

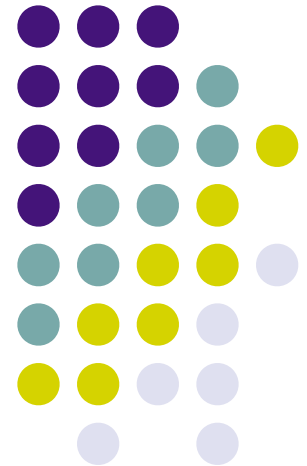


"Building an ICT Infrastructure in a hilly landscape: How the challenge can be met?"

The Case of the National University of Rwanda

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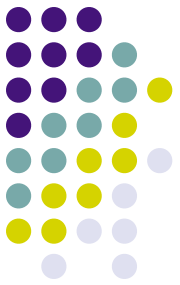




Rwanda in Brief

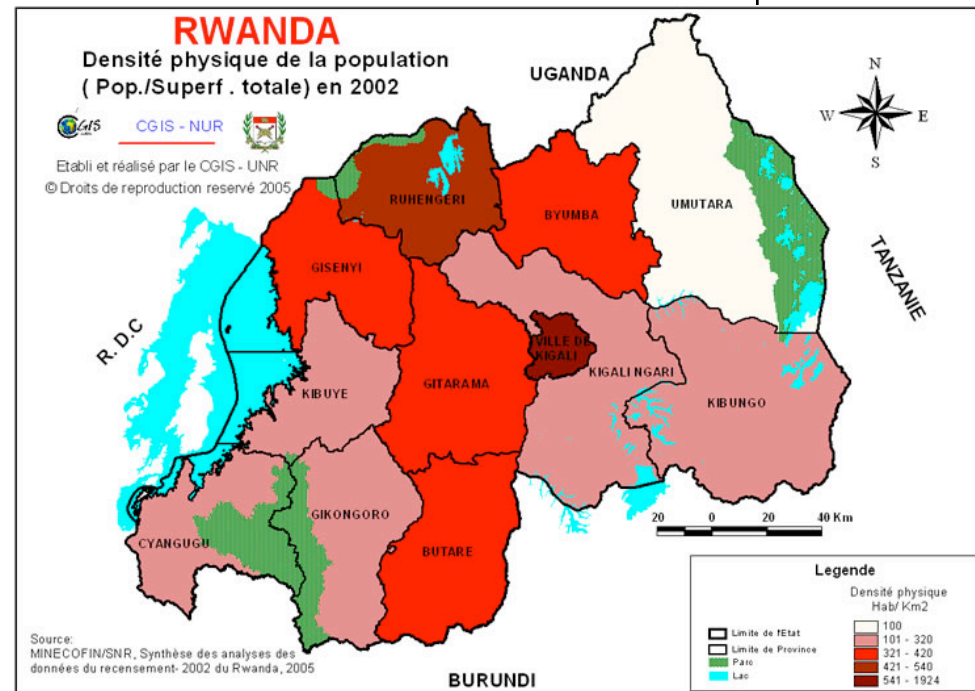
- | Located between the eastern and central Africa:
- | Small and landlocked country: 26, 338 sq. Km
 - | Land: 24, 950 sq. Km (94.7%)
 - | Water: 1, 388 sq. Km (5.3%)
 - | Only 8, 600 sq. Km (32.7%) are suitable for cultivation.
 - | To the Indian Ocean: 1700 Km
 - | To the Atlantic Ocean: 2200Km
 - | Therefore imported goods are relatively expensive and Rwanda's exports are less competitive on the global market.
- | Population: 8.2 million

