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Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program (RIWSP)

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBEHPP:	Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Program
CBO:	Community Based Organization
CHC:	Community Hygiene Club
CHWs:	Community Health Workers
CIAT:	Centre International de l'Agriculture Tropicale
CRISTAL:	Community Based Risk Screening Tool- Adaptation and Livelihoods
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
CUEP:	Collecte et Utilisation des Eaux des Pluies
CVCA:	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
DHS:	Demographic Health Survey
ECOSAN	Ecological Sanitation
EDPRS:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EHD:	Environmental Health Desk
EHO:	Environmental Health Officer
EICV:	Enquête Integral de condition de vie des ménages
EWSA:	Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIU:	Florida International University
FY	Fiscal Year
GoR:	Government of Rwanda
GPS:	Global Positioning system
GWP:	Global Water Partnership
ICIWaRM:	International Center for Integrated Water Resources
UNESCO-IHE:	Institute of Higher Education
INRWM:	Integrated natural resource and Water Management
IWRM:	Integrated Water Resources Management
JSI/RISP:	John Snow Incorporation/ Rwanda Injection Safety Project
JSR:	Joint Sector Review
KIST	Kigali Institute of Science and Technology
LW:	Land Husbandry Water Harvesting and Hill side irrigation
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINECOFIN:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA:	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA:	Ministry of Natural Resources
MOH:	Ministry of Health
MUS:	Multiple-Use Water Services
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHS:	National Hydrological Service
NUR/WREM:	National University of Rwanda/ Water Resources Engineering and Management
PES:	Payments for Environmental Services

PHAST:	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PSI:	originally Population Service International
RAB:	Rwanda Agriculture Board
RADA:	Rwanda Agriculture Development Authority
REMA:	Rwanda Environmental Management Authority
RFA:	Regional Frequency Analysis
RIWSP:	Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program
RNRA:	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority
SNV:	Stichting Nederlandse Vrywilligers
TWG:	Thematic Working Group
TWM:	Transboundary Water Management
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization –
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
VA:	Village Agents
VIP:	Ventilated Improved Pit
VLOM:	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
VS&L:	Voluntary Savings & Loans
WASH:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCS:	Wildlife Conservation Society
WR:	Water Resources
WRM:	Water Resources Management
WUA:	Water User Associations

1 INTRODUCTION

Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program (RIWSP) is a five-year program funded by USAID through the Global Water for Sustainability Program (GLOWS), led by Florida International University (FIU) and implemented in collaboration with Winrock International, Care International, UNESCO-IHE, ICIWaRM, and World Vision. The primary goal of the RIWSP program is to “Improve the sustainable management of water quantity and quality to positively impact human health, food security, and resiliency to climate change for vulnerable populations in targeted catchments of Rwanda”.

The overall strategy for the implementation of the program will be rooted on an Integrated Water Resources Management approach. The key areas mentioned above will be addressed considering their individual particularities, but at the same time seeking to create linkages through cross-sectoral activities that yields increased opportunities and synergies for development.

RIWSP is being implemented at both the local and national levels. At the national level, RIWSP works with the GoR Ministries and Departments to advance the implementation of policies in the targeted sectors.

RIWSP is working with the IWRM Department of RNRA and the Sector-Wide Approach team to formulate the water resource goals, targets and indicators to underpin the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II, 2013-2018). In addition, with MINALOC and MINIRENA, in particular with REMA and RNRA, under which we are closely involved with the IWRM Department, the programs works on defining staffing and technical skills requirements for effective management and development of water resources by different central government departments and District Local Authorities.

Furthermore, at the central level RIWSP has started work with REMA of MINIRENA in the area of climate change). Also, RIWSP is closely allied with the Ministry of Health (Environmental Health Department) developing community health activities in the areas of implementation. Finally, RIWSP is engaged with EWSA of MININFRA, in terms of the significance in the WRM sub-sector in the aspect of water supply and sanitation.

RIWSP is also assisting the IWRM Department to engage effectively in Disaster Risk Reduction (particularly water-related disasters such as floods and droughts) with MINADIR. In relation to MINAGRI, the program assists in addressing how to reduce adverse impacts from the anticipated enormous increase in hillside irrigation and wetland/marsh drainage in pursuit of food security.

At the local level, RIWSP program targets rural populations, particularly subsistence farmers facing severe challenges in WASH, food security, and climate vulnerability. As explained further in this report under 2.1 in Initial Activities, field activities started in the pre-selected watershed of Kamababa while the formal selection methodology was designed and discussions with the GoR took place. A list of the sectors where RIWSP is conducting activities in the Kamababa watershed is presented in Table No. 1. Presently, RIWSP is

working in more than 229 villages in Gatsibo and in 115 villages in Kayonza.

Table 1

Districts and Sectors of RIWSP interventions

District (name)	Sectors
GAtsibo	Rugarama, Kabarore, Rwimbogo, Kiziguro, Gitoke
Kayonza	Kabare, Mwiri, Rwinkwavu

The project started on 18th May 2011 and is planned to end on 17th May 2016. This report covers the first year considering the period from May 18th 2011 to September 30th 2012.

2 ACHIEVEMENTS

RIWSP achievements during this reporting period are two-fold, namely at the national level where the main target has been to support the Government of Rwanda country-wide activities and policies, and at the local level where the target has been District authorities and local communities. During the first year of the program implementation, at the local level activities were carried out in one watershed, Kamababa, in the Eastern province. The implementation of activities was preceded by presentations and discussions of the program with the local government of the two selected Districts, namely Gatsibo and Kayonza. These interactions served to ensure ownership and support of the program by local authorities. In this context, the interaction with local authorities helped to align the program activities into District performance plans.

Several meetings have been held between RIWSP and local authorities to discuss the implementation plan, and identify sites for implementation. Five sectors in the Gatsibo district (Kiziguro, Gitoki, Rugarama, Kabarore and Rwimbogo) and three sectors in the Kayonza (Mwili, Rwinkwavu and Kabare) were selected as pilot areas for the first year of the program implementation.

After sites identification, preliminary data have been collected in collaboration with technicians from Districts and sectors. Different assessments have been conducted to identify existing needs within the sectors in different areas (general water needs, rain water harvesting systems, agricultural technologies and practices, water infrastructures and governance structures, WASH needs) and propose solutions that can be implemented under the RIWSP program.

Activities related to, especially, Voluntary Savings and Loans (VS&L) and provision of clean water and sanitation have been started and results can be observed on the field: Hygiene

clubs have been established in all the villages of five sectors of the Gatsibo District. VS&L groups have been created and are functional.

At the national level, RIWSP has established closer working links with the Government of Rwanda (GoR) with the incorporation of the RIWSP Policy Liaison Officer in April 2012, who provides support to the Department of Integrated Water Resources Management of RNRA within the fields of work of RIWSP, ensuring a closer coordination as well. RIWSP provided support to the GoR in the process of formulation of the EDPRS II (Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II) a key strategic document. Likewise, the Capacity Development Needs Assessment produced by RIWSP is already an instrument for the institutional planning within the GoR water-related sector.

RIWSP performed a detailed review of the capabilities of the national hydrological services and is assisting the Government in strengthening the National Hydrological Data and information management. This is a key supporting task for the proper implementation of National Water Resources Management policy and IWRM, in particular as there was a severe disruption of the collection of hydrometeorological data in the country in the recent past. The enhancement of the national capabilities in this field and the recovery of historical data based on available information are important undertakings. A new national water information system is being implemented. During the reporting period, one annual bulletin and two bimonthly bulletins have been produced containing hydrometric data. These are being circulated by the IWRM Department of RNRA outside the Department.

2.1 ACTIVITIES

Initial activities

Preliminary assessments: Two rapid assessments have been conducted at the national and sub basin levels. The national assessment provided a general overview in relation to water resources and the water sector based existing information on legislation, policies and institutional framework in regards to water resources management and climate change. The sub basin assessment conducted for the Akanyaru and Akagera sub basins provided a brief description of Rwandan water resources in the two sub-basins, described the characteristics of the two sub-basins, and identified resource opportunities, where sustainable utilization could be substantially improved for immediate benefit for the districts located there.

The two assessments reports were submitted to USAID during the second quarter of the reporting period. Although not deemed of sufficient detail in the analysis by USAID for formal acceptance, the rapid national assessment was used by the RIWSP partners as an internal reference for the institutional framework of GoR during the initial stage of the program.

Watershed selection: RIWSP staff conducted field visits in the two sub basins (Akanyaru and Akagera) where twenty candidate watersheds were identified. While the watershed selection criteria document was still under review, all the program partners used the draft criteria to select a watershed for immediate intervention. As a result of the analysis, the

Kamababa watershed was ranked first. After conversations with the GoR and USAID, it was agreed to have Kamababa as the first implementation watershed. The Kamababa watershed covers the Gatsibo, Kayonza, Ngoma and Nyagatare Districts. Considering the concentration of beneficiaries and existing favorable conditions to implement the program, the Gatsibo and Kayonza Districts were selected for program activities implementation.

The watershed selection criteria and process document has been finalized during the fourth quarter of the reporting year and has been approved by USAID. This document will be used during the start of the next year to select other watersheds, in particular in the South Province. The watershed selection exercise will follow in brief in year 1 and will consider the recommendation to be made by MINIRENA (follow up of the FIU/Ministry MoU). In the process, the validation of the selection mechanism will be reached as well as a consensus on the designed watershed(s) (in addition to Kamababa).

Deliverable approved by USAID:

- The watershed selection criteria and process document (pending stakeholders validation)



Map 1: Kamababa Watershed

COMPONENT 1: Increased Sustainable and Resilient Access to Water and WASH-Related Infrastructure and Services for Domestic and Productive Use

Activity 1.1 Multiple-Use Water Services (MUS)

During this reporting year, RIWSP has developed a MUS strategy that will guide the implementation of MUS activities in the target areas. The first communities to benefit MUS activities have been selected as well as the appropriate technologies

1.1.1 Elaborate MUS strategy and work plan, identify districts and watershed locations for implementing MUS, based on the approach for identifying the most promising options for implementing MUS

Identify districts and watershed locations for implementing MUS: After identification of Gatsibo and Kayonza Districts as sites of the program implementation, RIWSP carried out a detailed analysis based on existing literature, field visits and consultation with stakeholders (Districts, sectors and communities), NGOs and private sector businesses to determine the feasibility of MUS implementation in the two Districts. The selection process for MUS implementation sites was based on the following criteria:

- i) Need for water services for domestic and productive uses by the population
- ii) Site is listed on priority list of local authorities
- iii) Sufficient and reliable water resources are available to support domestic and priority small scale productive uses on a cost-effective basis.
- iv) Water sources are located at a sufficiently high elevation to serve target population through gravity schemes.
- v) Water is of good quality.

