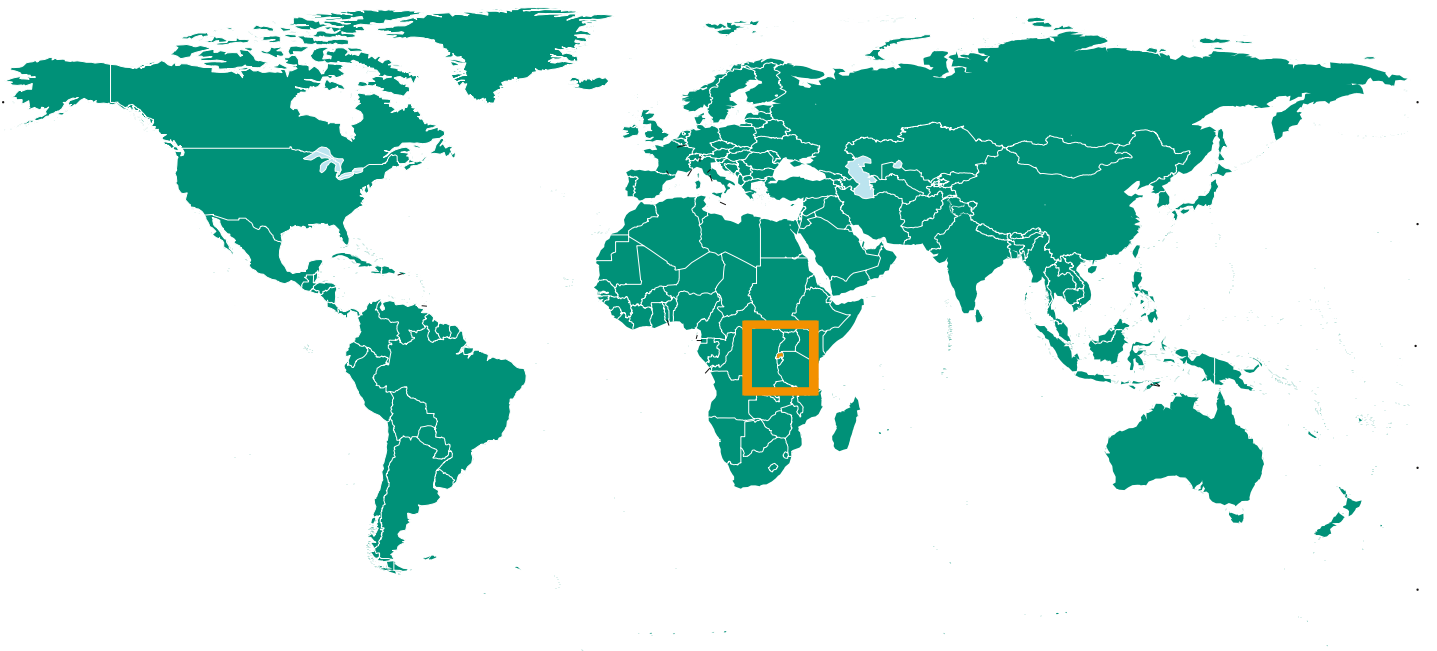


COUNTRY  
PROGRAMME  
DOCUMENT  
2008 – 2009

# RWANDA





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## FOREWORDS

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPDs) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour from UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers

(HPM's), national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The HCPDs are strategic tools meant to guide all UN-HABITAT activities over a two period. A major dimension of the HCPD is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenge facing the world's developing countries.

The HCPD identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross cutting issues such as the environment, gender, response to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The HCPDs focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They serve as a work plan for HPMs and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the MTSIP Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty HCPDs were completed during 2008, including One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with UN reform process, HCPDs seek to strengthen the role of the UN and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our HPMs for their inputs and dedication and for putting together these HCPDs under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Anna K. Tibaijuka'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Anna K. Tibaijuka  
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

## MINISTER



Although Rwanda is among the least urbanized countries in Africa, it has one of the highest urbanization rates currently at 18.7 %. The Government of Rwanda foresees that 30 % of the Rwandan population will live in urban areas by 2020.

This rapid urbanization occurs in a context

where 80% of the current urban population lack financial resources and live in slums without basic infrastructures. There is a lack of urban planning, financial resources, and efficient systems to fund real estate development; only a small proportion of urban population has access to the basic infrastructure.

The Government of Rwanda has prepared and adopted various documents together with tangible activities that aim at improving the living conditions of the local population through participatory means. The laws on decentralization, land management, urban environment as well as Rwanda urban development policy have been adopted within this context.

The Government of Rwanda is committed to addressing urban development challenges. The creation of the recent “National Urban Forum” was a result of one of the recommendations of the national conference on poverty reduction and good governance through sustainable urban development and housing in Rwanda. It is a clear sign of political will our government has shown in order to address the urban development challenges.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document (HCPD) has taken into account governance, environment, urban planning management and resettlement and protection. These thematic areas coincide with the urban development policy agenda and the priorities of the Government’s Vision 2020.

The urban development issues in general, the housing shortages in particular have encouraged some development partners to collaborate with the Government of Rwanda to improve people’s living conditions through the implementation of various development projects and programmes.

The Ministry of Infrastructure has contributed to the preparation and adoption of the UN HABITAT country program 2008-2009, based on four areas (governance, water, sanitation and environment, urban planning and management, settlement development). It matches quite well with the national priorities mentioned in the Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the sectoral priorities adopted by UNDAF sectoral and Common Operation Document (COD). It provides a new opportunity for collaboration between Rwanda and UN HABITAT in order to achieve the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs).

I would like to express my deep appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations System in general and particularly the UN-HABITAT contributions which has contributed to the implementation of various projects and programs in the Ministry under my responsibility.

I would like to reiterate my commitment and that of the whole Government of Rwanda to do everything possible to improve the living conditions of Rwanda’s population.

