



Project Information Document (PID)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 22-Apr-2025 | Report No: PIDDC01083

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Project Beneficiary(ies)	Operation ID	Operation Name	
Burundi, Burundi, Tanzania	P507207	Burundi Water Supply and Sanitation Access Project	
Region	Estimated Appraisal Date	Estimated Approval Date	Practice Area (Lead)
EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA	30-Sep-2025	15-Dec-2025	Water
Financing Instrument	Borrower(s)	Implementing Agency	
Investment Project Financing (IPF)	Republic of Burundi - Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase access to drinking water supply and sanitation services in selected urban and rural areas of Burundi and to strengthen institutional capacity for service delivery

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**Maximizing Finance for Development**

Is this an MFD-Enabling Project (MFD-EP)?	Yes
Is this project Private Capital Enabling (PCE)?	Yes

SUMMARY

Total Operation Cost	95.00
Total Financing	95.00
of which IBRD/IDA	80.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	80.00
IDA Grant	80.00



IFC Own Resources/Mobilization	7.00
Non-World Bank Group Financing	
Commercial Financing	8.00
Unguaranteed Commercial Financing	8.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Substantial

Concept Review Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. The Republic of Burundi is a low-income country whose economic growth is recovering. As of 2023, 62.1 percent of its 13.2 million people live below the international poverty lineⁱ of US\$2.15/day, and 75 percent live in multi-dimensional poverty (as of 2021/2022).ⁱⁱ Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with a population density of 442 people per square kilometer, exacerbating pressure on arable land. It ranks near the bottom for all global measures of human capital, with a Human Development Index of 0.42, making it one of the least developed nations.ⁱⁱⁱ Gender disparities remain high in Burundi, ranking low on the Gender Inequality Index, placed 132nd out of 170 countries.

2. The country has an undiversified economy heavily reliant on public services and agriculture^{iv}. It's multi-dimensional fragility results in political, economic, and security risks.^v The political crisis of 2015 halted 11 years of growth, and Burundi's GDP per capita - in decline since 2016 - was only US\$ 200^{vi} (2023), roughly one-eighth of the Sub-Saharan Africa average (US\$ 1,637).^{vii} A peaceful transfer of power in June 2020 marked a turn toward peace and stability, but challenges remain. Although economic growth in 2024 is expected to improve to 3.8 percent, this is insufficient to cope with rapid population expansion. Potential challenges include regional instability, influenced by the recent influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, postponed exchange rate unification, and restricted external financing.

3. Burundi remains largely rural, with only a 15 percent urban population. However, it is one of the fastest-growing urban populations, growing by 5.7 percent per year between 2000 and 2021. The current urban population of 2 million will double by 2050. Approximately 58 percent of the urban population lives in unplanned areas, often under-resourced and without basic services. Adequate provision of basic services, conflicts over land ownership, exposure to disaster risks (see paragraph 6), as more people move to cities in search of livelihood opportunities, housing, and access to services. Bujumbura, the largest city, where 61 percent of the urban population lives, could play a key role supporting the economic



drivers in the country. Gitega, the country's political capital and second largest city, faces a similar rapid urbanization process.

4. Burundi has embarked upon a territorial reform that is expected to take effect after the May 2025 municipal and parliamentary elections. The administrative set-up will be consolidated from 18 provinces and 119 communes to five new provinces and 42 communes with enlarged competencies. The aim is to streamline governance, improve resource allocation at the local level, and enhance service delivery, though such reforms may take several years to mature.

