1 : INTRODUCTION

The mining and Geology Sector policy is incorporated in the national policy of the Social economic development of Rwanda. It consists in a fair management of mining resources, the integrative area of the national patrimony so as to contribute sustainably and equitably to the poverty eradication as well as improvement of the population well being. The good management includes the improvement of knowledge about geology and mineral resources in the national land, their modern exploitation bearing in mind the security of the environment, the sensitisation of people on geological and mineral knowledge available and the transformation of those raw materials as a channel towards a setting of industrial sites that are needed in our country.

It is important to notice that the mining and geology sector is lagging behind since 1980 particularly in the domain of research and exploitation, the situation which was exacerbated by the terrible events of 1994 in Rwanda hence making the whole situation fall 0 level.

Amongst negative factors to this sector, we can mention :

- The absence of a coherent policy of this sector involving all actors of the public and private sector.

- The existence of mining legislation and quarries not favouring the conditions of the sectors development;

- The precariousness of the vision for development of the sector , mainly based only on exploitation of ores meant for exportation , neglecting quarries which are however the basic of the development of local industries capable to generate casual employment;

- The weakness of mechanism able to install the good system inviting partners to come cope with problems encountered by operators in the sector, such as not keeping stable the prices of mining products on the international markets, the fiscal problems in relation with importation of material and equipment for research and exploitation of mining and quarries, the problems of access to loans in banks and problems due to the management, restricted to the respect of the environment security.

That policy suggests strategies to combine so as to come up with some solutions to the fundamental problems in this sector, such as :

- The poverty

- The unemployment and rural exodus

- The low level of industrial situation
- The low income in rural areas;
- The weak level of income from exportations;
- The disequilibrium of the payments balance; etc.

The elaboration of Mining and Geology policy gave privileges to the approach called Sector Wide Approach “SWAP” consisting in assessing the sector in its overall about the policy meant to follow the elaboration of sectorial strategic plan, the execution of strategies and programmes and the follow up and evaluation.

Until different stakeholders in the development of the sectors will not get involved in its process, the harmonisation of the mining sector is quasi impossible. Those are the government, sponsors, international and national organisations, NGOs, the private sector and the Civil Society, … who must come together to harmonise not only the planning but also to make available the financial resources, the execution of strategies as well as follow up and evaluation.

1.1 Definition of sector

Rwanda hosts many Geological signs to proof the concentration of exploitable mining products :

a) Mineral substances counted.

- metallic substances : Cassiterite, wolfram, Colombo- tantalite, gold, amblygonite and beryl
- Precious stones, semi-precious and decorative : Topazes, corindon (ruby and Saphir), amethysts, chestolite (andalousite, opale, agate and silex)

b) Industrial substances

- The Talk and the Kaolin for the ceramic industry and painting, the travertine for cemetery and amendment for acide soils, the pouzzolanes for making cement, the industrial sand for glass industry, the diatomite for abrasive construction and bricks industry.

c) Substances for energy (peat, signs for uranium and methane gas)

d) Metals for construction (granites, migmatites, amphibolites, marbles, Volcanic, rocks, quartzite, laterites, sand, clay,.....)
The mining sector has an important role in the national economy as it can be shown in the following tables:

**Tables 1 : The place of mining products in the exportation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value for exports in Us $</th>
<th>% with regard to the total exportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1,530,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
<td>3.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3,820,000</td>
<td>4.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>4,690,000</td>
<td>7.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>6,930,000</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>12.58 millions</td>
<td>18.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>42.64 millions</td>
<td>45.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>15.87 millions</td>
<td>29.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The direction of mines and Geology.

The place of mining in the total exports of the country was always increasing: For a period of 8 years (1995-2002) it knew a growth of 26%. In the course of 2000-2002, we observe the boom of the mining sector where exports realised about 46% in 2001 with the increasing in Coltan. This offers globally to the sector the 1st place in exportation after Coffee and Tea.

