

Institutional Scan Water Sector Rwanda Assigned by VIA Water



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VIA Water



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1. Introduction

This Institutional Scan has been developed to identify the most relevant stakeholders for VIA WATER Programme in Rwandese urban (water) environment. The scan will provide an overview of the institutional landscape in urban (water) affairs, including an identification of 'unusual suspects/cross sectoral liaisons. Concerning the institutional setting it's a further elaboration on the report of the African Studies Centre. Which are the relevant actors in the water sector? Which NGO's are active, government and business. What universities/knowledge institutes are active in the field of innovation and water management. Which other donors are active in Rwanda to promote innovations in water sector?

The identified stakeholders have been invited to the Presentation of the VIA Programme on March 19 in Butare and March 20 in Kigali.

2. VIA WATER Programme

VIA Water is a Dutch programme that aims to identify innovative solutions for water problems facing cities. The VIA WATER Programme has been launched in Rwanda March 2015. VIA Water connects curious researchers with creative entrepreneurs, innovative NGO's and progressive policy makers. The VIA Water Community, which is a part of the VIA Water programme aims to connect people active in the domain of the twelve selected pressing needs and there is a VIA Water Fund available to support the ideas emerging from the Community. The Young Water Professionals in Rwanda organise and mobilise this Community in Rwanda.

VIA Water operates according to the following principles or basic assumptions that determine the character of the programme.

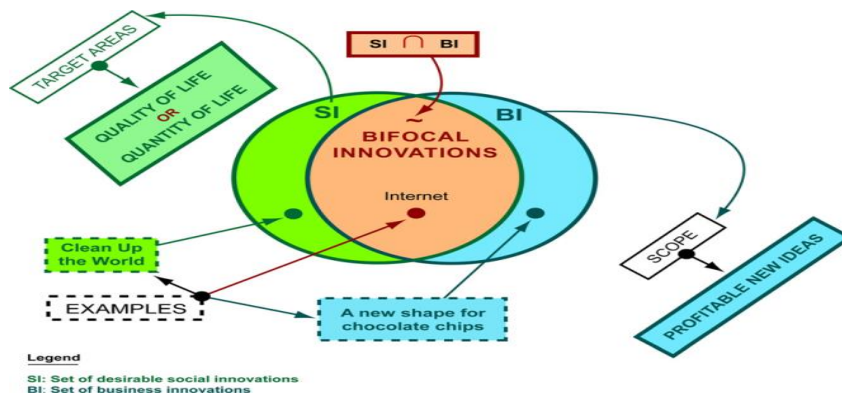
- VIA Water aims to stimulate initiatives emanating from the seven target countries as much as possible. Rwanda is one of these countries.
- VIA Water wants to learn from innovations and does so within the VIA Water Community.
- VIA Water is committed to the sharing and enriching of knowledge accumulated from the projects – including the less successful ones. Participants to VIA Water want to share and are not reluctant to share their experiences.
- VIA Water believes that innovations arise where different sectors and countries meet each other. This cross-sector cooperation with 'unusual suspects' and between countries is important: one can learn from and inspire one another.
- VIA Water looks for innovations at the start of the chain. Innovations that have just emerged from the research phase and need support to make ideas come to fruition, for example by starting a pilot. It concerns risky innovations, of which it is not yet clear whether they

will lead to scaling up in the end. Innovations have not previously been tested in the target country and require adjustment and testing.

- VIA Water wants to use the city’s energy. Many cities in the African continent boast vibrant communities of young, well-educated professionals who are ambitious and eager to make a difference. It is that kind of commitment that VIA Water is after, without excluding other groups from participation.
- VIA Water breathes eagerness to learn, innovation, guts, security, and flexibility.
- VIA Water compliments other national and international initiatives. VIA Water looks for cooperation and will not attempt things that others can do as well - or better.
- VIA Water is focused on the 12 pressing needs in the domain of water in cities in various parts of Africa, viewed from different angles.



- **Water focuses on social and bi-focal innovations.** Social innovations are focused on improving the quality and/or quantity of life. In the below model business innovations primarily concern profitable ideas. Overlap between the two results in bi-focal innovations. VIA Water is focused on social and bi-focal innovations.

