

RWANDA EDUCATION NGO COORDINATION PLATFORM (RENCP)

Study to develop a sustainable mechanism to
support local NGOs contributing to the
development of the education sector in Rwanda

Official Report
Commissioned by
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The Rwanda Education NGO Coordinating Platform (RENCP)
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May 2011



'Education for All'

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EDPRS	Economic Development for Poverty Reduction Strategy
EFA	Education for All
ESSP	The Education Sector Strategic Plan
FRW	Rwandan Francs
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOR	Government of Rwanda
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
JAF	Joint Action Federation
JRES	Joint Reviews of the Education Sector
MARGs	Most At Risk Groups
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
PFP	Policy Framework
RENCP	Rwanda Education NGO Coordination Platform
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge support given to us by the Rwanda Education NGO Coordination Platform (RENCP) Executive Committee chaired by Mr. Russel Mushanga of SNV in the course of conducting this study.

During the study, we met with different people involved in the challenging task of providing education and training to the Rwandan youth and children. We are grateful for the help we received from them in terms of exchange of information and sharing their knowledge as well as experience and challenges they face.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the various officials we met from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs for sharing with us their thoughts and policy formulation on education and local governance respectively.

We believe that without the collaboration we received from the various stakeholders, this study would have been difficult, if not impossible to accomplish.

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PREFACE

The Rwanda Education Non-Governmental Organisation Coordination Platform (RENCP) is pleased to present this report, which shows the results of a study to develop a sustainable mechanism to support local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) contributing to the development of the education sector in Rwanda.

The study, conducted from 14th March 2011 to 19th April 2011, constitutes a survey on 25 local NGOs that are involved in the provision of education and vocational training in Rwanda. This is by no means an exhaustive study given the large number of local NGOs involved in education and the mandate of the study.

A challenging task of providing educational services and/or trainings to the Rwandan youth and children was identified. Through the various interviews conducted, the researchers were able to identify gaps that exist between policy formulation and policy implementation. It is to be noted that possible suggestions and recommendations that could go a long way in mitigating the said problems have been suggested. Information for the study was collected mainly through key interviews and personal testimonies from key stakeholders among the registered local NGOs engaged in education, some umbrella organizations and individuals experienced in the field of education as well as some members of RENCP.

The study was conducted in three districts of Kigali City Province (Nyarugenge, Gasabo and Kicukiro), in the Eastern Province (Bugesera), in the Northern Province (Musanze), and in the Southern Province (Nyamagabe). It is largely descriptive in that it has made an effort, in a limited context, to describe the situation local NGOs that provide basic education and vocational skills to the local population. The description is not comprehensive and can be taken in general terms and is within the limits of the terms of reference for the survey. The study was done through interviews of a sample of 25 key respondents out of 64 that involved legal representatives/coordinators of the local NGOs with education mandate; further detailed information about the sampling process can be found in the Executive Summary.

This report includes seven chapters: the first chapter provides a background and an overview of the report contents. The second chapter examines the methodology used. Chapter three describes the 25 local NGOs interviewed. Chapter four presents factors affecting NGOs functioning in the education sector of Rwanda. Chapter five assesses the said NGOs capacity needs. Chapter six provides the conclusions and chapter seven presents the recommendations. The last chapter includes appendices.

On Tuesday 19th April 2011 the report was presented to the members of RENCP, and representatives of the local NGOs who have been interviewed. During that session those present asked further detailed information with regard to the number and the selection of local NGOs that have been interviewed, the recommendations, the follow up and so on. The researchers could explain the details to everyone's satisfaction with the result that the majority of those present validated the draft report. The results of the validation meeting are incorporated in this final version of the report.

Mr. Russel Mushanga
Chair of RENCP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a study on local Non-Government Organisations that are involved in the provision of education. The study was commissioned by the Rwanda NGO Coordination Platform (RENCP). The RENCP brings together International as well as national umbrella non-government organisations active in the field of education through regular information sharing, coordination and representation. In its current annual work plan, the RENCP has planned to seek meaningful involvement of civil society organisations in national level education planning processes.

Records held by the Ministry of Education indicate that there are many registered NGOs with mandates in education. It is believed that local NGOs can help and in fact contribute to the raising of education standards through their participation in governance, local monitoring and community mobilization activities. However, in Rwanda, the said registered NGOs seem not to be that active on the ground. This has raised questions on their roles and mandates. This study attempts to contribute to the understanding of the situation on the ground with regard to where the NGOs are located, their current status, the challenges they encounter and their needs as well as suggestions that could contribute to their better performance. This study demonstrates that while the list of NGOs involved in education exists at the Ministries of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs, and Education as well as Justice, the said lists are not updated and a more detailed study may have to be commissioned in future to ensure that all NGOs involved in the field of education are well documented. Besides, there is need for a one-stop center where all NGOs can be found.

This study aims to develop a sustainable mechanism that can support local NGOs so that they can better contribute to the development of the education sector in the country. According to the Education Sector Strategic Plan 2010-2015, the mission of the Ministry of Education is to transform the Rwandan citizen into skilled human capital for socio-economic development of the country by ensuring equitable access to quality education focusing on combating illiteracy, promotion of science and technology, critical thinking and positive values.

While the goal of the Government of Rwanda is to achieve sustainable economic growth, Rwanda still faces a daunting task to achieve sustainable and equitable development. Close to 60% of the country's population live below the poverty line¹. Given that the youth constitutes about 44% of the entire country's population, it is clear that any policy formulation geared towards empowering the youth and children, including poverty alleviation must take cognizance of these groups specially with regard to providing them with an environment fit for education, skills, tools that would contribute to their education needs.

This study utilised participatory approaches and uses qualitative methodology with key interviews conducted. The 64 NGOs with an education mandate were identified from two existing lists of local NGOs in Rwanda from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs, the consultants made several attempts to contact the said NGOs. However, due to limited time and unavailability of some of the NGOs, the consultants were able to interview 25 NGOs.

The study was conducted in two districts of Kigali City Province (Nyarugenge and Gasabo), in the Eastern Province (Bugesera), in the Northern Province (Musanze), and in the Southern Province (Nyamagabe). Most of the NGOs are based in Kigali City. They ranged from small NGOs, who are currently not really active due to lack of funds, to large NGOs with branches in many districts of Rwanda. One third of the

¹ See Vision 2020

respondents run pre-primary schools, primary schools and/or vocational training schools. One respondent runs a school for the deaf in Musanze. Two thirds of the respondents offer school fees, scholastic materials, uniforms, food, clothes and/or arrange foster families to take care of the vulnerable children.

It is clear from the study that some of the 25 local NGOs at the community level have not performed to the expectations of the people and other stakeholders. The reasons are sometimes beyond the influences of the interviewees. For example lack of financial resources makes it difficult, if not impossible for the said local NGOs to operate without any constraints and this curtails their impact on the ground. Given that education is highly labor intensive, the local NGOs do not have the capacity to implement education programmes let alone ensure quality. Volunteer teachers and instructors cannot continue working in the absence of financial motivation. Another problem they face is that of scaling up. There has been an assumption that government would scale up NGO activities once they have demonstrated impact on the ground. However, this has been limited either because NGO programmes have not been adequately linked up with government programmes and plans and also due to lack of coordination and consultation between the two. Moreover, most of the local NGOs involved in education suffer from an acute shortage of funds, capacity constraints and other challenges. Some of their initiatives such as vocational training to assist vulnerable children have ended.

The majority of local NGOs have largely been funded by donors, most of whom have done so on an ad-hoc basis or through local resources and initiatives. Sustainability of such programmes has remained a daunting undertaking. In the case of locally funded NGOs, irregularities in funding inflows have greatly affected the effective implementation of their programmes.

Findings have revealed that about 66% of those interviewed point out the need for capacity building and lack of resources that range from finance to technical assistance. The study further explores constraints relating to lack of teachers for English and trained technical tutors and lack of money to motivate staff.

Although they have demonstrated their potential capacity to mobilize communities and contribute to education and vocational training, they lack technical means to accomplish their tasks. As advocates for specific, locally defined causes and concerns, especially education, they have shown an ability to organize people despite limited resources. They have an understanding of their local communities and know details of local constraints and issues. The said 25 NGOs need help to improve on their capacities in the field of mobilization, advocacy, administration and technical resource development.

Without the help and cooperation of (I)NGOs, GOR alone cannot achieve the goals of Education for All (EFA) programme. The sixty four local NGOs indicated in this report are involved in the promotion of non-formal education for out of school children, youth and adults. Since their number is large, their role is crucial.

The study finally recommends the need to undertake a more comprehensive survey with the view to establishing the exact number, location and status of the registered NGOs that are involved in education. Stakeholders are recommended to take a keener role in their quest to empower local NGOs given the important role they play in complementing the mission and vision of the Ministry of Education which, inter alia, is to “ensure equitable access to quality education focusing on combating illiteracy, promoting science and technology, critical thinking and positive values”.

It is hoped that the study will inform decisions and investments in local NGOs involved in education especially with regard to increasing their capacity so that they can be more effective in the important task they have of transforming the future of Rwanda.

CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

This study is on local Non-Government Organisations that are involved in the provision of education. It was commissioned by the Rwanda NGO Coordination Platform (RENCP). The RENCP brings together International as well as national umbrella non-government organisations active in the field of education through regular information sharing, coordination and representation. In its current annual work plan, the RENCP has planned to seek meaningful involvement of civil society organisations in national level education planning processes.

Specific objectives of the study:

- Identify local NGOs intervening in education sector, their mandates and their respective major partners.
- Assess and determine the capacity needs of the identified local NGOs.
- Propose a sustainable mechanism to support local NGOs.

The involvement of NGOs in education

The involvement of NGOs in education in Rwanda, like in many other African countries can be traced from the end of the 19th Century when missionaries introduced formal education in the country. The main aim of schooling was to spread Christianity. The schools also offered lessons such as reading, writing, counting, carpentry, bricklaying and other vocational courses. The challenges faced by local NGOs in Rwanda with the mandate of education include but not limited to problems of capacity and meager finances. Their small scale programs have little chance of being felt and scaled up in the current circumstances. Sustainability of the various projects undertaken by the said NGOs is therefore a major challenge.

There appears to be no sustainable mechanisms that allow meaningful interaction amongst the NGOs themselves and some of them have not heard of RENCP. Most NGOs interviewed have adopted a multi-sectoral approach to development and are currently implementing education programmes alongside other activities such as agriculture, food security, and taking care of orphans and other Most at Risk Groups (MARGs).

Capacity building, especially in form of training is a major strategy for empowerment. However, a considerable number of the NGOs interviewed showed a serious lack of capacity that would enable them to compete favorably with their colleagues in local government. There is a high possibility that donors could use local NGOs involved in education if they had better financial management and human resource capacities.

There has been a sharp increase in primary school enrollment ratios over the last few years, and Rwanda, according to a report by OECD (African Economic Outlook 2004-2005), could reach universal enrollment by 2011. The proportion of girls in primary schools is on a par with that of boys. Rwanda, which was among the poorest countries in human development index (HDI) during the late 1990s, ranked 159 out of 177 countries in the Human Development Report (2004). Rwanda has been identified as a potential candidate for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) fast-tracking, which, if realized, would give the country a considerable boost in poverty reduction and growth (Human Development Report 2004).

Objectives of the education sector

Within its Education for All Plan (2003) and part of its Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) aims to achieve 80% literacy rate by the end of 2011. Calculations based on the 2002 population census indicated that to raise the current literacy rate of about 55% for the population

aged 15 years and above to 80% by 2011 would require an overall number of 2 million youth and adults becoming literate and would require several conditions to be met including the following:

- Having at least 2 million illiterate people desiring and ready to learn.
- At least 10,000 literacy centers (classes) in place to enroll and graduate an average of 400,000 learners per year at an average of 40 learners per center/class.
- At least 10,000 sufficient facilities, equipment, books and other learning materials at all the literacy centers/classes.
- An appropriate curriculum designed and implemented to enable the learners to attain the required level of functional literacy.
- An appropriate curriculum designed and implemented to enable the learners to attain the required level of functional literacy.
- An appropriate policy and strategies in place to ensure adequate regulation, promotion, coordination, supervision and monitoring of literacy programmes in the country, at central, provincial, district and community levels.
- Adequate institutional and financial capacity in place for the implementing effective literacy programmes.

The Government of Rwanda (GOR) policy documents put considerable emphasis on literacy for poverty reduction and development. Indeed part of vision 2020 objective is to have a literate society in which quality and relevant basic education are offered to the entire population.

In order to achieve this objective, the country will have to undertake a large scale literacy programme in favor of adults at the same time that it strives to achieve universal primary education in collaboration with parents and their associations.

It has been observed that adult education needs to be integrated with socio-economic activities and literacy rates increased at least to 80% by 2011, for which the following actions had been proposed (Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper, 2002):

- Better coordination with other literacy partners in the country.
- Increased funding especially for pedagogical materials.
- Primary school teachers to be trained for adult education.

Rwanda's Education for All Plan (2003) adopted the six Education for All (EFA) goals set in Dakar in 2002 and added one on HIV/AIDS. Under objective 4: Improvement of levels of adult literacy, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for adults, the plan noted some constraints and proposed a set of 13 strategies to deal with the constraints and promote adult literacy.

The Education Sector Strategic Plan (2004-2008) reaffirmed Rwanda's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals for Education and the Education for All goals. Reducing the number of illiterates by half and ensuring learning opportunities for youth and adults will continue to be enhanced until 2015. Adult literacy was rightly placed within the context of Basic Education.

Rwanda is signatory to Education for All (EFA) and to the Millennium Declaration under which countries committed to the achievement of certain outcomes known collectively as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Among the major goals is that of attaining universal primary education by 2015. In line with this objective, the government of Rwanda developed in 2010, a policy of universal primary education and education for all by 2015 as outlined in the MDGs and the Dakar agreements. Since 2003, the government has implemented fee-free primary education in which school fees were abolished and education financed through capitation grants of about USD 4.50 per child per term.

