



**Republic of Rwanda
Ministry of Infrastructure**

**BACKWARD LOOKING
JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2016/17**

URBANIZATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT SECTOR

10 November 2017

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Abbreviations

CoK	City of Kigali
District LUMP	District Land Use and Development Master Plan
FY	Financial Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HH's	Households
IDP	Integrated Development Program
JSR	Joint Sector Review
LED	Local Economic Development
NLUMP	National Land Use and Development Master Plan
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
OSC	One Stop Centre
RwaGBO	Rwanda Green Building Organisation
RUDP	Rwanda Urban Development Program
SC's	Secondary Cities
SC Districts	Secondary City Districts
SSP	Sector Strategic Plan
UPC	Urban Planning Code
U-Sector	Urbanisation and Rural Settlement Sector

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, district 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.

The 2016/17 backward looking review has the following main objectives:

1. To assess progress in achieving sector objectives with focus on 2016/17 targets for: EDPRS 2 core indicators, selected sector indicators, their corresponding policy actions and catch up plans;
2. To present and discuss budget execution performance for 2016/17;
3. To highlight priority areas for FY 2018/19 that will inform the planning and budgeting process for institutions in the sector;
4. To review the progress against recommendations from the last JSR meetings;
5. To validate the draft Sector Strategic Plan (SSP) for the National Strategy for Transformation (NSTI)

1. Summary of progress in 2016/17

1.1 Progress assessment of EDPRS2 core indicators

EDPRS2 core indicator: *Population living in urban areas*

Target: 3.1 Mio (26.6%) / Status: 17.3% (EICV4), no data after EICV4

Progress

This indicator is a demographic measurement. However, demographic impact is usually observable in the long term from impacts of policies and action across sectors over decades. In Rwanda, demographic change is monitored at most every 10 years through the National Census; the last Census survey was carried out in 2012.

However, a definition of “urban area”, which would be uniformly applied, is proposed as part of the Final Draft emended version of the Law Governing Urban Planning and Building in Rwanda (2012), which will be the precondition for the monitoring of urban demographic and even physical conditions. NISR will be capable to adjust the baseline accordingly from existing data.

Furthermore, annual monitoring of human settlement and population growth will remain a challenge. A request to support the establishment of a regular monitoring mechanism to track urban and human settlement expansion and estimate changes to the urban and rural population in-between census data is being put forward by the Sector.

For activities, done that make SC’s more attractive locations to live, work and invest in, please refer to

Outcome 2, p.7.

EDPRS2 core indicator: *Rural households living in planned (integrated & economically viable) settlements*

Target: 58% / Status in 2013/14: 55.8% (EICV4), no data after EICV4

Progress

Among the activities undertaken were the following:

- 30 IDP Model Villages were scaled up in 30 Districts by constructing 120 4-in-1 DU's
- IDP Model houses (affordable housing) scaled up in 6 SC Districts by constructing 48 DU's and plot servicing of 6 km
- 2,400 Rural Settlement Plans developed for rural settlements in 10 Districts
- 41,000 HH's that were living in high risk zones and scattered settlements were accommodated in planned settlements
- RHA is in the process of surveying locations of human settlements and has collected information in 12 Districts

1.2 Progress assessment of selected SSP indicators

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

Indicator: *Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks fully harmonized*

Target: Continuous / Status: On track

Progress:

- **Review and amend Law Governing Urban Planning and Building in Rwanda (2012)**

The law was reviewed to a degree that allows its amendment instead of repeal under the involvement of stakeholders. The final amended version is ready for further procedures. A Draft implementation order on fining and sanctioning was prepared.

- **Draft Urban Design Code for inner urban areas**

Work on the elaboration of design guidelines which ensure inclusion of Rwandan cultural characteristics into the built environment is underway. A draft code was so far prepared for inner urban locations. Also, the **draft criteria for the listing of built heritage** have been prepared for further consultation.

- **Draft Rural Settlement Code**

A Draft Rural Settlement Planning and Design Code was elaborated and is put forward for consultations. The Code will help support sustainable rural development, discourage the proliferation of unnecessary new buildings outside urban and rural settlement planning areas, highlight the importance to conserve and manage natural and agricultural resources for present and future generations and protect, maintain and enhance rural areas.

- **Review of Law Determining the Sources of Revenue and Property of Decentralized Entities**

The elaboration process took place under MINECOFIN with however an important component which falls under the U-Sector and therefore a thorough evaluation of the draft has been made. The draft law is currently under review by the concerned commission in the parliament.

