

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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## SEVEN (7) YEARS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME REPORT (7YGP)

## **FOREWORD**

Over the past seven years, Rwanda has managed to emerge regionally and internationally as a success story in developmental domains. This has been made possible by reforms undertaken in the rapid and urgently needed reconstruction of the country from ashes of the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994, to date.

Rwanda has branded itself as a country that gives tribute and high value to its rich culture, and as such has been endeavoring to promote and preserve it as a cornerstone for its sustainable development.

The Ministry of Sports and Culture (MINISPOC), has during the last seven years, achieved a lot in regards to the promotion of sports and culture. Therefore, this document constitutes a progress report on achievements made during the above mentioned report period for both sports and culture sectors.

I take this opportunity to thank all our stakeholders who have contributed to these achievements for the last seven years in the development and promotion of sports and culture and who's efforts are included in the report in one way or another.

**UWACU Julienne**  
**Minister of Sports and Culture**

## SEVEN (7) YEARS GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME REPORT (7YGP)

Target	Indicator	Baseline 2012/2014	Current status	Timeline
<b>1. To keep empowering the National Commission for the fight against genocide and furthering its functioning</b>	CNLG's structure and mandates streamlined	CNLG operating structure and Commissioners' Council in place	<p>The budget allocated to CNLG has been increased from 1,171,181,665 Frw(2010-2011) to 2,951,976,739 Frw (2016-2017);</p> <p>In 2008, the structure of CNLG had 35 employees. From the year 2011, the structure of CNLG improved and added staffs in charge of daily management of memorial sites on national level, staffs in charge of CNLG activities in Districts and researchers. Employees are now <b>78</b>.</p> <p>In <b>2014</b>, in the MIFOTRA restructuring, the profile of researchers was ameliorated and improved.</p> <p>CNLG is now in Justice sector as well as in sport and culture sector.</p>	<b>2017</b>
<b>2. To keep campaigning against genocide and the ideology of genocide in schools, in households and in work places</b>	Number of campaign programs targeting schools and households	<p>Anti-genocide campaigns held annually through radio and TV talk shows</p> <p>Walk to remember locally and at regional level</p> <p>Annual international Conference on Genocide</p>	<p><b>Sensitization campaigns in Schools 2010-2017:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>260</b> secondary and <b>34</b> Higher learning institutions have been sensitized.</li> <li>- The 65<sup>th</sup>, 66<sup>th</sup> and 67th UN Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide have been celebrated.</li> <li>- Walk to remember has been organized every year and <b>25,000 to 30,000</b> people attended this event.</li> <li>- 3 colloquies have been conducted</li> <li>- The families completely wiped out are remembered annually under the theme, "You Will Never Be Forgotten While I Am Still Alive."</li> <li>- Youth visit the memorial site regularly, visit childless widow and counselling them. Youth are</li> </ul>	<b>2017</b>