In the definition of the effectiveness of MUS, we need keep these criteria front and center as in areas of extreme water scarcity, the costs of developing water resources for domestic and productive use will be extremely expensive. In addition, in such situations, priority will be given to domestic use. The analysis showed that the conditions in Gatsibo district are more challenging for MUS intervention because they do not meet the third selection criterion of having sufficient and reliable water resources available from a gravity system. Sites in the Gatsibo district have insufficient natural water resources to cost-effectively implement MUS from a gravity scheme in a sustainable way and hence will not be included in the first series of the MUS activities. In MUS sustainability is a key element. Water systems in areas with insufficient available water resources are not sustainable without outside support. MUS can still be done, but outside support should be defined. In the case of Gatsibo, the districts refused the solution of hand pumps. However, some of MUS activities for productive use will be carried out with rainwater harvesting in World Vision

project areas to complement existing WASH, sanitation and climate change activities. In particular, MUS activities in Gatsibo will concentrate on household/multi-household rainwater harvesting for productive use, on governance and on developing livelihood activities based on increased water for productive use.

In Kayonza, the analysis showed good potential conditions to implement MUS activities, with sufficient water resources for a gravity system. The physical conditions for a successful and sustainable domestic water component of MUS were satisfactory. The need for domestic water and the potential benefits of MUS implementation in the selected area was clearly acknowledged by the authorities. Many livelihood activities could benefit from water for productive use and related activities like improved kitchen gardening and livestock at household. MUS activities in Kayonza will be implemented in combination with other program activities, including behavior change on hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, voluntary savings and loans. In addition, water governance and climate change mitigation activities will be an integral part of activities developed with the population.

In addition, RIWSP has geo-referenced maps detailing the boundaries of the watersheds, districts, target communities and key infrastructure. All data is available on GIS maps.

Elaborate MUS strategy: During this reporting year, a MUS Strategy for RIWSP was developed. The strategy is based on the objective of MUS to improve health and livelihoods through sustainable access to water services for domestic and productive activities, while integrating IWRM and learning as important elements to ensure sustainability. The MUS strategy for RIWSP aims to improve domestic and productive water service levels in a continuous target intervention area. The Government and stakeholders will be invited to participate in a seminar to discuss and validate this document during the fiscal year 2.

Deliverable: A MUS strategy was developed and vetted internally.

1.1.2 Facilitate access to water for domestic and productive uses

Selection of communities: In Kayonza District, four cells were selected totaling about thirty villages and composed of an estimate population of 25,000. These target communities are located in the cells of Nkondo, Gihinga, Nyamugali, and Kageyo in Rwinkwavu and Mwiri sectors. These communities and sites where MUS will be implemented were selected in collaboration with local authorities based on needs and availability of water resources. MUS activities, including access to water for domestic and productive use, will be developed in all villages in the selected area, including improved water service delivery for the hospital in Rwinkwavu. MUS activities will effectively increase the water service level of all villages and water users in the same continuous area to the same enhanced domestic and productive service levels.

Selection of appropriate technologies: Improving water service levels under MUS may involve investments in both hardware (e.g. infrastructure) and software (e.g. improved water governance). Based on the selection of project sites, this includes relatively expensive gravity schemes. Due to the unanticipated high cost of these gravity schemes, emphasis will

be placed on developing lower cost approaches such as rainwater harvesting systems to improve household water security, where possible.

The water service technology selected for the program area in the Kayonza area for domestic and some productive uses at the homestead is a gravity system drawing on water from a mountain spring. Due to the high cost of infrastructure, it was decided that RIWSP will rehabilitate and extend an existing gravity system (built in 1995) that is inadequate for meeting present-day water service needs. The rehabilitated and extended system will deliver improved water services to over 20,000 beneficiaries in the villages plus all patients, visitors and staff of the Rwinkwavu Hospital. The improvement of the services is based on four MUS water service parameters: improved quantity, quality, access and reliability.

The technology for productive water services will be decided in collaboration with the stakeholders and local authorities in the first quarter of Y2. Based on analysis of available information, rainwater harvesting (RWH) is likely to be used in the Kamababa watershed for productive (livelihood) activities. Rainwater harvesting is already being promoted by the Government. During this reporting year, RIWSP has already:

- Conducted a comparative synthesis of 10 different RWH technologies in Rwanda
- Made a cost analysis of these 10 different RWH technologies
- Conducted field visits to assess existing RWH technologies in 2 Districts

Community mobilization: At the three-day community mobilization and mapping workshop was conducted in each of the two sectors of Rwinkwavu and Mwiri with community representatives and local authorities. Participants were introduced to RIWSP and the MUS approach. Through the community mapping workshop, participants produced:

- An analysis of the existing situation in the community in relation to the project intervention (water services, IWRM, climate change, livelihood)
- A detailed map of cells and existing issues
- Identification of problems in communities and action plans to solve them. The action plan details proposed community participation as well as the support expected from RIWSP program.

The community mapping was an important preparatory phase for the MUS activities and it aims to increase the program ownership and the sustainability of the program results.

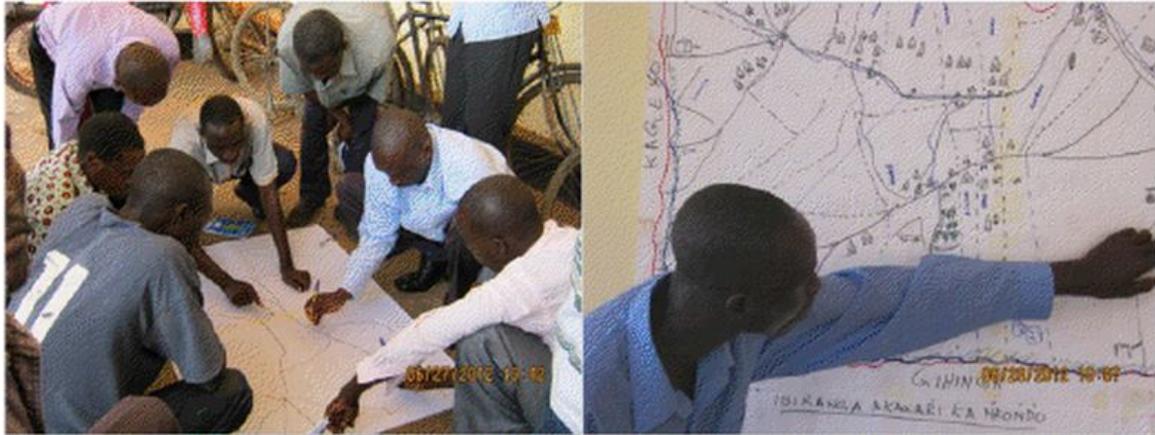
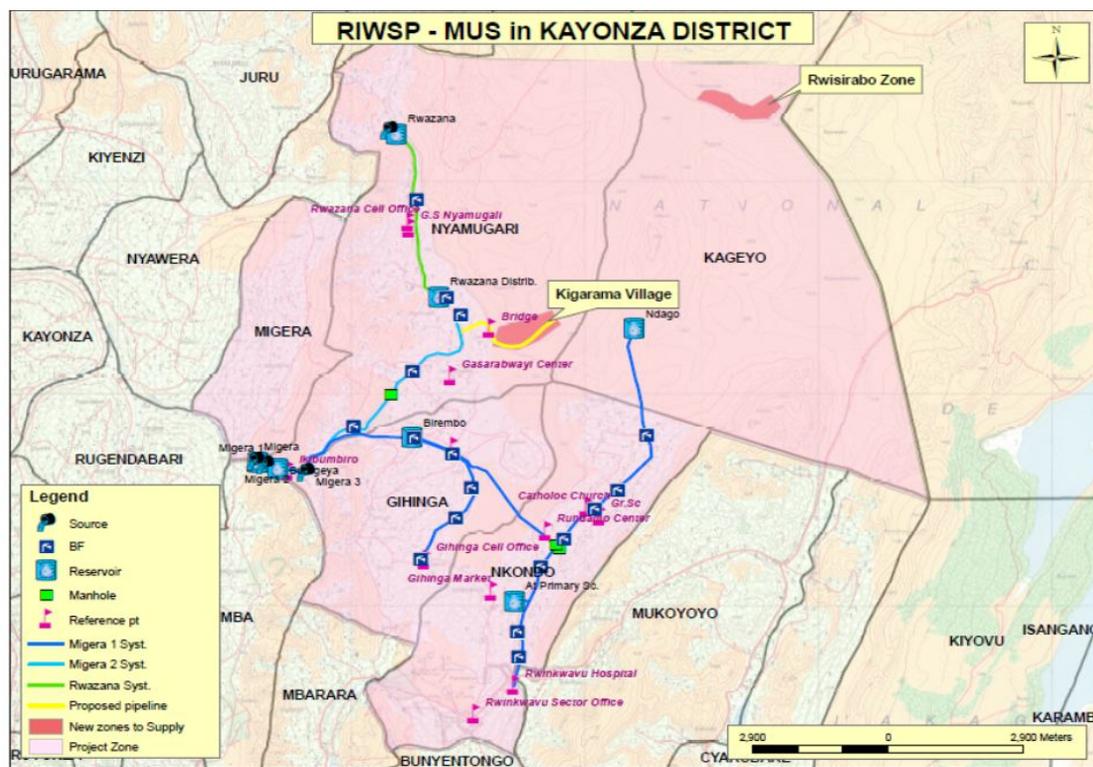


Photo 1: Community mapping in Kayonza District



Map 2: Proposed gravity water system Miger 1, Miger 2, Rwazana plus extension.

Feasibility studies and engineering design for the Mwiri-Rwinkwavu gravity system: The tendering process for the feasibility study of the Mwiri-Rwinkwavu gravity system is currently underway. We expect to award the contract in October 2012. The next step is the study itself, which will produce the engineering design for the system and the tender document. This is expected to be completed by the end of December 2012.

Water Quality Assurance Plan: RIWSP elaborated a Water Quality Assurance Plan (WQAP) that will be used in all cases where RIWSP is supplying drinking water to the communities.

The document shows how RIWSP will ensure the provision of safe drinking water to communities served by the program. The WQAP Plan ensures that drinking water sources meet local and WHO water quality standards. The draft WQAP will be delivered to USAID in early this coming October.

Deliverables:

- List of first communities selected
- Participatory Action Plan for the Rwinkwavu and Mwiri Sectors
- Draft Water Quality Assurance Plan produced

1.1.3 Promote sustainable livelihoods

RIWSP conducted field visits in Gatsibo and Kayonza districts and consulted other stakeholders including MINIRENA/CUEP, MINAGRI, FAO and CIAT to access livelihood technologies locally available. These are typical livelihood practices in Rwanda as well as projects that have been initiated through GoR policies and/or NGOs. Discussions with beneficiaries in target area on livelihoods challenges have been held and possible solutions identified. The selection of livelihood activities for project support will include CVCA considerations as well as other relevant factors.

The following combinations of livelihood activities to promote are under study:

- Improved and diversified kitchen gardens
- “New” promising vegetables/trees to plant at the homestead
- Tree nurseries
- Fruit trees and Agroforestry
- Small livestock/fisheries

Technologies that seem promising include:

- Rainwater harvesting at the household
- Introducing improved seeds
- Technologies to improve soil structure or nutrient content
- Intercropping and crop rotation
- Small-scale irrigation

RIWSP will promote sustainable livelihood activities that can be developed with the increased water supply for productive uses. These livelihood activities can be at the household or away from the household, at the individual level or in groups. We will be focusing on activities that use low cost technologies with a proven success record in the region or elsewhere. Since the target group is vulnerable farmers, we mainly concentrate on agriculture, horticulture and (small) livestock activities. These activities will be complemented by the activities conducted in Hygiene clubs which include trainings on hygiene and sanitation.

