

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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Kigali, on ... 13 JUL 2020

Ref N° ... 606/PS/20

Hon. Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
KIGALI

Hon. Minister,

RE: Submission of Urbanization and Rural Settlement 2020/2021 Forward Looking 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 with high priority mandate attention of sector coordination.

It's in this regard that, Urbanization and Rural Settlement Sector Joint Sector Review meeting was held on 26th June 2020 mainly to discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process, to validate the 2020/21 sector targets and related policy actions, to discuss on policy related studies to be conducted in 2020/21 fiscal year and the implementation of 2019/20 policy actions among others.

This letter serves to submit to your office, the Urbanization and Rural Settlement 2020/2021 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review Report for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Charles K. KALINDA

Head of Policy and
Planning

Ministry of Infrastructure

Patricie UWASE
Permanent Secretary

CC:

- Hon. Minister of Infrastructure
- Ag. Director General/RHA

KIGALI



Republic of Rwanda



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FORWARD LOOKING
JOINT SECTOR REVIEW 2020/2021

URBANIZATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT SECTOR

June 2020

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I. BACKGROUND

The Urbanization and Rural Settlement Sector encompasses social, economic and environmental activities with a spatial reference in both, urban and rural areas. As outlined in the Vision 2050, Rwanda targets to become an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a high income country by 2050, the opportunities to shape the built environment by understanding the requirements for liveable settlements in a way to promote economic transformation and prosperity must be embarked on. It is against the foregoing that the sector was established to coordinate and sustainably manage Rwanda's urbanization and human settlements in order to achieve the desired outcomes.

The Sector's priorities are placed under the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), and contribute to all its thematic areas namely (Economic Transformation, Social Transformation and Transformational Governance). In order to implement the sector mid- and short-term targets aligned to NST1, it works through the Sector Working Group, a forum which brings together all sector stakeholders that include public, private, development partners, academia and civil societies to engage in policy dialogue for ensuring ownership, accountability and transparency for implementation of the sector strategic plan (SSP). Therefore, this annual Forward Looking Joint Sector Review (JSR) aims to:

- ✓ Present and discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process;
- ✓ Discuss and validate the 2020/21 sector targets and related policy actions;
- ✓ Select policy related studies to be conducted in 2020/21 fiscal year;
- ✓ Assess progress towards implementation of the fiscal year 2019/20 policy actions;
- ✓ Present plans and strategies for monitoring additional SDG indicators with clear computation methodology and applicable to Rwanda yet not reported on in the 2019 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report.

II. AREAS PRIORITISED DURING PLANNING AND BUDGETING PROCESS 2020/2021 FISCAL YEAR

As per the recommendation of the last Backward Looking Sector Review meeting held in November 2019, the following key areas were considered during the planning and budgeting process of 2020/2021 fiscal year:

II.1. Priority Area 1: Urban and Rural Settlement Planning and Development

a). Updating Urban Master Plans of three Secondary Cities and Elaboration of local Urban Development Plans for Emerging Centers:

In order to harmonize urban development master plans with the National Land Use Development Master Plans (NLUDMP) which was recently reviewed, Master Plans for the city of Kigali and three six secondary cities (Muhanga, Nyagatare and Rubavu) have been reviewed in harmony with NLUDMP 2020-2050. The process of reviewing master plans for remaining three secondary cities (Huye, Musanze and Rusizi) and one district town (Rwamagana) has started and will continue in 2020/2021 fiscal year. Through consultative process, Rwanda Housing Authority and its stakeholders will also elaborate local urban development plans for 4 emerging centers (Rusatira in Huye district, Mugonero in Nyamasheke district, Mulindi in Gicumbi and Remera –Rukomo in Kamonyi district).

b). Develop Flagship Projects in City of Kigali (CoK), Secondary Cities (SCs) and other key urban Areas to Support Thriving and Sustainable Urban Economies:

Increasing urban pull factors and support local economic development will continue to be among the key sector's priorities. This will be done through implementation of Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) supported by the World Bank and Urban Economic Development Initiative (UEDI) to be funded by Belgium development agency (Enabel). The planned activities for RUDP in 2020/2021 fall under RUDP phase 2 and are related to construction of basic infrastructure and services (Roads, Drainages and Upgrading of Unplanned Settlements) in CoK and Secondary Cities.

