



Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program

CARE FINAL REPORT

Reporting Period: July 1st 2011– December 31st, 2013

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I. Introduction

Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program (RIWSP) was initially 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, ICI-WaRM, 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 had to be rooted on an Integrated Water Resources Management approach. The key areas mentioned above were 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.

The project started on May 18, 2011 and was planned to end on May 17, 2016. However, in February 2013, RWISP was reviewed and its life time was shortened to 3,5 years. This resulted into the modification of the award and reduction of scope of the program. Some activities were removed and others given a short time to be finalized. This affected much CARE’s contract on this project as its implementation timeframe was reduced from 5 years to two years, thus ending CARE contract by December 31st, 2013. The present report is therefore covering two years of CARE’s interventions in RWISP program.

II. Achievements

This report will manly focus on realized activities in the framework of CARE components related to **Sanitation Marketing, Water Resource Governance** and **Climate Change**.

CARE interventions covered three sectors in Kayonza District (Mwiri, Rwinkwavu and Kabare) and two sectors in Gatsibo District (Kiziguro and Rwimbogo).

In Sanitation Marketing and Development of Microcredit, 315 Voluntary Saving and Loan (VSL) groups totalizing 9,284 VSL group members were reached against 200 VLG planned (5,000 VSL group members). Trough training by villages agents, this population of created VSL groups benefited skills related latrines technologies types, construction and maintenance. Five showrooms were built in five sectors and have already started to play a key role facilitating the promotion of sanitation products. 73 masons were trained to build three different types of improved latrines (ecosan, semi-ecosan and VIP) and how they have to be maintained. Fifty (50) people received USG supported training in Sanitation Marketing and Microcredit and have played a key role to mobilize VSL members on latrine technologies and some aspects of sanitation marketing. Besides, cooperative committees were trained to manage their respective showrooms. The Market Analysis report was realized and submitted to FIU.

In Community Climate Change, the CVCA assessment was conducted in four selected communities of Kamababa watershed. The report was posted on the USAID DEC website. Twelve (12) local authorities' staffs from Gatsibo and Kayonza districts and central government were trained as trainers in the CVCA process. Eighty (80) Community members among which 53 male and 27 women, of Rwimbogo and Mwili Sectors have been trained during the CVCA assessment on Climate vulnerability and capacity assessment issues and participated in the assessment of the CVCA study.

In Water resource Management, a training tool was realized and was used to train fifty six (56) villages water committees in selected committees of Kamababa watershed. The capacity assessment tool was elaborated and a report on the assessment of water resources management structure was elaborated.

Overall, the project reached planned target comparing to the adjusted target after the continuing application process (Annex-1). But comparing to the five years planned target, CARE reached only VSL related target. The main reason was that the project was closed out anticipatively.

II.1 Start-up activities

Program activities were related to the enabling working environment for the RIWSP program which encompassed many components that had to be implemented in an integrated way and by many implementing partners. In this regard, meetings and field visits at RIWSP, National and local levels were organized. Contacts, field visits, meetings were organized in collaboration with local administration aiming the good understanding of the program but also looking how program activities could fit in district and sector plans. At central level, RIWSP staff participated in various meetings, workshops, thematic working group meetings, discussions with key officers at central level in different institutions.

Meetings, Workshops, Field visits

Various meetings and workshops were done at different levels: RIWSP implementing partners, decentralized and centralized institutions and other stakeholders. Some meetings were related to orientation meetings, aiming the understanding of program activities, approaches to be used, integration purpose and others were related to the understanding of the RIWSP environment and presenting the RIWSP program to main partners and stakeholders.



At district level, meetings were organized for each district (Kayonza and Gatsibo) first to introduce the program, secondly to present the project and third to discuss on the annual work plan. At sector level, only one introductory meeting was organized, other meetings were related to program activities.