- **National Informal Urban Settlement Upgrading Strategy**

The Strategy was validated in January 2017 by the members of the SWG.

- **Minister's Instructions Specifying Infrastructure Standards, Beneficiary and Cost-Efficiency Requirements for Government Supported Affordable and High Density Housing Projects**

The PM Instructions on government support to affordable housing projects require the bi-annual issuance of Ministerial Instructions to support implementation details to the PM Instructions on affordable housing. The draft for the first instruction has been prepared.

- **Instructions of State Minister in the Ministry of Local Government in charge of Socio-Economic Development Determining the Framework for One Stop Center Management and Coordination**

Draft Instructions were prepared and transferred for further perusal under MINALOC.

- **Guidelines to Districts For conducting District Urban Planning Coordination Meetings**
MINALOC has initiated District Technical Coordination Committees, and the urbanisation sector provided the guidelines to conduct Urban and Human Settlement Planning Coordination Meetings as part of the responsibilities of the committee to improve integrated planning, as guided by the UPC.

- **Draft Law Determining the Establishment, Organization and Functioning of Professional Bodies in Urban and Rural Settlement Planning Services and Construction Industry in Rwanda**

Following the gaps in the governing framework for professional bodies, a draft law has been prepared and is ready for stakeholder consultation.

- **Draft green building indicators for Rwanda**

For the specific integration of green building principles in future building activities, a list of indicators defined for the Rwandan context will allow for the rating of building projects in this regard. Two sets of indicators will be pursued; indicators that require minimum compliance and voluntary measures that lead to a certified rating. The draft has been elaborated and is in consultation process.

- **Dissemination of the National Urbanisation Policy (2015)**

The National Urbanisation Policy was disseminated across the country in all Districts, City of Kigali and at the Central Government level through workshops and different media outlets. Policy hard copies were also distributed to all sector stakeholders, development partners, Districts and Ministries.

- **Draft SSP 2018-24 elaborated**

The elaboration of the SSP had begun in the FY 2016/17 and is coming to an end with this JSR. The document is the most important piece to guide the activities in the sector for the coming 6 years.

Indicator: *The %age of well-performed development management tasks by District One Stop Centers*

Target: 15 Districts conversant on use of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks / **Status:** None of the Districts is fully conversant

Progress:

The following progress is highlighted:

- Support provided to the implementation of **Real Estate Development Permitting** based on the respective Prime Ministers Order (2015) by agreeing on the template and checklist for OSC's
- Building Permitting Management Information System (**BP-MIS**) established and operational in the 6 SC's besides CoK
- Undertook **Urban Planning and Building Audits** in 17 Districts and CoK
Annual audits have been introduced to assess the management of urban planning and building by District governments. The audits help identify remaining discrepancies between planning documents, policies and procedures conducted locally, capacity gaps and areas of improvement. Important insights and recommendations deriving from the first 18 audits were provided for each District to follow up.
- **Sector coordination**
A National Planning Coordination Meeting was conducted with all Districts in collaboration with MINALOC through video conference focusing on 2017/2018 planned activities.

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

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

Target: 12 new / Status: 12 (RUDP, Joint Imihigo)

Progress:

- **Implementation of Phase 1 of Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) ongoing**
Phase 1 integrates 6 packages of interventions for the development of SC's and one intervention in Nyarugenge District / CoK, which is an urban upgrading project in Agatare of which Construction of 2 roads of 1.3 km and one ravine of 0.55km will be upgraded , 5.4 km of urban roads constructed in Rubavu and 5 km in Musanze.
Details of RUDP progress in FY 2016/17 are:
 - 26.25 km asphalt roads and 8.8 km standalone drainage is at 20% implementation progress.
 - Final detailed Engineering Studies for all SC'S Districts completed.
 - Abbreviated resettlement action plan (ARAPs) reports for Nyagatare, Rubavu, Musanze & Rusizi Districts published on MININFRA, LODA and SC District websites.
 - Compensation of expropriated HH's completed.
 - Supervision firm contract negotiation completed and report submitted to WB for approval.
 - Site installation completed in all 6 Districts and civil works commenced in Musanze and Rubavu district.
 - Detailed study for upgrading works in COK / Agatare completed
- **Investment packages**
Investment Studies and reports were completed for the SC's and packages of investments developed under RGB in conjunction with previous support studies on LED.
- **Green growth projects proposals submitted for domestic funding application**
Project proposal were developed for all SC's; the proposal for Rubavu was submitted to FONERWA to solicit funds. A request prepared by FONERWA to GCF targets securing of funding for the planning of green urbanization.
- **Joint Imihigo 2016/17 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. Sample achievements comprise:
 - 54 Ha of land serviced with basic infrastructure to facilitate investment in 4,500 affordable HU's (28 km of graded roads in CoK, 6 km of graded roads compacted with murrum, 6k m of water and electricity network in SCs)
 - 30 IDP Model Villages scaled up in the rural areas of 30 Districts by constructing 120 4- in-1 DU's using Rweru Model
 - IDP Model Houses (Affordable houses)scaled up in 6 SC Districts by constructing 48 DU's and plot servicing of 6 km
 - 2,400 Rural Settlement Plans developed for rural settlements in 10 Districts
 - 41,000 HHs resettled from high risk zones and scattered settlements
 - Implementation of infrastructure development in SC's through RUDP / Phase 1 (MININFRA)
 - 265.4 km of water network extension constructed to serve the SC's.