Improving completion and transition rates whilst reducing drop-out and repetition in Basic Education through a range of strategies including expansion of Early Childhood Development (ECD) provision, fast-tracking Nine-Year Basic Education, mainstreaming the child-friendly schools programme, introduction of school health and HIV and AIDS prevention programmes, development of monitoring of learning achievement at school and national level, developing functional literacy and numeracy skills and textbook procurement and management. According to the Ministry of education, the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2010-2015 aims at improving education, particularly skills development to meet the labour market demand, by increasing the coverage and quality of nine-year basic education (9YBE) and strengthening post-basic education (PBE) which includes technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and higher education but also general upper secondary education and teacher education. (See <http://www.mineduc.gov.rw>)

The government is currently exploring the possibility of free secondary education to cover the first three years of the secondary school cycle. After nine years of schooling, leavers can then either proceed to upper secondary education or receive one year training in a technical discipline such as medicine, electronics, plumbing or carpentry.

Laws governing NGOs in Rwanda

The legal provisions for the existence of NGOs in Rwanda are found in the constitution, law no. 20/2000 of 26/07/2000 relating to non-profit making organizations (O.G No.7 of 01/04/2001), and promulgated organic law no. 55/2008 of 10/09/2008 governing Non-Governmental organizations (O.G No. 23 of 01/12/2008). The registration or incorporation requires, among other things that an NGO must:

- Consist of at least three members (Article 4)
- Have presentation of aims and plan of action must be given to local authorities at the place it intends to headquarter the organization (Article 8, paragraph 1). This plan of action should detail the financial methods the organization will use to meet its aims, as well as a nominal list of all members with their signatures. A decision to grant provisional permission is made within three months from that date of submission.

The legal entity is granted to a non-profit making association by the Minister having Justice in his or her portfolio. It is acquired on the signing date of the Ministerial decree and is communicated to the association's representatives within six months from the application's deposit date (Ministry of Justice Codes and Laws of Rwanda; <http://www.amategeko.net/display>).

The stated laws clearly define what an NGO is, mode of registration, legal personality granting modalities and requirements for those who chose to exercise the functions of legal representative of an organization and also include provisions that require every NGO to create a Conflict Resolution body tasked with resolving any conflict that may arise.

Formal and Non-Formal Education

Formal Education (FE)

It is the education provided within the conventional school system organized in levels from pre-school to tertiary education. There is formal education not only for children and youth but also for adults. In many countries today, there is an entire adult education system from primary to tertiary education.

Non-Formal Education (NFE)

NFE refers to structured education taking place outside the formal school system, usually more flexible and adapted to the specific needs of the groups it serves and to each specific context where it operates. It does not apply only to adults but also to children and youth. It does not only apply to the poor but it is today viewed as a necessary compliment to formal education and to lifelong learning for all people. It does not apply only to out-of-school education but also to formal schooling, to mean non-traditional, flexible forms of schooling (NFE is a very common term in many countries in Asia and in Africa).

It is to be noted that the oral interviews are summaries due to an array of variables e.g. multi-translation process and/or misinterpretation. As well, due to time constraints, the interviewees were not given an opportunity to verify the written stories.

The interviews mainly focused on the following areas of interest to the study:

- Name and position of interviewee
- Location of the NGO and whether registered or not
- Field of activities
- Composition of Board of directors
- Members of staff and their duties
- Main objectives and target groups
- Main donors.

A structured interview schedule was used with the key interviews conducted and testimonies given by individuals. The interview schedule was drafted in English by the research team and where necessary, translated in Kinyarwanda by the local consultant. Modifications were made to the interview schedule to incorporate ideas and views given during an earlier meeting at the SNV offices with the support of Mr. Russell Mushanga the current Chair of RENCP as well as members of RENCP. Efforts were made in the course of the study to inform and where possible involve the RENCP members so as to make it as participatory as possible.

Limitations of the study

As indicated, this study is an attempt to survey local NGOs involved in the provision of education and vocational training. The interviews conducted were for 25 registered NGOs including one that ceased to work due to financial constraints. It must be pointed out that the context of the interviews could have shaped the responses to a limited extent, for instance, though an effort was made by the consultants to explain the purpose of the study and the importance of the respondents being as objective as they could possibly be, some of them kept informing the consultants of the need for financial and material support as a pre-condition for their sustainability. It took some time to convince them of the need to freely exchange their ideas and views regarding their work.

Ethical approval

It was the responsibility of the RENCP management to obtain appropriate, formal ethical approval and other necessary forms of approval/permission before the study was conducted. The necessary letters were granted to the consultants. However, in addition, during the field work, the consultants ensured that verbal consent was obtained from all the 25 participants during the key interviews as well as permission to take photographs. The interviews were conducted diligently with due respect for privacy and confidentiality. All participants were informed that participation in the study was voluntary; and that there was no obligation to answer the questions if they did not wish to do so.

CHAPTER 3 DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENT NGOS

Name of the NGO	ACTION NORD –SUD RWANDA
Date	Wednesday, 23 March 2011
Time	12.30 – 13.30
Place	Mimosa restaurant, Kigali
Name interviewee	BUTERA Déo
Position interviewee	Director
Address NGO	B.P. 1390Kigali
e-mail address	e-mailansrwanda@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788300750 / 788511696
Website	no
Active as NGO as from	January 2005
Registered as NGO as from	December 2003, they have Ministry of Justice authorization + in official government gazette
Registration number	Yes
Active in district(s)	District Burera, Northern Province District Rwamagana, Eastern Province
Field(s)	Education: Réhabilitation des locaux de classes, Protection de l'environnement : valorisation des Terrasse radicale, distribution des vaches, approvisionnement en eau Santé: lutte contre le SIDA, formation sur la prise en charge psychosociale
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	5 permanent / 5 temporary
Duties of employees	Director for daily management, coordinator of the project, a lady in charge of rural development, assistant veterinary officer, driver
Main objectives	To reduce poverty in rural areas
Target groups	Poor people in rural areas, men, women, especially widows
Mandate	Given by the NGO but authorized by the government
Main donors	Handicap International PNUD Fondation Mme Donatilla (Hollande) Fondation Bleu Ciel

Interviewee: BUTERA Deo



ACTION NORD –SUD RWANDA

This NGO has been in operation since 2003 and has been able to fulfill its mandate from then to date with the exception of 2009 owing to the financial crisis. The main objective of the NGO is education in ICT where- by they provide children with computers. They also focus on good education for the girl-child and the prevention of diseases like HIV/AIDS. They use vehicles, motor cycles, rent an office, computers, and other necessary equipment to realize these objectives.

Education:

Normally they help children with primary, and where necessary secondary education. They help especially the Girl-Child receive quality education. These activities have contributed to improvement of hygiene and generally reduced infections. There are testimonies from the people who have benefitted from this programme. Their main partners are UNDP, OXFAM and Co-operation Francaise. They usually submit project proposals to these donors and others who sometimes help them. The funding when received is used in Bugesera and Burera districts, in the Eastern and Northern Provinces respectively. It is however difficult to evaluate the impact of their projects, especially in Burera, however, there are generally good results.

Reporting System:

They keep records and give the donors their annual reports. They also share knowledge on education.

Challenges:

There is more demand than the available means. The funds received cannot adequately pay for teachers' salaries. Yet for teachers to do a good job there is need to motivate them.

As a local NGO, there is limited means to achieve the objectives. The Government of Rwanda does not currently support our NGO. Parliament has proposed a fund to support local NGOs but this has not come through yet.

Technical assistance needed:

- Support in capacity building, especially in the areas of accountability.
- Audit training.
- Accounting software for small organisations.
- Volunteers attached to the programme are needed to share expertise.

Further Suggestions:

There is need to partner with International NGOs to reinforce the capacity.

Name of the NGO	Action Social Educative pour le Développement Communautaire (ASEDC)
Date	Wednesday, 23 March 2011
Time	15.30 – 17.00
Place	Kabuga, Kigali
Name interviewee	Pasteur MUZALIWA Prosper
Position interviewee	Legal Representative
Address NGO	B.P. 2014 Kigali
e-mail address	muzaprto@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788434781
Website	none
Active as NGO as from	2002
Registered as NGO as from	5 th September 2005
Registration number	No 91
Active in district(s)	Gasabo
Field(s)	Education (accès à l'éducation formelle) Santé : VIH/SIDA, Counseling Healing
Number of board members	9
Number of employees	4 permanent
Duties of employees	Administrative
Main objectives	To teach and to pay fees to pupils (308)
Target groups	Vulnerable children from local communities
Mandate	To educate children and provide them with an enabling environment
Main donors	Compassion International/BAD ERC/Rusororo

Interviewee: MUZAKIRWA Prosper



Action Social Educative pour le Développement Communautaire (ASEDC)

This NGO has been in place since 2002 and was officially registered on 5th September 2005. The focus is on helping children get good education and better health. They also help their parents who are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Education:

- They provide pre-primary, primary and adult literacy education and help about 308 vulnerable children and their parents. They build the skills of these children, provide health insurance and jobs to 13 people who pay taxes and provide social services to government.
- They have also rebuilt houses of vulnerable children's parents. They have over 200 pupils and students who are studying and pay for these children school fees. These children meet every Saturday.
- This NGO has no permanent partners but works with Compassion International and any others who may offer assistance. There are other NGOs that they liaise with under the umbrella of Joint Action Forum.

Reporting System:

Records are kept on regular basis and accounting is done to the district authorities.

Challenges:

- In education there are problems related to the language change from French to English as a system of instruction. This has affected both the teachers and students who have inadequate knowledge of English given their Francophone background. There is also a problem of limited financial, physical and technical means. There is need for capacity building in management and accountability.
- Government has introduced a new accounting requirement but they are not prepared as they are not trained in making feasibility studies and project proposals.
- The children have insufficient computers and a limited number of classrooms. There is no computer laboratory and hence a problem of internet connection yet the children need to know how the world operates and that way be exposed.
- There are also no volunteers who would have otherwise built the capacity of the NGO. The schools need volunteers to teach English in order to raise the standards and levels.
- The target is vulnerable children but the parents are also vulnerable and this leads to a never ending cycle of poverty. For example: mattresses are given to children but they end up with their parents because they need them too. The capacity of the NGO is limited to helping children as the parents cannot be helped due to limited means.
- Contact with International NGOs has been made but they have not been able to help and a project proposal was sent to the Netherlands Embassy in Kigali but they never responded.

Further suggestions:

- Sharing of experiences: need to make visits to other local NGOs to compare experiences and knowledge in the East African region as this could help them. An NGO forum to examine the various challenges faced.
- Sharing of knowledge and information/research. There are those who carry out research as a way of trying to help and there are also those who do research for academic purposes. This research will help to create awareness on the problems facing NGOs involved in providing education.
- Many NGOs fear to join education due to the expenses and the fact that investment in education has no immediate financial returns.

Name of the NGO	Association de Recherche et d'Appui aux Mmouvements Associatifs (ARAMA)
Date	Thursday, 24 March 2011
Time	08.00 – 09.30
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	GAHAMANYI Jules
Position interviewee	Executive Director
Address NGO	B.P. 4873, Rue de Stade Amahoro Kigali
e-mail address	arama.ngo@gmail.com jgahamanyi@aramarwanda.org
Phone/fax number	+ 250 (0)788352898/788352898 Office: 0252111535 Fax: 00 250 566671
Website	www.aramarwanda.org
Active as NGO as from	2003
Registered as NGO as from	2005
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Province de l'EST District: Kirehe, Ngoma
Field(s)	Integrated development Environmental protection Promotion of cooperative Human rights, Unity and reconciliation Fighting against GBV Capacity building Health: Fighting against HIV/AIDS Civic Education Gender
Number of board members	12
Number of employees	8 employees; 79 members of which 70 women
Duties of employees	Some in administrative, others in technical field; executive director, psychologist, legal counselor etc.
Main objectives	Mostly involved in gender based violence as a community integrated approach
Target groups	Women, works with 2100 women, mainly VSLs. Also helps survivors of gender based-violence (470 women)
Mandate	Civic education; issues regarding life skills, governance, unity and reconciliation, supports CBOs, NGOs
Main donors	Mainly European Union collaborate with 37 CBOs

Interviewee: GAHAMANYI Jules



Association de Recherche et d'Appui aux mouvements Associatifs (ARAMA)

ARAMA has been in place since 2003 and was officially registered in 2005. Its main objectives include the targeting of vulnerable children, the prevention of Gender Based Violence, eradication of torture of women, empowering of women and the changing of mindsets of people. They help children especially girls who do not finish school. They also help widows who number up to 2,100. 49 percent of whom have not finished primary school level. They help 70 adults in literacy programs selected from NGOMA district. ARAMA fields are prevention, rehabilitation, capacity building etc with the target group being survivors of genocide. They help about 217 survivors and teach civic education, life skills, governance and leadership.

Education:

They teach business leadership, Voluntary Savings, Loan schemes (VSLs), bookkeeping etc. With regard to GBV, they use materials and GBV laws. They also teach life skills. There are many young women who have children but are not married. This is rampant in the Rwandan society. When this happens, there are many societal/cultural problems associated with this. The children and their mothers are shunned by the community. ARAMA has managed to advocate for these children's rights. The other issue that they deal with includes numeracy and literacy.

Partners:

Through the Ministry of Gender they partner with DUTERIMBERE and HAGURUKA.

Challenges:

- Lack of funding and lack of means to fund-raise, and lots of expectations.
- Problems of Monitoring and Evaluation and the use of statistics.
- The issue of gender is sensitive. The Rwandan culture has a lot of taboos that lead to so many women suffering quietly and hence due to this cultural barrier with regard to gender issues they receive outdated cases because of the fear and reluctance to report by women. Although Rwanda has made a lot of progress at the level of gender equality, a lot is yet to be achieved at the local, family and community levels. This is not just a Rwandan issue, but it also universal. The issue of gender equity should start from our homes.
- The elections bring new office bearers.
- Family retaliation: a woman may lodge a complaint with the police and the husband is arrested then later the wife pleads for the husband to be released. Part of the problem is poverty.
- Lack of a developed communications strategy.
- A need to be a results-based organisation.