The following graph shows the evolution of weights for mining products in the total exportations:

**Graph 1 : % of ores in total exports**

![Graph showing the evolution of weights for mining products in total exports](image-url)
The following table shows the evolution in income of exportations of the 3 main products in the course of 2000-2002:

**Table 2 : Income in foreign currencies for the main export products.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value in millions of US $</td>
<td>% of income for total exports</td>
<td>Value in millions of US $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>22.52</td>
<td>32.62</td>
<td>19.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>24.28</td>
<td>35.16</td>
<td>23.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ores</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>18.22</td>
<td>42.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Direction of Mines and Geology.

The period of 2000-2002 was special for the mining sector whereas coffee and tea knew a drop in value. The following graph shows the evolution of income for ores exportation with regard to those of the main cash crops:

**Graph 2 : Income of Coffee exportation, Tea and ores in Rwanda**

Source: Direction of Mines and Geology.
The evolution of mining G.D.P and that one of cash crops (Coffee, Tea and pyrethrum) is drawn in the following table.

**Table 3 : Evolution of mining sector GDP and main cash crops**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cash crops (FRW)</th>
<th>Cash ores (FRW)</th>
<th>Comparison between mining and the cash crops GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>8 778 000 000</td>
<td>497 000 000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>8 621 000 000</td>
<td>326 000 000</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>7 667 000 000</td>
<td>1 355 000 000</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>7 143 000 000</td>
<td>1 965 000 000</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>8 236 000 000</td>
<td>3 628 000 000</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>5 872 000 000</td>
<td>3 918 000 000</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Direction of mines and Geology.

Whereas the GDP of cash crops (coffee, tea and pyrethrum) has followed a decreasing tendency, that one of mining was always increasing, the point to justify the importance of mining sector in the Rwandan economy.

As for as quarries are concerned, their position in the GDP didn’t cease to increase as it can be observed through the following table.

**Table 4 : Evolution of GDP of quarries.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP (FRW)</th>
<th>Constructions quarries (FRW)</th>
<th>Position of constructions in the GDP %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>212 653 000 000</td>
<td>14 417 000 000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>336 489 000 000</td>
<td>18 257 000 000</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>633 299 000 000</td>
<td>51 480 000 000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>683 368 000 000</td>
<td>60 439 000 000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>736 564 000 000</td>
<td>62 409 000 000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>815 762 000 000</td>
<td>69 392 000 000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Director of mines and Geology.

Between 1995 and 2002, the quarry industry yielded between 18 and 69 billion Frw meaning the increasing rate of 5 to 9 % of GDP. This improvement is notably due to the importance of construction works and house rehabilitation and infrastructures during that period.
1.2. The context

(i) The national context

- The Socio-economic context

The overview of the sector shows a dynamic sector whose role in boosting up the national economy has gone always increasing since its creation. In fact:

- Between 1930 and 1969, ores represented between 20 and 42.5% of exports income rivalising with Coffee (53% in 1967)

- Between 1969 and 1973, the position of ores dropped from 42.5% to 21.6%, the situation that occasioned the creation of SOMIRWA (Rwandan Society of ores)

- Between 1980 and 1994, we observe the fall of ores position until 10% due to the fall of currency on the labour market, the weak investment in the sector and the improvement of cash crops productions (Coffee, Tea and pyrethrum)

- After 1994, the restoration of the sector where its position in exports income came to 45.7% of the total income of exports in 2001.

- In 2003, the position of exportations came to 23%, bringing the sector in 2nd position after Tea.

- Between 1995 and 2003: Mining products registered tremendous evolution because their position in GDP passed from 18 to 89 billions of Frw.

Moreover, the mining sector creates many employments well paying and well organised in the rural area: between 1930 and 2003 the number of employments passed from 10,000 before 1985 to at least 50,000 in 2003.

The Social Political context

Good governance and decentralisation.

The politics of good governance and decentralisation defined by the government has objective of enable the population to decide themselves in different domains, political, economical, Social and technical as well as the management of public infrastructure in the major preoccupation of eradicating poverty
The national politics of New Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Actions were planned for installation of a database in relation to seismic information, volcanic, ores and their potential of processing as well as proper technologies for transformation. Moreover, that database will be supported by computer network connection to facilitate their constitution, their exploitation and their diffusion.