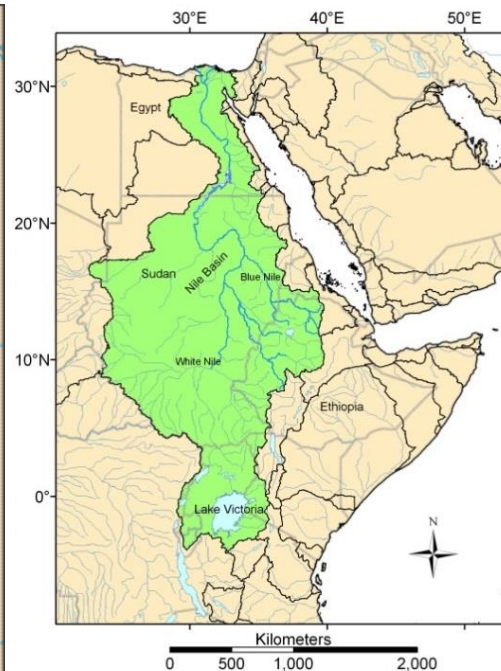


Source: 'Social innovation: buzz word or enduring term' (The journal of Socio-economics 38 (2009) 878-885), by Eduardo Pol and Simon Ville.

3. Country Profile – Water issues in Rwanda

Rwanda is located a few degrees south of the Equator, bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The whole country is at a fairly high elevation, with a geography dominated by mountains in the west, savannah in the east, and numerous lakes throughout the country. The capital city Kigali is located in the Nyaborongo-Kagera river basin, as part of the upper headwaters of the Nile. Most of Rwanda belongs to the headwaters of the Nile Basin; the only exception is the western part that is part of the Lake Kivu water basin (and of the Congo Drainage Basin).

Rwanda has a mountainous, humid climate, and very fertile soils, making it an ideal location for farming activities. However, as one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, Rwanda’s food security is under constant pressure. To ensure sufficient food production and economic sustainability coherent policies on water-management and land reform practices become essential. There are two rainy seasons: one with a peak in April and one with a (lower) peak in November. The climate is temperate to subtropical, with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons every year.



Despite the fact that rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, there exists spatial and temporal fluctuation (Pandey, 2014). For example, the northern and western provinces experience abundant rainfall, while simultaneously the eastern and southern provinces are heavily affected by extensive dry periods.

4. Public Organisations

4.1. Ministry of Infrastructure

4.1.1. Policy Departments

The Ministry of Infrastructure is responsible for the overall water and sanitation sector. The National Water Commission creates water resource development plans and programs to support the Ministry's policies (Rwanda Environment Management Authority, 2009a). A revised National Water Policy was adopted in 2004. Programmes have been developed and prioritized within the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), and targets developed for the MDGs by 2015 (<http://www.mininfra.gov.rw>).

4.1.2. Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC)

WASAC distributes water in Rwanda. WASAC is the entity setup to manage the water and sanitation services in Rwanda WASAC is beneficiary of Dutch SUSWAS project. The SUSWAS project will improve the utilisation of the available urban and rural infrastructure by supporting NRW reduction, enhance chemical and energy efficiency of water production, improve the current levels of water access in peri-urban areas and enhance the capacity of actors in rural water supply in Rwanda. The project is financed by Fonds Duurzaam Water (FDW), implemented by VEI/Water for Life, WASAC, Aquanet, UNESCO-IHE, FEPEAR. There is a budget available of . € 4,35 million for four years, consisting of technical assistance, training and hardware. The project is divided in several parts:

- Reduce non revenue water in part of the city from 40 to 20%.
- Increase the capacity of a water treatment plant in Bukusera from 120 to 180 cubic metre per hour.
- Extend the network of WASAC in a peri-urban area of Kigali. WASAC has invested in a reservoir of 400 cubic metre including the main network, the project will provide for the services in the area.
- Training of private operators and districts including training at UNESCO-IHE.
- Assistance in developing a training centre of WASAC. (<http://www.wasac.rw>).

4.2. Ministry of Natural Resources

4.2.1. Policy Departments

The Ministry of Natural Resources was established to ensure sustainable management and rational use of natural resources. The imbalance between population and natural resources is the biggest challenge that Rwanda has with regard to the management and protection of the environment and natural resources (land, water resources, forests, minerals, etc). Rural water supply management of water resources and

sanitation are the responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources. Integrated Water Resources Management is one of the five sub-sectors that constitute the Environment and Natural Resources Sector. The Ministry of Natural Resources also helps with national water policy, represents the government in intergovernmental organizations and promotes international and regional cooperation on water resource issues. The objective of IWRM is to protect, conserve, manage and develop Rwanda's water resources in an integrated and sustainable manner. The ministry has three implementing agencies (REMA, RNRA and Meteo Rwanda) (<http://minirena.gov.rw/>).

