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SAVE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE  
Save It, it will save you back

# ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022



Kigali, 30<sup>th</sup> March 2023



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## **1.ABOUT US**

Save Environment Initiative (SEI) is a Non-Governmental Organization initiated in 2020. overall goal is to enhance ecosystem restoration and build climate resilience directly contributing to sustainable livelihoods development.

We work closely with our local and international partners to carry out friendly environmental activities and provide tree seedlings, quality information and technical advice to local authorities, institutions in order to raise an environmentally conscious society of people working for the healthy planet and sustainable development.

### **Vision**

Our vision is to inform, engage and mobilize young generations to strive for healthier environment

### **Mission**

Our Mission is Constantly promoting and conserve nature resource by upholding climate justice for sustainable economic development.



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## 2.ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONOMYS

SEI: Save Environment Initiative

REMA: Rwanda Environment and Management Authority

MoE: Ministry of Environment

UNILAK: University of Lay Adventists of Kigali

Mr.: Mister

Ms: Miss

CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

MEAs: Multilateral Environmental Agreements

CoEB: Center of Excellence in Biodiversity

NRM: Natural Resource Management

Prof.: Professor

UNDP: United Nations for Development Program

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

PS: Permanent Secretary

YALTA: Youth and Agroecology Business and Learning Track in Africa



### 3.ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

#### 3.1 Definition

Ecosystem restoration is the process of actively intervening in and restoring ecosystems and habitats that have been negatively impacted by human activity.

#### 3.2 Community Engagement

On 26<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2021 SEI provided a hundred fruit trees to Kimihurura Primary School and plant them with students of this school and our message was the benefits of fruit trees to them such as to clean air, access to clean water, shade and food.



*Our Program Manager UWASE Faida Zoubeda with Students of Kimihurura Primary School, Gasabo Nov.2021*





*Head teacher of Kimihurura Primary School with his students, Gasabo Nov.2021*



*P*

On 27<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2021 SEI received at its nursery students from University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK) in faculty of Environmental studies and they asked what is our organization is doing in order to conserve and protect environment and we encouraged them to be agents of change and use knowledge acquired from school to solve the problems of climate change.



*Students from UNILAK/ Kigali Campus appreciate us for our initiative and they get time for asking their questions about our organization, Gasabo Nov.2021*





*Students learn grafting techniques, Kicukiro Nov.2021*



*Students from UNILAK, Faculty of Environmental studies during their studying tour, Kicukiro Nov.2021*



### 3.3 Community activity (Umuganda)

On 26<sup>th</sup> March 2022, SEI team joined Gisenyi Sector, Rubavu District in community activity known as Umuganda at the Commune Rouge genocide commemoration site where they cleaned bushes.



*SEI's team at Commune Rouge commemoration site after community work (Umuganda), Rubavu March 2022*

On 26 Nov.2022 SEI joined Bralirwa Plc, REMA and Ministry of Environment on Umuganda. They planted Textilis and polymorpha bamboos alongside Rwampara river crossing to Rugunga wetland.



*Deputy Director General of REMA, Staff of Bralirwa Plc and Executive Director of SEI before starting Umuganda, Nyarugenge Nov.2022*





*Minister of Environment and participants after Umuganda work,  
Nyarugenge Nov.2022*



### 3.4 Environmental Friendly activity

On December 17, 2021 Save Environment Initiative had event dubbed “Role of Youth in climate actions and implications for sustainable community livelihoods”. Save Environment Initiative together with the students and lectures of University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK) and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) collected non-biodegradable waste in Rugenge wetland, they also planted bamboo trees around Kagina river as the main activity of the day.



*The event dubbed: “Role of youth in climate actions and implications and local community livelihood” Gasabo, Dec.2022*

Rugenge wetland and Kagina River are located in Kicukiro sector of Kicukiro District and connect to Gikondo, Rwintare and Nyabugogo wetlands which play a crucial role in water filtration that flows into Nyabugogo River. There are many problems caused by the solid and plastic waste dumped in wetlands where aquatic species suffer, and it is also a serious issue to water supply



*Member of SEI is collecting plastics bottles around river bank planting bamboo tree, (Gasabo, Dec.2022)*



*Executive Director of SEI and Mr. Patrick MUHOZA in Charge of international obligations at REMA, (Gasabo, Dec.2022)*

Also bamboo trees were planted around Kagina river where we believe that they will reduce the potential for runoff and erosion. Josaphat Kanyeshuri, a researcher and lecturer at UNILAK emphasized on wetland management and he said that Kigali wetlands will fail to play a role in absorbing carbon dioxide if we sit with arms crossed, KUBWIMANA Concorde, Executive Director of Save Environment Initiative argued that it requires consistent monitoring to ensure if wetlands are well protected and they will continue such activities. “Today’s activities are part of our objectives where we intend to promote environment safety and sustainability for future generations”, he added.



***Members of Save Environment Initiative(SEI), Students and Lecturers during the activities of collecting non-biodegradable waste and planting bamboo trees, Gasabo, Dec.2022***

Patrick Muhoza, in Charge of International obligations at Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), said that plastic waste dumped near the river connected to the wetland, cause many problems when it rains, he mentioned water bodies and biodiversity as the main areas to be



affected by plastic wastes. “We are working with the World Bank to secure funding to rehabilitate polluted wetlands and control floods in Kigali,” he said.



