



Republic of Rwanda

Ministry of Infrastructure

WATSAN SECTOR 2018/19 FORWARD LOOKING Joint Sector Review

Kigali, June 14th 2018



Introduction

The 2018/19 Forward Looking JSR objectives:

- ✓ To present and discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process;
 - ✓ To discuss and validate the 2018/19 Sector targets and related policy actions;
 - ✓ To select policy related studies to be conducted in 2018/19 fiscal year;
 - ✓ To assess progress towards implementation of the 2017/18 policy actions;
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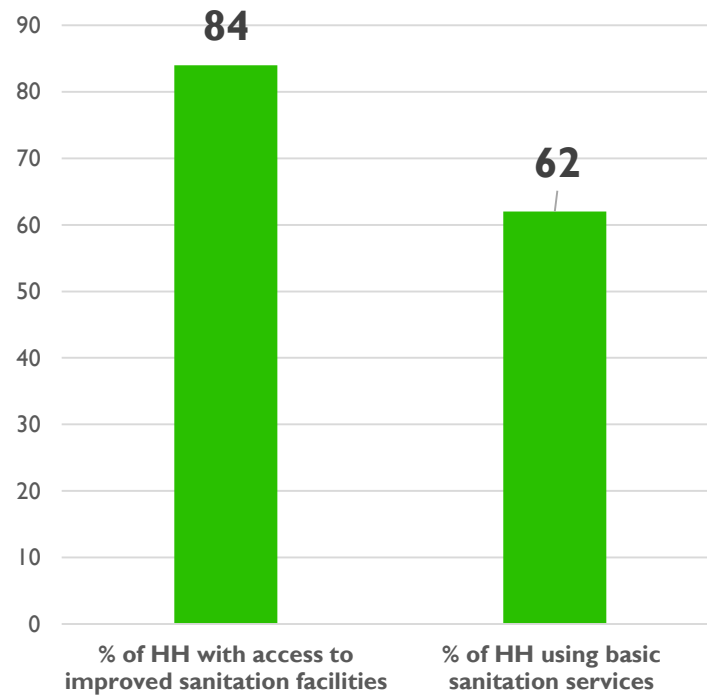
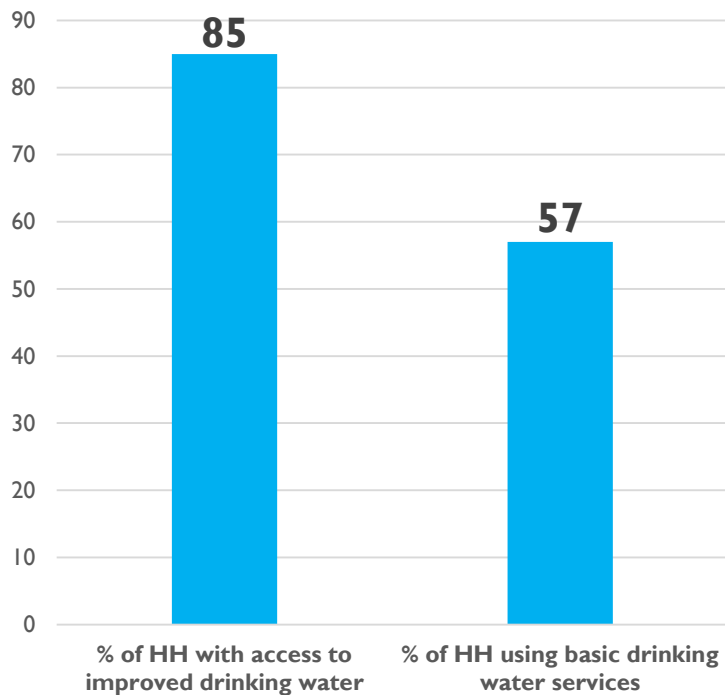