Further Suggestions:

Most of the organisations need capacity to enable them to compete with other organisations when it comes to fund-raising, it becomes a problem. And they have a lot to share but there is no proper strategy to communicate what they do. They are now developing a communications strategy.

Name of the NGO	Rwanda Book Development Initiative
Date Time Place	Thursday, 24 March 2011 09.15 – 10.15 Kigali
Name interviewee	MUGISHA Stephen
Position interviewee	Lecturer Kigali Institute of Education
Address NGO	B.P. 5039 Kigali
e-mail address	rwabookrwanda@yahoo.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788409225
Website	None
Active as NGO as from	2009
Registered as NGO as from	In process being registered
Registration number	N/A
Active in district(s)	Currently active in Kigali
Field(s)	Encouraging reading culture in Rwanda
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	N/A
Duties of employees	N/A
Main objectives	Encouraging the culture of reading and writing
Target groups	Schools, primary, upper primary and secondary
Mandate	
Main donors	Currently Rwabook is undertaking an initiative to look for donors

Interviewee: MUGISHA Stephen



Rwanda Book Development Initiative

Currently RWABODI has limitations in the fulfillment of its mandate but it is trying to liaise with other stakeholders to promote the reading and writing culture in Rwanda in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. There are currently no donors.

Further suggestions:

- If local organisations are not strong enough, there is no support they can get from the International organisations and government.
- RWABODI needs staff that is on a permanent basis. RWABODI has a strategic plan but it needs financing.

Name of the NGO	Association SANGWA
Date	Thursday, 24 March 2011
Time	11.30 – 14.00
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	MUKANDUTIYE Immaculé Donat Giraso
Position interviewee	Legal Representative
Address NGO	B.P 2083 Kigali
e-mail address	sangwa06@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0)788867396 / 788405084
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	19-08-2005
Registered as NGO as from	26-06-2009
Registration number	--
Active in district(s)	District Nyarugenge
Field(s)	Santé : Lutte contre le Sida, Social Welfare Lutte contre la pauvreté Education Lutte contre l'Analphabétisation Gestion des conflits Réconciliation
Number of board members	7
Number of employees	1 permanent staff member and 7 volunteers
Duties of employees	Teach orphans and widows
Main objectives	Teach orphans and widows
Target groups	Orphans and widows
Mandate	To teach orphans and widows so that they can be self reliant
Main donors	National Aids Commission (CNLS) Union Chrétienne Feminine ((UCF) Gitaramg Italian friends of Rwanda

Interviewee: MUKANDUTIYE Immacule

Association SANGWA

This NGO focuses on providing education especially to those children who are the head of the family and widows so that they can help themselves. These are taught tailoring, making handbags, cooking etc. The people who have been helped live around Butamwa. The target group includes orphans and widows. This organisation has an anti-HIV/AIDS club.

The last time children were at the SANGWA was in February 2011. Those who report to the organisation can read and write but are vulnerable. They are given training in tailoring and handcrafts, nutrition, HIV/AIDS.

Challenges:

- They lack capacity building.
- They lack funds to carry out activities.

Technical assistance needed:

They need material support to enable them work. For example, tailoring materials and machines. The trainers also need salaries to do their work.

Further recommendations:

They need for partners to help with their needs.

Expectation from this study:

They believe that the report will be given to the relevant authorities who can then come to their assistance.



SANGWA

Name of the NGO	Association of Kigali Women in Sports (AKWOS)
Date	Friday, 25 March 2011
Time	09.00 – 10.00
Place	National Stadion, Kigali
Name interviewee	RWEMARIKA Félicité, executive director Marie Grace Nyinawumuntu, football coach/management assistant
Position interviewee	Founder, Executive Director
Address NGO	B.P. 3065 Kigali
e-mail address	Felicite_rwema@yahoo.com akwos@akwos.org
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788303398 / 750267664
Website	http://www.womenwin.org/partners/programme-partners/akwos
Active as NGO as from	2003
Registered as NGO as from	2008
Registration number	Will be confirmed
Active in district(s)	Nation wide
Field(s)	Empowering women and girls through sports and education. Covering: Gender Education de la fille. Santé: HIV/AIDS Sports Droits de l'enfant
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	3 members of staff who are volunteers.
Duties of employees	Administrative, technical, peer educators, 250 female teachers in primary schools, 60 coaches in the Provinces, all volunteering, more than 10.000 football players in 59 schools
Main objectives	Empowering women and girls through sports
Target groups	Women and girls, including vulnerable ones
Mandate	Sports and Education
Main donors	FSD (Foundation Sports Development), WomenWin (Netherland) Right to Play, ASHOKA

Interviewee: RWEMALIKA Felicity



Association of Kigali Women in Sports (AKWOS)

The vision/mandate of AKWOS is to change the mentality of society. Women and girls are now informed about HIV/AIDS reproductive health. They are taught about their rights as girls and women especially in the area of reproductive health. They develop leadership skills. They gain self-confidence and their health is improved. With the country in general promoting women, they say they chose sports as a vehicle to achieve their objectives. There is unity and team work that is built using sports. They teach women and girls about unity and reconciliation. Sports have brought women and girls together and are helping in unity and reconciliation through building bonds of friendship. They have 200 female volunteers and 60 coach-volunteers who are all given per diem when they have matches. More than 10,000 women are involved in football. This has been from 0 to more than 10,000 women who are now in football. Her dream is to see more girls qualifying for the world cup; more girls participating in sports; more parents allow their children (girls) to participate in soccer/football.

Other activities:

Empowering women, Prevention of HIV, Reconciliation, Gender-Based violence, Trauma counseling.

Partners:

Netherlands Women Win, ACHOKA, RIGHT TO PLAY, UNICEF (through the Right to Play has accepted to pay salary for a Project Assistant).

Challenges and needs:

- The mentality of girls/women is still low with regard to sports in the country. There is no participation in Africa in women sports especially football because women football is not given a lot of importance.
- Human resources problems; for example promotion, fund-raising and writing books of accounts.
- Lack of coaches for women football.
- Lack of financial support.
- Cooperation with men in the General Assembly.

Technical assistance needed:

- Capacity building
- Sport administrators/managers
- Equipment

Interviewee: NYINAWUMUNTU Grace (Football coach)



“I am 28 years old and started football in 1989 during primary school. After my primary school, I went to secondary school, and used to play volleyball and basketball. In 2001, I started to play football in secondary school and I learnt that there was a football team called Urumuri started by Rwemalika Felicité, and I went there. In 2003 I started University and found that KIE (Kigali Institute of Education) had physical education and sports. I used to play for the district of Nyarugenge. After the University I heard that in Rwanda there are no women referees and I was trained by FERWAFA. In 2008 FERWAFA accepted me official with my team and I became the head coach. I have been in Germany several times for training.”

Challenges:

- The Rwanda mindset on women involved in football.
- Sponsorship, financial constraints has been a problem. Some of the girls have no money for food and transport.
- Getting football fields to use.

Her dream:

- Her dream is to coach a national team composed of women who will win international tournaments.
- Women football should be as much as valued as men football.
- Women should get benefits from playing football. There are already signs that this is beginning.



‘The trophies I won inspire me to continue’

Name of the NGO	Association for Development and Rural Promotion (ADPR)
Date	Monday, 28 March 2011
Time	09.00 – 10.30
Place	Kimisagara
Name interviewee	MODAGIRI Joseph
Position interviewee	Executive director
Address NGO	Rue: Kimisagara/Sector District: Nyarugenge B.P. 4521 Kigali
e-mail address	imudagiri@yahoo.fr adpr95@yahoo.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788543415
Website	www.adpr.eu5.org NB checked website, page not found
Active as NGO as from	1995
Registered as NGO as from	2010
Registration number	105/08.11 1 st September 2010
Active in district(s)	Nyarugenge, Kamomyi (Western Province), Gicumbi, Rusizi
Field(s)	Basic Education Vocational training
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	5
Duties of employees	Director/Coordinator; manager, accountant, social mobilizer, monitoring and evaluation employee
Main objectives	Education for the Youth as a basis for unity and reconciliation
Target groups	Youth, historical vulnerable groups, vulnerable groups HIV/Aids affected
Mandate	Youth, Education and Empowerment
Main donors	National Aids Commission (CNLS); MAP, Ministry of Health; Swiss Cooperation; CHAMP/African Evangelistic Enterprises

Interviewee: Pastor MODAGIRI Joseph

Association for Development and Rural Promotion (ADPR)

This NGO has been active as from 1995, just after the war. Focus is mainly on orphans and children who are marginalized by history. Their ages are between 15 and 25 years old.

Regarding primary school levels:

They offer school uniforms, school materials and school fees. Although education is free, the teachers receive a small allowance from the children to raise their salaries.

Regarding secondary school levels:

They supported 115 vulnerable children affected with HIV/Aids, but the fund stopped taking care of their needs. These children suffer from historical problems. They are more or less considered as outcasts. They do not take part in community events like Umuganda.

ADPR trains them in skills to survive and to become part of the community. They teach them how to make soap, so that they can build a new life for themselves. The Youth are also trained in skills to help their parents. Houses are built for them because they used to live in grass thatched houses. ADPR wants to empower them and reduce the complex they have about their origin.

ADPR applied for money to MINEDUC (80 million Rfr) but MINEDUC refused to help. They received money from UNFPA to teach marginalized people in family planning. UNIFEM provided goats for 320 families to reduce GBV. In Gicumbi they got assistance from the Belgian Technical Cooperation for cultural activities. In Rusizi they got assistance from UNAIDS to reduce HIV/Aids and received 60 goats as part of the project.

Challenges:

The main challenge is that they lack funding for the activities. Most of the people who are involved in ADPR are volunteers. ADPR created expectations among people, which they cannot fulfill. They helped to set up about 15 cooperatives but capacity is lacking. They know the problems of the people. There is a shortage of land. Their land was confiscated in the 1970s without any compensation. They will advocate on behalf of the people to get their land back. They have a mandate for advocacy and will get a lawyer to help them.

Technical assistance needed:

- Software for the bookkeeping/accountancy
- Office equipment
- Training for the office staff in proposal writing
- Transport means like vehicles and motor cycles

Further suggestions:

They hope that this study can help them to get funding so they can help others!



Staff ADPR, second from left Pastor Joseph Modagiri

Name of the NGO	Together we make a difference
Date	Monday, 28 March 2011
Time	11.30 – 13.00
Place	Kicukiro
Name interviewee	Pastor RUHINA Felix
Position interviewee	Executive Secretary
Address NGO	B.P. 3312 Kigali Kicukiro at V.H. Premises Near Kicukiro Police Station
e-mail address	divinewordmi@yahoo.com divinewordmin@gmail.com rukfelie@yahoo.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788587882
Website	Not yet
Active as NGO as from	January 2007
Registered as NGO as from	Ministry of Local Government
Registration number	0362007
Active in district(s)	Kicukiro - Nyatari
Field(s)	Education and training both: formal and informal Health care : HIV/AIDS Palliative care Socio-economic affairs (empowering the needy ones)
Number of board members	7
Number of employees	5 executive committee members: All volunteers due to financial constraints
Duties of employees	1 executive secretary (pastor Felix Ruhina) 1 project manager (Charlotte Nyiranega) 1 operations manager (David Kizungu)
Main objectives	Empowering vulnerable youth up to 35 years
Target groups	Different communities but especially the youth in the area of empowerment up to 35 years.
Mandate	To empower vulnerable and especially those who did not complete basic education, vocational training
Main donors	National Aids Commission (under the umbrella RCS); Ministry of Agriculture; ECHO; Technoserve; Global Grassroots network (American organisation)

Interviewee: Pastor RUHINDA Felix

Together we make a difference

Together we make a difference is a bible-based NGO and has 3 teams working on different topics; 15 teams on unity and reconciliation, 20 on gender based violence and 15 on HIV/Aids. The NGO has several projects:

- Fighting against HIV/Aids together with the National Aids Commission.
- Seed project with Ministry of Agriculture; they trained 150 farmers to improve their crops.
- ECHO regarding tropical agriculture.
- Socio-economic empowerment.
- Global Grass root Network.

The Family Child Care Programme is focused on orphans who were victims of the 1994 genocide. They live in child-headed families, but they need care and attention as well for example when the boy or girl wants to get married and need to be introduced to his or her in-laws. This care and attention is given by the Foster Parents Initiative. In Kigali there are about 500 families who are looking after 500 orphans. Most of the children do not continue schools because the government doesn't provide for them anymore. They need vocational training in order to build up their own living.

Challenges:

Lack of funding

Technical support needed:

- Accounting skills
- Proposal writing skills
- Project analysis skills
- Experienced field trainers for specific vocational trainings
- Cooperate with INGOs and other local NGOs



Pastor Felix Ruhina, Charlotte Nyiranega, David Kazungu

Name of the NGO	Association Agro-Pastoral (ADAP)
Date	Monday, 28 March 2011
Time	14.30 – 16.00
Place	Kimironko
Name interviewee	Pastor IRAKIZA Isaac
Position interviewee	Coordinator
Address NGO	ADAP B.P. 2547 Kigali
e-mail address	adapassociation01@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250(0) 788503677
Website	Not yet
Active as NGO as from	1994, just after the war
Registered as NGO as from	1995
Registration number	802/06.01 07 12/04/1995
Active in district(s)	Gasabo, Rulindo, Musanze
Field(s)	Education, Health, Development, Protection of Child Rights (main areas)
Number of board members	7
Number of employees	12 employees, 3 volunteers
Duties of employees	Office staff and those who work up country
Main objectives	Improvement of conditions of vulnerable people affected/infected HIV/Aids, orphans and widows
Target groups	Vulnerable people, women and children, orphans and widows.
Mandate	Improvement of conditions of vulnerable people
Main donors	Global Fund (currently); UNICEF; DED; UNHCR; FAD; WFP; British Embassy (DFID); GIZ; EU; MCC programme under USAID, IREX

Interviewee: Pastor IRAKIZA Isaac

Association Agro-Pastoral (ADAP)

The NGO is mainly focused on children in primary and secondary schools. These are vulnerable girls and boys. Although the Ministry of Education(Mineduc)pays fees for education, there is a need for uniforms, school materials, food and all kinds of necessities to give the children confidence in the environment they are in.