Field visits were jointly organized with other implementing partners in a way of not only for site selection, but also to explore the improvement of activity integration

RIWSP meeting and Kayonza district staffs

II.2 Activities related to components

II.2.1 COMPONENT 1: Increased sustainable and resilient access to water-and WASH-related infrastructure and services for domestic and productive use

II.2.1.1 Activity 1.2 Sanitation Marketing and Product/Supply Chain Development

Sub Activity 1.2.1: Sanitation Marketing

Progress are made in Sanitation Marketing with regard to the formation of Voluntary Savings and Loan groups, conduct the market analysis survey, participatory selection of latrine models that had to be promoted in the selected five Sectors, construction of demonstration latrines the, the construction of showrooms, construction of demonstration latrines and mobilization of community members to acquire improved latrines through the sanitation marketing approach.

Data gathering on Sanitation and Latrine situation

At the start up before the market analysis survey, project staff organized a rapid assessment on sanitation in the project area. This assessment was organized specifically to 19 VSL group totalizing five hundred and seventy (570) households. Overall, it was assessed some hygiene practices and the type of latrines used by community members.

Findings for household latrines were as follow:

- 48/570 (8.4%) HH practices open defecation;
- 67/570 (12.8%) latrines have a depth between 0-4m
- 93/570 (17.8%) latrines are not filled up to 0.5 m
- 3/570 (0.5%) latrines have walls, can be closed and do not have bad odor.
- 30 (5.7%) latrines have a paving in concrete slab with a ventilated pipe. The majority of these latrines were built in 2008 by CARE in Rwimbogo Sector, Ndama Village with the participation of beneficiaries.
- 4 (0.7%) latrines have hand washing facility with soap
- 570/570 (100%) latrines do not have cleaning materials (paper, water)
- 540/570 (94.3%) latrines have flies in the latrine superstructure and outside
- 570/570 (100%) latrines do not have bush around their latrines

The conclusion after findings of this assessment is that more than 90% of VSL groups do not have required latrines as per the Ministry of Health guidelines for improved latrines and would like to have improved latrines and hygiene in general.

Market Analysis study

The market analysis study was conducted in the five (5) sectors three in Kayonza district (Mwiri, Rwinkwavu and Kabare) and two sectors in Gatsibo District (Rwimbogo and Kiziguro sectors).

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
- Carry out a supply chain analysis 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.

Conducted by a hired consultant, the market analysis study was finalized after three presentations of its findings at sector, district and national levels, which allowed the program staff to gather information and recommendations provided by various participant partners

Mainly, the findings from the market analysis provided useful information on the market size, the status of sanitation in the sectors where the analysis was conducted, the cost estimation of the latrines to be disseminated in the communities, the ability of community member to access the latrines through the sanitation marketing approach,... The study proposed also the communication channels and a practical supply chain that should be used during the implementation. Related draft report was produced and shared with all RIWSP partners including USAID representatives in Rwanda and the final report was submitted to FIU for approval by USAID.

Identification of “Latrine models” to be promoted

Various discussions organized with key staff of the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA). They availed the “Guidelines for latrine technologies usable in Rwanda”.

The latrine technology document was designed to serve as a guide for everyone working in Sanitation to find out the appropriate affordable and adopted latrine technologies according to the geographical and socioeconomic needs across Rwanda. Its emphasizes on the effective and efficient sustainable management of toilets including proper human waste disposal, different

latrine technologies with standards and norms responding to hygiene and sanitation obligations, its architectural plans as well as bill of quantities.

Through a one day workshop which include a field visit of typical latrines, five types of latrines



were presented. The thirty five (35) community representatives of the five selected sectors of Gatsibo and Kayonza in order to select two to three types of latrines that had to be promoted within their respective communities.

Five types of latrines were presented to participants:

- Ecological Sanitation (Eco-san) with one pit
- Eco-san with two pits
- Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine
- Pit latrine
- Semi-Ecosan

And three types of latrines were selected: Ecosan with one pit, Semi-Ecosan and VIP latrine.