			<p>also involved in thanking RPF/Inkotanyi to stop genocide against Tutsi and indakemwa.</p> <p><b>Sensitization campaigns in households 2010-2017:</b></p> <p>Sensitization campaigns are carried out in all villages, especially in Kwibuka period. Citizens visit memorial sites, give support to genocide survivors and asked to teach the true history of genocide against Tutsi to their children.</p> <p>In 2010-2017, CNLG conducted 503talk shows on Rwanda television and Radio Rwanda and other private radio.</p> <p><b>Sensitization campaigns in work places 2010-2017</b></p> <p>Public lectures have been organized for public servants as well as private institutions and organizations.</p> <p>In Kwibuka events, sensitization materials have been sent to all public and private institutions.</p>		
<p><b>3. To encourage Rwandans and foreigners to speak out and write about the genocide perpetrated against Tutsi in Rwanda, identify and reward people who were courageous enough to hide Tutsi who were being hunted down during the genocide</b></p>	<p>Number of correct publications on the Tutsi genocide Number of people recognised for having hidden the hunted Tutsi in 1994 genocide</p>	<p>Data base of testimonies currently being compiled by CNLG Annual recognition of those who contributed to prevent genocide in 1994</p>	<p>CNLG carried out different research studies, so far 5 research studies are completed and 5 draft research studies are available. 72 articles have been written and published.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Books written by Rwandans and those written by foreigners have been published.</li> <li>- Advice and comments are given to the artists (songs, movies, film makers...), writers,</li> <li>- A newspaper "Icyizere" written and published (45 numbers).</li> <li>- Support in presentation of artefacts in regard with genocide made by Rwandans and Foreigners</li> </ul>	2017	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A support in research study with objective to determine <i>indakemwa</i> and <i>abarinzi b'igihango</i> and to let their facts known.</li> <li>- Invite foreigners especially scholars in Rwanda to learn the truth about genocide perpetrated against Tutsi.</li> <li>- To work with non-government institution in writing the history of genocide and pursuing genocide perpetrators in foreigner countries.</li> <li>- Compilation of document both audio and visual testimonies of genocide survivors for future generations are being done.</li> <li>- A database and document testimonies of all people who prevented genocide and recognise them as part of Rwanda's Heroes have been developed.</li> </ul> <p>Terms of reference on the methodology of writing about the history of the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi have been sent to all Districts, all Government Ministries, all public and private institutions and faith-based organizations in February 2016 (letters of February and March 2016).</p> <p>Through MINISPOC, CNLG requested Prime Minister Office to help check the status of advancement of writing about the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi in the above institutions (letter of July 14, 2016).</p>		
<b>4. To keep building, rehabilitating and maintaining genocide memorial sites and availing them</b>	<p>Number of memorial sites built.</p> <p>Number of memorial sites rehabilitated and</p>	<p>Six memorial site at national level.</p> <p>Four Murambi, Gisozi, Nyamata and Bisesero) memorials</p>	<p>Law N° 15/2016 of 02/05/2016 governing ceremonies to commemorate the Genocide against the Tutsi, organisation and management of memorial sites has been gazetted.</p> <p>Six memorial sites rehabilitated and maintained</p>	<b>2017</b>	

