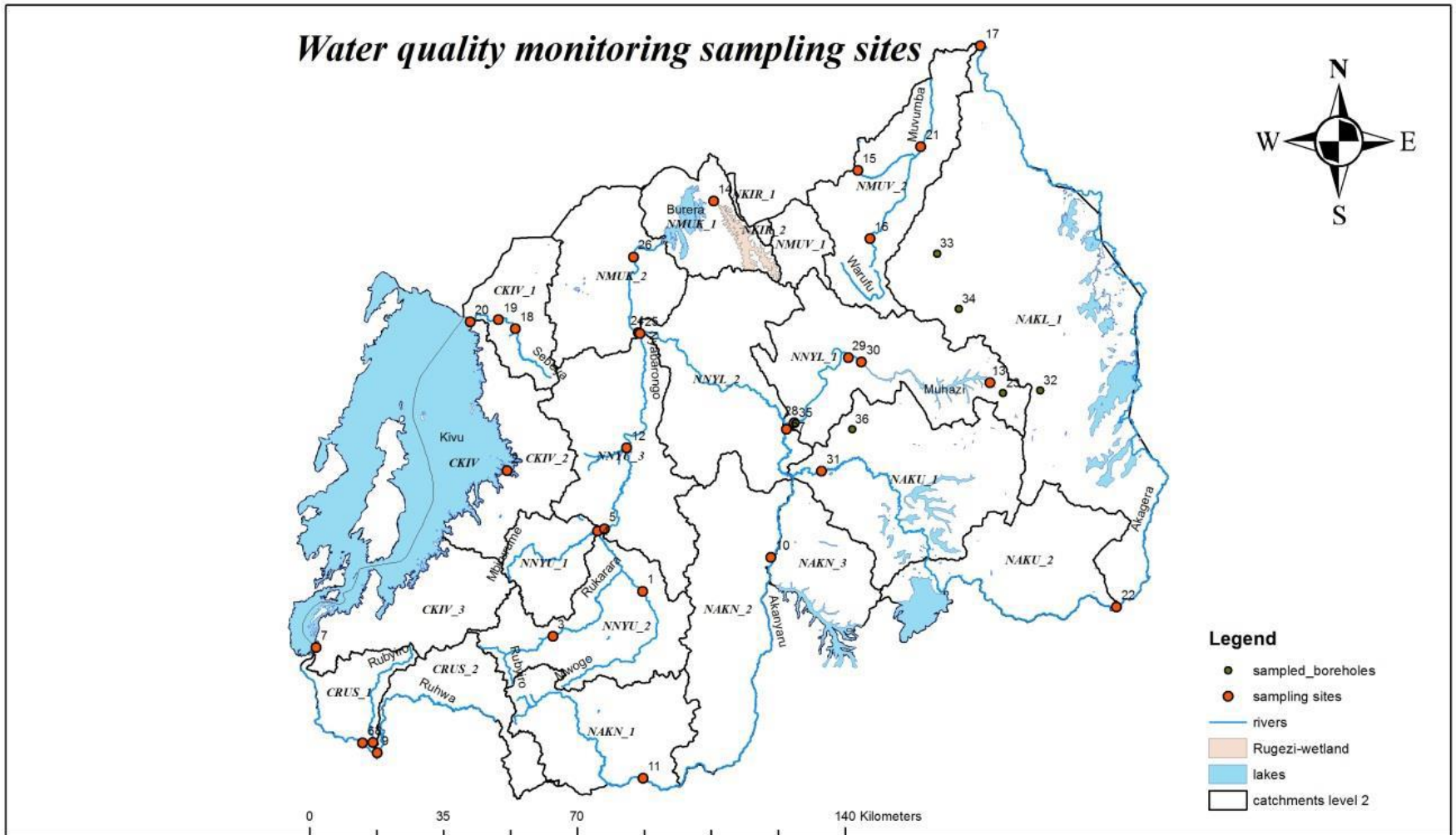


Water quality Current status in nine Catchments



A set of sixteen parameters were selected for this monitoring per site out of 36 sites.

- **Physico-chemical parameters:** Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Potential in Hydrogen (pH), Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Turbidity,
- **Nutrients parameters:** Nitrate (NO_3^-), Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP), Total Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN), Total Dissolved Inorganic Phosphorous (DIP)
- Chloride (Cl^-), Sulfate (SO_4^{2-})
- **Biological parameters:** Faecal coliform (F.C) and *Escherishia coli* (E.Coli).