5. Although Burundi has the lowest per capita greenhouse gas emissions globally; climate change poses a serious threat to its weak infrastructure and livelihoods. Changes in rainfall patterns have led to increased frequency of extreme weather events such as floods, storms, landslides, and prolonged dry spells, which harm crop yields and threaten food security. Water levels in Lake Tanganyika surged to their highest level in 60 years due to heavy rains in early 2024, forcing over 230,000 people to relocate.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. Despite the country's considerable water endowments,^{viii} a lack of investments and poor governance have led to widespread water insecurity. From 2016 to 2022, access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services barely improved, with population growth absorbing gains. A 2021 directive from the Ministry of Interior halted water fee collection at public standpipes, especially rural service providers faced financial strain and services collapsed. As of 2022, only 62 percent of the population has basic water supply (urban: 90 percent; rural: 48 percent), and 46 percent has basic sanitation (urban: 41 percent; rural: 46 percent).^{ix}

7. Achieving the SDGs for Universal Access to WASH by 2030 requires drastic acceleration. Yearly, over 1 million must gain access to basic sanitation, seven times faster than 2010-2020 progress. For water, over 0.8 million annually, three times faster than the past decade. In urban areas, only 58 percent have household connections, with 48 percent availability. This reflects the situation in the main cities of Bujumbura and Gitega where water production capacity is largely insufficient and water is rationed, with rotations to different quarters every 2-3 days. In rural areas, only 3 percent of the population has access to a household connection. Only 2 percent of the urban population is connected to a sewer system, and proper sewage treatment is not guaranteed.

8. Lack of WASH services disproportionately impacts women and girls, with 78 percent of women responsible for water collection versus 17 percent of men. This highlights a deeply rooted inequality in the distribution of WASH-related domestic labor, with 40 percent of women fetching water for longer than 30 minutes per trip, exposing women to risks of gender-based violence (GBV).^x Poor WASH services are a main contributor to diarrheal disease, the leading cause of child mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).^{xi} Access to water and sanitation in schools is about 45 percent^{xii} and only 18 percent have handwashing facilities with soap, which negatively impacts school attendance, especially of girls during their periods. Malnutrition, directly linked to poor WASH services, stands at 53 percent^{xiii}.

9. The Government's Vision "Burundi Emerging Country 2040, Developed Country 2060" prioritizes WSS for urbanization, economic growth, health, and social stability. The National Development Plan (NDP) for Burundi 2018-2027 plans investments in water supply, digital operations, sanitation facilities, and reforms. Public expenditure on WASH is modest at 1.5 percent of total spending, or US\$ 6.6 million in 2022-2023. Development partners' spending, mostly off-budget, was US\$7 million in 2022-2023. The government plans PPPs and sectoral reforms to improve investment climate. A national agency (ARCP^{xiv}) has been set up to facilitate PPP-transactions.

10. The Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines (MINHEM^{xv}) is the key government institution for the water supply sector and partially for the sanitation sector, mostly through its General Division for WSS (DGEPA^{xvi}). MINHEM implements the code on the liberalization of the water and electricity sector of 2000,^{xvii} although provisions relating to the



water supply sector are not fully applied due to lack of by-laws. A new law, expected later in 2025,^{xviii} will clarify delegation of service provision to operators, including REGIDESO (the state-owned enterprise responsible for water and electricity services), private, or not-for-profit operators. A sustainable tariff policy is under development to address non-cost reflective tariffs and limited collection rates.

11. The rural arm of the MINHEM is the Agency for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (AHAMR), responsible for construction and rehabilitation of rural water systems and sanitation activities.^{xix} A major bottleneck for rural service provision is the current situation where water at standposts is free. Addressing these issues is essential for investment sustainability, necessitating a tariff policy, based on which the water supply regulator (AREEN^{xx}), under MINHEM can further develop regulatory instruments.