<p><b>advocacy for including them within the World heritage</b></p>	<p>maintained Availability of draft document of inscription for memorials sites in world heritage</p>	<p>sites proposed by the government for inscription in World heritage.</p>	<p>(Murambi, Ntarama, Bisesero, Nyarubuye, Nyamata and Gisozi).</p> <p>A sensitization on preservation of memorial sites for the Genocide against the Tutsi in all Districts of Rwanda as well as allocation of budget on maintenance of memorial sites has been done.</p> <p>Maintenance of memorial sites of the Genocide against the Tutsi located abroad are done in partnership with The Ministry in charge of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Monuments for the Genocide against the Tutsi in foreign countries have been put in place (France, Belgium, Italia ...)</p> <p>A research study regarding the inscription of Genocide memorial on the UNESCO world heritage list is being carried out and the submission is planned in February 2018.</p> <p>Rwandans are sensitized to visit and maintain memorial sites of the Genocide against the Tutsi.</p>		
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<p><b>5. To sensitize people to attend the mourning period and honour the memory of genocide victims as well as to construct with durable materials at least one National memorial site, each year</b></p>			<p>Commemoration period is now organized and held at village level so that all people are able to attend event.</p> <p><b>86</b> public and Private institutions have organised commemoration week every year. Memorial sites are visited regularly by those institutions.</p> <p>Since <b>3</b> years' women and children are now remembered in particular during mourning period.</p> <p>A research study regarding completely wiped out families in the Genocide against Tutsi has been started and every year a remembrance function in their memory is organised. So far 17 Districts have been covered, 6,914 families have been identified with 30,618 family members.</p> <p>Commemorative functions have been held and people attended this events in all villages of the country and abroad.</p> <p>Kwibuka 23 is ongoing. On 7<sup>th</sup> April 2017 to 13<sup>rd</sup> April 2017, all Districts conducted the Kwibuka event.</p> <p>Public lectures are given in Rwanda and abroad to encourage people to attend mourning period. Few examples are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation of genocide artefacts at Murambi Genocide Memorial Site: Possible collaboration between CNLG and the Institute of Legal Medicine, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf?</li> <li>- Public Lecture at the Kwibuka23 in Berlin and in Munich, Germany, 7-8 April 2017:</li> </ul>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	
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			<p>Kwibuka23 and the Fight against Genocide Denial and Genocide Ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colloque organized by IBUKA France in partnership with Memorial de la Shoah with the theme “Les archives disponibles sur le génocide des Tutsi au Rwanda: cartographie et typologie”,</li> <li>- In March 2017, a presentation with theme of « L’enseignement et l’apprentissage de l’histoire du génocide des Tutsi, un outil pour lutter contre le négationisme et l’idéologie génocidaire »</li> <li>- Prevention of hate crimes and genocide Ideology in Africa focused on "The international obligation to prevent and punish the crime of genocide and genocide ideology: Case of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi" is given to participants of the African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) Session in April 2017.</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>6. To build a new national Stadium for football with seating capacity of at least 60,000 and construct a covered for Basketball / Volleyball stadium.</b></p>	<p>A national Stadium for football with the seating capacity of <b>40,000</b> (this was a decision made after making a throughout assessment)</p> <p>Indoor stadium for Basketball, Volleyball and Handball built</p>	<p>A Land for construction of Gahanga Stadium was acquired and negotiations with private investors are currently ongoing led by MININFRA / Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The negotiations with the investor are in the process, the construction works of stadium of <b>40,000 seats</b> and indoor stadium is scheduled to start in July 2017.</li> <li>➤ MININFRA has initiated negotiation with a Turkish Company named SUMMA with a pre-financing model. SUMMA has submitted the concept, the design and the cost for the validation of both Gahanga Sports Complex (<b>Indoor 10.000 seats and Olympic Stadiums 40.000 seat</b>)</li> <li>➤ Amahoro National Stadium was rehabilitated, while Nyamirambo, Rubavu and Huye Stadiums were upgraded to international standards</li> <li>➤ Muhanga, Musanze, Kamena, Mumena and Kicukiro stadiums were rehabilitated</li> <li>➤ Rutsiro, and Rulindo Distrcits have developed new football pitches including basic running tracks for Athletics</li> <li>➤ Training pitches in synthetic turf were developed at Rubavu and Huye</li> <li>➤ Gisagara District has built an indoor gymnasium for Volleyball, Basketball and handball</li> </ul> <p>The availability of these sports facilities made Rwanda eligible to successfully host regional and continental competitions including Zone V Basketball and Volleyball, Handball, Football competitions, African Cup of Nations U-20 in 2009, U-17 in 2011 and the African Nations Championship (CHAN) held in 2016. Rwanda also successfully hosted different editions of Tour of Rwanda and the Kigali International Peace marathon.</p>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A Cricket stadium is under construction at Gahanga and the project is scheduled for completion by end October 2017</li> <li>➤ Negotiations with Chinese investor, China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC) agreed with the GoR to construct the stadia under arrangement pre-finance design and build. Currently, construction works have started for Bugesera, Ngoma and Nyagatare stadiums and planned to be completed by May 2018.</li> </ul> <p>Currently, National teams Ranking in Africa are as follow:  Football: 36<sup>th</sup>  Basketball: 9<sup>th</sup>  Volleyball: 7<sup>th</sup>  Cycling: 5<sup>th</sup>  NPC: sitting Women :1<sup>st</sup>  Men: 2<sup>nd</sup></p>		
<b>7. To build an Olympic village in Nyanza as well as a new gymnasium for volley and basketball competitions together with various sports centres for training in different districts.</b>	Olympic village built in Nyanza Sports centres in all Districts	Olympafrica (by the Rwanda National Olympic and Sports Committee), the King Palace at Urukari by the Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR) projects completed	Nyanza District has taken over the lead of the project to be incorporated in the master plan of the City. Some components of the project are completed like: Olympafrica (by the Rwanda National Olympic and Sports Committee), the King Palace at Urukari by the Institute of National Museums of Rwanda (INMR). The District with partners and stakeholders will continue to mobilize funds for the project. The Africa Rising Cycling center was established in Musanze District and is contributing much to the development of Cycling in Rwanda and the vision is to make it a center providing services with international standards A High Performance Athletics Training Center was set up in Gicumbi District with the aim of developing Athletics in Rwanda.	<b>2017</b>	