*Dean of Environmental Studies faculty at UNILAK Dr. Christophe MUPENZI is planting a bamboo tree, Gasabo Dec.2022*

The bamboo plant root system is dense and spreads in all directions. The system contributes to the stability of river banks; in addition to deep roots, bamboo plants facilitate absorption into the soil or beneficial in water conservation.

### 1.3 FRUIT SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTION

Fruit trees allow efficient utilization of resources including land, water, labor and agricultural inputs resulting in higher income per unit of available resource while maintaining and developing the natural resource base. Fruits can contribute a lot towards the diversification of the national economy and can provide the basis for the establishment of agro industry factories, contributing to the transformation of the agriculture sector.

In this regards, on 05<sup>th</sup> January 2021 SEI established a tree nursery of improved seedlings which are mangoes, oranges, Citrus and Avocadoes.



*SEI members during the Launch of Nursey of seedling trees. Kicukiro, Jan.2021*

A fruit nursery is importantly needed to be established for following reasons:

- Improved fruit trees are obtained
- Fruit trees suitable to the local climate are produced

- Local population get employed and income is generated

In the nursery, fruit plants are cared during their early stages of growth to provide optimum condition for germination and subsequent growth until seedlings are ready for grafting and strong enough to be planted out in their permanent field.

The basic requirements for seedlings are substrates, light, temperature and moisture.

Seedlings require protection from severe heat of the sun, heavy rain, drought and diseases.

Thus, preparing them in the nursery requires some measures to optimize those factors.

Generally, the site that will be identified for the establishment of the nursery will have the following features: gently flat land where continuous supply of clean water is possible, free from any strong winds, well drained, fertile and light to medium textured soil, the site should be outside the range of the roots and shade of trees, should be near to the site of planting, the road and the local labor, should be free from flooding as fruit tree seedlings do not tolerate water logging conditions.

Major considerations during the establishment and management will include good site selection, clearing, digging, land and seedbed preparation, sowing and mulching, watering, shade construction, weeding, grafting and hardening off.



*Deputy Executive Director of Save Environment Initiative Ms UWASE Faida Zoubeda is removing unwanted weeds from citrus, Kicukiro Feb.2021*



*Fruit Seedlings after 6months from sowing, Kicukiro Apr.2021*

Fruit trees allow efficient utilization of resources including land, water, labor and agricultural inputs resulting in higher income per unit of available resource while maintaining and developing the natural resource base. Fruits can contribute a lot towards the diversification of the national economy and can provide the basis for the establishment of agro industry factories, contributing to the transformation of the agriculture sector.

Fruit consumption is increasingly on demand and will definitely continue to grow as the population is now aware of the importance of fruit consumption and as long as the purchasing power of some people is increasing. However, the production and the productivity of fruit crops need to be improved if we need to meet the increasing demand of consumers. For this, need of a modern fruit production is required and it will be dependent on the knowledge of the producers. It needs a skilled farmer, technically competent so s to respond quickly to the market and production demands.

On 7<sup>th</sup> Aug.2021 we started grafting process, where members of Save Environment Initiative and learners from UNLAK specifically from the faculty of Environment learned how grafting are carried out.



***Grafting technique for oranges, Kicukiro Aug.2021***

Grafting is a form of propagation involving the union of two separate woody species where the upper part known as the scion will be combined with the stock, the lower part. The stock and the scion will have to belong to the same species or the same family to guarantee success in the union. Grafting is useful because it combines the quality of the two parts. It is done to improve the quality of the plant and strengthen the plant against the diseases. We shall guarantee to make the grafting successful.

Following steps will be respected in order to make the grafting successful:

- Any soil or debris will be cleared away from the stem of the stock.
- The stock will be cut back to the point where there is an active growth or where the

bark easily separates from the wood.

- A scion with a diameter as big as the stock will be chosen.
- The length of the scion should be of 10-15 cm
- The base of the scion will be shaped into a short wedge
- The scion will be inserted into the stock with care to line up the junction between the bark and the wood of the two parts (the scion and the stock)
- The graft will be tied
- The union will be covered with a waterproof material
- After a certain period, the graft will be healed; the remaining shoots of the stock will be cut.



*Our member Josiane NIYONSENGA is learning how grafting is carried out. Kicukiro Aug.2021*

Normally grafting technique is an effective alternative in crop management, specifically for the management of pests and soil pathogens therefore, it has been recognized in all agricultural areas, which makes a horticultural production technique more respectful with the environment.

#### 4.SERVICE IN COLLECTING DATA ACROSS THE COUNTRY FOR THE PLASTIC WEB PORTAL

From 09<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March 2022 in collaboration with Global Growth Green Institute (GGGI), High Commission of United Kingdom in Rwanda contributed on data collection in Rwanda secondary cities, Kamonyi and Bugesera Districts to generate better data on plastic wastes, the different types of quantities, the location of plastic waste which is a fundamental step to encourage more circular waste solutions and this web portal was launched on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2022.



*SEI's members during data collection at Rutaraka landfill, Nyagatare March 2022*

#### 4.1 Main Plastics waste in Secondary Cities of Rwanda

Among many plastic waste we have in Rwanda, plastic bottles are dominated in all landfills and dumpsites of secondary cities. As population is increasing waste are also being increased and there is mismanagement of different landfills and dumpsites due to that unexpected high quantity of solid municipal waste. The figure below shows clearly the main insides of the landfill and how they are disposed. There are many varieties of plastics used in production of different products including food packaging, water and juice bottles and different medical materials and devices. All these varieties of plastics have negative effects in both productions stage and usage.