Eng. Linda BIHIRE  
Minister of Infrastructure

## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### URBAN NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

Rwanda is one of the most densely populated and least urbanized countries in Africa. It is also among the African countries experiencing high urban population growth. Between 1991 and 2002, the urban population growth in Rwanda increased three times, shifting from 5.5% to 17%.

In Rwanda, urban development goes hand in hand with migration; urban development depends essentially on the contributions of rural populations. The low urbanization rate and low urban development place Rwanda in the margin of the demographic transition trend which characterizes developing countries. However, this urbanization dynamic is neither well understood nor fully controlled. More than 80% of the urban population lives

in slums and the majority of households live under the poverty line. According to a long-term planning, Rwanda Vision 2020, the urban population growth will reach 30% in 2020 or five times in 30 years.

Historically speaking, urban development is a very recent phenomenon which was brought in Rwanda at the beginning of the 20th century when the colonizers arrived in Rwanda. Indeed, the absence of towns is partly due to scattered individual settlements and decentralized economic systems. Before the colonial period in Rwanda, peddlers moved from one hill to another selling their goods because there was no established places for trade.

Although the administration centers were created fifty years later during the colonial period, jobless people were not allowed to remain there. After independence, the regimes which came to power opposed urban development under the pretext that priority ought to be given to the development of rural areas. To support this strategy, the following decisions were taken: (i) the creation of rural centers to keep the rural populations in one place; (ii) introduction of new administrative policies where citizens had to get a pass in order to move to town, (iii) citizens were obliged to get a residence permit and a permanent employment card, (iv) regular raids to catch and send back jobless people in their respective rural communes.

During independence in 1962, Kigali's population was 6,000 people. There were urban centers were province headquarters. A newly created province distribution map at the time had classified rural areas as towns. The urbanization rate increased three-fold between 1962 and 1972 (from 1 to 3%), it reached 5% in 1978 and approximately 9% just before 1994. With more than 17%, Rwanda remains the least urbanized country in Africa, behind Burundi.

Rwandan cities share the following common characteristics: they are highly dependant on agriculture, many host a high percentage of immigrants, they lack proper urban planning (lack of appropriate town planning tools) and access to basic infrastructure and many of the cities' inhabitants cannot afford to buy land

Although the towns were essentially public administration headquarters, the population growth increased gradually between 1994 and 2002 (during this period the urban population doubled). The current population growth is between 4 and 6% and this growth can be explained by the social and economic changes which occurred after the 1994 tragedy

#### STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

##### Urbanisation (2008)

- Total Population: 10 m
- Urban Population: 1.8 m (18.2%)

##### Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 2.7%
- Urban: 4.2%

##### Major cities (2008)

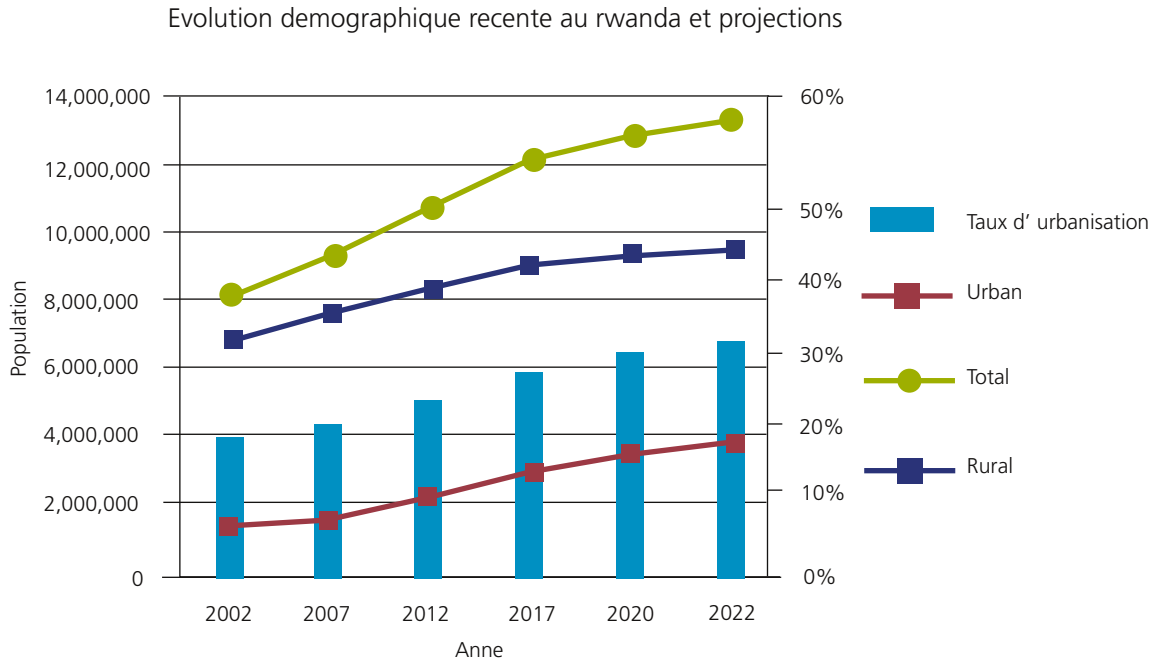
- Kigali: 860 000

*Source: UN DESA*

##### Slum indicators

- Slum to Urban Population: 71.6%
- % urban population with access to:**
  - Urban Population with access to safe water: 60.8%
  - Urban Population with access to piped water: 55.4%
  - Urban Population with access to improved sanitation: 74.9%
  - Urban Population with sufficient living area: N/A
  - Urban Population with durable housing: 47.8%

*Source: UN-HABITAT, 2005*

**TABLE 1: URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION GROWTH BY CALENDAR YEAR 2002-2022**

Source: MINECOFIN, Feb 2005

## FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

### VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Results of the Completed survey on Living Conditions households (EICV <sup>1</sup>) carried out in 2005 shows that 56.9% of the total population in 2005 lived below the poverty line, corresponding to 250 RWF/day. The survey also reported that 13% of people living in Kigali city live below the poverty line compared to 41.5% of those living in other towns in the country. This number decreases when we consider the households living in the urban areas: 13% in the city of Kigali and 41.5% in the other towns of the country. The average volume of annual expenses for the households living in the urban area is equal to 35.000 RWF, less than 3.000 RWF/month, showing an increased level of poverty in the towns where the cost of living is high.