In addition to RUDP phase 2, the Ministry of Infrastructure with other project implementing institutions will start implementation of the second round of Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP II), a project which assigned implementation of USD 158M (loan from World Bank to GoR) with aim to strengthen urban management and resilient infrastructure in CoK and Secondary Cities. Implementation of the UEDI will mainly focus on provision of local economic development infrastructure (rehabilitation of access intra-roads network in handcraft centers and business areas, construction of small markets, facilitate Made in Rwanda construction materials etc.). UEDI will cover two secondary cities (Musanze and Rubavu) and one potential town (Rwamagana).

Table 1: Details of Flagship projects in CoK, Secondary Cities and other key urban areas.

Project	Activities	Area	Unit of measurement	Quantity
RUDP PHASE 2	Construction of urban roads including access roads in unplanned settlement	Six Secondary Cities (SCs)	Km	39.723
	Construction of standalone drainages	Six Secondary Cities	Km	10.72
	Upgrading unplanned settlement (construction of access roads, footpaths and standalone drainages)	Cok	Ha	86
RUDP II	Construction of urban resiliency infrastructure	SCs	Km	42
	Upgrading of unplanned settlements	CoK	Ha	385
	Upgrading of unplanned settlements	SCs	Ha	510
UEDI PHASE1	Construction of local economic infrastructure (intra-roads connecting business areas and handcraft centers, Small markets etc.)	Musanze, Rubavu and Rwamagana	Km	6

c). Resettling of Rural Households (HHs) Living in Scattered Settlements and High Risk Zones:

The process of scaling up the construction of IDP model villages to host HHs from scattered settlements and high risk zones will be maintained to ensure sustainability and safety of urban and rural settlements. This approach is further complemented by other strategies where households in the two categories of precarious settlements are mobilized to voluntarily relocate to safer recognised settlements. Regarding the construction of IDP model villages, construction of Kivu Belt IDP which will link the districts of Rubavu, Rutsiro, Karongi, Nyamasheke and Rusizi is planned for this financial year. 18,043 Households from scattered settlements & 1,047 Households from High Risk Zones will be resettled in planned Settlements.

II.2 Priority Area 2: Housing Development

a). Facilitate Development of Affordable Housing:

The Government of Rwanda set a target in its NST-1 to deliver 15,000 affordable housing units to low- and middle income households by 2024. The construction of houses is done through partnership between the Government and private developers. The government assists investors (developers) in land acquisition process and provision of basic infrastructure subsidies to service affordable housing projects while investor’s role is to construct houses.

Supporting affordable housing development projects by subsidizing basic infrastructure and enhancing affordable financial models is among the priorities for 2020/2021 fiscal year. In order to attract private developers and ensure affordability to home buyers, there are affordable housing sites that will be serviced by basic infrastructure (infrastructure subsidies)ⁱ, and implementation tools (regulatory frame works) for Housing Finance Fundⁱⁱ will be elaborated. Regarding site infrastructure servicing, it is planned to incentivize Busanza I Project (in Kicukiro District) Rugarama Phase I (in Nyarugenge District) and Masaka Project (in Kicukiro District).

Table 2: Details of Affordable Housing Projects that will be supported in 2020/2021 fiscal year

S/ N	Project	Location	Developer	DU	Role of GoR	Role of Developer
1	Busanza I	Kicukiro District	GC investment	1,020	Basic infrastructure subsidies (7ha)	Construction of DU
2	RUGARA MA Phase I	Nyarugenge District	Remote Group	500	Basic infrastructure subsidies(5ha)	Construction of DU
3	Masaka	Kicukiro District	Remote Group	300	Basic infrastructure subsidies (5ha)	Construction of DU
4	Kabuga Phase 2	Kicukiro District	Abadahigwa ku Ntego	54	Basic infrastructure subsidies (3ha)	Construction of DU

II.3. Priority Area 3: Sector Capacity Development

Capacity building (skills development) in areas of urbanization will continue to be among the sector's priorities in order to enhance urban management in Rwandan cities. The capacity building will be delivered through trainings of staff in urbanization sector at both central and local government and provision of technical assistance (TAs). The technical assistance will be delivered by establishing policy frameworks and acquiring tools (equipment) that help in urban planning and management. All planned TAs will be supported by the second Rwanda urban development project (RUDP II), and urban economic development initiative (UEDI), a project to be funded by the Belgium development Agency (ENABEL).

Table 3: Details of Capacity Building (CB) TAs & Trainings to be undertaken in 2020/2021 fiscal year.