Identification, training of local masons and construction of demonstration latrines

The sanitation marketing approach was chosen as an innovative way to disseminate improved latrines in a sustainable manner within the two communities of Kayonza and Gatsibo districts.



While it is important to mobilize community members on the availability of materials and different techniques, it is also important to avail skilled masons to building such a kind of latrines which require appropriate technology. For the ownership purpose, RIWSP team involved local authorities at sector level to select and train 73 local masons (from the five sectors) who had to be trained on household improved latrine construction as recommended by the market analysis

study.



Local masons during the training

As a learning by doing process, these participants constructed fifteen (15) latrines; 3 selected latrines per sector which will be used as demonstration latrine at sector level. These latrines were built for selected vulnerable households among which 12 were women headed households.

While the provision of Ecosan latrines will contribute to increase household crop productivity by through the use of human waste as fertilizer, the current latrines under construction were creating a high demand among the community especially for wooden slabs with eco-plate which have been made by mason as it is cheap and strong and also easy to install.

On the other hand, skills gained during the training will help masons to improve not only the sanitation situation but also will increase the economic situation of the trainees through income generating activity and job creation.



Eco-plate to separate urine from feces, ventilation pipe and metallic sheet installed- constructed by local masons

Construction of Sanitation Showrooms

Potential clients appear to prefer to see a latrine model or other sanitation products before they make a purchase. Sanitation showrooms were constructed to demonstrate what kind of latrines and services are available.

The project team in collaboration with Sector authorities and cell local authorities identified “high traffic” area sites where people are more likely to see these sanitation products during their normal week travels. Four sites (Mwiri and Rwinkwavu in Kayonza and Rwimbogo and Kiziguro in Gatsibo) were proposed near the sector while one site of Kabare was proposed near the health center of Cyarubare in Kayonza District.

The five showrooms were finalized and local authorities were very proud of this infrastructure. These showrooms were constructed in each of the five sectors of Mwili, Kabare and Rwinkwavu in Kayonza District and Rwimgogo and Kiziguro in Gatsibo district. These showrooms are being used not only to showcase latrines and other sanitation products, but also as selling points of hygiene and sanitation products. Local authorities considered these showrooms as part of their annual performance contract and are regularly visited by district authorities to verify if their performance contract are fulfilled. Indeed, these authorities are seeing these showrooms as channels to facilitate the promotion and increase of sanitation and hygiene status in their respective sectors. As a result of their pride, these showrooms are called in local language “the House of Hygiene and Sanitation”.



The picture shows one of the five showrooms constructed. This is one is operational in Kiziguro/Gatsibo District

Showroom management -- Showrooms are managed by associations of Community Health Workers (CHW) in respective Sectors. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) related to the showroom management was developed with and signed between the associations of CHW. Representatives of CHW selected to manage showroom business equipped with basic skills to manage income generating activities was organized for 30 entrepreneurs (6 CHWs in each Sector) with focus on the suitability and profitability of sanitation business.

To sustain the supply chain, the showrooms management was linked with the AQUASAN which is a water and sanitation company that accepted to collaborate in supplying and feed the sanitation products. Related Memorandum of understanding was signed between both showroom management committee and the Company.

Acquisition of improved latrines by VSLG members through sanitation marketing approach

Community Health Workers, in collaboration with Village Agents in VSLGs with support of local authorities organized community mobilization campaigns around the importance of using



latrines with new technology. By end of December 2013, at least 234 households had started construction of latrines and purchased other materials in the showrooms such as eco-plates to separate urine from feces, metallic sheets and ventilation pipes. Among them 153 against 150 committed households were finalized and were using them. As shown by the chart below, the VIP latrines are more constructed. Community members still prefer Ecosan as during the assessment, but they started to rehabilitate toilet they have in order to meet first sanitation requirements.