Parameters with 100% compliance for compared Natural potable water standards

- Total phosphorus (TP) and Total nitrogen (TN)
- Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen (DIN)
- Dissolved Inorganic Phosphorus (DIP)
- Nitrate (NO_3^-)
- Electro Conductivity (EC)
- Hydrogen potential (pH)
- Chloride (Cl^-), and Sulphate (SO_4^{2-})

Parameters found to be out of acceptable range for natural potable water at some sites

- Dissolved oxygen (DO)
- Faecal coliform (F.C)
- Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- Turbidity

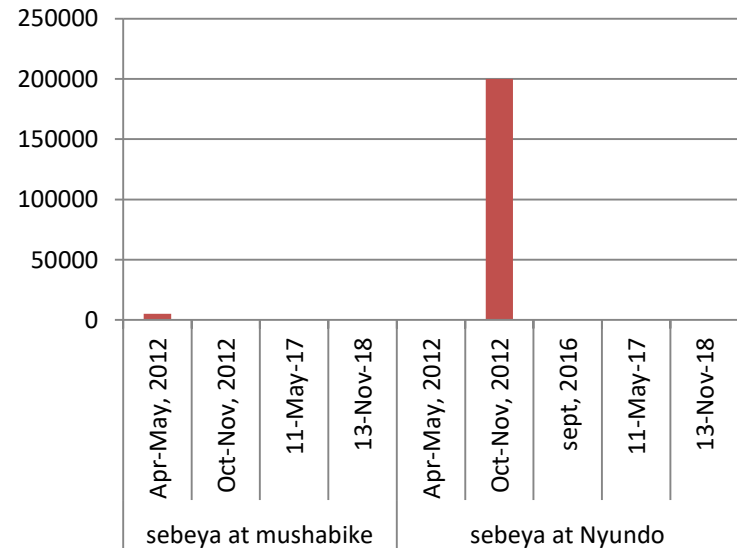
Results of this study

the main concerns in terms of surface water quality in Rwanda are mostly related to :

- the sedimentation /siltation of water bodies mainly due to soil erosion
- the microbiological contamination that can be linked to poor sanitation systems and practices.
- The most critical water bodies in terms of turbidity and microbiological contamination were found to be **Akanyaru** river border to Burundi, **Secoko river** before discharging into Nyabarongo, **Sebeya** river at Musabike, Sebeya river at **Nyundo** station, Akagera at **Kanzenze** bridge and the **Nyabarongo** river before receiving Mukungwa river.

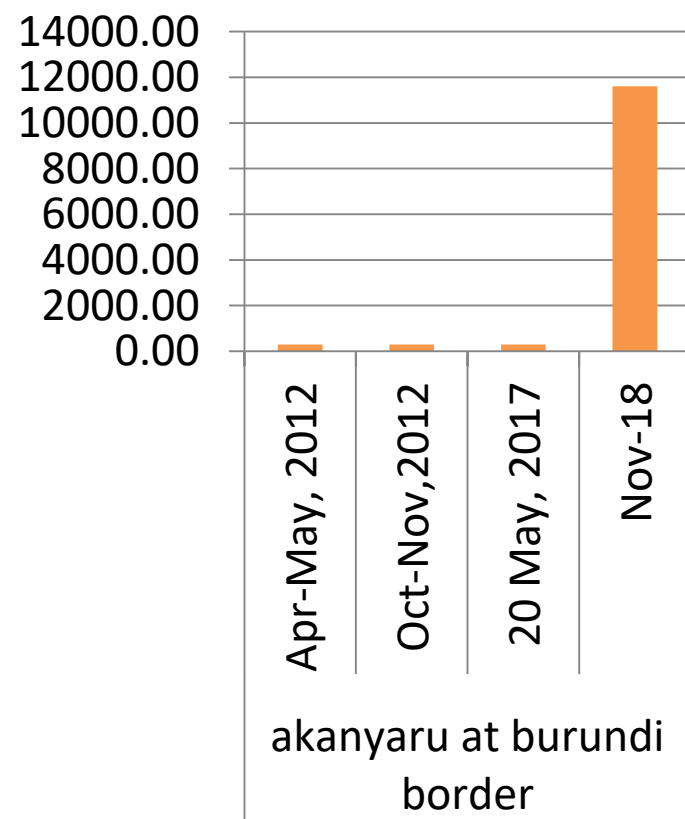
Recommendations on Faecal Coli forms and E-Coli contamination

the best approach to deal with this issue



- in urban areas could be through improved wastewater treatment technology and management
- Relocations of households which are in marshland to prevent from groundwater contamination
- For rural areas the most appropriate approach could be through on-site sanitation systems coupled with education, sensitization and behavior change campaigns on improved sanitation practices