S/N	Name	Type of CB	Beneficiary	Sponsor	Stakeholders
1	Modern ground and aerial surveying equipment	Training	Staff in city management units of Rubavu , Musanze and Rwamagana Districts	Enabel	Enabel, Rubavu, Musanze and Rwamagana districts
2	Trainings on Green Building Minimum Compliance tools	Training	District's staff	GGGI	MININFRA, RHA
3	Establishment of National urbanization strategy aligned to NLUDMP and urbanization monitoring information system	TA	MININFRA	WB	WB , Cok , SCs , Towns and other urban areas
4	Elaboration of sites and services strategy for Rwanda.	TA	MININFRA	WB	WB , Cok , SCs , Towns and other urban areas
5	Elaboration of comprehensive housing strategy	TA	MININFRA	WB	WB , Cok , SCs , Towns and other urban areas

III. 2020/21 SECTOR TARGETS AND RELATED POLICY ACTIONS.

During the 2020-2021 Financial year different policy actions will be implemented within the sector under each sector outcome as briefly highlighted below.

Outcome 1: Integrated human settlement planning and coordination

- Urban Planning Code 2015 (UPC) Reviewed, UPC Gap identified and Initial consultations done and will be reviewed and submitted for approval
- Master Plans for 3 secondary cities (Huye, Musanze and Rusizi) Reviewed, Draft Review Report is available (zoning validated) and review will be completed within the next financial year.

Outcome 2: Liveable, well-serviced, connected, compact, green and productive urban and rural settlements with a cultural identity.

- 1,047 Households from High Risk Zones settled will be relocated to planned settlements with baseline of 127,816/360,000 HHs settled from scattered areas and HRZ respectively.
- IDP Model Village constructed at Kivu Belt corridor, PhaseII for inauguration on liberation day will be completed at 100% with Rweru, Vunga Horezo, Karama , Gishuro and IDP Model Villages along the Borders as the baseline completed projects.

Outcome 3: City of Kigali, Secondary cities & other potential towns developed to spur socio-economic growth.

- Basic Infrastructure and urban management in selected urban centres of the Secondary City Districts provided, under RUDP Phase 2 project and civil works will be completed at 100% from the current 41% work progress.
- Urban infrastructure development project implemented Under Enabel Project (UEDi) in Musanze, Rwamagana and Rubavu. In Musanze (Handcraft center) and Rwamagana (access road), procurement was completed and the civil works will be completed at 60% while Feasibility study for 2km access Road in Rubavu district is ongoing and civil works will be completed at 30% at the end of this financial year.

Outcome 4: Upgraded informal settlements

Urban informal settlement in the city of Kigali upgraded with basic infrastructures under Agatare project (construction of 1.2km of footpaths; 2.9km of drainage channels and 5km of Access roads), the project will be implemented at 100% from 60% current progress.

Outcome 5: Adherence and compliance to urban and rural development regulatory framework

Master Plan Implementation audit, monitoring and enforcement will be done in 15 Districts & inspection of Category 4&5 buildings conducted in all Districts.

IV. UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION ON POLICY ACTIONS FOR 2020/2021 FISCAL YEAR.

The following assumptions were considered during prioritization of 2020/2021 policy actions:

a). Availability of the budget: Planning and budgeting process for 2020/2021 priorities considered the budget (resource) which will be earmarked to the projects implementing institutions. The budget includes both internal (Government budget) and external financing (Loans & Grants). The summary of the budget to be earmarked for implementation of 2020/2021 prioritised areas is as follow:

Summary of the available budget for 2020/2021 priority areas.

Program	Sector	Prioritised Areas	Earmarked Budget	Source of Fund
Urbanization , Housing and Assets Management		Review of Master Plans, Provision of basic infrastructure in AFF housing projects, construction of IDP model village, construction of public buildings	Rwf 29,006,326,809	GoR
		Flagship Projects in CoK , SCs and other urban areas (RUDP phase 2 , RUDP II and UEDI	USD 158 Mio	Loans (RUDP II) by WB
			Euros 28 Mio	Grant (UED) by Enabel.

b). Readiness of the project:

This assumption took into consideration the projects/activities already having the feasibility studies, detailed engineering designs and unaccomplished policy actions of 2019/2020 to be forwarded in 2020/2021 fiscal year. Some projects /activities that were considered under this assumption include but not limited (RUDP phase 2, review of Master Plans for Huye, Musanze and Rusizi Secondary Cities, construction of National Archive Building, study for baseline survey to inform reporting mechanism on average share of built-up area of cities that is open and green space (SDG 11 indicator), etc.