In Kayonza District, a new soybean processing plant has opened. This can be an opportunity for farmers to produce soybeans, knowing that there is a market.

A livelihood strategy is under preparation and will be discussed with the GoR, local authorities, USAID, stakeholders and NGOs.



Photo 2: The community member representatives identified their livelihood problems and proposed solutions

1.1.4 Catalyzing a supportive environment for MUS learning, replication, and scale-up in Rwanda

A 2-page brochure on the MUS activities in the RIWSP program in Rwanda has been developed and will be sent to USAID for approval.

This activity will continue during the next year and will use, adapting to the Rwandan context where necessary, Winrock International materials created to inform decision makers, implementers, donors on Multiple Uses water Services. These materials include:

- A MUS guide explaining what MUS is to implementers and decision makers
- A new animated MUS video that shows the benefits of MUS in a few minutes.

These materials, as well as training materials, were paid for with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, which is providing cost-share for the project. The participation of the Minister of MINIRENA – Hon. Minister Kamanzi - as member of the MUS panel at Stockholm Water Week in August 2012 was also important opportunity to increase awareness of MUS. As part of his participation, the project prepared briefing materials, which showed the linkages between the EDPRS II and MUS. The costs of the Minister's participation was also covered by the Rockefeller Foundation cost share. The grant from the Rockefeller Foundation is to support acceleration in MUS scale-up.

Activity 1.2 Sanitation Marketing and Development of Microcredit

In Sanitation Marketing and development of micro credits, activities focused on the creation of VS&L groups, participatory selection of latrine models that have to be promoted in the Kamababa Watershed, the market analysis survey and the construction of showrooms.

1.2.1 Sanitation marketing

MARKET ANALYSIS

Data gathering on Sanitation and Latrine situation: An assessment on “latrine availability and use” was conducted in nine VS&L groups totalizing 570 households in 5 sectors of Kayonza and Gatsibo. The assessment showed the community needs in regards to latrine availability and use; more than 90% of the latrines used by local communities don’t fulfill GOR requirements.. The assessment concluded that the local community needs awareness-raising and education campaigns on the construction and use of required latrines to improve hygiene and sanitation.

Identification of “Latrine models” to be promoted Based on the “Guidelines for latrine technologies usable in Rwanda” document obtained from the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA), RIWSP identified five types of latrines to be presented to the communities of Gatsibo and Kayonza in order to select two to three types of latrines that have to be promoted within their respective communities.

During the last quarter, RIWSP organized a workshop for 35 participants (15 women and 20 men) selected among community representatives of the five Sectors of Gatsibo and Kayonza districts (Rwimbogo, Kiziguro, Mwili, Rwinkwavu and Kabare) to select appropriate and affordable latrine technology that should be adopted in their respective households. In addition the workshop was an opportunity to have basic information on construction, management, advantage and disadvantage of the selected five types of household latrine technologies (Pit latrine, Ventilated Improved Pit latrines, 2 types of Eco-san latrine and Semi-Eco san latrines) among existing latrines, as well as the bill of quantities of above mentioned latrine technologies. Participants also were sensitized on household hygiene and sanitation and its contribution to the livelihood of the participants and on human waste management, recycling and reuse

The workshop was held in 2 parts: a workshop organized for a half a day and a study tour organized in the afternoon in Karitutu village in Rwamagana district where participants selected preferred types of latrines.



Photo 3: Participatory approach through group discussion



Photo 4: Visit to a household Ecosan built in Karitutu village (by CARE International) in 2007

After understanding and seeing the improved latrine models, technical uses and their importance, representatives of local community have selected three types of latrine models to be promoted in their respective communities. The selected models are: Ventilated Improved Pit latrines, Eco-san latrine and Semi-Eco san latrines. The selected latrines are being presented to the community during the Market Analysis survey which is being done.

Construction of Sanitation Showrooms: Potential clients appear to prefer to see a model latrine or other sanitation products before they make a purchase. Meetings and visits were organized with Local authorities at sector levels to select potential locations and seek their contribution on the construction of showrooms at the sector level. All Sector authorities have contributed in availing a plot of land in which showrooms will be constructed and some have agreed to contribute to the labor cost. It was proposed “high traffic” area sites where people are more likely to see these sanitation products during their normal work. Four sites (Mwiri and Rwinkwavu in Kayonza and Rwimbogo and Kiziguro in Gatsibo) were proposed at the sectors office plot while one site of Kabare was proposed near the health center of Cyarubare.

Works to construct the sanitation showrooms have started; constructions materials are being transported to different sites while the process to hire local masons is being undertaken. Sand, stones and gravel are already available on site. Respective sector administrations have availed storerooms to keep other type of construction materials such as iron sheets, cements, nails, doors and windows, etc. It is also of interest to mention that the sector availed some materials such as stones but without transport. After the cost evaluation, it was discovered that the stones are in a place where the transport becomes difficult for lorries. However, these materials should be used by neighboring households to build the foundation of their latrines.

Market Analysis study: The market analysis study is being conducted in the five (5) sectors, Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts. It started during the last quarter of the year and will be completed during the year 2.

The purpose of this study is to provide key information from an exploratory assessment on household sanitation preferences—both in terms of products and ongoing services such as pit emptying. Further, the market analysis will analyze the supply chain of sanitation

products such as latrine product, emptying and waste disposal within the area of functional Voluntary Savings and Loan Groups in Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts. Findings from this survey will help to develop the value chain of sanitation products in order to build businesses related to the sanitation products, especially latrines, in the area of Kamababa Watershed.

Deliverables:

- Three types of latrines to be promoted were selected

1.2.2 Development of micro credits

Formation of VS&L groups: The primary purpose of a Voluntary Savings and Loans (VS&L) is to provide basic savings and loan facilities in a community that does not have access to formal financial services. The funds saved are used to increase access to water and sanitation services in the community. VS&Ls are comprised of 25-30 members. Members of a self-selected group form a VS&L to save money in the form of shares. The savings are invested in a Loan Fund, from which members can borrow money and to which they must repay with interest. Loans can also provide a form of self-insurance to members.

Fifteen Village Agents (VAs), 7 in Gatsibo and 8 in Kayonza, have been trained to support the VS&L methodology within the communities. After the training on VS&L methodology, the VAs started organizing community mobilization meetings across project intervention sectors supported by cells, Villages' authorities and project staff. At the end of the reporting year, 79 VS&L groups were formed and trained in VSL methodology totalizing a number of 2,322 members, of which 1869 are women.

Creating a VS&L group follows a long process: Preliminary meetings are organized at village level to mobilize the population to participate in VS&L activities. Then, lists of potential VSLG members are screened by trained Village Agents. VS&L Groups already formed are trained on the VS&L methodology and followed up throughout structured visits. The training process is done on the following phases:

- Intensive phase: 12 weeks. Starts with intensive training on leadership, group management, reporting and meeting facilitation. A set of VS&L kits is distributed to each VSL group. During this phase, 4 visits during the first week are organized, then 6 visits over the next 10 following weeks.
- Development phase: 12 weeks. 3 visits during the loan/repayment meetings only.
- Maturity phase: 12 weeks. 2 visits. One for light supervision and one to help the VSLA to prepare for share out and graduation.

Since the intensive phase, VSLGs receive regular monitoring visits, the use of distributed kits is monitored and coaching provided where needed.

All the 79 functional groups received VS&L kits and each kit is made of: 1 Cash box, 3 Padlocks, 2 Registers, 1 Ruler, 30 individual passbooks, 2 red pens, 2 blue pens, 1 stamp, 1 inkpad, 1 inkbottle, 1 bag for Loan fund, 1 bag for Social fund, 1 calculator.

The following table shows the number of VSL groups and their members per sector:

Table 2
Number of VSL groups and their members per sector

District	Sector	Total outreach for year 1 (October 2011-september2012)			
		VSLGs	Men	Women	Total members
Gatsibo	Rwimbogo	19	134	405	539
	Kiziguro	10	61	227	288
	Total in Gatsibo	29	195	632	827
Kayonza	Rwinkwavu	12	85	275	360
	Mwili	12	42	318	360
	Kabare	26	131	644	775
	Total in Kayonza	50	258	1237	1495
Total in 2 Districts		79	453	1869	2322

Deliverable(s): 79 VS&L groups are formed and functioning.

Activity 1.3 Scaling up Community Hygiene Behavior change

During the first year of implementation, under this activity, RIWSP conducted several activities in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Gatsibo District to promote hygiene and sanitation in the communities.

Before the implementation of the Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Program (CBEHPP), RIWSP conducted an assessment to evaluate the status of hygiene behavior change and the gaps in the project catchment areas (Gatsibo District), and support the Government of Rwanda to scale up the implementation of Community Hygiene Clubs approach.

At each stage there was a joint planning meeting with the District, sectors, health centers, hospitals and Ministry of Health to agree on the intervention to be conducted and define roles and responsibilities of each one in order to reinforce the sustainability of the project interventions and ownership.

In this context, the project provided assistance on logistics, trainings at different level and monitoring of CHCs established, in the implementation of Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Program (CBEHPP).

1.3.1. Facilitate stakeholders to reflect on the status of CBEHPP in the RIWSP operational areas

Orientation meeting: An orientation meeting on CBEHPP was held in Gatsibo District, with 41 officials including local leaders from 5 sectors, heads of schools and health centers, environmental health officers, district technical leads and RIWSP staff; participants were 41 people. The meeting aimed to share the project interventions and to provide an introduction to CBEHPP to participants. The meeting was led by the social affairs Vice Mayor of Gatsibo District with the presence of the Head of environmental Health Desk the CBEHPP supervisor from Ministry of Health. During the meeting CBEHPP tools were shared to all participants. After the meeting, all participants were committed to contribute to the success of the implementation of the CBEHPP in their respective areas.

1.3.2. Organizing partners to assess gaps in PHAST training materials and developing materials and tools.

RIWSP contributed towards revising, updating and printing of the tools which originally were designed by MOH. These tools are used on CBEHPP training and in the running of CHCs. The revised tools include:

- ✓ Dialogue tools/picture
- ✓ Membership cards of Community Hygiene Club members
- ✓ Environmental Health training manuals
- ✓ Kinyarwanda training manual for CHC facilitators and CHWs

1.3.3. Assessment and development of plan to fill the gaps among the Government and community resource people and structures (i.e., EHOs, CHWs and CHCs)

At the start of the implementation, a rapid assessment was undertaken to gauge the gaps among government and community resource people in order to fill the gaps by planning relevant trainings accordingly. It was noticed that all Environmental Hygiene Officers, community health officers from the RIWSP catchment area were not trained on CBEHPP. This was the reason why a training of trainers (ToT) on that approach was planned in favor of those people.