12. REGIDESO provides water services in urban areas to 8.5 percent of the population through 137,500 private connections and 880 water kiosks. Non-Revenue Water (NRW) is estimated at 40 percent (2019) and bill collection efficiency is around 80 percent (2023). The energy-side of REGIDESO has benefited from a long-standing World Bank engagement and performance improvement trajectory^{xxi}. A diagnostic for its water services and a prioritized performance improvement plan is under development.^{xxii} REGIDESO has implemented an Enterprise Resource Management System to enhance operational, accounting, and commercial processes. Tariff reviews and operational improvements are crucial to eliminating energy subsidies to water services, especially since water tariffs haven't changed since 2012.^{xxiii}

13. The urban sanitation sector is fragmented and suffers from a lack of clarity on institutional mandates and coordination. Sustainability concerns, due to a lack of tariff policy for sanitation, hinder investments in the urban sanitation sector from development partners and the private sector. MINHEM has implemented better government-partner coordination mechanisms through a WASH Sectoral Coordination Group. A roadmap with reform measures was jointly developed, and UNICEF and the World Bank are supporting the development of a national WASH investment plan 2040. Key rural WASH partners include the European Union (EU), the African Development Bank, UNICEF, and Amazi Water, an NGO, and KfW for urban water supply. Potential co-financing for the WSS investments is being explored.

Relationship to CPF

14. The project contributes to the objectives laid out in the World Bank Group Burundi Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Fiscal Year FY19-FY23 (Report No. 122878-BI), and the Performance and Learning Review (PLR) (Report No. Report 181794-BI) that extended the CPF to FY24^{xxiv}. The project will promote public and private investments in critical water infrastructure to strengthen the foundations for economic and social resilience (Focus Area II). The project focuses on reaching the underserved, especially alleviating the burden of lack of WASH services for women and girls. Hence, the project indirectly supports human capital development (Focus Area I) and inclusion of women, poor and vulnerable groups. The project addresses fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) focus areas, such as urbanization and youth employability (FCV Focus Area 3), through urban investments to support economic transformation, mobilization of the private sector and the creation of new WASH sector jobs. The project aims to build more accountable service provision, (FCV Focus Area 4) and is aligned with the WBG 2020-2025 Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Strategy.

15. The Project is aligned with the Mobilizing Finance for Development (MFD) principles, using a one WBG approach working in tandem with IFC and MIGA in support of the Scaling-up Water Finance initiative. The project will finance viability-gap financing for the proposed Bujumbura water treatment plant and prepares all tender documents for a second hybrid PPP for the treatment plant in Gitega, to be financed at a later stage. The project is thus tagged as Private Capital Mobilization (PCM) as well as Private Capital Enabling (PCE). The project is tagged as MFD -enabling as it supports reforms, the legal and regulatory framework, REGIDESO performance measures. The preparation will explore the need for deploying risk insurance instruments and payment guarantees through MIGA to unleash private investments.



16. The project is aligned with the WBG Strategy on Water Security, the Global Challenge Program (GCP) on Water Security and Adaptation and the WBG Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience 2021–2025. Accelerating access to WASH is one of the three pillars of the GCP on Water Security and Climate Adaptation. On mitigation, the project will (a) promote the use of renewable energy (solar) in rural areas where grid access is not available and (b) increase energy and water use efficiency in water systems for the urban areas through NRW reduction and efficiency measures. On adaptation, the project will address vulnerabilities through (a) developing climate-resilient infrastructure by enhancing designs and protecting WSS infrastructure from flooding, droughts and landslides.

17. The Project is aligned with the WBG’s Gender Strategy 2024–30.^{xxv} Project activities contribute to narrowing gender gaps on i) human endowments (i.e. time reduction for water collection and better learning environments for girls in schools), ii) economic opportunities through professional development programs and iii) agency through empowering women in water system oversight. The Project addresses security and GBV risks through at-home access to WSS facilities.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

To increase access to drinking water supply and sanitation services in selected urban and rural areas of Burundi and to strengthen institutional capacity for service delivery

Key Results (From PCN)

The Project aims to achieve the following results:

- PDO indicator 1: number of people with access to at least basic water supply services (650,000). Disaggregated by gender, by rural-urban and by level of service (400,000 people with access to safely managed water supply)
- PDO indicator 2: number of people with access to basic sanitation services (180,000). Disaggregated by gender, by rural-urban.
- PDO indicator 3: number of schools and health centers with WASH facilities (70).
- PDO indicator4: number of beneficiaries with enhanced resilience to climate risks (650,000).

