

# **THE 2010 - 2017 RPF–INKOTANYI MANIFESTO**

## **FOREWORD**

Fellow Rwandans;  
Members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in particular;  
Friends of Rwanda and of RPF-INKOTANYI in general;

From its inception, RPF-INKOTANYI has striven to rebuild the unity of Rwandans, establish democracy in the country and to work for the progress of all its citizens. This is the goal that we set out to accomplish. The progress we have registered so far is impressive, but the struggle continues.

We strive for **UNITY** because we know that a party can become extinct if it succumbs to forces of divisionism, whereas a united party is characterised by long life and prosperity.

We strive for **DEMOCRACY** because we have no doubt that it is the only proven means of achieving good leadership that gives citizens a say in their own affairs and enables them to participate in the governance of their country. It gives them an opportunity to elect leaders of their choice, to check on their performance and it promotes popular participation of citizens in decision-making.

We strive for **DEVELOPMENT** because we believe that the fundamental objective of good governance is to socio-economic transformation of Rwandans that ensures a prosperous future.

In 2003, you appreciated the objectives of RPF-INKOTANYI and voted it into power without hesitation. For the last seven years we have been working together to implement those very objectives that we set ourselves.

### **WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL**

The achievements of our partnership with you are impressive and we shall never falter. That is why the party, RPF-INKOTANYI, is committing itself to continue leading Rwandans and our country to prosperity in the coming seven years (2010 – 2017).

We call upon all Rwandans to maintain this trust in RPF-INKOTANYI.

**KAGAME Paul**  
**Chairman, RPF-INKOTANYI**

**GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

RPF-INKOTANYI has distinguished itself as a party that has the will and capacity to serve Rwandans in their efforts to attain improved economic transformation and sustainable development.

These achievements were based on the implementation the RPF-INKOTANYI 9-point political programme:

1. Restoration of the unity and reconciliation of Rwandans;
2. Defending the sovereignty of the state and ensuring the security of the people and their property;
3. Promotion of good governance hinged on democracy;
4. Promotion of the country's economy by harnessing its natural resources;
5. Combating corruption, favouritism, misuse of national resources and all other related fraudulent practices;
6. Improvement of citizens' social welfare;
7. Elimination of all causes of exile and facilitating repatriation of all Rwandan refugees;
8. Promotion of good international relations between Rwanda and other nations based on mutual respect, co-operation and trade;
9. Fighting genocide and its ideology.

**Why RPF-INKOTANYI should be elected again**

During the past seven years, RPF-INKOTANYI has made great strides towards improving lives of Rwandans in various aspects of national development.

- **GOVERNANCE:** RPF-INKOTANYI has promoted good governance, emphasising respect of the rights and unity of Rwandans, while promoting gender equality.

The party has committed itself to ensuring the security and sovereignty of the country, upholding democratic principles, including the citizens' right

to elect their leaders. There have been territorial and administrative reforms aimed at devolving power to the people at the grassroots level in order to encourage decision-making and shared responsibilities in an atmosphere of transparency.

RPF-INKOTANYI has also committed itself to promote good regional and international relations based on mutual respect and co-operation in the interest of Rwandans.

- **ECONOMY:** RPF-INKOTANYI has contributed to economic growth, the basis of which is the nature and resources of the country, especially the people. The economy has maintained a steady growth mainly through improved agriculture and livestock, investment, tourism, industries, trade and promotion of arts and crafts. Infrastructure has expanded. The aforementioned are all pivotal to the country's development.
- **JUSTICE:** The justice system has been overhauled and all its departments have been reformed in order for every Rwandan to benefit from its services. RPF-INKOTANYI has especially strengthened the fight against any form of injustice, corruption and related malpractices. The Party has continued the battle against genocide and its ideology in and outside the country. The Party is determined to fight impunity and any form of discrimination.
- **THE WELFARE OF THE CITIZENS:** The welfare of the citizens is the main indicator of a country's development. That is why RPF-INKOTANYI has committed itself to ensuring that Rwandans do not lead a life of want, providing equal opportunities for all, uplifting vulnerable groups, improving policies of saving, land reform, settlement and environment protection. The role of games and sports in improving the well being of citizens is also accorded its due recognition.

All development policies can only be long-term and citizen-owned when they are founded on the country's culture. That's why RPF-INKOTANYI bases its actions on the country's culture. It unites us and enables us to share a lot that we have in common. This culture should continue guiding us and be a source of solutions to current and future problems.

Even if the Party has contributed to Rwanda's achievements, especially in development, we believe that there is still a long way to go. We still have the will and capacity that have marked our achievements and we shall not slacken to lead Rwandans to higher levels of development during the next seven years.

In voting for RPF-INKOTANYI you made a wise choice and we did not let you down. Give us the same trust and we shall lead you to greater achievements.

## **PART ONE**

### **I. GOOD GOVERNANCE**

- During this seven-year mandate of the President of the Republic (2003-2010), a lot has been achieved in the areas of mobilisation, youth empowerment and gender equality, media consolidation as well as maintenance of the security and sovereignty of the country, foreign co-operation and trade, based on mutual respect. The Party has also encouraged non-governmental organisations and the private sector to actively contribute to the country's development.

In recognition of this good leadership, RPF-INKOTANYI, led by His Excellency Paul KAGAME, the President of the Republic of Rwanda, has won awards in various fields.

Some of the awards include the following:

- Rwanda has twice won the "UN Public Service Award" for distinguishing itself in good service delivery by its leadership;
- Rwanda was given the "African Gender Award" for being the best in gender promotion in Africa;
- Rwanda won the "Peace and Innovation Award" for establishing stability and for its innovative leadership;
- Rwanda was ranked as the "Best Reformer in Doing Business" in the 'Doing Business Report 2010'. This was in respect to reforms in doing business and investment promotion.

It is on the basis of the aforementioned that RPF-INKOTANYI is now presenting its candidate for re-election so as to sustain these great achievements and implement even better programmes for greater results.

## **1.1. Mobilisation**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Objectives**

RPF-Inkotanyi committed itself to emphasise the strides it has made so far in unity and reconciliation. It also committed itself to increase the role of the populace at the Akagari level in decision-making, such as electing their local leaders and following up on the implementation of their programmes.

#### **1.1.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements in mobilisation**

Rwanda has made impressive progress in mobilisation, especially in reconciling and re-uniting Rwandans, putting in place a democratic leadership that is characterised by the decentralisation of administration and devolving power to the people to elect their leaders as well as strengthening their capacity in communication and media management. This has given the people a say in what is communicated.

##### *Cementing unity and reconciliation*

- Many groups of Rwandans have been mobilised using various methods and that has created harmony among the people. This has led to improved relations among Rwandans;
- Rwandans have equal opportunities in all spheres of their lives;
- Rwandans have been sensitised to participate in Gacaca Courts as a mediating justice system and this has removed mistrust amongst families.

##### *Awakening patriotic fervour, promoting the common good and working progressively*

- **Itorero ry'Igihugu** has been put in place, passed different groups and it now comprises more than 100 **Intore**;
- Rwandans have embraced self-sacrifice in activities that target the development of the country (helping vulnerable groups, building schools, etc.).

##### *Bringing leadership nearer to the people*

- All departments set performance contracts; citizens have adopted the habit of setting goals, competing and discarding the culture of glorifying the outdated past;
- Laws have been reformed and so have the methods of work at Akarere, Umurenge, Akagari and Umudugudu levels. Today, people access services without making long journeys to the headquarters.

*Dispensing good service and adopting good leadership methods*

- Upholding values and uprooting impunity at levels of leadership has eased access to good and timely service. Also, implementation of government policies is faster;
- Good working relations between government and partner departments have made great progress in all indicators of good leadership.

*Giving the people the power to check on the performance of the leaders they have elected*

- All departments set performance contracts; citizens have adopted the habit of setting goals, competing and discarding the culture of glorifying the outdated past;
- At all levels the people elect their representatives and check their performance;
- Local levels of administration have been empowered to handle finances, solve employee problems and make decisions.