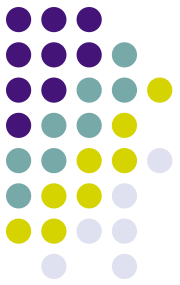




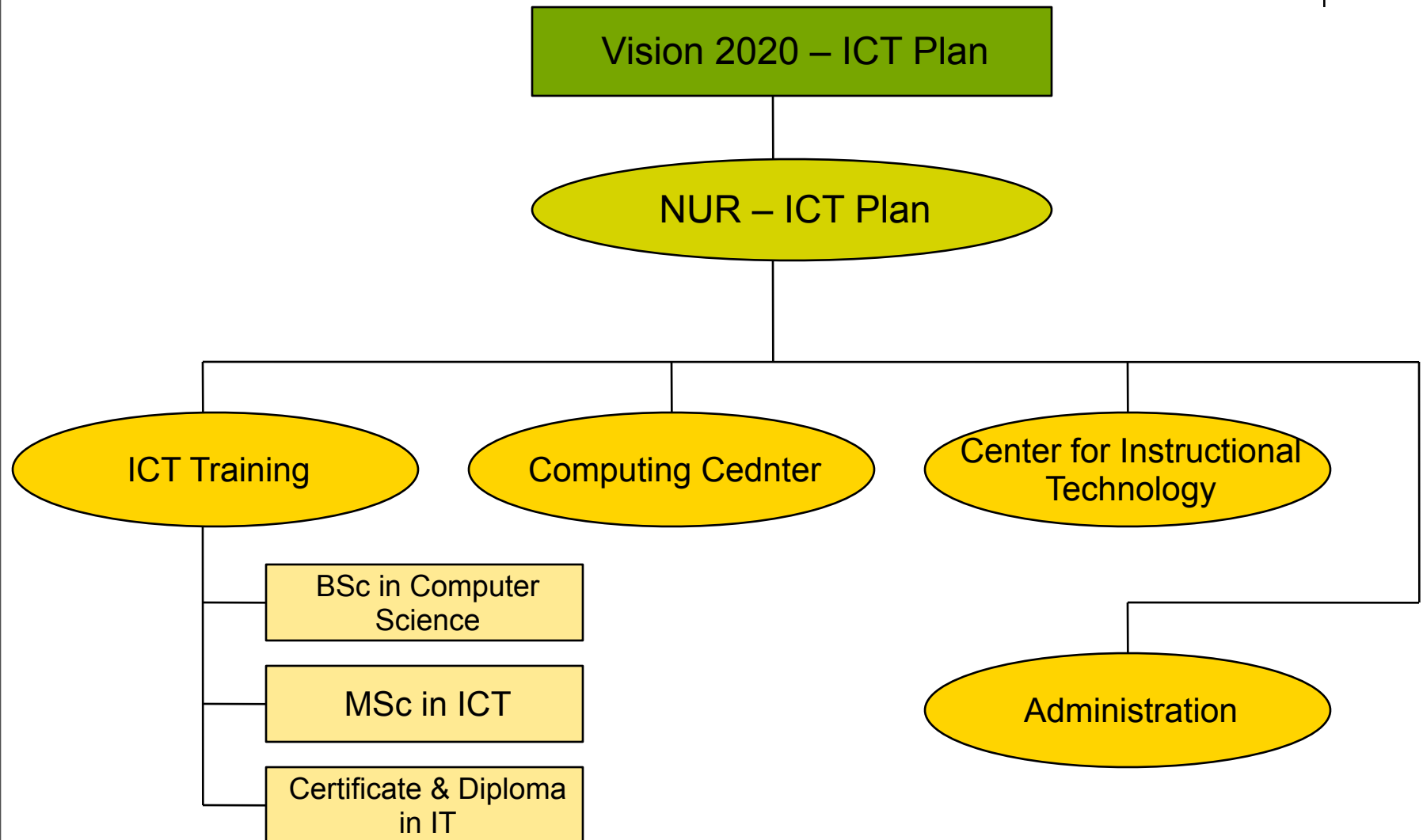
Rwanda in Brief

- | Density: 311 inh. per sq. Km.
 - | Taking into account only the arable area, density increases to 955 inh. per sq. Km => one of the most populated countries in the world
- | Main source of revenue: Agriculture
- | Geography:
 - | Multitude of hills separated in most cases by swampy valleys.
 - | Volcanic mountains in the North-West
- | Climate: 12 – 27° C throughout the year.
- | Growth Domestic Product per capita of US\$250 per year.



