

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF SPORTS & CULTURE

NATIONAL POLICY FOR LIBRARY SERVICES

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CIP: Cataloguing in Publication

EDPRS: Economic development & Poverty reduction Strategy

HEIs: Higher Education Institutions

ICT: Information Communication Technology

IFLA: International Federation of Library Association

ISSN: International Serial Standard Number

ISBN: International Standard Book Number

KNLS: Kenya National Library Service

LIS: Library Information Service

MDG's: Millennium Development Goals

NLSA: National Library of South Africa

NLU: National Library of Uganda

TLS: Tanzania library Services

UNESCO: United Nation Educational and Cultural Organization

USA: United States of America

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For harmonization of resources and services, the Government of Rwanda wishes to put in a place a legislative framework to coordinate the existing Library and Information Systems in Rwanda.

The National Policy for Library Services aims at the provision and progressive improvement of library facilities and services in order to contribute effectively to national development and provide, in particular, effective support for:

- The policy formulation, decision and decision making process;
- Planning, research and development activity;
- The educational process;
- The intellectual development of the people, their economic activity and the fulfillment of their cultural and recreational need.

Specifically, the policy aims at;

- Strengthening and coordinating existing resources and systems at all levels to provide information services commensurate with the needs;
- Providing Literacy and reading culture promotion programs to satisfy the national reading promotion need;
- Planning, developing and implementing a network of library and information services to facilitate networking which will permit rapid delivery of needed resources and services to all clientele;
- Providing professional man power to facilitate the nation-wide development of library and information services
- Availing basic minimum of library and information services to meet the needs of local communities.
- Providing a framework for different players including the private sector to get involved in the development of library services
- Putting in place mechanisms to develop Local publishing Industry and ensure the Preservation of the intellectual and cultural heritage of the nation

The policy also provides policy statements as well as strategic actions to be undertaken in light of the above mentioned overall objective, specific objectives and general principles.

In addition, the policy Implementation Plan which involves both legal and Institutional framework is also elaborated in detail with key institutions proposed.

More so, a logical framework for monitoring and evaluation of impact and outcomes of the objectives set out in the policy is provided

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose:

Freedom, Prosperity and the Development of society and individuals are fundamental human values. They will only be attained through the ability of well-informed citizens to exercise their democratic rights and to play an active role in society. Libraries through their information services provide the best means of disseminating accurate and timely information for use by government, private industry, educational institutions, researchers and individuals.

The purpose of the national policy for library services is to provide a national framework for planned and systematic growth of these services in the public and private sectors and to coordinate and reinforce government's effort to support these institutions.

1.2. Context

1.2.1. Regional and International Context

Internationally, libraries have been recognized as drivers for social economic development and this has resulted into planned and systematic development and growth. In the USA, apart from academic libraries, there exists a system of public libraries through which all kinds of knowledge and information is readily available to its users.

In the UK, the Public Libraries Act 1950 was the first legislative step in the creation of an enduring national institution that provides universal free access to information and literature. It has since been amended into the public library and Museum Act 1964 that place the Public library service provided by local authorities under the superintendence of the Secretary of State, to make new provision for regulating and improving that service and as to the provision and maintenance of museums and art galleries.

The International federation of Library Associations (IFLA) has been advocating for professionalization of library services through knowledge building workshops, policy making and research.

In addition, UNESCO in partnership with IFLA has provided Manifestos (Public Library, School Library and Digital library) and the entire member states have been urged to implement them. Most of developed countries have gone a long way in implementing them. Singapore has created Singapore Library services Board charged with providing information through the National Library and a system of Public Libraries.

Regionally, South Africa has a well system of libraries comprised of the following;

- ✓ A National library service, the NLSA serving higher education institutions (HEIs), including colleges, universities
- ✓ Public and metro libraries, as well as community information services functioning under provincial and local authorities
- ✓ School libraries

- ✓ Special LIS, also known as documentation centers, including research, industry, business and government departments

The South African LIS structure is located in a legislative framework that includes certain national LIS Acts, such as the National Library of South Africa Act, the South African Library for the Blind Act, the National Council for Libraries and Information Services Act and the Legal Deposit Act.

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have also put in place a coordinated system for the development of libraries, through establishment of statutory bodies. Kenya National Library Services board (KNLS) was established by an Act of Parliament, Cap 225 of the Laws of Kenya in April 1965 and its mandate is develop, promote, establish and equip libraries in Kenya.