*Mobilising the people to create and promote employment*

- The people have been mobilised to form co-operatives;
- Policies are in place to enable the people access employment that helps them save (HIMO, ubudehe,...)
- Every year there is “Innovation Day” and a week for exhibiting excellent services.

**1.1.2 RPF- INKOTANYI Priorities in mobilisation**

- Extending **Itorero ry’Igihugu** down to the level of Akagari and Umudugudu;
- Establishment of a *National Service* programme on permanent basis;
- Putting more effort in the unity and reconciliation of Rwandans;

- Promoting the politics of good leadership where the people participate in decision making on issues that concern them;
- Bringing leadership and power nearer to the people will continue, and many services will be accessed at Umurenge, Akagari and Umudugudu levels;
- The party will continue to reinforce the policy of putting leadership in many hands where no-one is barred;
- The party will continue to emphasise work that is well done, good and quick service and programmes to implement all this will be put in place;
- The party will continue to urge Rwandans to change their perception of patriotism while advancing a common cause;
- The party will encourage the local populace to combat corruption, nepotism and impunity and encourage them to understand their rights and fight for them;
- The party will improve the methods of conducting performance audits at local levels.

## **1.2. EMPOWERING THE YOUTH**

**RPF–INKOTANYI** aims at promoting the culture of patriotism amongst the youth, the art of problem solving and inspiring the youth to participate in the development of the country since they represent its strength and hope.

### **1.2.1 RPF-INKOTANYI has played an important role in:**

*Seeking ways of increasing the number of primary and secondary schools as well as tertiary and higher learning institutions so that the youth can acquire skills, competence and knowledge*

- The youth, especially girls, are now enrolling in vocational institutions (sciences);
- The youth who are unable to advance in their studies are given assistance to enable them to continue;
- All the youth are given equal opportunities to join institutions of higher learning, in and outside the country. It is also important to note that there is a presidential scholarship scheme that rewards those who excel;
- Imbuto Foundation assists young people by enabling them to engage in employment-generating activities and encouraging girls to continue with their studies.

*Promoting the welfare of the youth so that they can give value to their work and other profit-generating activities*

- Young people have responded positively to improving the working methods of their co-operatives and to setting up new ones. Those that need assistance are helped;
- Many methods have been devised to assist the youth in promoting their co-operatives and accessing loans;
- A programme has already been initiated for purposes of availing the youth with internship opportunities, particularly for graduates of universities and other institutions of higher learning;
- Special attention has been given to the youth as a special group in an effort to prepare programmes that will answer the objectives of economic growth and poverty reduction.

*Ensuring good upbringing and the well being of the youth*

- **Itorero** has been set up for the youth resident in the country and civic education sessions for those in the Diaspora;
- Young people are represented at all levels of administration;
- Student associations have been established in secondary schools and in higher institutions of learning;
- There is a programme for combating drug abuse and creating awareness of the AIDS pandemic.

*Forums between Rwandan youth and those of other countries for interaction and promotion of self-help projects*

- The Rwandan youth readily attend national and regional youth forums and conferences;
- Rwanda is a signatory to the “African Youth Charter”.

**1.2.2 In advancing the cause of the youth, RPF-INKOTANYI shall:**

- Strengthen co-operatives established by the youth and follow up on their activities;
- Empower the youth so that they can generate employment for themselves;
- Establish a programme that helps them access building materials (hydroform, brick kilns...);
- Continue to inculcate the culture of patriotism into the youth;
- Continue to strengthen activities that help the youth to maintain good health;

- Promote interaction and self-help projects between the Rwandan youth and those of other countries.

### **1.3. WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT**

RPF-INKOTANYI has always striven to promote gender equality in the development of the country. That is why RPF-INKOTANYI will continue to enforce the eradication of any bottlenecks that may hinder the advancement of women.

**1.3.1.** RPF-INKOTANYI has been involved in activities that promote women in the following ways:

#### *Introducing activities that eradicate poverty amongst women*

- Promotion of equality has been included in the poverty eradication programme and in the national budget;
- Women have made efforts to transform their associations into co-operatives, art and crafts activities as well as investment;
- Activities that reduce the load of house chores for women have been put in place.

#### *Eradicating unfair laws that hinder the advancement of women*

- New laws have been implemented that uphold gender equality and allow women equal access to family property and citizenship rights;
- Rwandan families have been sensitised on how to live in accordance with the law;
- Committees that combat sexual harassment have been set up from Umudugudu level to the national level.

#### *Continuing to mobilise women to join decision-making positions*

- A Gender Monitoring Office has now been established;
- The constitutional law that stipulates that at least 30% of decision-making positions be held by women has been respected.

#### *Mobilising women to pursue their education at all levels*

- Parents have been sensitised to give equal educational opportunities to their children;

- The policy of boosting education for girls has led to an increase in the number of women in all institutions of learning and on the employment market.

### **1.3.2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI**

- Continue to promote gender equality in all activities of the country and ensure that new laws that do away with discrimination against women are passed;
- Continue to encourage women to join co-operatives, access loans and match their products with market needs;
- Make sure that every educational institution has the “ISANGE” programme that helps victims of sexual abuse;
- Continue to strengthen committees that fight against sexual abuse at all levels;
- Continue to encourage girls to take up courses in science, technology and technical skills;
- Ensure that gender equality is given due consideration in the planning activities of government institutions.

## **1.4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY**

**RPF-INKOTANYI’s goal** is to set up a vibrant civil society whose activities not only benefit the people but also contribute to the development of the country.

### **1.4.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*Supporting the establishment of an institution that brings together members of the civil society*

- An independent platform of Rwandan civil societies has been established;
- Committees of civil societies have been put in place at the district level;

*Supporting the involvement of non-governmental organisations in the disbursement of government funds so as to be more involved in development activities*

- Some of the non-governmental organisations are already involved in profit-making activities;
- Non-governmental organisations can bid for government tenders;
- There is now a forum in the Ministry of Finance that brings together

development partners, the private sector and the civil society;

- An accord has been signed between MINECOFIN and the Platform of Rwandan civil societies to monitor the utilisation of the government budget.

*Establishing a forum for the exchange of ideas among the civil society, development partners and the government*

- There is freedom of worship;
- There is a forum at the district level where the government, the private sector and the civil society meet;
- The civil society is represented in the Rwanda Economic and Social Council (RESC) and other decision-making organs.

*Preparing programmes that educate the people on how to improve capacity and good governance in the civil society*

- Representatives of the civil society were trained in various areas of proper management, government policies and in ethical conduct.

#### **1.4.2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI**

- Encouraging the civil society to set up programmes that contribute to the advancement of Rwandans;
- Continuing to build capacity of the Rwandan civil society and encouraging its members to be involved in profit-making activities;
- Ensuring that all Rwandan non-governmental organisations are members of its Platform;
- A body known as the Rwanda Economic and Social Council will be set up to oversee leadership, collaboration and development in the country;
- Emphasising the culture of voluntary work.

### **1.5. SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE COUNTRY**

RPF-INKOTANYI considers peace, security and sovereignty to be the bedrock of any development. It is in that vein that the party has put emphasis on the consolidation of the country's sovereignty, peace and security for Rwandans and their property.

#### **1.5.1. Achievements of RPF-INKOTANYI**

- Peace reigns in Rwanda;

- National laws governing the army and national police, prisoners and inmates of correctional centres, immigrants and emigrants and LDS have been reformed;
- The country's armed forces and national police have been professionalised while giving due consideration to their welfare (access to medical insurances like MMI, RAMA, CSS ZIGAMA...);
- The country's army and police guard the peace and security, both within the region and beyond;
- The local populace are also involved in monitoring their own security (LDS, Community Policing);
- The Tripartite Plus Commission has contributed greatly to solving security problems with neighbouring countries;
- Co-operation has been enhanced between Rwandan security departments and those of the EAC countries to ensure the region's security;
- There has been enhanced co-operation among the country's police and police in other countries through Interpol;
- An anti-terrorism unit is in the process of being set up;
- Now there is a Ministry in charge of disaster management and refugees and a supporting department in the country's police force;
- A department in charge of the fight against gender based violence was set up.

