



**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
RWANDA**



WATER INTEGRITY FORUM ”

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OUTLINE



- **Overview of Rwanda**
- **Legal framework of water supply and sanitation in Rwanda**
- **Challenges in water supply and sanitation in Rwanda**
- **Social audits , Integrity Pact**
- **The role of the coalition led by TI-Rw**

Country overview



- **Location:** Central and East Africa
- Uganda (North), DRC (West), Burundi (South) and Tanzania (East)
- **Surface Area:** 26,338 Sq km

Land: 20,599Sq km

Water : 1,390 Sq km

Forest: 4,350 Sq Km

Population: 11,000,000 (density ~ 380inh/sqkm), Urban Pop is about 14%

The relief is mountainous

Major economic activities:

Agriculture ,Tourism, Industry,
Services, Mining

Water sources



- Rich hydrological network, with abundant water resources
- Main sources are: Rivers, Ground water, lakes and Springs;
- The pluviometry varies between 800 and 2000 mm per year with an average of 1400mm

Water supply and sanitation in Rwanda

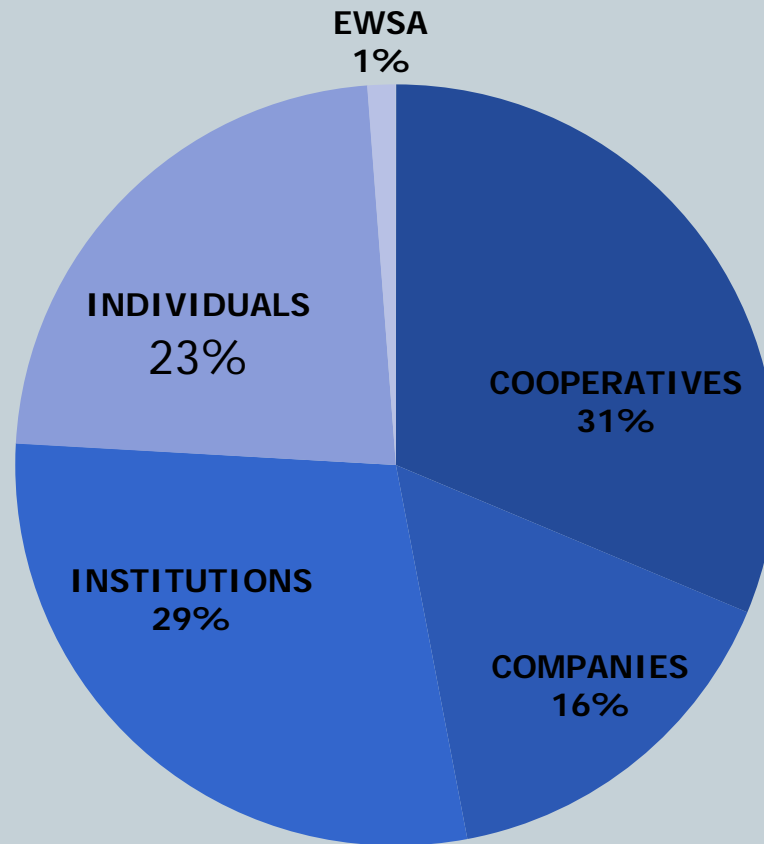


Legal framework

- The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy and strategies (1997, 2004 & 2010),
- Law N°62/2008 of 10/09/2008 putting in place the use, conservation, protection and management of water resources regulations (Water law),
- Organic Law no 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of the environment in Rwanda (2005)
- Regulatory Authority(**RWANDA UTILITIES REGULATORY AGENCY : RURA**) created by Law N°39/2001 of 13/09/2001 for Regulating Certain Public Utilities (Telecommunication services, Transport, Energy and Water and Sanitation.

Operators in the area of water and sanitation

Operators in rural areas



EWSA
occupies
100 % of
urban areas

Challenges in water supply and sanitation



- ❑ Limited Private sector investments in the sector,
- ❑ Lack of a strong legal and regulatory framework (absence of water supply and sanitation law),
- ❑ Water quality control remains an ultimate challenge in rural areas,
- ❑ Limited professionalism of operators in rural areas (cooperatives),
- ❑ The isolation of operators' locations and rural stakeholders working places constitute a problem to regulation and monitoring operators' performance (Transport, fees, No connection, etc).
- ❑ Water tariffs in rural areas tend to be relatively high, in particular where pumping is involved

Social audit, Integrity Pact(IP)in the infrastructure sector at district level



- **Why IP in the infrastructure sector?**
- Huge budget allocated to procurement in the infrastructure sector: 60% of the annual district budget;
- High risk and perceptions of corruption at local government level and in particular under the procurement area ;
- Insufficient knowledge of procurement officers in the domain of infrastructure
- Insufficient staffs in the procurement service

Why IP



Years	Tender without Evidence	Tender without approval
2005	2 130 603 874	687 661 009
2006	4 632 153 539	5 171 846 240
2007	7 857 083 007	3 879 823 867
2008	3 018 850 130	3 167 746 691
2010	212 250 404	1 397 928 600
Total	17 850 940 954	14 305 006 407

Figures from the OAG

How ?



Coalition set up a quick win project: Situation Analysis for Contract Monitoring at the district level in the Infrastructures Sector in Rwanda

Transparency International Rwanda: Leading Organization

Rwandese Association of Local Governments Authorities (RALGA)

Private Sector Federation (PSF)

Association des Entrepreneurs du Bâtiment et Travaux Publics (AEBTP)

Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA)

Rwanda Association of Architects (RAA)

Rwanda Governance Board (RGB)

HOW ?



- Sign a **MOU** of partnership with District mayors
- Recruit a monitor with expertise in infrastructure, construction or procurement
 - ❖ The monitor's role is ;to review, independently and objectively, to what extent the parties comply with the obligations under the agreement between the Districts and the bidders through the whole procurement process : Study & design, advertisement, bids evaluation, contract award, Contract implementation /contract management
- Sign contract of integrity between bidders , Local government authorities and TI-RW



The Integrity Pact Agreement



- Contract signed between the districts and the qualified bidder has eight parts;
 1. Objectives
 2. Commitments of the Principal and the Bidder/Contractor
 3. Disqualification from the Tender Process and Exclusion from Future Contracts
 4. Previous Transgressions
 5. Equal Treatment of All Bidders/Contractors/Sub-Contractor
 6. Criminal Charges Against Violating Bidders/Contractors/Subcontractors
 7. Independent Monitor
 8. Contract Duration

Results



- Reporting the forging cases or other fraudulent cases to Rwanda Public Procurement Authority for appropriate action
- Avoid unnecessary addendum to bidder with whom procurement officers expect to get a bribe ;
- Correct mistakes in the project design and studies



Conditions for Success

- ❖ Political will of authority to reduce corruption and promote integrity
- ❖ Maximum transparency via public access to relevant information
- ❖ Third party independent monitoring to verify fulfillment of obligations by the parties
- ❖ Multi-Stakeholder Involvement by civil society organizations (CSOs), government and private companies



End



Thank you for your attention