*SEI's members during data collection at Rubavu Landfill, Rubavu March 2022*

The manufacturing process of plastic products in plastic industries releases a huge quantity of dangerous gaseous chemicals into the air including carbon monoxide, dioxin, and hydrogen cyanide. These gases pollute air seriously. The presence of these gases in air at high proportion is detrimental to both human and animal health. They may cause respiratory diseases, nervous system disorders and reduction in immunity to diseases. Chlorinated plastic can release harmful chemicals into the surrounding soil, which can then seep into groundwater or other surrounding water sources and also the ecosystem. This can cause serious harm to the species that drink the water. Landfill areas contain many different types of plastics. In these landfills, there are many microorganisms which speed up the biodegradation of plastics. The microorganisms include bacteria such as Pseudomonas, nylon-eating bacteria, and Flavobacteria. When biodegradable plastics are broken down, methane is released, which is a very powerful greenhouse gas that contributes significantly to global warming ( Biello 2013). Apart from the above impacts, some scientists believe that the bobbing bits of polymer in the oceans could contribute to global warming by creating a shaded canopy that makes it harder for plankton to grow.

This survey has been conducted in all secondary cities, Bugesera and Kamonyi Districts of Rwanda where the purpose was to records the plastic waste present in different parts of these cities including landfills, dumpsites and commercial areas where plastics can be dropped, Wastebase application had been used to scan those plastic bottles. 26,217 of bottles had been scanned in 6 countries, Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. This report indicates that Beverage contributes more waste in the sample than all other sectors, at 94.6% which means soft drinks, drinking water and other small alcoholic beverages. Particularly in Rwanda, about 13,452 of bottles were scanned in all secondary cities, Kamonyi and Bugesera Districts of Rwanda in different parts we mentioned above, (Unwaste.io, 2022). This shows that it is everyone responsibility to fight plastic pollution and we should normalize the process of recycling because we have a big quantity of plastic that must be recycled and managed in appropriate ways.



## 4.2 Plastic waste disposal and management in Rwanda

Rwanda is now working hard to reduce the quantity of plastic waste and is also playing a big role in banning unnecessary uses of plastic materials. In 2019 Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) published guidelines on procedures and conditions for eligibility to grant exceptional permission to manufacture, use or sells any plastic items in single-use plastics, this means that these single-use plastics are prohibited. It is a good approach for the government of Rwanda to tackle all the issues that might be caused plastics waste and it is also a good way to the effective management.

Rwanda realized how single-use plastics and plastic-carry bags, the global pollutants that clog water drainage systems, oceans and kill marine life and how they also contribute to flooding and low agricultural yield productivity by preventing water penetration into the soil, this led to the total ban of polyethylene shopping bags in 2008 and manufacturing, importation and use of other plastics became prohibited and on September 2nd, 2021, Rwanda joined Peru in proposing an international legally binding agreement to combat plastic waste, (Afadhali, 2022).

The success of Rwanda in reducing single-use plastics come from countrywide campaigns especially in Kigali and secondary cities where many industrial and business activities are being carried out, these campaigns aimed to educate people about the impacts of plastic on biodiversity, human health and community development and government supports local businesses that started the process of producing environmental friendly products to use instead of plastics and this serves as reusable alternatives. Though there are good approaches and guidelines to reduce and ban plastics waste, the gaps are also there, in waste disposal, people are still mixing biodegradable and non-biodegradable materials, some secondary cities are using open space as a landfill, this is a big problem because the management of waste collected either plastics or other materials is very difficult and it affects the community around and also entire ecosystem. As we visited all the landfills of secondary cities, the common observation is that Landfills have become challenging to manage, and companies in charge of management still rely on old technology to reduce and recycle waste. Another big issue is that many of our daily activities today involve he creation of waste, this is a problem because waste are being disposed very inefficiently every day and it is a big task for the companies to collect and manage the process of waste disposal, based also on the landfills which are not appropriate



and modern the issue become worse. The figures below show the landfill of Muhanga District where it is in open space without any protection.



*Landfill of Muhanga District, March 2022*

### **4.3 Recommendations**

Emerging trends in waste plastic management should be considered and researched to widen the range of recycling options. This will improve the economic benefits of recycling as well as the viability and sustainability of plastic waste management especially in the construction and manufacturing industries here in Rwanda.

It is possible to replicate all the technologies involved in the processes of plastic waste recycling, especially in the East African region by encouraging Research in Recycling process and build capacity of Researchers. Universities should encourage research in plastic waste recycling, establish workshops and materials-testing laboratories. Inter-university exchanges, especially with advanced and recognized universities should be encouraged. The large volume of materials required for construction offers a potentially major area and attraction for reuse in other sectors outside construction, public awareness should be promoted and financial support should be provided to the startups industries and other environmental friendly activities. Capacity building among the Companies in charge of collecting domestic waste, the use of plastics comes with many harmful environmental impacts related to their production and poor methods of waste treatment. There should be a clear linkage between these companies in charge of collection and recycling process. Not only a linkage but also capacity, common understanding of plastic waste management, skills and techniques needed in collection and recycling process. This should also go in hands with household's management, because people are still mixing biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, most of households

refuse to pay fees of domestic waste collection! This is a journey where government should also acts in terms of law enforcement and establishment of policies aimed to protect sovereignty of these companies and their employees, which will positively affect management of plastic waste and other domestic waste in general.