### **1.5. 2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI**

- Continuing to put in place programmes that fight negative forces whose aim is to derail the peace and security that Rwanda currently enjoys;
- Participating in activities aimed at restoring peace and security within the region and beyond;
- Continuing to encourage Rwandans to be involved in activities that ensure their security, to fight the effects of the 1994 genocide and its ideology as well as our country's bad legacy;
- Continuing to strengthen the armed forces and the national police force, increase the capacity of the local defence force as well as improving community policing work;
- Speeding up case files that are yet to be adjudicated;
- Continuing to improve collaboration between the country's police force and private security organisations (PPP);
- Building necessary capacity for disaster preparedness;
- Refining methods of rehabilitating and resettling those who have recently finished community work in place of a prison term and encouraging them to reconcile with their victims;

- Continuing to assist demobilized soldiers to settle in their communities and help them acquire self-help skills;
- Setting up a reserve force;
- Promoting cyberspace security;
- Hastening the setting up of an anti-terrorism force;
- Introducing sustainable programmes to fight drug abuse;
- Introducing programmes to fight the illegal use of small arms.

## **1.6. FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Strength through unity, this applies to both people and countries.

**RPF-INKOTANYI's** priority is to continue to sustain and improve the level of foreign co-operation so far attained, on the basis of mutual respect, trade and cooperation, to the benefit of all Rwandans.

### **1.6.1. Areas in which RPF-INKOTANYI has played a major role**

*The country is doing everything possible to eradicate the bad legacy of colonialism, especially with regard to its sovereignty and the unity of the people and their mentality*

- Rwanda enjoys good relations with foreign countries, based on mutual respect, trade and co-operation;
- The Rwandan armed forces have been called upon by the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU) to contribute to peace keeping in different countries;
- Rwanda is highly regarded in the region and internationally;
- RPF-INKOTANYI enjoys special relations with political parties in power in various countries.

*Promoting good relations and trade between Rwanda and countries in the region, other foreign countries and international organisations*

- His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda has been appointed an Advisor to the World Bank;
- Rwanda has given awards of recognition to the Heads of State who helped in stopping the Genocide;
- Rwanda is a member of the East African Community (EAC) and the Commonwealth;
- Rwanda restored relations with D.R. Congo and France;
- The CEPGL has been revitalised;

- The repatriation of Rwandan refugees is ongoing, with the assistance of Tripartite Plus;
- Rwanda has chaired both COMESA and EAC;
- Rwanda was selected to be a member of the AU Peace and Security Council;
- Rwandans of different categories have accessed different international jobs.

*Rwanda's improved image, its resources, its natural heritage and its good leadership have made it a favourite of investors and a sought-after ally by other countries*

- Many foreign dignitaries have visited Rwanda and it has been chosen as the venue for different international conferences;
- A policy has been introduced with the aim of facilitating foreign investment;
- Rwandan embassies mobilise and facilitate tourist visits to Rwanda and promote Rwandan products;
- Rwanda has waived visa and work permit requirements for EAC nationals.

*Continuing to create good relations with individuals and foreign countries*

New embassies have been opened and many consulates have been established in various countries.

*Searching for ways Rwandans in the Diaspora can contribute more to the development of the country by promoting it, investing in it as well as seeking new friends and investors for it*

- The Rwandan Diaspora has been set up and objectives and programmes that encourage patriotism and contribute to the development of their country are in place;
- The Rwandan Diaspora is assisted in preparing and monitoring the activities taking place in Rwanda through the yearly Diaspora Global Convention that takes place in the country;
- The “one dollar campaign” whose aim is to construct shelters for homeless genocide orphans attracted Rwandans from all walks of life in the Diaspora as well as friends of Rwanda;
- A saving scheme for the Diaspora has been established.

*Revising some agreements that Rwanda has signed with foreign countries and international organisations so that they can be up-to-date and benefit the country*

Many agreements have been revised and new ones signed between Rwanda and other countries as well as international organisations.

### **1.6.2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI**

Continuing to encourage the culture of problem solving amongst Rwandans instead of waiting for other people's help;

- Devising new programmes to promote Rwanda;
- Continuing to set up new embassies and consulates in countries where Rwanda can benefit and strengthening the functioning of existing ones;
- Continuing to rally the Diaspora to participate in the country's development, enlightening Rwandan dissidents and explaining the new Rwandan politics to the international community;
- Following up the process of implementing the agreements signed between Rwanda and other countries as well as those signed with international organisations;
- Promoting trade and co-operation in the region and the world as a whole;
- Continuing to establish policies that reduce the number of Rwandans in exile.

## **1.7. MEDIA**

**RPF-INKOTANYI's priority** is to establish professional journalism that has the will, knowledge and capacity to disseminate to Rwandans information that is of value, that builds them and leads to sustainable progress and that gives foreign observers the true image of the country.

### **1.7.1. RPF-INKOTANYI has initiated many activities whose aim is to promote journalism. Among them:**

*Supporting professional associations and departments of journalism and information dissemination*

- His Excellency the President of the Republic has given journalists premises for their work and a modern printery;
- Journalists' associations and private media houses have been given different kinds of support;
- A Great Lakes Media Centre has been established and strengthened;
- The government has reduced the cost of foreign correspondents' registration in Rwanda.

*Being signatory to international agreements governing information dissemination and even aligning national laws to those agreements*

- Rwanda is signatory to different accords that guide information dissemination in the region and in the world.

*Increasing dissemination of information on Rwanda in foreign countries*

- His Excellency the President of the Republic holds press conferences every month;
- Many of the media houses in Rwanda are available online;
- Different foreign correspondents continue to come to Rwanda and give factual reports on Rwanda's progress.

*Searching for modern facilities for all the departments in charge of information dissemination*

- A project for the erection and repair of transmitters that enable Rwandans in remote areas of the country to listen to Radio Rwanda and watch Rwanda Television and digitalising the two news outlets is now in progress;
- ORINFOR has spread its branches known as "Community Radios" to many parts of the country;
- Radio Rwanda and Rwanda Television are operational 24 hours a day;
- There are many independent private radio stations and private newspapers are multiplying by the day.

*Encouraging Rwandans to follow the news and critically analyse the contents*

- Citizens from all walks of life have been given radio sets;
- Media Clubs have been set up in different secondary schools and higher institutions of learning.

### **1.7.2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI**

- Setting up a professional media council;
- Increasing the capacity of the national council;
- Increasing the number of transmitters and digitalising Rwanda Radio and Television all over the country;
- Encouraging the private sector to set up private television stations;

- Putting in place concrete plans to rally Rwandans to adopt the culture of reading and writing, beginning with the youth.

## **PART TWO**

### **2. JUSTICE**

The genocide against the Tutsi was the climax of the complex problems of justice and human rights that had become endemic in Rwanda.

During the past years, many judicial problems were solved, either from a legal point of view or that of putting up various institutions that play a role in dispensing justice and human rights. RPF-INKOTANYI is therefore particularly satisfied with the work of Gacaca Courts, which have completed the task of trying cases of those who were suspected to have committed genocide against the Tutsi.

Furthermore, RPF-INKOTANYI still has as one of its priorities the elimination of the culture of impunity, and continues to invest its resources in justice in general, the fight against genocide and its ideology; to abolish divisionism among Rwandans, to fight against injustice and corruption and to promote human rights, which will lead Rwandans to prosperity.

#### **2.1. JUSTICE IN GENERAL**

##### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To build a country that practices the rule of law, characterized by peace and freedom, that inspire every Rwandan to have faith in his/her motherland.