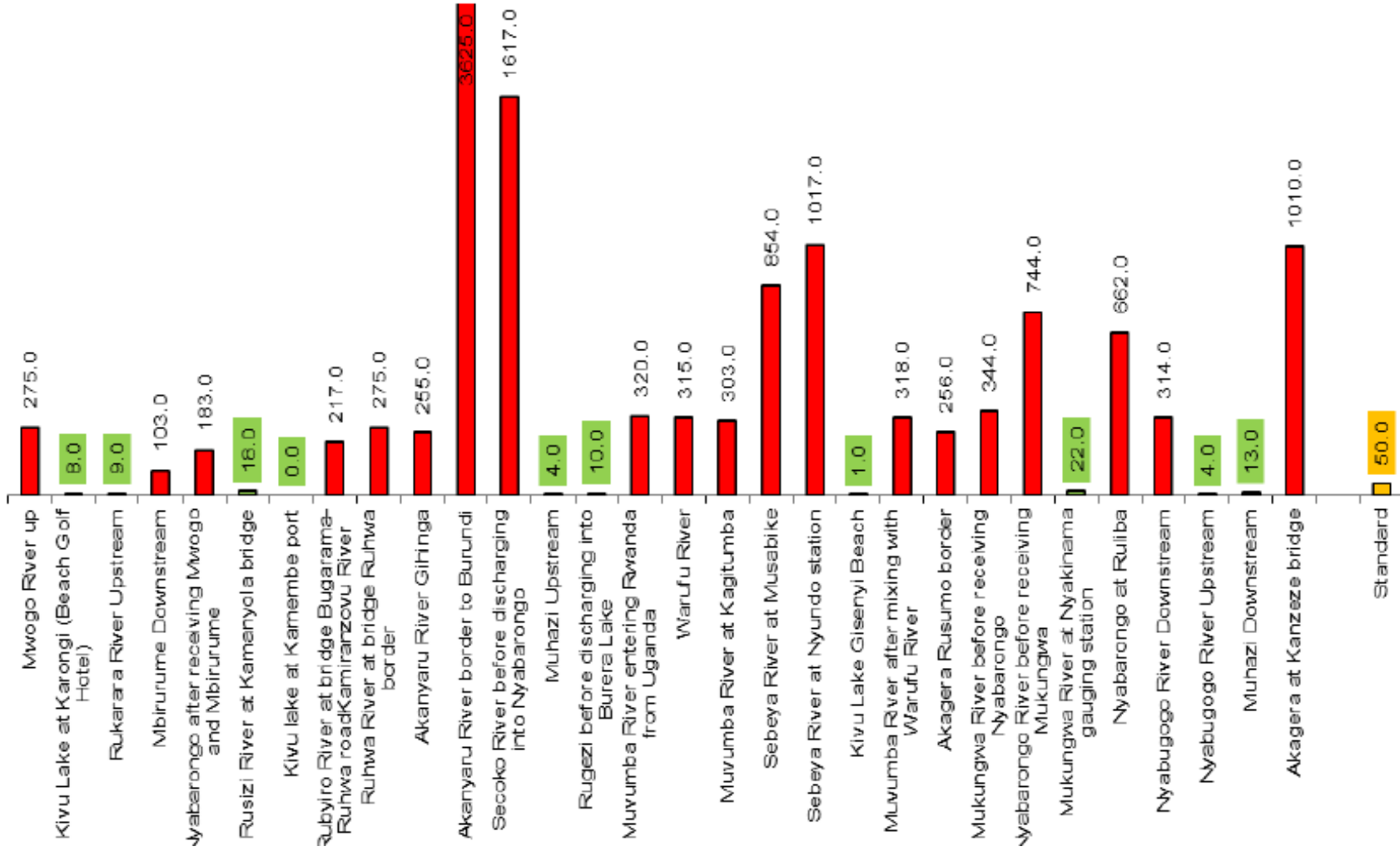
The trends in turbidity of rivers were found to be always correlated to the concentration of Total Suspended Solids (TSS)