Methodology followed

- Roadmap for the elaboration of Watsan Sector 2018/19 FLJSR;
 - Documentary review :
 - ✓ Watsan Policies and Implementation Strategies;
 - ✓ NST1;
 - ✓ Watsan SSP 2018-24;
 - ✓ WASAC 2018/19 IMIHIGO Plans and Reports;
 - ✓ SDGs documents;
 - ✓ MININFRA and Agencies detailed MTEF 2018-2021;
 - ✓ FLJSR 2017/18;
 - ✓ 2018/19 Infrastructure budget consultations;
 - ✓ Other relevant sector reports;
 - Data collection from partners and LODA;
 - Elaboration of FLJSR based on ToRS;
 - Consultations under Thematic Working Groups.
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Watsan Sector Status in 2016/17



Source: NST1 Document and WHO/UNICEF JMP Report 2017



Common understanding on SDGs terminologies and definitions used at Global level

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for All

- **Target 6.1:** *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all*
- **Target 6.2:** *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*
- **Target 6.3:** *By 2030, improve 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*

Source: SDGs Document



Common understanding on SDGs terminologies and definitions used at Global level

SDG ambition	Safely managed Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination	Safely managed Use of an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite.
	Basic Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	Basic Use of an improved facility which is not shared with other households
MDG continuity	Limited Drinking water from improved sources which require over 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	Limited Use of an improved facility which is shared between two or more households
	Unimproved Drinking water from unprotected dug wells or unprotected springs	Unimproved Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines
	No service Drinking water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel	Open defecation Human faeces disposed of in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or disposed of with solid waste



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
1	% of households with access to improved water source	85	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	60.5		
	- 200 m in urban areas	47.3	Increasing water production capacity from 47,381,342m ³ to 56,029,510m ³	Water production as per Quarter 3 report 39,059,634 m ³ . on going projects to increase production capacity include: Kanyonyomba , New Nzove I water treatment plant and construction and upgrading Nzove II water treatment plant .



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
2	% of public rural water supply systems managed by a contracted private operators	65	Delegating rural WSS to private operators	697 out of 945 equivalent to 73.8% rural water supply systems are managed by private operators
			Training of 1,600 out of 5,250 water user committees	2,996 Water Users Committee established and 2,575 trained in 20 Districts of : Nyagatare, Kayonza, Ngoma, Gatsibo, Huye, Nyanza, Ruhango, Muhanga, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Kamonyi, Nyamagabe, Gicumbi, Rulindo, Gakenke, Musanze, Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Karongi)
3	% of rural improved water sources functional at the time of spot check	70	Rehabilitation of 14 out of 422 non functional WSS	8 out of 14 are completed and 6 are ongoing
			Monitoring rural water supply systems quarterly basis	Quarterly monitoring are regularly conducted and quality assurance is emphasized



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
4	% of urban non-revenue water under WASAC	36.3	Installation of 22 PRV and replacement of 5,000 water meters	13 Pressure Reducer Valves (PRV) were installed
			Increasing revenue collection from 18 billion to 21 billion Rwf	15.7 Billion Revenue are so far collected
5	% of Households with access to improved sanitation (latrines) facilities	84	Conducting awareness campaign country wide on one improved latrine per family"	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.



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
6			Study for developing Technical Guidelines for households latrines and institutional Sanitation facilities in Rwanda	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
			Conducting a study on low cost WASH technologies	The study was validated at thematic working group level and the consultant is incorporating the comments
7	% of households with on-site improved sanitation facilities or septic tanks that have access to safe sludge disposal services	N/A	Conducting studies (study on appropriate semi-centralized wastewater treatment technologies and management of faecal sludge in Rwanda)	The procurement is ongoing on the phase of contract negotiation



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
			Construction of Kigali Faecal sludge Treatment Plant	Study completed. Construction works will start in 2018/19
8	% of domestic waste recycled, reused or properly disposed in urban areas and grouped settlements	3	Construction of modern landfills in urban areas	3 modern landfills completed and supervision for 4 modern landfills is in procurement process
			Development of an integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan	The project is ongoing with plan to be completed by April 2019
9	Number of Districts with fully operational WASH Boards	15	Training district WASH Boards Members	District WASH boards are trained in 26 out of 27 Districts