D. Concept Description

18. The proposed project is part of a proposed Africa East and South (AFE) WASH Access Multi-phase Programmatic Approach (MPA) (P506439). The concept description is below.

19. The Burundi Water Supply and Sanitation Project development objective is to increase access to WSS services in selected urban and rural areas of Burundi and to strengthen institutional capacity for service delivery. The Burundi WSS Access Project aligns with the AFE WASH MPA, which is planned for Board review in September 2025. The GoB priorities are the expansion of water supply systems in Bujumbura, the largest city and economic capital, in Gitega, the political capital and second largest city, as well as in rural areas that are most deprived in terms of WASH services. The project will improve access to safely managed drinking water services, through new access to previously unserved populations and through improving the quality of existing services through safe and available water access at home. The project will improve access to at least basic water supply and basic sanitation services in rural communes prioritized by the GoB and improve WASH access in selected schools and HCs in these communes.

20. The project will develop a national WASH program and prepare for phased investments to increase access, attract private capital, and utilize financing from development partners. Considering the allocation of up to US\$80 million



in IDA financing, the scope of the project limits investments to the city of Bujumbura and prioritized rural centers within the selected communes.^{xxvi} The project assumes a private capital mobilization for the hybrid PPP of up to US\$15 million, bringing the total project cost to US\$95 million. It is estimated that the project will provide basic water supply to 650,000 people (of which 400,000 with safely managed water access), basic sanitation access to 180,000 people, and ensure functioning WASH facilities in 70 schools and HCs. All activities in this operation align with the scope of activities outlined in the proposed WASH MPA framework.

21. Component 1: Strengthening National WASH Platforms, Governance and Reforms (US\$4 million IDA). This includes activities that are MFD-enabling and Private Capital Enabling (PCE) and consists of two subcomponents *[each mapped to Pillars 1 and 2 of the MPA]*.

- *Subcomponent 1.1 – Strengthening National WASH Platforms (US\$2.4 million) thereby increasing climate resilience and promoting the design & development of climate informed city-specific sanitation systems:* this subcomponent finances technical assistance, training and equipment for (i) the preparation of a medium-term national WASH investment plan (2040), (ii) technical assistance for coordination and the establishment of a National WASH Platform, (iii) the development of a Management Information System (MIS) for the WASH sector, (iv) city-wide inclusive sanitation plans and feasibility studies for Bujumbura and Gitega, (v) technical preparatory studies, including for initiating *affermage* contracts for rural water supply with communes.
- *Subcomponent 1.2 – Improving Governance and Reforms (US\$1.6 million) thereby increasing institutional capacity and resilience to climate change impacts:* this subcomponent finances technical assistance, training, equipment (including vehicles) for the implementation of sector reforms and improvement of sector governance notably for: (i) the dissemination of the proposed new law on WSS, (ii) the development of legal implementation texts, instruments and policies for the WSS sectors, (iii) capacity development of the national WSS regulatory entity (AREEN) to better oversee, monitor performance and determine tariffs thus enabling O&M investments & cost recovery, (iv) the institutional strengthening and capacity development of the national WSS department (MINHEM-DGEPA), the rural water agency (AHAMR), selected commune administrations, specifically their WSS unit ("*services eau et assainissement*") to boost policy coordination, (v) transaction advisory services for PPPs in Bujumbura and Gitega and (vi) exchange visits and participation in international and regional training and forums.

22. Component 2: Service Providers Performance Improvement (US\$12.5 million IDA) *[Mapped to Pillar 3 of the MPA]*. This component aims to enhance service delivery by improving the sustainability, efficiency, social inclusion and climate resilience of operations in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas the focus is on improving the performance of REGIDESO to improve its financial viability. In rural areas, the focus is on supporting the GoB in implementing a commune-wide professional management model through delegation contracts (*affermage*) with private operators for increased operational sustainability. It consists of two subcomponents.