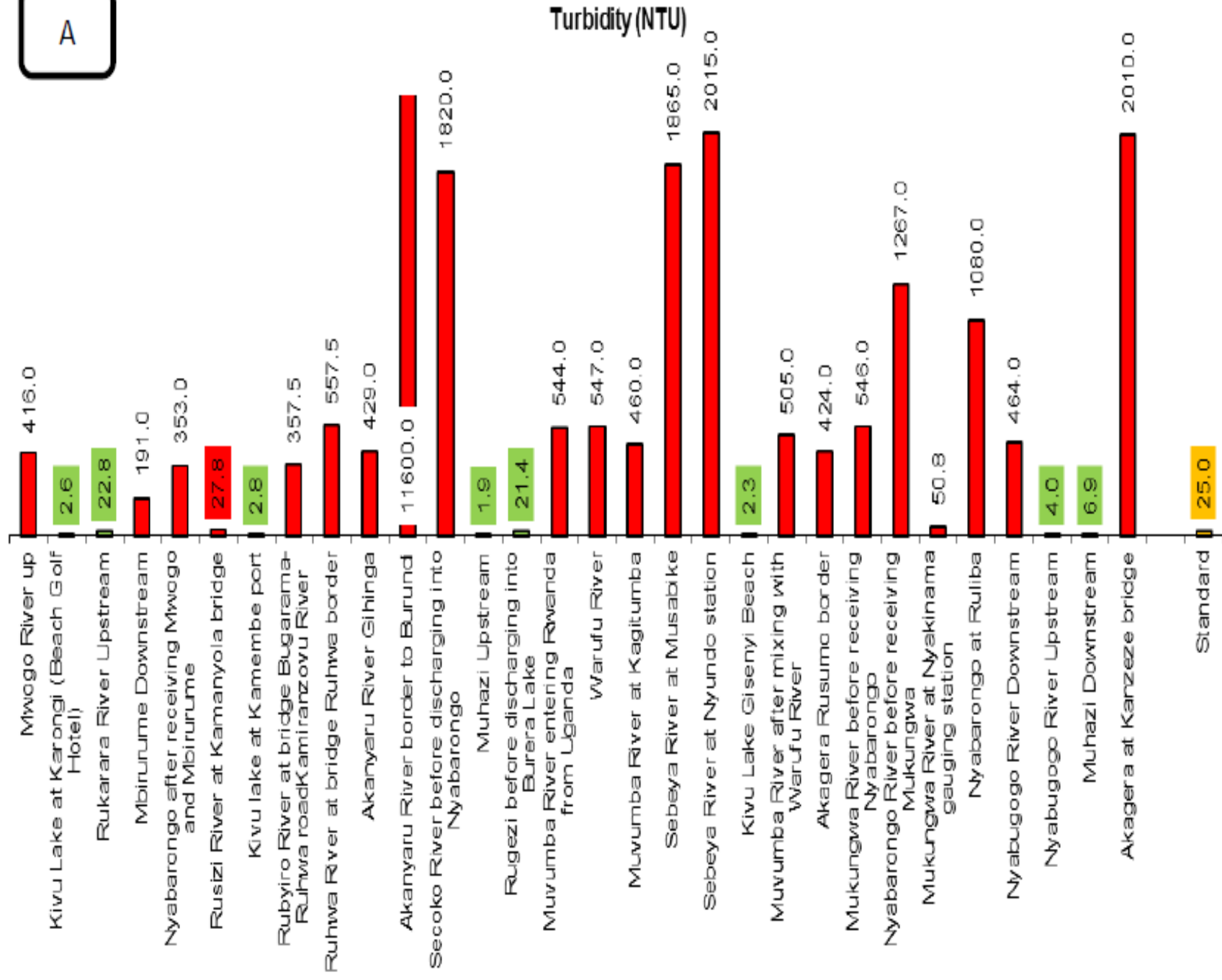
- these rivers catchments are facing intensive agricultural activities and intensive unsustainable mining activities .
- ❖ Application of soil erosion control measures as proposed to CROM DSS (afforestation, Agroforestry, Radical and Progressive terraces,..)
- ❖ For Mining there is a need of regulation enforcement(tailing dams, Restoration of abandoned mining sites)