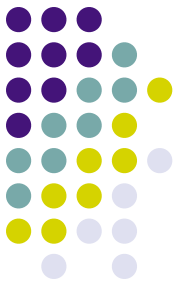


Rwanda, NUR and ICT

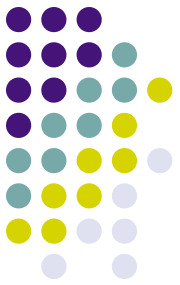




The National University of Rwanda

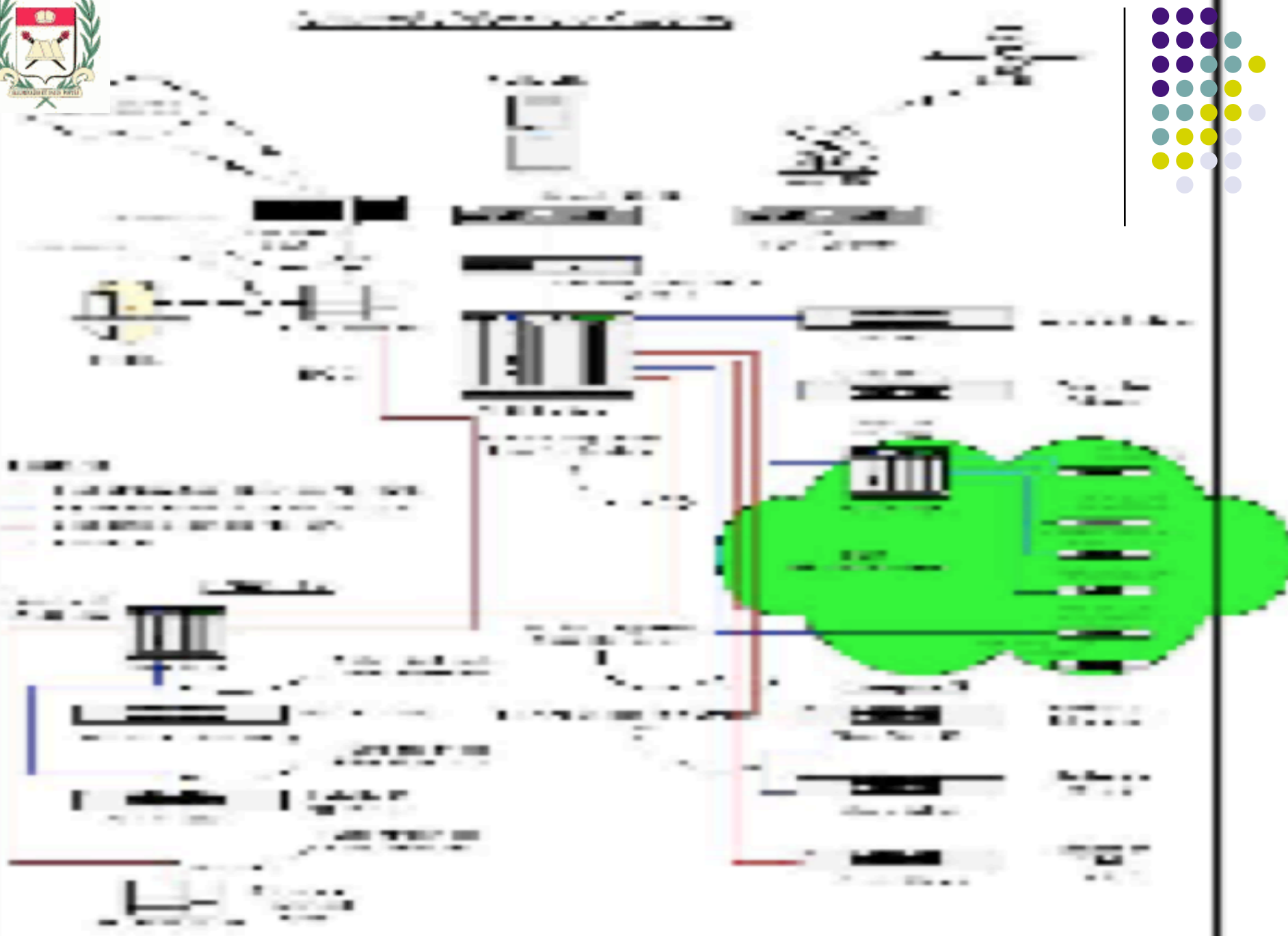


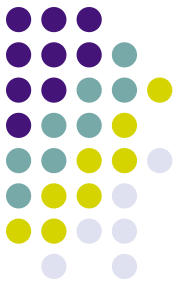
- | Located at the South Province in Huye District.
- | Founded in November 1963
- | 7 faculties and 3 schools
- | 450 Teaching Staff.
- | 9000 students