Not all children move up to secondary schools, due to several reasons:

- conditions of life
- lack basic needs
- lack of food
- and many other problems.

Most of the said children are from child-headed families. They need special education because of their difficult circumstances. This NGO focus on empowering the children from child-headed families. To some extent this NGO has been able to fulfill its mandate, but during its existence as from 1994-1995 the mandate changed from helping war child victims to HIV/Aids victims.

As from 1994 till 2010 they have supported lots of children. They have supported in total 31,297

Challenges:

Among the challenges they face include lack of long term donors. They need money for school fees, scholastic materials and so on. Staff has to be paid their salaries. Because there is not always enough money to pay staff salaries, the rate of staff turn-over is very high.

Technical assistance needed:

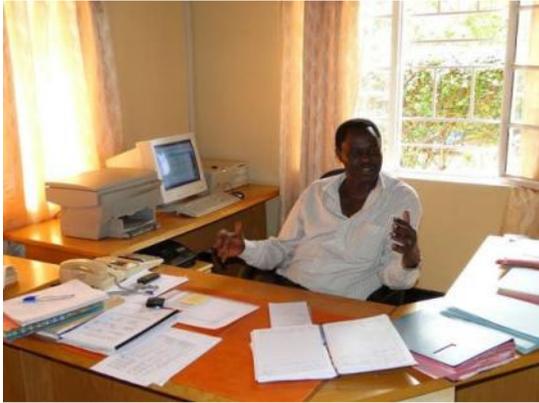
- Software for the bookkeeping
- Administrative support
- Assistance in proposal writing
- Assistance in Finding new donors to fund their projects
- Cooperate with INGOs and other local NGOs



Pastor IRAKIZA Isaac

Name of the NGO	ASOFERWA
Date	Wednesday, 30 March 2011
Time	09.00 – 10.30
Place	Kimihurura
Name interviewee	KABALISA, Jean Claude MUKANYONGA, Claire
Position interviewee	Coordinator
Address NGO	B.P. 565 Kimihurura
e-mail address	asoferwa@rwanda1.com asoferwa@ymail.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0)788 86394/788301260 Fax +250 (0)788584413
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	1995
Registered as NGO as from	1995
Registration number	10
Active in district(s)	Operate in 15 districts: Nyarugenge, Gasabo, Kicukiro, Bugesera, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma, Gicumbi, Musanze, Burera, Ngororero, Muhanga, Kamonyi, Gatsibo, Nyagatare.
Field(s)	Different activities ; adult literacy, help women and children who are vulnerable (widows and orphans), help also men who lost their wives.
Number of board members	7
Number of employees	47 employees countrywide (15 districts)
Duties of employees	Besides those in administration, others are involved in programmes; gender matters
Main objectives	Help vulnerable people
Target groups	Vulnerable groups in general
Mandate	See objectives
Main donors	EU, USAID, PSI, UNICEF, UNDP, South African Embassy, Global Fund, Care

Interviewee: KABALISA Jean Claude



ASOFERWA

ASOFERWA is active in Nyarugenge, Gasabo, Kicukiro, Bugesera, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma, Gicumbi, Musanze, Burera, Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Ngororero, Muhanga and Kamonyi district.

Education:

Their objectives are helping vulnerable children, widows and women through education. They help 500 children in Primary, 265 children in Secondary and provide vocational training for 60 children. The children are given: school fees, transport, scholastic materials, coaching in holidays, payment of insurance health and any other legal assistance needed.

Other activities:

- Support vulnerable families by giving them goats and other forms of assistance.
- In Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare there have been efforts to give over 18.000 persons adult literacy since 2002 up to now.
- They also target groups of vulnerable men and build houses for them. The NGO has a Guest House in KINIGI Musanze which assists in providing them with income.

Donors:

European Union, PSI, UNICEF, UNDP, South African Embassy, Global Fund, Care International, CSOs umbrella forum like Profemmes Twesehamwe and CCOAB. 20% of their budget is locally contributed.

Challenges:

- Limited finances as the donors help in certain sectors and not in others.
- Employees leave for GOR because it provides better terms and conditions.
- Donors don't have funds for primary education because it is free. But other things are required by children like clothes, food, scholastic materials and so on.
- They have 70 children in a classroom yet the minimum required is 35 children.
- Lack of qualified teachers when the system changed to English language.
- The law in parliament concerning the civil society is not clear.
- Changes in technology demands financial investment in IT.

Technical support needed:

- Training for staff.

Name of the NGO	Community Vocational Training School
Date	Wednesday, 30 March 2011
Time	11.00 – 12.30
Place	Gisozi, Gisharu
Name interviewee	NGARUKIYE Evariste
Position interviewee	Legal Representative
Address NGO	District Gasabo Secteur Gisozi
e-mail address	ngarapho@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788229043
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	Started in 2007 in Kacyiru
Registered as NGO as from	2008
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Kacyiru
Field(s)	Adult literacy Vocational education Hairdressing Fight illiteracy Tailoring, weaving baskets and toys Fight against poverty(Women project) Reconciliation especially of married couples; HIV/Aids couples
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	5
Duties of employees	Teaching (teacher) of Assistant, Teacher (literacy), Tailoring teachers and assistant teachers
Main objectives	Fight illiteracy, poverty, GBV and HIV/Aids and promote basic education
Target groups	Children and Women
Mandate	
Main donors	Global Grassroots from USA provided money to buy 18 sewing machines, including accessories

Interviewee: NGARU Evariste**Community Vocational Training School**

This NGO supports 50 children and 30 women (all are in the training of tailoring). They provide basic education, literacy skills, hairdressing, tailoring, waving baskets, making toys etc. They also engage in reconciliation e.g. between man and wife that are not legally married, and reconciliation between couples when one is found to be HIV positive. They have not been able to fulfill their mandate due to the challenges faced.

Challenges:

- Limited means and finances.
- Lack of knowledge about the market to sell the products made at the material school.
- No workplace due to the lack finances for rent. There want to buy a plot to construct a school and a vocational center.
- Staff salaries are a problem.
- The pre-primary children were meant to move to primary but this has not been possible due to lack of funding. All pre-primary + primary school children are all putting in one class.
- Those trained in tailoring are supposed to join cooperatives but they have no capacity to do so.

Partners:

Global Fund (which gave them 18 sewing machines).

Reporting System:

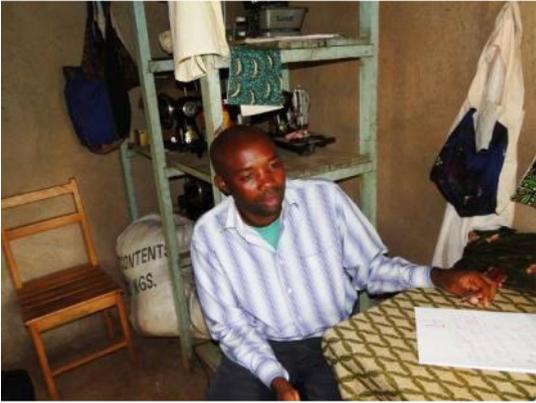
Annual reports are available. The last annual report was in 2009.

Technical support needed:

- Equipment for use, for instance toys and other materials for the pre-primary school children.
- Machines called Zipper for use by the tailoring class.
- Marketing skills to enable them sell their products.
- Reinforcement of capacity for the teachers through training.

Further suggestions:

- They would like to add that the local authorities have good intentions of helping them but are not able to help because they lack means. With regard to NGOs (local) there is a challenge of lack of means and capacity. Most of them do volunteering work.
- They hope that RENCPC can be of help.
- They need an NGOs with whom they can form a partnership.
- They hope that this study will help them with advocacy activities.



Evariste Ngaru



Vocational training



School class



NGO CVT



Children attending the school of Community Vocational Training

Name of the NGO	Handicapé Rwandais Réhabilité Réintégré dans ses Droits
Date	Wednesday, 30 March 2011
Time	13.00 – 14.00
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	MUKAMWEZI Léoncie
Position interviewee	Legal Representative
Address NGO	Collective Tubakunde B.P. 747 Kigali
e-mail address	tubakunde2005@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0)788470375
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	2005
Registered as NGO as from	2006
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Gasabo
Field(s)	Special education and special needs
Number of board members	10
Number of employees	2 permanent staff members
Duties of employees	One heads a project on special education and the other is in charge of epilepsy
Main objectives	Children with special needs, especially mental disabilities
Target groups	See above
Mandate	
Main donors	Handicap Internationale is main donor VSO

Interviewee: MUKAMWEZI Leoncie



Collective TUMUKUNDE Handicapé Rwandais Réhabilité Réintégré dans ses Droits

TUMUKUNDE is an NGO expected to assist various NGOs under its command. It is currently preparing proposals and providing trainings. They have a programme intended to fight HIV/AIDS among the mentally retarded children. They have 42 centers (Associations) and have assisted over 6,000 children who have been given counseling and testing. They have 110 peer educators. In some centers children stay awhile and for others they return home. There are also others where they meet to under-go vocational training. There are preparatory classes (basic) and special classes depending on special circumstances. The children that are taken care of have mixed backgrounds. They are some from reasonably well to do families while others are from poor backgrounds. Advocacy among parents is important. Some parents segregate/discriminate against such handicapped children.

Challenges:

- Lack of means.
- Children with mental disability are a special challenge because the lack of teachers with knowledge and skills in such special area.
- They do not have funds to pay experts from overseas.
- Tubakunde has no VSO volunteers. HPRD has a VSO volunteer.
- Need of capacity building in the areas of proposal writing and financial management.

Partners:

HAGURUKA and others.

Further Suggestions:

They would like to do many things but have no means. They would like Government to assist them as they need money and transport to reach the beneficiaries.

Technical support needed:

- Assistance to get permanent staff to help them run the organisation.
- Buildings for offices etc....
- The major challenges this organisation have hinge on finance and infrastructure.

Name of the NGO	PREFER (Poverty Reduction, Education and Family Empowerment in Rwanda)
Date	Thursday, 31 March 2011
Time	10.00 – 12.00
Place	Ruhengeri, Musanze
Name interviewee	EMERSON Catherine
Position interviewee	Director
Address NGO	B.P. 37 Ruhengeri
e-mail address	povertyreductionrwanda@yahoo.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788868065
Website	www.preferpreschool.org.uk www.prefercanada.org
Active as NGO as from	2006
Registered as NGO as from	2007
Registration number	yes
Active in district(s)	NORTH Musanze (Gashengero, Cyuve)
Field(s)	Kindergarten & Pre-School (150 children) Poverty reduction Education Community development: Family Empowerment
Number of board members	8
Number of employees	4 teachers, 2 assistants and 3 grand keepers
Duties of employees	Teaching
Main objectives	To teach to enable the children to become strong and free and have strong self esteem
Target groups	Children, families
Mandate	See objective
Main donors	Support from people from Canada, Australia, and volunteers who pay 1000 US\$ for their stay, which money is partly used for the projects.

Interviewee: EMERSON Catherine

Poverty Reduction, Education and Family Empowerment in Rwanda (PREFER)

PREFER offer medical insurance for orphans among many other things. They have a football team and a cultural dance group. PREFER established a Kindergarten, a preschool, two primary schools. Four teachers are working at PREFER and two assistants. They want to educate the children and make them strong and free and develop a great self-esteem, especially the girls. They don't have specific donors, but can rely on people all over the world who want to support them financially. They have a special voluntary project: people can volunteer for a while and pay their own costs. Part of this money is put in the projects.

Partners:

- Executive Secretary Cyuve Sector.
- Executive Secretary for Muhoza Sector, good relationship.
- Director of Education Musanze District.
- MINEDUC.

Challenges:

- Money is a major problem. But as they have not gone too fast, they are doing well.

Technical support needed:

- More specific trainings for the teachers.
- Teach-the-teacher training in how to teach.

Further suggestions:

- Parents should be taught in English language and other courses so they can support their children after school time with their homework.
- PREFER advocate sharing experiences with other NGOs.



Cathy Emerson



dancing



and singing



and have lots of fun

Name of the NGO	Fair Children Youth Foundation (FCYF)
Date	Thursday, 31 March 2011
Time	14.30 – 16.00
Place	Ruhengeri, Musanze
Name interviewee	Elie Nduwayesu, director Vianney Rugimbabahizi, deputy director
Position interviewee	Director FCYF Chairman Joint Action Forum Musanze
Address NGO	Box 05 Musanze
e-mail address	enduwayesu@hotmail.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0)788478469 / 788768880
Website	www.fairchildrenrwanda.org
Active as NGO as from	2003
Registered as NGO as from	2010
Registration number	In progress
Active in district(s)	Musanze
Field(s)	Largely education and child headed household project, provide tailoring skills ; wisdom nursery and primary school; deaf children centre
Number of board members	6
Number of employees	15 teachers and 3 administrative employees
Duties of employees	Director/manager of the school, deputy director in charge of academics and one in charge of logistics and procurement and adviser to the director.
Main objectives	To empower children to become self-sustained and able to compete the changing world.
Target groups	Vulnerable deaf children, child headed families, orphans, all children are targeted regardless their financial status.
Mandate	Wisdom Nursery and Primary School Deaf Children's Centre
Main donors	Parents

Interviewee: NDUWAYESI Elie

Fair Children Youth Foundation (FCYF)

FCYF collaborates with other schools and work with international volunteers. They have 574 children in primary school and 144 in nursery school. There are 500 women involved in FCYF.

They haven't yet reached the target of their mission but they are still young. The highest class is primary five. They assume that they will achieve their objectives once they have reached primary six and the children sit for their primary leaving examination. At the moment they are preparing them to sit for exam next year.

