

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Kigali, on 17 NOV 2016

N° 1806/1111/10/16

MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE
PO BOX 24 KIGALI
E-mail: info@mininfra.gov.rw

The Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
KIGALI

Dear Sir,

Re: Submission of Urbanization and Human Settlement 2015/16 Joint Sector Review report

The Urbanization and Rural Settlement Sector is one of the major sectors which are envisioned to contribute to strong economic development country-wide. It has just received a high priority attention and taken on a coordinator role. In this regards, the urbanization and rural settlement sector working group meeting was held on 11th November 2016 to review the sector progress.

This letter serves to submit to you a copy of the joint sector review report which includes the backward and forward looking review in line with achievements of EDPRS II and the impact of the activities in line with the sector mission that requires particular attention.

Thank you for your collaboration.

Sincerely,

Christian RWAKUNDA
Permanent Secretary



Cc:

- Hon. Minister of Infrastructure
- Hon. Minister of State/MININFRA (All)
- Director General/RHA

KIGALI



**Republic of Rwanda
Ministry of Infrastructure**

**BACKWARD LOOKING
JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2015/16**

URBANIZATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT SECTOR

11. Nov. 2016

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Abbreviations

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| CoK | City of Kigali |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GGGI | Global Green Growth Institute |
| GIS | Geographic Information Systems |
| IDP | Integrated Development Program |
| RUDP | Rwanda Urban Development Program |
| SC's | Secondary Cities |
| SC Districts | Secondary City Districts |

Introduction

The Urbanization and Rural Settlement Sector is one of the sectors envisioned to contribute to strong economic development countrywide. The mission statement of the sector in coherence with the long term socio-economic development of the country, and stated in the SSP, reads: *“Rwanda’s human settlements and urbanization are sustainably managed and promoted, supporting economic development and benefiting all strata of population.”*

The two high level objectives pursued by the sector are:

1. To develop the basis for good urban and rural settlement management cross-cutting all development sectors and following clear guidelines and procedures at all levels of governance.
2. To create a hierarchical network of urban and urbanizing centers providing services and attracting economic activities countrywide, and to support the development of secondary cities, districts, towns and villages, as well as the capital, Kigali.

The annual backward looking Joint Sector Review (JSR) aims to assess the extent of implementation of planned policy actions in line with EDPRS 2 core indicators, ascertain progress toward the achievements of expected outputs in line with indicators set and to provide recovery plans for actions lagging behind.

1. Summary of progress in 2015/16

1.1 Progress toward policy actions

Outcome 1: Well-coordinated urban and rural settlement development planning and management

Indicator #1: Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks fully harmonized

Target: Continuous / Status: Comprehensive framework established

Progress:

- Prime Minister’s Instructions N°004/03 of 13/11/2015 Determining the Conditions and Procedures for Obtaining Government Support for Affordable Housing Projects were adopted and gazetted.
- A Presidential Order Determining Organization, Functioning and Responsibilities of the Urban Development Fund was drafted, discussed with stakeholders and is now pending while other stakeholder processes are prioritised.
- A Ministerial Order Specifying Types of construction which may be built outside of grouped settlement sites was drafted and awaits discussion with stakeholders. However, discussions are postponed until the review and amendment process for the two main laws from 2012 are going to be in a final stage. This amendment process has started and an amended draft is available for wider discussions.
- The Construction Industry Policy was re-drafted and further adoption is pending.
- The National Informal settlement upgrading strategy is in final stage and ready for validation.
- A study how to respect cultural identity in the context of urban renewal has been commissioned; the first two submissions have been received and a stakeholder discussion been conducted. The main objective is to assist the MININFRA in establishing clear guidelines for responsible, culturally appropriate urban development that respects the reading of the site in its context, and preserves local small-scale economic activities and built heritage, as well as mature vegetation.
- Master plan implementation audits were operationalized and the first 4 audits conducted in Musanze, Muhanga, Huye and Rusizi to understand the baseline of current local development management and capacities for good Master Plan implementation.
- In support of improved monitoring & evaluation, a geodatabase has been established and operationalized, and GIS staff of all MININFRA agencies trained to maintain and update data.