4.2.2. Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)

REMA is a state institution responsible for ensuring that issues relating to environment and climate change are integrated in all national development programs. REMA facilitates coordination and oversight of the implementation of national environmental policy and the subsequent legislation. REMA has a key role to play towards the achievement of the national goal of sustainable development as set in out in the National Development Vision 2020. The alarming rate of environmental destruction as a result of population pressure, serious erosion, pressure on natural resources, massive deforestation, pollution in its various forms etc. necessitated the Government, to form REMA to coordinate, supervise and regulate environmental management for sustainable development in Rwanda. To achieve its objectives, REMA has to work with and through public, private sector and civil societies (<http://www.rema.gov.rw>).

4.2.3. Rwanda National Resources Authority (RNRA)

RNRA is an authority that leads the management of promotion of natural resources which is composed of land, water, forests, mines and geology. It shall be entrusted with supervision, monitoring and to ensure the implementation of issues relating to the promotion and protection of natural resources in programs and activities of all national institutions (<http://www.rnra.rw>).

4.2.4. Meteo Rwanda

Rwanda Meteorology Agency (also called Meteo Rwanda) is the National Meteorological and Hydrological Service of the Republic of Rwanda. Rwanda is a Member of the World Meteorological Organization and the Director-General of Meteo Rwanda is the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to WMO. In July 2014, Rwanda Meteorology Agency was transferred from the Ministry of Infrastructure to the Ministry of Natural Resources. This move brings together the three agencies responsible for aspects of the natural environment (Meteo Rwanda, REMA and RNRA). The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) lead on sound environmental management and rational use of natural resources. Rwanda National Resources Authority (RNRA) leads the management and promotion of natural resources which is composed of land, water, forests, mines and geology (<http://www.meteorwanda.gov.rw>).

4.3. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources

4.3.1. Policy Departments

The policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources is to increase animal production, modernize farming, reduce poverty, ensure food security and have surplus for the market. This will ultimately result in the increase of the standard of living of the population. The transformation of the animal resources industry can only be achieved if the constraints to animal production are reversed. The use of water for agricultural purposes is governed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (<http://www.minagri.gov.rw>).

4.3.2. Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB)

Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB) has the general mission of developing agriculture and animal husbandry through their reform and using modern methods in crop and animal production, research, agricultural extension, education and training of farmers in new technologies.

Related to water management, innovation and environment RAB has the following responsibilities:

- To identify and provide farmers with new technologies for proper management of land, water and use of agricultural and animal husbandry mechanization.
- To work closely with other institutions in charge of standards and protection of the environment related to fertilizers, crop protection products and other agricultural and animal husbandry inputs.
- To collect national and international innovations, new and appropriate technologies and refine them for use in agriculture and animal husbandry in Rwanda.
- To ensure partnership and coordinate activities of the non-governmental organizations, private operators and organs involved in implementation of agricultural and animal husbandry programs. (<http://www.rab.gov.rw>).

4.3.3. National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB)

NAEB's mission is to facilitate the growth of business to diversify agriculture and livestock commodity export revenues (<http://www.naeb.gov.rw>).

4.4. Ministry of Trade and Industry

4.4.1. Policy Departments

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has a vision to achieve accelerated and sustained economic growth led by a dynamic and competitive private sector. To facilitate Rwanda's economic transformation through enabling a competitive private sector integrated into regional and global markets,

while ensuring a level playing field and the protection of consumers (<http://www.minicom.gov.rw>).

4.4.2. National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA)

The National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA) falls under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. NIRDA has been challenged to transform research into sustainable commercial projects. NIRDA is active in the area between NGO's en private sector and support industrial growth. The agency will be working hand in hand with incubation centres across the country to take local products or production methods to an industrial level. NIRDA helps SME's with access to technology in order to increase export and stimulates improvement of quality of production and while knowing international rules for export.

The former IRST has recently been integrated into National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA) in order to support industrial growth, which according to the national industrial policy should reach 12% annually. NIRDA was established in November 2014 and is still building up. Current capacity 20 people, will grow to 100. Its headquarters are located at Kigali. IRST has departments on innovation, chemicals, environment and research.

4.4.3. INES-Business Incubation Center (INES-BIC)

INES-BIC aims to provide practical support to new and existing SMEs, based on ethical excellence. This will be done through different initiatives for existence of practical business plan and growth competitions, business skills trainings. The INES-BIC helps SMEs to attain growth and development, thereby creating worthwhile long-term jobs, improved local supply-chains and national economic progress.

INES is a private institute on applied science. It has several centres among which the Incubation Centre, who is part of the in4in network in Africa (Intelligence for Innovation), www.in4i.net. This is a worldwide network of 20 universities, of which six are located in Africa. Furthermore, INES has seven laboratories, one for water treatment, which will be opened in the spring of 2015.