1.3.4. Carry out training/ refresher courses for all the EHOs, CHWs and CHCs

Training of trainers on CBEHPP and CHC approach: In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, a 5 days training of trainers on the implementation of CBEHPP and CHC approach was organized for 18 participants (12 men and 6 women), including 4 officers in charge of social affairs from 4 sectors, 6 Environmental Health Officers from 6 Health centers, 2 environmental Health officers from 2 Hospitals (Kiziguro and Ngarama), 1 Director of Health from Gatsibo District and 5 RIWSP staff.

The training was facilitated by 2 staff from the Ministry of Health/Environmental Health Desk and participants were trained on the community hygiene Club approach using PHAST methodology and were equipped with skills to train others. Trainees were given capacity to lead and promote hygiene and sanitation through community hygiene clubs approach and be the pioneer in implementing Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Program in Gatsibo District. They were also given CBEHPP tools to facilitate the program implementation. At the end of the training, priorities on the intervention to be conducted in selected sectors were set.

Capacity Building of Community Health Workers:

After the training of trainers, the latter conducted two five days training sessions. The purpose of the training was to empower and build capacity of community health workers (CHWs) on Community Based Environmental Health Promotion Program (CBEHPP) and CHC approach. A total of 233 CHWs (82 males and 151 females) from 233 villages/ five sectors of Gatsibo District were trained on CBEHPP and CHC approach. This activity took place in 6 health centers which are: Kiziguro, Rugarama, Kabarore, Gitoki, Rwimbogo and Kibondo. The participants were grouped in two training sessions scheduled from April 2 to 6, 2012 (first sessions) and from April 16 to 20, 2012 (second session). The training was facilitated by 18 people who comprised of EHOs, RIWSP staff, and in charge of Social Affairs at sector level previously trained as trainers. There were representatives from the Ministry of Health to supervise and ensure the quality of the training conducted. These training sessions contributed to enhance the capacity of CHWs to be able to better facilitate discussions within community hygiene clubs based at village level.



Photo 5: Head of environmental health desk from MOH facilitating the training of CHWs

Training of Community Hygiene Clubs (CHC) executive committees: With the aim to enhance and empower the CHC committee members' capacity and knowledge in facilitating the functioning of their Community hygiene clubs and the implementation of CBEHPP, a cell level training course was organized for CHC executive Committees (President, Secretary and treasurer) elected by the community in their village and cell social affairs in the project area.

The community Health Workers trained by the CBEHPP core team, in turn they have also trained in May and June 2012 Community Hygiene Club executive committee members from each village of Kiziguro, Rugarama, Kabarore, Gitoki and Rwimbogo sectors and cell coordinators in charge of social affairs (26). 705 participants benefited the training. The

training was under the supervision of the CBEHPP core team, RIWSP staff and coordinated by the Ministry of Health staff.

1.3.5. Facilitate/Support Community Hygiene Clubs (CHC)

229 CBEHPP tool kits and 40,630 membership cards were distributed to community health workers which were used in each club in the 5 sectors of Gatsibo District to promote hygiene and sanitation in their respective villages through dialogue sessions in their clubs. The tools provided help to stimulate member into discussions; each household in the village have an assignment (recommended practice) related to hygiene and sanitation to perform and supervised by the community health workers and the community Hygiene executive committees. The tools are composed of a Kinyarwanda training manual, tool kits/pictures and the membership cards for households.



Photo 6: CHWs receiving the CBEHPP training materials for use in their CHC

1.3.6. Develop a monitoring tool for CBEHPP approach:

A reporting tool was elaborated in collaboration with the Ministry of Health to facilitate community health workers to report their activities at health center level on the implementation of CBEHPP within their villages. The tool was shared and discussed with District and sector authorities.

For easy monitoring and coordination, a work plan for CHCs has been developed in collaboration with community health workers and environmental health officers in order to track the performance of Hygiene Clubs at Village level.

1.3.7. Facilitate establishment of Hygiene Clubs:

The trained community hygiene club executive committee members facilitated the establishment of 229 Community Hygiene Clubs in 229 villages (one hygiene club per village). They use PHAST tools during weekly community meetings to facilitate community discussions about hygiene and sanitation, food security and safety, water supply and

protection of water sources. After each topic of discussion an assignment is given to each club member to be performed at their household level and other assignment as collective action to help vulnerable people to access to improved sanitation and hygiene. At the end of Y1, we had a total number of 14,016 members of clubs (1 member per household). Since the assignment is shared with the household members, 67,277 people were exposed to CBEHPP messages. This number was calculated based on the family size in Rwanda which is 4.8 according to EICV 3 thematic report. Each household send one member to the CHC who in turn share and apply the lesson learnt to his household/family under the supervision of the CHWs and the executive committee of the club of the village.

As result recorded for now, 215 new local hand washings/tippy taps and 68 drying rack were established, 43 Kitchen gardens and 123 improved latrines constructed.

Table 3
CHC established by RIWSP

Sector	Sum of Total number of CHCs per Sector
Gitoki	47
Kabarore	35
Kiziguro	53
Rugarama	60
Rwimbogo	34
Grand Total	229



Photo 7: Mutarama Community Hygiene Club/Karenge cell during weekly meeting



Photo 8: Toilet established as recommended practice for sanitation topic at Ryarukaza Village / Bukomane Cell

1.3.8. Organize a Study visit on Hygiene and sanitation at Bugesera District.

One hundred and nineteen (119) people (59 males and 60 females) from Gatsibo District (health facilities representatives, in charge of social affairs at sector level and community health workers) led by the Gatsibo District Director of Health, visited Bugesera District on June 2012. The purpose of the visit was to learn best practices from others on how to improve hygiene and sanitation through the CHC methodology and food production. Discussions, exchange and household visits were made, focused on kitchen garden, hygiene and sanitation. The study visit was organized and supported financially by the RIWSP in

collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Gatsibo and Bugesera District (host), which is supported by WaterAid Project to implement CBEHPP. People from Gatsibo District appreciated the visit and promised to replicate the lessons learnt in their respective villages. The event was covered by radio 10.

1.3.9. To facilitate the Ministry of Health and partners to organize a national conference to discuss CBEHPP

RIWSP played a major role in the preparation of the national workshop to evaluate the impact of the CBEHPP in the country and define the way forward. The meeting was planned to be held in 2011 but was postponed by the MOH many times due to the agenda conflicts; it is now planned to be held in October 2012

1.3.10. Facilitate Government and partners to disseminate information and mobilize communities on hygiene and sanitation practices

Electronic media used to disseminate hygiene and sanitation messages: In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, a video and audio spot related to hygiene and sanitation messages was produced and aired at TV and public Radios. RIWSP financially supported the Ministry in the production of the audio spot and the Ministry of Health paid for the airing of the spot on Radio Rwanda and five Community Radios.

According to DHS 2010, 63 % of household in Rwanda possess a radio and 68 percent of women and 87 percent of men report listening to the radio at least once a week. Considering a Rwandan population of 11 million, up to 8.5 million people could have been exposed to the project message

Wash event – Cine mobile: on the initiative of the RIWSP, a concept paper was elaborated to define the roles of each party mentioned below. After agreeing on the interventions to be conducted, the idea was supported by the Ministry of Health/EHD and Gatsibo District. The concept paper was signed between RWISP and PSI. Below are the roles and responsibilities agreed on:

RIWSP-WV

- Purchase 100 Jerry cans of 20 liter to store water
- Community sensitization with the District
- Avail 100 Jerry cans of 5 liter to construct Tippy Taps
- Transport for selected mobilizers

PSI

- Providing of:
 - Mobile video unit equipment
 - Technician & animators
 - CD video for projection

- Sur eau & Pur products
- Bucket for Pur mixing
- Filters
- Stirring sticks

Ministry of Health:

- Event coordination
- providing 2 cartons of Soaps for the community where the event will be conducted

District of Gatsibo

- Identification of the event site within the watershed (Village)
- Community sensitization
- Provide trees to produce Kandagirukarabe and Drying rack

The event took place at Rwunyu and Kinunga cells of Rugarana and Rwimbogo sectors in Gatsibo District. The event focus was on promoting hygiene behavior change through promotion of Hand washing, improved sanitation, safe clean water use and storage and general hygiene. The four days event attracted 782 participants (504 women and 278 men) from two village's communities. The villages were selected by local authorities based on the poorest villages within the sector. As part of the event, participants were trained on fabrication of a hand washing facilities (tippy taps), drying rack and use of water treatment (Pure and Sur eau). At night, both communities had the opportunity to watch a film on water treatment, hygiene and sanitation. From that event several households learnt how to make their tippy taps and drying rack and the community hygiene clubs purchased water treatment products to be sold and used by their community.



Photo 9: Training of community members on Water treatment



Photo 10: Training of community members on Fabrication of hand washing facility

The graph below explain how after the Wash event, the population from Rwunyu village was committed to increase their hygiene and sanitation status.. The graph below shows the result from the WASH event.

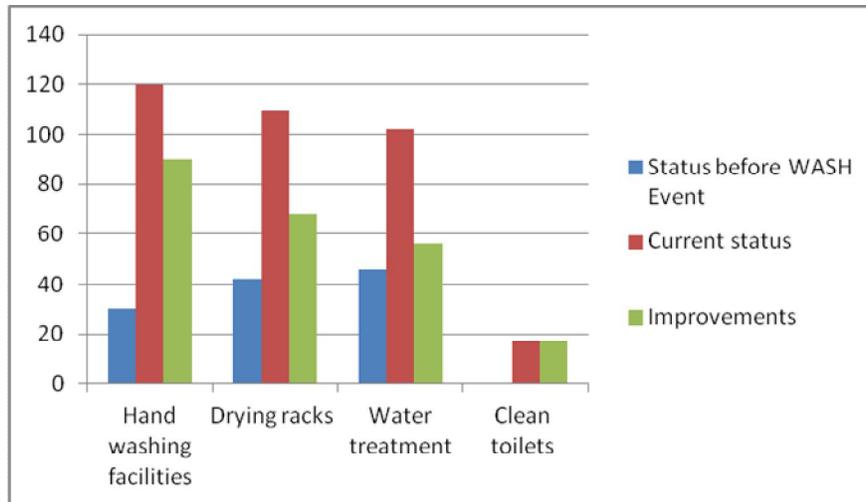


Figure 1: Hygiene Practice

Town hall meeting: In July 2012, a town hall meeting on the implementation of CBEHPP at national level was organized by the Ministry of Health. RIWSP contributed in the organization by attending preparations meeting and producing a banner for the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to call Rwandese people to adhere to the CHCs and its importance to community to be a club member. The meeting was live on National TV and National Radio and chaired by the Permanent All implementing partners of CBEHPP were present (UNICEF, PSI, WHO, WVI, WATERAID etc.). Secretary in Ministry of Health. Population got opportunity to discuss and share about the Community Hygiene Clubs (CHCs) and achievement so far done.