Gender policy

The approach of gender will aim at the promotion of equality between men and women rights on all levels in the socio economic life, leading to the rejoicing and the complementarity of all in the implementation of actions for development.

(ii) Regional and international context

Rwanda ratified the 2nd convention of ACP – EEC of Lomé on the 31st October 1979. That convention has permitted Rwanda to embark on Sysmin with as the main objective of the contributing to the re-establishment of viability of tin sector in the overall of the country.

2. General orientations

(i) The 2020 Vision.

The main objectives of the 2020 Vision as respect to mine and quarries are the following:

- All mining and quarries potentialities in Rwanda will be identified and diffused to the partners in the development of the sector.

- The valorisation of the metallic products by creation of Units for processing and transformation will contribute to the increasing of the added value.

- The diversity of ores for exports other than those traditionally exploited will enhance the determination level of ores exports at a significant rate of at least 25-30%.

- The growth of mining and quarries sector will promote the non agriculture employment and will host women and the youth amounting to 50% of the active force.

(ii) Strategies for poverty eradication

The priorities of the strategy for poverty eradication with respect to mines and quarries are the following: to create better living conditions capable to bring in investment for exploitation, the promotion of industry and commercialisation of ores, to promote the employment for generating income activities other than agriculture.
(iii) National strategy for investment

This strategy differentiates the role of government and that of the private sector as far as mines and quarries are concerned. For this reason, the government will promote good utilisation and ores and quarries. Private investors will bear in mind while planning investment some aspects such as promotion of local products on both local and foreign markets, the exports, the standard quality, the employment, the decentralisation, the competitiveness of local products in the sub-region and regional integration.

(iv) The seven yearly programme of Government

The promotion of mining and the reinforcement of researches of other new ores, everything in the strict respect of the environment protection.

(v) Objectives of International Development (NEPAD)

v. 1. Objectives:

- To promote the quality of information about mining resources.
- To set up laws and regulations capable to promote the development of mining sector
- To elaborate better techniques for exploitation of natural resources and ores.

v. 2. Actions

At the African levels

- To harmonise policies and regulations which must tone in with mechanical system of exploitation.
- Harmonise strategies for risk reduction of investment in mining in Africa.
- Reinforce the collaboration in the framework of transfer of technologies and augmentation of added value of natural resources.
- Reinforce principles beneficiary margin augmentation for investments in the mining sector in Africa;
- Creation of an African school specialising in mining system for the promotion of education, the specialisation and training at all levels. This should be realised in collaboration with schools already existing.
3. The overview of the sector

3.1. Panorama of problems of the sector

The main problems in the promotion of this sector are the following:

- Insufficiency of funds and equipment for first works prior to mining
- Information about geology not updated and scattered throughout the world;
- Mining code not updated;
- Non respect of environment management policy and security of labour by owners of quarries;
- Weak participation of women in the mining sector;
- Weakness of techniques on the level of mechanical mining exploitation.

3.2. Constraints and potentialities of the sector

Constraints

- Irregularity of researches in mining and geology due to the lack of financial means and equipment;
- Difficulty of exploiting rationally researches data which are scattered in many services and abroad.
- Modern techniques of mining difficult to be adopted by mechanical mining operators.
- The drop of prices for mining products on the international market which can’t be kept stable by mining operators;
- Weak information and weak respect of environment policy;
- Insufficiency of qualified manpower on the level of mining operators.
- Decay of equipment and mining infrastructure to the industrial operators as well as to the mechanical mining operators.
Potentialities

- Presence of important documentation made of maps and bibliography.

- Important concentration of ores to be exploited: metallic products (already exploited), precious stones, semi precious and ornamental (decorative, Saphir, amethyste, marble different rocks, …) and industrial substances (Kaolin, talc, argyle, travelin, Pouzzolanes, Sand for glass works, diatomite);

- Important concentration of energy substance, methane gas and turf;

- Variety of material for construction many of which are meant for industrial use;

- Existence of new tax policy and a guarantee for environment protection

- Existence of guarantee funds for the protection of environment;

- Adhesion to the convention ACP-EEC of Lomé that allows Rwanda to embark on SYSMIN to make viable the tin sector.