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
			Construction of Kigali Faecal sludge Treatment Plant	Study completed. Construction works will start in 2018/19
10	% of domestic waste recycled, reused or properly disposed in urban areas and grouped settlements	3	Construction of modern landfills in urban areas	3 modern landfills completed and supervision for 4 modern landfills is in procurement process
			Development of an integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan	The project is ongoing with plan to be completed by April 2019
11	Number of Districts with fully operational WASH Boards	15	Training district WASH Boards Members	District WASH boards are trained in 26 out of 27 Districts



Progress against 2017/18 policy actions

No	Indicator	Baseline	Policy action	Progress
	Viable and affordable water tariff guidelines developed		Development of rural water tariff guidelines that take into account financial viability and affordability considerations	The study was not conducted due the lack of funds by RURA
12	Web-based information system in place and baseline data collected	NA	Development of WASH Management Information System software	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.
			Water supply assets registry in 5 pilot rural districts	Data for asset registry in 2 districts of Gicumbi and Bugesera are available



Progress against 2017/18 Sector Analytical Studies

No	Progress against 2017/18 Sector Analytical Studies	Progress to date
1	Study on low cost WASH Technologies (to be finalized within 2017/2018 FY)	The consultant has submitted the first final draft report on the development of appropriate technologies and has been validated by WASH thematic working Group
2	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)
3	Development of WASH Management Information System	The study is on going, the consultant has started working on MIS design after sharing of indicators for framework. The study is expected to end by 08th July 2018



Progress against 2017/18 Sector Analytical Studies

No	Progress against 2017/18 Sector Analytical Studies	Progress to date
4	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
	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 to lack of funds



Sector challenges and actions to be or taken

Sector challenge	Action to be or taken
<p>Access gap and the related funding gap for increasing the levels of service, particularly in unplanned and scattered settlements in difficult hilly terrain.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of National WSMP and Investment Plans for funds mobilization • Policy dialogue for funds mobilization
<p>Gaps in human resources capacity in areas of planning, project management and operation and maintenance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a training centre under AfDB funds
<p>Low level of strengthening of institutional responsibilities in the sector and sustainability of WASH services, particularly in rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Policies Dissemination tools and their dissemination at local Gvt level and other actors at community level
<p>Poor quality households and public toilets, especially in rural areas, in terms of hygiene and structural conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost WASH technologies developed • Collaboration with MoH and other partners in Community Behavior change through CBEHPP



Sector challenges and actions to be or taken

Sector challenge	Action to be or taken
Insufficiency in wastewater treatment as well as solid waste management. This is a big challenge for the City of Kigali and secondary cities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis to be given to the sanitation infrastructure development
Insufficient reliable baseline data as well as lack of comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) poses a serious challenge for the sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WASH MIS under development in line with SDGs• Its operationalization will start in the upcoming FY



Watsan areas prioritized for the FY 2018/19

- 1. Improving planning for Water and Sanitation Sector development**
 - 2. Increasing household access to water supply facilities especially in remote areas**
 - 3. Promoting access to drinking water in dwellings;**
 - 4. Increasing water production;**
 - 5. Network rehabilitation and extension ;**
 - 6. Non-Revenue Water Reduction (NRW);**
 - 7. Increasing households using safely managed and basic sanitation services;**
 - 8. Improving functionality and sustainability of rural water supply and sanitation infrastructure;**
 - 9. Dissemination of Watsan policies and strategies at district, sector and community levels**
 - 10. Capacity Building**
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Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: **Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved**

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions	
1	% of Households with access to an improved water source	85	95	❖ 133 km of WSS will be constructed & 189 km of WSS will be rehabilitated in urban areas	
2	% of Households using basic drinking water services	51	71		
	% of households with access to improved water sources within:			❖ 76.5 km of WSS will be rehabilitated and 188.5 Km of new WSS will be constructed in rural areas	
	- 500m in rural areas	47.3	70		❖ 56 non-functional rural WSS will be rehabilitated
	- 200m in urban areas	60.5	75		



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
3	% of urban Households using safely managed drinking water services	36	40	❖ Promoting water private connections where 20,157 new individual connections will be done.
4	% of households with improved water source in dwellings /yard	8.1	14	❖ Water production capacity will be increased from 182,120 to 237,120 m ³ /d