In Uganda, The Public Libraries Board was established in 1964 with the enactment of the Public Library act with the mandate of establishing, equipping, managing and maintaining libraries in Uganda. In 2003, the National Library of Uganda was created by Act No. 2 of 2003 which repealed the Public Library Act, 1964. The Act provides for the establishment of National Library of Uganda (NLU) and National Library Board. The mission of the National Library is “to collect, and disseminate Uganda’s intellectual and Cultural heritage, provide professional leadership and promote a reading culture.

The act further provides for;

- The depositing and preservation of publications
- The setting up of information and referral service and providing for library co-ordination and other related matters

In Tanzania, The Tanzania Library Services Board (TLSB) is a national institution under the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training established by the 1963 act of parliament and later repealed by the 1975 act with extended functions and powers in the framework of UNESCO’S NATIS Concept. The act requires the board to promote, establish, equip and develop libraries, Information Centers, and Documentation Centers in Tanzania and giving it supervision of documentation services, the training of Librarians, control and supervision over public libraries, promotion of literacy campaigns, stimulation of public interest in Tanzania literature and other allied functions in relation libraries and Literature.

1.2.2. National Context

The need for a National library was felt as early as 1971 when on 23rd December 1971 there was a meeting to discuss the creation of a National Library (D’Orleans, 1973). This objective was realized in 1989 when Bibliothèque Nationale (National Library) was established through a (presidential order) Arrêté presidential numero 174/ 06 du 28 mars 1989 and its mission was to act as a legal deposit. Instead of being an independent institution, it was made to be one of the departments of Ministry of Youth and Sports. Public Libraries also have been in existence since the inception of French Embassy in Kigali in 1970’s where they were operated under Bibliothèque du Centre d’Echanges Culturels Franco Rwandais. Academic libraries, School

Libraries as well as Special libraries in government ministries and private organizations school libraries have also been in existence for a long time. However, the 1994 genocide that claimed the lives of Tutsis destroyed not only the existing library infrastructures but also library professionals and information sources.

In spite of this tragedy, this genocide seems to have become a turning point for libraries and librarianship in Rwanda. It created the awakening of libraries in Rwanda and several projects have been established, including building the first ever truly public library. However, of great importance is being able to develop human resources to shape the destiny of these libraries that are serving clientele with diverse cultural and linguistic orientation. In 2001, a Library and Information Science program was established at Kigali Institute of Education and strived to produce bilingual librarians until it stopped in 2008.

However, despite the existence of libraries and lucrative initiatives aimed at promoting libraries in Rwanda, there is no legal and Institutional framework available to cater for coordinated development of these information institutions. They all operate independently of each other with no policies to guide their operations. In addition, there is no local professional organization to unite all people working or interested in Library work, advance libraries and service as well as improve the standard of librarianship.

1.3. General Orientation

This policy is linked to and provides the framework for the management of Libraries and Information Services within the context of Rwanda's national development agenda.

1.3.1. Millennium Development Goals (MDG's)

Bridging the digital divide is a key factor in achieving the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations. Access to information resources and the means of communication supports health and education as much as cultural and economic development.

1.3.2. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS)

EDPRS provides the medium term framework for achieving the country's long term development goals and aspirations as embodied in Rwanda's Vision 2020 (Republic of Rwanda, 2000), the success of the three flagships promoted by this strategy; Sustainable Growth for Jobs and Exports, Vision 2020 *Umurenge*, and governance depends on the information availability, access and dissemination.

1.3.3. Vision 2020

The National Policy on libraries and Information Services is in line with Vision 2020, which aims at building a modern nation and information based society capable of making itself a real resource for the country.

It therefore means that Vision 2020 will be implemented through the achievement of various aspirations, including those repeated in the policy paper, especially information access equity, Life long learning, Continuous professional development of information professionals, Legal & Institutional regulation & local and international information networking and knowledge sharing

This policy is also an integral part of other Legislations in Rwanda

1.3.4. ICT Legislation

This policy recognises the provisions of the Draft ICT Bill which aims to establish a harmonized framework for information and communication technologies (ICT) policy and regulation, including electronic communications, the postal sector, information society and the broadcasting sector. The objectives of the proposed law include, amongst others, establishing Rwanda as a major global centre and hub for communications and multimedia information and content services; promoting a civil society where information-based services will provide the basis for continuing the enhancement of quality of both work and life; creating a conducive business environment for robust ICT applications; and ensuring information security, network reliability and integrity.