II.2.1.2 Sub Activity 1.2.2. Development of Micro credits

Formation of VSL groups

The primary purpose of a Voluntary Savings and Loans methodology (VS&L) was to provide basic savings and loan facilities in a community that did not have access to formal financial services. It was anticipated that these funds would then be used to finance water access and sanitation improvements in the community.

Although the targets were 200 VSL groups for three years, the program formed 315 VSL groups in two years totalizing 9,284 members against 5,000 members planned. These means that the project has economically empowered around the double of planned target to be able to start self provision of sanitation products. The table below summarizes the numbers of VSL groups reached by district and sector and their members disaggregated by sex.

Financial performance indicators (figures in Rwandan francs; \$1 = approx. RWF 670)

Financial performance indicators	Figures as of May 2012 in RWF	Figures as of December 2013 in RWF
Savings		
Cumulative value of savings, this cycle	46,857,050	119,630,080

Average savings per member mobilized to date	6,811	34,151
Retained earnings	5,656,835	19,814,736
Average member equity	8,034	62,904
Loans		
Number of loans outstanding	3,235	5,975
Percent of members with loans outstanding	47%	64.4%
Value of loans outstanding	37,768,915	95,218,096
Average outstanding loan size	11,675	15.936
Portfolio at risk	0%	0%
Loan fund utilization rate	71.9%	68.3%
Average profit per member to date	819	2,134
Return on savings	12%	16.6%
Return on assets	10.2%	14.2%
Annualized return on assets	29%	35.7%

The total savings mobilized by the 315 VSL groups (9,284 members) is Rwf 119,630, 080 while the loans given to members totalize Rwf 95,518,096 distributed in 5,915 loans.

These loans were invested in Micro and Small Enterprises related to agriculture and livestock, shop keeping, embroidery, etc.

In order to allow VSL groups to access to financial services, so far 88 VSLGs have been linked to VFC adding on 29 VSLGs, which opened bank accounts into USACCO. Thus, the total number of VS&Gs linked to Micro financial is already 117 out of 315 formed and the process is still going on even after the end of the project.

Deliverable(s):

- 622 / 600 individuals have access to improved sanitation facilities
- 50/50 people received USG supported training in Sanitation Marketing and Microcredit
- 50 SMEs received business development services from USG assisted sources. Although the available list shows 50 group of people, the target should reach around 300 groups.
- 315/200 VSL group (9,284/5,000 VSL group members) formed and trained on the VSL methodology. This means that they gained skills related running income generating activities
- 117 VSL groups linked to Micro finance institutions
- A Market Analysis final report submitted to USAID

II.2.2 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

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

In ***Water Resource Governance***, key documents related water resource governance were collected and analyzed, workshops were organized at sectors and district levels to identify possible gaps within the water sector at district and sector levels. Beside, CARE and FIU, on behalf of RIWSP and in collaboration with MINIRENA, were involved in the hiring process of two local consultants for two different topics but very complementary: 1) Analyze and propose amendments, changes and additions to the existing water laws and decrees related, in order to formulate suitable bye-laws that guide effective management and operations for water management structures at local levels; 2) Develop a training manual on Integrated Water Resources Management and Governance at local level. When the two consultancies were about to start, this activity was removed from the work plan as result of the project review mentioned above.

Desk review and consultation at National and Local level

At the beginning, 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 had already worked on the water law to formulate regulations and guidelines for effective governance and management of water resources at decentralized levels. Amendments had to be proposed to existing laws and decrees. These proposals would be based on review of legal, policy, and planning documents, operational strategies, rules and guidelines that affect water management. As noted in the introduction, this activity has not been allowed to continue.

Assessment

Preliminary data on water supply infrastructures and governance were gathered in seven (07) sectors of Kayonza and Gatsibo Districts, these are Rwimbogo and Kiziguro sectors in Gatsibo District, and Mwili, Kabare, Rwinkwavu, Murundi and Murama sectors in Kayonza district. The assessment identified existing water infrastructures and management structures and respective

challenges. The findings allowed 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 Kayonza district Rwinkwavu sector, it was developed capacity assessment tools for decentralized water structures. The choice of this sector was due to the fact that there was water management structures that seemed to be more effective than in other sectors of Kamababa watershed. Thus, the draft capacity assessment tools was developed for further review and be used once new structures of water governance are set.

