



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT RWANDA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

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“We Are Part of the Solution for Nature” - A Slogan of 2021
International Day for Biological Diversity

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WED 2021: Rwandans urged to join hands and preserve natural ecosystems



Hon. Dr. Jeanne d'Arc Mujawamariya, Minister of Environment in a group photo with development partners, private sector, academia and civil society representative after the celebration of World Environment Day 2021

On 04 June 2021, Rwanda marked the World Environment Day, in an event, which brought together Government institutions, development partners, civil society and the private sector to foster green growth and climate change resilience, restore ecosystems and beat plastic pollution.

During this event the Ministry of Environment through Rwanda Environment Management Authority and the Private Sector Federation launched a sustainable Management of PET single-use Plastics Project.

The World Environment Day - which is celebrated every year on June 5 - was established in 1972, as the principal vehicle through which the United Nations encourages worldwide awareness among people to conserve the environment for a healthy and better future.

This year, Rwanda chose to commemorate World Environment Day jointly with Biodiversity Day 2021, which is normally celebrated on 22nd May because their 2021 themes relate to one another "Ecosystem Restoration" and "We're part of the solution", respectively.

Both themes denote human responsibility in reversing biodiversity loss and recovery of ecosystems that have been degraded by anthropogenic actions such as pollution and

deforestation, among others.

During the celebration, the United Nations for Development Program (UNDP) Rwanda Resident Representative, Maxwell Gomera reiterated that "If 2020 was the year of the pandemic, then 2021 is the year of courageousness, of progression, of innovation and ambition. It is the year of restoring nature and our relationship with it."

The Minister of Environment, Dr. Jeanne d' Arc Mujawamariya called up Rwandans to comply with environmental laws.

"I urge all Rwandans to comply with existing laws and regulations by adopting meaningful actions that allow ecosystems to perform their functions and provide goods and services to sustain human life. Therefore, we remind all citizens to stop using illegal plastic carry bags and single-use plastic items, stop harvesting immature forests (imishoro), stop illegal activities in the buffer zone of lakes, rivers and wetlands."

"Let us join our hands and preserve our natural ecosystems in order to achieve the National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1) and Vision 2050 aspirations." She added

Ecosystems support all life and include all living things in a given area, as well as their interactions with each other and the non-living environments. Each organism has a role to play and contributes

to the health and productivity of the ecosystem as a whole.

Humans depend on productive ecosystems to meet their basic needs, but many people's needs are not being met sustainably.

From forests, farmlands, freshwater bodies, mountains, shrub lands, grasslands, savannahs to urban areas, ecosystems are the basis of human prosperity since they are home to the biodiversity and provide shade, recreation and a sense of well-being and support the economy as well as livelihoods of millions of people in Rwanda.

Rwanda has a diversified natural ecosystems ranging from afro-montane in the Northern and Western Provinces to lowland forests, savannah woodlands, savannah grasslands in the Southern and Eastern Provinces.

Rwanda is also rich in large numbers of inland fresh water lake and wetland ecosystems. These ecosystems provide a wide range of goods and services but they are under pressure from human activities. The most critical ecosystems include forests, water, wetland ecosystems, among others.

Some of these have been converted into agricultural use and settlements. Rwanda through Environment and Climate Change Policy 2018 committed to conserve, preserve, and restore ecosystems and enhance their ecological functioning.

"Let us join our hands and preserve our natural ecosystems in order to achieve our National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1) and Vision 2050 aspirations. Together with development Partners, the private sector and youth we can do it. I wish you a Happy World Environment Day" - Hon. Dr. Jeanne d'Arc Mujawamariya, Minister of Environment



"I call on all partners from Government, the private sector, academia, civil society and young Rwandans to join the efforts to better manage our environment and restore critical ecosystems" - Juliet Kabera, Director General, REMA



"If 2020 was the year of the pandemic, then 2021 is the year of courageousness, of progression, of innovation and ambition. It is the year of restoring nature and our relationship with it" - Maxwell Gomera, Resident Representative, UNDP Rwanda



“We Are Part of the Solution for Nature” - A Slogan of 2021 International Day for Biological Diversity



Mr. Patrick Karera, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment in a group photo with Mr. Nicola Bellomo, EU Ambassador to Rwanda and other participants who attended the celebration of Biological Diversity Day 2021

Rwanda marked the International Day for Biological Diversity on May 31, 2021.