Also National governments should engage with the various stakeholders in the decision-making process, research shows that friendly and other voluntary agreement can positively influence the use of single use plastics rather than enforcing bans. There are many initiatives and different organizations here in Rwanda with the alternative ways to use in reducing and banning single plastic use, including alternative packages and other voluntary agreements. Collaboration among these various organizations, institutions and National Government is a way forward to end single-use plastic consumption.

As plastic waste is cross boundaries issue we should also have a trans-boundary governance to solve this problem of single-use plastic consumption. The East African Community should develop and harmonize regional laws and enhance regional cooperation by taking measures to support the elimination of manufacturing and illicit trade of plastic bags across borders.

#### **4.4 Conclusion**

Problem of landfill management does not affect the cleanliness of Rwanda is still cleaner and a country which promotes environmental conditions, even though there are different problems in waste disposal and management at landfill sites but Kigali has been awarded as the cleanest City in Africa, (Norbert, 2021). As a developing country, it is always a task for Rwanda to be a 100% free from plastics but the alternative measures have been taken seriously such as Reduce, Reuse and Recycle principles, they are now generating sustainable solutions to the different environmental issues. Green jobs are being created and commitment of the country towards environmental protection and management is at high level. The Rwandan experience inspires other countries and every Rwandan feels this national pride and the public is aware of how plastics and other waste are harmful to human life and ecosystem in general. Rwanda hosted the 26<sup>th</sup> Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, many delegates from different countries confirm that this CHOGM 2022 was the greenest CHOGM ever! This meeting was a single-use plastics free meeting because glass bottled water and water dispensers had been used, also electric cars and



bus had been used to reduce the transmission of greenhouse gases. Rwanda continues leadership of promoting green economy and encouraging everyone's participation in building climate resilience.



***During CHOGM Delegates were served water in glass bottles, Kigali 2022***

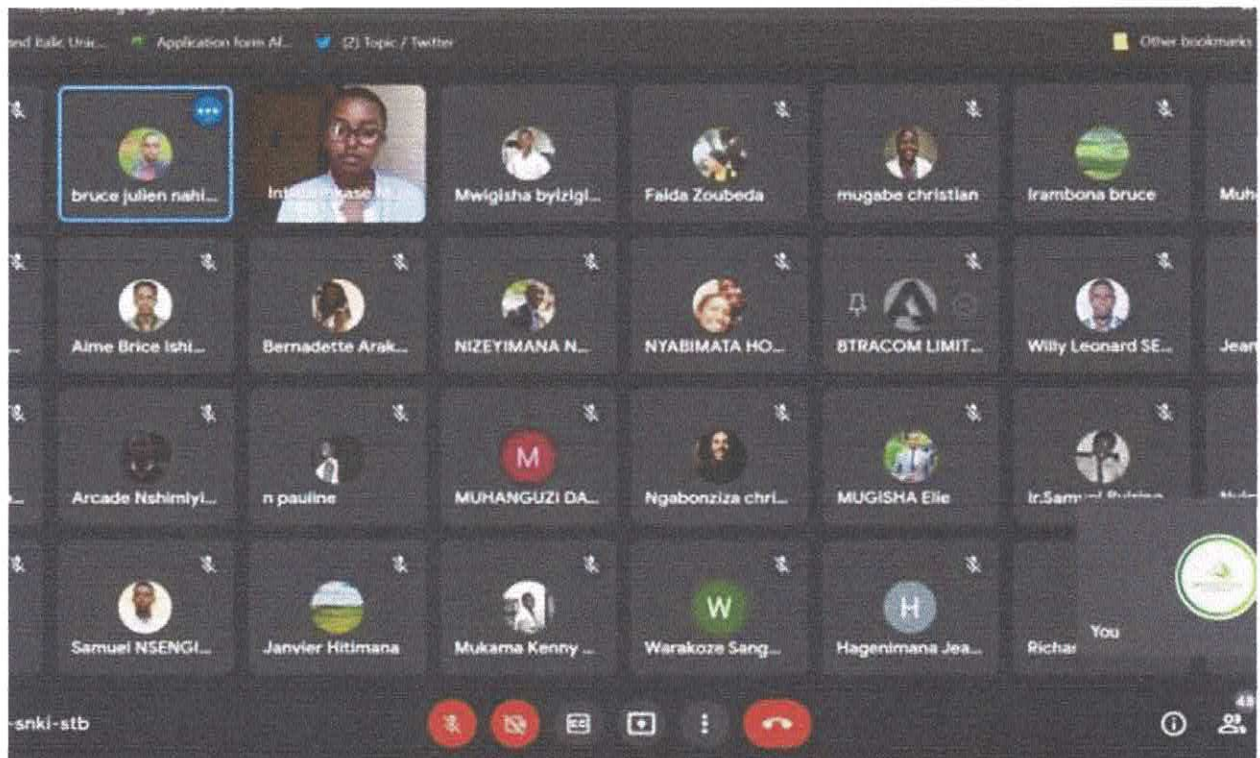
With the combined effort of cleaning Kigali and other secondary cities, the public and the government are vital to this issue of plastic waste, through different campaigns government alerts the public the dangers related to plastic waste and sanctions related to the use of these plastics waste together with the follow up of law enforcement concerning waste management. This will go a long way in ensuring green cities and promoting projects with minimal effect to the environment and other environmental friendly activities.