c). Support the economic recovery plan on the shocks caused by Covid-19 outbreak:

As Covid-19 pandemic weakened economic patterns in all sectors of the country's economy, Infrastructure and human settlement are among the sectors to get interventions in order to boost economic growth towards recovery. The planned interventions in 2020/21 include infrastructure support for 1,820 Affordable Housing Units at RUGARAMA (500 DU), Masaka (300 DU) and Busanza (1020 DU). About 18,790 Households (18,043 Households from scattered settlements; 747 Households from High Risk Zones) will be settled in planned settlements. IDP Model Villages at Kivu Belt corridor will be constructed: (Rutsiro, Nyamasheke, Karongi, Rubavu and Rusizi).

V. POLICY-RELATED STUDIES TO BE CONDUCTED IN 2020/21 FISCAL YEAR

a). Studies for upgrading informal settlement in 10 sites of CoK:

In addition to on-going upgrading projects, studies on unplanned settlement sites will be conducted for the 10 selected sites of the city of Kigali to guide practical implementation of unplanned settlements upgrading. The process started in 2019/2020 but encountered with challenges that caused delays against the completion of the consultancy services. It is planned that these studies will continue in the next fiscal year of 2020/2021. The findings of the studies will provide baseline data that will provide orientation to the private investors, landowners (community) and public institutions on the best approach to upgrade unplanned settlements and will further guide implementation of upgrading projects that might be initiated.

Table 4: Details on the selected sites to be piloted

No	Site	Sponsor	Number of Sites	Total
1	Gatenga, Nyagatovu and Mpazi	WB	3	10
2	Kamatamu and Inyamibwa	RISD	2	
3	Mumyembe, Kagugu , Inyange and Camp Zaire	RHA	4	
4	Bukinanyana	RSSB	1	

b). Housing Market Study:

In an effort to expand access to affordable housing finance to low and medium income families, the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank agreed on the financing of the Rwanda Housing Finance Project which is implemented by BRD. A central question that has come up repeatedly is whether a significant proportion of Rwandan residents are willing to live in flats and multi-storey buildings and applicability of Condominium law. It is against this background the Development Bank of Rwanda (BRD) and Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA) would like to recruit a recognized company with expertise in housing market demand, financing and marketing studies. The findings will define the current and future affordable housing market, demand and preferences in the District Secondary cities and other urban areas; and will inform financing mechanism of affordable housing based on income capacities.

c). Study on Low-Cost and Efficient Housing Technologies:

In line with Housing Finance Fund, a study on low –cost and efficiency housing technologies will be conducted in order to feed information on housing supply. The findings of the study will inform private developers (investors) to understand issues housing value chain in Rwanda, and will further provide the best construction technologies that can be used by developers to meet housing affordability.

d). A Study to Review Incentive Mechanisms for Private Sector Involvement in the Delivery of Affordable Housing Units:

In order to address the issue of housing needs and affordability constraints the Government of Rwanda committed to incentivize private developers who invest in affordable housing projects. The package of incentives (subsidies) are listed in Prime Minister Instructions determining the

procedures and conditions to obtain Government support in affordable and high density housing projects (infrastructure subsidies).

Besides infrastructure support, the Government facilitates private developers in land acquisition process, and provides tax incentives (15 % of corporate tax is waved) to investors. As far as the Government incentives are concerned to keep investors motivated and continuously increase affordable housing units, the Ministry of Infrastructure in partnership with BRD wish to carry out a study to review existing incentive frameworks (land, infrastructure, tax, and other financial incentives). The findings of the assessment (Review) will inform decision and policy makers to understand unmet investors' expectations in existing incentive frameworks and will suggest areas for improvement.

VI. PROGRESS TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION OF 2019/2020 POLICY RELATED STUDIES

The following studies were initiated in 2018/2020 to inform implementation of the sector's priorities aligned to NST1:

- Studies for upgrading informal settlement in 10 sites of CoK
- Study to provide baseline data to inform reporting mechanism on average share of built-up area of cities that is open and green space.