3.3. Principles of sectorial policies

- The sector of mines and quarries has to play an important role in the national economy
- The research and exploitation of mines and quarries have to be carried out in a strict respect of the environment security;
- The exploitation of mines and quarries has to observe laws and regulations on employment, security and public health;
- Rational management of mines and quarries is a sine qua non condition for a sectorial development;
- The promotion of mining products and quarries must contribute to the industrial creation;
- The national potential of the mining sector must be known through researches carried out with modern technologies;
- The continued inspection of seismic and volcanic movement must assure security to the population;
- Reinforce capacities of follow up, inspection and control of mines and quarries activities through decentralised services.
- The mining craft industry must be organised and organised.
- The craft industry must be promoted.
- The framework of partnership between the government and the private sector must be elaborated and reinforced
- Women and young people must get involved in the management and promotion of mining substances.
3.4. The Vision of the sector

Rwanda is one of African region that hosts potentiality for discovering future mining resources, the factor that will contribute to boast up its economy.

The mining resources belongs to the overall of the national patrimony, their good management must contribute sustainably and fairly to the improvement of Rwandan population well being.

In the difficult international and economical context, Rwanda has to reinforce its activity in the mining domain.

3.5. The mission of the sector

The good management of mining resources must permit the further development of skills about geology and mining resources of the national underground, the rational and durable mining substances deposits and quarries products without breaking the environmental equilibrium.

3.6. Objectives of the sector

(i) General objective

The overall objective is to contribute to the improvement of national revenue through a fair management of mining resources.

(ii) Specific objectives

- Improvement of geological knowledge
- Improvement of exploitation conditions and investment
- Promotion of mining and quarries resources.

4. Summary for the sector strategies

Specific objective 1. Improvement of geological knowledge

Strategies

1 – Reinforce researches in mines and geology;
2- Foresee seismic and volcanic hazards
3-Include women and the youth in the domain of entrepreneurship in the mining and quarries sector at all levels of production (extraction, promotion and commerce)
Specific objective 2 : Improvement of exploitation condition and investments

Strategies.

1 – Include women and the youth in the domain of entrepreneurship in the sector of mining and quarries and at all levels.
2 – Reinforce the legal and institutional framework
3 - Improve institutional capacities
4 – Inform and sensitize the public, sponsors and promoters to invest in the sector
5 – Encourage the national exploitation of mining substances

Specific objective 3 : Promote mining and quarries Resources of Rwanda.

Strategies

1 – Improve the added value of mining products
2 - Inform the promoters on the quality and the quantity of products to increase the value, on the technologies of their treatment and their transformation.

5. Programmes of the sector

- To make geological numbering on the field
- To collect pictures and images from satellite for the research of hydrocarbons and new ores.
- Prospect mining through methods of mining works, geophysics and satellite
- To prospect rare lands, (albonatites and platinoides ;
- Make research in the domain of hydrogeology, geo techniques and thermal water;
- To quantify reserves of mining sites.
- To quantify reserves of amphibolites reserved the government
- To realise a study on mining sector
- To hire 2 supplementary seismographs.
  -To follow up, exploit and broadcast seismic and volcanic information collected by seismograph.

- Mobilise and train women and youth towards the entrepreneurship in the mining and quarries sector

- Mobilise sponsors to fund mining and quarries projects for women and the youth

- To keep update the mining and quarries legislation, the codes and laws.

- Popularise laws and supervise their implementation

- Regularise exploitation permits and banish illegal exploitations.
- Decentralise the management of quarries meant for craft industry

- Equip mineralogy and geochemistry laboratory and geology services.