The Business Incubation Centre started in February 2014, and is partially financed by SPARK. It aims to bridge research and the community. The Centre has three target groups: (1) students and graduates, (2) staff members of the Institute, (3) surrounding community. It is placed under the department of Economic and Social sciences. There is a team of eight trainers and coaches of students. They organise several activities among which the business plan competition is the most important (<http://inesbic.org>).

4.5. Rwanda Development Board (RDB)

RDB's vision is to transform Rwanda into a dynamic global hub for business, investment, and innovation. In its mission economic development should be enabled by private sector growth. The scope of the work includes all aspects related to the development of the private sector. This involves working with and addressing the needs of companies of all sizes (large, SMEs) and both local and foreign investors.

4.6. Districts

At district level, basin committees are responsible for preparing district level water management plans. The district basin committees have the power to delegate authority for management of water resources and water infrastructure to local water user associations. According to USAID (2010), Rwanda is currently delegating all water supply and sanitation (WWS) service responsibilities to communities and districts, with the exception of planning, regulation, hygiene promotion, monitoring, and oversight. A new 'National Water Agency' should catalyse the decentralization process through increased technical assistance, thereby strengthening local level efforts and ensure self-sufficiency. To complement these plans, the National Investment Strategy aims to promote increased private sector participation to attract investment and operate and maintain WSS infrastructure. The Government is monitoring that current water rates do not generate the required revenue to offset costs. Income surveys have demonstrated that urban ratepayers can afford more, and policies are being promulgated to secure access for all through pro poor arrangements (USAID, 2010).

4.7. University of Rwanda (UR)

4.7.1. Objectives of UR

Objective of University of Rwanda is to develop interdisciplinary, problem-based academic programmes aligned with Rwanda's development needs. Integrate IT-based resources from around the world. Ensure students have the leadership, entrepreneurship and management skills needed to create employment.

Prepare students for service to their communities and country through applied service learning programmes nationally and internationally. Create applied, evidence-driven, research centres focused on problem solving, aligned with Rwanda's development needs. Develop continuous education programs for upgrading skills and knowledge.

4.7.2. Research and Training Centre for GIS & Remote sensing

The Centre for Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing (CGIS) was founded in 1999 through an agreement between the former national University of Rwanda and the Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International (DFGFI). It was created to enhance regional capacity in conservation science and related technologies. Initial point of contact at the University was made through the Faculty of Science and Technology. The Vision of the CGIS-UR is to serve as a national and regional teaching and research outreach centre of excellence in the fields of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) (<http://cgis.ur.ac.rw>).

4.7.3. Center for Entrepreneurship Development (CED)

With a vision to be a premier Business School, CBE is set to foster the development of a viable private sector by supporting the emergence of a vibrant middle class of entrepreneurs through the CED. The CED will serve as the focal point in linking the college to the real business world in order to make a significant contribution to enterprise development. The centre will play a catalytic role by providing high quality capacity building, value added services and a resource centre for small and medium enterprises (<http://in4in.net>).

4.7.4. ICT

The Centre of ICT is responsible to support the infrastructure of the University. The School of ICT counts 600 students. There is a big gap between the University and the private sector.

5. Donors

5.1. EU delegation

The presence of the European Union in Rwanda was established in the mid-1980s and formalised in 1991 with the signature of an "accord de siege" with the Rwandan Government. For the period 2008–13, the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) totals EUR 290 million. General budget support through the Millennium Development Goals Contract (MDG-C) to the country's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) represents 60% of the budget (€ 175 million). The two priority areas are rural development (€ 40 million) and infrastructure (€ 50 million). Additional areas such as governance, trade support and technical cooperation facility are also included in the programme (€ 25 million). .

5.2. UN

Since the genocide against the Tutsi in 1994, the United Nations (UN) has been a fundamental partner in the reconstruction of Rwanda. In 2008, Rwanda was selected with seven other countries to implement a new UN

strategy, called “Delivering as One” or “One UN”. Currently 16 resident and eight non-resident agencies work in Rwanda. Between 2013-2018, the One UN Rwanda has budgeted around US\$411 million to assist the country in its development. The UN in Rwanda focuses on Inclusive Economic Transformation, Accountable Governance and Human Development. Inclusive Economic Transformation is based on the pillars of pro-poor economic growth, social inclusion and pro-poor environmental sustainability. Within Accountable Governance One UN works with the Government of Rwanda to advance, reinforce and broaden good governance processes. This entails support to peace building and strengthening democratic governance institutions resulting in an effective, accountable and transparent government that promotes a peaceful, just and equitable society. Human Development focuses on improving health, nutritional status, and learning outcomes (literacy, numeracy, life skills,) for all Rwandans, especially the most vulnerable within the context of efforts to accelerate human development (<http://www.rw.one.un.org>).