<p><b>8. To continue encouraging local governments to value sports and leisure by availing them more financial resources.</b></p>	<p>Budget line in Local Government budgets for uplifting sports</p>	<p>Sports activities financially supported by local government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 13 Districts and the City of Kigali support the football clubs.</li> <li>➤ 2 district support volley ball clubs</li> <li>➤ 28 Districts support teams of people with disabilities (Sit ball - men and women) except Muhanga and Nyaruguru Districts</li> </ul> <p>2 annual sports competitions are held at District level through Umurenge Kagame Cup and Amashuri Kagame Cup</p>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	
<p><b>9. To encourage investors to enter into partnership with Government towards promoting sports and leisure through establishment of sports schools.</b></p>	<p>Number of Investors who have invested in sports and leisure</p>	<p>Different schools have been identified for specific sports activities around the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ A National Sports Development policy was adopted by Cabinet in early 2013 and clearly encourages private companies to invest in sports.</li> <li>➤ 204 training centers and 3 football academies established by Private initiatives</li> <li>➤ Some companies already sponsor the sports events (Azam, MTN, CogeBanque, BK, Skol, Ameki Color, etc.), but we are not yet at the desired level</li> <li>➤ The Cricket Stadium is under construction in collaboration with British partners;</li> </ul>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	
<p><b>10. To avail in-service training courses to staff employed in sports and leisure activities (medical, security, information and others).</b></p>	<p>Number of Staff trained</p>	<p>Coaches and referees trained regularly both locally and Internationally</p>	<p>Technical staff were trained in different fields related to sport management as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1998 coaches</li> <li>➤ 597 Referees</li> <li>➤ 95 Medical Staff</li> <li>➤ 99 Officials (commissioners)</li> <li>➤ 3 Mental preparation specialists</li> </ul>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	
<p><b>11. To continue promoting specialised sports and increasing</b></p>	<p>Number of trainers/coaches with skills and capacities in specialised</p>	<p>Specialized sports for disabled people in place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sitting Volley Ball Women team Rwanda ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in all Africa and Men team sitting volleyball ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in Africa</li> </ul>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	

<b>their trainers' skills and capacities.</b>	sports	Trainer s' skills and capacities regularly enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sit ball teams (women and Men) were created in 28 Districts.</li> <li><b>26</b> people trained and their capacities regularly enhanced to promote sport for people with disabilities</li> </ul>		
<b>12. Promote sports by putting children with special talent in sports and physical abilities within schools equipped with sports facilities so as to nurture their talent and skills and Government to support them</b>	Number of schools receiving talented children in different sport disciplines	Schools identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 20 centers of excellence established in high schools to nurture identified talents in different sport disciplines (Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Football and Athletics)</li> <li>➤ 150 training centers established in high schools to nurture identified talents in different sport disciplines (Volleyball, Basketball, Handball, Football and Athletics, Karate and Taekwondo)</li> </ul> <p>MINISPOC provided financial support to identified schools for rehabilitation of existing facilities or building new ones in the schools that hosted this programme</p>	<b>2017</b>	
<b>13. To assist various sporting associations to better operate and promote sports for which they were created.</b>	Number of sports associations given capacity to operate	Different sports association supported by MINISPOC and provided with financial support and offices at Amahoro National stadium	Rwanda National Olympic and Sport Committee, National Paralympic Committee as well as 30 sport federations out of 33 are provided with offices in the Amahoro national stadium and receive financial support from MINISPOC	<b>2017</b>	
<b>14. To avail in both Universities and high Learning Institutions a syllabus on teaching and research on Rwandan culture, language, arts and music</b>	syllabus <b>on teaching and research on Rwandan culture, language, arts and music</b> in both Universities and high Learning Institutions in place.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cultural language programme in University public and private of Rwanda (College of Education, College of Arts and social sciences, UPB, Ruhango College) started.</li> <li>➤ Creative Industries programmes in UR started</li> <li>➤ Music Program at Nyundo Arts School started.</li> <li>➤ Ubuwanzuzi nyemvugo have been done:</li> </ul>	<b>2017</b>	

			<p>amazina y'inka, amavumvu, amasare and ibihozo.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Book on Ubukwe in Rwanda will be in place in June 2017</li> <li>➤ A book of teaching Kinyarwanda on “Ndiga Ikinyarwanda” for beginners and Rwandans abroad</li> <li>➤ A book of spoken Kinyarwanda”Ntibavuga-Bavuga”</li> <li>➤ A book of Kinyarwanda Grammar for all levels (Schools and universities)</li> <li>➤ A Dictionary of Botany and Anatomy (Human body and Plants) for schools and Universities</li> <li>➤ <b>47</b> Teachers of Kinyarwanda in High Education have been trained on the correct orthography of Kinyarwanda</li> </ul>		
<p><b>15. To promote Rwandan culture especially through education and ITORERO Civic academy.</b></p>	<p>Improved programs that promote Rwandan culture are taught in schools, Programs that promote Rwandan culture are taught in ITORERO Civic Academy.</p>	<p>The program of Civic Education that also includes culture issues is taught in secondary schools; Programs to promote culture are taught in the National ITORERO Civic Academy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ indagagaciro z’umuco nyarwanda volume 1 developed and published;</li> <li>➤ A book on ‘Inkingi z’umuco w’u Rwanda zihutisha iterambere’ published;</li> <li>➤ Educational materials on cultural values developed and disseminated through different channels itorero, schools, radios, TV and Rwanda Day events</li> <li>➤ Book on Ubukwe in Rwanda published;</li> <li>➤ About <b>3500</b> Heroes Clubs and associations in Primary, Secondary, Universities and High Learning Institutions created</li> <li>➤ Itorero <b><i>RY’ABAHANZI INDATABIGWI I and II</i></b> held at Nkumba and <b><i>384 Artists trained,</i></b></li> <li>➤ Itorero ry’abasiporutifu <b><i>IMPARIRWAKUBARUSHA I held at Nkumba in 2017 and 225 Sports partners</i></b></li> </ul>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	