Photo 11: Permanent Secretary/MOH in middle and representative of the Ministry of Infrastructure at right side and Nyaruguru Vice Mayor

WASH CAMPAIGN: : RIWSP played a major role in preparatory meetings and supporting the District of Gatsibo during the Hygiene campaign from January to February 2012 where many activities were conducted including:

- Promoting household water treatment using different methods (Pure and Sur eau) in partnership with Organic Solution Organization; HC through PSI;
- Promoting use of “tippy taps” with water and soap in institutions and at household level using of local hand washing facilities;
- Financial support to district for hygiene and sanitation promotion reflection meeting;
- Conduct home visits by selected team (CHWs, in charge of Social Affairs at sectors level, EHO and partners).

The overall objective of the campaign was the promotion of the use of hygienic latrines/toilet, hand washing with soap and drinking safe water.

RIWSP supported the District by purchasing the rewards for the 9 best performers selected in songs, poems and drawings related to hygiene and sanitation practices during the closure of the Hygiene campaign. Rewards were made of: water tanks, jerry cans, hand washing

facilities (tippy taps); soaps, water treatment products (Sur eau and Pure). During the closing ceremony in Gasange sector 527 people (251 male and 276 female) participated in the event.

Deliverable(s):

- Reflection report of the status of CBEHPP
- Reflection report on PHAST and training materials and tools developed
- Training reports of EHO, CHWs, and CHCs
- Study visits report on best practices
- List of active EHOs
- List of active CHWs and available work Plan for CHW
- List of 229 active clubs established
- WASH campaign report
- WASH event report
- Town hall meeting report
- Reporting tool for CHC
- CBEHPP tools
- Appropriate toilets constructed by community members
- Hand washing facilities adopted by community members

Activity 1.4 WASH integration into Facility Based Care

1.4.1. WASH-Friendly policy, strategy/ standards and monitoring tool developed

The WASH checklist for health facilities was reviewed to identify WASH needs and the current status of health facilities. This tool helped the project to assess WASH needs in health facilities covered in Kamababa watershed/ Gatsibo District.

A Water Quality Assurance Plan that addresses how to ensure the provision of safe drinking water to communities served under the subject activity; a Water Quality Assurance plan have been elaborated jointly k and reviewed based on USAID comments.

1.4.2. Assessment of WASH needs in Health facilities

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health representative, 6 health facilities (Rwimbogo, Kabarore, Rugarama and Kiziguro health centers, Kiziguro Hospital and Nyamatete health post) were assessed on water, sanitation and hygiene. Limited water supply, insufficient and inappropriate latrines, poor waste management and lack of hand washing facilities in wards were the most common identified problems in the above mentioned health facilities. After this assessment, engineering study and design to construct standard sanitary facilities and other infrastructures was conducted. Bills of quantities and estimated cost for latrines construction, tank rehabilitation and rain water harvesting systems were made. GPS

coordinates for sites were recorded to develop later a map for the sites and show level of interventions per health facility.



Photo 12: Rugarama water tank in poor conditions which supply the health center and surrounding community

1.4.3. Construction of latrines and Installation of rain water harvesting system

1.4.3.1 Installation of rain water harvesting system:

In order to facilitate health facilities to access to water and prevent erosion from rain water, 7 plastic tanks of 10 m³ each were installed at Kabarore health center (6 tanks) and Nyamatete health post (1 tank). This will help the mentioned health facilities and the surrounding communities to access to water especially in dry season by using rain water harvesting and reduce expenses for fetching water outside the health center. To avoid higher microbial concentrations from rainwater harvesting system, a system to divert the contaminated first flow of rainwater from the roof surfaces have been installed on the plastic tanks to promote the cleaning of the roof and the guttering. According to the information got from the health facilities, the 7 tanks will serve 5,399 people surrounding the 2 health facilities who come to fetch water at the health facilities.



Photo 13: Tanks installed at Kabarore Health center

1.4.3.2 Construction of latrines and rehabilitation of water distribution tank:

After engineering design and procurement process, at the end of September 2012, the contract for construction for 2 blocks of latrines for Rugarama and Kabarore health center and rehabilitation of the distribution water tanks of 30 m³ was completed. The construction

will take 3 months and t end in December 2012. The water tank to be rehabilitated will serve the health center of Rugarama and 15,000 people of Rugarama sector.

1.4.4. Waste management

1.4.4.1. Construction of waste disposal facility (multipurpose separated waste pits):

RIWSP has played an advocacy role for Rugarama health center by linking the health center with a CDC funded program JSI/Rwanda Injection Safety Project which agreed to build for them a waste disposal facility.

1.4.4.2. Training of health workers and waste handles on health care waste management:

A training course of health workers and waste handlers on health care waste management and hospital hygiene was conducted in Rugarama and Kabarore Health center in August 2012. Fifty one participants (51 among them 31 females), 26 from Rugarama HC and 25 from Kabarore HC attended the training.

The training was facilitated by RIWSP and the Injection safety and Healthcare waste management Advisor from the Ministry of Health. Two topics were covered: waste management and WASH into health facilities.

A **waste management plan** of the mentioned health centers was developed by health workers facilitated by the facilitator in regards to sorting, collecting, transport, storing and treatment or disposal of waste.

1.4.4.3. Provision of color coded dustbins for selected health centers:

The procurement process to purchase color coded dustbins (yellow for infectious waste and black for noninfectious waste) for 5 health facilities supported by RIWSP in Gatsibo District has been completed. They will be delivered to the health facilities in October 2012. Dustbins will help health facilities to protect their staff and patients against medical waste and improve sorting of waste for proper disposal. Stickers for dustbins have been produced and sent for approval in order to promote healthcare waste sorting into health facilities, once the posters are approved by USAID, they will be printed out and distributed to health facilities and Ministry of Health for support.

Deliverable(s):

- Reviewed WASH checklist for health facilities
- Water quality assurance plan
- WASH assessment report

- Latrine design
- Tender document for latrine construction with bills of quantities
- Training report on waste management and hospital Hygiene
- waste management plan
- Purchase of color coded dustbins for health facilities
- Design of posters/stickers for waste sorting at health facilities level
- rain water harvesting system installed at 2 Health facilities
- 92 color dustbins purchased

COMPONENT 2: Strengthened governance of water-related resources at the national, watershed, and community scale to increase sustainability and resiliency of the resource for all users

Activity 2.1 Development and Adoption of “Adaptive” IWRM National Strategy

In order to provide technical assistance to support the advancement of IWRM in the country, RIWSP recruited a Policy Liaison Officer to support the Water Resource sector in the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA) for the implementation of the IWRM national strategy.

A Memorandum of Understanding between RIWSP and MINIRENA has been signed, representing a mutual line of action by which the parties state the level of cooperation them and their respective engagements to ensure the effective implementation of RIWSP. In order to facilitate the coordination of RIWSP activities with the Government of Rwanda, a High Level Advisory Committee has been established and is chaired by the Department of Integrated Water Resources Management, with other members from key agencies that have responsibilities or mandate in the GoR Water Sector and local authorities from RIWSP target areas.

A methodology to assess capacity building needs was developed. This methodology designed by UNESCO-IHE was used in early 2012 in an initial assessment of the capacity of public and private (profit and not for profit) actors in the water resources management sector, as well as stakeholders at decentralized level. Stakeholders were interviewed and discussions held with representatives of the water sector. The results were reported ‘IWRM and Decentralization in Rwanda’.

A Capacity Needs Assessment and Preliminary Capacity Development Plan for the Water resource management (WRM) sub sector was undertaken. The assessment analyzed what the sector needs in terms of institutional and human resource capacities. Draft versions of the capacity needs assessment and plan reports were presented at the Water Thematic Working Group meeting on May 18, 2012, having been favorably received and commented. The final versions of these two reports were produced in early June. As the IWRM Department faced the pressing need to come up with a very specific training plan for the Public Service Capacity

Building Secretariat the DDG IWRM Department requested a more definite staffing norms analysis that could be used for preparing the HR plan for the department and also to support Catchment Management. We can inform that shortly after the period of performance being reported on ended, this final study was completed in October and the DIWRM has expressed satisfaction with the reports. All the capacity building reports are being used within RNRA, MINIRENA and for GoR planning processes. The finalized versions are being submitted to USAID.

Contribution towards reactivating the Water Thematic Working Group: RIWSP has been working closely with IWRM department to reactivate the Thematic Group and has the Secretariat role in the group. The last Water Thematic Working Group Meeting, held on 30 August, focused on the draft EDPRS II water component. All the comments and issues were acted on, and the reports submitted to the Working Group. After further comments were received the final draft was sent to the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) Team which combined them within the Environment and Natural Resources Sector submissions.

Organization of the water week: In collaboration with the RNRA which is under MINIRENA, RIWSP participated in the water week activities organized all over the country during the week of 19th to 23nd March 2012. In particular, RIWSP assisted in the preparation and commemoration of the World Water day held on March 22nd during which a policy day workshop was held. The day had two main activities: the launch of the Rwanda National Water Policy and Strategy by the Honorable Minister for MINIRENA; and an open policy discussion following a series of strategic presentations from global to local on the significant role of water and capturing its value at local Rwandan national level. The presentations and the significant discussions which followed gave rise to important / major issues that played a leading contributory role in the preparation of the EDPRS II.

Participation to Environmental and Natural Resource Joint Sector Review (JSR): RIWSP participated in the Joint review of the Environmental and Natural Resource Sector for the period 2011- 2012 that took place on April 4th 2012. The JSR examined the performance of the 5 sub sectors, namely: Environment, Lands, Water Resource Management, Mines and Forestry. This was done focusing on the EDPRS II objectives, CPAF targets, Sector specific indicators and Policy actions

Technical Assistance (TA) to public organizations and universities: A discussion with NUR/WREM was held on the organization of the first one-week training course in water resources planning and which is intended for a wider audience from the Rwandan water resources-related sector. The contents, materials of this course has been prepared a training plan has been developed.

Collection and desk review of the IWRM related legal documents and regulations in relationship to the IWRM National Strategy: A document "The Water Sector in Rwanda: A Primer on Laws, Policies, and Actors" was produced for internal use within the RIWSP. IWRM related laws have been collated in this document with a view to informing the proposed legal and regulatory review of water laws to improve governance, sustainability

and performance at national and local levels. The referred document will be made available to USAID

Deliverable(s) undergoing endorsement/approval process:

- Capacity Needs Assessment report for the Water resource management (WRM) sub sector – endorsed by GoR and approval pending from USAID.
- Draft Preliminary Capacity Building Plan for the WRM sub sector
- Training materials and plan
- Draft report: Capacity Development Plan for Central and Local Government: Education, Trainings and Research

Activity 2.2 Strengthening National Hydrologic Data and Information Management Systems for IWRM

RIWSP is assisting the Government in strengthening the National Hydrological Data and information management.

Review of the national capability in hydrological data and information:

An extensive review of the national capability in data collection and management and assessment of water resources was carried out. The review concerned in particular RNRA/DIWRM and Meteo-Rwanda. The findings concluded that there are ample challenges to strengthen the capability in both the technical and organizational domains. The preliminary review results were discussed with both DIWRM and Meteo-Rwanda, and some additional information was collected. In addition, several workshops in data collection management were held at DIWRM and a field visit to inspect two key-stations near Kigali was organized. The workshops did not prove effective given that the organization; attendance and interest in them were poor, pointing to an aspect that needs to be addressed. The on-the-job training and consultations with selected staff members on specific areas of data collection and management were more successful.