5.2.1. UNDP

Rwanda is among eight pilot countries selected in January 2007 to implement the One UN Reform, which enables the UN System to provide a more effective and coherent response to the needs of the Government of Rwanda and its Development Partners. As part of the UN Country Team, UNDP works with other sister agencies to implement the “One UN – Delivering as One” process. UNDP-Rwanda’s programmes and activities respond to the challenges facing the country to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In accordance with the division of labour agreed upon with the Government of Rwanda, UNDP provides development support in three major areas of expertise and practice together with the area of Millennium Development Goals: Poverty Reduction and Environment Democratic Governance and Peace Consolidation Aid Coordination. UNDP also supports the host country to attract and use aid effectively. In addition to the areas mentioned above, UNDP Rwanda has integrated the protection of human rights, the empowerment of women and the promotion of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in all its programmes and activities. (<http://www.rw.undp.org/content/rwanda/en/home.html>)

5.2.2. UNESCO – RNCU

The Rwanda National Commission for UNESCO provides expert analysis and policy advice on United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) matters to the Rwandan Government; contributes to the development and implementation of programs in support of UNESCO priorities; and promotes and publicises UNESCO’s objectives and programmes. (<http://www.unesco.rw/>).

5.2.3. UNICEF

UNICEF Rwanda supports Government efforts to promote the rights of all women and children in Rwanda. UNICEF focuses on:

- Child Survival: supporting the development of policies, standards and capacity to enhance health service delivery for women and children.
- Education: supporting the development of policies, standards and frameworks for an effective education management system. Expanding access, retention and completion rates for all children.
- Child Protection: supporting policies and programmes that further the protection and rights of children while ensuring that they meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.
- HIV and AIDS: supporting the expansion of access to quality paediatric HIV care, treatment and support; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and preventing the spread of HIV amongst young people.
- Early Childhood Development: supporting policies and programmes to ensure that children achieve their potential, are healthy, well-nourished and safe, and their mothers, fathers and communities become nurturing caregivers. (<http://www.unicef.org/rwanda/>).

5.3. Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kigali, Rwanda

One of the spearheads of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Kigali, is Water resources Management. The country outcome for the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is that "Water resources are sustainably and rationally managed and meet the country's needs for socio-economic development". In consultation with the GoR and other partners in Rwanda, the Rwanda Water Scan identifies several ideas for support by the Netherlands. These will be further developed during the first half of 2012, and translated into activities and envisaged results. Aiming to address IWRM issues with the highest priority, this new Dutch support will assist the GoR in improving and implementing its water resources management policy and strategy (<http://rwanda.nlambassade.org>).

5.4. USAID

USAID works to improve the sustainable management of Rwanda's water resources for food security, health, and climate change adaptation. As part of its Global Climate Change strategy, USAID supports an integrated program that improves the sustainable management of water in Rwanda. The program builds local capacity to monitor and manage water resources and helps develop water and sanitation services to the public, with a focus

on the rural poor. It has positive benefits for health, food security and resilience to climate change among vulnerable populations. Most recently, USAID began to build a water system in one of Rwanda's driest regions which will serve over 30,000 individuals as well as key community institutions like schools, health centers, local churches and commercial centers (<http://www.usaid.gov/rwanda/water>).

5.5. FONERWA

Fonerwa is an environment and climate change fund. Its purpose is to be the engine for the next 50 years of green growth in Rwanda, while serving as a touchstone for Africa and the rest of the world. Its strategy is to provide unheralded technical and financial support to the best public and private projects that align with Rwanda's commitment to a green economy. FONERWA carries out a formalized process of public Calls For Proposals presently scheduled every quarter. During a one month window of opportunity, applicants submit their project concepts, known as Project Profile Documents, developed according to pre-established criteria. All proposals received by stipulated deadline are then taken through a rigorous screening process (<http://www.fonerwa.org>).

5.6. AfDB

The African Development Bank Group (AfDB) is founded in 1964. The constituent institutions of the AfDB are The African Development Bank (ADB), The African Development Fund (ADF) and The Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF). The overall mission of the AfDB is to promote sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in Africa (<http://www.afdb.org/en/>).