			<p><i>trained.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Book on ibisi bya Huye kwa Nyagakecuru published;</li> <li>➤ Book on Mimuri urugo rw'umuhigo rw'umwami Mutara Rudahigwa published.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>16. To put in place a Rwanda's academy (RALC) for language and Culture as well as National Institution in charge of National Heroes, Decorations and Medals.</b></p>	<p>Academy of language and Culture is in place and operational; National Institution in charge of <b>National Heroes</b>, Decorations and Medals and is operational</p>	<p>RALC was put in place and the Chancellery for <b>National Heroes</b>, Decorations and Medals were given administrative organs and also staffed</p>	<p>Public Institutions: CHENO and RALC have been established in 2011 and in collaboration with other Institutions protect and preserve Rwandan Culture. They have been given the Specific responsibilities and are currently in place and fully operational.</p>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	
<p><b>17. To avail effective strategies to promote cultural and historical centres as well as related tourism sites.</b></p>	<p>Effective strategies to promote cultural and historical centres as well as related touristic sites in place.</p>	<p>Cultural and historical centres/sites are available</p>	<p>Reference to <b>7YGP</b> related to Culture, "<i>To avail effective strategies to promote cultural and historical centres as well as related touristic sites.</i>", INMR has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Opened new museum in Karongi (Environmental Museum);</li> <li>▶ Created new facilities for visitors/tourists at Nyanza (Rukari, Rwesero), at Kandt and Kanombe;</li> <li>▶ Participated to various cultural events around the country (<i>Umuganura, Nyanza Twataramye</i>).</li> <li>▶ Improved the advertisement of museums activities: website, social media, ...</li> <li>▶ documented <b>145</b> Sites and <b>10</b> sites were signposted to raise awareness for maintenance.</li> <li>▶ Developed a Five years rolling strategic plan for <b>2014-2019</b>.</li> <li>▶ Five (<b>5</b>) years strategic plan (<b>2017-2022</b>) of</li> </ul>	<p><b>2017</b></p>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>creative Arts developed and approved</li> <li>▶ Five (5) years strategic plan for Cultural Tourism developed and approved</li> <li>▶ Rwanda Arts Council (RAC) with executive committee created and Six Federations under this council created in 2016 such as:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cinema Federation</li> <li>2. Authors Federation</li> <li>3. Arts Federation</li> <li>4. Music Federation</li> <li>5. Rwanda performing Arts Federation</li> <li>6. Rwanda Fashion Federation</li> </ol> </li> <li>▶ Mapping of creative and Cultural industries carried out in 2014</li> </ul>		
<b>18. To protect and promote Rwanda's culture in written, oral and visual media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of people trained on Kinyarwanda written and use of Kinyarwanda in oral media</li> <li>➤ Number of articles published;</li> </ul>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Kinyarwanda Orthography code explained and disseminated through High Schools Education</li> <li>➤ 52 Journalists trained on Kinyarwanda written and use of Kinyarwanda in oral median</li> <li>➤ 90 Artists trained in Intellectual Property (IP) Law and Management Skills</li> <li>➤ 15 articles on languages and Culture published through different channels (Online media, Institutional websites, printed media, etc)</li> </ul>	2017	
<b>19. To complete building the public library and a National archives and documentation and cultural centre.</b>	National Archives and documentation and library and cultural centre are in place and operational.	Public Library completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The construction works of <b>National archives and library Services</b> started and so far are at 15% ;</li> <li>➤ The Kigali Public Library is in place and fully operational (privately managed);</li> <li>➤ The National Archives and Documentation policy is now available;</li> <li>➤ <b>5,250,00</b> electronic pages are properly filed.</li> <li>➤ <b>5,050,000</b> physically managed;</li> </ul>	2017	