The current database holdings for a selected number of stations, it became clear that a significant amount of work is needed on data recovery and proper archiving. The current database contents are not adequate. A new data archive is being build up in conjunction with quality control of historical data. This is being carried station by station and will continue into the second year of the project.

In order to start working on the information dissemination, it was decided to develop the production of water resources information bulletins. One annual bulletin (Apr 2011-Mar 2012) and two two-monthly bulletins (Apr-May 2012, and Jun-Jul 2012) have been

produced. The bulletins received wide circulation by the IWRM Department. The August-September bulletin is scheduled to be available in October.

In addition diverse documentation has been generated, including:

- Documentation: Draft in-house manuals for data collection, processing archiving and analysis:

[1] RWRIS HydroScape version 1.0, Jan 2012, version 2.0 is being finalized for presentation in Oct 2012. V1 describes the GIS dataset compiled by RIWSP and was presented to DIWRM in Feb 2012. V2 entails an extended version.

[2] Assessment of available water resources data and information from selected stations in Rwanda, Internal report to RNRA, Draft Jun 2012, final Sep 2012: was given high priority in light of the NHS review detailed above, and the plan of DIWRM to produce regular water resources bulletins. It deals with six key stations and contains over 45 recommendations to improve data collection, O&M, data handling and archiving. A few of these points have already been picked up by DIWRM.

[3] RNRA hydrometric data archive: Data conversion and recovery report, Internal report to RNRA version 1, Jun 2012, version 2, Sep 2012. It documents the ongoing process of data scrutiny, rescue and building up the archive.

[4] RNRA hydrometric observing network, observing station details, version 1 Jun 2012. Provides station metadata and contains the essential statistics required for quality control and information provision. Updating should be carried out annually by DIWRM.

- Guidelines, contain short notes/instructions on (mostly) operational issues requiring immediate attention:

[1] Guideline 11/01 - Development of the station registry/directory, Issued 2011-10-03, no feedback

[2] Guideline 11/02 - Hydrological data and information user base assessment, Issued 2011-10-18, feedback 2011-10-31

[3] Guideline 12/00 - DSSVue Thalimedes text file import, issued 2012-04-03, feedback: 2012-04-13

[4] Guideline 12/01 - Notes on the dataset for the annual bulletin Apr 2011 - Mar 2012, issued 2012-05-04, feedback 2012-05-11.

The issue of inter-agency coordination in data collection and exchange has not yet been addressed, because the internal organization of line operations at DIWRM is currently not functional. This will need to be taken up during the next program year.

The first one week short course in water resources planning for the wider water sector was postponed from September to the first quarter of the next year to avoid conflict with another (separately-funded) course in water quality monitoring by UNESCO-IHE during half October at NUR.

Deliverable(s) - finalized ready for immediate submission (October 2012):

- RWRIS HydroScape Technical Report.
- Report: Review of the National Hydrological Service in Rwanda.

Activity 2.3 Decentralized Governance and Management of WR, WASH, Agricultural Water Use

2.3.1 Technical Assistance to GoR on Decentralized Governance and Management of Water Resources, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water use.

RIWSP has been involved in the review of the Water Act and has proposed appropriate clauses to ensure regulatory framework for governance and implementation are effective and harmonious for management between national institutions and local authorities.

Complementarily technical assistance has been provided to RNRA on EDPRS, linking economic growth to decentralization and water resources management. A capacity development plan for central and local level, focusing on training, education and research is being developed.

Overview of existing legislation and water resources management institutional framework: Extensive discussions with key government agencies responsible for decentralization have been made. A document showing the structure and roles for different institutions in central and decentralized management has been included in the draft report on training which is, expected to be approved in November 2012.

Discussions have been held with Director Generals and other high level decision makers in - MINALOC, Rwanda Governance Board, Rwanda Local Development Support Fund and Rwanda Association of Local Governments (RALGA), to provide clear understanding on the policy status, implementation, challenges and key actors in decentralization, and how RIWSP can support progress in subsidiarity for management of water resources despite the constraints.

Deliverables being finalized not yet formally submitted:

- Draft report: Capacity Development Plan for Central and Local Government: Education, Trainings and Research
- Draft Report IWRM and Decentralization in Rwanda (to be shared with USAID)

2.3.2. Support Local Communities on decentralized governance and Management of Water Resource, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water use.

Desk review and consultation at National and Local level: Contacts were made with MININFRA, MINIRENA, RNRA, MIDMAR, MINAGRI, MINALOC, MINISANTE, SNV and WaterAid in the aim to identify key staff that can contribute in the exercise of collecting policies, guidelines and tools for water related governance.

After consultation with MINIRENA through the RNRA, it was found out that the water Law and Decrees are formulated in a way that they are not compatible with water resource management structures at decentralized levels. It was agreed with RNRA to recruit a local consultant who has already worked on the water law to formulate regulations and guidelines for effective governance and management of water resources at decentralized levels. Amendments will be proposed to existing laws and decrees. These proposals will be based on review of legal, policy, and planning documents; operational strategies, rules and guidelines that affect water management. It is anticipated that the final amended document will be available by December 2012.

Assessments – all implementation districts: Preliminary data on water supply infrastructures and governance were gathered in five (05) sectors of Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts, these are Rwimbogo and Kiziguro sectors in Gatsibo District, and Mwili, Kabare, Rwinkwavu sectors in Kayonza district. The assessment identified existing different water infrastructures and management structures and the respective challenges.

The current status of water supply facilities, governance and management will allow assessing the capacity building needs for water governance structures in our area of intervention.

With the participation of local government leaders, representatives of farmers who are also water users for irrigation, representatives of water users for domestic use, and Community Health workers in Rwinkwavu sector, a capacity assessment tools for decentralized water structures was developed. The choice of this sector is due to the fact that there are water management structures that seem to be more effective than in other sectors of Kamababa watershed. Thus, there is now a draft capacity assessment tools that will be further reviewed when the new structures of water governance will be set up. Furthermore, this document will be discussed with the consultant in charge of the elaboration of the training manual for integrated water resources management. We anticipated that the final document will be presented at the same time with the training manual.

On the other hand, a workshop has been organized to assess water management and governance status in Kayonza and Gatsibo. Problems and challenges related to water governance and management have been discussed in order to identify gaps, overlaps and synergies in that field in the aim of building on identified synergies and support efforts to set up governance structures that address the overlaps and can fill the gaps identified.

Strengthening Water-Management institutions: At the beginning, meetings were organized with local stakeholders at sector level in the selected sectors for the program activities to discuss about the activities to be carried out and their roles and responsibilities for each partner in terms of water management structures. The aim of these meetings were to raise awareness on the importance of strengthening water management institutions but also were another opportunity to discuss the weaknesses of different water management institutions at local level.

One general observation is that the water governance institutions are not working or even non-existing in some sectors, and the common reason given is the lack of water supply facilities in most of the sectors and a lack of an institutional framework of water governance. Thus, even where those water governance structures seem to be operational; their composition is not in accordance with what is stipulated in the current water law.

Following the assessment of the status of decentralized governance structures made in our area of intervention, RIWSP organized a workshop to identify the existing synergies, gaps and overlaps in water management and governance, and that allowed us to develop a list of actions and an operational framework to address the problems and challenges around water management and governance. Among other proposition to be implemented as soon as possible is the setting up of a village committee in charge of water management, and its trainings.

Capacity-building of local government and civil: In an effort to undertake the capacity building of local government and civil society in terms of trainings related to water resources management, we initiated the process of developing a training module for decentralized water governance structures: the Terms of Reference for hiring a consultant to develop the training module were discussed with partners and stakeholders and the processes of hiring the consultant is going on. Although the training manual will be used in the RIWSP program area, it will be designed to serve national wide. The consultancy is anticipated to start in end of October to end by December 2012.

Deliverable(s) finalized, not yet formally shared with USAID:

- Water Resources and Governance structures assessment report
- Draft of the Capacity assessment tool elaborated. Finalized and available, not yet submitted to USAID.

Activity 2.4 Community Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

2.4.1. Technical assistance to GoR on Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

During the first year, no activity in this section was undertaken.

2.4.2. Community Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessment: During the last quarter of Y1, RIWSP conducted a Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (CVCA) in four selected communities of Gatsibo and Kayonza districts. The communities were from the following cells: Munini and Rwikiniro cells of Rwimbogo sector, Gatsibo district as well as Kageyo and Nyamugari cells of Mwili sector, Kayonza district. The assessment analyzed the vulnerability of their livelihoods to the climate related challenges and helped them to understand climate risks and identify the resources available to them to adapt. At the end of the assessment an adaptation plan was developed.

The implementation of the adaptation plans that were produced is not the sole responsibility of RIWSP. Rather, they will also be used as basis of discussion with local decision makers of the concerned districts, starting specifically at Sector level, on how to incorporate those plans in their own activities plan for a better contribution to building resilience to Climate change impacts, hence improve livelihoods of their respective communities. The report is being finalized

Training and Capacity Building: In July 2011, RIWSP conducted a 4 days training on the delivery of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment for 12 members of local and central government and RIWSP staff. The training used an approach of “learning by doing”. After the theoretical training, the trained stakeholders together with RIWSP staff were then facilitators during the community assessment, which therefore served as practical training. Throughout a learning by doing process, 80 Community members, among which 53 male and 27 female, of Rwimbogo and Mwili Sectors have been trained during the CVCA assessment on Climate Change issues (vulnerability of those communities, their capacity to cope and appropriate adaptation strategies to remediate/mitigate the impacts of Climate Change. The 80 participants are potential elements of the communication channels that have to be developed among next activities with regard to climate vulnerability awareness and coping mechanisms issues. Moreover, a follow up committee composed by 3 to 5 people on adaptation measures was elected in each community (Cell).

A training plan for the next fiscal year is being developed.

Deliverable(s):

- A document on Climate Change and Vulnerability Assessment conducted in four selected communities of Kamababa watershed has been produced (being finalized)
- A training plan for the second FY of the Program. (finalized , ready to be shared)

COMPONENT 3: Improved technical practices and approaches to optimize the use and resiliency of available water

Activity 3.1 On-farm Water Use Efficiency and Climate Resilient Water Management

This component is closely linked to component 1.1 (Multiple Use Services) but provides the opportunity to assess water use efficiency and climate resiliency of a range of water service delivery approaches and technologies, and to modify approaches and technologies through action research.

3.1.1: Showcasing Innovative Technologies for Small-Scale Irrigation

RIWSP conducted field visits to Districts (Kayonza and Gatsibo,) and other institutions (RAB, FAO and Partners in Health at Rwinkwavu Hospital) aiming to identify existing technologies and practices applied in small scale irrigation:

- A short survey describing 9 rain water harvesting technologies systems and 12 best practices assessed in term of technical applicability and implementation cost has been conducted.
- Hill sites to plant trees to protect the springs are identified and areas geo-referenced. The link with livelihoods is that the trees will have economic value.
- Two sites of potential tree nursery are identified in the project area and contacts with potential beneficiaries have been made.
- A concept note for the establishment of tree nursery (multi-seedlings option production) was developed

3.1.2- Assisting Farmers with Innovative and Efficient Irrigation Interventions

RIWSP made several contacts and field visits to different institutions and project (Ministry of Agriculture, RAB, FAO, LWH, KWAMP and Districts) to identify various agricultural techniques already used by farmers that could be climate resilient. The only technique now used and promoted by RAB for small scale irrigation is rainwater harvesting.