## 5. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE EDUCATION

Education is crucial to promote climate action. It aids individuals in comprehending and addressing the effects of the climate catastrophe by equipping them with the information, know-how, values, and attitudes necessary to engage as change agents.

### 5.1 Youth Engagement in Ecosystem Restoration

Save Environment Initiative in partnership with Ngozi Naturals has organized a virtual conference of two days from 18<sup>th</sup> August to 19<sup>th</sup> 2021 with theme "Youth Engagement in Ecosystem Restoration".



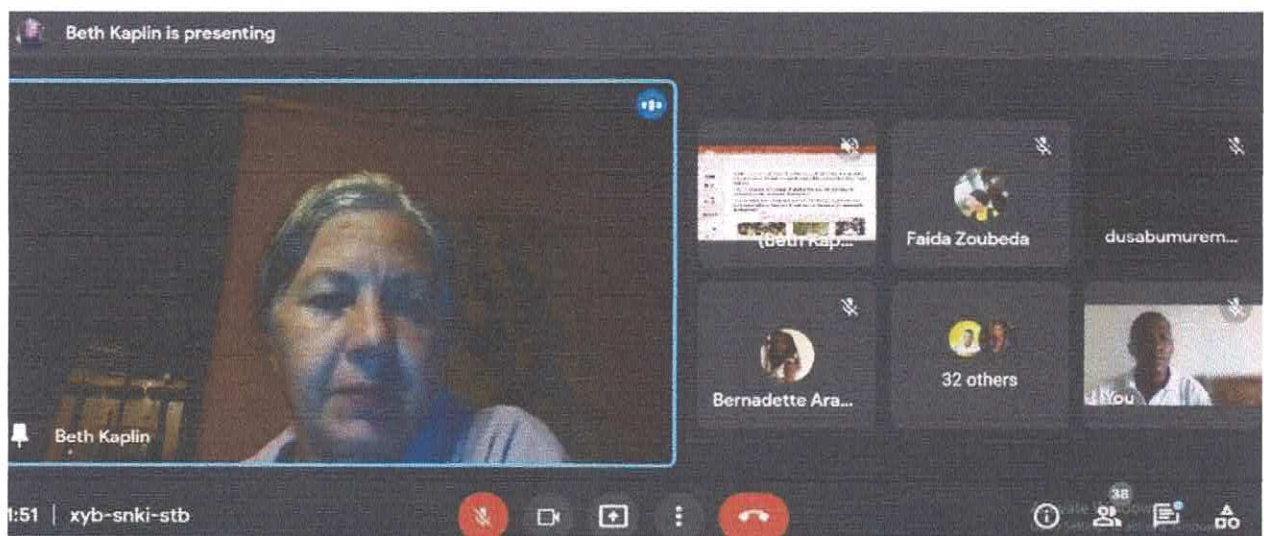
#### *Participants of virtual event on Youth Engagement in Ecosystem Restoration, Aug.2021*

We had very important guests from Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations where they engaged with us on various topics. In her opening remarks, Rachael TUSHABE, Director of Advocacy and MEAs at REMA, used definition of sustainable development where she argued that we restore for the present and for the future generations, she also mentioned that Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) had been restoring different places and they will continue to do so. "We should look at ecosystem restoration as if it is a life restoration and we should be involved in ecosystem restoration as well". Tushabe said



“It is the responsibility of the youth to engage in any activity that will help with the climate crisis, ecosystem restoration should start in their homes, and everywhere they are because restoring the present environment will build a better future for the next generation,” she added. We had also guest from Vital Landscape for Afrikander. Susan Chomba, urged youth in environmental sector that there are many opportunities to work on in terms of landscape restoration, she also thanked Government of Rwanda for its political will in landscape restoration and she encouraged young people from Rwanda to use that opportunity.

For other special guests and speakers in that event, we had Professor Beth Kaplin, Director of Center of Excellence in Biodiversity & NRM and researcher at University of Rwanda, urged all the youth to discuss with other youth groups, use global platforms on climate action, “All young people can use the available resources like social media, research and learn about the environment and always observe any change which helps us in the fight” she added.