Indicators, with the help of which Urbanisation goals will be tracked, were agreed as part of the “Spatial Development Framework”.

- Ministerial instructions on how to better coordinate One Stop Centers across sectors have been elaborated and are being translated.

Indicator #2: The percentage of well-performed development management tasks by District One Stop Centers

Progress:

The following can be highlighted:

- 11 out of 30 District one stop centers fully operational with critical needed staff and basic office equipment ;
- BPMIS launched in Rubavu and Musanze with support of IFC-World bank ;
- In collaboration with RALGA, RHA organized training on GIS and elaboration of lay out plans designated for district one stop centers (30 district one stop center’s staffs were trained)
- Cok and secondary cities District one stop center’s staff trained on how to use inspection tools ;

One National Coordination meeting has been conducted with all 30 Districts and guidelines for District Urban Planning Coordination meetings discussed and elaborated. They will be integrated in a dissemination of urban policies planned for Q2 of FY 16/17.

Outcome 2: A network of secondary cities provides services and attracts economic activities

Indicator #1: Number of new off-farm jobs created in secondary cities

Target: 15,000

Progress:

The progress which can be reliably established through 2013 census data is 9,965 (2013; from census data published 2014). There is no current data available, but monitoring is the main responsibility of MIFOTRA / NEP for our sector to compile the information. However, a job data tracking system for SC’s will be introduced as part of the implementation of RUDP.

Indicator #2: No. of public investment projects, which make secondary cities attractive places to live and to invest in¹

Target: 6 / Status: 4

Progress:

- Six packages of interventions for the secondary cities development were identified through a participatory prioritisation process as part of the elaboration of detailed feasibility studies. Preliminary designs were elaborated and the final detailed designs preparing for the tender and implementation are in finalisation stage. The first implementation packages prioritise road and drainage infrastructure in the six cities.
- In addition, the National Road Map for Green Secondary City Development has been launched and bankable projects for green growth development in secondary cities were identified by GGGI.
- A study on the upgrading of informal settlements in Huye and Musanze has been undertaken and is under implementation.

¹ Considered as pull-factors are: 1) Access to business services and opportunities, 2) Access to infrastructure and utilities services ; 3) Healthy environment

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Outcome 3: Integrated urban and rural settlements

Indicator #1: Percentage of development projects executed in line with integrated local development plans

Target: 70% compliance in all Districts / Status: Not yet explicitly identified

Progress:

The first round of National urban planning and building audits are now carried out. So far, the implementation of projects has been audited in 4 Districts. The final report of the audit will enable a conclusion about the status. While urban Masterplans must follow the District Land Use Development Plans, those must provide a planning direction, including human settlement development so that all plans can be integrated with each other and address projections.

Indicator #2: Percentage of households living in integrated & economically viable settlements (rural)

Target: 53 % / Status: 55.8 %

Progress:

30 new locations have been identified to scale up the development of integrated rural settlement, for the rural population from high-risk zones and with the least infrastructure servicing available. Under construction are 120 clustered buildings (4-in-1 and 8-in-1 units), using a model first applied in Rweru. Currently, sites were identified and rural settlement plans are under elaboration. The procurement of basic materials has begun. The process is guided by a National Joint Technical Team after available public resources were bundled and re-directed to facilitate the implementation of this priority.

Outcome 4: Developed affordable housing and finance options

Indicator #1: Number of housing units affordable for low income earners

Target: 6,000 / Status: Construction for 537 units has started, sites for about 22,000 units available for investment

Progress:

- The adopted Prime Minister Instructions Determining the Conditions and Procedures for Obtaining Government Support for Affordable Housing Projects triggered interest among the private sector to support development of affordable housing. So far, 2 projects were successfully approved by the National Affordable Housing Approval Board (Batsinda 2, and Kabuga by Abadahigwa cooperative).
- The infrastructure implementation in Batsinda 2 is at 20% progress.
- Seven housing development sites with a total land area of about 257.5 ha are open for investors in Kigali. At least 22,000 housing units are estimated to result from this. One investor has been identified for the Ndera site. Three other sites will be designed with the help of a consulting firm hired under MININFRA, in collaboration with 2 housing cooperatives ready to invest. Land affordable housing development is also available in secondary cities, with 2.9 ha in Muhanga, 3.4 ha in Huye, 1.2 ha in Rubavu, 1.5 ha in Rusizi, 1 ha in Musanze and 6.5 ha in Nyagatare.
- The amended Law Relating to Investment Promotion and Facilitation incentivizes investment in affordable housing. It offers tax incentives to investment in affordable housing. A Ministerial Order, required by the law and regarding the criteria for the incentives has been drafted, and is available for stakeholder discussion.
- The local production of construction material is gradually being increased. A low cost, 2-storey model from improved burnt bricks has been piloted by SKAT. Strawtech is now capable to build up to 8 storey development after having purchased the steel frame factory in Kigali.

Outcome 5: Increased private sector activity in urbanization and human settlement development

Indicator: Number of private investors in affordable housing development

Target: 6 / Status: 6

Progress:

The Government now offers investment incentives for affordable housing construction. Those include:

- Tax incentives to investment in affordable housing, such as preferential corporate income tax rate, and accelerated depreciation for investments in construction projects worth at least USD 1,800,000;
- PM Instructions on support of affordable housing by the government was adopted. It explains the commitment to the financing of inner-neighbourhood infrastructure from the side of the Government under set conditions.

RHA has conducted a meeting with all housing cooperatives to explain affordable housing development opportunities. This is the beginning of a series of meetings with the support from PSF which will address the private sector to provide all facilitating information. SKAT offered financial and technical support.

An investment agreement between the Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD) and Palmeraie Development Group from Morocco has followed the signing of a partnership agreement between the Governments of Rwanda and Morocco during the visit of King Mohammed VI of Morocco. The agreement aims to develop 5,000 affordable housing units.

Outcome 6: Improved institutional and human capacities

Indicator: Level of proficiency of District OSC officials in all areas of local development management

Target: Continuous increase

Progress:

Regular trainings were provided to Districts by the RHA. Two National Planning Coordination Meetings on development management issues relating to the new Urban Planning Code were conducted. A one-month-campaign in Aug/Sep 2015 under the label "Urban Month" has reached all 30 Districts and provided an overview of the planning framework adopted in 2015 to local politicians and technicians.

Outcome 7: Efficient management of government assets, work space and initiatives targeting public health

Indicator #1: Number of the current 41 government institutions accommodated in rented buildings decreased

Target: 16 / Status: 35 government institutions accommodated in rented buildings

Progress:

- Construction of the Administrative Office Complex under a Chinese grant is at 12 %. The AOC will host the PMO and 7 Ministries;
- Refurbishment of Wing A of the Tri-Ministerial building accommodating MINALOC, MININTER and MIFOTRA was completed;
- Construction progress of High Commercial Court is at 3.5 %;
- Construction of National Archives is in contracting stage, but the initial budget was reallocated to outstanding bills from CHAN construction; progress expected through budget reallocations (Dec)

Indicator #2: Area (m2) of asbestos sheets removed and buried countrywide

Target: 1,671,406.3 m2 Status: 759,501.9m2 (45.44%)

Progress:

- RHA proposed hiring a private company to remove asbestos materials from public buildings and consultations are ongoing. A Cabinet paper highlights the budget required.

1.2 Joint Imihigo 2015/16 Updates

Rwanda implements a Performance Contracts system (Imihigo) to fast track delivery of plans and investments that have a transformational impact on the lives of Rwandans. Imihigo is also a tool for strengthening and institutionalizing Results Based Management. For 2015/2016 Fiscal year, a new concept of Joint Imihigo has been introduced – the joint imihigo. Joint imihigo reflects commitment for joint planning, monitoring and implementation across central and local government institutions and across sectors, elaborated in consultation with the private sector. Previous experience is that it is difficult for the individual institutions jointly implementing the listed projects to invest effort in their respectively needed contribution towards successful delivery of these projects in the set timelines. During FY 2015/16, about 60 % of planned joint imihigo were achieved. Some projects were not achieved mainly due to limited budget and ineffective coordination and communication.