The NUR Computing Center

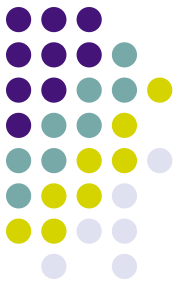
- | Started in 1997, after the re-opening of the NUR
- | In charge of:
 - | Infrastructure Development (LAN and WAN setup)
 - | Acquisition of new ICT equipments
 - | Database and Software Development
 - | E-Learning Platform
 - | Capacity Building
 - | Service to the Collectivity:
 - | Telecenters
 - | Training
- | Involved in other initiatives
 - | GIS Center (<http://www.cgisnur.org>)
 - | Rwanda Development Gateway (<http://www.rwandagateway.org>)





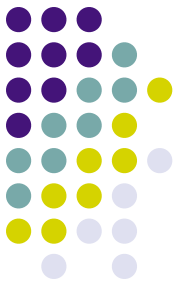
Network Setup

- | Campus Area Network : Monomode and Multimode Optic Fiber for the 3 main sites and buildings.
- | 90% of wired LAN
- | Network of approximately 1000 Computers
- | Bandwidth (Expensive!): 2 Mbps Up / 768 Kbps Down
- | 3 main sites of the NUR interconnected by Optic Fiber
- | More than 10 small remote sites
- | The wireless solution is seriously considered by the NUR as a way forward in its ICT Infrastructure Development Plan of the year 2006. The plan has included the building of 5 pilot wireless local loops points at the NUR main building as a first stage. The results of the pilot project should provide inputs for the next step consisting of providing ISP services to the South Province.



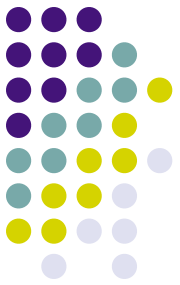
NUR Remote sites

- | Small sites (remote experiments sites)
- | No telephones infrastructure in some areas.
- | Cannot benefit of the existing network
- | Administrative delays, overhead!
- | Internet connectivity through other ISP sometimes (Rwandatel, Terracom, Mediapost, etc) but still expensive
- | Solutions:
 - | Fiber Optic?
 - | Wireless?



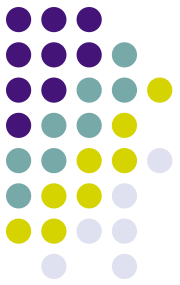
Wired or Wireless?

- | Both!
- | Coupling to the wired LAN, the wireless is seriously considered by the NUR as a way forward in its ICT Infrastructure Development Plan of the year 2006.
- | Pilot phase (2006): 5 pilot wireless local loops points at the NUR main building.
- | Next steps:
 - | Providing connectivity to remote sites
 - | Service to collectivity by providing collectivity to remote villages
 - | ISP services to the South Province for private and public institutions, schools, local business and homes



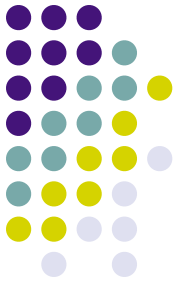
Wired Network

- | Pros:
 - | Reliability
 - | Inexpensive
 - | More stable infrastructure
 - | Very good performance (10 – 100 Mbps)
- | Cons:
 - | Ethernet cables must be run from each computer to another computer or to the central device.
 - | Time-consuming and difficult to run cables under the floor or through walls, especially when computers sit in different rooms.
 - | Limited mobility



Outcomes

- | Better productivity of NUR remote sites
- | Enhanced linkage in the overall process of delivering services to the community
- | Extension of the network using inexpensive and easy to setup networks
- | Ability to have increased access to knowledge, information for local NGOs, private and public institutions.
- | Contribute to bridge the digital divide by providing Internet access and empower local communities



MURAKOZE!!!

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THANK YOU