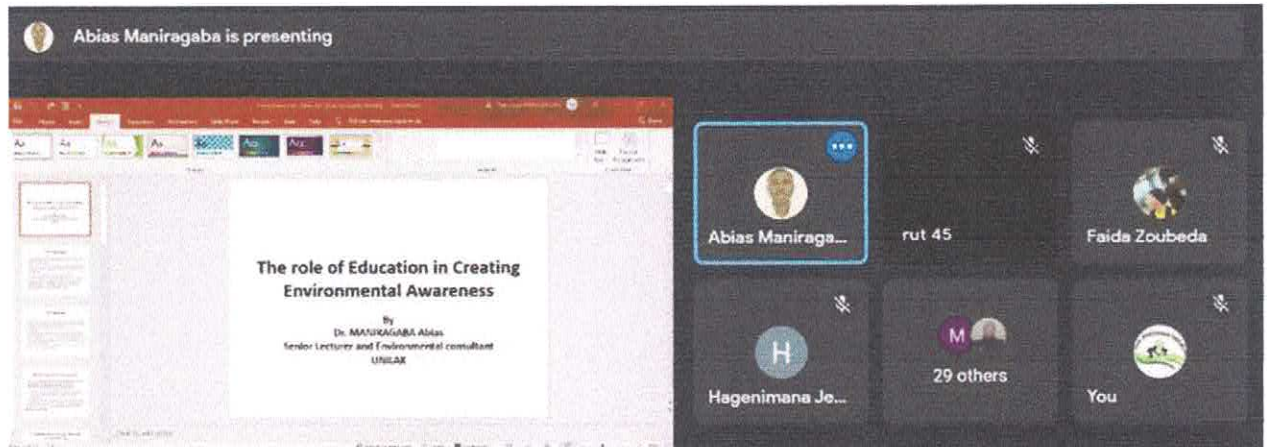


***Prof. Beth Kaplin urged youth to use global platforms on climate action***

Mr. Bernardin UZAYISABA a program analyst at UNDP Rwanda, he emphasized on why youth are needed in ecosystem restoration. He urged entrepreneurs that they should before think on the problems instead of money and when they come up with sustainable solutions for those problems, money and all pieces will be around for the support. “Entrepreneur/agripreneur must be independent, don’t wait for others “he added.

We had also special guest from, University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK), Dr. Abias MANIRAGABA, presented the roles of education in creating environmental awareness, he

pointed out that education is a key to success and it help to gain personal control of the life, he appreciated the work that Save Environmental Initiative is doing and mentioned that UNILAK as institution where members of this organization come from, they are very happy for what the organization is doing and they will help them in community outreach and they will engage other students in what SEI is doing now.



***Dr. Abias MANIRAGABA presented the roles of education in creating environmental awareness***

Mr. Charles KARANGWA, IUCN Rwanda representative, urged the youth that there are many benefits of restoration,” A restored forest incorporates many diverse land use”, he said. In ecosystem restoration he added that” Every dollar invested in restoration can bring 7 to 30 dollars in return, it is time for young people to use that opportunities, there is no small change”.



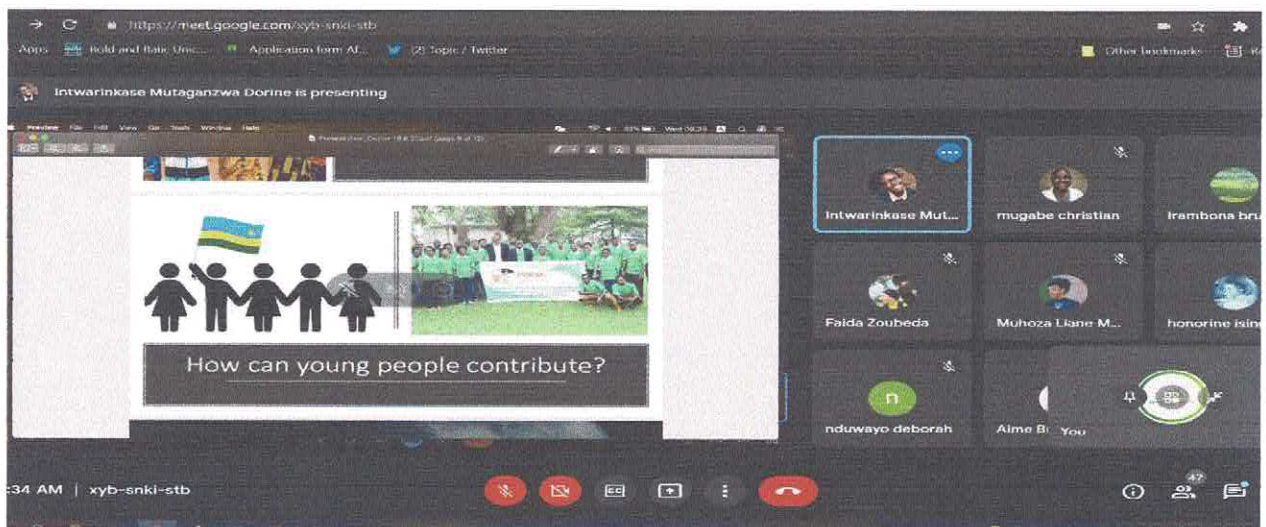
***Mr. Charles KARANGWA said that Every dollar invested in restoration can bring 7 to 30 dollars in return***

Michelle DeFreese from the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), urged the youth how they can explore opportunities and challenges in the energy sector, she presented how the energy sector in Rwanda is improving where she mentioned the electrical cars and motors that are being used in Rwanda.