Progress: Regarding the studies for urban upgrading in 10 selected sites in CoK, the consultant is drafting the feasibility studies and socio-economic reports that will be the basis for preparation of detailed engineering designs. For baseline data to inform reporting arrangement on SDG indicator for " average share of built-up area that is open and green space in Rwandan cities, the status is at inception stage, the consultant submitted report which is subjected to be reviewed and endorsed by the client (MININFRA) before further steps.

Challenges associated with delays for completion of policy related studies: Generally, delays for completion of the planned studies were caused by delays in procurement process. The tender process for selection of bidder to conduct study on baseline data to inform reporting on SDG indicator took longer due to re-advertisement of tender (no bidder expressed the interests for the first time). For studies to upgrade unplanned settlement sites in CoK, the delays were caused by change of sites by the city of Kigali (some sites awaited to be funded by the World Bank project –RUDP II, and Rwanda initiative for sustainable development (RISD) and Rwanda social security board (RSSB). The Covid-19 pandemic has also hindered the consultant tasks.

Way forward: The process of conducting these studies will continue in upcoming fiscal year. This was considered during planning and budgeting process of 2020/2021 policy actions. Serious engagement for consultants and catch up plan for the remaining milestones are needed to fast-track the completion of the consultancy services.

VII. PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2019/20 POLICY ACTIONS IN THE SECTOR MATRIX ALIGNED TO NST1.

The progress on implementation of 2019-2020 policy actions can be considered as successful despite imminent challenges including COVID-19 pandemic that affected the full completion of some projects. Below is the brief implementation progress of some key actions. Details can be found in the attached annexes.

Outcome 1: Integrated human settlement planning and coordination

- Review of Master Plans for three Secondary Cities (Huye, Musanze and Rusizi). The annual target was to have the Final report for reviewed Master Plans available which was not achieved (Interim report drafting). Key encountered Challenges is National Land Use and Development Master Plan is not yet available while all plans have to consult it and validated upon its availability.
- Development of Urban Wetland Master Plan for the City of Kigali was completed as planned with online publication of the wetland Geoportal finalized and approved by stakeholders while the Review of the National Land Use Development Master Plan was completed and submitted to Economic Cluster for review and subsequent forwarding to cabinet.
- Development of Local Urban Development Plans (LUDPs) for four Emerging Centers (Ruganda in Rusizi, Remera in Muhanga, Rwinkavu in Kayonza and Kirambo in Burera districts): Data collection to inform elaboration of LUDPs was completed and drafting process started. However delays in finalization of National land use master plan which must be matched with LUDPs has hindered the progress.

Outcome 2: City of Kigali, Secondary cities & other potential towns developed to spur socio-economic growth

- Construction of basic infrastructure under Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) Phase 2 in six secondary cities was completed at 41% in this financial year compared to 30% planned. All encountered issues including relocation of public utilities; expropriation and COVID-19 lockdown were manageable as they didn't not substantially affect the project.
- Construction of urban roads (54km) in the City of Kigali was completed at 98% compared to 100% planned.

Outcome 3: Liveable, well- serviced, connected, compact, green and productive urban and rural settlements with a cultural identity

- Resettling 730 HHs from High Risk Zones and 8,268 HHs from scattered settlements: 697 HHs were relocated from High risk Zones while 8,188 HHs were relocated from scattered settlements in this financial year.
- Construction of IDP Model Villages at the borders: Nyagatare, Gicumbi, Burera & Nyaruguru, phase II was completed at 95.2% general progress compared to 100% planned. Key challenge encountered was insufficient manpower due to the measures to prevent Covid-19 requirements.

Outcome 4: Upgraded informal settlements

- Informal settlement in Agatare settlement in Nyarugenge, City of Kigali under Rwanda Urban Development Project was upgraded with basic infrastructure and civil works completed at 61% compared to 60% planned this financial year. Challenges faced include expropriation among others.

Outcome 5: Adherence and compliance to urban and rural development regulatory framework

- Master Plan Implementation Audit was conducted in 16 districts compared to 15 Districts initially planned. The Districts audited include Burera, Nyabihu, Ngororero, Rutsiro, Nyanza, Gakenke, Rulindo, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Gisagara, Ruhango, Gatsibo, Kayonza, Ngoma, Kirehe and Rwamagana. Even though no challenge was encountered, more joint effort is needed to enforce the implementation of audit findings.