1.3.5. Access to Information Bill

This policy also supports the Access to Information Bill which, when promulgated, will enable the public to access information possessed by public organs, certain classes of private bodies, public authorities and will establish systems and processes to promote proactive publication and dissemination of information.

The Bill aims to facilitate the right of all persons to have access to information held by public authorities and to require that public authorities proactively publish and disseminate information to the public in a useful form and manner in order to further the public interest generally.

1.3.6. Policy on Culture

Culture is to play a key role in a sustainable development with taking into account the values of the Rwandan society. The vision, mission and the objectives of the cultural policy intends to promote the cultural heritage for the development of cultural tourism, research and innovations. Therefore, the National Policy on Library Services will contribute to achieve this vision through the collection and good conservation of the national edition, collecting, availing and communicating information for a collective knowledge.

Chapter 2: PRESENTATION OF LIBRARIES

2.1. Types of Libraries

Libraries are of different types, namely;

2.1.1. National library is an institution created by the government, mainly to keep and catalog its national published documents edition. Books of national interest and relating to the country's life (history, socio-economics, politics, geography, news, sports...) will be found in the National Library. In general, National Libraries increase their collections through the Copyright registration process (*the copyright registration is a process in which copies of books, documents are registered at the National Library by the deposit of a copy certifying the registration. That copy is the exact duplicate of the original and becomes the property of the National Library thus becoming part of the National Memoire*). Donations can also be part of the process of acquiring their collections.

2.1.2. Public libraries are institutions open to the general public providing a lending service, created either by a public institution or a private institution or individual, with the purpose of providing access to information with no restriction whatsoever on the management and use of that information. Contrary to national libraries, public libraries constitute their collections from donations, gifts, from purchase and not from copyright registration. Collections in public libraries do not refer only to information related to the national environment as national libraries do, but to information in general ranging from academics, politics, economics, sports, culture, social welfare... to leisure.

2.1.3. Academic/ School libraries are institutions set in secondary schools, universities or institutions of higher education and research with the main purpose of providing tools of research for the current community (researchers, students, professors, and teachers) relevant to their respective fields of practice and research.

2.1.4. Special libraries/documentation centers are centers or institutions set by a specific institution or organization with the purpose to provide information related especially to the activities of the concerned institution.

2.2. Libraries and Information Services in Rwanda

All the different types of Libraries are found in Rwanda. The country has a National Library whose role is to preserve the cultural heritage; Public libraries and various community Libraries as local centers of information, making all kinds of knowledge and information readily available to users as well as special libraries in different institutions and organizations

In addition, there are Academic libraries in universities and other higher institutions of learning like Teacher Training Colleges and Polytechnics. School libraries exist too but in a relatively small number. Most of these are found in secondary schools and private educational institutions.

There is also the national archives that preserves and manage important historical documents in the country. These are made accessible to researchers and other interested clientele.

There are a number of National Museums which play a vital cultural and information storage and dissemination role.

A few Tele-centers have also been established in the capital city and some provincial towns as local information centers aimed at bridging the digital divide

2.2.1. Constraints facing Libraries and Information services

Among the most important constraints for the Library and Information Services in Rwanda, are the following;

- ✓ Inadequate budgets that limit appropriate acquisition of materials hence, libraries have to depend on donations for collection development which most of the time bears little or no relevance to neither clientele needs nor national development;
- ✓ Inadequate staff and with the majority being untrained and unskilled affecting the overall service efficiency and delivery;
- ✓ Underdeveloped publishing industry making the acquisition of information sources expensive. In addition, the weak publishing industry worsens the country's dependence on external sources of information limiting availability of the much needed local information;
- ✓ Absence of institutional and legal framework to ensure coordinated development;
- ✓ Poor reading culture accelerated by oral tradition, illiteracy and lack of reading materials;
- ✓ Absence of professional associations in the country to bring together librarians, archivists, and information scientists not only to boost the profession but also to exchange knowledge and experience.