The EICV survey reported that unemployment hit 23% of the active population in Kigali city and 10% in the other cities in 2005. The level of poverty ravaging towns is especially visible in the precarious districts where 90% of the urbanized populations reside.

The main reasons behind the social and economic exclusion of the urbanized in Rwanda are: low levels of education and professional training; an absence of economic and urban planning; insufficient investments in infrastructure (investment budget, foreign donations, etc); and a lack of decentralized entities (at the level of the administrative sectors).

Even though poverty is not yet eradicated in the cities of Rwanda, the urbanization of

Rwandan cities gradually increasing has already contributed to poverty reduction especially in creating jobs offer through urban activities (ex. Housing activities occupying 7.5% of economic growth).

## FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

### GOVERNANCE

Good governance is possible through decentralization to promote viable alternative to sustainable social economic development and boost national peace and reconciliation for Rwanda. Policies and institutions that support and promote autonomous and participatory governance have been established. This development

<sup>1</sup> Enquête Intégrale sur la Conditions de Vie des ménages (EICV)

greatly facilitated the devolution of administrative and financial powers to local administrative units closer to the communities. These administrative reforms largely initiated a process that eventually resulted into the formulation and successive adoption of the decentralization policy in 2000. The decentralization policy under implementation has been enshrined in the laws and is at the heart of the nationwide democratization process as well as the poverty reduction strategy. It is founded on the principles of participation and empowerment of local governments to plan and execute their own developments programmes. However the major issue of this decentralization policy rises from projects planners when it comes to map out the size of towns where projects are to be implemented. This mapping issue is due to extension of existing towns to almost the whole District size.

### URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Since the 2006 administrative reforms, the wider rural areas have now been included as part of the urban areas either in Kigali City or other cities. In all the towns in Rwanda, except Kigali city, agriculture is the main economic activity (more than 50% of the working population). In Kigali, 15.5% of the working population work in the primary sector compared to 15.8% for the secondary and 68.7% for the tertiary sector (statistics records from National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). The majority of buildings are single storey houses, except in Kigali city where some buildings have up to four floors. There are very few areas where houses have been built according to the city plan requirements. Slums account for 70% to 80% of settlements. The Ministry of Infrastructure is in charge of urban planning and is in command of a sectional strategy document that outlines its principle intervention areas, especially those dealing with urban planning and settlement. This document articulates four main goals: (i) to ensure a rational management of the urban space, (ii) to ensure that the urban supply of land meets the urban demand (iii) to develop the building industry, (iv) and to provide quality public services. Planning documents are not realistic and a there is a big need for technical expertise in this domain. Political will, an abundant labour force and decentralized urban planning services constitute the major assets needed to improve the management of urban planning. However, the extreme lack of coordination and clarity amongst Ministries working in urban planning poses a major challenge for this sector.



### FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

#### LAND REFORM IN RWANDA

The government of Rwanda places security of tenure, access to land and effective land management as important factors to improving the agriculture sector and economy as a whole.

Land is governed by the following set of general principles:

- Land is a common heritage of past, present and future generations;



- According to the constitutional principle of equality for all citizens, all Rwandans enjoy the same rights of access to land without any discrimination: according to this principle equal access to land, land acquisition, inheritance and land control are guaranteed to all, including women and children.
- Land tenure and land administration should guarantee the security for the holder of a title deed, and should ensure optimum development of land: to achieve this, all Rwandans should accept the principle of registering all land property.

In line with city development, land expropriation is rare. Citizens are given land by the state for economic activities. Returning refugees are given plots from National forest reserves and parks from the government.

## FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

### BASIC SERVICES

The informal urban settlements on the outskirts of towns are the most neglected and do not have access to appropriate basic services. The main problems found in informal urban settlements in Rwanda relate to access to basic services, problems with the rainwater drainage system and the waste water management system. The poorest people cannot afford to buy basic services like water, electricity, education or health. The supply of clean water is poor and street fountains are few, far away, and hampered by frequent disconnections.

The research carried out in 2005 (EICV 2005) on the living conditions of the Rwandan population shows that 13% of people living in Kigali city live below the poverty line compared to 41.5% in other towns in the country. In Rwanda, urban poverty is characterized essentially by the following four aspects: (i) dependence on a monetized and informal economy unlike the peasants who earn their living from what they cultivate, (ii) a higher unemployment rate among poor people living in towns (23% in Kigali, 10 % in the remaining towns and 5% in rural areas, (iii) "unhealthy" living conditions in slums: Nearly all the poor people living in Rwandan towns, particularly in Rwanda city, slums lack basic socio-economic services such as water and sanitation, decent housing etc.

### SHELTER AND BASIC SERVICES

In Rwanda, the war and the 1994 genocide destroyed many houses, the socio-economic infrastructure, and contributed to the displacement of people within and outside the country. The resettlement of internally displaced citizens, the sudden return of 1959 and 1973 former refugees in 1994, and the massive return of the refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi and Tanzania, as well as the Rwandan returnees from Tanzania created a situation where thousands of households remained homeless.