Outcome 6: Effective and Efficiency Management of Government Assets

- Construction of 3 Stadiums in the Districts of Nyagatare, Bugesera and Ngoma was successfully completed and officially handed over.
- Construction of National Archive Building was completed at 70% compared to 60% planned target. Issues encountered didn't affect the planned progress including design review and premature end of supervisor's contract among others.
- Removal of asbestos materials placed on government buildings (172,169 sqm), Currently, general asbestos removal is at 68.1% with 64.3 % (529,221.1m² out of 822,092.8m²) were removed from Government buildings while 71.7% (623,938.8m² out of 869,996.4m²) were removed from private owned buildings. Budget constraint was the key challenge encountered as only 640 Mio was allocated out of 4 Bn required for massive removal.

VIII. PLANS AND STRATEGIES FOR MONITORING ADDITIONAL SDG INDICATORS WITH CLEAR COMPUTATION METHODOLOGY AND APPLICABLE TO RWANDA YET NOT REPORTED ON IN THE 2019 VNR

The Sustainable Development Goal's indicators aligned to urbanization and human settlement sector fall under goal 11 "**Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**". The following indicators were agreed to be reported on by the sector:

- Proportion of population living in urban areas (% of urban population)
- Proportion of Urban population living in informal settlements or inadequate housing
- Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all.
- Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically

The first two indicators 'proportion of urban population and proportion of urban population living in informal settlements' are reported in Integrated Household Living Condition Survey (EICV) by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). The other two indicators "**Average share of the built –up area of cities that is open for public use**" and "**Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically**" are yet to be reported in VNR.

a). About the indicator “Average share of the built –up area of cities that is open for public use”: This indicator provides information about the amount of open public areas in a city. Cities that improve and sustain the use of public space, including streets, enhance community cohesion, civic identity and quality of life.

b). Computation methodology for Average share of the built –up area of cities that is open for public use: The method to estimate the area of public space is based on three steps: 1) spatial analysis to delimit the built-up area of the city; 2) estimation of the total open public space and; 3) estimation of the total area allocated to streets.

c). Strategies for monitoring Average share of the built –up area of cities that is open for public use: In order to monitor and reporting to this indicator, the following strategies have been initiated by MININFRA as best ways to track the required data:

- **Baseline survey to inform reporting mechanism on average share of built-up area of cities that is open and green space was initiated:** The study under the Ministry of Infrastructure started in 2019/20220 and will continue in 2020/2021 fiscal year. The baseline data will provide information on the current situation about the indicator, and will further guide the sector to report on that specific indicator in future.
- **City prosperity index (CPI) will be part of urbanization monitoring information system (UMIS) which is under preparation:** As part of RUDP II technical assistance, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the World Bank agreed to establish urbanization and monitoring information system to track urban dynamics. The UMIS will integrate CPI which is global framework for the measurement of all targets of Goal 11 of the SDGs. This will commence upon the approval by the word bank and effectiveness of RUDP II project planned next year.

d) About the indicator”Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically”

This indicator measures the progress and willingness of elected officials, urban managers and planners to integrate residents and civil society participation in urban planning and management at various levels. Local authorities and governments, along with the international community, are increasingly recognizing the value of civil society and residents’ participation in strengthening the urban development processes. This people-centered approach is key in guiding urban development processes for local ownership, and the implementation of community projects at citywide or local levels.

e) Methodology and strategies for monitoring “ indicator”Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operates regularly and democratically”

To evaluate the available structures for civil society participation in urban planning and management a cross-sectional survey with structured questionnaires is recommended. Data will be gathered from selected cities and Evaluators will examine structures at the city level, with data aggregated from city levels for national averages through local national statistical systems constituted and chaired by the national Statistical agencies.

Strategies: So far, there is no initiative (planned action) in place to monitor this indicator. The

Ministry of Infrastructure is planning to liaise with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) to see the feasibility of packaging this in NISR's surveys or conduct a standalone survey. Another option is to find a development partner/ sector stakeholder who can sponsor the survey, in regard to that, the division in charge of urban planning and development has talked to Rwanda International Growth Center (IGC) to find the possibility of funding and it is waiting for the feedback from IGC.

ⁱ Infrastructure subsidies: Government support of basic infrastructure in affordable housing projects as stipulated in prime Minister's Instructions n° 001/03 of 23rd Feb 2017.

ⁱⁱ Housing Finance Fund: A fund established by GoR to refinance long-term mortgages at low interest rate (11%)

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

Chair

For  **Charles K. KALINDA**
Head of Policy and Planning
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Co-Chair



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