They support child-headed households: 80 girls are heads of households. 17 year old children are taken care for other children. There is a community-based mentoring programme for them. The reason is that they want to link the children to the community. The children who are orphans need parental guidance. Most of the children did not have a chance to go to school. All this is done by FCYF that is established in 2003. INGOs come and go. There is need for more sustainability.

After genocide in Rwanda, they identified several types of children:

- Genocide survivors.
- Those who had parents in prison.
- Those who had been affected because of the death of their parents from HIV/Aids.
- To unify youth was a challenge. It was difficult to build up relationships among the children. Hence they try to support the children using a community-based approach.

Reports:

They have not yet submitted reports. The Ministry of Education sends supervisors to the school and they have been ignored of the performance of the school. The school sat for the district exams and the school emerged the best in the district.

Challenges:

- There is a lack of scholastic materials and text books.
- There is a language barrier between teachers and children and parents.
- Most teachers who are working at FCYF come from Uganda and they don't know the local language.
- Some teachers are not qualified and this is a problem.

Regarding the school for the deaf children

In 2008, there was another phenomenon of deaf children that had not been seriously considered. This became part of FYFC activities: they identified 219 deaf children.

They started with five children. Then the number grew 14 in three months. In 2009, there were 28 children, 2010 – 58. Today there are 68 deaf children at the school.

The program is for three years for the deaf children after which they join the primary schools. FYFC trains teachers in sign language. There are 4 girls in P.4; 1 boy in P.2.

Challenges regarding the deaf school:

They teach sign language to children but when they get home to their parents they get frustrated because their parents don't know that language. The parents need to be trained in sign language.

Technical support needed:

- Support in training in sign language.
- Teaching teachers to teach sign language.
- VSO should be informed about the challenges of Fair Children and Youth Foundation to support this initiative.

Their motto is: *Strong women create strong children.*



NDUWAYESI Elii



Kitchen with soup kettle

Name of the NGO	Barakabaho
Date	Friday, 1 April 2011
Time	10.00 – 11.30
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	NTAGARA Innocent
Position interviewee	Executive Secretary Barakabaho Foundation
Address NGO	B.P. 2507 Kigali
e-mail address	ntagara@hotmail.com
Phone/fax number	+252 (0) 55113820 +250 (0)788567466
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	1994
Registered as NGO as from	1995
Registration number	yes
Active in district(s)	Province de l'Est: Rwamagana, Kayonza Province du Sud: District Ruhango, Nyanza Ville de Kigali : District Gasabo, Nyarugenge Province de l'Ouest : Karongi, Rutsiro
Field(s)	Social welfare: Psychological and social integration of orphanage Education for orphans: School fees Capacity building Community development: Income generating revenue Health: HIV AID, Reproductive health Agriculture: Distribution of cattle
Number of board members	19
Number of employees	28 including the teachers from Nyagatare
Duties of employees	
Main objectives	Orphans who are in the family, where they can get love and support.
Target groups	Main targets are orphans.
Mandate	Advocates for a society where orphans and vulnerable foster families enjoy physical, mental, intellectual, economical, affective as well as spiritual welfare.
Main donors	UNICEF, Christian Aid, Anglicans, IREX, Government of Rwanda

Interviewee: NTAGARA Innocent



BARAKABAHO

The strategy is to be close to the family who foster the orphans. They visit regularly the families and share their experience. They intervene in the Eastern province and have a school in Nyagatare (Eastern province). Education is the future. They also have a project about HIV/AIDS. It is an income generating activity. They run also a project in Rwamagana. There are field officers who try to understand the problems of the families. Activities are carried out in the Southern Province, Nyanza, Huye, Karongi, Rutsiro, Gasabo, Kicukiro, and Nyarugenge. They do mainly advocacy, but have less means. They have different partners both international and national. Their strategy is to make sure that they build capacity of the vulnerable groups.

The majority of Rwandans are peasant farmers so they are also engaged in agriculture. Regarding HIV/AIDS: they provide food, milk to those who are affected. They pay school fees for some children; most of the children are survivors. The survivors from the genocide are supported by the **FARG** that is supported by the Government. They partner in outreach activities, Benishyaka, Duterimbere. Their main beneficiaries are survivors. They work with IBUKA and AVEGA. There is a local civil society platform for NGOs. Profemme has more than 40 organisations; Ibuka has more than 10 organisations.

They have a data base of about 180,000 supported orphans in 1,271 foster families. About 200 orphans from the HIV/AIDS are supported by them. They have limited means. Although they organize trainings in different topics:

- project management
- making sure that the vulnerable groups know what they are doing
- unity and reconciliation
- conflict management.
- provide skills to manage the conflict
- fight against stigma of HIV/AIDS
- use education as a strategy to help their beneficiaries to become self-reliant.

Challenges:

- The money is getting less while the problems are increasing. There has been a global financial crisis that has affected them. They try to build capacity as a way of surviving the crisis. IREX helps them with capacity building.
- School fees are increasing and the means of the parents are limited.
- The recent government decision to remove the bursary to university students has seriously affected the said students.

Technical support needed:

What IREX is doing in technical support such as effective communication; outreach advocacy and to make the organisation becomes more competitive. They need support in project management; fundraising skills and also research skills especially surveys.

Most local NGOs do development work but not research. They work with volunteers (international and local); this is a strategy of BARAKABAHO. They have 2 to 3 volunteers each year. VSO has been contacted but not much has come out of the contact.

Further suggestions:

Government sets up a national budget but they do not include civil society organisations. This is important. Regarding the INGOs: they must understand the realities the local NGOs challenge on grassroots level. They need to understand the situation local NGOs work in. There is lack of knowledge on what happens on the ground. Between local NGOs there should be more coordination. There is a lot of duplication in the work local NGOs are doing.

Expectations:

This NGO want to build the future of the children of Rwanda. Their expectations from this study are that they want to cooperate and they look forward to sharing with RENCP their experience and they hope to learn from RENCP.

Name of the NGO	PEARL Association
Date	Friday, 1 April 2011
Time	12.00-13.00
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	KAMUGWERA Claudine
Position interviewee	Director/Coordinator
Address NGO	B.P. 721 Kigali
e-mail address	andeclo@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788300253
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	2004
Registered as NGO as from	2005
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Mainly Kigali, Butare
Field(s)	Orphans and children affected and infected with HIV/Aids
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	5 volunteers
Duties of employees	Cook for the children, follow up at their schools, medical treatment and pay school fees
Main objectives	Support vulnerable children
Target groups	Vulnerable children
Mandate	
Main donors	Currently no assistance, ARBEF

Interviewee: KAMUGWERA Claudine

PEARL Association

A friend of hers, Jackie started in 2004, she used to save money to assist children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS. She told Claudine this and she also joined the NGO. They were 7 who used to contribute finances for this NGO. Some members opted out because they discovered there were no financial benefits. ARBEF used to help them. Jean Claude was an artist in the group who taught the children art and children would exhibit their products. They did this at the American Embassy and other places. Claudine taught the children how to make beads and they also learnt theatre. Jean Claude died in 2007. A former chairman of the NGO took money and never returned. After the death of Jean Claude and the departure of the chairman, the NGO remained in the hands of Claudine to shoulder it. They receive children twice during the school holidays. They have no volunteers. Claudine paid so much money from business and this has affected her own business a lot. However despite these problems, she wants to continue to provide the children with support. The children they support are in different families. Some of them are orphans. They are in various schools within Kigali. One of the children is at KIST, he is doing architecture. They also have one boy who is studying at Kigali Health Institute. Others are in primary and secondary schools within Kigali. If necessary she can provide an annual Report.

Challenges:

The children numbering between 45 and 50 had many problems. She put in a lot of money and her other duties suffered. She has a shop in office utilities. Jackie, her friend, has been studying in Canada and occasionally returns to Rwanda. So they can work together within this NGO.

Technical support needed:

The major support they really need is food and school fees for the children and scholastic materials as well as uniforms. They also need medical insurance for the children. She wants an employee on permanent basis who can assist to make a follow up on the activities. She doesn't know what to expect from this study.



Jacky (left) and Claudine (right)



Dioidoné Habiyaremye Student of Mental Health at Kigali

"I am 20 years old and have been involved in Pearl Association as from 2006. I was helped with school fees and scholastic materials and food as well as emotional and psychological support. My dream is to be a doctor and save the other kids of Pearl Association as a way of paying back. I have one parent, my mother, and two brothers and three sisters. I appreciate a lot the help of Pearl Association for without it I would not have made it to Kigali Health Institute (KHI)."



Ive Kagarura, Primary 2 at Muhima Primary School

"I am 8 years old. I have two parents but my mother is infected with HIV/Aids. I have been under the programme for the last three years. Pearl Association gives me fees and scholastic materials so I am able to go to school."



Didier Munyentwari, Primary 5 school

"I am 13 years old and my father died. My mother has no job. I have 3 brothers. I like my school and my results are 60%. My dream is to be a soldier when I am 18 years old."



Ange Uwase

"I am 15 years old and I attend secondary school. I love my school. I want to be a doctor. I have 1 brother and 1 sister. Pearl Association feels like my family. When I am a doctor I want to pay back to the association."

Name of the NGO	Association Ihorere Munyarwanda (AIMR)
Date	Monday, 4 April 2011
Time	16.00 – 17.00
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	MWANANAWWE Aimable
Position interviewee	National Coordinator
Address NGO	B.P. 2802 Kigali
e-mail address	ihoreremunya@yahoo.fr imlrwe@gmail.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0)788304999
Website	www.aimrw.org
Active as NGO as from	1999
Registered as NGO as from	16-05-2003
Registration number	03/11/21/02/2007
Active in district(s)	Nyarugenge, Kicukiro, Gasabo, Muhanga, Ruhango, Nyanza, Musanze, Ngoma, Rubavu, Ngoma, Gicumbi, Butare
Field(s)	Outreach interventions, such as prevention, awareness programmes on HIV/Aids. Reinforcement of their capacity through associations at decentralized levels. There is impact mitigation. With regard to education young girls – sexual workers are given formal and informal education. Children of sexual workers and other vulnerable children are targeted. They are also given vocational training such as hair-dressing, tailoring and so on.
Number of board members	7 + executive secretary
Number of employees	Two categories: 8 permanent and 8 volunteers
Duties of employees	Different responsibilities: National Coordinator, Director/Administration & Finance, Accountant and Deputy Accountant, Programme Manager, Project Officers, Coordinators at Provincial levels, assistants + Monitoring and Evaluation
Main objectives	‘Together as one for a Healthy Society’
Target groups	Vulnerable groups e.g. women, children, orphans, most at risk population (MARGS), sex workers, and people living with HIV/Aids. About 30.000 people are benefitting from their programmes.
Mandate	They were able to contribute to the National Strategic Plan
Main donors	FHI, USAID, Global Fund, IREX, Fire Light Foundation

Interviewee: MWANANAWE Aimable

Association Ihorere Munyarwanda (AIMR)

The mission is to contribute to the material and strategic national vision, for example Vision 2020, EDPRS, and so on. They contribute to the national response in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Till now 30,000 people have benefitted from their programme and more people are being assisted in their various programmes. They lack direct financial support from the Rwandan Government. They submit reports on quarterly basis at Joint Action Federation JAF. At the District committee in the fight against HIV/AIDS and at National level to the Ministry of Local Government and to their donors.

Partners:

They work together with different organisations and they are also members of different umbrella organisation such as for HIV/AIDS. They all belong to the civil society organisations. They work with Health Development Initiative (HDI), Human Right organisations and those that deal with education.

Challenges:

Sustainability of staff is a problem. There is a high staff turn-over. When the projects are over, the staff will leave. They do not have direct financing from Government. There is a problem of funding and this affects their sustainability.

Technical assistance needed:

- Improving capacity of staff. The problem is when staff leaves because the programme has ended; they all take their capacities, skills and experiences with them. This is the dilemma of the civil society organisations.
- Different projects are developed. They get good assistance of the government through JAF (on decentralization). This is another opportunity. It is easy to understand the problems of the community because we are close working on grassroots level.
- They would like to have a VSO volunteer to assist them in the area of capacity building, advocacy and fundraising.

Sustainable mechanisms:

- Reinforce communication between RENCIP and local NGOs to share information and opportunities.
- Networking.
- INGOs should work close together with local NGO and enlarge capacity building.



MWANANAWE Aimable in the middle of his staff

Name of the NGO	Open Learning Exchange Rwanda (OLE)
Date	Tuesday, 5 April 2011
Time	09.00 – 10.30
Place	Mineduc Headquarters, Kigali
Name interviewee	MURINDA Jacques
Position interviewee	Executive Director / Deputy Legal Representative
Address NGO	217, 2 nd Floor, Ministry of Education B.P. 622 Kigali
e-mail address	olerwanda@gmail.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 783576034
Website	www.olerwanda.org
Active as NGO as from	August 2008
Registered as NGO as from	Early 2009, permanent registration in the Ministry of Justice
Registration number	48 th 2009/no 44 2 nd November 2009; 69/11 of 11 th May 2009
Active in district(s)	Nationwide but that depends on the project
Field(s)	ICT related to education using low-cost education
Number of board members	4
Number of employees	5
Duties of employees	
Main objectives	To support quality education
Target groups	Basic education in the context of MDGs (Universal Basic Education)
Mandate	To provide quality education on line in schools
Main donors	OLE International, Rishi Valley Institute

Interviewee: MURINDA Jacques



Open Learning Exchange Rwanda (OLE)

OLE has been founded by Dr. Richard Rowe. Today 614 children are benefitting from this technology. OLE has centers in Nepal, Rwanda, Ghana and Mexico. Each center is independent. It has its own board and management. There are monthly meetings and Richard is the overall boss who oversees the entire operations of the organisation. Nepal has one of the best libraries in the world. They cope with new innovations and information by writing proposals and send them to OLE International. Proposals are submitted to International NGOs. At IFAK in Kimihurura over 300 children are supported by one laptop per child. For higher education, more than 100 people were trained ranging from researchers, librarians, teachers etc. They are not funded by Government but are happy to get help from MINEDUC in terms of office accommodation etc.