- *Subcomponent 2.1 – Support to REGIDESO (US\$10.5 million):* this finances technical assistance, training, works, and equipment specifically for: (i) capacity development and professional development of REGIDESO staff, including delivery of courses on digitalization, water quality and NRW, (ii) improved customer engagement and female employment in technical and management positions, (iii) the reorganization process into an independent water utility, (iv) measures to reduce NRW, implementation of digital applications and automatic control systems (SCADA), and improved water quality management systems, increasing energy efficiency and boosting climate resilience, (v) optimization of existing water treatment plant capacity, and (vi) connections for 40,000 households in Bujumbura and technical assistance to develop REGIDESO policies and procedures for a household connection revolving fund.
- *Subcomponent 2.2 – Support for Rural Water Service Providers (WSPs) (US\$2 million) contributing to reduced climate vulnerability and increased capacity:* this finances technical assistance, training, works, and equipment specifically for: (i) transaction advisory to communes and AHAMR to prepare and supervise the *affermage* contracts, (ii) business



incubation support, capacity development and mentoring of domestic private service providers, (iii) development and delivery of vocational courses and internships on solar pumping, plumbing and management of water operations, (iv) communication and community mobilization in selected communes, including provision of connections for 6,000 households.

23. Component 3: Leveraging Finance to Increase WASH Access (US\$ 73.3 million, US\$58.3 million IDA, and US\$15 million in Private Capital Mobilization) [Mapped to Pillar 4 of the MPA]. This component aims to leverage equity (30 percent) and debt (70 percent), through IFC and other lenders under a proposed hybrid PPP for the bulk water treatment plant in Bujumbura. The hybrid PPP with a VGF-grant aims to ensure an acceptable tariff for REGIDESO as off-taker and a tariff structure affordable to different consumer groups. It includes two subcomponents:

- *Subcomponent 3.1 (US\$53 million; US\$38 million IDA, US\$15 million PCM) – Access to climate-resilient drinking water services in urban areas to reduce flood and drought vulnerability.* This subcomponent finances infrastructure investments in climate-resilient urban water supply distribution and production systems for Bujumbura. It includes (i) a VGF-grant for a private developer of the bulk water production plant, including intake in Lake Tanganyika and pumping station, (ii) investments for REGIDESO-managed urban drinking water systems, including transmission lines, reservoirs and primary and tertiary distribution mains, (iii) preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for Bujumbura and Gitega water supply investments, (iv) supervision costs, and (v) resettlement costs associated with the water system in Bujumbura, and (vi) necessary preparation studies related to water supply investments for Gitega, including hydrogeological studies.
- *Subcomponent 3.2 - WASH access in rural areas and in institutions (US\$20.3 million).* This subcomponent finances (i) the rehabilitation, expansion and construction of new gravity-fed and/or solar-pumped climate-resilient rural water systems in the selected communes and associated preparation studies (including ESIA and PAR as needed) and supervision costs,^{xvii} (ii) community mobilization and awareness activities, (iii) investments in WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities that promote climate-proof infrastructure, (iv) community-led total sanitation (CLTS) activities, including material support for latrine construction, (v) education programs for girls on menstrual hygiene management, and (vi) resettlement costs related to the rural water systems.

24. Component 4: Project Coordination and Management (US\$ 5.2 million). This component finances all project coordination, management, communication, implementation, monitoring and evaluation costs for the proposed Project Implementation Unit (PIU) within the MINHEM (subcomponent 4.1 of US\$ 4.4 million), as well as a PIU within REGIDESO (subcomponent 4.2 of US\$ 0.8 million).