The celebration event was hosted by the Delegation of the European Union to Rwanda in partnership with Ministry of Environment and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), and attended by different patterns in biodiversity conservation in Rwanda

The International Day for Biological Diversity is normally celebrated on 22nd May with the aim of raising understanding and awareness on biodiversity and its critical importance for human life and development.

The Biodiversity Day 2021's theme - We are Part of the Solution for Nature” is in alignment with the World Environment Day's theme, Ecosystem Restoration. They both relate to one another and indeed bring in focus on re-shaping relationship with nature.

Opening the celebration event, Mr. Patrick Karera, the Perma-

nent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, reminded that the time for action is now.

“We are part of the solution - Let us be part of the solution otherwise we are paving the way to our own extinction. Individually and collectively, nationally and globally we can change the current pathways of destroying biodiversity and release the pressure. Let us be the solution for Mother Nature by bringing transformative change in our everyday activity to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems. Saving the Nature is saving our Life”.

“Being part of the solution is creating knowledge to understand better the complexity of nature and how to conserve it; changing our consumption and production patterns; and reducing or stopping economic and financial incentives that are detrimental to biodiversity, involving local communities in conservation and restoration of ecosystems on which they depend” he added.

The Ambassador of the European

Union to Rwanda, Nicola Bellomo reminded that “a sustainable and climate-resilience approach strongly linked with biodiversity conservation will be required to underpin progress in agricultural transformation and natural resources protection in Rwanda”

To mark the occasion, the Director General of REMA, Juliet Kabera presented biodiversity status in Rwanda, achievements and challenges in biodiversity and ecosystems restoration as well as Rwanda's priorities in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, and called up partners in biodiversity and ecosystems conservation to be part of the solution.

Rwanda has enjoyed strong economic growth in the last two decades, and as in many developing countries, this growth relies on natural resource exploitation. Indeed environmental resources and systems are the basis for socio-economic prosperity and quality of life, as they provide goods and services that are essential for food and energy production, industrial and manufacturing development, pollu-

tion and disease control as well as climate regulation among others.

However, traditional GDP growth doesn't account for resource depletion and environmental degradation which, in long term, risk to decrease the potential for economic growth and development.

Contribution of environment to the economy at a glance:

- Tourism, which is mainly nature-based in Rwanda, is currently the fastest growing sector of the economy and has overtaken coffee as the leading foreign exchange earner for Rwanda. Since 2010, tourism has contributed more than \$200 million to the country's economy up to \$404 million in 2019. The number of visitors to national parks increased from twenty four thousands in 2005 to more than one hundred thousands in 2019.
- Much needed electricity to fuel the economy and households is drawn from renewable energy (Hydropower and solar) which makes up 70 % of total energy production.

“We are part of the solution - Let us be part of the solution otherwise we are paving the way to our own extinction. Individually and collectively, nationally and globally we can change the current pathways of destroying biodiversity and release the pressure. Let us be the solution for Mother Nature by bringing transformative change in our everyday activity to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems. Saving the Nature is saving our Life” - Mr. Patrick Karera, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment



The Government of Rwanda and UNDP Rwanda Launch a Retrofit Electric Motorcycles Project



The retrofitting project will support efforts to phase out polluting internal combustion engine motorcycles particularly the motorcycle taxi fleet which account for more than 80% of motorcycles in Rwanda

The Government of Rwanda in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on 10th June 2021 launched a project to put more electric motorcycles on Rwanda's roads.

The project aims to gradually phase out the use of traditional petrol-powered internal combustion engine (ICE) motorcycles by converting them to electric bikes, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

This project was initiated by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) with financial and technical support from UNDP through the Poverty Environment Action for SDGs Project. REMA has partnered with a local company, Rwanda Electric Mobility Ltd, to launch the pilot phase in Kigali.

