

# Rwanda case study on Main findings of the revision and updating the water users and use assessment

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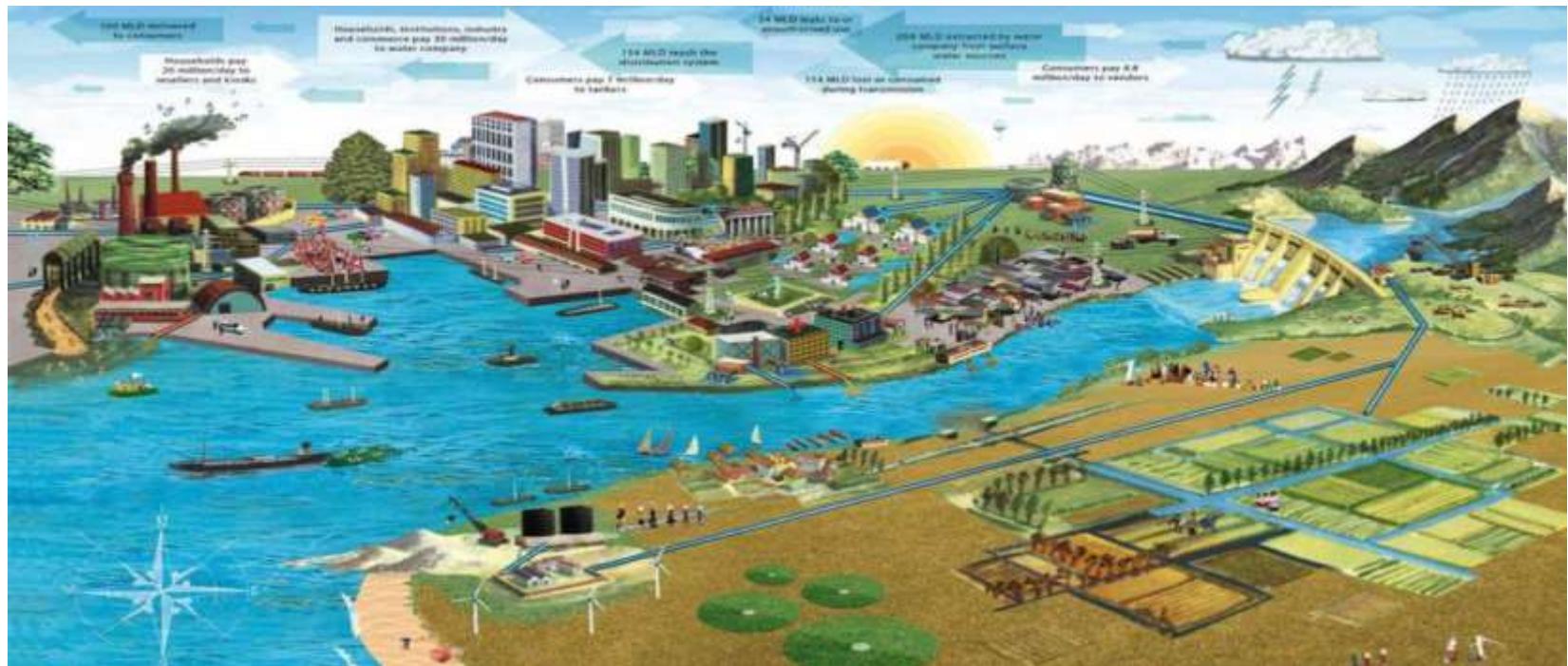


# INTRODUCTION

- In Rwanda, the level of water scarcity is projected to increase in the future as the country continues to develop economically and as its population grows.
- Without consistent, comprehensive, and reliable water use data, appropriate decisions on water use management cannot be made.
- Maintaining accurate information and data on the amount of water used and the purposes of its use, is important for effective water resources management for achieving sustainable development goals, especially for water-use efficiency and food security.