25. Citizen Engagement, Social Inclusion and Gender: The project will integrate citizen engagement and social inclusion interventions to enhance voice and participation, including e.g. strengthening customer feedback for REGIDESO water services and a household connection program to remove barriers for those without services. In line with the WASH MPA framework on gender, the project will close gender gaps in the burden for water collection and enhances girls' school attendance in schools through WASH facilities and menstrual hygiene education programs.

26. Climate Co-Benefits: The project increases access to WSS services essential for climate adaptation. It focuses on reducing water losses, climate-proofing WSS infrastructure in the face of increasing floods and droughts, as well as landslides. Subcomponent 3.1 finances expansion and improvement of the water production and supply systems for Bujumbura, which will make the city's population resilient to droughts and its water supply system more resilient to lake flooding. Subcomponent 3.2, finances rural water systems, which will increase the adaptive capacity of rural communities now faced with water scarcity, arduous collection, and extremely high costs for a small amount of water consumed. Subcomponent 2.1 will contribute to mitigation by supporting REGIDESO in reduction of NRW and energy efficiency measures while subcomponent 2.2. will build capacity of rural operators in operating solar-pumped systems. Component



1 strengthens institutional capacities for climate resilient WASH investment planning and an enhanced regulatory environment.

27. Paris Alignment: The proposed project is considered aligned with the Paris Agreement on both climate mitigation and adaptation. It is consistent with the country's nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change 2013-2025. Developing resilient WSS services is among the priority adaptation actions in the NDC 2021.^{xxviii} The project directly supports climate adaptation through expansion of resilient water supply for urban and rural populations, and enhanced capacity of operators to manage and maintain systems in the face of climate risks (particularly flooding and drought in Bujumbura and water scarcity in rural communes). Regarding climate mitigation, project investments are on the Universally Aligned list and do not present risks of having a negative impact on Burundi's low-GHG-emissions development pathway. The project has been screened for climate change and disaster impacts, and specific resilience-building measures will be identified and considered in the project documents prior to appraisal. No specific risks regarding the mitigation and adaptation aspects of the Paris Alignment assessment are reported at this stage.

Legal Operational Policies

Policies	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	Yes
Projects in Disputed Area OP 7.60	No

Summary of Screening of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Potential environmental risks/impacts are expected for the activities under components 2 and 3 which include infrastructure investments in urban water supply distribution and production systems for Bujumbura, activities to be carried out through subsidies to a private developer of the bulk water treatment plant, investments for urban drinking water systems managed by REGIDESO, infrastructure investments for rehabilitation and construction of solar-based climate-resilient rural water systems in selected communes, investments in WASH facilities in schools and healthcare facilities.

Key anticipated direct, indirect and cumulative risks and impacts associated with water and sanitation investments will entail : temporary disruption of utility services in the project area; traffic disruption as the excavation of trenches and laying of pipeline work will be done along main roads and streets; interference with fish and other aquatic organisms at intake sites; risk of increased turbidity and sedimentation downstream that may affect aquatic habitats; risk of pollution and oil spill; management of chemicals; waste generation; occupational and health and safety for workers; community safety due to active construction sites and activities within the community.

The project will also support Technical Assistance (TA) activities of Types 1, 2 and 3 under components 1 and 2 which include the preparation of investment plans, preparation studies, transactions advisory services, capacity building, development of national legal and regulatory text and policies, etc. TA activities may have potential downstream environmental risks because of potential new investments. However, the risk level of these activities is not expected to exceed Substantial.



This classification takes also into account the capacity of the Borrower, as well as all stakeholders involved in this project, including public entities and a potential private developer for the Bujumbura bulk water treatment plant, to manage potential risks. Potential social risks associated with the project include the exclusion of women and members of vulnerable groups from project benefits and activities such as training and capacity building and household connections under components 1 and 2, and work opportunities under components 3 and 4. Planned civil works under component 3 also present risks associated with influx of labor such as SEA/SH, communicable diseases, and labor, social conflicts, economic and physical displacement (mostly temporary), and community health and safety impacts. As indicated in the Environmental risk section, TA activities of Types 1, 2 and 3 under components 1 and 2 are likely to carry downstream impacts and the capacity of the foreseen MINHEM-PMU and REGIDESO-PIU will likely be low and will need substantial capacity building.