According to Rwanda's Third National Communication submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, by 2018 greenhouse gas emissions from road transport were dominated by cars and motorcycles. Rwanda's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory also shows that taxi motorcycles are the second biggest emitter of greenhouse gas emissions, estimated at 427.45 Gg CO₂ eq (32.42% of emissions from road traffic).

During a "Youth Meet the President" event held in August 2019, President Kagame shared a plan to convert internal combustion engine (ICE) motorcycles to electric motorcycles in Rwanda.

This groundbreaking project is in line with that announcement and Rwanda's ten-year climate action plan (Nationally Determined Contribution) to reduce 4.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide by 2030 and is aligned with Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 2017-2024).

The initiative will support efforts to phase

out polluting internal combustion engine motorcycles, particularly the motorcycle taxi fleet, which accounts for more than 80% of motorcycles in Rwanda. It will also help to achieve Rwanda's target to become a carbon neutral economy by 2050 and is another milestone in promoting e-mobility in Rwanda.

"The retrofitted e-motorbikes are equipped with two batteries, which are easily swappable. One full charge costs Rwf 900 and provides enough range for a 50km trip, while one litre of petrol costs more than Rwf 1,000 and covers only 25km. This means that a retrofitted e-motor-taxi operator will save more than Rwf 100 per charge compared to petrol-fuelled motor-taxi and travel twice the distance," said Donald Kabanda, CEO of Rwanda Electric Mobility Ltd.

According to the Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda has more than 100,000 motorbikes officially registered, with 46,000 operating as moto-taxis. The City of Kigali alone has 26,000 internal combustion engine motorcycle taxis, which pollute the air we breathe. This has serious effects on human health and the environment, as is a leading reason why the government is taking action on the issue.

"Addressing air pollution not only benefits our environment and limits climate change, but also improves the health of Rwandans. This innovative retrofitting pilot project will help us to understand the best approaches and technologies to adopt as we build a green and climate resilient Rwanda and meet our international obligations," said Juliet Kabera, Director General of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority.

Mr Maxwell Gomera, the Resident Representative of UNDP Rwanda, applauds the initiative and reiterates UNDP's commitment to support the country's efforts to reduce dependency on fossil fuels in the transport sector.

"Rwanda is debunking the myth that a country has to choose between development and green growth. Using a smart combination of finance and policy, we are pioneering a vision of development without fossil fuels, effectively detoxing our transportation system," said Gomera, adding that "Burning fossil fuels causes pollution, respiratory diseases and costs money over time. Going electric zaps those problems before they can cause damage, putting our economy and society on a greener, healthier pathway."

"Government of Rwanda through the Cabinet has taken steps to create an enabling environment by proposing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to unlock electric mobility transition. Much more will be refined, informed by lessons learned from such pilot initiatives of retrofitting what could be heading to waste disposal sites into a well-functioning vehicle with zero emissions, ready for service" said Minister of Environment, Dr. Jeanne D'Arc Mujawamariya.

To date, 71 of the initial 80 motorcycles have been retrofitted. At the end of the pilot phase, retrofitting services will be available to motorcycle owners across Kigali at an affordable cost. Motorbikes with an age of three or more years will be eligible for retrofitting. This process aims to transform the bikes into "as new" vehicles with all parts used to retrofit being new.

At least 40% of motorcycles, especially moto-taxis, will be eligible for the programme. Rwanda Electric Mobility Ltd aims to retrofit up to 30,000 motorcycles over the next five years.

The project supports existing initiatives to manage air pollution, including a countrywide air quality monitoring system whereby Rwandans can access real-time air quality information via a website and mobile application, accessible at www.aq.rema.gov.rw and on "Rwanda AQ!" App.