Examples of well performing projects from joint imihigo

- Dissemination of new urban planning and building framework information and National Planning coordination meeting launched and conducted in May all districts (lead: MININFRA)
- National Infrastructure Geo-database established, launched and trainings conducted for all MININFRA agencies (lead: MININFRA)
- Development of Urban roads in secondary cities and other towns (lead: RTDA)
- The National Roadmap for green urbanization of six secondary cities Elaborated and launched (lead: MININFRA / GGGI)
- Feasibility study and associated designs for infrastructure development on RUDP (lead: MININFRA)
- Housing finance strategy developed (PM Instructions (supply side) adopted, Investment law (supply side) available (lead: MININFRA) and BRD Business plan /housing finance strategy with focus on affordable housing market (BRD)
- Preliminary report for detailed engineering designs for the upgrading all informal settlement in Huye validated and upgrading activities started (lead: RHA)
- Street lighting in Gatobotobo site / Huye completed (lead: RHA)

Examples of low performing projects from joint imihigo

- Review of National Land Policy (lead: MINIRENA)
- Land acquisition for extension of Gisenyi airport (lead: RCA)
- Construction for rehabilitation, reinforcement and extension of water supply network in SC's (300Km) (lead: WASAC)
- Construction for rehabilitation, reinforcement and extension of water supply distribution network in CoK (265Km) (lead: WASAC)
- Water treatment plant at Kanzenze (40000m³/day) (lead: WASAC)
- Kigali Sewage project expropriation (lead: WASAC)
- Households relocated from High risk zones and scattered settlements (lead: RHA)
- Provide basic infrastructures (land and plot servicing) for 1200 Units in Busanza and Ndera (lead: RHA)
- Development of Pilot Project of Kicukiro for 96 units which was later given to RDB for development (lead: RHA)

Improved joint stakeholders coordination, ownership, monitoring and communication will contribute to effective implementation of projects.

1.3 Sector Challenges

Budget constraints

Limited budget allocated to the planned activities for FY 2015/16 was observed as critical issue which hindered the implementation of planned policy actions. In addition, a number of earmarked funds were redirected after budget allocation. Most implementation projects are affected, especially support to affordable housing development, assistance to people living in high risk zones, and government asset construction projects. The upcoming budget reallocations have to address this constraint.

- One example is the budget for relocation of HHs living in high risks zones and scattered settlement. According to previous data, 8,100,000,000 Rwf would be needed to assist relocation of 360,000 HHs but only 3900,000,000 are earmarked.

The collaboration with the private sector needs to be strengthened to especially embark on possibilities provided by the PPP framework under RDB.

Data

Despite progress made with the establishment of the geodatabase, the collection of important data sets is not yet institutionalized. This concerns urban population, off-farm jobs, housing units in mixed use areas, as well as the entire set of SDF urbanisation indicators. Meetings by a data committee have been conducted to address the issue and solutions identified, which require implementation.

Integrated planning

A framework for integrated planning has been elaborated and promoted; however, more effort has to be made to apply the framework. Also, joint implementation of joint projects (e.g. neighbourhood projects, village development projects) is difficult if budgets for the various sectors involved are not integrated. The framework needs to be applied throughout all planning levels, starting from the national plan at the time of its review (National Land Use and Development Masterplan).

Capacity and equipment

The capacity gap at district One Stop Centers remains in terms of staffing, qualification, equipment, and supervised training content.

Information and awareness

Awareness campaigns for the established legal and regulatory frame works were partially undertaken. National housing policy and nine implementing orders were disseminated in all districts. However, due to limited budget, there was no any other training regarding the implementation of those documents made for district one stop centers technicians.

