

Water statistics

Access to improved drinking water source increased to 87% compared to 85% over the period of three years at national level. Usage rates are higher in urban areas (96%) compared to rural areas (85%).

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)

	2019- 2020	2020- 2021	2021- 2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
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

The percentage of households with improved sanitation in Rwanda increased from 58.5% in 2006 up to 72% in 2022.

Data sources

[EICV5-Thematic Report-Utilities and Amenities](#)

[Rwanda Statistical Yearbook - 2024](#)

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