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APPROVAL



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- i World Bank Macro Poverty Outlook update (April 2024).
- ii UN Human Development Index Report 2021/2022. Table 6.
- iii <https://data.undp.org/countries-and-territories/BDI> (2022)
- iv <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/burundi/overview#1>
- v World Bank Burundi Country Economic Memorandum (2022). Republic of Burundi - Country Economic Memorandum (CEM): the challenge of achieving stable and shared growth (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
- vi World Bank data (2023) (<https://data.worldbank.org/country/burundi>)
- vii GDP in current prices; World Bank data (2023) (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=ZG>)
- viii Estimated at a total renewable water resources availability of 1,002 m3/inhabitant per year (2021) and with a low water stress indicator of 10 percent, reflecting that only 10 percent of freshwater resources are withdrawn for usages (AQUASTAT 2021); (<https://data.apps.fao.org/aquastat>).
- ix As per Joint Monitoring Program of UNICEF/WHO, <https://washdata.org/>. For drinking water, a basic water supply means access to an improved source (standpost, protected spring, borehole) within 30 minutes return trip (including waiting time), while a safely managed water service means access at the premises/yard, availability when needed (> 16 hours a day), and free of contamination. A basic sanitation service means household level access (no sharing) to an improved facility that safely separates feces from human contact. A safely managed sanitation service requires an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site. Basic hygiene means presence of a handwashing facility with water and soap.
- x The World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/interactive/2024/03/13/gendered-burden-of-water-collection-in-afe-afw-sub-saharan-africa>
- xi Ngabo F, et al Can routinely collected national data on childhood morbidity and mortality from diarrhea be used to monitor health impact of rotavirus vaccination in Africa? Examination of pre-vaccine baseline data from Rwanda. *Pediatr Infect Dis J*. 2014 Jan;33 Suppl 1: S89-93.
- xii <https://washdata.org/data/school#1/dashboard/new>
- xiii National Nutrition Survey (2024)
- xiv Agence d'appui à la Réalisation des Contrats de Partenariat Public-Privé
- xv Ministère de l'Hydraulique, de l'Energie et des Mines
- xvi Direction Générale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement
- xvii With several amendments to this law and a new law on the electricity sector approved in March 2024.
- xviii The law has been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval
- xix Although not strictly its mandate, it sometimes takes the role of operator taking care of operation and maintenance (O&M) for larger rural systems.
- xx Autorité de Régulation des secteurs de l'Eau potable et Energie
- xxi Through the Jiji and Mulemwba Hydropower project (P133610) and the ASCENT project (P181494)
- xxii Financed under the Urban Resilience Emergency project (P177146)
- xxiii An increasing block tariff is applied with the first domestic consumer block of 20 m3 charged at BIF 310/m3 (US\$ 0.10/ m3). Non-domestic customer categories are charged higher rates. REGIDESO is self-reporting that the cost of production is over BIF 600 m3.
- xxiv A new CPF is under preparation.
- xxv World Bank Group Gender Strategy 2024 – 2030: Accelerate Gender Equality to End Poverty on a Livable Planet. World Bank Group; Washington DC.
- xxvi Baseline and feasibility studies are launched for four communes (June 2025 administrative boundary) to inform the selection of sites.
- xxvii Annex 3 illustrates the communes.
- xxviii This is alongside a suite of other measures such as promoting increased carbon stocks in the land use sector, protecting riverbanks, ensuring floodplain protection, identifying the most severely climate risk-affected areas, and building the country's capacity for climate risk management.