1.4 Key lessons learned from the EDPRS 2 implementation to date

Coordination of cross-sectoral programs

When cross-sectoral programs are established, they require cross-sectoral participation in their strategy design and design of objectives and activities for maximum benefit to all sectors, and for the successful addressing of all sectoral objectives. Examples are the National Employment Program, and the Green City development. Of course, this requires wide consultation and participation processes, and awareness about them.

Monitoring systems

It proves essential to, simultaneously with any policy development; establish not only the indicators to be monitored, but to operationalize the details of monitoring arrangements, including institutional responsibilities, procedures and tools. Large emphasis must be on the functionality of monitoring arrangement and all sectors be supported by a coordinating, dedicated responsible.

Long-term planning limitations

For the urbanization and rural settlement sector as a newly established sector with EDPRS2, it was not possible to predict all policy actions for a period of 5 year. The reason was that policies and strategies, which were inexistent or outdated at the time, were first needed to find an agreement on policy direction to activities. Therefore, in some cases, a degree of planning flexibility is needed especially when policy directions are under establishment, and not all activities should be fixed upfront.

Private sector facilitation

With embarking on a private sector led economy, large emphasis must be on developing frameworks which facilitate and capacitate the private sector. From the beginning, roles should be well understood so that planning is consistent in support of private sector development and not interfering by inconsistent activity plans. This will help bundle all resources toward a shared goal and avoid budget misuse.

Information and awareness programming

Programs for information and awareness creation, and communication strategies must be an integral part of larger government programs to ensure public participation, ownership, and ease of implementation. This should be reflected in planning and budgeting. The content of information must always be monitored and up to date, and therefore well integrated in the respective program.

1.5 Cross-cutting issues mainstreamed**Environment and Climate Change**

Environmental degradation and climate change are recognized issues that global development processes are facing. In joint collaboration with stakeholders, the urbanization sector stepped forward establishing measures to help reduce effects of climate change. Such include for example the assistance to people living in high-risk zones for their settlement in properly planned rural IDP sites (Integrated Development Program). A national road map for green growth development of secondary cities has been adopted with the support from Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). Urban planning projects take into account principles of sustainable urbanism, and the establishment of a Green Building Council and a green building certification are underway.

Regional Integration

Regional integration is mainstreamed on one hand through policy and legal harmonization and on the other hand in practical terms. In the first regard, the following examples illustrate the efforts: the Draft Construction Industry Policy targets regional competitiveness of the Rwandan private sector throughout. Detailed comments were provided in a consultation about an East African Condominium law, to ensure harmony with the existing Rwandan law. The new Rwanda Building Code takes into account the building related regulation from other East African countries.

In the latter regard, urban planning documents and economic development strategies embark on the opportunities of cross-border trade, and support such, e.g. by the implementation of cross-border postes as part of the program under RHA.

Gender

The integration of both genders is one consideration in any project supporting economic growth under the urbanization and human settlement sector. The representation of females is remarkable in construction projects (public buildings, IDP Model villages and CHAN infrastructure), plot servicing and street addressing in SCs, and in informal settlements upgrading, emphasizing gender balance in employment-generating activities. Women employment levels are 31% compared to the 39% target in all above stated projects. A gender mainstreaming strategy for the urbanization and infrastructure sectors is tendering process by GGGI and the Ministry's planning department.

Disability & Social Inclusion

The framework for elaboration of urban planning documents now anchors the process for obligatory participation in planning. This way, the local authorities and their direct stakeholders and civil society may own any planning process early on. The promotion of collaborative development in policies on housing and urban upgrading and development provides opportunity for all to participate in development. Mixed-use development policies as well are meant to create inclusive urban environments in which people may self-responsibly be able to raise their socio-economic status.

Accessibility of public facilities and infrastructure by people with disability is mainstreamed through established urban planning and building codes adopted in 2015, and even before with the help of a manual published by RHA. The provisions of those codes establish standards, which allow people with disabilities to access public buildings and facilities. All public buildings are under inspection and in the process of being retrofitted accordingly.