5.7. KOICA

Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was founded in 1991 with a mission to fight against global poverty. A current project in Rwanda is the National Institute of Vocational Trainer and Program Development Project in Rwanda (2014-2015 / \$5 million). Under its Vision 2020 and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), Rwanda has put in place various policy measures to develop skilled workforce. In particular, Rwanda is showing its strong commitment to developing and reforming its vocational training systems by launching the Human Resources Development Agency in 2009. The project is designed to strengthen vocational training capacity and reduce unemployment rate in Rwanda by providing quality vocational training and narrowing demand and supply mismatch. To achieve these targets, the project involves facility repair and remodeling, technical assistance, equipment provision and knowledge transfer for the operation and administration of the center. This project laid the foundation for the cooperation with various partners, including GIZ specialized in vocational training. In collaboration with other

donors, KOICA is planning to focus on vocational training policy and capacity building by capitalizing on a pooled fund (<http://www.koica.go.kr/english/main.html>).

5.8. SIDA

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) is a government agency working on behalf of the Swedish parliament and government, with the mission to reduce poverty in the world. Through its work and in cooperation with others, SIDA contributes to implementing Sweden's Policy for Global Development (PGU). SIDA works in order to implement the Swedish development policy that will enable poor people to improve their lives. Another part of its mission is conducting reform cooperation with Eastern Europe, which is financed through a specific appropriation. The third part of its assignment is to distribute humanitarian aid to people in need of assistance. With regard to Rwanda, SIDA contributes to ensuring that development in Rwanda takes place in an environmentally sustainable way, and that the increased resources get to benefit the poorest. Sweden also supports the Rwandan people movements to increase citizens' political influence and help them to demand accountability from politicians and other decision makers (<http://www.sida.se/English/>).

5.9. JICA

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) not only builds infrastructure, but also builds capacity of Rwandans through bringing Japanese experts and volunteers to work hand in hand with Rwandans and giving Rwandans the opportunity to be trained in Japan and other countries. JICA concentrates its support on the sectors where Rwanda has expressed a need that can be met by Japanese expertise. In close partnership with the Government of Rwanda, currently JICA focuses its development activities in the four priority areas:

- Strengthening Education and Training in Science and Technology.
- Agriculture and Business.
- Economic Infrastructure.
- Water and Sanitation.

The Rwandan government aims at increasing safe water access from 74.2% (2010/2011) to 100% by 2017. JICA's program supports this effort particularly in Eastern province which has the lowest safe water access in the country (66.6%, 2010/2011). The program has three major components: development of water supply infrastructures through Grant Aid projects on one hand, the technical assistance for sustainable operation and maintenance of facilities on the other, and the support to community in water management and hygiene promotion through JICA volunteers. (<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/index.html>).

6. NGO's and Network organisations

6.1. RWANDA Young Water Professionals (YWP)

Network organisation of young professionals active in water sector in Rwanda. To contact this organisation, an email can be sent to François Tetero (fteterov@yahoo.fr).

6.2. kLab (knowledge Lab)

As Rwanda strives towards establishing a knowledge based economy and achieving its Vision 2020 goals, fostering innovative ICT based SMEs becomes critically important. kLab's mission is to promote, facilitate and support the development of innovative ICT solutions by nurturing a vivid community of entrepreneurs and mentors. KLab sees ICT as a tool for development of other sectors.

kLab is a open technology hub in Kigali where students, fresh graduates, entrepreneurs and innovators come to work on their ideas/projects to turn them into viable business models. The growing kLab community is also made of experienced mentors who provide both technical and business assistance to needy members. kLab also host events, workshops, bootcamp, hackathons and networking sessions to promote collaboration/partnerships, investment and financing. Klab organises demo's where members can show other members what they are planning to do and seek advice. Klab is initiating on line incubators with India and Rwanda, concentrate on highschool and masterstudents. It has around 600 members that can sign up for free. K-lab is financed by the government of Japan (JICA). kLab is registered under the ICT Chamber of Commerce.

6.3. Impact HUB

Africa is a continent brimming with fertile ideas for sparking change - but these ideas cannot happen in isolation. All entrepreneurs need resources - space, advice, time, networks, and funding - to help turn their ideas into reality. This is the core purpose of Impact Hub - to connect social entrepreneurs with the resources they need to start making changes from the ground up. Impact Hubs Rwanda is currently under development. Impact Hub Rwanda is located in <http://www.theoffice.rw> & <http://africa.impacthub.net/resilience-africa>

6.4. The Office

The Office is a co-working space: a shared office where entrepreneurs, consultants, freelancers, small business owners, and remote employees can rent desk space and share the costs of a full-service office. The Office is a social enterprise: honest development is rooted in a strong

commitment to both ethical business practices and positive social change. The Office is a member of the AfriLabs network, comprised of 26 hubs and labs across Africa. The Office currently applying to join the Impact Hub network. BiD network is located at The Office.

6.5. RWP (Rwanda Water Partnership)

Rwanda Water Partnership (RWP) is a network organisation of professionals active in the water sector in Rwanda. To contact this organisation, an email can be send to François Tetero (fteterov@yahoo.fr).