Rwanda opens Tree Seed Centres to boost supply of high-quality seeds



From left to right: Mr Jean Pierre Mugabo (Director General of the Rwanda Forestry Authority), Ms Rolande Pryce (World Bank Country Manager/Rwanda), Ms Juliet Kabera (Director General of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority) and Patrick Karera (Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment) on the launch of Huye and Gatsibo Tree Seed Centres

The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and the Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) have launched two Tree Seed Centres in Gatsibo and Huye districts to increase the availability of high-quality seeds.

The centres have been developed through the Improving Efficiency and Sustainability of Charcoal and Woodfuel Value Chains Project, which is funded by the Nordic Development Fund through the World Bank, and is being implemented by REMA, RFA and Rubavu, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Ngororero districts.

This unique collaboration is promoting improved woodlot management, efficient charcoal production, alternative energy and, importantly, improved seed quality.

The Tree Seed Centres are a one-stop-shop for tree seed supply activities, such as establishing new seed sources, tree improvement, genetic conservation, as well as seed collection, processing and distribution.

The centres will build on Rwanda's reforestation successes, which have resulted in the country achieving its goal of 30% forest coverage by 2020.

Today, Rwanda has 30.4% forest coverage - equivalent to 724,695 hectares - and is also undertaking border-to-border landscape restoration under the Bonn Challenge.

"Although we have achieved this goal, we still need to increase forest cover to mitigate the impacts of climate change, promote healthy soils and rivers, and protect communities from landslides. To do so, we need high-quality seeds and the new tree seed centres we are launching today are a big part of the solution," said Juliet Kabera, Director General, Rwanda Environment Management Authority.

The Tree Seed Centres will provide diverse, high-quality tree reproductive materials that are adapted to the country's different agro-ecological regions. The aim is to enhance the economic and ecological functioning of forest and agroforestry plantations and increase forest cover and productivity.

"Forestry will continue to occupy an important strategic position in Rwanda, as a major contributor to livelihoods, a provider of critical ecosystem services and a driver of national socio-economic development," said Jean Pierre Mugabo, Director General, Rwanda Forestry Authority.

"The new tree seed centres will support Rwanda to increase forest coverage and improve the quality of our forests, a win-win for people and biodiversity," Mugabo added.

World Bank Country Manager in Rwanda, Rolande Pryce, was impressed by the project outcomes to date and pledged ongoing

partnership for Rwanda's restoration and conservation efforts.

"The World Bank is a long-term partner in this venture. The LA-FREC and NDF projects are essentially two relatively small grants, but we have been able to make a significant amount of progress and have really substantial outcomes. In my view, it creates a platform for other things that we can do together," she said.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Patrick Karera, said that the construction and rehabilitation of both Tree Seed Centres is part of Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation, which prioritises the good management of natural resources.

"Whatever we do is to make sure that we avail the seeds for our citizens and uplift our community and go higher with all the ambitions that we have. We appreciate the World Bank's support for facilitating this NDF Project, and we look forward to continuous collaboration," he said.

About the Improving Efficiency and Sustainability of Charcoal and Woodfuel Value Chains Project:

The Improving Efficiency and Sustainability of Charcoal and Woodfuel Value Chains Project is a three-year initiative implemented by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) with the support of the Nordic Development Fund through the World Bank.

The project aims to improve the efficiency and sustainability of woodfuel value chains in the north west of Rwanda through improved woodlot management and seed quality, efficient charcoal production and the promotion of alternative energy sources.

The initiative has supported the creation of a Cookstove Testing Laboratory at the Rwanda Standards Board through a US \$370,000 investment. The lab provides testing and certification for locally manufactured cookstoves, calculates emissions and offers other services related to renewable energy testing.

To date, the project has achieved the following results:

- Maintenance of rehabilitated seed stands on 60.4 hectares at 17 sites countrywide
- Established a 14 hectare tree seed stand in Karongi District (Gakuta)
- Established a new 8 hectare seed stand in Nyagatare District (Kirebe)
- Established cloning hedges on 0.5 hectare at the Arboretum in Huye District
- More than 600 cooperative members from 19 cooperatives have been trained on efficient charcoal production and biomass processing and provided with equipment for green charcoal making.
- A charcoal traceability system to trace charcoal movement from woodlots to the end user has been developed and can be accessed at f2dprojects.com.