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 – all implementation districts

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 was that the water governance institutions were not working or even non-existing in some sectors, and the common reason given was 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 seemed to be operational; their composition was not in accordance with what is stipulated in the water law.

Following the assessment of the status of decentralized governance structures made in our area of intervention and whereby it came out that those structures were non-existent or not functioning where they existed. We therefore 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 propositions was to set up and train village committees in charge of water management.

Capacity-building of local government and civil society – all target districts and 2 communities in each target district

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 ToRs for hiring a consultant to develop the training module were discussed with partners and stakeholders and the processes of hiring the consultant was going on. When the consultant was about to be hired, this activity was not allowed to continue.

However, Based on existing data got from the District and sectors, it was realized that some villages were lacking water committees. Therefore, RIWSP organized meetings with local communities in all villages of Kiziguro sector in Gatsibo District, Cyarubare cell of Kabare sector, Mbarara and Mukoyoyo cells of Rwinkwavu Sector in Kayonza District, and facilitated putting in place water committees in respective villages. As output, 46 village water committees were set. And then after these villages water committees were trained in their responsibilities of integrated water management.

Deliverable(s):

- Water Resources and Governance structures assessment report
- Draft of the Capacity assessment tool elaborated
- 56 water committees set and trained

II.2.1 Activity 2.4- Community Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Activity 2.4.2 Community Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessment

RIWSP conducted a Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (CVCA) in four selected communities of Gatsibo and Kayonza districts, Kamababa watershed. 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 outputs of those assessments are reported in the document that has been submitted earlier. The document contains reports on the application of CVCA tools in the four communities as well as an analysis of adaptation options for those communities based on the outputs of the assessments.

As specified in the report, the implementation of the adaptation plans that were produced was not the sole responsibility of RIWSP. Rather, they would 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 activity plans for a better contribution to building resilience to Climate change impacts, hence improve livelihoods of their respective communities.

Training and Capacity Building

RIWSP trained 12 members of local and central government on the delivery of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment. The approach used was 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. The training report is herein attached.

As mentioned, only 12 stakeholders were trained while the target is 300 persons. In this regard, a training plan for the next fiscal year has been developed and is herein attached, as a deliverable.

These achievements related to Climate Change were obtained before the program review. After that no other activity was allowed to be performed.

Deliverable(s):

1. 12 local authorities’ staffs from Gatsibo and Kayonza districts, Kamababa watershed and central government trained in the CVCA process.
2. 80 Community members, among which 53 male and 27 women, of Rwimbogo and Mwili Sectors have been trained during the CVCA assessment on Climate Change issues;
3. A document on Climate Change and Vulnerability Assessment conducted in four selected communities of Kamababa watershed produced

III. Problems/Obstacles

- There were some internal conditioning factors that needed to be overcome for the smooth functioning of the program. Though the program officially started in May 2011, all partners of the consortium were practically on board by January 2012, 6 months after sub-awards were signed and partners’ staffs were completely on board by March 2012. Another main challenge was coming from the first budget cut of 20% followed by the continuing application which was not successful by end of February 2013 and subsequent negotiation which took time. .
- The year two work plan developed based on the activities initially set and agreed upon in the program document was not approved by the donor and the project lifespan was shortened. This resulted into a premature close out which left behind a lack of follow up of the good

innovative approaches which were visibly start gaining buy in of community members and local leaders.