##### **2.1.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

RP-INKOTANYI played a major role in the following:

*To strengthen justice that is close to the people, that works for them, that reconciles them, that protects them and in which they play a visible role*

- The reform of justice organs has been ongoing, the number of courts has increased and they were brought closer to the people;

- Now there is access to justice bureaus (Maisons d'Accès à la Justice « MAJ »);
- Laws governing the conduct of judges have been enacted;
- Commercial Courts have been established;
- Mediation (Conciliation) Tribunals have continuously been reformed;
- Courts with powers to pass judgement were introduced at cell level and professional bailiffs were introduced.

*To punish employees in the Justice Department who are guilty of corruption and those who intentionally miscarry justice and replacing them with honest ones*

- Introduction of an Inspectorate in the Supreme Court and in the Chief Prosecutor's Office;
- Creation of the High Council of the Judiciary and the High Council of the Prosecution;

*To punish in an exemplary manner, in accordance with the law,sex offenders and those who molest women and children*

- A special programme was introduced in courts to try sex offenders, especially those who sexually abuse and rape women and children. The Chief Prosecutor's Office and the Police force appointed special officers to deal specifically with this crime;
- Sensitization was carried out with the aim of educating the people and various leaders on dangers of the rape of women and children and their role in preventing and condemning it and how to help its victims.

*To continue reviewing ordinary courts and give them the required means and power*

- Laws relating to the reform of the powers and functions of courts have been enacted;
- The programme of having one-judge bench enabled judges to handle cases diligently;
- Professional judges and prosecutors were appointed
- An Institute to train professional judges was established as a way of promoting justice;
- An Institute of Legal Practice and Development was set up.

*To continue reviewing laws, the nature and functions of judicial organs so as to make them relevant to the times and empower them to render justice to the people*

- Review of some articles of the Constitution so that it may be relevant to the times;
- Enactment of laws governing courts and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, trial of cases, employees of Courts and the prosecution, and the Committee of Conciliators;
- The Ministry of Justice was reviewed in the context of giving it more powers and competence, and a service handling cases for the Government in Courts of law was created, and as a result the Government does not lose many cases;
- Establishment of a Coordination Committee to harmonize the activities of all the Judicial Organs and those who work closely with them;
- Construction of all the Courts of Law at the Higher level and work has begun to build courts of first instance;
- Rwanda is represented in the COMESA and EAC courts.

*To give an appropriate status to judicial employees*

The statute governing judges encourages them to love their work, and their functions and responsibilities were reviewed.

*To sensitize Rwandans with regard to the Gacaca Courts; continue to closely monitor and improve their activities and make them known abroad*

- Establishment of a national SNJG meant to harmonize and supervise the working of Gacaca Courts;
- The law governing Gacaca Courts was reviewed periodically so as to improve their function;
- The people were sensitized to participate in Gacaca courts and tell the truth;
- There were several programmes to publicize Gacaca courts abroad;
- The Gacaca Courts completed their work after trying about 1, 209, 865 cases, and a mechanism was set up to try cases that might arise after the conclusion of the Gacaca courts.

*To encourage the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) to improve their work and request them to transfer to Rwanda some of their cases that have not been adjudicated*

- Various discussions were held to request the ICTR to improve its methods of work and transfer some of the cases to Rwanda;
- An agreement was signed between the ICTR and Rwanda to send prisoners convicted by the court to complete their sentences in Rwanda;
- Rwanda requested that the ICTR archives be kept in Rwanda.

*Discussions with countries and International Organisations so that the Arusha Court may speedily try the cases it has received so far, and that the countries in which genocide perpetrators took refuge should send them to Rwanda*

- A list of genocide suspects was compiled and the countries in which they took refuge were requested to arrest them and translate them to courts of law;
- A Fugitives Tracking Unit was established to track down Genocide suspects who ran to other countries.

*To give a bigger role to the people in solving disagreements through mutual understanding and conciliation*

- Establishment of Conciliators' assemblies which reduce the number of cases in ordinary Courts of law.

### **2.1.2. RPF-INKOTANYI Plans with regard to justice in general**

RPF-INKOTANYI will put emphasis on the following:

- Give more power and competence to the conciliators and courts of law, and sensitize their members to serve with integrity and improve their working methods;
- To hasten the conclusion of cases that have been adjudicated upon;
- To establish programmes of publicising laws in general and harmonise programmes of sensitizing Rwandans about their rights;
- To put more effort in the fight against gender violence and child abuse such that the culture of hiding that crime is uprooted for ever;

- To put more emphasis on pursuing those who make the Government incur losses, those who lead it into unnecessary litigation and to collect all Government monies that have been embezzled;
- To keep safely the archives of the writings and evidence on the crime of genocide that were collected in the Gacaca courts;
- To carry out research and publicize the role and legacy that Gacaca Courts played in the country;
- To pursue genocide perpetrators who fled to other countries so that they can be tried there or sent back to Rwanda to be tried here;
- To follow-up the conclusion of the work of ICTR, especially:
  - To ensure that those whom it will not be able to try are sent back to Rwanda;
  - To request that those who have been sentenced serve their sentences in Rwanda;
  - To ensure that the Court archives are kept in Rwanda;
- A permanent Committee to review laws will be put in place;
- Enactment of laws providing for Work of Communal Interest (TIG) for those who have been given penalties for common offences.

## **2.2. THE FIGHT AGAINST GENOCIDE**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To uproot in the country, the Genocide ideology, the culture of discrimination and impunity. To continue reconciling Rwandans with a view of building a country free of Genocide and discrimination.

#### **2.2.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

RPF-INKOTANYI played an important role in the following:

*To continue sensitizing Rwandans to remember the genocide against the Tutsi*

- Every year there is a mourning period and the people are encouraged to fully participate such that the number of participants continues to rise;
- Introduction of the policy of remembering.

*To continue the noble action of burying respectfully the victims of genocide*

- About 90% of them have been respectfully interred.

*To respect and clean up genocide memorials*

- Many memorial sites have been repaired, new ones have been built at district level through the cooperation of the Government and the people.

*To know and recognize those who shunned the genocide ideology and protect those who were being sought after*

- Some of the Rwandans who played a part in this were recognized by the National Committee in charge of National Heroes, Honorary Badges and Medals, and by organizations like IBUKA and MEMOS.

*To conduct research on genocide, publish findings and gather evidence showing how it was planned and and perpetrated*

- Annual International Conferences were held to discuss and write about the genocide against the Tutsi;
- Various organizations and individuals carried out research, wrote books and made films on the 1994 genocide;
- Creation of an independent Commission charged with gathering evidence that shows the role of the French Government in the genocide perpetrated in Rwanda in 1994. The report was submitted;
- Creation of an independent Commission to show those who shot down the plane that was carrying Habyarimana. A report was submitted.

*To enact a law governing genocide memorials*

- Enactment of the Law guarding, supervising and protecting memorials for the genocide against the Tutsi.

*To request UNESCO to consider one of the memorials of the genocide victims as a World heritage*

- Make a request that the Murambi and Ntarama Genocide Memorials be considered a World Heritage and be supervised by UNESCO;

*To request the United Nations to consider 7th April as a yearly event to commemorate the fight against genocide*

- The request was made;
- In some member countries of the United Nations their citizens recognize the Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda and take part in mourning;
- The AU accepted that the day be commemorated.

*To punish Genocide negationists*

- Drafting of a law that punishes genocide negationists.

*To fight against Genocide and racial discrimination wherever it may be in the world*

- Production of educational materials on the country's history and teaching the subject in primary schools;
- Talks were held to condemn the genocide and its repercussions to various levels of the country's population;
- Various decisions were made against those found guilty of the genocide ideology;
- Rwandans and visitors have been sensitized to visit genocide memorials and many of them do actually visit them.

*Work of Communal Interest (TIG)*

- Creation of Work of Communal Interest (TIG) in place of serving prison term. It has now become operational in all the districts of the country.

*Establishment of the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide*

- Establishment of the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide (CNLG), with duties and powers to collect and stock evidence.

