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Internews network is pleased to report on the performance of the Justice After Genocide project, funded under USAID Grant No. 623-G-00-00-00174-07 with cost-share from the European Commission and the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali. The following information includes the total outputs and achievements of the project during the period October 1, 2001–May 30, 2003. While USAID-specific information is available, this report recognizes the leverage of USAID funding as a key factor in accomplishing the aggregate achievements of the program.

Specific and Quantifiable Achievements of the Project

From October 1, 2001 – May 30, 2003, the program has accomplished the following major objectives:

- Production of 19 *Justice and Rwanda* newsreels, a newsreel on Gacaca, and two newsreels on the election process;
- More than 123 screenings and discussions of the films *Justice and Rwanda* and Gacaca films in all 12 provinces to over 160,000 people;
- More than 1200 reports on the daily activities of the ICTR and distributed them to more than 200 list-serve subscribers, wire services, and newsrooms, including more than 50 newspapers in Africa;
- Articles were used as sources more than 246 times by 15 international agencies and publications including IRIN, AP, Reuters, BBC, AFP, Rwanda News Agency, The Guardian (London) and St. Petersburg Times (Russia);
- Maintenance of a searchable database of articles on the ICTR and Rwandan justice process at www.internews.org/activities/ICTR_reports/ICTR-reports_current.htm;
- Training activities for Rwandan NGOs as well as local Internews staff;
- Publication of more than 70 news articles specifically on Gacaca, the national courts, and the justice process in Rwanda.

Please see appendix A for an outline of all the screenings of Internews films from June 1, 2002 to May 30, 2004.

Project Goals

The Justice After Genocide program supports Strategic Objective 1 of the Democracy and Governance office, *Increased Rule of Law and Transparency of Governance*, by supporting the following sub-objectives:

- SO 1.3: Citizens engaged in Gacaca process, by increasing the percentage of citizens well informed on the Gacaca process and the percent of survivors of 1994 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) who understand their rights and responsibilities in Gacaca; and
- SO 1.5: Improved flow of information on Justice Issues, and the number of citizens participating in post screening debates.

The goal of the program is to improve the quantity and quality of information to the Rwandan public as well as international audiences on justice rendered after the genocide of 1994 and to encourage an informed and independent dialogue on justice issues by providing current objective information and forums for discussion.

At the inception of Internews' project in 2001, the core goal of the project was to provide daily coverage of the proceedings at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for international audiences, so as to promote awareness of the prosecution of human rights violation as a component of strengthening the rule of law and democracy.

By the end of the first year it was clear that the coverage of the war crimes court was benefiting the international community but not getting to villagers living in Rwanda, most of whom could not read French or English. Access to information about the justice process therefore remained a challenge to many Rwandans particularly those living in rural areas. Many have no access to television. Even where radios are available, it is difficult for Rwandans to get programs tailored to the specific need of raising the level of awareness and participation by non governmental sources.

To begin addressing this gap, Internews produced *The Arusha Tapes*, a one hour documentary about the global justice system prosecuting the genocide in Rwanda.

The documentary, produced by Emmy Award-winning filmmaker Mandy Jacobson in September 1999, laid the foundation of an ongoing nationwide dialogue on justice at the grassroots level.

Due in part to the work of Internews' staff, Rwandans are now better informed on the activities of the Tribunal.

Program Activities

The Internews Justice After Genocide project initially involved three components.

- *Print Program:* Reporting daily on the activities of the ICTR, distributing articles to the Associated Press, Reuters, and other wire services and maintaining daily postings to Internews' searchable online database of stories on the ICTR, East Africa politics, and the Burundi Peace Process;
- *Video Newsreel Program:* Producing and screening video newsreels on the ICTR proceedings, Rwandan national court trials, and *Gacaca* (traditional court) trials of genocide suspects in Rwanda and facilitating discussion sessions for Kinyarwanda- and English-speaking audiences on the topics raised in the films, and;
- *Facilitation Training and the strengthening of the capacity of local partners:* Improving the skills of community organizers and local NGOs so that newsreels may be used to promote community reconciliation.

Program performance results of the Print program

Between January 1997 and December 2002, Internews provided the only regular English language print news coverage of the genocide trials at the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in Arusha, Tanzania. The reports were distributed to international media through Reuters, Agence France Presse, the Associated Press, Lexis-Nexis, All Africa News and the Africa News Service. Internews articles were also distributed to the Justwatch listserv, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), IRIN, The Washington Post, The New York Times, The Boston Globe, The Daily Times and Arusha Times of Tanzania, The East African Standard, the Sunday Times of South Africa, West African Magazine and Africa Watch among others. Articles were posted daily on Internews' searchable database on the web and emailed to more than 200 academics, students, members of the legal community, and other subscribers to the free Internews list serve.

Internews also covered other news in the region including the Burundi Peace Talks, and the establishment of the East African Community and the Gacaca process in Rwanda. Due to a long-standing presence and a reputation for balance and objectivity, Internews often enjoyed exclusive interviews with Rwandan and ICTR officials.