Disaster management

A number of planning and implementation tasks in the sector target disaster risk management. Among those are the identification and relocation assistance to households residing in high-risk zones; the requirement for erosion control planning; urban upgrading for improved storm water management; integrated planning for water catchment areas. A regulatory framework is being developed to support the planning and implementation, among this are the Building Code, and Ministerial Instructions on fire safety. The countrywide program for complete asbestos removal and burial is also based on the objective to manage disaster risk and public health.

1.6. Recovery plan for main EDPRS2 targets after EDPRS 2 mid-term assessment

For the recovery plan please refer to Annex 1.2.

2. Budget execution, performance for the program Urbanisation, Housing and Government Asset Management

The program budget (11,520,462,099 Rwf) was executed with very little diversion from the planned budget.

| Sub-Program | Budget allocation | Execution | Percent (%) |
|--|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Urban Planning and Development | 493,882,230 | 492,536,034 | 99.7 |
| Rural Settlement Planning and Development | 386,763,632 | 370,872,334 | 95.9 |
| Government Asset Management | 8,514,857,597 | 8,503,348,400 | 99.9 |
| Construction Standards Development and Inspections | 2,124,958,640 | 2,093,299,328 | 98.5 |

However, at District level, the incompliant use of earmarked funds has to be highlighted. For example, funds designated for urbanization and human settlement projects were spent for other social and development projects. Some accountability mechanism should be applied in the future.

3. Sector priority areas in FY 2017/18

- IDP development in all Districts (Rweru Model);
- Infrastructure support for eligible affordable housing and urban upgrading projects through National Affordable Housing Approval Committee ;
- Continued infrastructure investment planning for the Secondary Cities (Detailed engineering designs, implementation beyond the RUDP);
- Information and awareness programs for civil society and capacity building for Districts with the help of standardized and approved training modules (District planning coordination meetings, planning document assessment, ...);
- Local data collection to monitor urbanization indicators and monitoring mechanisms for EDPRS 2 urbanization core indicators;
- Government asset management .

4. Progress implementing recommendations from the last JSR meeting and of 2014/15 OAG recommendations

4.1 Recommendations from the last JSR meeting

Increase private sector awareness in regard to the implementation of established policies

It was agreed to involve the private sector and provide information and create awareness about new opportunities in government-supported development to implement the Housing Policy. So far, one meeting with Housing Cooperatives has taken place. Funding for further meetings has been committed by SKAT.

Data collection constraints

Concerning the data gaps faced by the Sector, which hinders monitoring and evaluation of EDPRS 2 core indicators implementation progress, a meeting with key stakeholders on the needed data, and establishment of a national urban data committee was organised. The meetings conducted so far focused on data gaps regarding urban population, and on the clarification of the urban definition used.

Some resolutions from the meeting are:

- NISR confirmed, that EICV surveys capture urban expansions as part of the data evaluation procedure;
- NISR may avail the population living within the urban planning boundaries of Secondary Cities from 2012, if MININFRA/RHA provides the names of all imidugudu comprising the SC's.
- NISR will support the sector once the subscription to satellite imagery has been contracted. It will be possible to establish interim urban growth information in-between censuses.

Also, a note on Urban definition was drafted by a World bank consultancy team. It proposes an updated definition, which is more realistic in the Rwandan context and matches international context. According to this proposed definition, our urbanization rate is about 26 %. An agreed and updated urban definition will be integral part to the ongoing review for amendment of the Law Governing Urban Planning and Building in Rwanda from 2012.

Technical validation of SDF

It is planned to present the report to the SMM of MININFRA for its validation. The SDF is a guiding tool for the monitoring of urbanisation.

4.2 Recommendations from the OAG 2014/15

Key concerns in the implementation of City of Kigali Master Plan

While the observations of the OAG on Master Plan implementation in the City of Kigali (CoK) are not directed to the MININFRA/RHA, they should be highlighted and discussed here:

OAG found that the CoK was unable to track and follow up master plan activities because of i) Lack of proper monitoring and unreliable management information systems, which led to misleading information; ii) Change of use without permission of the City of Kigali; iii) Ignoring road expansion and reserves by the OSC; iv) Inadequate and improperly managed inspection of the implementation of City of Kigali Master Plan.