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

Outcome 3: Integrated urban and rural settlements

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

Target: 80% compliance in all Districts / Status: Est. 80%

Progress:

- **Urban planning**
 - 4 Urban planning documents elaborated for emerging centers (Rwimiyaga / Nyagatare, Arête / Huye, Kinigi / Musanze and Birambo / Nyamasheke)
- **Urban Planning and Building Audits**

The first round of National urban planning and building audits is being carried out. So far, the implementation of projects has been audited in 17 Districts and the CoK. Some of the observations relating to alignment of projects to plans are the following:

 - The existing urban planning documents are more or less followed by the District OSC's with some minor diversion; however, plans exist only for small portions of the urban areas (usually less than 25%) and outside of the planned areas, development is little managed. Secondly, the urban planning documents do not fully match with the provisions of the NLUMP and District LUMP's, which makes the compliance evaluation of OSC's difficult. Districts are encouraged to take the lead in future plan elaboration and revision tasks for the full alignment of plans as a precondition of good plan execution.
- **Sites and services**

Continuous sites-and-services- projects implemented through budget transfers to the local governments helped servicing urban land for planned development and reduce informal growth.
- **Urban upgrading**
 - Urban upgrading has also begun in multiple locations. The largest ongoing project is located in Kigali, Agatare and comprises the upgrading of a 86-ha-settlement with a population of almost 19,000 and a density of 220 p/ha, with the measures supported by RUDP (10 Mio USD).
 - Detailed studies for upgrading informal Settlements in Gasabo, Kicukiro, Muhanga, Rusizi and Rubavu were conducted and validated.
 - A domestic sustainable Grey Water Treatment System was piloted in Agatare/CoK with Rapid Planning Project.

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

Target: 58. % / Status: 55.8 % (EICV4)

Progress:

See section 1.1

Outcome 4: Developed affordable housing and finance options

Indicator: *Number of housing units affordable for low-income earners*

Target: 12,000 / Status: ~ 1,000

Progress:

- **Government supported affordable housing projects (PPP's)**

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 approved by the National Affordable Housing Approval Board

 - Batsinda 2 (537 units)
 - Abadahigwa (56 units)

More applications are known to be submitted soon and are technically supported by MININFRA / RHA.

The status of infrastructure implementation support in approved projects is as follows:

- In Batsinda2, 60% of general road construction (Internal Roads, Paved Areas) and 100% of swales and borders were constructed; also a honeycomb retaining wall was completed 99.5%.
- In Kabuga (Abadahigwa) Project, infrastructure construction was implemented 65%.

In addition, chosen housing sites have been serviced with infrastructure in the SC's and completion of activities is as follows:

- Musanze / construction of roads 100%, water supply 100%
 - Huye / construction of roads 100%, water supply 85%, electricity supply 97%
 - Nyagatare / water supply 90%, electricity supply 40%
- **Urban upgrading**
In 2017, the National Informal Urban Settlement Upgrading Strategy was validated. The implementation will help integrate neighbourhoods into the formal housing stock through urban upgrading.
 - **Affordable Housing Fund adopted by cabinet 2017**
To help reduce interest rates and difficult mortgage conditions, the Government decided to establish a finance entity in support to affordable housing, starting to operate from July 2017. The entity, Affordable Housing Fund, was approved through cabinet resolution on 30.6.2017. Managed under the BRD, it is expected to facilitate financial institutions to lend to both developers and beneficiaries at more favourable interest rate for longer terms. Discussions are underway, of how to complement the housing finance entity with a government fund reducing the risk of borrowing for beneficiaries and finance providers, which may be called a Guarantee Fund or similar. Further highlighted is the need for micro-finance products for housing, to complement the public investment in infrastructure through upgrading with such finance products supporting individual improvements to the private realm.
 - **Increased cost-efficiency of affordable housing projects**
Draft Minister's Instructions Specifying Infrastructure Standards, Beneficiary and Cost-Efficiency Requirements for Government Supported Affordable and High Density Housing Projects target to pave the way for higher cost efficiency in housing projects that are government supported. A study has been done that identifies ways of improving cost efficiency through improved designs, plans and efficient use of materials and technologies. According to the results of the study, construction costs of about 175 USD / m² for multistory construction would realistically be possible when tackling the whole supply chain of affordable housing design and construction.
 - **Housing demand update**
IGC has updated the information on housing demand for CoK.

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

Indicator: *Number of private investors in affordable housing development*

Target: 8 / Status: >10

Progress:

- **Increased local production of construction material**
The Government also facilitated private investment in the industry for an increased local production of various building materials. Produced in the country are now wall panels from compressed straw, precast concrete construction parts, light steel profiles, and burnt bricks and Stabilized Soil Blocks in purpose-built production facilities with higher efficiency. Other production facilities are in conception stage, such as a facility to produce aerated concrete blocks.
- **Agreements signed with 6 new investors in affordable housing development for CoK, Rwamagana and the SC's**

A REoI to develop affordable housing on identified sites has led to the identification of investors: GPD, KORA, MOTA ENGIL AFRICA; Leyton assets corp, Cemex, Kabo constructors Ltd, CVLD LTD

- **Dialogue with the private sector**
Several dialogue sessions were held with the privates sector, including a high-level dialogue chaired by the Hon. Minister.
- **Known affordable housing projects**
Below is a list of housing projects that are known to the sector and are in planning or implementation stage, out of which some are PPP's

Table 1: Affordable housing projects between March 2016 and December 2020

SN	Developer	Location	DU's	Current status
ONGOING PROJECTS				
1	Urukumbuzi	Kinyinya, Gasabo District	1,000	200 units completed
2	RSSB	Kinyina, Gasabo District	561	Infrastructure at 45% Buildings in design phase
3	Abadahigwa ku Ntego Ltd	Masaka, Kicukiro District	56	Infrastructure completed Buildings 60 % completed
4	Izuba project	Kinyinya, Gasabo District	250	Construction at 40%
PROJECTS IN PLANS				
5	CHL	Kanombe, Kicukiro District	1,700	Design phase
6	BRD-Shelter Afrique	Nyamirambo, Nyarugenge D.	2,700	Design phase
7	BRD and Groupe Palmeraie Development	Ndera, Gasabo District	2,000	Design and financing
8	GC Investment Ltd	Kanombe, Kicukiro District	780	Design phase
9	Different Investors	In all SC's	2,500	Mobilizing investors
10	Remote Group Dutur heza Nyamata housing	Masaka, Kicukiro District Gahanga, Kicukiro District Nyamata, Bugesera District	400 300 300	Design Phase
11	IFC -RSSB	Kinyinya, Gasabo District	1,800	Design and FS
12	BRD and Millennial Development Ltd.	Kigarama, Kicukiro District	950	Design
TOTAL			15,297	

Indicator: Percentage of new building permits applying green building principles

Target: 30% / Status: Not yet monitored.

Progress:

- **RwaGBO**
RwaGBO was launched in December 2016 as a catalyst of change for sustainability of buildings. It will help provide certification and training aimed to disseminate and implement green urbanisation and green buildings in Rwanda based on Government adopted green building indicators.
- **Green building indicators promoted in for Rwanda**
A list of draft green building indicators has been elaborated and detailed in a stakeholder process and final consultations are underway. Two sets of indicators will be pursued – indicators that require minimum compliance and voluntary measures that lead to a certified rating. In a first phase, green building compliance is proposed to be required for all building permits for Building Categories 3 / 4, which are public and commercial buildings of higher complexity. Among the activities undertaken were:
 - In-person consultations with technical members from government institutions such as MoE, REMA, RURA, RSB, WASAC
 - High-level presentations to Hon. Minister MoE during their SMM and REMA
 - Awareness on green building guidelines for sector level technicians of Nyagatare and Huye
 - Collaboration with the Singaporean Green Building Authority and Rapid Planning Project

- **Green City Toolkit**
A manual for green urbanisation was developed and validated for the use at local government level to summarize green urbanisation and building principles.