***Michelle DeFreese during her presentation***

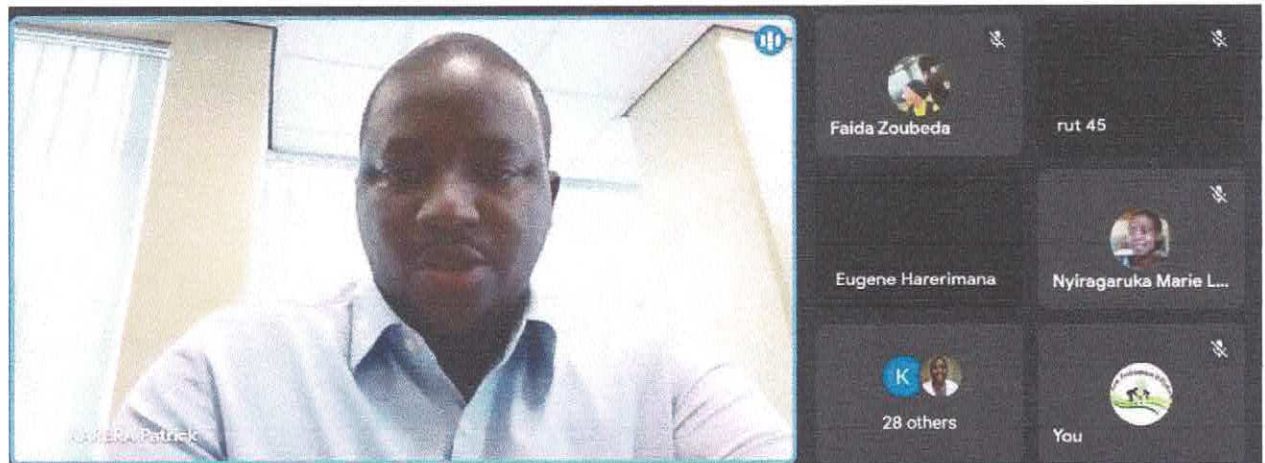
We had also a young conservationist and greenpreneur Ms. Dorine MUTAGANZWA, " We as young people we need to understand that the biggest issue with climate change is the uncertainty that it brings because we are not sure of what our planet and country will look like in the future so we need to start acting now ". she said



***Ms. Dorine MUTAGANZWA presented how young people can contribute to the protection of environment***



In his closing remarks, Mr. Patrick Karera a Permanent Secretary in Ministry of Environment, urged young people to be aware that Rwanda is facing climate change and there are the ones to contribute in mitigation and adaptation measures, he added that youth should get informed, read a lot newspaper, joining global platforms in order to know what is really needed in ecosystem restoration. He also appreciated Save Environment Initiative and Ngozi Naturals for organizing this event.



*Mr. Patrick Karera, PS in MoE during his closing remarks*

## 5.2 Radio talk shows on different topics related to Environment and climate change awareness at Radio IMANZI (105.1FM)

On 09<sup>th</sup> Sept 2022: SEI were at Radio Imanzi (105.1FM), Where we talked about climate change resilience, role of international agreements in reducing climate change, Inclusivity in climate actions and our contributions in climate change mitigation. You can watch a full talk show via on this link: <https://youtu.be/O1JtpPO7v3M>



### *Guests from SEI in the Studio of Radio Imanzi*

On 19<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2022: We talked about The role of youth to mitigate forests destruction and what should be done to solve this issue sustainably.

“The UN report 2021 shows that the livelihoods of 1.2 billion of people depend on forests, 80% of terrestrial life is their habitat. Forests absorb 2billion tons of CO2 annually, 75% of fresh water we use available because of forests. Sadly, at least 10million species of animals and plants are endangered every year due to human activities, it caused millions of species of animals and plants are on the way of being extinct” We indicated.



### *SEI during the talk show*

What can be done to deal with this problem?

- Teaching children the importance of trees from kindergarten to University
- Increasing the campaign to protect trees in the community
- Using other materials that replace wood in construction (metal) and fuels (gas, biogas)

Watch the show through on this link: <https://youtu.be/DKN9kf4SA1s>

On 23<sup>rd</sup> Sept. 2022: We discussed The role of wetlands in our daily life and what we should do to conserve and preserve them.

Watch talk show on: <https://youtu.be/h17yqa4c5G8>



*Mr. Concorde KUBWIMANA and Mr. ISHIMWE MANIRUMVA Clement in the studio of Radio IMANZI*

On 07<sup>th</sup> Oct.2022, Program Manager of SEI and Senior Lecture at UNILAK, Mr. Josaphat KANYESHURI discussed the role of education in ecosystem restoration. You can watch the talk show on this link: [https://youtu.be/aNubMIJOi\\_E](https://youtu.be/aNubMIJOi_E)