**TABLE 2: SHELTER DELIVERY IN KIGALI BEFORE 1994**

N°	Housing Provider	Number of houses
1	Rwandan government	406
2	Caisse Hypothécaire du Rwanda	218
3	Rwanda Social Security Fund	100
4	Rwanda Insurance Company	56
5	Rwanda Development Bank	16
6	Electrogaz	42
7	Rwanda National Bank	73
8	Rwanda Commercial Bank	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>926</b>

Source : Rwanda Housing Bank

**TABLE 3: SHELTER DELIVERY IN KIGALI, 1994 TO NOW**

N°	Housing Provider	Number of houses
1	UN HABITAT building site	100
2	TRI STAR	150
3	Rwanda Housing Bank	85
4	TRA ESTATE	250
5	Rwanda Social Security Fund	300
6	GOBOKA	150
7	URWEGO	35
8	Project Zone Pilote	112
9	PAUL Project	56
10	Project Diaspora	54
11	Batsinda Project	250
<b>Total</b>		<b>1542</b>



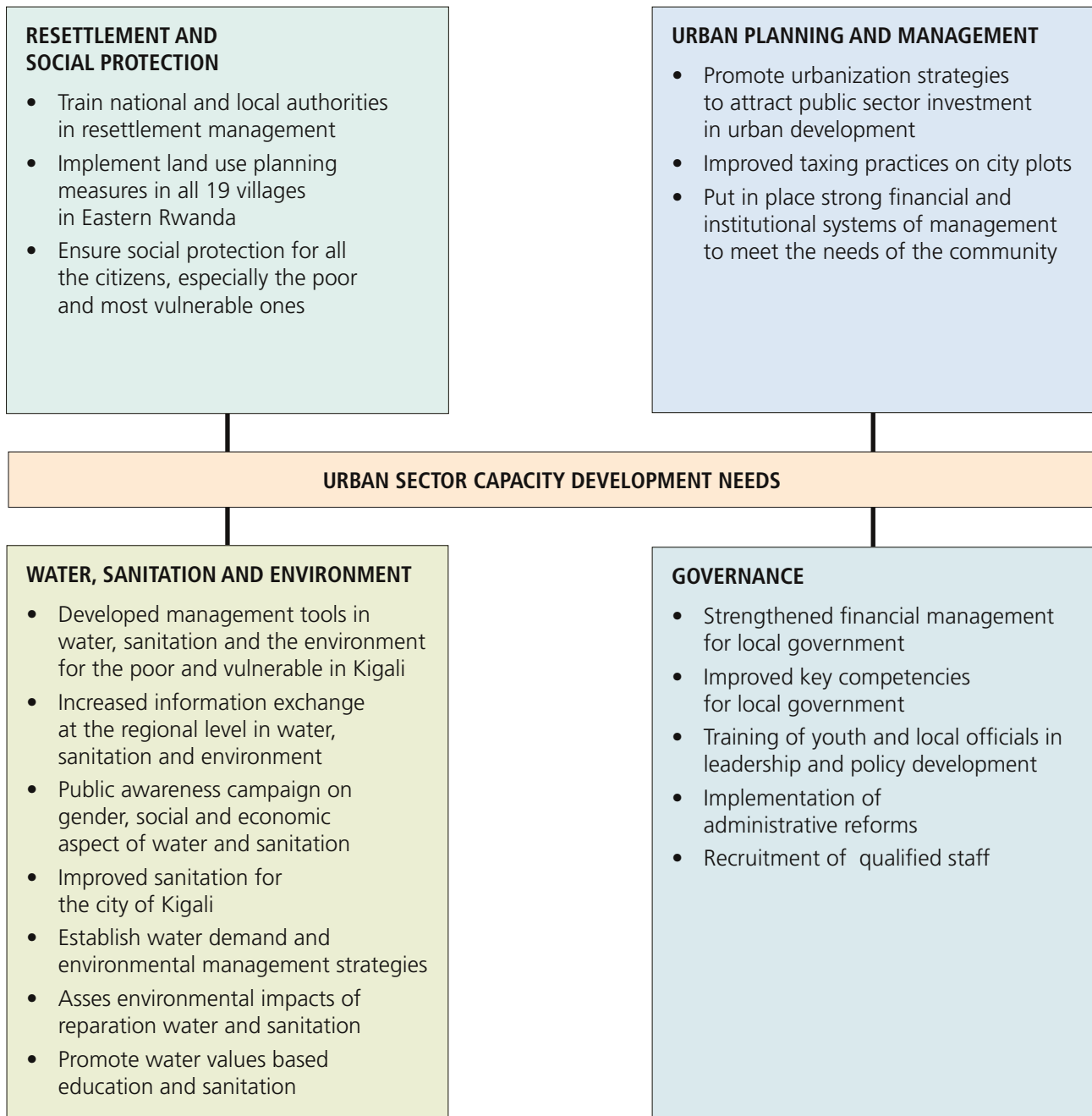
To address this situation, the Government of Rwanda built more than 265,000 houses in grouped settlements (Imidugudu) between 1995 and 2001. Despite these efforts, the needs have never been met: currently, there are about 192,000<sup>2</sup> homeless households living under precarious conditions. More than 100,000 houses are urgently needed to protect the recent returnees from Tanzania. In Kigali only 10% of annual shelter needs had been satisfied between 2001 and 2003, between 80% and 90% live in slums where 90% of houses are not built with long-lasting building materials. In order to solve shelter shortage problems in Kigali, many activities have been undertaken.

## FOCUS AREA 5: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

The government has set up mechanism of assisting citizens to access to shelter. This mechanism was put in place through Housing Bank of Rwanda. However citizens are still facing problems in getting loans from this bank because loans are delivered upon presentation guarantee and vulnerable groups can not easily afford these conditions. Besides that the applicable rate is too high 14% which is relatively same as that of Commercial Banks.