**2.2.2. What RPF-INKOTANYI plans to do to fight against genocide**

RPF-INKOTANYI will give priority to the following:

- To continue to support the Anti-Genocide Commission and improve its methods of work;
- To continue discussions aimed at fighting genocide and its ideology;
- To submit to UNESCO the study on the protection of a Memorial not later than 2010;

- To sensitize Rwandans and foreigners on writing and talking about genocide;
- To continue with the practice of recognising those who showed courage in hiding those who were being persecuted during the genocide;
- To continue building, repairing and cleaning memorials and to encourage everybody to visit them. To participate in remembering and mourning genocide victims.

## **2.3. TO FIGHT AGAINST INJUSTICE AND CORRUPTION**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priority**

To build a country that applies the rule of law, fights against corruption, injustice and nepotism and that promotes the interests of all citizens.

#### **2.3.1 RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*To sensitize the people to prevent and fight against injustice and corruption*

- People at all levels will be sensitized to fight against corruption, injustice and nepotism.

*To prepare and publish the the leadership code of conduct*

- The organic law governing the leadership code of conduct was passed and it immediately became operational.

*To declare personal property for every person given a post of responsibility or who manages people's property*

- Every year, the Ombudsman's Office in accordance with the law distributes and collects forms that show all leaders' property and they are expected to inspect them where necessary; those who don't submit them are penalised.

*To enact the necessary laws in the Organizations that fight against injustice and corruption.*

- Enactment of laws, orders and policies that streamline the work of the Ombudsman, the National Tender Board, the Rwanda Revenue Authority, the Decentralised Advisory Consultative Council;

- Preparation of the policy to fight corruption, creation of the “Anti-corruption Advisory Council” and Decentralised Advisory Consultative Council at the District level.
- Enactment of the law to prevent, fight and punish corruption and other related crimes.

*To continue teaching the people to be flexible and transparent*

- Various institutions have sensitized the people to solve their own problems without having to refer them to leadership organs;
- The Ombudsman’s Office payed visits to Government institutions and Parastatals with a view to finding out if they obey the laws governing them.

*To educate the people about laws and and their rights in general*

- The Ombudsman’s Office conducted courses to the people on various laws.

*To educate and train the youth in the fight against injustice and corruption*

- Training of the youth who are not in school, students in secondary schools and higher institutions of learning and setting up of anti-corruption clubs in those institutions.

### **2.3.2. RPF-INKOTANYI’s Plan on how to fight injustice and corruption**

RPF-INKOTANYI will put emphasis on the following:

- The programme of teaching various categories of Rwandans how to fight corruption, injustice and nepotism;
- Empowerment of the institutions in charge of fighting corruption;
- Drawing up concrete plans to follow up leaders suspected of embezzling funds;
- Effectively recovering Government property that was embezzled or mismanaged;
- Increasing the sensitization drive to ensure that leaders execute their work and give good service.

## **2.4. HUMAN RIGHTS**

## **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To build a country in which every citizen enjoys their human rights.

### **2.4.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

RPF-INKOTANYI played an important role in the following;

*Continuing the programmes of fighting the genocide ideology*

- Rwandan residents were informed about what is contained in the International Conventions and Rwandan Laws that punish the crime of genocide, discrimination and divisionism;
- Rwandans at various levels have been trained in the fight against genocide and its ideology.

*Encouraging Rwandans to use their rights in giving constructive ideas and leaders to respect the rights of those they lead*

- Courses were organised at various levels on Human Rights and rights of the citizen.

*Sensitizing leaders at all levels in the Country to respect the rights of the people they lead*

- Talks on Human rights were organized for leaders at various levels.

*Enforcing international conventions that Rwanda signed*

- Some international instruments have been ratified while others are yet to be ratified.

*Commemorating national yearly events in connection with human rights*

- Annual international days commemorating Human Rights were celebrated.

*Teaching Young Children Human Rights and Values*

- Preparation of courses on human rights in primary and secondary schools and creation of clubs;
- Competitions on human rights were organized in schools;
- Creation of a commission in charge of inspection of the respect of children's rights;
- A National Children's Congress is organized annually;
- Organization of a Rwandan Children's Chapter for the defence of Human Rights;
- Rwanda was selected to be a member of the African Human Rights Commission.

#### **2.4.2. RPF-INKOTANYI Plans on what to do with regard to Human Rights**

RPF-INKOTANYI will give priority to the following:

- Sensitizing court bailiffs on the efficient settlement of cases, following up their methods of work, and punishing those who don't carry out their work responsibly;
- Initiating programmes and providing means of creating awareness in Rwandans of all walks of life on matters relating to human rights;
- Sensitizing leaders to respect the rights of those they lead;
- Introducing thorough plans to teach young children people's rights and values.

### **PART THREE**

#### **3. ECONOMY**

RPF-INKOTANYI believes that the Rwandan citizen is the nucleus of the country's economic growth. That is why its primary objective is to promote the welfare of every Rwandan, as is evident in various programmes such as Vision 2020 and in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). These programmes focus especially on promoting agriculture and animal husbandry, infrastructure, science and technology. They will also focus on strengthening the private sector through trade, industry and crafts, tourism and investment. All these will be conducted on long-term basis while protecting the environment.

##### **3.1. AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

**The priority for RPF–INKOTANYI** is modern agriculture and animal husbandry such that farmers adopt them as a profession on which they can depend and which develops the country as a whole. It should also increase improved production while those who are not engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry join other professions.

### **3.1.1. The achievements of RPF–INKOTANYI**

- Agriculture and animal husbandry have been reformed as can be seen through: land reform, consolidation of plots of land so that every part can grow the crops best suited for its soil, provision of fertilisers by government, clearing swamps, GIRINKA programme, increasing the number of improved-production livestock, mechanising agriculture, etc. This has led to better production in agriculture and livestock. That is why Rwandans in all the sectors of the country get enough yearly produce as compared to their needs.
- As for commercial crops, coffee and tea for local consumption and export have had their value added. They are now on high demand on the external market.

### **3.1.2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI in agriculture and animal husbandry**

- Continuing to improve agriculture through consolidation of plots of land, stopping erosion, using the right fertilisers, mechanising agriculture and irrigating crops;
- Increasing the yield of cash crops for export;
- Increasing the number of agricultural and veterinary officers and bringing them closer to the farmers, while improving their capacity;
- Putting in place methods of linking farmers and buyers while improving trade between the people in the country and those in the region;
- Farmers will be working in well organized, better-functioning co-operatives and increase profit for their members and the country generally;
- An agriculture and livestock development bank will be established and credit-financing methods will be improved;
- Livestock improvement programmes will continue so as to increase their produce and find market for it;
- GIRINKA programmes will be strengthened so as to increase people's incomes and improve their livelihood;

- Priority shall be given to national food storage programmes in the country's silos, in cooperatives and people's homes.

## **3.2. INFRASTRUCTURE**

**The priority for RPF – INKOTANYI** is to have enough infrastructure so as to provide the people with transport, energy, clean water, human settlement, weather forecasts and sustainable communication and technology that are spread all over the country. These will be the backbone of the country's development.

### **3.2.1. Achievements of the RPF-INKOTANYI in infrastructure**

- RPF-INKOTANYI has done all it could to repair the country's existing infrastructure that was damaged and to build more.

#### *Road transport*

- New tarmac roads have been built and existing ones repaired at the national level, in Kigali city and in other regional towns;
- New stone-roads have been built in Kigali Town, Nyamagabe, Kayonza and concrete ones in Kigali;
- New roads connecting different districts, sectors, and cells have been built and existing ones have been repaired;
- Feasibility studies for Ntendezi-Karongi-Rubavu road have been completed.

#### *Air transport*

- Kanombe, Kamembe and Rubavu airports are functional;
- The Rwandan air-transportation company, Rwandair, has been revamped with improved administration and the purchase of 3 new planes and airports have been repaired;
- Air transport in the country and in the region has improved;
- Feasibility studies for the Bugesera airport have been completed.