Rwanda launches project to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury pollution



The Director General Juliet Kabera (left) and other staff from REMA on the official launch of Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and National Action Plan (NAP) Projects

The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), has launched the Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and National Action Plan (NAP) Projects.

Both projects were launched on June 8, 2021 in line with the Minamata Convention on mercury, designed to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and release of mercury and mercury compounds, that Rwanda acceded in June 2017.

Mercury is a naturally occurring element that is found in air, water and soil. Exposure to mercury – even small amounts – may cause serious health problems and is a threat to the development of the child before and after birth.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the inhaling mercury vapour can have harmful effects on the nervous, digestive and immune systems, lungs, kidneys and skin, and may be fatal. The inorganic salts of mercury are corrosive to the skin, eyes and gastrointestinal tract, and may induce kidney toxicity if ingested.

After becoming a part to Minamata Convention, Rwanda conducted a preliminary national survey to map out different institutions and priority areas suspected to have

mercury, and mercury pollution, and these include Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), health sector (thermometers, tensiometers, dental amalgams), industry sector (butchery, paints) among others.

“The MIA is one of the solutions that will help us to evaluate ourselves throughout national mercury inventory used in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold mining as well as in health sector. However, NAP will help us to have health status of the people working with these sectors and put in place the alternative technology aiming at phasing out the use of mercury” says Juliet Kabera, Director General, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA).

The Minamata Initial Assessment project will raise awareness of health risks associated with mercury among the general public and government officials.

The artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector, along with health, ICT, Transport, water and informal sectors were identified as priority sectors related to the use of mercury.

The development of National Action Plans for artisanal and small-scale gold mining is a requirement under the Minamata Convention. Therefore, this project will sup-

port Rwanda to improve national capacity for managing mercury, and reduce the exposure of the people to mercury and the associated negative health consequences.

The two initiatives are being supported by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

The Minamata Convention has a phased approach to reduce, and where possible, eliminate mercury use in key industrial sectors. It is also designed to systematically reduce emissions and releases to land and water and phase out the use of mercury where alternatives exist.

The Minamata Convention was adopted and opened for signature at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries held from 9 to 11 October 2013 in Minamata and Kumamoto, Japan and entered into force on 16 August 2017. Up to June 2018, 128 countries had signed the treaty and 94 had ratified it. As for now, 131 country have ratified the treaty and Rwanda became a Party on 29 June 2017.

To support the state parties to achieve the objective of the Convention, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) avails financial support to keep the momentum of making mercury history.

REMA distributes improved Cookstove to NDF Project beneficiaries

Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) through the Improving Efficiency and Sustainability of Woodfuel Value Chain (NDF) Project distributes Improved cookstoves (ICS) to the project beneficiaries in Rubavu, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Ngororero districts of western province, and Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru districts of Southern province.

The NDF Project aims at promoting wood fuel management across the Gishwati-Mukura landscape by improving woodlot manage-

ment practices, increasing the efficiency of charcoal production and improving seed quality for increased resilience and forest cover.

Through the Project, 19 green charcoal makers cooperatives were trained on green charcoal making methods including casamance.

The casamance reduces the amount of wood used and ensures good quality charcoal is produced. It's also safer than the traditional charcoal burning methods.

All of these efforts go hand in hand with activities related to improving woodlot management practices to enhance the economic and ecological functioning of forest and increase forest cover and productivity.

Rwanda has set ambitions to increase forest cover to 30% in 2020, and the target is now fully achieved. Today, Rwanda has 30.4% forest coverage - equivalent to 724,695 hectares - and is also undertaking border-to-border landscape restoration under the Bonn Challenge.



Partners Discuss the Revision of Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy



The Director General Juliet Kabera (left) and other staff from REMA on the official launch of Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) and National Action Plan (NAP) Projects

On 2nd May 2021, the Ministry of Environment in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme in Rwanda (UNDP) hosted a High Level Policy Dialogue on Rwanda's updated Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy.