IV. Recommendations

1. Initially, the action plan that was developed had took into consideration of the period of five years ; the few activities that were carried out during the two years left behind a great need of continuation:
 - The Sanitation showrooms were built and some started running but still there is a need of follow up of showroom managers in order to sustain their purpose. These showrooms are managed by Cooperative of Community Health Workers “CHWs” under the control of the Sector authorities but a close follow and advisory support is a requirement, from both health centers and social affairs units at Sector/District levels.
 - Overall, the sanitation marketing coupled with the provision of business development skills form an innovative approach that create the demand at the same time strengthen community members to access sanitation product in a sustainable way through the supply chain process. The project was proposed to clause at a time when community members and local authorities have started to understand and fully engaged in program activities, thus need advice and follow up. It will be very important if other future projects in the areas could build on RIWSP realizations especially in Sanitation Marketing and Community Climate Change adaptation.
2. It was realized that in some of the implementation areas, it is not easy to get were to have a pit of 2m for latrine without reaching the level of water. Once they dig and reach that level, some people go ahead covering and using the pit ignoring the pollution uncured by their water pumping source located in 100m from their homes while affordable and environmental friendly latrines are designed. There is a need of regular and continuous community sensitization meetings by authorities and CHWs for behavior change towards water resources management and sanitation, avoiding groundwater contamination by building and using appropriate latrine.
3. Even though a big portion of the program was closed early, it would be preferable to inform central and local level and other stakeholders through technical working groups or other fora to show progress and achievements made by RIWSP. CARE believes that RIWSP achievements are good foundations that future similar projects could build on.
4. CARE requests feedback on the Market Analysis report.