#### *Energy*

- A lot of effort has been put in the construction of dams and electric power stations and the number of power lines has increased. The number of electric power consumers has increased and the problem of power cuts and loadshedding has been solved;
- A pilot methane-gas power generating station has been constructed;

- Local and foreign business people have invested in methane gas for power production;
- A programme of using biogas energy in homes, educational institutions, hospitals and in prisons is ongoing.

#### *Water distribution*

- The number of Rwandans with access to clean water has climbed from 52% in 2003 to 74% in 2009.
- The number of Rwandans who have responded to the call for cleanliness has risen and reached 45% in 2010.

#### *Communication*

- Three telecommunication companies (MTN Rwandacell, Rwandatel and Tigo) have been registered;
- Mobile phone earth stations cover 90% of the surface area of the country and mobile phone possessions exceed 1,900,000 owners;
- The project for laying fibre optic connections in the ground has started and 30% of the work has already been completed.

### **3.2.2. Priority areas for RPF-INKOTANYI in infrastructure**

- Continuing to take essential infrastructure to the people, including roads, water and electricity;
- Repairing, improving and constructing durable tarmac roads connecting Ntendezi–Karongi-Rubavu, Base-Gicumbi-Nyagatare and Nyanza-Mayange-Ngoma;
- In Kigali City, 100-km stone roads will be built and 100-km roads in other towns;
- To facilitate trade between Rwanda and other countries, a railway line will be built between Isaka in Tanzania and Kigali;
- A modern international airport will be built in Bugesera, the airstrips of Rubavu and Kamembe will be expanded and the Kanombe airport will be improved;
- Water transport will be improved on Lake Kivu and modern ports will be built in Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi;
- In energy provision, the number of electricity users in towns and villages will be increased;

- Hydro power stations will be built on the dams of Nyabarongo and Rusizi III, and smaller dams will be built in different areas. Methane gas power generating stations will be built and there are projects to get power from geysers, sun rays, wind, biogas and other sources;
- The number of people dependent on wood for energy will be reduced and wood energy will be replaced with modern methods like gas in cylinders, peat (nyiramugengeri) and others.

#### *Access to clean water*

- 100% of Rwandans will have access to clean water. Those with modern water sanitation will move from 45% to 70% of the population in 2010.

#### *Communication technology*

- Mobile phone network will cover the whole surface area of Rwanda. So will radio and TV network. Fast Internet broadband will also cover the whole area of Rwanda.

#### *Town plans*

- All towns in the country will have master plans and all the buildings will be erected according to the master plans.

### **3.3 PROGRESS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

**The priority for RPF–INKOTANYI** will be to promote the private sector and its role in the development of the country. In that regard, the investment sector will be bedeviled, the number of people not dependent on agriculture will be increased. Factories will be built to add value to agricultural products and minerals and other products. This will increase the volume and improve the quality of exports and locally consumed goods.

#### **3.3.1. Achievements of RPF-INKOTANYI**

##### *Promoting the private sector*

- A Private Sector Federation (PSF) has been set up to improve the working methods and capacity at the national level and at the level of its lower branches in districts (BDS). This facilitates the work of autonomous bodies such as the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) and others.
- Commercial courts were established for the benefit of the private sector and investors.

- Commercial laws have been reformed and that is why Rwanda was ranked as the best reforming country in doing business in 2010 (World Bank's Doing Business);
- Rwanda joined the trading market of the East African Community (EAC);
- Exports and their revenue have witnessed a significant rise.

### *Co-operatives*

- The law on Co-operatives has been reformed and this has led to the improvement of their management and they are now under one agency, the Rwanda Co-operatives Agency (RCA);
- Many associations have been assisted to change into co-operatives, forums and organisations of people with common interests have been formed.

### *Investment*

- Laws governing investment have been reformed in such a way that it has improved tremendously;
- Collaboration in investment between the private sector and government (RIG & MINI-RIGs) and also between Rwandan and foreign investors has increased;
- There is now a law and guidelines governing micro-finance institutions and this has improved their operations;
- Bank operations have also been reformed; they have been given starting capital; bank services have been taken to the people and technological methods of transacting business are now operational in all banks;
- There are programmes to mobilise people on the culture of saving and using bank services (SACCOs);
- There is now a stock Exchange in the country.

### *Factories*

- Factories that process agricultural products have been renovated and new ones have been built;
- Tea factories have been privatised and their operations have improved;
- The number of coffee factories has increased and the taste and value of coffee have improved;
- A tractor assembling factory has been commissioned in Rwanda and factories that manufacture spare parts have increased.

### *Promoting mining*

- A special policy has been agreed upon and a research centre set up to facilitate potential investors in the sector;
- Earnings from minerals have increased.

### *Tourism*

- ORTPN has been put under the management of RDB and has been winning various awards in international trade fairs;
- The Nyungwe natural forest is now a national park;
- ORTPN supports the people neighbouring national parks;
- The number of tourists has considerably increased and led to the construction of many modern hotels;
- Transport companies have increased and their operations have seen an impressive improvement;
- A tourism master plan has been prepared;
- Tourism training institutions have been set up;
- The number of modern high-cost and medium hotels will be increased;
- Methods of improving the management of parks in the country will be effected;
- Emphasis will be put on promoting tourism based on the country's culture and history and conference tourism will also be promoted.

### **3.3.2. OBJECTIVES OF RPF-INKOTANYI**

#### *The private sector*

- Laws and policies governing the private sector will continue to be reviewed so that they can be up-to-date;
- We shall continue to encourage Rwandans in the private sector to work with other people, be they nationals or foreigners, so that they can share information;
- We shall put in place a permanent exhibit to show how employment opportunities generated by the private sector are on the increase;
- A proper method will be formulated to make information on products sold in the country always available;
- We shall put in place programmes that will ensure that members of the private sector participate in research and technology programmes whose aim will be to improve their products.

### *Co-operatives*

- People in associations will be taught how to join co-operatives and those in trade and investment associations will be encouraged to join trade and investment societies;
- There will be a programme of uniting members of co-operatives into forums and organisations of similar interests;
- A Co-operative Audit System has been put in place together with training programmes in different professions;
- Arbitration will be facilitated to sort out disputes.

### *Investment*

- Programmes will be put in place to encourage banks to give their clients better services and loan-servicing methods in and outside the country will be improved;
- Micro-finance institutions will be strengthened so that they can improve their working methods to encourage savings, investment and development in the villages.

### *Factories*

- The number of factories that process agricultural products will be increased;
- The tea factories of Mulindi, Gisovu, Gisakura, Mata and Shangasha will be privatised so that they can function better;
- A big fertiliser factory will be built to produce fertilisers and cement;
- Members of the private sector will be encouraged to build factories in the country that can assemble machines and other modern telecommunication and technology appliances.

### *Mines and quarries*

- Research will continue to be done on the importance of the country's heritage;
- Petrol exploration will continue;
- Revenue from minerals will increase with value-addition.

### **3.4. LAND AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

**The priority for RPF-INKOTANYI** will be the improvement of land use by giving it more value and protecting the environment so as to attain sustainable development.

#### **3.4.1. Achievements of RPF-INKOTANYI**

- A national land policy is in place as well as that on forests and environment protection. There are laws, decrees and guidelines to enforce those policies;
- There are agencies in charge of land, forests and the environment;
- There is a national land registry and there are land bureaus in all districts;
- A master plan of land reforms in Rwanda is in the process of being prepared;
- Land registration is in progress;
- There is a Land Commission at national level, at the level of Kigali City, at districts level and other levels;
- The process of land distribution has been completed;
- Activities to protect shores of lakes, rivers and streams have been completed;
- There is a training institution on the growing of bamboo and its use in making different bamboo products.

#### **3.4.2 Objectives of RPF-INKOTANYI**

- Continuing to review the laws, decrees and guidelines on land, the environment and forests to modernise them where necessary;
- A programme of preparing a master plan to improve the use of land will be put in place;
- We shall continue to create awareness among people and different institutions on how to protect the environment and plant forests wherever possible;
- A programme will be designed on how to harvest mature forests and means of implementing it shall be devised;
- Continuing to protect the shores of lakes and rivers;
- Promoting technology and investment in factories processing forest products.