A

TSS (mg/L)

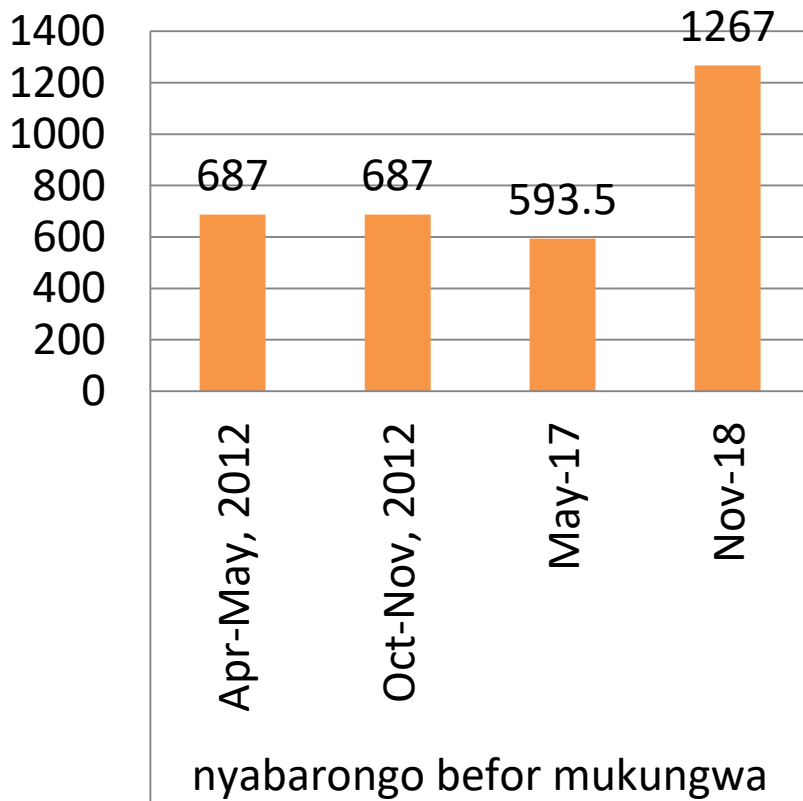


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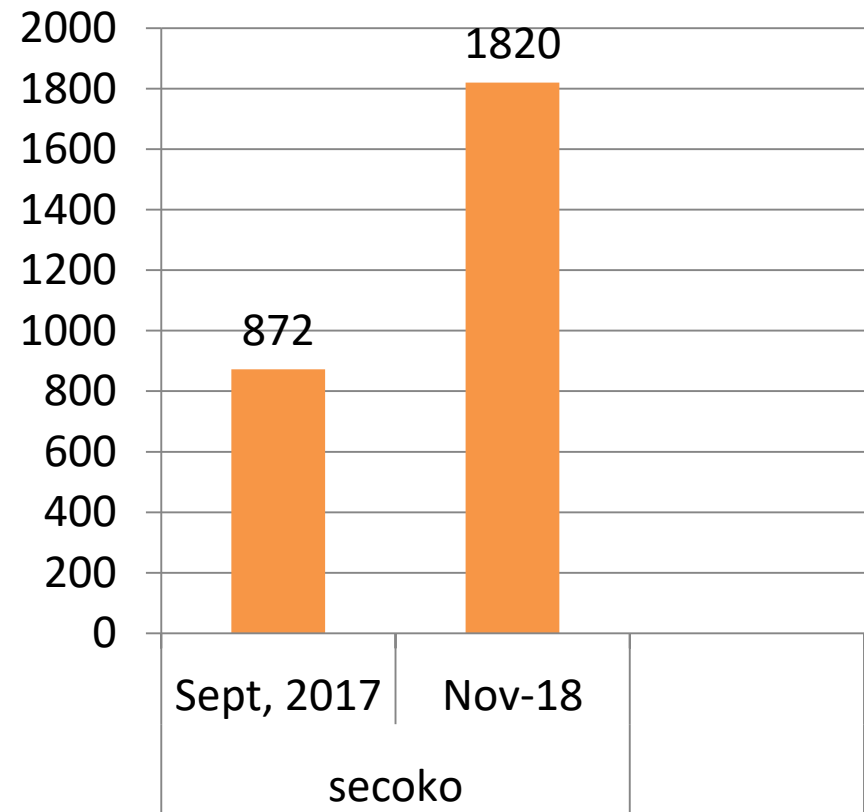