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: **Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved**

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
4	% of Households using basic drinking water services which is free of contamination at the point of delivery in rural areas	TBD	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Construction of national water and sanitation laboratory (designs will be completed)❖ Conduct a study for the water quality baseline in rural areas. The study for baseline is under design by RURA



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
5	(%) Non-Revenue Water (WASAC)	38.3	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Installation of Districts Metering Areas (DMA) ❖ Introduction of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
6	% of public rural water supply systems managed by a contracted private operator	70	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delegating rural water supply systems to private operators ❖ Training of Private Operators in WASH MIS operationalization



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: **Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved**

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
7	% of Households with access to improved sanitation (latrines) facilities	90	100	❖ Dissemination of low cost Latrines Technologies countrywide; ❖ Conducting awareness campaign country wide in collaboration with other stakeholders in the construction of latrines especially for vulnerable families
8	% of Households using basic sanitation services	63.5	75	



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
9	% of Households using safely managed sanitation services	TBD	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Semi-Centralized Sewerage Systems in Kigali Estates ❖ Operationalization of fecal sludge treatment plants of Nyagatare, Kayonza and Nyanza ❖ Construction of Kigali centralized sewerage system ❖ Construction of 5 fecal sludge treatment plants in Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu and Musanze Towns and the City of Kigali



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
10	Number of Districts with appropriate solid waste disposal facilities/modern Landfills	4	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Construction of 4 modern landfills in urban areas in Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu and Musanze Towns ❖ Development of an integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan
11	Number of Districts with at least 1 qualified Water Supply and Sanitation Engineer	15	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training of District Watsan Officers ❖ Recruitment of 1 WASAC Engineer per District



Watsan Sector targets and policy actions for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: **Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved**

No	Indicator	Baseline (2016/17)	Target 2018/19	Policy actions
12	Web-based information system in place and baseline data collected	N/A	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Development of WASH MIS❖ Water supply assets registry in rural districts under WASH District Wide Approach❖ Conduct digital mapping of urban water supply systems



Watsan Sector priority analytical studies for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved

No	Planned analytical study	2018/19 Budget	Funding source
	The 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 DPs under mobilization
	Development of integrated National Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan	1,078,345,950	Secured under AfDB funds



Watsan Sector priority analytical studies for 2018/19

NSTI Sector outcome: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) achieved

No	Planned analytical study	2018/19 Budget	Funding source
	Development of District WASH Investment plans	1,300,000,000	GoR/Districts and still under mobilization towards WASH Stakeholders
	Kigali City Integrated Water supply and Sanitation Master Plan	1,360,000,000	Under JICA
	Sewerage connection policy	100,000,000	GoR
	Review the functionality of the delegated management of rural water supply systems	80,000,000	Secured under UNICEF



Budget allocation by sector programme and subprogramme

Sector Outcome 1: Increased households with access to drinking water				%
No.	Programme	Sub-programme	2018/19 Budget allocated	
I	Water and Sanitation	Drinking Water access	36,835,161,725	93.4
Sector Outcome 2: Increased households with access to improved sanitation facilities				
No.		Sub-programme	2018/19 Budget allocated	
I	Water and Sanitation	Sanitation access	2,580,501,872	6.6
Funding source				
		Internal budget	29,280,765,782	74.7
		External grants	9,934,897,815	25.3
	Total		39,415,663,597	
	Funding gaps		-126,775,548,976	-76



CONCLUSION

- The GoR has shifted from EDPRS II to NST1 for 2018/24;
 - Watsan SSP 2018/24 that takes into consideration of SDGs was developed for its implementation with a target to reach universal access to basic water and sanitation infrastructure;
 - Thus, new SDGs indicators and targets have been formulated with new SDGs terminologies and definitions;
 - Several SDGs indicators are more qualitative which will therefore require to conduct specific studies for baselines;
 - A common understanding on SDGs terminologies and definitions is needed towards all actors in order to have the same language during implementation and reporting;
 - Financing gaps and capacity building are still main issues for Watsan sector;
 - A joint effort with Development Partners will be enhanced in order to overcome the sector challenges.
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