## **PART FOUR**

### **4. SOCIAL WELFARE**

FPR-INKOTANYI believes that the citizen is the nucleus of all activities in the country: activities are carried out by him and they target his social welfare. Social welfare is apparent when work is available for those who can do it. It is characterized by good health, education and widespread technology, health insurance for all, assistance to the needy, promotion of games and sports, good settlements and giving culture its proper role in the country's development.

## **4.1. LABOUR**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

The party's objectives are to ensure that Rwandans get employment and do it well so that it feeds them, and promotes the country's development. This requires that Rwandans acquire more knowledge and capacity, so that they may compete on the labour market in the country, in the region and the world as a whole. It also requires them to adopt the culture of innovation and competitiveness. They need to acquire new skills and learn to be self-employed.

#### **4.1.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*To set up an organ responsible for identifying existing employment opportunities and the way to distribute them*

- Establishment of a National Labour Policy designed to promote Labour;
- A review of the Labour Laws was carried out;
- Creation of the Workforce Development Authority (WDA) in charge of gathering information on the labour market and to increase the capacity of workers;
- Creation of a Government Workers Commission.

*Establishment of a loan and training programme designed to create and promote employment*

- Establishment of a programme called "Rwandan, create your own employment" (Ihangire umurimo Munyarwanda) and the National Labour Council;
- The Government Labour Force was reviewed and retrenched workers were assisted to join universities and create their own employment.

*To give value to work and reward the best performers and the self-employed, so that people cherish a job well done*

- Government workers who performed well were given bonuses;
- A labour inspector was appointed in every District and various programmes (VUP, UBUDEHE, HIMO, etc.) were started in nearly all districts.

*To encourage the Government to establish mechanisms that facilitate workers to get accommodation and medical attention; The Government will also provide easy means of transport in general*

- Facilitation for Government employees and self-employed workers to join health insurance schemes.

#### **4.1.2. RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

- Continue reviewing the policies and laws governing labour;
- Continue sensitizing Rwandans on the culture of hard work, speedy and timely execution of duties;
- Empower workers and strengthen the institution charged with collecting information on labour;
- Set up clear policies to reduce unemployment;
- Establish a mechanism of conducting internship;
- Review the basic salary (SMIG) and make it relevant to the times;
- Sensitize investors to build moderate houses which many workers can afford to rent or buy.

## **4.2. HEALTH AND POPULATION INCREASE**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To make Rwandans attain a healthy livelihood, health awareness, family planning, good nutrition and hygiene in general.

#### **4.2.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*Construction of Munini, Kirehe, Masaka, Butaro, Kinihira, Kinazi (Ntongwe) hospitals and renovation of Rwinkwavu, Kibuye hospitals*

- New hospitals were built, others were renovated and given more and better equipment;

- The number of centres that provide psycho-social services was increased.

*Construction of 65 health centres*

- All the Health Centres and Health Posts (“Postes de santé”) that were earmarked for construction were built in every sector.

*Increase in the number of qualified medical practitioners*

- The number of qualified medical practitioners (Doctors, Pharmacists and Nurses) has increased.

*The fight against AIDS*

- The programme for the fight against AIDS has intensified.

*The Fight against malaria*

- Rwandans were sensitized to sleep in mosquito nets in the context of fighting against malaria and they get them at low prices and all homes are fumigated against mosquitoes.

*Intensification of the hygiene, welfare and treatment of children*

- Introduction of the Nutrition Policy and programmes;
- Introduction in the country of the urgent “Presidential Nutrition Emergency Plan”;
- Children received all the necessary vaccinations; that is why child mortality rate has drastically dropped.

*To increase the national budget on health matters to the tune of 15% of the National Budget*

- The national budget on health matters was increased from 5.9% in 2003 to 10.2% in 2010.

*To promote national hospitals so as to reduce the number of people seeking costly treatment outside the country*

Creation of a Commission in the King Faizal Hospital to examine patients who must seek treatment outside the country;

- Establishment of a co-operation mechanism between Rwanda and other countries in the framework of treating some of the diseases in the country, which were previously treated outside.

*To create awareness of the culture of health insurance through Mutuelle de santé and other health insurances*

- Enactment of a law governing health insurance;
- Almost all Rwandans have embraced the health insurance programme.

*To establish a team of mobile doctors to treat special diseases*

- Setting up a permanent programme of mobile doctors to tour districts and treat special diseases (mental problems, eyes, teeth...);

*To improve the teaching of medicine and give the profession more value*

- Establishment of a programme to increase the number of professional doctors who are trained in the country;
- Creation of an organisation of health advisers working in every cell (umudugudu).

#### **4.2.2. RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

- To continue increasing the number and level of competence of hospitals and health centres;
- To increase the number and competence of health workers;
- To increase the capacity to fight against epidemic diseases;
- To improve the functioning of health insurance policies;
- To eradicate diseases caused by malnutrition;
- To put more emphasis on preventing and treating chronic diseases.

### **4.3. INSURANCE**

#### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To take to the people various types of health insurance because this is one of the pillars of development and a means of fighting poverty, inequality and respecting Human Rights.

#### **4.3.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

- Enactment of the National Health Insurance Policy organic law and other specific laws on health insurance;
- The number of workers involved in health insurance has increased.

*To follow-up the setting-up of a Mutual Health Insurance Policy for all*

- Retirement age was increased and the amount of contributions in order to get pension was reduced;
- A mechanism was created to enable portability of social security for Rwandans who worked in neighbouring countries and in EAC.

#### **4.3.2. RPF- INKOTANYI Priorities**

- To speed up the implementation of the social security policy;
- To ensure that the retired and their families retain their security policy.

### **4.4. PROTECTION OF THE NEEDY**

#### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To continue ensuring that the needy are cared for and get opportunities to live like other Rwandans and, where possible, they should be given means to earn a living for themselves.

#### **4.4.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*Creating mechanisms, laws and rules to protect the needy*

- Setting up a policy and laws to protect and promote the welfare of the needy, the elderly and the disabled;
- Vulnerable demobilised soldiers were given assistance in accordance with the type of their disabilities;
- Rwandan returnees were resettled.

*Establishing a way that enables the disabled and the elderly to participate in National Development*

- In the EDPRS programme, the needy were taken care of.

*To set aside places for the handicapped in administration positions and other jobs*

Creation of associations for the disabled. They are represented at various levels of administration.

*Promoting collaboration between associations of the disabled at international level*

- Rwanda was selected to be ambassador of the handicapped at the international level.

*Helping the needy survivors of genocide and survivors generally*

- The survivors of the genocide against Tutsi have been taken care of generally.

#### **4.4.2. RPF-INKOTANYI will put emphasis on the following**

- To streamline the control and use of facilities meant for the disabled;
- To put in place facilities in buildings and to provide accessibility for the handicapped and continue increasing and empowering factories that manufacture artificial limbs;
- To promote co-operation between the Rwandan handicapped and their international counterparts;
- To eradicate the problem of shelter for the needy;
- To introduce the policy and programme of preventing and fighting unemployment and to care for orphans.

### **4.5. GAMES AND SPORTS**

#### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To continue providing Rwandans with means of participating in sports, so that they can be healthy and enjoy leisurely activities, either in the country or in international games and sports.

#### **4.5.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*Encouraging the Government to build international and medium-size stadiums in towns and districts all over the country*

- Construction, repairs, and expansion of stadiums and various pitches;

*Building a leisure and cultural centre at the National level*

- Development of a National Policy of games and sports.

*Sensitizing Rwandans to like and play game, especially girls and women*

- Rwanda participated and organised international competitions in various games;
- Introduction of a programme of games and sports in Government and independent schools;
- Promotion of special sports (women, handicapped).

*Training of games' coaches*

- National teams in various games were given professional coaches and other coaches and referees were given training in various games.