# The Need for Water Use Data

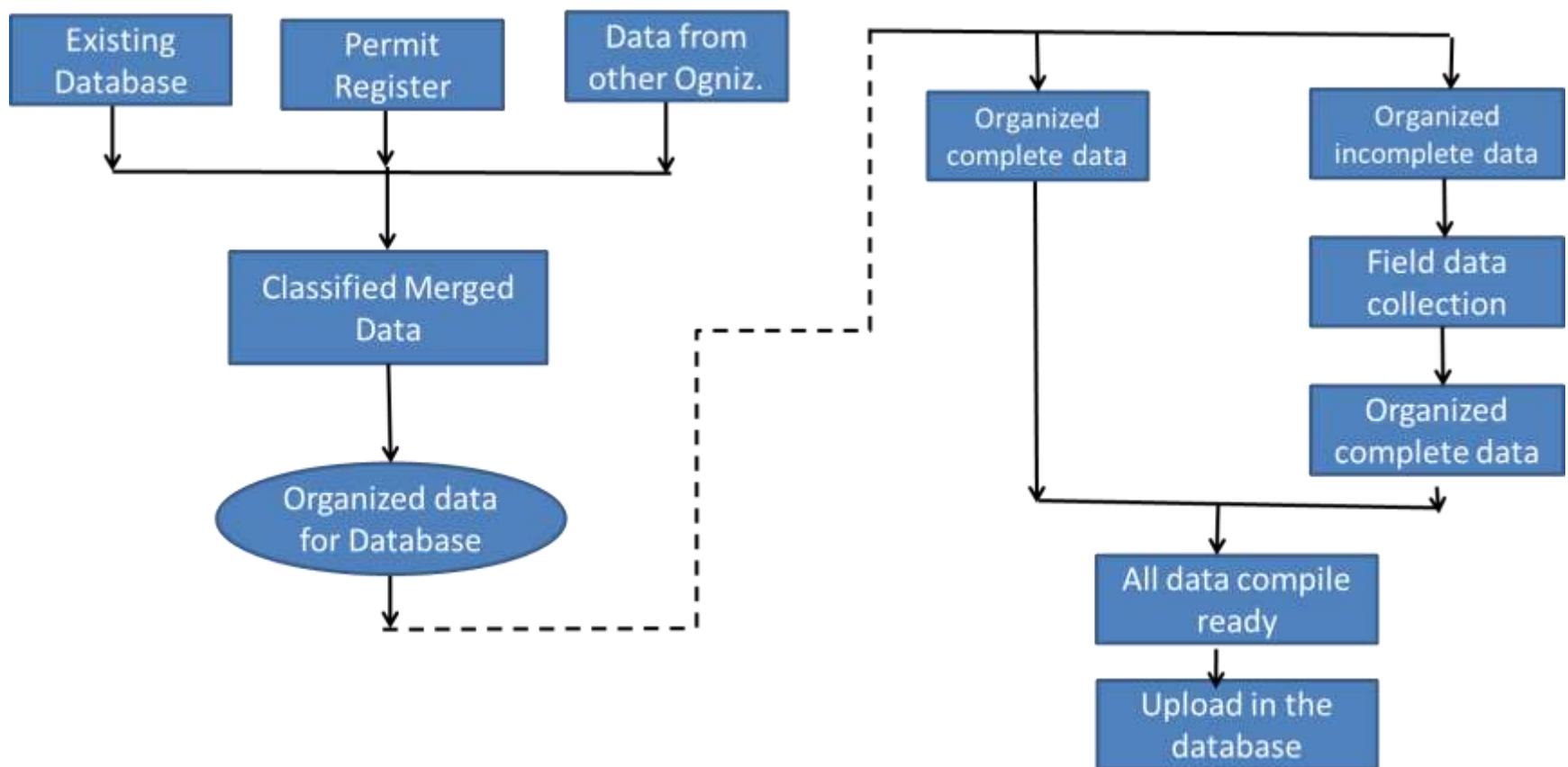
- The nation's water use needs to be comprehensively quantified within the water budget to ensure adequate availability of water to meet future water demands, taking into account regional fluctuations due to changes in climate, urban growth patterns, agricultural practices, and energy needs.



# Water users and use assessment in Rwanda

- The Environmental and Natural Resources Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBM&E) system report published in 2013 highlighted that the ability to monitor water use and actual or potential conflicts over water use by different users in catchments is a priority for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- The Government of Rwanda considers this as an important issue for sustainable development of the country.
- With the support from FAO through KnoWat Project, RWB has conducted a review and update of comprehensive water users and use assessment to inform water accounting, auditing and tenure systems in 20 level two catchments of Rwanda.