Outcome 6: Improved institutional and human capacities

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

Target: 4 Modules elaborated / **Status:** 1 Master's course, >7 short courses relevant to the Sector (under LGI)

Progress:

- **Masters and short courses offered by LGI relevant to the sector**
Masters and short courses relevant to the sector are now offered by the LGI in collaboration with UR. The elaboration of the modules were directly supported by the sector.
- **OSC trainings**
1,500 OSC staff from all Districts, RHA and other stakeholders were trained in different domains related to urban planning, BP-MIS application and green urbanization.
- **Access to the Geodatabase**
42 technical staff from Districts, MININFRA, RHA and MINIRENA were trained on the Infrastructure and human settlement planning Geoportal and on District Local Urban Development Plan application, and the license was renewed
- **Human capacity in OSC's of the 6 SC's**
6 Technical Assistants were trained and seconded to the 6 SC's to help implement key actions of the National Roadmap for Green Growth, among other support work.
- **RHA restructured**
RHA has undergone a structural and functional review to be better positioned and staffed for government asset management and construction, inspection, affordable housing facilitation, social housing and urban upgrading.

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

Indicator: *No. of the current 41 government institutions accommodated in rented buildings decreased*

Target: 8 / **Status:** 18 government institutions are still accommodated in rented buildings

Progress:

- **Income generating government assets**
Large-scale government projects that were supervised under RHA comprised the renovation and construction of stadium facilities for CHAN 2016 and the last construction phase of the Kigali Convention Center.
- **Government assets for the purpose of reducing volume of rental expenses**
Another important construction project under construction is the Administrative Office Complex (Status: 40%) under a grant of the Chinese Government that will help reduce public expenses for office rentals. Also ongoing are the constructions of the National Archive (Status: 3.3%) and High Commercial Court (Status: 28.2% %).
- **RHA with increased responsibilities in government asset construction**
With the recent restructuring of RHA, it is now responsible for the construction supervision of all public assets, including construction in the health and education sectors as well as industrial parks.

2. Budget execution 2016/17

Sub-Program	Budget allocation	Execution	Performance
RHA: Urbanization, Housing and Government Asset Management			
Urban Planning and Development	RWF 19,268,036,152	RWF 19,059,724,895	98.9%
Grants and loans			
RUDP (World Bank loan)	USD 199,591,594	USD 40,923,437	20.5%
GGGI (Grant)	N/A	USD 131,385	N/A

- The domestic budget in the sector was executed at 98.9%.
- The Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) started execution with a delay.

3. Sector priority areas for FY 2018/19 planning and budgeting

1. Facilitated development of affordable and social housing and access to housing
2. Upgraded informal settlements
3. Secondary cities developed as poles of economic growth
4. Awareness, adherence and compliance to urban and rural development regulatory
5. Effective and efficient management of government assets and public buildings

4. Progress against recommendations from the last JSR

Recommendation/ discussion point	Update
Topic: 2017/18 Sector targets	
The locations of human settlements must be known to plan ahead of infrastructure provision, especially in rural areas	Work under MINIRENA on the NLUMP, which should determine human settlements, is still pending; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RHA is in the process of surveying locations of human settlements and has collected information in 12 Districts
To draft guidelines on quality management of infrastructure to better use the limited resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress known; clarification of the responsible institution and scope of the guidelines seems to be needed.
The sector was requested to start monitoring green urbanization progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring of green <i>building</i> will be part of SSP 2018-24; green <i>urbanization</i> still needs definition
Stakeholders to collaborate in asbestos removal	
To undertake studies to support the Institute of Valuers to establish land values;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGC collected data for a test valuation study and is currently processing it.
Topic: SSP 2018-24	
The SSP needs clearly highlight the responsibilities in urbanization carried by other sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder discussion and awareness retreat • Assessment of all Sector SSP's
It was requested to integrate specific pull factors and programmes that can accelerate urbanization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and facility plans are directed toward the SC's
Capacity building programs to be elaborated in a more strategic and coordinated way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGI undertook consultations in the sector before adopting its training modules
To address financing of urbanisation, not only housing, as a way to demonstrate the needed synergies between all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through clarification of the coordination mechanisms of project approval of different sectors in support of the urbanization agenda, it is hoped to achieve better sector alignment. All sector projects must demonstrably be anchored in aligned and agreed physical plans.
To refer to the new fiscal decentralization policy and strategy, including capacity of Districts for borrowing, PM, and expenditure planning for infrastructure	The need for close collaboration with MINECOFIN and MINALOC is highlighted in the SSP
To bring additional donors on board and let them express interest in supporting the sector	IFC is exploring the feasibility of supporting the Affordable Housing Fund and a housing pilot project.
To include consideration of concerns relevant to the poor population	The SSP contains outcomes meant to be integrative of the poor population, especially Outcomes 4 and 5