The event was attended by representatives from the Government of Rwanda, diplomatic corps, development partners, private sector and civil society.

This High Level Policy Dialogue aimed to discuss how Rwanda can achieve the green development agenda, the efforts required, potential funding opportunities, capacity needs, as well as the role each of partner can play, whether they fall under the category of public, private, development partners or friends of the Environment, with the Rwanda's updated Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy

The revision of Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy was conduct-

ed to be more relevant, responsive to trends, and be an implementation-ready, costed and workable instrument; Reflect key Rwandan planning horizons and targets (2030, 2035 and 2050); Strengthen its alignment with key national and sectoral instruments and laws as well as Rwanda's international commitments under its NDC.

UNDP Rwanda is currently providing more than USD 7.5 million to support the Government of Rwanda to implement the green growth and climate resilience strategy.

"We need a metric that considers Natural Capital and Social Capital. This is an important piece of work – and one that Government of Rwanda has already committed to undertake. Rwanda understood the importance of nature and was on the right trajectory before COVID19" said UNDP Rwanda Resident Representative, Maxwell Gomera

In her opening remarks, Minister Jeanne d' Arc Mujawamariya

highlighted that "To achieve the carbon neutral and climate resilient economy, Rwanda is envisioning by 2050, it is important to prioritize ecosystem restoration as well as natural resources conservation and protection"

"It is in this regard that the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy was revised to align with the most recent Government policy direction" she added.

"Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy has informed and provided a basis for some of the environment and climate resilient projects that transform communities livelihoods through climate resilience and ecosystem restoration."

During the dialogue, participants have discussed ways to achieve the green development agenda, required efforts, potential funding opportunities, capacity needs, as well as the role each of partner can play to update and implement Rwanda's updated Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy.

Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) was adopted in 2011 and presents a 2050 vision for the country of being "a developed, climate-resilient and low-carbon economy". The Strategy is underpinned by a framework that comprises a set of guiding principles and strategic objectives, which inform the formulation of 14 Programmes of Action (PoA). The PoAs rely on several enabling pillars to support their implementation, including Institutional Arrangements; Finance; Capacity Building and Knowledge Management; Technology, Innovation and Infrastructure as well as Integrated Planning and Data Management.

After the evaluation conducted in 2018, it has determined the key achievements, shortcomings and lessons learned in implementing the Strategy, with the aim of ensuring it continues to serve as a relevant, effective and implementable guiding national document.

The evaluation concluded with some key recommendations, including a need to:

- i) enhance / update GGCRS actions and indicators across sectors;
- ii) ensure alignment with more recent national policies and international commitments;
- iii) adjust the timeframe to align with the SDGs and 2030 agenda for a more realistic and targeted implementation plan; and
- iv) improve costing information to allow for more accurate budgeting and forecasting at national and sectoral levels, to ensure the remains adaptable to possible future scenarios, responsive to trends, and serves as an implementation-ready, costed and workable instrument..

These recommendations collectively demonstrate the need to strengthen certain aspects of the Strategy through a robust analysis and revision process. It is against this backdrop that the Government of Rwanda, through the Ministry of Environment and with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has commissioned a consulting team to work with the Government, its development partners, the private sector and civil society to update and enhance the GGCRS with the overarching aim of ensuring it remains adaptable to possible future scenarios, responsive to trends, and serves as an implementation-ready, costed and workable instrument.



"World Environment Day is a good opportunity to build upon the success made in environmental management towards green growth and climate change resilience."



DR JEANNE D'ARC MUJAWAMARIYA
Minister of Environment, Rwanda




"2021 is the year of green leadership, of restoring nature and our relationship with it."



MAXWELL GOMERA
Resident Representative, UNDP Rwanda




"I call on all partners from government, the private sector, academia, civil society and young Rwandans to join the effort to better manage our environment and restore critical ecosystems."



JULIET KABERA
Director General,
Rwanda Environment Management Authority




"I invite all other business community members, manufacturers, importers, who have not yet joined us in this project to come and contribute to a better, greener Rwanda."



ROBERT BAFAKULERA
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