- To initiate a centre of teledetection and that of GIS

- Train cadres and technicians of laboratories and others including those of private sector

- To set up multisectorial local committees to follow up and evaluate mining and quarries operators

- To promote the training of cadres and technicians in geology, geophysics, geochemistry, mining engineers, seism engineers and volcanologists.

- Organise workshops for mining and quarries operators.

- Mobilise the grass root leaders on district and city level about regulations for the mining.

- To organise study tours for mining and quarries operators.

- To organise seminars

- To visit mining and quarries concessions

- To organise trade shows

- To organise a public day for miners

- To interest the public, the sponsors and private promoters to visit the geological museum and to use geological and mining references.

- To border mining sites, exploited quarries and those of industrials nature

- To list all mining and quarries sites economically yielding and popularise them to the operators.

- Regularise purchasing and selling counters for ores.

- To issue permits for using detonators and explosives and inspect their utilisation

- Rehabilitate mining activities of REDEMI

- Rehabilitate former and new exploitation sites.
- Vulgarise the public sector to the creation of units for washing

- Sensitise the private sector to the creation of small size smelting

- Sensitise the private sector to the creation of units for cutting of precious sharpened stones, semi-precious and fined stones.

- Sensitise the private sector towards the creation of cement units.

- To inform potential promotion about mining opportunities and technologies.

- To organise seminars about opportunities of mining and quarries resources promotion.

- To organise trade shows.

- To sensitise the private sector to the creation of units for stones sharpening

- To sensitise the private sector to the creation of turf transformation units

-To sensitise the private sector to the creation of units for processing in the domain of glass industry, porcelain, crockery, pointing and cosmetics.

- To sensitise the private sector to the creation of dolomites production units

- To create the network of partnership between the private sector, promoters, sponsors, MNITERRE and the public institutions.

- To create a database for transformable ores to be endowed with the private promoters

- To create a database of proper technologies for transformation and their large scale diffusion.

- To broadcast the information of the already stated database.

6. The institutional framework for the implementation of policies

6.1. Institutional aspects.

The implementation of mining and geology policy brings in many stakeholders such as :

Governmental institutions, international organisations, NGO’s, Civil Society, private sector, Decentralised entities and sponsors,

The main partners on the level of public institutions are the following :
- MINAGRI, in charge of Rural Engineering

-MINALOC, in charge of correspondence between the service issuing permissions and land owners.

- MINITER, in charge of security of persons and property

- MINICOM, in charge of industry promotion, commerce and cooperatives for production.

- MININFRA, in charge of the management of energy.

- MINICOFIN, in charge of funds and taxes.

- MINJUST, in charge of legal framework.

- MIGEPROF, in charge of women mobilisation for their role in the management and protection of natural resources.

- MIJESPOC, in charge of the youth mobilisation

- MINEDUC, in charge of training for human resources.

- MIFOTRA, in charge of institutional capacity building.

The implementation of sectorial policy will pass through execution organs to support ministries.

- REDEMI (Agency for mining exploitation and development) has to be privatised. While awaiting for the procedures, its fiability must be strengthened by endowing it with efficient service of research, a service of human resources and support, a service of production and infrastructure meant to improve its profitability. This requires the rehabilitation of its organic framework and its functioning.

- REMA (Rwanda Environment Authority) deals with studying the impacts of mining and quarries projects on environment and enhance its follow up and inspection.

- Provincial and Districts Commissions in charge of approbation of documents requesting the permit for research, exploitation and concessions, and follow up of the respect of laws and regulations.

- This implementation will also associate delegated units, decentralised entities, Civil Society, private sector and sponsors.
6.2. Decentralisation

The policy is meant for a better management of the sector determining the role of the ministry coping with mining and quarries in its attributions in one hand and delegated entities, decentralised and local committees is the other.

The ministry will elaborate policies, strategies and laws, will distribute and control permits for research, mining and concessions as well as big quarries reserved to the government.

It will also assure the follow up and evaluation.

The decentralised entities will distribute permits for small scale quarries of all kinds: Commercial or not. They will also assure the respect of laws and regulations by operators as well as the social well being of the population.