ANNEX - 1

Rwanda Integrated Water Security Program

CARE Expected Results Vs Achievement Summary

Reporting Period: July 1st 2011– December 31st, 2013

Sub-Activity	Expected results	Indicators	Targets	Actual achievements	Comments
Sanitation Marketing	Result 1: Development, implementation, and replication of innovative, demand-driven, and market-based approaches to sanitation service delivery for the rural poor in Rwanda. At the end of the project period, a market analysis will have been completed in Kamababa watershed	Production of market analysis report	1	Completion of the market analysis. The market analysis study was conducted in the five (5) sectors: three in Kayonza district (Mwiri, Rwinkwavu and Kabare) and two in Gatsibo District (Rwimbogo and Kiziguro sectors)	The report submitted to USAID via FIU (no approval so far)
	Result 2: Creation of "Sanitation Showrooms" in each area and potential establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to maintain the showrooms.	Number of showrooms created	5	5 Sanitation showrooms constructed to demonstrate what kind of latrines and services are available.	These showrooms were constructed in "high traffic" area sites identified by the project team in collaboration with local Sector and Cell authorities, where people are more likely to see these sanitation products during their normal week travels. Therefore, four showrooms were built near the sector offices of Mwiri, Rwinkwavu, Rwimbogo and Kiziguro while one near the Health Center of Cyarubare in Kayonza District.
		Potential partnership to maintain the showrooms established	N/A	The partnership was developed and established; the showrooms are managed by associations of Community Health Workers (CHW) in respective Sectors. A memorandum of understanding related to the showroom management was developed with and signed between the associations of CHW. Representatives of CHW selected to manage showroom business are equipped with basic skills to manage income generating activities, with focus on the suitability and profitability of sanitation business.	
	Result 3: At least two sanitation businesses in Kamababa watershed. Each business will have a business plan in place, and will be selling latrines and/or sanitation services	Number of sanitation businesses	2	2 sanitation businesses were developed : one for latrine products and one for hygiene products. Based on findings from the sanitation marketing analysis, the entrepreneurs managing the showrooms were supported in developing a business plan for each product.	The documents was simplified and adapted to the level of implementers and was inspired from other existing business plans used locally by small entrepreneurs.
	Result 4: At least 150 latrines built as a result of sales by sanitation entrepreneurs. Those 150 household latrines will serve approximately 900 people.	1.4.1 Number of individuals with access to improved sanitation services.	900	622 individuals gained access to improved sanitation through construction of 153 HH	Initially, the target of 900 was set with assumption that each household had 6 members so that once 150 latrines are built by 150 HHs, there should be 900 people. After the acquisition of 153 latrines out of 150, it was realized that the total number of counted individuals using the latrines reached 622.
1.4.2. Number of latrines built		150	153 HH latrines completed		
Development of Micro credits	Result 1: Formation of 200 VS&L groups in the RIWSP catchment area. The formation of these groups will serve as a portion of CARE's cost share.	Number of VS&LG formed and operational	200	315 VSL groups formed with a total of 9,284 members	The number increased because of willingness of poor people to join colleagues in VSLG after introductory and community sensitization meetings on the VSLg methodology.
	Result 2: Establishment of sustainable sanitation businesses in areas where there are functional VS&Ls.	Existence of operational mechanism to sustain sanitation business	N/A	- In addition to strengthening the partnership in the business, the showrooms management was linked with the AQUASAN which is a water and sanitation company that accepted to collaborate in supplying and feeding the sanitation products. Related Memorandum of understanding was signed between both showroom management committee and the Company.	(Although members are free to choose how their loans are used, we expect that sanitation businesses will be able to successfully market their products to group members, who have the ability to borrow capital to improve their sanitation services)
Support to Local Communities on Decentralized Governance and Management of Water Resource, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water Use	Result 1: Strengthened decentralized governance and management of Water Resource, WASH Services, and Agricultural Water Use.	Number of village water committees set and trained	N/A	46	The number was not set before as a target, but it was reached as result of process of building capacities of local government and civil society in water resources management as per the existing related policies.
	Result 2: Contribution towards the creation of an enabling policy environment and sector advocacy and reform platform by reporting the gaps observed on the water governance structures at local levels in Kayonza district.	Number of people receiving USG-supported training in water resources management, sanitation, and hygiene.	N/A	230 (5 members per committee)	This enabling environment was initially thought as a means to promote long-term improvements in water and sanitation service delivery and capacity to adapt to climate changes. Lessons learned during ground-level interventions, coupled with the results of national policy and institutional assessments, had to be the basis for cooperation with national authorities to influence existing policy and institutional frameworks and create better enabling conditions for the replication of ground-level interventions in other parts of the country. Given the shortened time and changes in the overall plan, this was not reached.
		Existing means to promote long-term improvements in water and sanitation service delivery and capacity to adapt to climate changes	N/A	Water resources and governance structures assessment was conducted and existing water-related policies and regulations analyzed in various desk reviews and meetings in collaboration with FIU and MINIRENA (Ministry in charge of Natural Resources); as preliminary ways of creating the the enabling environment. Meanwhile, supporting interventions from FIU and MINIRENA were canceled/removed from the RIWSP plan during the program review process. Which at the same time affected its continuity by CARE that was given limited time to close out its activities.	

Capacity Building of Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	<i>Result 1: Climate change adaptation and vulnerability studies produced for four demonstration communities in Kamababa watershed. It is anticipated that RIWSP partners will use recommendations from the CVCA study for climate resilient activities in their area of implementation.</i>	Number of demonstration communities in which Climate change adaptation and vulnerability studies were conducted	4	RIWSP conducted a Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (CVCA) in four selected communities of Gatsibo and Kayonza districts, Kamababa watershed. 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.	This sub-activity focused on strengthening local level institutional and community capacities in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It was carried out in collaboration with the same governance structures and the project partners (CARE and World Vision International). REMA, the Rwanda Environment Management Authority was the key government counterpart.
	<i>Result 2: 12 staff of local government and NGOs and CSOs trained on assessment methodologies.</i>	Number of staff of local government, NGOs and CSOs trained		RIWSP trained 12 members of local and central government and members of CSOs on the delivery of Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment.	The approach used was of "learning by doing". After the theoretical training, the trained stakeholders together with RIWSP staff were then facilitators during the community assessment (CVCA), which therefore served as practical training.