Chapter 3: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL POLICY ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

3.1. General Policy Principles

In order to find solutions to the above mentioned problems and ensure progressive improvement of library facilities and services, the following principles should be kept in mind:

- i. Library and information services must be provided on the basis of user information needs;
- ii. Special measures must be taken to ensure equitable access to library and information services, including measures to ensure access to library and information services by people with disabilities;
- iii. Library and information services must be provided in a manner that is accessible by the public and that complies with the principles of decentralization in administration of service delivery ;
- iv. Library and information services must facilitate and promote the development of information literacy and electronic communication and technology skills of library users;
- v. Library and information services must promote awareness of cultural heritage, appreciation of the arts, scientific achievements, innovations, inter-cultural dialogue and cultural diversity.

3.2. Overall Objective

The National Policy for Library Services aims at the provision and progressive improvement of library facilities and services in order to contribute effectively to national development and provide, in particular, effective support for:

- The policy formulation, decision and decision making process;
- Planning, research and development activity;
- The educational process;
- The intellectual development of the people, their economic activity and the fulfillment of their cultural and recreational need.

3.3. Specific Objectives

- To strengthen and coordinate existing resources and systems at all levels to provide information services commensurate with the needs
- To provide Literacy and reading culture promotion programs to satisfy the national reading promotion need
- To plan, develop and implement a network of library and information services to facilitate networking which will permit rapid delivery of needed resources and services to all clientele.

- To provide professional man power to facilitate the nation-wide development of library and information services
- To avail basic minimum of library and information services to meet the needs of local communities.
- To provide a framework for different players including the private sector to get involved in the development of library services
- To put in place mechanisms to develop Local publishing Industry and ensure the Preservation of the intellectual and cultural heritage of the nation

3.4. Benefits

- Foster professionalism in running of Libraries & other information services through provision of standards, guidelines, competent personal and improved arrangement for information acquisition, processing and dissemination;
- Ensure regulatory compliance with the provisions of legislative and regulatory frameworks underpinning library management as well as those under which various public sector institutions operate;
- Preserve the national memory through documenting and preserving records and information of historical value to the nation;
- Reduce operating costs through the efficient and effective management of space, equipment, technology and resources sharing through inter library loans and cooperation;
- Promotion of literacy and reading culture which are critical to having well informed citizens able to participate in decision making and implementation of Government programs;
- Continuing education of citizens to contribute to the attainment of information based economy;
- Provision of common goals, methods and standards needed for coordinated development of library and information services;
- Provision appropriate library and information services commensurate with needs;
- Provide adequate Library services to people with special needs.

Chapter 4. POLICY STATEMENTS AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS

In the light of the above mentioned overall objective, specific objectives and general principles, the policy statements that should be given weight and the strategic actions to undertake are as follows;

4.1. To Strengthen and coordinate existing resources and systems at all levels to provide information services commensurate with the needs

4.1.1: Policy Statement

Ensure that existing library resource and systems are coordinated at all levels and services being offered are reflective of the needs of the community and are easily accessible to all including users with special needs

4.1.2. Strategic Actions

- i. Establish a system of public libraries and resource centers, supporting communities of all sizes
- ii. Acquire Library materials produced within the country as well as abroad in accordance with national standards of provision, giving due consideration to the need of minimizing unnecessary duplication of resources
- iii. Establish a system of school libraries, special libraries, academic libraries & documentation centers
- iv. Provide lending, reference, referral, information analysis and consolidation, bibliographic, selective dissemination and document copying facilities
- v. Provide user education programmes so as to create an information conscious society.
- vi. Increase user awareness and appreciation of the importance of information to inculcate and encourage the development of the reading habit

4.2. To provide professional man power to facilitate the nation-wide development of library and information services

4.2.1. Policy Statement

Ensure the availability of required manpower with the appropriate qualifications, knowledge, attitudes and skills to provide the required library services

4.2.2. Strategic Actions

- i. Provide library education and training within the country at the tertiary level. Produce the required manpower with the appropriate qualifications, knowledge, attitudes and skills;
- ii. Provide for the staffing of library and information services in keeping with national norms and standards

- iii. Facilitate the formation of Professional Associations for the advancement of personnel and advocacy of the field
- iv. Avail education scholarship for students interested in Librarianship
- v. Facilitate an annual standing conference on Libraries and Information Services to facilitate sharing of knowledge, experience and ideas on key library issues.

4.3. To put in place mechanisms to develop Local publishing Industry and preserve intellectual and cultural heritage of the nation

4.3.1. Policy Statement

Ensure the preservation of the cultural heritage and promotion of Local publishing to avail locally produced publications of all levels and in different fields of knowledge.