Challenges:

Most NGOs face financial challenges, so they do as well. They are happy to be part of OLE International. There are other NGOs working in the ICT sector, but they do not have that link with international NGOs. They would like to exchange information and are advocating a platform that can provide a framework for sharing information and ideas.

Technical assistance needed:

They need volunteers to develop software programmes. They cannot afford expensive programmers. Last year they had an American volunteer who worked with INTEL and helped them develop software.

Further suggestions:

- More sharing skills between NGO's and INGOs.
- RENCP should be more known in the country.

Name of the NGO	Action Chrétienne pour la Promotion Sociale (ACPS)
Date	Wednesday, 6 April 2011
Time	12.30 – 13.30
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	BIHEMBE Thaddée
Position interviewee	Legal Representative/Chairman
Address NGO	B.P. 3582 Kigali
e-mail address	bihembe@yahoo.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788532705
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	2004
Registered as NGO as from	2006
Registration number	Yes
Active in district(s)	Gasabo
Field(s)	Education, prevention against HIV/Aids through health education; teach the local population how to prepare small/micro projects at family level. Vocational training in basket-making, carpenting.
Number of board members	4 (chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer and secretary)
Number of employees	5 working as volunteers
Duties of employees	Among the five there are who visit sick families; there are peer educators and those who prepare the micro-projects for the local people
Main objectives	To empower the poor people to help themselves
Target groups	Vulnerable local population
Mandate	To empower the poor people to help themselves
Main donors	MAP has been a donor as well as Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA). At local level they had assistance from African Evangelistic Enterprises (AEE); ARBEF

Interviewee: BIHEMBE Thaddée,

Action Chrétienne pour la Promotion Sociale (ACPS)

ACPS writes annual reports that are submitted to the financiers and the Ministry of Local Government and the local authorities. At present they have no financial support. They requested funding for a youth program (vulnerable youth, not educated; no skills and unemployed) in January 2011 to the Netherlands Embassy. There has been no response so far. About 64 youth will be targeted for assistance under this project. They want this project to be sustainable and give income generation for the youth so that they can support themselves. This is the only NGO in this area that is involved in intervening on behalf of the vulnerable families. Local authorities are morally supportive but they cannot help financially and materially. There is no single primary school within Gasogi. However, there are two secondary schools. They also do advocacy for the vulnerable children who cannot attend school. This organisation has no source of finding. List of the target group are Christians.

Challenges:

- The first challenge is lack of means (financial and technical).
- Transport is a major problem. They need motor-cycles.
- Equipment for office use. They have one laptop without a printer. They need a photocopier.
- There is no inducement for the volunteers. They need allowance to help them with their daily needs. They have many cases of HIV/AIDS that also compounds the problem of vulnerability.
- These 120 orphans who once got assistance from the MAP. They used to get school fees; scholastic materials; books, bags etc... They no longer receive this support.

Technical assistance needed:

- Capacity building
- Project writing skills
- English teaching skills
- Monitoring & evaluation skills

Further suggestions:

- Reinforcing capacity of the local NGOs.
- They want to be linked to the RENCP in order to better exchange information and ideas.



Left: BIHEMBE Thaddée



Little girl from Gasigo



My future is in Gasigo

Name of the NGO	Prison Fellowship Rwanda
Date	Wednesday, 6 April 2011
Time	15.00 – 16.30
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	KANTENGWA Claire (Pasteur GASHAGAZA Déo was not available; he is the director of the NGO.
Position interviewee	Accountant
Address NGO	B.P. 2098 Kigali
e-mail address	info@pfrwanda.org gashfr@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+ 250 (0) 788541117
Website	www.pfrwanda.org
Active as NGO as from	1996
Registered as NGO as from	2002
Registration number	yes
Active in district(s)	They work in 14 prisons that are spread over the country.
Field(s)	They have a programme of fostering unity & reconciliation through activities that range from restorative justice, sports, teaching, reading and writing; vocational training etc. They support 85 children some of them live on the streets. Three times a week the children visit the NGO. They send them to schools and organise vocational training.
Number of board members	10
Number of employees	12 staff members
Duties of employees	Director, Head of Finance, Programme Manager, Accountant, Communication Officer, Cooperative officers in charge of discipline of children, Counseling for HIV/infected women, drivers and security gards.
Main objectives	Promoting Unity and Reconciliation and national Development
Target groups	Prisoners (male and female), ex-prisoners, general community including survivors of the genocide
Mandate	Support vulnerable people including street children
Main donors	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Belgium Embassy, Prison Fellowship International, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Interviewee: KANTENGWA Claire (accountant)



Prison Fellowship Rwanda

The interview was held with Claire Kantengwa, accountant, owing to the absence of pastor Gashagaza. Prison Fellowship Rwanda is member of Prison Fellowship International. They promote unity, reconciliation and national development in Rwanda through sports, teaching, reading and writing. They work in all prisons in Rwanda, in 14 districts. Target groups are prisoners, ex-prisoners and in general survivors of the genocide. In 2006 they started with street children that come to their NGO three times a week. Today they take care of 85 children. Some of them have their parents, others do not. The children have different problems. They are given school fees, school materials and so on to go to school. In the NGO they get food. The older ones are taught how to read and write. The younger ones with parents are given advice through their parents. Parents acknowledge the importance of education for their children. They have programmes to motivate the parents to let their children go to school. The vision of Prison Fellowship Rwanda is to become financially independent so that it can accommodate all the vulnerable children. Support given to the children three times a week is not enough: they have to send them back to the streets again and that is not good for the children. The age of the children is between 5 and 23. The number of street children is increasing due to poverty and also due to lack of parental care for the children. To date they have no financial support from the government. They have never heard of RENCP. They have one volunteer from USA. Prison Fellowship Rwanda works with local NGOs such as INACOS that helps HIV infected people and SAFE Rwanda.

Challenges:

They lack funding to pay school fees and basic necessities like scholastic materials, uniforms, food and medicine for the children. Also they lack funding to help the children further to become financial independent. For example 15 children underwent vocational training in Kayonza. All these children used to live on the streets. The children who completed their training need to be employed.

Technical assistance needed:

- Equipment for carpentry
- Vocational training
- Equipment in general
- People to help them with specific skills.

Further suggestions:

Communicate and advocate the need of support for all vulnerable children.



Name of interviewee: HITAYEZU Jean Pierre



Prison Fellowship Rwanda

“I am 20 years old now and I have been living on the streets for 6 years. I was 14 years old when this started. My parents died in 1994 during the genocide. Prison fellowship Rwanda picked me up in 2006 in Kicukiro. My life on the streets was very hard. I was lucky to meet Prison Fellowship Rwanda. They made it possible that I received my vocational training in Kayonza. I learned to weld, and now I can make doors, windows etc. My dream is to become a technician so that I can help myself and the country. I wish I could speak English. I have exercise books at home. I live in Nyacyonga where I share a room with a friend. I wish that the street children live normal lives in which they can help themselves and the country, after they have gone through vocational training. My advice to the younger children is to be keen on education because their lives will be good in future after they have gone to school.”

Name of the NGO	JYAMBERE
Date	Friday, 8 April 2011
Time	10.30 – 11.30
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	KAMPIRE Alphonsine
Position interviewee	Legal Representative
Address NGO	NGO is not function at the moment
e-mail address	kalphonsine@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788676518
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	2002
Registered as NGO as from	2006
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Huye (Southern Province)
Field(s)	Vocational training
Number of board members	There used to be 6
Number of employees	The NGO isn't in function at the moment due to the lack of means
Duties of employees	N/A
Main objectives	Empowering vulnerable children
Target groups	Vulnerable children, mainly orphans
Mandate	
Main donors	Once a lady from Denmark sent second hand materials, like chairs and tables.

Interviewee: KAMPIRE Alphonsine

JYAMBERE

This NGO started as a musical group. They mobilized children between 12 and 15 years old for singing and dancing. These are vulnerable children, most of whom are orphans.

Ms. Kampire and her friend established the NGO in 2002, but when her friend left for Belgium, she could not continue the NGO due to lack of means. She rented a big house for the children, where she wanted them to have vocational training in order to earn their own income. In her opinion these vulnerable children need attention.

After six months she had to give up the house because she could not pay the rent anymore. In 2007 she left to Kigali to work in Muhima hospital. Sometimes she goes back to Huye to visit the children.

She went for support to the local authorities but the lady in charge of social affairs could not do anything. The lack of money meant that she couldn't register the NGO at the Ministry of Local Affairs: she had not enough money to pay the registration fees. The Ministry of Local government prescribes that the board members have financial resources and that the NGO must open a bank account. This wasn't possible so the board members got discouraged and left the NGO.

Once a lady from Denmark sent second hands tables and chairs, but some of this furniture didn't go through customs and is still there.

The main reason that the NGO is not active is the lack of financial means.

She doesn't know any other NGO in Huye that could support her or give her some assistance.



KAMPIRE Alphonsine

Name of the NGO	Fondation Artisans de la Paix et du Bugesera
Date	11 April 2011
Time	10.00-12.30
Place	Bugesera
Name interviewee	Pastor NSABIMANA Jean Baptiste
Position interviewee	President & Legal Representative
Address NGO	B.P. 2283 Kigali
e-mail address	foarpade@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+ 250 (0) 788507777
Website	www.fapdr.bplaced.com
Active as NGO as from	2007
Registered as NGO as from	2011
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Bugesera, Gakenke and Rubavu
Field(s)	Various activities
Number of board members	5
Number of employees	3 permanent staff
Duties of employees	Coordinator, accountant and secretary
Main objectives	Empower vulnerable people through education, vocational training and use of micro finance bicycles.
Target groups	Vulnerable groups that need help/assistance. They are in various categories.
Mandate	See objectives
Main donors	Cycling out of Poverty (Holland) Johannes Foundation (Holland)

Interviewee: NSABIMANA Jean Baptiste

Fondation Artisans de la Paix et du Bugesera

With regard to education, there are nursery schools and primary schools. There are no vocational schools, institutions except school dropouts that they help with small courses like tailoring. They want to increase the number of courses and include carpentry, masonry and others if they need help. They have other people who are illiterate. The NGO targets the vulnerable people and work in difference district like: Bugesera, Gakenke, and Rubavu. If the children finish primary school, they help them to proceed with secondary education. 120 children walk ten kilometers per day from their homes to school and back to home. So they have plans to build a secondary school once they get financial support. 57 children are in nursery school and 1300 children are in primary schools. Government pays their capitation grant (tuition fees). The nursery children are paid for by their parents. In Bugesera, parents are poor and cannot afford to pay for their children. There are children who do not come to school due to that.

Challenges;

- There are few nursery schools. They need more. Parents are poor and cannot afford to pay for their children. This affects the teachers' salaries.
- At the primary school level, there are old buildings that need renovation.
- There is a problem of food to be given to the kids.
- Few scholastic materials.
- Rain water is not harvested. No offices and electricity, no internet connection.

Technical assistance needed:

- English language training.
- Volunteers.

Further suggestions:

- More visits from INGOs with the view of experiencing the context under which their children are studying.
- They need to link up with INGOs involved in education, this can help them.



NSABIMANA Jean Baptiste (third from left)

Name of the NGO	Umbrella Organisation of Rwandan Local NGOs in Development (CCOAIB)
Date	Tuesday, 12 April 2011
Time	08.30 – 09.30
Place	Kigali
Name interviewee	NGENDANDUMWE Jean Claude
Position interviewee	Executive Secretary
Address NGO	B.P. 1993 Kigali
e-mail address	ccoaib29@rwanda1.com
Phone/fax number	+250 (0) 788302065 +250 (0) 252584865 +250 (0) 252584866
Website	www.ccoaib.org.rw
Active as NGO as from	1987
Registered as NGO as from	1987
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Through out the country
Field(s)	38 local NGOs are member of CCOAIB
Number of board members	7
Number of employees	
Main objectives	To empower vulnerable people through provision of basic skills and knowledge.
Target groups	Vulnerable communities
Main donors	

Interviewee: NGENDANDUMWE Jean Claude (CCOAIB)



Umbrella Organisation of Rwandan Local NGOs in Development (CCOAIB)

Established in 1987, CCOAIB has today 38 local NGOs member organisations that are spread all over Rwanda. On their website www.ccoaib.org.rw one can find detailed information about the member organisations and the activities. Local NGO's can apply for membership and the general assembly can decide whether the new NGO will be accepted or not. The NGOs pay a contribution for the service they get e.g. trainings, workshops and networking.

CCOAIB helps them to mobilize in advocacy issues and to get a strong voice. CCOAIB is one of the ~15 umbrella partners of the Rwandan Civil Society Platform and ~743 local NGOs are part of this platform.

According to Mr. Ngendandumwe, the communication between INGOs and local NGOs in general is very poor. They do not see any reports of international NGOs. INGOs have their own programmes and work with their own partners. He is supportive of one platform where INGOs and NGOs can meet.

Challenges:

- To be registered as a local NGO is usually not a problem, but the process takes a lot of time. This process needs to be simplified.
- Another challenge is that skilled and experienced people leave the NGOs when they get offered well paid jobs within the Government. The advantage is that those people know the problems on grass root levels, so they can take better decisions than someone who only have read about those problems sitting behind his desk.

In general some local NGOs experience problems as follows:

- Consultation experiences.
- Carrying out research studies in order to put the finger on the problems.
- The capacity to analyse and address the problems.
- The capacity to plan the activities in a participatory way, they prefer to take the shortcut.
- The capacity to monitor and evaluate the projects.
- The capacity in long-term thinking.
- Most of the NGOs are running behind the funds.