<sup>2</sup> MININFRA: Politique sectorielle de l'Habitat

## URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS



## RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Rwanda, by UN-HABITAT and its partners.

### UN-HABITAT

Project/ Programme Title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Donor (s)	Partners	Main Activities
Rehabilitation of water and electricity infrastructures in Kigali City project	2004 - 2007	20,850,000 UC	BAD, Nigerian Special Fund	MININFRA, Kigali City, Electrogaz	- Rehabilitation of water and electricity infrastructures; - Sanitation and Electricity Master plans updatind.
Development Master Plan of Kigali City	2006 - 2007	1,436,000	GoR	Minifra, Kigali City	- Elaboration of the Master Plan
Development Master Plan of Rwamagana City	2006 - 2007	844,000	GoR	Minifra, Eastern Province	- Elaboration of the Master Plan of Rwamagana and Muhazi Lake zone
Resettlement project at Bastinda – District de Gasibo	2006 - 2007	11.000.000	CSR, BHR	Kigali City, Nyarugenge and Gasabo Districts	- Construction of 1000 new settlements for poor
Project RWA/94/B10 (Emergency rehabilitation of public buildings in Kigali and other urban centres)	1994-1999	1 500 000	The Netherlands, UNDP	Kigali City, Rwandan Government, UNDP, The Netherlands	Rehabilitate public building in Kigali (MININFRA, MINEDUC, MININTER, MIFOTRA, MINECOFIN, PARLIAMENT, ECOLE DES POSTES, BAT. AERONAUTIQUE, CIVIL AVIATION SCHOOL)
Project RWA/95/B20 (Rehabilitation and equipping of communal buildings)	1995-1999	4 000 000	UNDP, The Netherlands, Belgium	Rwandan Government, UNDP, The Netherlands, Belgium	Rehabilitate, build and equip 145 communal buildings
Project RWA/95/B22 (Urgent urban resettlement of returnees)	1995-2003	10 114 747	UNDP, The Netherlands, Japan, United Kingdom, Belgium	Rwandan Government, Kigali City, UNDP, The Netherlands, Japan, United Kingdom, Belgium	Resettlement of returnees in urban areas. Housing construction, and develop road drainage systems
Projet KIEM ( Kigali Industrial Environment Management)	2005-2006	150 000	UNDP, PNUJ	Rwandan Government, Kigali City, UNDP, PNUJ	Assess the socio- economic and ecological situation, conduct cleaner production training, institutional analysis and action plan implementation. Provide the Government with a framework for environmental protection in the Gikondo valley

## UN-HABITAT

Project Title	Duration	Budget (USD)	Donors	Partners	Main Activities
Project UDP (Supporting MININFRA to design the national urban development policy)	2005-2008	739 000	UNDP	Rwandan Government, UNDP, Districts	Provide the Government with a framework for the national urban development policy, planning and urban management tools Order for the implementation of the urban development code Signing of collaboration partnership between RIAM and UN-Habitat Distribute training modules for district urban planning staff Training for district urban planning staff (26 days) Computer equipment for districts and MININFRA (34 computers and accessories) National conference on poverty reduction and good governance through sustainable urban development and housing in Rwanda (18-19 October 2007)
Project "Water for African Cities: Phase II"	2006-2009	1 120 000		Rwandan Government, Kigali City, Kicukiro District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signing of collaboration partnership with the Government</li> <li>• Project document « Water for African Cities, Phase II- Rwanda »</li> <li>• Recruitment of the national coordinator for the project</li> <li>• Seminar on « Gender Water and Sanitation »</li> </ul>
« Urban Youth Development initiative » Programme	2007-2008	200 000		Rwandan Government, Kigali City, Youth associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar on the identification of youth needs in urban areas</li> <li>• Designing the project document</li> <li>• Recruitment of a local volunteer to support MIJESPROC</li> </ul>
Improvement of uncontrolled urban settlements in Western Province towns (AQUPO)	2008-2010	4 000 000		Rwandan Government, UNDP and other donors	Project document available

## PARTNERS

Project Title	Duration	Budget (USD)	Partners?	Achievement
Resettlement Programme for returnees from Tanzania	2007-2012	3 000 000 (to be mobilised)		Recruitment of consultants to develop the sites plans Support the Government in its efforts to develop sites, road and drainage systems and water and electricity supply for the resettlement of returnees

## STRATEGY



Rwanda was one of the countries chosen to adopt the “ONE UN” pilot initiative. The “One UN” system enables United Nations agencies to collaborate closely and work together to achieve the four “Joint Actions”: one programme, one budget, one resident coordinator and one office. A common communication strategy has been formulated to realize these goals and objectives..

All UN Agencies will ensure that core resources and vertical funds are fully aligned with UNDAF.

This program matches fully with the national priorities developed in Vision 2020 and the Economic Development Poverty reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The joint planning and programming of the United Nations are reinforced by the common follow-up and reporting system, coordinated by a set of adopted themes closely connected with pooled resources. A governance and evaluation system will allow the United Nations agencies to work together throughout the implementation period.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

Vision 2020 (2004-2020) of the Government intends to transform Rwanda into a country where the natural resources are managed rationally, land is protected against erosion and degradation, and a new sanitation system will be introduced to ease the transmission of disease. From now until 2010, each town will have regularly updated urban master plans and specific land management plans. The country will develop basic infrastructure in urban centers and in other development poles, enabling the decongestion of agricultural zones.

The Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2008-2012) acknowledges that urbanization is a development engine and gives it priority because it will enable the creation of creates jobs and boost all the social and economic activities.

The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a common strategic framework at the UN country level. The UNDAF provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations response to national needs and priorities as outlined in Government's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and Vision 2020.

The main aspects of the land use policy are land tenure, land management, a land registry, a better understanding of land transactions, urban management and the improvement of the living conditions for the poor in urban settlement. The aims of the National Habitat Policy is to ensure a rational management of urban areas and to keep the balance between the demand and the supply of land for building purposes is concerned in the urban areas for development purposes. Implementation of these objectives encounters major difficulties such as the lack of a land management plan; outdated town planning tools (land management plans of all the towns were produced in 1983/85 except for Kibuye (Karongi) and Cyanguu (Rusizi) which were updated in 2003 and 2005 respectively. The Kigali land management plan is under the updating process); unclear laws; a lack of human and financial resources at the central and local levels. The decentralization policy adopted in 2000 subdivides Rwanda in 5 decentralized entities, (Kigali and 4 provinces) subdivided in 30 districts, 416 sectors, 2188 cells and 15155 villages called `imidugudu. These are powerful structures which sensitize and mobilize local people's efforts. This structure brings a new understanding to the town concept which was not well defined in the traditional rural areas in Rwanda. This process will be slow but results should be achieved by 2010 when administrative constraints are lifted, accountability and transparency are enforced and once there is greater authority delegated to the local level. To ensure a sustainable and decentralized management of decentralized entities, the Government has adopted the performance evaluation tools for the local authorities and the city performance contract.