4.3.2. Strategic Actions

- i. Develop a National Book Promotion Policy
- ii. Establish a law governing legal deposit system
- iii. Encourage publishers in the private and public sectors to increase substantially local publications by providing incentives
- iv. Encourage the private sector to invest in the publishing Industry by providing incentives.
- v. Promote local research by providing incentives to researchers
- vi. Provide ISSN/ISBN and Cataloguing in Publication(CIP) to locally produced publications

4.4. To provide Literacy and reading culture promotion programs to satisfy the national reading promotion need

4.4.1. Policy Statement

Raise levels of literacy and inculcate reading culture among citizens

4.4.2. Strategic Actions

- Ensure the provision of literacy and reading promotion services by libraries appropriate for children and adults;
- Avail reading materials in schools, homes & community libraries;
- Incorporate information literacy into education curricula of schools.

4.6. To avail basic minimum of library and information services to meet the needs of local communities by providing minimum norms and standards

4.6.1. Policy Statement

Putting in place guidelines to guide the provision of library services and systems

4.6.2. Strategic Actions

Develop National guideline for each category of libraries clearly specifying the minimum norms and standards regarding the following:

- Library infrastructure;
 - ✓ The appropriate location and accessibility of libraries to the public;
 - ✓ The size of libraries proportional to the communities that they serve
 - ✓ The facilities to be provided in libraries;
 - ✓ The planning and design of new libraries or the expansion and renovation of existing libraries;
 - ✓ Services provided by Mobile Services.

- The provision of library services to the public
 - ✓ Services to be provided to the public, and in particular to people with disabilities, Women and children;
 - ✓ Circulation and lending services;
 - ✓ Literacy programmes and adult basic education and training services;
 - ✓ Local area studies collections; and
 - ✓ Library awareness programmes.

- Library technical services
 - ✓ Material selection and classification systems;
 - ✓ Electronic and manual cataloguing; and
 - ✓ Material database maintenance.

- Accessibility of library services
 - ✓ Library opening and closing times;
 - ✓ Tariffs to be charged to library users; and
 - ✓ Library cost recovery mechanisms.

- library material and equipment
 - ✓ The minimum range of library materials to be made available to users;
 - ✓ The availability of library materials in indigenous languages.

- library information and communication technology
 - ✓ The availability of computers and electronic equipment; and
 - ✓ Electronic access to library materials.

- library human resource and staffing requirements;
 - ✓ Guidelines for salary levels and staff composition;
 - ✓ Guidelines for professional qualifications and training of library staff.

- library evaluation and performance management mechanisms
 - ✓ The evaluation of library services and library materials;
 - ✓ The evaluation of compliance with national norms and standards.

- Develop Management and reporting requirements for Library & Information Services

Chapter 5. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The progressive improvement of library and information services will necessitate effective mechanism to initiate, coordinate and monitor the implementation of policy. The implementation will require the establishment of an appropriate institutional and legal framework and an adequate system for monitoring and evaluation of impact and outcomes of the objectives set out in the policy.

5.1 Legal Framework

There are no existing laws to guide the development of libraries. This state of affairs has a negative influence to the development of libraries in Rwanda.

To remedy the situation and ensure the successful implementation of the Library Services policy, it will be necessary to adopt other complimentary laws, namely; Legal Deposit law, National Book Promotion Policy, guidelines for all the categories of Libraries and any other policies that will be identified in future.

This policy also advocates for the creation of the Rwanda Library Services as a statutory board to oversee the implementation of the policy and to promote, establish, equip and develop libraries, Information Centers., and Documentation Centers in Rwanda through the National Library Service Unit.

5.2. Institutional Framework

The implementation of the policy will require the establishment of an executive organ to support the Ministry responsible for Libraries (Ministry of Sports and Culture) as the conception and coordination body. Therefore, the implementation of the policy will be entrusted to the Rwanda Library Service.

5.2.1. Ministry of Sports and Culture

This Ministry shall be responsible for developing appropriate policies and programmes in favour of libraries. In addition, the Ministry shall ensure the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the National Policy for libraries Services as well as propose to the Government, Members of the Board Governing Library and Documentation Services.