Name of the NGO	Service au Développement des Associations (S.D.A. IRIBA)
Date	Wednesday, 13 April 2011
Time	11.00 – 12.00
Place	Nyamagabe
Name interviewee	GATSIMBANYI Callixte
Position interviewee	Coordinator
Address NGO	B.P. 2 Gikongoro
e-mail address	iribassociation@yahoo.fr
Phone/fax number	+ 250 (0) 788 455027 + 252 (0) 535215/535216
Website	N/A
Active as NGO as from	December 2000
Registered as NGO as from	23-07-2003
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	Nyamagabe Nyaruguru Huye
Field(s)	Capacity building; assistance to vulnerable people (Orphanage) Vocational training
Number of board members	6
Number of employees	18
Duties of employees	Different duties including administration, projects, etc.
Main objectives	To improve living standards of the rural people especially those in cooperatives
Target groups	Rural people
Mandate	Empowering rural people
Main donors	Concern International Belgium USAID CARE International UE PAGOR, GIZ

Interviewee: GATSIMBANYI Callixte



SIDA-IRIBA

They have various projects that target vulnerable people; 5,263 people are assisted by SIDA –IRIBA in various districts of Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru in the Southern Province. They provide basic literacy programmes to adults and children who are vulnerable and marginalized. They are given materials like books, uniforms and basic education. They help 60 children who are genocide survivors. This year there was a problem of finance. Children have abandoned school due to lack of food. Orphans were given training in tailoring, waiving, masonry and saving skills.

SDA-IRIBA is a member of CCOAIB and the platform for Civil Society. They work with other NGOs within and outside the district. Each district has a platform under which NGOs operate. They exchange information and ideas.

Relations with International organisations have been good. They have worked with SNV, capacity building, CARE-International and CONCERN. They worked well with all of them. The Government of Rwanda has given them considerable moral support. They collaborate with Government in the area of mobilization and sensibilization but there has been no financial support. Instead, they help local authority with material support. The local NGOs provide strategic plans and ideas to local government authorities. As civil society member, they have access to more information and are on the ground sometimes more than local authorities. These days government pays better than NGOs. This tends to attract a lot of personnel from civil society organisations to government institutions.

Challenges:

- Major challenge is finance and other means.
- Preparation of proposals for submission to donors without guaranteed funding.

Technical assistance needed:

- They need intervention in agriculture, education, vocational training and would like capacity reinforcement.
- They have had a volunteer from Belgium and they need more volunteers.

CHAPTER 4 FACTORS AFFECTING NGOS FUNCTIONING IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR

Local NGOs in education are currently facing major challenges in implementing education programmes. The education sector at local level requires sustainable funding. Lack of financial resources makes it difficult, if not impossible for the said local NGOs to operate without any constraints and this curtails their impact on the ground.

One of the problems they face is that of scaling up. Some of the interviewees have had the assumption that government would scale up NGO activities once they have demonstrated impact on the ground. However, this has been limited either because NGO programmes have not been adequately linked up with government programmes and plans and also due to lack of coordination and consultation between the two.

Moreover, most of the local NGOs involved in education suffer from an acute shortage of funds, capacity constraints and other challenges. Some of their initiatives such as vocational training to assist vulnerable children have ended up winding up.

The majority of local NGOs have largely been funded by donors, most of whom have done so on an ad-hoc basis or through local resources and initiatives. Sustainability of such programmes has remained a daunting undertaking.

In the case of locally funded NGOs, irregularities in funding inflows have greatly affected the effective implementation of their programmes. Given that education is highly labor intensive, the local NGOs do not have the capacity to implement education programmes let alone ensure quality. Volunteer teachers and instructors cannot continue working in the absence of financial motivation.

It is clear from the study that some of the 25 local NGOs at the community level have not performed to the expectations of the people and other stakeholders. The interviewees explained the reasons for their low performance and the factors that affected their functioning in the education sector. They are stated below and are sometimes beyond the influences of the interviewees.

With regard to their education mandate

- Language changed from French to English as a system of instruction. This has affected both the teachers and students. Some have inadequate knowledge of English given their Francophone background.
- Insufficient computers and a limited number of classrooms. There are no computer laboratories and hence a problem of internet connection.
- The schools need volunteers to teach English in order to raise the standards and levels.
- More demand than the available means. The funds received cannot adequately pay for teachers' salaries.
- The pre-primary children were meant to move to primary but this has not been possible due to lack of funding. All the pre-primary children are all putting in one class.
- Lack of scholastic materials and text books.
- Lack of teachers with knowledge and skills for children with mental disability.
- Language barrier between teachers and children and parents.
- Some teachers are not qualified.
- School fees are increasing and the means of the parents are limited.
- Lack of funding to pay school fees and basic necessities like scholastic materials, uniforms, food and medicine for the children. Also they lack funding to help the children further to become financially independent.
- Few nursery schools. Parents are poor and cannot afford to pay for their children.
- Some primary schools are old buildings that need renovation.

With regard to GOR policies and decisions

- Government has introduced a new accounting requirement. However, the various local NGOs are not prepared as they are not trained in making feasibility studies and project proposals.
- Parliament has proposed a fund to support local NGOs but this has not come through yet.
- The elections at local levels bring new office bearers. There is a problem of continuity even at the policy level. There is need for flexibility to cope with all these changes.
- The main challenge is lack of funding for the activities. There is a shortage of land. Land was confiscated in the 1970s without any compensation. They need to advocate on behalf of the people to get their land back. They have a mandate for advocacy and need a lawyer to help them.
- Employees leave for GOR because it provides better terms and conditions that attract employees.

With regard to the relationship with INGOs/Donors

- Some NGOs lack skills in Monitoring and Evaluation and the use of statistics.
- Some NGOs lack long-term donors.
- Limited finances as the donors help in certain sectors and not in others.

With regard to gender issues

- The Rwandan culture has taboos that lead to many women suffering quietly and hence due to this cultural barrier with regard to gender issues the NGOs receive outdated cases because of the fear and reluctance to report by women.
- Although Rwanda has made a lot of progress at the level of gender equality, a lot is yet to be achieved at the local, family and community levels. This is not just a Rwandan issue, but it also universal. The issue of gender equity should start from our homes.

With regard to beneficiaries

- A woman may lodge a complaint with the police and the husband is arrested then later the wife pleads for the husband to be released. Part of the problem is poverty.
- The mentality of girls/women is still low with regard to sports in the country. There is limited participation in Africa of women in sports especially football because women football is not given a lot of importance.
- The target is vulnerable children but the parents are also vulnerable and this leads to a never ending cycle of poverty. For example: mattresses are given to children but they end up with their parents because they need them too. The capacity of the NGO is limited to helping children as the parents cannot be helped due to limited means.

With regard to their own performance

- Lack of a clear vision and strategy.
- Lack of a developed communication strategy.
- Lack of knowledge on how to run an NGO and to develop organizational structure and systems.
- Lack of knowledge of the market for the products, made at the vocational training school.
- Those trained in tailoring are supposed to join cooperatives but they have no capacity to do so.
- There is a high staff turn-over. When the projects are over, the staff will leave. They do not have direct financing from GOR. Transport is a major problem.
- Some NGOs lack equipment.
- There is no inducement for the volunteers. They need allowances for their daily needs.
- No workplace due to the lack finances for rent. There is need to buy a plot to construct a school and a vocational centre.

CHAPTER 5 ASSESSMENT OF NGO CAPACITY NEEDS

Without the help and cooperation of (I)NGOs, GOR cannot alone achieve the goals of Education for All (EFA) programme. The sixty four local NGOs indicated in this report are involved in the promotion of formal and/or non-formal education for out of school children, youth and adults. Since their number is large, their role is crucial. The study has revealed that the said 25 NGOs need help to improve on their capacities in the field of mobilization, advocacy, administration and technical resource development.

The NGOs have demonstrated their potential capacity to mobilize communities and contribute to education in general and vocational training in particular. However, they lack technical means to accomplish their tasks. As advocates for specific, locally defined causes and concerns, especially education, they have shown an ability to organise their communities despite limited resources. They have an understanding of their local communities and know details of local constraints and issues. Consequently, the consultants are of the view that in general local NGOs need the following as part of the technical support to enhance their capacity building skills and continue their activities.

Training needs in the following:

- auditing
- bookkeeping and accounting
- carrying out research and surveys
- fundraising
- proposal writing
- project management
- monitoring & evaluation
- analyzing projects
- advocacy
- teachers skills
- English language for teachers
- English language for parents
- marketing and selling their products
- teaching sign language.

Vocational Training Needs and Vocational Training Equipment

- Experienced field trainers for specific vocational training.
- Tailoring materials and machines.
- Machines called Zipper for use by the tailoring class.
- Equipment for carpentry.

Office equipment:

- Software for bookkeeping/accountancy for small organisations.
- Support in investment in new IT.
- Vehicles and motor-cycles.

They need in general:

- Volunteers to share expertise.
- Volunteers that help developing software programmes.
- Closer cooperation with INGOs and other local NGOs.

CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSIONS

The survey has been able to identify some of the local NGOs that are involved in the education sector in Rwanda (formal, informal, and supporting education: see table 1), including their mandates and respective major partners. Results of this survey reveal that beyond financial constraints, there are considerable capacity challenges among local NGOs. This has affected some of them in respect to their ability to deliver on their vision and mission. At the end of the survey, the consultants were able to come up with the following conclusions despite the limited number of respondents.

- Most of the 25 interviewed mentioned that Rwanda Education NGO Coordination Platform is not well known in the field of education. According to them the little interaction that exists between local NGOs and MINEDUC is rather superficial. This has resulted from weak or non-existent mechanisms for collaboration. This has also denied the system of opportunities to scale up programmes.
- Local NGOs involved in education have not influenced government policy because the projects they are involved in are small and designs of their programmes have not incorporated sustainability after the departure of donors. Some of the NGOs with education mandate are weakly networked.
- Given that education is highly labor intensive, the local NGOs do not have the capacity to implement formal education programmes let alone ensure quality. Volunteer teachers and instructors cannot continue working in the absence of financial motivation.
- Most NGOs are involved in supporting vulnerable children to attend school through school fees, scholastic materials, food and clothing. However, nearly all the said NGOs have serious constraints in raising resources. This affects the not only the continuity of the said NGOs, but also the children who cannot attend school, despite the fact that primary education is free.
- Some respondents have had the assumption that GOR would scale up NGO activities once they have demonstrated impact on the ground. However, this has been limited either because NGOs programmes have not been adequately linked up with government programmes and plans, and also due to lack of coordination and consultations between the two.

Table 1 Fields of education

NGO Name	Formal education	Informal education	Supporting education
Action Nord-Sud Rwanda	yes		
Action Social pour le Développement Communautaire (A.S.E.D.C)	yes		
Association SANGWA	Not active		
(PREFER) Poverty Reduction, Education and Family Empowerment in Rwanda	yes		
Open Learning Exchange Rwanda (OLE RWANDA)	yes	yes	
Fondation Artisans de la Paix et du Bugesera	yes	yes	
Association de Recherche et d'Appui aux Mouvements Associatifs (ARAMA)		yes	
Association of Kigali Women in Sports (AKWOS)		yes	
Together we make a difference	yes	yes	
ASOFERWA	yes	yes	
Community Vocational Training School	yes	yes	
Association Ihorere Munyarwanda (A.I.M.R)		yes	
African Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE)		yes	
Action Chrétienne pour la Promotion Sociale (ACPS)	yes	yes	
JYAMBERE			Not active
The Pearl Association			Not active
Service au Développement des Associations (S.D.A. IRIBA)	yes	yes	
Action Chrétienne pour la Promotion Sociale (ACPS)	yes	yes	
Rwanda Book Development Initiative			yes
Association for Development and Rural Promotion (ADRP)			yes
Association Agro-Pastoral (A.D.A.P)			yes
Handicapé Rwandais Réhabilité,-Réintégré dans ses Droits			yes
BARAKABAHO Foundation			yes
Prison Fellowship Rwanda			yes

CHAPTER 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the education mandate

- Some international donors do not support education in Rwanda at the primary school level because it is free. But there is a lot more needed for the children beyond tuition fees e.g. uniforms, scholastic materials, food, travel costs. International donors should understand this major constraint.
- Programmes geared towards accelerating learning of English should be put in place. The level and standard of English language is low despite the fact that teachers have to teach in English. In some cases the children speak better English than their teachers.
- Communication about new educational policies and/or activities to all NGOs concerned should be improved; for example, some NGOs do not know about the existence of governmental support to NGOs that are involved in pre-primary schools.

With regard to the relationship with GOR

- Civil Society Organizations (as a whole) should be more regularly included in budget discussions and decisions by local authorities.
- There should be one-stop center that oversees all the registered local and international NGOs.
- A professional database should be developed and regularly updated. For example, there are two current lists of NGOs involved in Education within Rwanda; however, accuracy of the said lists is questionable as some of them are still on the official lists when actually they have ceased operating.

With regard to the relationship with other local NGOs

- Local NGOs should have knowledge about the existence of umbrella organisations, civil society platforms, etc in order to enhance their skills and capacities.
- Among local NGOs there should be more coordination of activities; there is a lot of duplication in the work local NGOs are doing. They should not consider the other NGO as a competitor: they can share lots of experiences and capacities. There should be more trust in each other.

With regard to the relationship with INGOs/Donors

- There is need to establish a viable partnership between local NGOs and INGOs, such as putting in place a platform where representatives of both NGOs can meet once or twice a year with the view to exchanging information and experience. INGOs are recommended to appreciate and understand the realities of local NGOs and what happens at grassroots level.
- Local NGOs should realize that financial support from donors (local and international) is not a constant factor. It is comparable with having a small business: no customers, no business. NGOs need to keep in mind that they satisfy their donors/partners with reliable reports or reliable monitoring and evaluation tools. Instead of that, they keep on running after more customers to get the day-to-day issues solved while neglecting and even losing the current ones. Unfortunately, in the long term, most of their activities are not sustainable and this affects their reliability and existence and ultimately the reputation of other professional local NGOs.

- Local NGOs should be trained in strategic thinking, preparing for that moment when the funding ceases. For example, if an organisation is depending solely on the generosity of one kind-hearted donor (who felt pity with a community's needs and mobilized his or her friends in Europe for financial support), then after two years or so, the donor loses interest or passes away---the community is back to zero.

To conclude

The study finally recommends the need to undertake a more comprehensive survey with the view to establishing the exact number, location and status of the registered NGOs that are involved in education.