Preliminary assessment to identify potential farmers groups/ cooperatives and or individual farmers to benefit from new innovative water efficient technologies was conducted in Rugarama and Rwimbogo sectors. A provisional list of 17 farmers groups from Rugarama and 11 from Rwimbogo sector was produced. Plans are ongoing to assess feasibility of collaboration with the identified potential beneficiaries.

Deliverables: None to report

Activity 3.2 Small Grants Program for Communities

3.2.1 Collect baseline information on existing associations in the target site

The site visits were conducted in 5 sectors of Gatsibo District and 3 sectors of Kayonza to collect information on existing associations, potential candidates for the grants. 39 water committees were visited as sample of water users committees; 7 farmers' cooperatives and 2 secondary schools in Gatsibo District.

3.2.2 Document showing the criteria and process of accessing the grants and some proposals under review

The sub grants management manual is being developed and will be submitted to USAID for approval.

Deliverables:

- Draft List of potential candidates for grants
- Sub grants management manual (Draft)

3 DOCUMENTS

Documents and reports produced by the program and approved by USAID during the first year of the program are listed below. The titles and approval dates are indicated.

Table 4
Document approved by USAID

Document	Approval date
Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan	November 22, 2011
Performance Monitoring Plan	January 12, 2012
Criteria and Process for Watershed Selection	August 17, 2012

4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

4.1 CONTRIBUTION TO EXPECTED RESULTS

The table below illustrates the achievements of RIWSP towards the expected results during the first year of implementation.

Activity	Expected program results	Achievements
MUS	Identification of the most promising options and scalable MUS program in Rwanda	MUS appropriate technologies identified in Kayonza District
Sanitation marketing	A market analysis completed in each District	A market analysis is undergoing in 2 District (Gatsibo and Kayonza)
	Creation of Sanitation showrooms in each area	Please indicate the results.
Development of Micro credits	200 VS&L groups formed	79 VS&L groups are formed and functional in Gatsibo and Kayonza District
Scaling up Community Hygiene Behavior Change	200, 000 community members exposed to CBEHPP behavior change messages	67,277 people from Gatsibo District have been exposed to CBEHPP behavior change through CHCs.
	Increased hygienic practices and behavior change among community members	-215 Hand washing facilities (Kandagirukarabe) established in households -123 households with constructed/rehabilitated Improved latrines - 68 households constructed Drying racks -56 households reported to use water treatments
	Establishment of functional Community hygiene clubs	229 CHC are established and functional in 229 villages of 5 sectors in Gatsibo District
	Appropriate capacity building for Environmental Health Officers and Community Health Workers	-8 EHOs, 4 social affairs and Director of Health of Gatsibo District were trained as trainers on the CBEHPP and CHC approach -233 CHWs from five sectors were trained on CBEHPP approach - 705 executive committee members of CHC trained in CBEHPP and CHC approach
WASH integration into facility based care	Adoption of WASH-friendly policy, guidelines/standards, and assessment tool for WASH-friendly health facilities	A checklist for health facilities/assessment tool has been elaborated
	WASH-friendly status of health facilities increased by: (i) water, sanitation and hygiene related infrastructure rehabilitated/ developed (ii) health workers carry out key WASH practices; (iii) health workers trained to oversee practices related to water and sanitation; and (iv) p good hygiene practices promoted in the community with the support of the network of CHWs.	- Seven plastic tanks for rain water harvesting of 10,000 liters each installed at Kabarore Health center (6 tanks) and Nyamatete Health Post (one water tank) - 51 health workers trained on waste management and hospital hygiene - Waste management plan developed
	Improved access to water supply for 40 selected health facilities by rehabilitation or construction of water facilities. Direct beneficiaries of 10,000 people are projected to benefit from the improved sanitation facilities."	5,399 people surrounding Kabarore and Nyamatete health facilities benefit from the 7 rain water tanks installed.
Development and Adoption of	IWRM subsector strategy prepared and adopted	

"Adaptive" IWRM National Strategy	Four tailor made trainings designed and taught	Training materials and plan developed
Technical assistance to GoR on hydrologic data and information management	Review of the current national capability in water resource information management	Review of the National Hydrological Service in Rwanda
	Improvement of the technical capabilities in data collection, processing, and archiving	Draft in house manuals for data collection , processing, archiving and analyzing
Technical Assistance to GoR on Decentralized Governance and Management of Water Resource, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water Use	Concepts and approaches for decentralization adopted in new and revised government policies and agreements.	IWRM and Decentralization in Rwanda assessment conducted for public and private actors in water sector
Support to Local Communities on Decentralized Governance and Management of Water Resource, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water Use	Strengthened decentralized governance and management of Water Resource, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water Use	Water Resources and Governance structures assessment assessed in Kayonza and Gatsibo
Capacity Building of Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	Climate change adaptation and vulnerability studies or other media for national use produced for four demonstration communities directly	Climate change adaptation and vulnerability studies produced for 4 communities in Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts
	300 staff of local government and NGOs and CSOs trained on assessment methodologies.	12 staff of local and central government
	4000 community members in the target area directly reached through public dialogue events and awareness raising activities	80 community members participated in the Climate vulnerability and adaptation assessment

4.2 STATUS OF EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

Deliverable	Status	Comments
Initial Activity: Preliminary Assessment/Scoping, and Watershed Selection		
Brief Report on Rapid National Assessment	Done and submitted to USAID	The document was not approved
Brief Report on Rapid Sub-Basins Assessment	Done and submitted to USAID	The document was not approved
Criteria to be used in selection of Watersheds approved by stakeholders	The document submitted and approved to USAID	Waiting to be validated
Brief Report on Selected RIWSP Watersheds/Sites	Preliminary report internally available	
Activity 1.1 Multiple-Use Water Services (MUS)		
MUS Strategy and detailed work plan	Final draft to be submitted in October 2012 for approval	A validation workshop with GoR is planned in YR2.
In collaboration with other water provision activities in this program(for example activity 1.4), a Quality	Final document to be submitted to USAID in October 2012	

Assurance Plan for water services provided by this program will be developed		
List of first communities selected	The list of selected communities in Kayonza is available	
Baseline studies and water assessment for selected communities	Not done	Planned for Q1YR2.
Water development plan for selected communities	Not done	Is the result from the water accounting. Planned for Q1YR2
Installation of equipment in selected communities (target is 10,000 people with access to water)	Not done	Start of construction of system is scheduled for Q2 YR2
Water management/user association training materials	Not done To be done during Y2	In YR2 water user groups will be formed and trained in phase with the construction of the water system
5,000 individuals from the target beneficiary community receive training	Not achieved	Target to be reviewed
High potential products and/services and identified	RWH selected as the most promising technology	In YR2 RIWSP will test and demonstrate some most promising technologies including RWH and evaluate potential of private sector in the implementation and maintenance
Providers and training needs identified	Not done	
Training package developed	Not done	
Trainers receive training and follow-up support	Not done	
Livelihood strategy and Work Plan (summary form)	Options for first beneficiaries have been identified but beneficiaries will be selected together with partners and stakeholders	Selection of potential livelihood activities is being made in YR2 Q1/Q2
Beneficiary training and support	Not done	
MUS briefing materials	Provided MUS briefings to key stakeholders (RIWSP partners, GOR, Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts. Briefing materials include: 2-pager, animated video, Guide to MUS, and other supporting materials	Training in MUS of GoR is scheduled in Q2YR2. Briefing and training materials developed with matching funding from Rockefeller Foundation.
MUS workshop	Not done	To be conducted in Q2 Y2
Activity 1.2 Sanitation Marketing and Development of Microcredit		
A market analysis document for each of the target districts.	The market analysis is ongoing in Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts	Will be finalized in Q1 of Y2
A study of latrines models documented	3 types of latrines models were selected by community representatives: Ecosan, Semi	The 3 models will be promoted in Gatsibo and Kayonza communities

	Ecosan and VIP	
At least 60 VS&L groups formed and functioning.	79 VS&L groups formed and functioning in Gatsibo and Kayonza Districts	
Activity 1.3 Scaling up Community Hygiene Behavior change		
Assessment report of the status of CBEHPP	Assessment done, the report is available	
Assessment report of PHAST	Assessment done, Report available. PHAST tools available and distributed to beneficiaries	
National conference and report on CBEHPP	The MOH organized a National town hall meeting in collaboration with RIWSP on CBEHPP.	The national Evaluation workshop postponed by the MOH, to be conducted in Y2
Document: Gaps of EHOs, CHWs, CHCs assessed	Done, report available	
Regular performance reports of EHO, CHW, and CHC Best Practices collected and documented	Best practices collected and documented	
Minutes of meetings of EHOs, CHW and CHC CHCs established and operational	List of established and operational community Hygiene clubs available; List of active EHOs and CHWs available	
Appropriate toilets constructed by community members families with hand washing facilities	123 appropriate toilets constructed by community members in Gatsibo District. The list is available	
Activity 1.4 WASH integration into Facility Based Care		
Provide information on the development of the program's Water Quality Assurance Plan Safe and clean drinking water containers available at facilities.	Final document being finalized, to be submitted to USAID in October 2012	
Documentation of how WASH monitoring waste management was strengthened and enforced	-Checklist for hospital hygiene included waste management for monitoring available -Training on waste management and hospital Hygiene report available -Color coded dustbins purchased for health facilities to reinforce waste management	
A document showing the Plan of waste management at facilities.	Document of waste management plan at facilities available	
Gender disaggregated toilets available at facilities.	Ongoing: Design and Contract for gender disaggregated toilets available	To be finalized in Y2
A rain water harvesting system available and operating at facilities	7 plastics water tanks of 10 m3 installed at Kabarore and Nyamatete health facilities	
Activity 2.1 Development and Adoption of "Adaptive" IWRM National Strategy		