The above observation was not directly linked to a recommendation. However, the MININFRA and RHA are aware of the need for capacity enhancement at local government level and are auditing local development management processes, especially master plan implementation constraints to be able to draw conclusions and induce improvement.

5. Updates on latest developments in the sector including analytical works

- Develop the framework and indicators for Urban data to expand the MININFRA geodatabase
Progress: Indicators for the monitoring of urbanisation were agreed. The collection of information is still not institutionalised.
- Conceptual Master planning work for green city development
Progress: Planning for a pilot green neighborhood project in Kinyinya Hill is in tender process under GGGI, in partnership of REMA, FONERWA and Horizon.
- Develop the principles of the sustainable phased investment on urban land based on Master plans
Progress: a) ToR's for a study by Paul Collier under MINECOFIN "Effective implementation of strategies of Rwanda's urbanization and housing policies (a study in setting a framework for an efficient urban investment and urban connectivity)" were prepared but never further pursued. However, submitted was a land and building tax review concept to support the amendment of the legal framework for local government revenues under MINECOFIN. b) A consulting team under the World Bank, on request by MINECOFIN submitted 3 draft notes on Economic Geography in Rwanda out of 4, and is currently reacting to comments.
- Redefine rural grouped settlement to accommodate larger numbers of HH's than promoted so far
Progress: This will be addressed during elaboration of the Rural Settlement Code
- Guidelines for inclusion of traditional Rwandan cultural characteristics into the built environment
Progress: Peter Rich submitted Phase 1 report and stakeholder discussions have taken place
- Establishment of green building indicators valid for Rwanda
Progress: A set of draft indicators is proposed and under discussion, in support of the work expected under the Green Building Council; the work is supported by Rapid Planning/ Germany; an MoU has been signed by RHA with a Singaporean Authority
- Low cost housing neighbourhood models
Progress: SKAT as part of the Swiss Cooperation developed and tested affordable, modern brick construction systems, and presents feasible solutions in support of urban mixed use construction

and urban upgrading, with unit typologies between 14 m2 and 86 m2 at a cost between 2.9 Mio RWF and 10.2 Mio RWF.

6. Summary and recommendations from the backward looking JSR meeting (11.11.16)

In general, the meeting commended on good progress in the sector. Emphasised was again the importance of the involvement of the private sector, and on strengthening partnerships. Also, urban planning needs further integration with infrastructure and utility planning.

Other Main recommendations from the meeting are:

- In collaboration with University of Rwanda and particularly with the Department for Architecture and Built Environment, public lectures on Urbanization and Rural Settlements should be organized.
- Participants also confirmed the importance of Rwandan cultural aspects to be considered in development, and the need to promote this across sectors, as this should not only be a concern for MININFRA. A list of Buildings to preserve should be carried out.
- Stronger involvement of the private sector in urban and rural development is required. Meetings with the private sector should be organized to appraise them of the opportunities in the sector. (Responsible Entity: MININFRA/RHA)
- More Financing Partners should be brought to the sector (Responsible Entity: MINECOFIN/MININFRA/RHA)
- Stronger collaboration with others government institutions contributing to urban and rural development especially WASAC, District Governments, MINALOC, LODA and others is needed. (Responsible Entity: MININFRA/RHA)

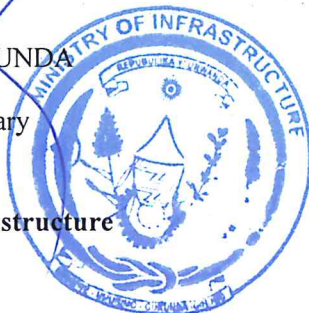
This report is agreed by MININFRA and World Bank, as the lead institution in the Urbanization and Rural Settlement Sector with its Co-Chair.

Chair

Christian RWAKUNDA

Permanent Secretary

Ministry of Infrastructure



Co-Chair

Meskerem BRHANE

Urban Sector Focal Point / Program Leader Kenya,
Rwanda and Eritrea

World Bank