# Summary of the methodology

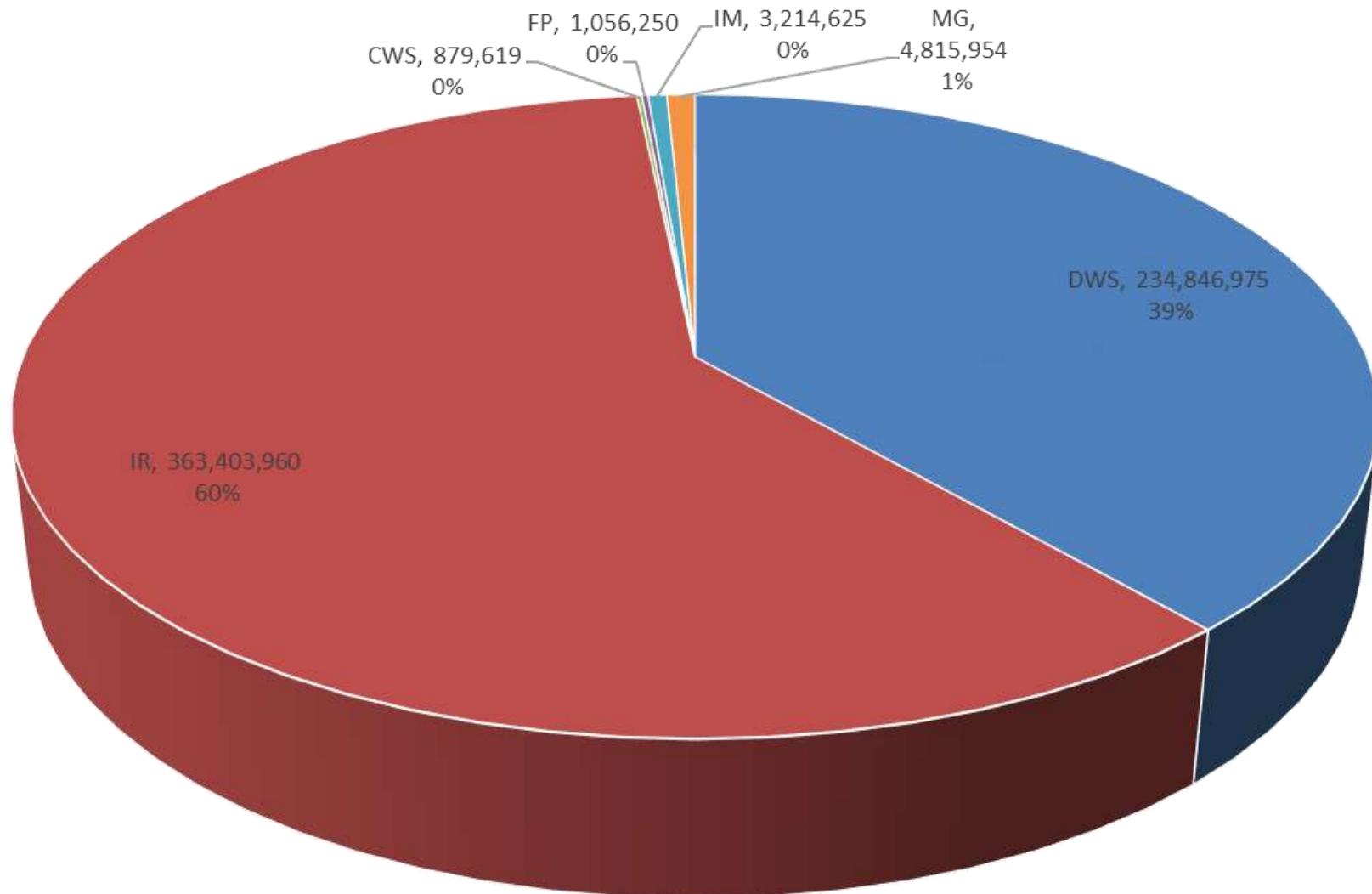


# The findings

The main categories of water users and uses were found to be:

- hydropower plants (HP),
- irrigation (IR),
- domestic water supply (DWS),
- mining (MG),
- industries/manufacturing (IM),
- coffee washing stations (CWS), and
- fish farming (FP).

# Distribution of water use amongst major water users without hydropower in m<sup>3</sup>/year.



# Analysis of water use issues/Conflicts



There is need to ensure holistic acceptance of integrated water resources management (IWRM) to ensure sustainable water resources management.



**SAVE**  
**Water**



**SAVE EARTH**

*Thank you very much!*