5.2.2. Ministry of Education

Within the framework of the National Policy for Library and Information Services, this Ministry shall play a crucial role in ensuring the establishment of schools and academic libraries in all schools, universities and other institutions of higher learning with the required minimum norms and standards, provide library education and training facilities within the country at the tertiary level, Spearhead publishing promotion activities including policy formulation and incorporate information literacy into education curricula. This ministry will also facilitate the formation of Library committees both at school/ University level as well as provincial/ district Level

5.2.3. Ministry of Youth, Information, Communication and Technology

Ensure library issues are reflected in the national ICT policies, programs and strategies as well as provide guidance in the use of ICT in Libraries.

5.2.4. Ministry of Local Government

Within the framework of the National Policy for Library Services, this Ministry shall play a crucial role in facilitating and coordinating the establishment of community libraries into the programmes and action plans of the provinces and districts as well as provide funding for their operations

5.2.5. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Within the framework of the National Policy for Library Services, this Ministry shall ensure integration of Library services in the national planning to enable a judicious allocation of budgetary resources.

5.2.6. Rwanda Library Services

Within the framework of the National Policy for Library Services, The Rwanda Library Services will have the following duties;

- i. Acquire Library Materials produced within the country as well as abroad in accordance with national standards of provision, giving due consideration to the need of minimizing unnecessary duplication of resources;
- ii. Provide lending, reference, referral, information analysis and consolidation, bibliographic, selective dissemination and document copying facilities;
- iii. Increase user awareness and appreciation of the importance of the information to inculcate and encourage the development of the reading habit;
- iv. Establish a legal deposit system;
- v. Render a national bibliographic service and act as the national bibliographic agency;
- vi. Develop and avail national guidelines for all categories of libraries specifying the minimum norms and standards regarding; Infrastructure, Library Services, Technical Services, Accessibility, Materials and Equipments, Information and Communication, Technology as well as Human Resource and staffing Requirements
- vii. Carry out and coordinate staff development programmes for people working in libraries and documentation centers.

5.3. Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector

The role of these organizations shall be to contribute to the development of library services. They shall initiate partnership with the Government in order to carry out actions aimed at ensuring better & relevant library and Information services. They shall participate in the development of programmes in favor of library and Information Services.

5.4. Regional and International Partnership

During the implementation of the policy, Rwanda will need both Regional and International Partnerships; for example UN agencies and other development partners. The Government will take measures to ensure a judicious allocation of budgetary resources with a view to enhancing inclusion of library issues in the different sectors.

5.5. Monitoring and evaluation Framework

Monitoring and evaluation of this policy will be ensured by the Ministry of Sports and Culture through the indicators contained in the table below. To this end, a periodic assessment of different activities shall be carried out according to participatory control mechanisms involving all stakeholders. More importantly, the Ministry shall set up programme supervision and control mechanisms, which will be launched at the national or provincial level in order to assess the progress made.

For effective implementation, all involved Ministries and institutions shall be called upon to join their efforts and work hand in hand. To this end, they shall elaborate information management systems to generate detailed data for Library situation analysis

Chapter 6. CONCLUSION

Indeed if the country is to achieve the efficient use of its information resources in return for the funds invested in them, the provision of a national policy for the development and enhancement of these institutions is crucial. This will provide common goals, methods and standards needed for coordinated development of library and information services. Otherwise efforts will be duplicated without benefits of a common purpose and approach.

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Chapter 8. APPENDANCES

8.1. Implementation Plan

8.2. Organizational Structure Rwanda Archives and Library Services

Implementation Plan

Key Activities and Dates

Activity	Responsible	Timeline
1. Policy approvals and adoption	MINISPOC	Nov 2012
2. Approval and Adoption of the Law establishing Rwanda Archives and Library services	MINISPOC	June 2012
3. Formation of professional Library Association	RALSA	Dec 2012
4. Issue Library standards and guidelines	MINISPOC/RALSA	Feb 2013
5. User awareness of the library standards and guidelines	RALSA	Feb 2013
6. Provide training for librarians	RALSA/MIFOTRA	May 2013
7. Develop book promotion Policy	MINISPOC/MINEDUC	Dec 2013
8. Issuance of ISBN/ISSN and the publication of the national bibliography	RALSA	2014-2015
9. Provision of reading promotion programs: reading & writing competitions, book exhibitions, reading clubs, etc	RALSA /MINEDUC	Jan 2013-2015
10. Distribution of literature to schools, homes and community libraries	RALSA / MINEDUC	Jan 2013-2015
11. Establishment of library resource sharing networks	RALSA	2014
12. Establishment of school and community libraries	RALSA / MINEDUC & MINALOC	2013-2015