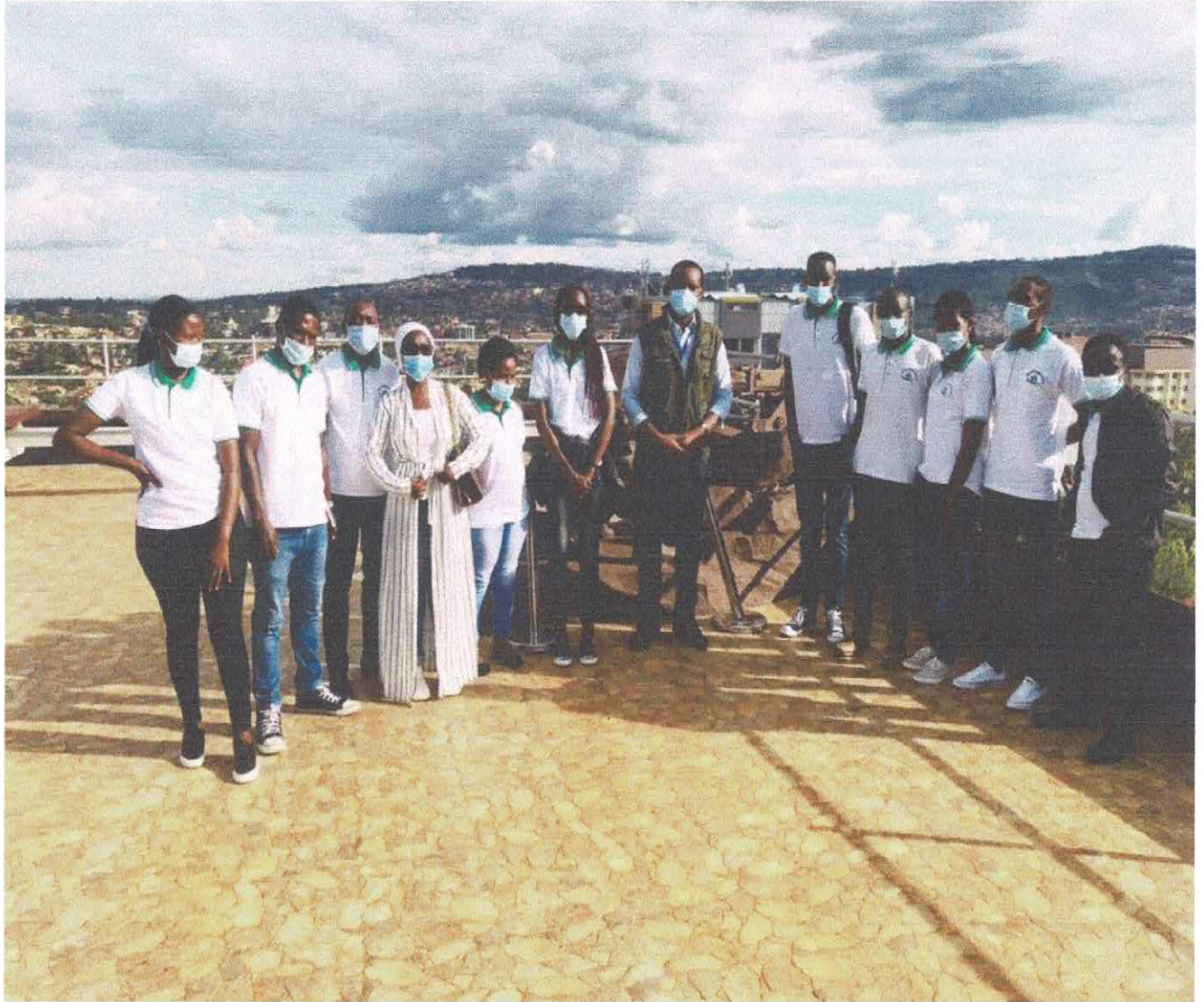


*Ms UWASE Faida Zoubeda and Lecture Josaphat KANYESHURI in the studio of Radio Imanzi*

## 6. CIVIC EDUCATION

As youth lead organization, we visited different sites in the country for learning our history.

On 19<sup>th</sup> Ap.2021 SEI's members paid a visit at Museum for Campaign Against Genocide. We learned what patriotism is, causes of Genocide Against Tutsis and how it stopped.



*SEI's members at Museum for Campaign Against Genocide, Gasabo April 2021*

On 11<sup>th</sup> July 2021, SEI's members visited Rwanda Arts Museum, Formerly the Presidential Palace Museum, this new museum displays contemporary artworks from Rwanda as well as abroad. This museum seeks to provide an insight into the originality of Rwandan creativity. Exploring the development of art from olden times to the modern day, it considers how traditional and modern imagination can blend and fuse.



*SEI's members at Rwanda Arts Museum, July 2021*

On 01<sup>st</sup> May 2022, members of SEI visited the Kigali Genocide Memorial at Gisozi, paid respects to the victims of the Genocide against the Tutsis.



*SEI Paid respects to the victims of the Genocide against the Tutsis at Gisozi, Gasabo May 2022*

## 7.CAPACITY BUILDING

- From 01<sup>st</sup> to 02<sup>nd</sup> April 2021 SEI attended youth and Agro Ecology National Caravan 2021 organised by YALTA that is held at Rwamgana District with a theme of “Promoting agro-ecology and unlocking the business opportunities for youth in Rwanda”
- From 02<sup>nd</sup> to 04<sup>th</sup> SEI attended virtual training of local CSOs organized by EU in Rwanda to build capacity on how to write grant proposals
- From 17<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> Oct.2021, 3members from SEI attended a training workshop organized by REMA on the methodological approaches for Greenhouse Inventory held at Fatima Hotel in Musanze District.
- From 31<sup>st</sup> Oct.2021 to 12<sup>th</sup> Nov.2021, our Program Manager was at Glasgow for COP26, where it was good time to enhance ambitious actions and make climate solutions more profitable.
- From 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022, we attended a training organized by REMA on integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and biodiversity inclusive Environmental Impact Assessment in environment and climate change projects which held at Centre Pastoral Notre Dame de Fatima Hotel in Musanze District.
- From 09<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> May 2022, SEI attended the Validation workshop for updating the Country Programme and Strategic Framework and Readiness Needs Assessment Report organized by REMA which held at La Palme Hotel in Musanze District
- On 31<sup>st</sup> May to 01<sup>st</sup> June 2022, SEI participated in the dissemination workshop organized by REMA for the 06<sup>th</sup> State of Environment and outlook reports which held in University of Rwanda, Huye Campus.
- On 28<sup>th</sup> October 2022, SEI participated in the validation workshop of private sector mobilization strategy organized by REMA at Lemigo Hotel
- On 13<sup>th</sup> Dec.2022, SEI participated to the Thematic Working Group 2022/2023 at Lemigo Hotel Organised by MoE.

Done at Kigali, on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2023

**KUBWIMANA Concorde**

Executive Director