Document highlighting a skills audit methodology;	Internal draft of a specific methodology produced	
Work Plan document for implementing skills needs assessment;	Performed by ToR and proposal for capacity needs assessment.	
Capacity need assessment and technical assistant Plan (government organizations and universities);	Capacity Needs Assessment report for the Water resource management (WRM) sub sector being finalized	To be submitted in Q1 Y2
Development of one (1) tailor made course;	Not done	
Provision of specific TA inputs, based on the TA plan – (in conjunction with the mission scheduled for the 2nd and 4th Quarters of Year 1)	Not done	
Activity 2.2 Strengthening National Hydrologic Data and Information Management Systems for IWRM		
Working document: Initial action plan.		
Report: Review of the national capability in hydrological data and information	Review of the National Hydrological Service in Rwanda is being finalized	To be submitted in October 2012
Documentation: Arrangements for inter-agency cooperation and coordination.	Cannot be done at this stage, will be picked up in the coming years	
Documentation: Draft in-house manuals for data collection, processing archiving and analysis	Parts of contents produced, work will continue until end of project	
Execution: First one-week training course; including production of course materials	Draft of training plan developed.	Training to be conducted in Q2 Y2
Activity 2.3 Decentralized Governance and Management of WR, WASH, Agricultural Water Use		
Document showing overview of existing decentralization legislation and water resources management institutions.	The draft Report IWRM and Decentralization in Rwanda is being finalized	
Document of key stakeholder and capacity needs Analysis in the decentralized authority including tasks and responsibilities of key GoR personnel.	Draft report of the Capacity Development Plan for Central and Local Government: Education, Trainings and Research is being finalized	
Comments and contributions to proposed Operational Guidelines documented	Not yet done	To be finalized in January 2013
Training modules.	Not yet done	To be finalized in January 2013
Document elaborating the decentralized structures in sector levels	Preliminary data on water resources management structures were gathered in five (05) sectors of Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts	To be finalized in January 2013
Activity 2.4 Community Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction		
Capacity needs assessment for developing and updating the drought atlas	Not yet done	To be carried in Year 2

Preliminary report on rain models.	Not yet done	To be carried in Year 2
Document: Study on the climate change adaptation and vulnerability for four communities(2 communities per sub-basin) using the CVCA and CRISTAL tools	Report on the implementation of CVCA in 4 selected communities in Kamababa is being finalized	To be submitted to USAID in October 2012
Document: Training plan for Year 2.	The Y2 training plan developed	The training of local authorities, CBOs and CSOs will start from February to August 2013.
Activity 3:1 On-farm Water Use Efficiency and Climate Resilient Water Management		
A preliminary study of most promising small scale irrigation technologies, practices	Extensive consultation with potential partners on available technologies held. A list is available upon request. A draft internal study of most potential technologies and practices was prepared.	
Evaluation report for the most promising options through on-site action research in collaboration with farmers, and other stakeholders.	Not done	Activity will start in YR2
Communications, demonstration, and training packages developed	Not done	Activity will start in YR2
Communications/demonstration and training packaged tested	Not done	Activity will start in YR2
Report on mapping and profiling existing local irrigation technologies	Report on existing local irrigation technologies available	
Training report and manuals for farmers and local stakeholders	Not done	
Small scale technology for irrigation introduced	Not done	
List of farmers and their villages who have started adopting new irrigation technology	Not done	
Report of best practices and lessons learnt	Not done	
Activity 3.2: Small Grants Program for Community Associations		
Document showing baseline information on small grants in the sub-basins and their activities	Draft list of potential candidates for grants is available	
Document showing the criteria and process of accessing the grants and some proposals under review	The draft Grants management manual is being finalized.	To be submitted to USAID in October 2012
Information Management, Dissemination and Public Awareness		
RIWSP Website set up and Operational	Draft produced	To be submitted to USAID in the first quarter of year 2

4.3 CONTRIBUTION TO INDICATORS

Indicator	Target Year 1	Actual Year 1	Achievements in %	Observation/ reason for discrepancy
1.1 Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	300	0	0	Not done due to late start in program implementation. This will be done after farmers have been trained in agriculture and food security

1.2 Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	100	0	0	Not done due to late start in program implementation .The program is still identifying the beneficiaries.
1.3 Number of individuals who have received USG supported long term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.	2	0	0	
1.4 Number of MSMEs receiving business development services from USG assisted sources.	10	0	0	Not done due to late start in program implementation. The process of identifying enterprises started
1.5 Number of individuals with access to improved sanitation services	2000	590	29.5	Targets not achieved since the market analysis is still ongoing, which will give a clear picture on the sanitation services. As, a result of the CBEHPP messaged provided in hygiene clubs, 123 households constructed improved latrines. This number is calculated according to the size of the family (4.8 from EICV3 Thematic Report 2012) and sex ratio (52.18% of woman from the Rwanda in Statistics Report 2007) in Rwanda
1. 6 Number of people receiving USG supported training in Sanitation Marketing and Microcredit	50	2357	4714	Targets over achieved since all the formed VSL groups were trained on micro credits. 35 people have been trained in Household Latrines Technologies. They include local leaders, Local farmers and entrepreneurs. 2322 members of VSL groups have been trained in micro credits
1.7 Number of people with access to improved multiple use water supply services for household and productive uses.	0	0		
Number of people access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance	Not originally in the PMP	5399		The WASH assessment done in health facilities showed the priority in providing the water tanks, hence 5399 people. This is the number of people surrounding health facilities benefiting the access to water (7 tanks) provided to 2 health centers: Kabarore and Nyamatete. The surrounding communities come to fetch water to the health facilities.
1.8 Number of people receiving USG-supported training in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene	20000	15018	75.09	Targets not achieved since the trainings were done in only 1 district. This number include EHO, CHW, local leaders from sectors and hygiene club committees who have been trained in CBEHPP, plus the members of hygiene clubs trained at weekly basis during a period of 6 months. It also includes staff from health facilities who have been trained on waste management
1.9 Number of people with first time access to improved drinking water supply as a result of USG assistance.	0	0	0	
2.1 Number of policies /regulations / administrative procedures in each of the following stages of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: Stage 1 Analyzed; Stage 2 Drafted and presented for public / stakeholder consultation	0	0	0	

2.2 Number of institutions/organizations that, as a result of USG assistance, are in one of these five stages of improved institutional capacity: Stage 1: Undergoing capacity / competency assessments. Stage 2: Assessments presented for consultation. Stage 3: Undertaking capacity / competency strengthening. Stage 4: making significant improvements. Stage 5: Mature / Viable	2	2 Stage 1 and 2		<p>The IWRM department in the RNRA has been undergoing a capacity assessment</p> <p>The National Hydrological Service has undergone a capability assessment</p> <p>Further there has been a capacity development needs assessment of the WRM sub-sector with respect to IWRM encompassing many organizations: MINIRENA, MINAGRI, MININFRA, EWSA, RURA, REMA, RBS. Decentralized capabilities have also been assessed.</p>
2.3 Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, WUAs, women's groups, trade and business associations and CBOs that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	10	0	0	Many of these associations / organizations do not exist. Only the assessments were conducted. The capacity building of these organizations is under study
2.4. Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	200	92	46	The targets not achieved since it was limited to 1 watershed. This includes the people from government and local leaders who have been trained in CVCA methodology. It also include local community leaders who have attended the workshop on climate change assessment
2.5 Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	4	400	The CVCA conducted in 4 communities (2 communities per Districts) because Kamababa watershed is big, and we wanted the assessment to be more representative. 4 communities have been assessed. And mitigation measures documented
2.6 Number of stakeholders using climate information in their decision making as a result of USG assistance	60	0	0	Not done since it has to be informed by the CVCA. This will be accomplished following the adoption of the CVCA report that has been presented
2.7 Number of stakeholders implementing risk-reducing practices / actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance.	200	0	0	Not done since it has to be informed by the CVCA. This will be accomplished following the adoption of the CVCA report that has been presented
2.8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	500	92	18.4	Targets not achieved because there have been few trainings that could include this aspect. The training in climate change included an aspect on NRM.
2.9 Number of people with increased incomes and greater food security due to provision of multiple use water supply	500	0	0	Not done since MUS is not yet implemented. This will be done after the introduction of MUS
3.1 Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance.	20	0	0	This will be done after small scale irrigation are introduced
3.2 Number of water resources sustainability assessments undertaken.	2	0	0	The assessments will be conducted during the Year 2
Proportion of female participants	Indica	1869	80.5	These are the members of VSL groups

in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment)	tor added in September 12	out of 2322		
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4.4. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE (EC)

RIWSP developed an Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) at the beginning of the Program. The approved EMMP specifies how the Program will comply with USAID’s Rwanda IEE (Initial Environmental Examination) and addresses issues related to integrated water resource management. Moreover, a Water Quality Assurance Plan has also been produced, in which environmental issues have been taken into consideration, like testing of arsenic content of water to be supplied to the communities. A full Environmental Compliance report of RIWSP activities for the Year 1 will be submitted separately in short.

5 PROBLEM/ OBSTACLES

During the start-up phase there were some initial impediments that did not allow the normal development and implementation of the program.

Among them, the process of registration of Florida International University in Rwanda as an International NGO, a requirement to be able to operate in Rwanda took longer than expected; the registration certificate was issued at the end of October 2011. This delayed the implementation of the program, constituting a significant reason why the planned targets and expected results were not all achieved.

Gaining understanding of the program by local authorities proved somewhat challenging. Their priority was the water related infrastructures. It took time to let them understand the importance of water management issues. RIWSP held many discussions with them and involved them in all planning processes to gain their support.

The fact that Community Health workers report to MINALOC instead of to MOH has impacts on the reporting process and provision of incentives. Further, they are elected for a period of 5 years; when this period is over the program will require training the new elected workers.

The increase of construction costs has proved to be an obstacle for the completion of the initial phase activities related to infrastructure development. As an example, the construction of showrooms was planned for \$3,500 each; the design obtained by the end of consultation had costs of around \$8,500 each showroom. While the proposal line budget is \$56,000 for 16 showrooms at \$3,500 each, with the current design costs, the total activity budget can cover only 6 showrooms. We have already started to build five (5) showrooms

in the Akagera sub basin. This situation will prompt the potential reprogramming in the coming periods and budget reallocation

The high costs of construction for gravity water schemes, which are the typical water system for domestic use in Rwanda, are a significant constraint to the MUS program. Specifically, according to the MINIRENA, the “blended” capital costs of domestic water supply are \$75/capita (Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure, National Policy and Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2010, page 41). From our evaluation and document based survey, cost for water systems is in the range of 50-150 USD per capita (as reported by JICA, for instance). The blended cost included both rehabilitations and new systems. In addition, beyond capital costs there are software costs, which range on the order of 30-50% for MUS (Renwick, et. al., 2007). However, the capital costs for domestic water supply from gravity schemes in reality are rising because the most difficult areas in need of water supply are the last served. MUS generally cost more, due to a higher level of water service provided, included more water closer to homesteads and higher software costs to improve health and livelihoods.

Field experience and the process of design of data collection tools during the first year has evidenced difficulties in the collection of data for some indicators that are part of the RIWSP PMP that are meant to lend assurance of meeting program targets. Although this evidence is not as rigorous as a formal data quality assessment, which was not carried out in the first year, it also suggests the need of revisiting the PMP during the second year

There were some internal conditioning factors that needed to be overcome for the smooth functioning of the program. Though the program officially started on May 18, 2011, the signing subawards of the prime, FIU, with the other components of the consortium took in some cases considerable time, which meant that a full operational team in the field was not there until about January 2012. As RIWSP is a unique, complex, program gaining a common understanding to allow a sustained implementation also takes time. Likewise the administrative processes to support a program of this magnitude have required streamlining at various levels including with the home offices. It has been detected that, in general, there is an acute need of the staff to be better acquainted with USAID rules and regulations to enhance the implementing capability of RIWSP. All of these problems are being handled.

6 FOLLOW UP AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

This is addressed in depth in the Work Plan for the Performance Period: October 1st, 2012 – September 30, 2013, which is being submitted to USAID concurrently.