## UN-HABITAT PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

The interventions of UN/HABITAT in Rwanda are aligned with the sector priorities of the Government of Rwanda. In collaboration with other agencies which are 'ONE UN' members there are more opportunities. These interventions should be carried out taking into account UNDAF so as to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). The following domains will be taken into consideration: governance, water, sanitation and the environment, urban planning and management and social protection.

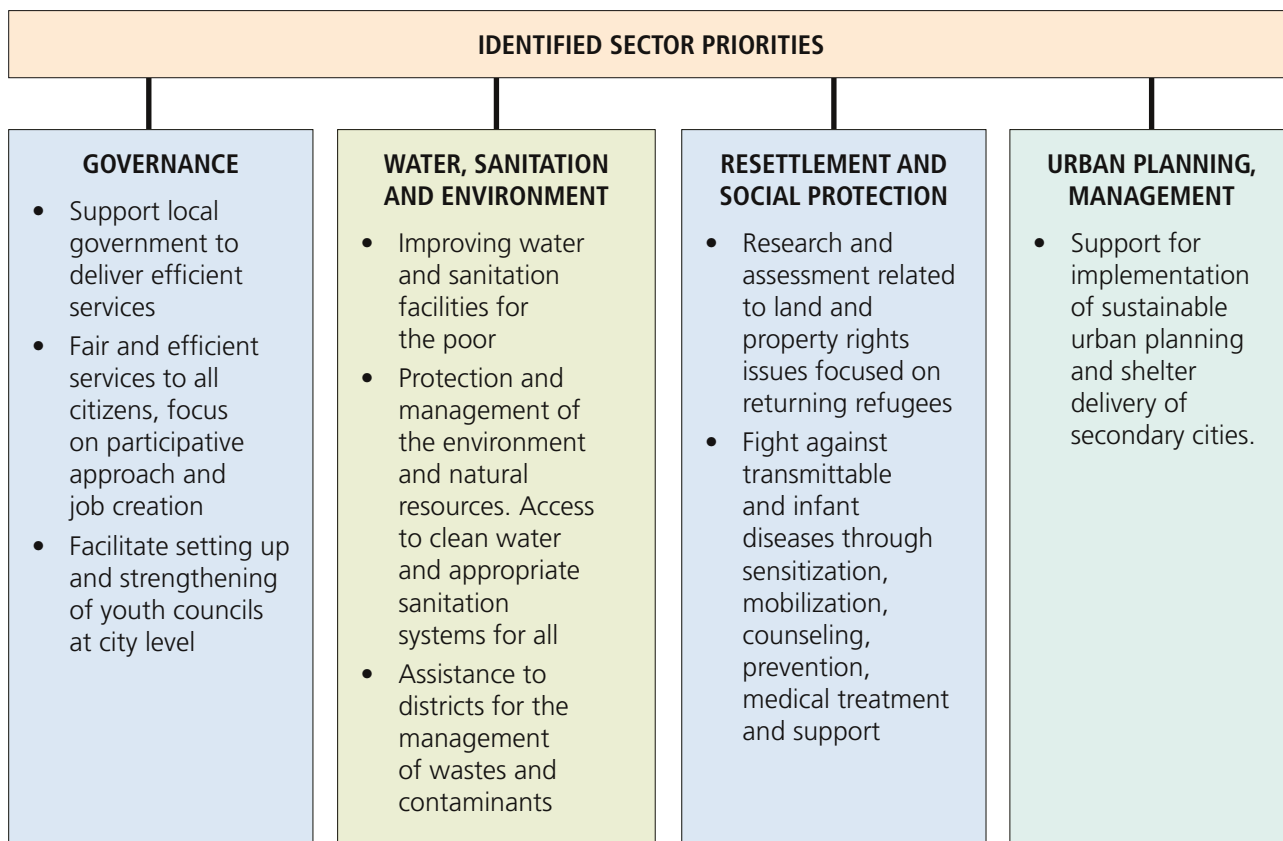
## PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme as defined in UNDAF is to support Government efforts in strengthening urban governance through empowerment and capacity building of local communities, access to basic services (water, sanitation, etc.), sustainable management of urban environment (protect natural resources, appropriate land management) and resettlement and reintegration of returnees from neighboring countries.



## IDENTIFIED SECTOR PRIORITIES

The identified priorities for the 2008 – 2009 Rwanda HCPD are below by domain of intervention as specified in the UNDAF:





## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



### KEY PRINCIPLES

The management strategies shared with the government will match with UNDAF intervention strategies.

Given the role played by the Government in ushering in appropriate reforms in the country through the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning (MFEP), the MFEP will chair the piloting committee of the United Nations joint programme and will be involved in the management through participation in:

- A national piloting committee whose mandate is to provide strategic guidelines and decision making on resource allocation;
- A local committee in charge of assessing the project (Local Programme Advisory Committee -LPAC), adopting annual plans, supervising the strategic implementation of annual plans, conducting performance evaluation and follow ups, settling disputes and facilitating coordination between partners and other national and international stakeholders involved in this domain.

Under the supervision of the Habitat Programme Manager within UN-HABITAT Rwanda, a management body chaired by a national coordinator will be put in place.

Also the HPM will be supported by a Water and Sanitation specialist and an Urban planning specialist.

### INFORMATION

As a member of 'ONE UN', UN-HABITAT will follow the common communication strategy which will be implemented through five action plans including media communication, graphic representation, publication and ordinary communication tools such as the United Nations Website in Rwanda.

Moreover, the meetings, seminars, workshops and conferences will be organised in order to facilitate a discussion with our partners about UN-HABITAT programmes in Rwanda.

## PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

### RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The following table organises the sub-sectoral priorities of the Rwanda UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents with budget in US Dollars.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key indicators	Main Partners	Resources (USD)
<b>Governance Focus Area</b>			
<b>UNDAF Result 1: Good Governance enhanced and sustained</b>			
<b>Programme :</b> Capacity Building for central and local government			
Evaluation study of land ownership policy in returnees resettlements sites made.	Progress report on land distribution produced	MINALOC, MININFRA, MINITERE, Districts, RALGA	569,812
Capacity building of Decision-makers and technical staffs in urban planning and management on district level strengthened .	60 technical staff trained (2 per district); 90 local decision-makers trained	MININFRA, Districts, RIAM	
Specific projects focused on upgrading urban infrastructure for vulnerable groups planned and implemented.	A technical advisor for MININFRA in place		
Local Government in financial management trained	30 technical staffs trained.		
Capacities of key stakeholders to upgrade their Participatory Budgeting on district level strengthened.	Stakeholders (private sector, civil society, NGOs) trained.	MINALOC, RALGA	
National forum for policy advise and exchange on Participatory Budgeting in districts created	Workshop organized by national forum; adaptations in national policy and guidelines		
Decision makers and technical staffs in urban good governance trained	Mayors and technical staffs in charge of urban planning and infrastructure trained.	MINALOC and RALGA	
Local government and local communities trained in coordinating the innovative urban project activities	Skills and innovative practices acquired		

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key indicators	Main Partners	Resources (USD)
<b>Programme :</b> Support of youth councils at city level			
Ministry in charge of Youth to set up urban youth associations supported.	A National UNV in place to assist and coordinate the association's activities	MIJESPOC, KIGALI CITY	450,000
Small scale projects, approaches of project planning and management initiated	youth and local officials at city level trained in creating job opportunities		
Design sheets, work plan and support implementation of safe spaces for youth provided	rehabilitation of safe spaces done, equipments delivered		
<b>Water, Sanitation and Environment Focus Area</b>			
<b>UNDAF Result 2:</b> The maternal morbidity and mortality, the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS and other major epidemics, the rate of growth of the population are reduced.			
<b>UNDAF Result 4 :</b> Management of environment, natural resources and land is improved in a sustainable way.			
Expected Results	Key indicators	Main Partners	Resources
<b>Programme :</b> Water and Sanitation for vulnerable groups in Kigali			
Capacity building of private sector in water marketing strengthened	Financial support to sensitize private sector to get loans for water marketing activity	MINITERE, MININFRA, MINICOM, MINEDUC, Kigali City, Districts, ELECTROGAZ, Private sector, Banks	820 000
Innovative tools in water demand set up, water quality improved, implementation of appropriate sanitation technologies provided	Water supply and sanitation Infrastructure in place in Masaka( Kicukiro District)		
Needs in water supply management training identified	Skills and subjects related to water supply management will be taught.		
Different alternatives of water supply mechanism officially accepted	Design of cheapest connections to water supply network defined		
Evaluation of the existing water supply and sanitation facilities and assessment of household access to water and sanitation facilities initiated.	Strategies for water supply management will be developed		

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key indicators	Main Partners	Resources (USD)
Assessment of the degree of pollution in the run off catchments area of Kigali City initiated	An EIA for the water and sanitation study will be done on the proposed site		
Microcredit finance to invest in water supply and sanitation for vulnerable groups promoted	Number of poor people accessing to water and sanitation increased		
Water points in MASAKA schools implemented	Water points constructed		
Teachers on hygiene, sanitation and water management trained	Workshops related to hygiene and water management organized.		
Assessment of work progress in terms of water and sanitation activities implementation initiated	Achievements of the program will be assessed		
The coordination of the program assisted in administration and finance	Providing human resource support and equipments		
<b>Programme: Advocacy, Sensitisation and Mobilisation to improve Water and Sanitation</b>			
Decision makers are sensitized on alternatives of improved water supply and sanitation technologies	The improved technologies in W&S will be diffused all over Kigali City	MINALOC, MINITERE, MIGE-PROF, MININFOR, Districts	180 000
Experiences on the program activities at regional level are shared	Local communities involved in the project are to visit achievements of similar project in the region .		
A network of information for local training centers with regional and international ones is set up	Expertise in information exchange will be given to local trainers		
Sensitization on water and sanitation management gender oriented made	Women association in water management set up		

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Expected Results	Key indicators	Main Partners	Resources (USD)
<b>Programme:</b> Environment tools development			
Environmental impact assessment on the more polluted areas of Kigali City and other major cities initiated	Report on the Current situation of pollution produced	MINITERE, MININFRA, REMA, Districts	317,000
Results of the EIA shared with different stakeholders leading to publication of results	Workshops organised and results published		
Empowering communities to improve their access to affordable basic services and better living environments ensured	Local economic development infrastructure maintenance and environmental management improved		
Direct involvement of poor communities in the design and implementation of improvement activities promoted	Workshops organized for Poor communities to directly participate with their affordable contribution in the implementation of urban environment management		
Technical assistance in formulating environmental strategies for slums improvement provided.	Basic elements of urban environmental planning will be developed in slums areas.		
Waste management collection systems improved through detailed assessment	Wastes and contaminants transformations techniques developed		
Feasibility study of the possible activities generating income conducted	Small urban projects protecting environment initiated		
<b>Urban planning and management Focus Area</b>			
: The maternal morbidity and mortality, the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS and other major epidemics, the rate of growth of the population are reduced.			
UNDAF Result 4 : Management of environment, natural resources and land is improved in a sustainable way			
<b>Programme:</b> Sustainable urban planning and shelter delivery of Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi cities)			

## RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

### RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Expected Results	Key indicators	Main Partners	Resources (USD)
Adequate basic infrastructure needs provided to upgrade slums	Drainage system, water points, roads improved.	MINITERE, MININFRA, Western Province	1,433,000
Technical assistance in rehousing new settlements provided	The plots master plan for the resettlement site available, some of construction materials delivered.		
Land tenure in the three towns secured	Land property documents established and delivered		
Urban governance and management capacities for local authorities strengthened.	Training local authorities in urban planning and management		
Western Province supported to implement the Project	Coordination Unit in place and equipments available		
<b>Resettlement and Social Protection Focus Area</b>			
<b>UNDAF Result 5: Rwandan Population benefits from economic growth and is less vulnerable to social and economic shocks</b>			
<b>Programme: Villagisation initiatives and new settlements for returnees in Eastern Province</b>			
Rapid assessment on basic resources opportunities to ensure sustainability of human resettlements initiated	Natural resources survey done	MINALOC, Eastern Province , MINITERE, MININFRA	70,000
A topographical survey of the 19 resettlement made	Topographic maps(sheets) of the sites provided		
Preparation of Plots Master plan and provision of estimated cost of works in each site and land registration campaign made	Sheets or maps for plots master plan produced		
A study indicating generating income activities, social services needs (access to water, electricity, education, health facilities, etc.)	Project document produced		
<b>Programme: Human settlements development in rural area</b>			
Semi modern housing facilities provided in new settlements.	Pilot modern housing facilities in place with basic infrastructure services	MININFRA, MINALOC, Districts, Organized local communities	757,500
Sensitization on sustainable management and maintenance of the acquired housing initiated.	Acquired infrastructure kept clean and well maintained through self community organization		

## REQUIRED BUDGET

### REQUIRED BUDGET

THEMATIC AREAS/ PROGRAMMES	BUDGET (USD)		Secured (USD)				UnSecured (USD) Amount	Total(USD)
	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	HQFunding	ONE UN	UNDP	Amount		
<b>GOVERNANCE THEMATIC AREA</b>								
1. Capacity building for central and local government	219,812	250,000	0	219,812	0	0	250,000	469,812
2. Support of youth councils at city level	200,000	250,000	200,000	0	0	0	250,000	450,000
Total Governance	419,812	500,000	200,000	219,812	0	0	500,000	919,812
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT THEMATIC AREA</b>								
3. Water and Sanitation for vulnerable groups in Kigali City	480,000	200,000	680,000	0	0	0	0	680,000
4. Advocacy, Sensitisation and Mobilisation to improve Water and Sanitation	180,000	260,000	440,000	0	0	0	0	440,000
5. Environment tools development	67,000	150,000	0	67,000	0	0	150,000	217,000
Total Water and Sanitation	727,000	710,000	1,120,000	67,000	0	0	150,000	1,337,000
<b>URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT THEMATIC AREA</b>								
6. Sustainable urban and shelter delivery for Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi cities	433,000	600,000	0	233,000	200,000	0	600,000	1,433,000
Total Environment	433,000	600,000	0	233,000	200,000	0	600,000	1,033,000
<b>SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT THEMATIC AREA</b>								
7. Villagisation initiatives and new settlements for returnees in Eastern Province	20,000	50,000	0	20,000	0	0	50,000	70,000
8. Human settlements development in rural area	257,500	500,000	0	257,500	0	0	500,000	757,500
Total Settlement	277,500	550,000	0	277,500	0	0	550,000	827,500
Sub total activities	2,117,312	2 360 000	1,320,000	797,312	200 000	0	1,880,000	4,117,312
<b>PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT</b>								
Total Management	120 000	181 600	0	0	0	0	301 600	301 600
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME</b>	<b>2,237,312</b>	<b>2,541,600</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>	<b>797,312</b>	<b>200 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,101,600</b>	<b>4,418,912</b>

The total amount to be mobilized is 2,101,600 USD which is 47% of the total amount of the Programme.

## ACRONYMS

ADB:	African Development Bank
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSR:	Caisse Sociale du Rwanda
DR Congo:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC:	East African Community
EDPRS:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EAST. PROV:	Eastern Province
GoR:	Government of Rwanda
IDA:	International Development Agency
M:	Million
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
MIGEPROF:	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINECOFIN:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC:	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Research
MINICOM:	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Investment Promotion, Tourism and Cooperatives
MININFRA:	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINITERE:	Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water, and Mines
MINISANTE:	Ministère de la Santé (Ministry of Health)
NBI:	Nile Basin Initiative
NDF:	Nordic Development Fund
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NG:	National Goal
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organizations
REMA :	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RoR:	Republic of Rwanda
RURA:	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (Regulatory Agency)
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNHABITAT:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund



USD:	United States Dollars
WB:	World Bank
WEST. PROV:	Western Province
WHO:	World Health Organization
NISR:	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
BHR:	Housing Bank of Rwanda
EICV:	Enquete Intégrale sur la Conditions de Vie des ménages
GOBOKA:	Local housing community initiative
URWEGO:	Local housing community initiative
TRI STAR:	Local construction company
URUNANI:	Local construction company
Real contractor:	Real State Promoter
DN International:	Real State Promoter
IBUKA:	Association of Genocide Survivor
FARG:	Victims of Genocide Funds
STIPPAG:	Real State Promoter



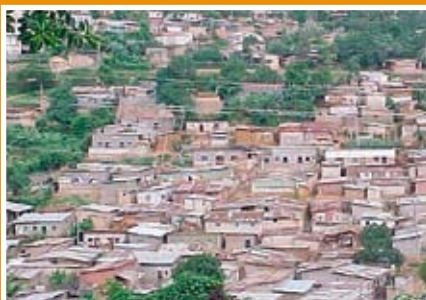


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Habitat Country Programme Document for Rwanda outlines the main objectives and priorities for UN-HABITAT. In collaboration with the Government and other UN Agencies, the overall aim of this HCPD is to promote the Habitat Agenda. UN-HABITAT plays an active role in urban development and urban policy. Through partnerships with the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ministry of Youth, UN-HABITAT has assisted to identify key urban issues and areas of support to improve the urban situation in Rwanda. Based on comparative advantages set up by the ONE UN as delivery, four sectors have been prioritized by UN-HABITAT using the EDPRS (Economic Development Poverty reduction Strategy) policy: Governance, health, environment, sustainable growth and social protection to address urban development challenges.



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# UN HABITAT

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