The local committees will assist decentralised entities in the respect of laws and landowners. They will also intervene in conflicts resolution between mining runners themselves and towards the surrounding population. They will finally stand for follow up and evaluation on the local level.

The Provinces, Districts and Cities are in charge of follow up, controlling, inspection and management of mining and quarries runners actions. They will issue permits of small quarries for commerce purpose.

6.3. Participatory approach

The participation of all stakeholders, especially the population is a paramount for a good implementation of this policy and its follow up and evaluation.

6.4. Reinforcement of the role of women and the youth.

The policy integrates the gender and the youth aspects, like in the programme of implication of women and the youth in the management and the protection of natural reserves through sensitisation, mobilisation and training in one hand, and in the entrepreneurship promotion alongside the whole chain for adding value (extraction, promotion and commercialisation of mining and quarries products).
6.5. Privatisation.

The policy tallies with that one of government concerning the privatisation. The Rwanda Exploitation and Development of Mining authority will be privatised while awaiting for the procedures, the strategy adopted is the promotion of a short term investment meant for the re-launching of this institution so as to keep it a profitable enterprise. All conditions should be cumulatively met by 2007 to make of REDEMI an institution exclusively dealing with research and advisor for the sector.

6.6. Capacity Building

This policy aims at improvement of institutional capacities through purchase of equipment and material for research. It also determinates means through which management and privates dealing with mining sector will be trained as well as grassroots committees and follow up and evaluation. The policy finally determines modalities to mobilise and inform the public, sponsors, and promoters to invest in this mining sector.

6.7. Collection and Broadcasting information

The policy of geology and mining gives privilege to the creation of a tele detection and GIS centre through which information will be kept available to the public. The trade shows, trade fairs, seminars, studies, miners public day… are amongst means meant for promoting the sector. The promotion of the information sector in a core part of this policy.

6.8. Sector wide approach

The approach SWAP consists in looking the sector in its totality concerning the politics to follow, sectorial strategic plan, implementation of strategies and programmes as well as follow up and evaluation. Its quasi impossible to harmonise the development of the sector since all stakeholders of the sector don’t come together to come up with a fair planning, appointment of resources, implementation of activities as well as follow up and evaluation.

6.9 Complementarities with National Option HIMO.

The policy of mining and Geology gives privilege to the national option HIMO as a strategy meant for fighting poverty through the creation of employment. It includes the arrangement and rehabilitation of infrastructures to employ many people, using unskilled manpower, like works related to water infrastructure and the rehabilitation of former mining sites no longer operational (more than 1000)
6.10. Follow up and evaluation

The follow up and evaluation is a must of all levels and concern many partners of the sector and beneficiaries. At the level of the central administration, MINITERRE will proceed to a regular follow up and evaluation. The level of grassroots administration, Provinces and District are the best fit for a follow up and evaluation through decentralised services of sectors as well as for the implementation of politics in a regular manner.

7. Executive peroration

Without contest, the sector of mining and geology contributes to boost up the national economy and its role is to be reinforced. The problems of mining and quarries domain are centred to the existence of the investment modalities which were not adapted to the actual reality and to a weak professionalism of mining operators.

The policy of mining and quarries aims at solving problems, such as:

- The reinforcement of knowledge in geology; mining and products of quarries in the country, as well as knowledge of technologies of their transformation.

- The diffusion of that knowledge to the population as means of their day to day well being.

- The rational management of ores in the strict respect of environment.

- Support to the research and exploitations which is modern and generating of income.

- Implication of women and the youth in all aspect of the sector development.

- Regulation, inspection of mechanical exploitation generating of employment.

- Participation of all stakeholders for the promotion of the sector.

- The promotion centred on the processing of mining and quarries products.

The sector was assigned a task load of a paramount importance in the socio-economic development of Rwandan people. The implementation of this policy needs combined efforts of all Rwandan population, all concerned institutions, both international and internal and all partners operating in the sector. Other investments in this domain are also an ideal need.

We hereby certify that the implementation of this policy will contribute to the boosting up the national economy and a durable development of Rwandan people.