**4.5.2. RPF-INKOTANYI will put emphasis on**

- Building a new stadium for hand games and putting up an institution for training purposes;
- Sensitizing the local authorities to give value to games and sports and increase their budget;
- Encouraging investors to cooperate with the Government in promoting games and sports;
- Promoting the "Sport-Study" programme;
- Training workers involved in games and sports (medecine, security communication, etc);
- Promoting sports for special people;
- Establishing a programme for increasing the number of qualified and competent trainers.

**4.6. GOOD SETTLEMENT**

## **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To continue helping Rwandans to build good houses and settle in good areas.

### **4.6.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

- Review of the settlement policy in Rwanda and establishment of the national policy for settlement in units (imidugudu);
- Drawing up of master-plans for Kigali City and the towns of Rusizi, Karongi, Rwamagana and Nyagatare.

### **4.6.2. RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

- To follow-up the implementation of the settlement policy in Rwanda;
- To set up an easy mechanism to find uncostly but good construction materials;
- To encourage investors to build low-cost accommodation structures;
- To complete all the urban master-plans.

## **4.7. EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND RESEARCH**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To continue promoting an education system characterised by quality teaching and promotion of Rwandan values, the culture of peace, the respect of Human Rights and patriotism. We shall continue paying attention to the teaching of Sciences, Technology and Crafts with special emphasis on the fact that those who complete them can become self-employed and add value to what they do, either on the Rwandan or international markets.

### **4.7.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*Emphasizing the programme of ensuring that all children attend and complete primary school (Compulsary Universal primary Education)*

- Parents were continuously sensitized to play a role in the education of their children, and school fees were abolished;
- More emphasis was put on teaching and provision of lessons in the English language;
- Primary education was changed from six to nine years;

- Establishment of a Higher Inspectorate of Education. Inspectors were mandated to visit schools.

*To promote the teaching of small trades in such a way that during the coming seven years we may have a rural trade school in every District*

## INTRODUCTION OF THE TVET POLICY

- All districts will have a technical school;
- TVET policy was instituted together with WDA;
- Technical colleges were established (Tumba and Kicukiro);
- Many technical teachers were trained.

*To pay special attention to teachers' welfare*

- Setting up a policy and programme for the development of teachers and creation of a body to supervise and promote the welfare of teachers: the “Teachers’ Service Commission”;
- Creation of the Umwalimu-SACCO cooperative. Government gave it financial support funds;
- Salaries of teachers and head teachers were increased.

*Fight illiteracy among Rwandans by teaching them to read and write*

- Introduction of the programme to teach reading, writing and counting in a way that increased the number of participants;
- Introduction of the catch-up programme.

*Pay special attention to girl-child education, especially in science and technology subjects*

- RPF-INKOTANYI paid special attention to girl-child education and put in place mechanisms for rewarding those who performed better than others.

*Continue the programme of promoting special schools for teaching science and technology*

- In every district one exemplary school was selected and given the means to teach Sciences;

- Establishment of a system, governed by a Presidential Order, of rewarding best-performing students in Mathematics and Sciences;
- Distribution of computers in various schools, some of them were given internet connection.
- Preparation of syllabuses and teaching aids on the teaching of technology;
- Teachers and Headteachers were trained in technology;
- Setting up the Education Management Information System/EMIS.

*Promotion of Higher Institutions of learning and research centres in various areas*

- Creation of SFAR, a body that gives loans to students at University level and other higher institutions;
- Research and High Education Institutions have been empowered;
- The number of Universities and Higher Institutions of learning has increased and doors have been opened to Universities in neighbouring countries and in the Commonwealth;
- Creation of the Higher Education Council (HEC) to supervise the teaching and workings of higher institutes and universities;
- Creation of the Distance Learning Programme;
- The number of students sent to foreign universities has remarkably increased.

**4.7.2. The party will give priority to the following**

- To continue improving the implementation of the nine-year basic education programme;
- To change the 9 year basic education to 12 years by the year 2020;
- To improve the programme of teaching and studying in the English language;
- To continue the programme of teaching, reading, writing and counting;
- To put more emphasis on the teaching of Rwandan language and culture at all levels of education;
- To introduce nursery education and the teaching of the disabled in the TTC, COEs, and KIE syllabus;
- To promote Research in various areas by establishing an Academy of Sciences and Research;
- To give Universities the mandate to conduct Masters and PHD programmes in subjects that are relevant to the labour market;

- To introduce new courses that correspond to the needs of the labour market.

## **4.8. CULTURE**

### **RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

To continue giving value to the Rwandan culture on the basis of its own values and make it the pillar of development.

#### **4.8.1. RPF-INKOTANYI Achievements**

*Setting up a national academy of Language and Culture*

- Preparation of a law establishing the duties, nature and functions of the national academy of Language and Culture;

*Preparing the syllabus and educational materials on culture for the various categories of Rwandan people*

- Establishment of a general policy on Culture and protection of cultural and historical heritage;
- Enactment of a Law establishing the duties, nature and functions of a National Institute in charge of National Heroes, badges and medals of honour;
- Signing of the International Convention governing intellectual property rights, like poems, recitations, etc.

*Encouraging Rwandans and Government Institutions to protect historical and cultural artifacts and sites*

- There was an enumeration of historical and cultural sites in various districts of Rwanda.

*Establishing a school that teaches national Culture and Craftsmanship and trains culture promoters*

- The Nyundo Art School became operational once again and it was given more equipment;
- The National Heritage Institute in Kigali (Nyarugenge) was repaired;
- Various non-functional cultural centres were renovated and equipped;
- The National Library and the Archives Centre are under construction.

*Increase the number of institutes that teach craftsmanship and research and other artistic creations*

- Collection of copies of books on the history, culture and education of Rwanda during the colonial period.

*Encourage investors to establish cultural industries and refurbish the existing ones*

- Introduction of Ladies' Beauty contests in Rwanda;
- Every two years Rwanda hosts the African Cultural Festival (FESPAD).

*Sensitize Rwandans from all walks of life, especially those who are still young, on the importance of culture*

- We continue to teach Rwandans the culture of heroism, patriotism and punctuality.

#### **4.8.2. RPF-INKOTANYI Priorities**

- To establish and improve the policy and laws governing culture;
- To promote the national culture especially through education and the National **Itorero**.
- To empower the Academy of Language and Culture, the National Institute in charge of Heroes', Honorary Badges and Medals;
- To set-up real plans for the promotion of cultural and historical industries and tourism based on them;
- To protect and promote Rwandan culture in newspapers, audio-visual aids and telecommunication;

- To finish the construction of the National Archives and Library;
- To build the National Cultural Centre;
- To introduce to Universities and Higher Learning Institutions programmes that teach national language and culture, creative arts and music;
- To promote research in Rwanda's culture and language.

## CONCLUSION

During the last seven years, Rwanda registered tremendous progress in the following areas that constitute the backbone of the national programme, namely: Good governance, Justice, Economy and and People's welfare. All these achievements were realized because RPF-INKOTANYI has continuously recognised their importance.

During the next seven years, RPF-INKOTANYI would like the country to continue forging ahead in its sustainable development activities that promote the people's welfare so that our country may move from the category of underdeveloped countries in the world, to that of middle income countries.

In order to achieve this goal,

RPF-INKOTANYI will continue to strive for good governance as the cornerstone of the country's development, with special emphasis on unity and security of the people as well as democracy that gives priority to the role of the people in the governance of their country and the improvement of services at all levels;

RPF-INKOTANYI will strive for a strong economy, with special emphasis on a knowledge-based economy, productivity of natural resources, creation of employment and promotion of investment in rural areas;

RPF-INKOTANYI will also guarantee the promotion of justice in Rwanda especially by establishing independent and efficient judicial institutions, through the fight against corruption and injustice and the improvement of the functioning of mediators' institutions;

RPF-INKOTANYI will continue to promote social welfare with the provision of clean water, health insurance and social security, provision of health centres and quality education for all.

**Vote RPF-INKOTANYI, Vote Peace**