5. Validation of SSP 2018-24

The Sector Strategic Plan (2018/19 - 2023/24) for the Urbanisation and Rural Settlement Sector has been developed through a collaborative stakeholder engagement process. The strategy builds on the ending SSP 2013-18, the first one in the sector after its establishment in 2013. While the overall goals of the first SSP will continue, new policy actions are now possible to be introduced to address the more detailed challenges after having laid out the overall frameworks.

Attached to this report is an overview of the result chain of the SSP 2018-24. The SSP is validated under the precondition that some missing sector target information from sectors contributing to urbanization are identified and aligned with the U-SSP. Over all document prove reading of SSP was recommended.

Also, it was agreed that the SSP will mention in the activities 1) support to the Green Pilot City, 2) a form of immovable property market data management tool, as well as 3) summarizing the legal framework of the whole value chain and workflows related to property development in a comprehensive document.

It must be understood that the sector aims at mainstreaming green human settlement throughout any planning and development process (as reflected in Outcome 3: *Liveable, well-serviced, connected, compact, green and productive urban and rural settlements with a cultural identity*), instead of singling out a green city project in a parallel effort.

While the SSP is discussing it widely in various sections, participants reinforce the need for clear highlighting of the themes of coordination and collaboration are important, and shall discuss:

- Discussion of a possible trust fund integrating development partners;
- Discussion forums in general;
- Private sector awareness that urbanization is not a “government business” but depends to a large degree on the private sector;
- Clear layout of the role of the civil society and expected contribution to the sector;
- Link to financial tools, while the main mandate is with other Ministries;
- Continue efforts on “soft facilitation” of investors, which prove to have a high impact on investment and especially the growth of SEZ’s, according to studies done by IGC in Rwanda.

For the target of reducing the proportion of urban informal settlement (under Outcome 5), it was suggested to set a more ambitious target of reducing to 40 % of urban population living in informal settlements instead of 52.6 % (from 62.6% at EICV4).

6. Other contributions from members in the JSR meeting

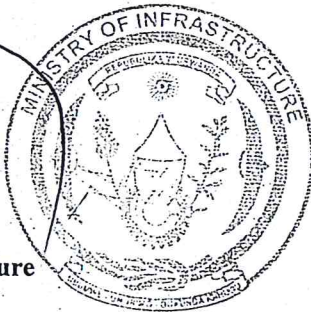
- There was a general appreciation of the progress reported, including the effort to quantify the status despite data constraints.
- It was confirmed that it is very important to focus on the capacity development of Districts and District OSC’s. Capacity constraints had also been fed back and confirmed by the Districts during RUDP progress evaluation. The importance of a good linkage with MINALOC and LODA was highlighted.
- The sector should keep highlighting the need for funds for thorough data collection.
- It was discussed that there should be output indicators set, which will be monitored. This is of course outside of the SSP, which has predetermined structure and content.
- LandNet Rwanda, which is a non-governmental network bringing together more than 35 member organizations is committed to strongly contribute to the sectors and also to help follow up and coordinate stakeholders, including the public. LandNet can help bring on board a lot of experience from the ground as well as questions that are being asked by people about the urbanization and rural settlement development processes.
- The capacity-building agency highlighted that there can be finances availed from their side for the annual Urban Planning and Building Audits.

- The representative of the Dutch local government association which is now in Rwanda supporting RALGA, offered to dedicate 1-2 days per week to sector coordination because it would be aligning her ToR's and be in all parties interest.
- Some contributions are not listed here in particular, for cases when they addressed issues that are in fact clearly covered by the SSP, such as reflecting the skills assessment study; harmonization requirement with national land use planning document; and other.
- The Institute of Engineers confirmed their readiness to collaborate on the monitoring and enhancement of professionalism of their members and welcomed proposed Outcome 6 and indicators.
- The World Bank commended the international precedent that the National Informal Urban Settlement Upgrading Strategy sets.

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

Chair

Christian RWAKUNDA
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Infrastructure



Co-Chair

Narae CHOI
Urban Sector Focal Point
The World Bank