6.6. SNV

SNV delivers advisory services to local organisations throughout Rwanda, helping to realise the national development goals in three sectors: Agriculture, Renewable Energy and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene. SNV's core business is the strengthening of the capacities of local organisations in the private and public sectors. SNV provides advisory services, support knowledge networking, and support advocacy by linking practice and policy. Drawing on SNVs international network of qualified specialists, SNV applies market-based solutions to reducing poverty and promoting good governance. (<http://www.snvworld.org/en/countries/rwanda>).

6.7. Winrock

Winrock International is a US based International NGO that led the USDOL funded Rwanda Education Alternatives for Children (REACH) project from March 2009 to now in collaboration with SNV and FAWE Rwanda. Winrock International brings skills and capabilities in form of expert personnel and past experience with education, agricultural development and women's leadership which has led to preventing and eliminating child labour and improving enrollment and retention of children in non formal and vocational schools, training, youth empowerment, and linking school to work through value-chain approaches and capacity building. The REACH project deals with withdrawal and prevention of children from child labour by integrating them into formal and non-formal education programs in the districts of Nyarugenge, Gicumbi, Nyagatare, Nyamasheke, Nyaruguru, Kayonza and Rubavu (<http://www.minagri.gov>).

6.8. SHER

SHER Consult Ltd. is a Rwandan consulting engineering company that belongs to the SHER group. SHER Consult Ltd offers multidisciplinary consulting activities in the sectors of water (drinking water, purification of waste- and rain water, hydro-agricultural and hydro-electric facilities), construction and rural infrastructure, agro-silvo-pastoral and agro-

industrial projects, land development, environmental protection, rural development, renewable energy, trails and transportation, geographic information systems (<http://sher.sherconsult.com>).

6.9. Water for People

Water for People is a NGO that brings together local entrepreneurs, civil society, governments and communities to establish creative, collaborative solutions that allow people to build and maintain their own reliable safe water systems. Empowering everyone transforms people's lives by improving health and economic productivity to end the cycle of poverty (<http://www.waterforpeople.org>).

6.10. Aquanet

Aquanet, PWN Consultants for Water Enterprise Development, is a Dutch based organisation and a full subsidiary of NV PWN, one of the largest Dutch public water utilities. Aquanet contributes to the improvement of access to adequate drinking water services in developing countries and emerging economies. We offer technical, operational and management support to local utilities by deploying qualified staff with hands-on experience in utility operations and management. Aquanet is currently involved in lease contracts for rural piped water supply in North-Western Rwanda and Water Operator Partnerships in Rwanda (<http://www.aquanet.nl>).

6.11. WCS (Nature Conservation)

Since 1994 the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) has worked in Rwanda to rebuild infrastructure and financing required for effective conservation, restore biodiversity in mountain forest protected areas, assess and survey wildlife populations, and educate the public about conservation. WCS assists local communities to find alternative, more sustainable sources of income. Prior to the genocide, WCS helped establish ecotourism focusing on mountain gorillas as a way to generate revenue and employment for local people and to help protect the gorillas and their habitat. The success of this effort reversed the gorillas' decline and helped restore their numbers to 380 by 2004. Also in 2004, WCS assisted the government in the creation of Nyungwe National Park. WCS has strengthened the conservation of Nyungwe by promoting various tourist attractions and transboundary collaboration with Kibira National Park in Burundi (<http://www.wcs.org>).

6.12. Nile Basin Discourse Forum

The Nile Basin Discourse Forum (NBDF) has a local NGO status, grouping associations that intervene within the fields of environment protection,

rural development, gender, human rights, etc. The main objective of the NBDF is to bring the Civil Society Organisations to a level of fully playing their role in the Nile Basin development designed by the Nile Basin Initiative through competence development, capacity building, setting up networks and solid links on all the levels of the Civil Society and the Government (<http://www.nbdfrwanda.org/spip.php?rubrique1>).

6.13. RENGOF (Environmental NGO Forum)

Rwanda Environmental Ngo's Forum – RENGOF is located at Gasabo, Remera. Aim of the organization is to promote knowledge exchange between NGO's.

6.14. WACDEP (Water climate Programme Rwanda-Burundi)

The Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) was developed following 2009 African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) decision to fast-track the implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. WACDEP seeks to support the integration of water security and climate resilience in the development planning and decision-making processes through investment in water security and climate change adaptations. In Eastern Africa, WACDEP will be implemented at Kagera basin, Rwanda-Burundi national level and Bugesera Transboundary water catchment. (<http://www.gwp.org>).