Turbidity Variation in Nyabarongo Upper

Nyabarongo River

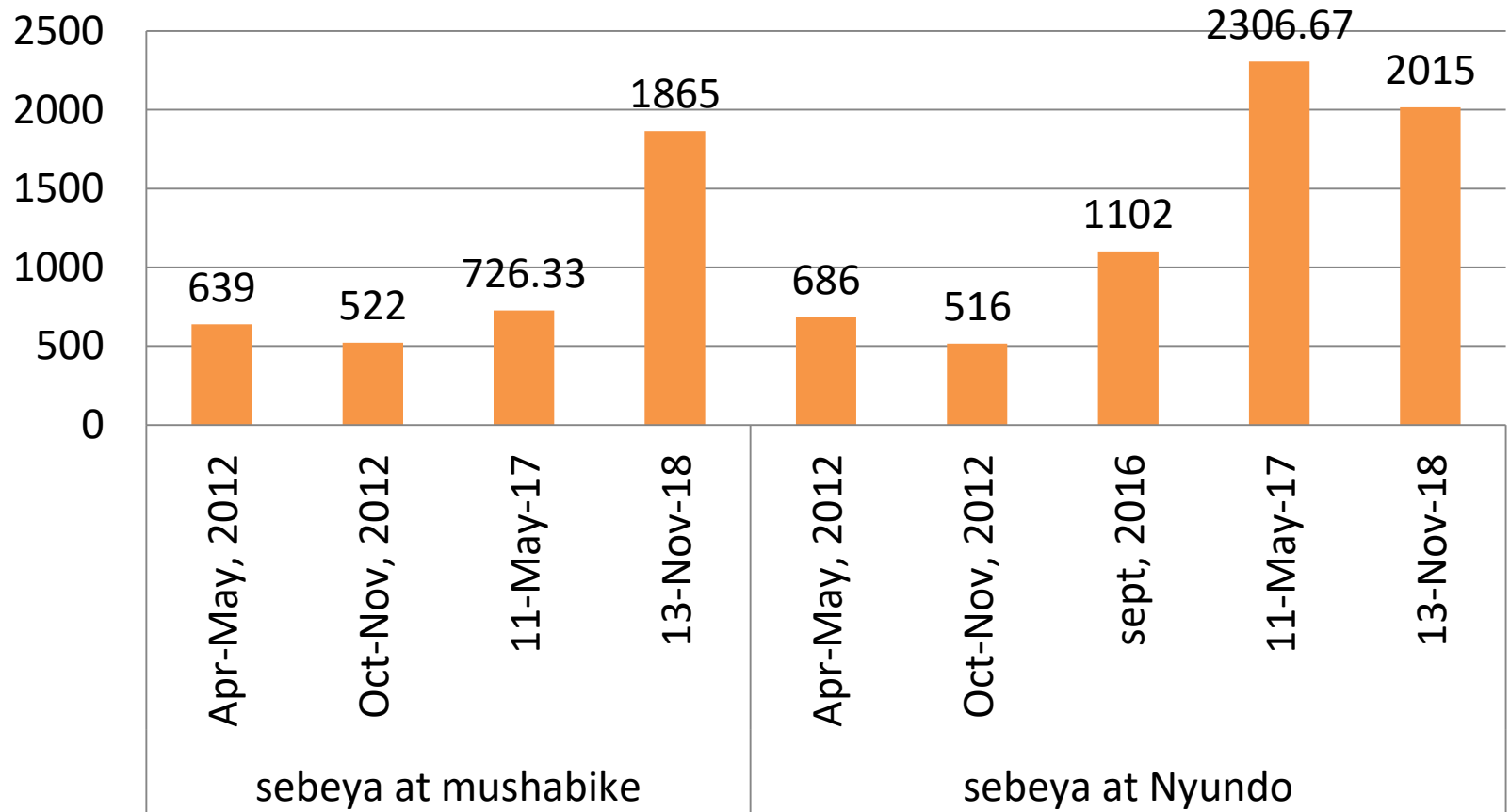


Secoko River

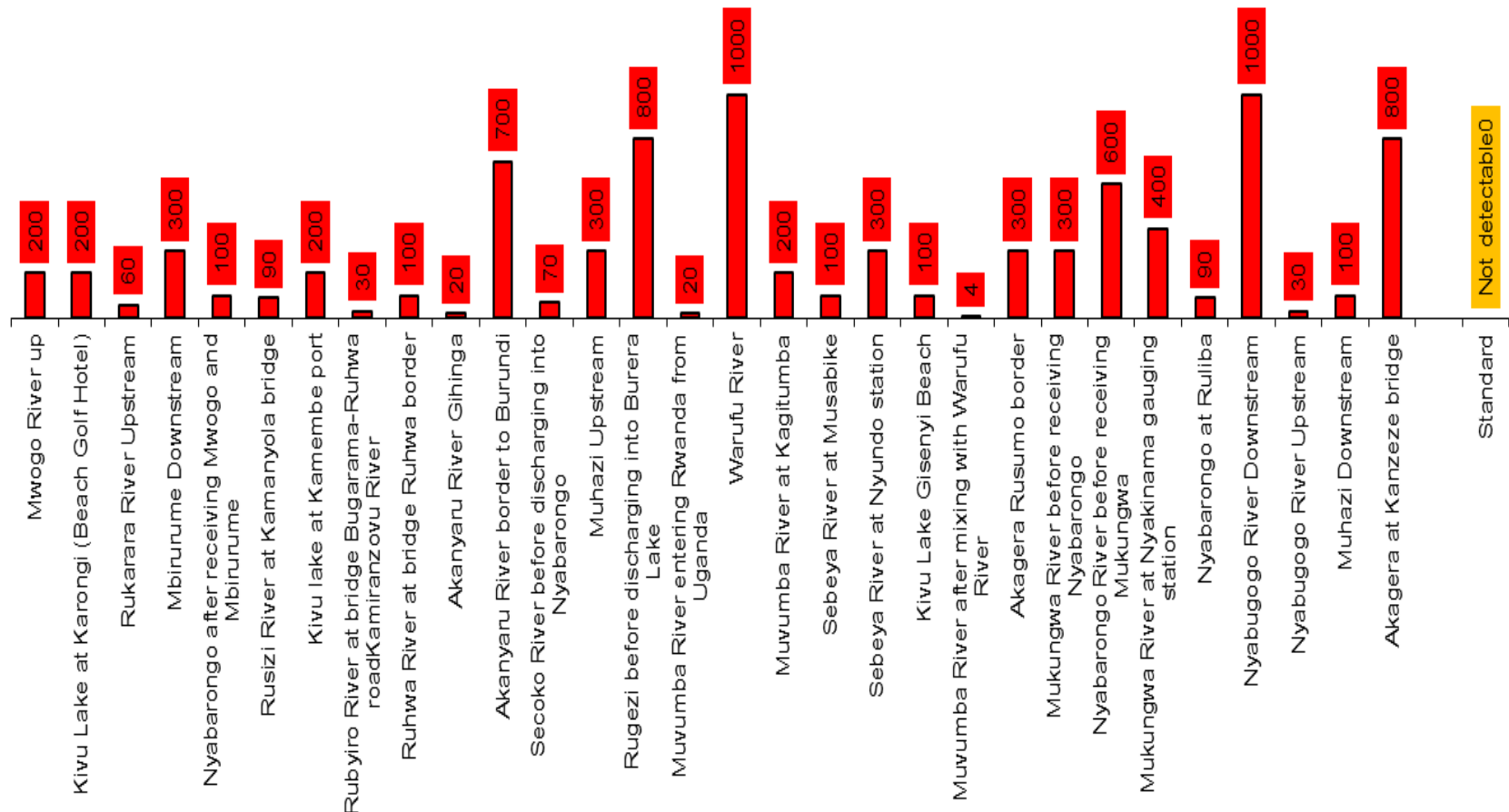


Turbidity Variation in Sebeya Sub Catchment

Variation of Tubidity in Sebeya Catchment



Feecal coliform (cfu/100ml)



E.Coli (cfu/100ml)