APPENDIX I Interview Protocol

Start with phone call with director/manager NGO

- ✓ State purpose of phone call.
- ✓ State purpose of the study.
- ✓ End up with making an appointment.

Introduction of the interview

- ✓ Start with introduction of both researchers.
- ✓ Role of the RENCP: explanation about RENCP, background etc.
- ✓ What do they expect from the outcomes of this study?
- ✓ Are there any questions from interviewee before starting interview?

Fill in formal format with details about the NGO

- *What are your main objectives?*
 - Science, technology and ICT in education
 - Girls' education
 - Special needs education
 - School health including HIV and AIDS prevention and sports
 - Education for children affected by emergencies.
 - **Others**
- *What kind of **education activities** do you undertake with regard to these objectives?*
- *Which level of education?*
 - Basic education (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and adult literacy)
 - Post-basic education (upper secondary, teacher education, TVET and higher education)
 - **Other target groups?**
- *What is your mandate?*

Start with the remainder of the questionnaire

1. Over the period you have been operational, have you been able to fulfill your mandate?
 - If not why?
 - If yes what facilitated this?
2. Can you provide us with a copy of your Annual Report?
3. Who are your major partners?
 - Do you share your education knowledge and experience with your major partners?
 - If yes: how do you share your knowledge and experience?
 - If not: What reasons do you have for that?
4. What challenges are you facing and where would you need support?
5. What kind of technical support would you need?
 - If yes: what kind of capacity do you need to be reinforced?
 - If not: do you have reasons for not requiring this help?
6. Do you have further suggestions of what sustainable mechanism can be used to you and other local NGOs?

APPENDIX II Questionnaire

Name of the NGO	
Your name	
Your position	
Address NGO	
e-mail address	
Phone/fax number	
Website	
Active as NGO as from	
Registered as NGO as from	
Registration number	
Active in district(s)	
Education Field(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic education (pre-primary, primary, lower secondary and adult literacy) • Post-basic education (upper secondary, teacher education, TVET and higher education) • Others?
Main objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Science, technology and ICT in education ▪ Girls' education ▪ Special needs education ▪ School health including HIV and AIDS prevention and sports ▪ Education for children affected by emergencies. • Others?
Target group(s)	
Number of board members	
Number of employees	
Mandate	
Main donors	
Main challenges	
What kind of technical support, capacity is needed	
Other suggestions	

APPENDIX III Registered NGOs with education mandate that have been interviewed

Name NGO	Contact Person	Address + phone	District	Field and donors	
Action Nord-Sud Rwanda	BUTERA Déo Director	B.P. 1390 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 300750 788 511696 e-mail: ansrwanda@yahoo.fr	EAST: District Burera Province de l'Est : District Rwamagana	Education : Réhabilitation des locaux de classes, Protection de l'environnement : valorisation des Terrasse radicale, distribution des vaches Approvisionnement en eau Santé : lutte contre le SIDA, formation sur la prise en charge psychosociale	Handicap International PNUD Foundation Mme Donatilla (Hollande) Foundation Bleu Ciel
Action Social pour le Développement Communautaire (A.S.E.D.C)	Pasteur MUZALIWA Prosper	B.P. 2014 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 434781 e-mail: muzaprto@yahoo.fr	Gasabo	Education (accès à l'éducation formelle) Santé : VIH/SIDA, Counseling Healing	Compassion Internationale/ BAD ERC/Rusororo
Association de Recherche et d'Appui aux Mouvements Associatifs (ARAMA)	GAHAMANYI Jules	B.P. 4873 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788352898 Fax: 250 (0) 566671 e-mail : arama.ngo@gmail.com jgahamanyi@aramarwanda.org www.aramarwanda.org	Province de l'EST District : Kirehe, Ngoma	Integrated development Environmental protection Promotion of cooperative Human rights, Unity and reconciliation Fighting against GBV Capacity building Health: Fighting against HIV/AIDS Civic Education Gender	CNLS, CNUR, Rwanda NGOs Forum on HIV/AIDS, Nile Bassin Initiative, PNUD, UNIFEM, RADIO IZUBA
Rwanda Book Development Initiative	MUGISHA Stephen	B.P. 5039 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 409225 rwabookrwanda@yahoo.com	Kigali	Encouraging culture of reading and writing	No donors
Association SANGWA	MUKANDUTIY E Immaculé Donat Giraso	B.P 2083 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 867396 Tel: 250 (0) 788405084 e-mail: sangwa06@yahoo.fr	District Nyarugenge	Santé : Lutte contre le Sida, Social Welfare Lutte contre la pauvreté Education Lutte contre l'Analphabétisation Gestion des conflits Réconciliation	No donors
Association of Kigali Women in Sports (AKWOS)	RWEMALIKA Félicité	B.P. 3065 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788303398 Tel: 250 (0) 750267664 akwos@akwos.com e-mail: felicite_rwema yahoo.com www.akwos.org	Countrywide	Gender Education de la fille. Santé : VIH/SIDA Sport Droits de l'enfant	FSD (Foundation Sports Development), WomenWin (Netherland) Right to Play, ASHOKA
Association for Development and Rural Promotion (ADRP)	MODAGIRI Joseph	Rue : Kimisagara/Sector District : Nyarugenge B.P. 4521 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788543415 jmudagiri@yahoo.fr adpr95@yahoo.com www.adpr.eu5.org	Nyarugenge, Kamomyi (Western Province) Gicumbi, Rusizi	Basic Education Vocational training	National Aids Commission (CNLS); MAP, Ministry of Health; Swiss Cooperation; CHAMP/African Evangelistic Enterprises

Together we make a difference	Pastor RUHINA Felix	B.P. 3312 Kigali Kicukiro at V.H. Premises Near Kicukiro Police Station Tel: 250 (0) 788587882 divinewordmi@yahoo.com divinewordmin@gmail.com rukfelie@yahoo.com	Kicukiro, Nyatari	Education and training both : formal and informal ; Health care : HIV/AIDS; Palliative care ; Socio-economique affairs (empowering the needy ones)	National Aids Commission under the umbrella RCS, Ministry of Agriculture, EC HO; Technoserve; Global Grassroots network (American organisation)
Association Agro-Pastoral (A.D.A.P)	IRAKIZA Isaac	B.P. 2547 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 503677 adapassociation01@yahoo.fr	Gasabo, Rulindo, Musanze	Santé: VIH/SIDA, Education	Global Fund (currently); UNICEF; DED; UNHCR; FAD; WFP; British Embassy (DFID); GIZ; EU; MCC programme under USAID, IREX
ASOFERWA	KABALISA Jean.Claude Claire MUKANYONG A	B.P. 565 Kimihurura Tel: 250 (0) 788586394 Tel: 250 (0) 788301260 Fax: 250 (0) 788584413 kabalisajcl@yahoo.fr asoferwa@rwanda1.com asoferwa@ymail.com	Kigali	Operate in 15 districts: Nyarugenge, Gasabo, Kicukiro, Bugesera, Rwamagana, Kayonza, Ngoma, Gicumbi, Musanze, Burera, Ngororero, Muhanga, Kamonyi, Gatsibo, Nyagatare.	EU, USAID, PSI, UNICEF, UNDP, South African Embassy, Global Fund, Care
Community Vocational Training School	NGARUKIYE Evariste	District Gasabo Secteur Kacyiru Tel: 250 (0) 788229043 ngarapho@yahoo.fr	Kacyiru	Adult literacy Vocational education Hairdressing Fight illiteracy Tailoring, weaving baskets and toys Fight against poverty (Women project) Reconciliation especially of married couples; HIV Aids couples	Global Grassroots from USA provided money to buy 18 sewing machines, including accessories
Handicapé Rwandais Réhabilité,- Réintégré dans ses Droits	MUKAMWEZI Léoncie Gervais Habimjana	B.P. 747 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788470375 tubakunde2005@yahoo.fr Collective Tubakunde	Gasabo	Special education and special needs	Handicap Internationale is main donor VSO
(PREFER) Poverty Reduction, Education and Family Empowerment in Rwanda	EMERSON Cathy	B.P. 37 Ruhengeri Tel: 250 (0) 788 868065 povertyreductionrwanda@yahoo.com www.preferpreschool.org.uk www.prefercanada.org	NORTH Musanze (Gashengerero, Cyuve)	Kindergarten & Pre-School (150 children) Poverty reduction Education Community development: Family Empowerment	Support from people from Canada, Australia, and volunteers who pay 1000 US\$ for their stay, which money is partly used for the projects.

Fair Children Youth Foundation (FCYF)	NDUWAYESU Elie	B.P. 05 Musanze Tel: 250 (0) 788478469 Tel: 250 (0) 788768880 enduwayesu@hotmail.com www.fairchildrenrwanda.org	NORTH Musanze	Largely education and child headed household project, provide tailoring skills; wisdom nursery and primary school ; deaf children centre	Parents
BARAKABAH O Foundation	NTAGANDA Innocent Coordinateur	B.P. 2507 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788567466 Tel: 252 (0) 55113820 ntagara@hotmail.com	Province de l'Est: Rwamagana, Kayonza Province du Sud: District Ruhango, Nyanza Ville de Kigali : District Gasabo, Nyarugenge Province de l'Ouest : Karongi, Rutsiro	Social welfare: psychological and social integration of orphanage Education : School fees Capacity building : Community development: Income generating revenues Health : HIV AID, Reproductive health Agriculture : Distribution of cattle	UNICEF, Christian Aid, Anglicans, IREX, Government of Rwanda
The Pearl Association	KAMUGWERA Claudine	B.P. 721 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 300253 andeclo@yahoo.fr	Mainly Kigali	Orphans and children affected and infected with HIV/Aids	No assistance, used to get assistance from ARBEF
Association Ihorere Munyarwanda (A.I.M.R)	MWANANAW E Aimable National Coordinator	B.P. 2802 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 304999 Tel: 252 (0) 55100623 e-mail : ihoreremunya@yahoo.fr www.aimrw.org	Nyarugenge, Kicukiro, Gasabo, Muhanga, Ruhango, Nyanza, Musanze, Ngoma, Rubavu, Ngoma, Gicumbi, Butare	Outreach interventions, such as prevention, awareness programmes on HIV/Aids. Reinforcement of their capacity through associations at decentralized levels. There is impact mitigation. With regard to education young girls – sexual workers are given formal and informal education. Children of sexual workers and other vulnerable children are targeted. They are also given vocational training such as hair-dressing, tailoring and so on.	FHI, USAID, Global Fund, IREX, Fire Light Foundation
Open Learning Exchange Rwanda (OLE RWANDA)	MURINDA Jacques Exec. Secretary & Deputy Legal Representative	217, 2 nd floor Ministry of Education, Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 783 576034 e-mail: olerwanda@gmail.com www.olerwanda.org	Kigali-Rwanda (depending on projects)	ICT related to education using low-cost education	OLE International, Rishi Valley Institute
African Evangelistic Enterprise (AEE)	KALENZI John, executive secretary	B.P. 1435 Kigali adm.aee@rwanda1.com aee@rwanda1.com Tel: 252 (0) 55108755 Tel: 250 (0) 788303675	Rwamagana, Muhanga, Gicumbi, Rubavu, Rulindo, Muhanga, Ruhango, Huye, Nyamagabe, Bugesera (16 districts)	Formal and Informal Education Poverty, water, sanitaire, health and sanitation HIV/Aids	Kindernot Hilfe, Red een kind, Tear Fund, EU, USAID, Stromme, River Vue Children Fund, several churches in USA and Europe

Action Chrétienne pour la Promotion Sociale (ACPS)	BIHEMBE Thaddée	B.P. 3582 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 532705 bihembe@yahoo.com	Gasabo	Education, prevention against HIV/Aids through health education; teach the local population how to prepare small/micro projects at family level. Vocational training in basket-making, carpenting.	MAP has been a donor as well as Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA). At local level they had assistance from African Evangelistic Enterprises (AEE); ARBEF
Prison Fellowship Rwanda	Pasteur GASHAGAZA Déo	B.P. 2098 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788541117 www.pfrwanda.org info@pfrwanda.org gashfr@yahoo.fr	They work in 14 prisons that are spread over the country.	They have a programme of fostering unity & reconciliation through activities that range from restorative justice, sports, teaching, reading and writing; vocational training etc. They support 85 children some of them live on the streets. Three times a week the children visit the NGO. They send them to schools and organise vocational training.	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Belgium Embassy, Prison Fellow Ship International, Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
JYAMBERE	KAMPIRE Alphonsine	B.P. 629 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788676518 e-mail: Kalphonsine@yahoo.fr	SOUTH Huye	Education, Assistances à l'orphelin chefs de ménage	No donors
Fondation Artisans de la Paix et du Bugesera	NSABIMANA J.Baptiste Pres.& Legal Representative	B.P. 2283 Kigali Tel: 250 (0) 788 507777 e-mail: foarpade@yahoo.fr www.fapdr.bplaced.com	Bugesera, Gakenke and Rubavo	Empower vulnerable people through education, vocational training and use of micro financed bicycles.	Cycling out of Poverty (Holland) Johannes Foundation (Holland)
CCOAIB Umbrella Organisation of Rwandan Local NGOs in Development	NGENDANDU MWE Jean Claude	B.P. 1993 Kigali Tel: 250 (0)788302065 Tel/Fax: 250 (0) 252 584865 Tel/Fax: 250 (0) 252 584866 e-mail: ccoaib29@rwanda1.com www.ccoaib.org.rw	Rwanda	38 local NGOs are member of CCOAIB, which is partner of the Rwanda Civil Society Platform	
Service au Développement des Associations (S.D.A. IRIBA)	GATSIMBANYI Callixte Coordinateur	B.P. 2 Gikongoro Tel: 250 (0) 788 455027 Tel: 252 (0) 535215/ 535216 e-mail: iribassociation@yahoo.fr	Nyamagabe Nyaruguru Huye	Capacity building ; Assistance to vulnerable people ((Orphanage) Vocational training	Concern International Belgium USAID CARE International UE PAGOR, GIZ