

### State Owned Media Sources

*Rwandan Radio—13 February 2011: Three people suspected of negating 1994 genocide held near capital*

- Three Rwandans are being held in custody in Kigali Province under suspicion of negating the 1994 Genocide committed against the Tutsi people of Rwanda.
- According to police spokesperson, Superintendent Theos Badege, the three men were digging up an old latrine when they uncovered bodies—allegedly victims of the Genocide—and intentionally decided to conceal their discovery. This violates genocide ideology law 18/2008, which criminalizes the failure to accord due value to genocide bodies, as well as the failure to give information that could have led to the reburial of the bodies in human dignity. According to clause three of this law, it is also illegal to destroy any evidence of genocide.
- If found guilty, these charges carry a prison sentence of between 10 and 25 years.
- The bodies were discovered and reported to the Nyarugenge District authorities by another individual last week.

### Privately Owned Media Sources

*The New Times website—8 February 2011: Rwanda to mark anti-corruption awareness week with start of 85 court cases*

- Charles Kaliwabo, spokesperson of the Rwanda High Court, has announced that local courts across the country will put 85 corruption-related cases to trial this week as a way of marking the commencement of Rwanda's annual anti-corruption campaign.
- According to Chief Justice, Aloysia Cyanzaire, "The justice sector is very prone to corruption, which is why we are drawing all measures possible to protect it. We also want to change the public perception of assuming that if someone loses a case, then the judge was corrupted."
- In the last three years, five judicial officials have been charged with corruption, while 15 people were arrested for attempting to bribe judges. Cyanzayire made clear, however, that the Rwandan judiciary is an independent body from the Rwandan government, and is in no way influenced by the whims or requests of government officials.

*The New Times website—12 February 2011: Rwanda said to have repatriated over 3,000 militiamen*

- According to the Rwandan Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC), over 3,000 members of the Democratic Liberation Forces of Rwandan (FDLR) militia have returned home since January 2009. They were accompanied by approximately 3,500 dependents, mainly wives and children.
- The large outflow of defects from the FDLR has severely weakened the rebel group, reports UNSC Special Representative for the DRC, Roger Meece.

*The New Times website—14 February 2011: Rwanda to host one-day counter-terrorism meeting*

- The Rwanda Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) organized a meeting to discuss terrorism and threat mediation on 15 February 2011.
- The meeting brought together experts, policy makers, lawmakers, and civil society members. Rwandan Brigadier-General Dr. Richard Rutatina made a presentation entitled "The Threat of Violent Extremism in the Region: Rwanda's Perspective".

- The RCSS is an affiliate of the African Centre for Strategic Studies (ACSS), a not-for-profit organization whose objective is to encourage debate on international and regional security issues.

*The New Times website—15 February 2011: Kagame gives State of the Nation address*

- Rwandan President Paul Kagame officially addressed the nation in the first ever State of the Nation address on 14 February 2011.
- President Kagame spoke of the need to look back at the country's past leadership, poverty, and ethnic divisions in order to understand where it stands today. After the 1994 Genocide, Kagame said that Rwanda had to be completely rebuilt; today, it is known as the "new Rwanda".
- Kagame also highlighted the country's successes in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, including an economic growth rate of 8%, as well as the expansion and modernization of the education system. In terms of health care, he noted that over 96% of Rwandans now have medical insurance compared to 7% in 2003; malaria, the leading cause of death in 2003, now accounts for only 13% of deaths per year.