6.15. Living Water International

Living Water International implement participatory, community-based water solutions in developing countries. Living Water International is helping communities in creating sustainable water, sanitation, hygiene, and Christian witness programs in partnership with local churches (<http://www.water.cc>).

6.16. WaterAid

WaterAid is an international non governmental organisation with a mission to transform lives by improving access to safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation in the world's poorest communities. WaterAid has been working in Rwanda since 2009. WaterAid works closely with the government to ensure water and sanitation stay on the agenda and plans are carried out in an effective, integrated way. At the same time, WaterAid supports local partners to build their capacity and reach even more of the poorest people with life-changing safe water and toilets. All the technologies they use are low-cost and sustainable. WaterAid is also developing water point mapping and monitoring systems. These will provide an accurate picture of water access nationally and help ensure efforts to improve services will benefit those most in need (<http://www.wateraid.org>).

6.17. Coforwa

Les Compagnons Fontainiers du Rwanda (Coforwa) is a ngo which strives to achieve a healthy environment, guaranteeing the conditions of basis for a harmonious and lasting health. Coforwa promotes the conditions of access to water, to energy and sanitation. They promote the management of water and energy and assure the education to the change behavior concerning hygiene and sanitation.

7.Private Sector

7.1. FIPEAR

FIPEAR is a forum for Private Operators of Water and Sanitation Systems in Rwanda. The Rwandese government is building the infrastructure and hands over the ownership to the districts. Then, the management of the water infrastructure can be done by an association of villagers, by the district itself or by private operators. This latter group is organised within FEPEAR. FEPEAR provides training and development, communicates about the shared interests of its members and undertakes activities to strengthen the services delivered by its members. FEPEAR has 44 members, and covers 40% of the Rwandese territory. The FEPEAR Support project is meant to strengthen the capabilities of FEPEAR. It is partially financed by the European Union and by the Netherlands Government. It is a project that runs until end of 2015.

7.2. AQUAVIRUNGA

AQUAVIRUNGA is an independent company, which offers its services on national and international level. The society AQUAVIRUNGA Ltd was established in the framework of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP), between Rubavu District, societies NV PWN Water Supply Company and AQUARWANDA Ltd with the design goal of rehabilitation, financing and operation of water treatment plants of Yungwe - Bikore and Mizingo-Mutura in Rubavu District, Western Province. This action refers to the objectives set by the Government of Rwanda in the document "Vision 2020" which aims among other things access to drinking clean water and sanitation for all by 2020. This action is part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that have been set the by Government of Rwanda. For the implementation of the PPP, partners have benefited from a grant from the PSOM (Programme Cooperation Emerging Markets funded by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands). One of its objectives is to stimulate a sustainable economic development in developing countries including the creation of employment generating activities, income, knowledge, and finally strengthening the local private sector. Aquavirunga services the residents (200.000) in three districts in the North Western part of Rwanda. They have three big stations. Fifteen Rwanda Francs is charged for 20 liter. Aquavirunga has 56 staffmembers.

The company is in place since six years. Objective: Peoples are being served with drinking water within 500 meters of their homes, or a 30-minute walk, with not more than 250 users per pump (<http://www.aquavirunga.com>).

7.3. Inyange Industries Ltd (Mineral Water & Juices)

Inyange Industries is a leading food processing company in Rwanda, manufacturing a variety of products under their brand name – “Inyange”. The “Inyange” brand has been in use since 1997. Under modern and hygienic production facilities; the company manufactures a wide range of products and thus has quickly become a household name in the Fast Moving Consumer Goods Industry in Rwanda for high quality mineral drinking water, fruit juices, milk and milk products (<http://inyangeindustries.com>).

7.4. AQUASAN (Water Harvesting)

Aquasan is the leading manufacturer of water storage tanks, rain water harvesting systems, well liners, and other sanitary plastic products in Rwanda (<http://aquasanrw.com>).

7.5. ROTO Rwanda (Water Tanks)

The company is the oldest plastic tank manufacturing company in East and Central Africa. The operations of the company were extended to all over Africa with the advent of establishment of Industries, rural water storage, rain water storage, and it fully has been enlarged by the end of 1990. Up to now, the company is wholly African company with its headquarters in Nairobi Kenya And operational branch offices in Rwanda, Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Malawi. The company was established to manufacture and sell water tanks of capacity ranging from 100 Litres to 10,000 Litres capacity and three types of mobile Toilets, Septic Tanks Cattle Troughs, Dust Bins, PVC pipes and other plastic products. We have been in Plastic Water Tank Business in Rwanda for the past 10 years (<http://www.rotorwandatanks.com>).