

## **Water statistics**

Access to improved drinking water sources increased nationally from 87% in 2016/17 to 90% in 2023/24, with higher rates in urban areas (97%) than rural areas (87%). Access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 86% in 2016/17 to 94% in 2023/24.

When considering only improved toilet facilities that are not shared with individuals from other households, the proportion rose from 66% to 72% over the same period.

At national level, 27% of households are within 0–4 minutes walking distance of an improved drinking water source while 61% of households are within 0–14 minutes walking distance one-way).

*TABLE: Water Consumption in (m3)*

	<b>2019- 2020</b>	<b>2020- 2021</b>	<b>2021- 2022</b>	<b>2022-2023</b>	<b>2023-2024</b>
1.Industries	1,533,972	1,653,534	1,866,159	2,041,495.63	2,278,315.00
2.Residential	17,393,887	19,429,778	22,571,743	24,692,491.17	28,011,469.00
3.Non- Residential	8,297,441	8,398,414	9,976,187	10,913,508.51	12,806,060.49
4.Public Tapes	2,360,232	2,700,512	2,886,564	3,157,773.69	3,147,082.00

At provincial level, Kigali City ranks first with the highest percentage of households (96%) using improved water sources. It is worth noting that the Kigali city has the largest increase in use of improved water sources by 11% points between 2013-14 and 2016-17 compared to all other provinces.

The higher percentage of households in Kigali rely on piped into dwelling /yard (34%) and public stand pipes (46%) for their water.

The prominent reason of not using the nearest drinking water sources relates to non-functioning water sources (45%) followed by expensive water (21%). Across provinces, the Eastern province has the highest level of non-functioning drinking

water sources (60%), while water is viewed as expensive in the Southern Province (32%).

### ***Sanitation statistics***

Access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 86% in 2016/17 to 94% in 2023/24.

When considering only improved toilet facilities that are not shared with individuals from other households, the proportion rose from 66% to 72% over the same period.

## **Data sources**

**[EICV7 - Thematic Report Utilities and Amenities 2023/24](#)**

**[Rwanda Statistical Yearbook - 2024](#)**

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