By sending daily articles on notable events within the Tribunal, as well as special features on the Gacaca process in Rwanda, Internews served as a trusted resource to Rwandans and the international community. The coverage of the war crimes proceedings and Burundi peace talks has been of paramount importance in sustaining world attention and keeping human rights on the global agenda. More importantly if there is to be any hope for reconciliation, those affected by war crimes must be recognized for their suffering and know that the guilty were brought to justice.

Internews articles were used as sources more than 246 times by 15 international agencies and publications including IRIN, AP, Reuters, BBC, AFP, Rwanda News Agency, The Guardian (London) and St. Petersburg Times (Russia).

Program performance results of the Video Newsreel Program.

At the inception of the Video Newsreel Program in April 2000, Internews had the specific objective of producing bi-monthly video news reports on the progress of the Rwandan national and local, or Gacaca courts and the ICTR to communities throughout Rwanda. The project also had the specific objective of organizing newsreel screenings with community organizations, local government officials, and prison authorities, and to follow each screening with a facilitator led discussion on the justice process.

Internews' project contributed significantly to the video coverage of the justice process in Rwanda. Internews staff captured footage of Trial Chamber 2 of the ICTR and the Rwandan prisons, where no one else was filming in the early days of the project. Internews was the first organization to film inside the United Nations Detention Center in Arusha. Internews remains the only organization regularly filming Rwandan citizens' responses to the justice process. This footage documents the concerns, complaints and questions of Rwandans with regards to the proceedings of the ICTR, national courts and the up-coming traditional gacaca courts, and is included in the newsreels to foster a national dialogue on justice issues.

Today, Internews is currently the only television news source to reach prisoners as well as low-income rural audiences in Rwanda and provide up-to-date information about the prosecution of genocide suspects. By engaging communities in debates moderated by trained personnel and in which questions are answered by relevant officials, the Internews project supports Rwandans as they continue to seek justice and reconciliation.

Films are toured in the countryside in communes, village halls and prisons using a mobile video projector, portable white screen and power generator. The films are also shown to judges at the ICTR in Arusha, Tanzania and to Rwanda government officials in Kigali.

After Internews' screening of *The Arusha Tapes* for ICTR judges in April 2001, the judges requested that Internews screen for them all subsequent newsreels. Internews received requests to show the documentary to the general ICTR staff as well as to the defense counsels, and copies of each film are held in the ICTR library.

PLEASE NOTE –IT LOOKS LIKE WE HAVE A DOUBLEOR TWO IN THIS LIST. CAN YOU LET ME KNOW IF THERE IS A REASON (IE: TWO PEOPLE WITH THE SAME TITLE) OR IF I SHOULD JUST REMOVE ONE?

In Rwanda, copies of the films are distributed to: Monsieur le Ministre de la Jeunesse, Sport et Culture; Monsieur le Ministre de l'Administration Locale, de l'Information et des Affaires Sociales; Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur; Monsieur le Secrétaire Général au MIGESPOC; Madame la Secrétaire Générale au MINIJUST; Monsieur le Secrétaire Général au MINALOC; Monsieur le Secrétaire Général au MININTER; **Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de la Jeunesse, Sport et Culture**; Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de la Justice et des Relations Institutionnelles; Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de l'Administration Locale, de l'Information et des Affaires Sociales; **Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de la Jeunesse, Sport et Culture**; Madame la Présidente du Département des Juridictions Gacaca; Madame la Secrétaire Exécutive de la Commission Nationale d'Unité et Réconciliation; Monsieur le Directeur des Mémoires du Génocide au MIGESPOC; Monsieur le Directeur des Affaires Politiques au MINALOC; Governance & Democracy, Ambassade des Pays-Bas au

Rwanda; Governance & Democracy, USAID KIGALI; Kati LEINONEN, Chef de la Cellule de Gestion de Projet: MINIJUST - Commission Européenne, 8^{ème} FED.

Copies of the films are further distributed on an international basis, to human rights NGOs abroad, foreign journalists, and universities. Specific courses at Yale University and American University use the *Justice and Rwanda* films in class to discuss international justice issues.

English version copies of the newsreels were provided to WorldLink TV, the first nationwide television channel in the US dedicated to providing global perspectives on news, the environment, human rights and culture. Launched by Internews in late 1999, WorldLink TV is carried by DirecTV and EchoStar's DISH Network. Now reaching 13 million US homes, WorldLink also maintains an information-rich web site (www.worldlinktv.org), which directs viewers to further resources on the process of justice for the Rwandan genocide.

Program performance results of training for facilitation and capacity building of local partners.

In December 2001 Internews held week-long facilitation training in Kigali with over 70 participants from rural NGOs in Rwanda. Professor Simon Gasibierege from Butare University and Professor Wanjira Muthoni from Nairobi, Kenya, led the training. The session was both a seminar on dialogue facilitation and a workshop on how Rwandan organizations can effectively use the Justice and Rwanda newsreels to foster interest in and knowledge of the justice process in their communities. Guest presentations from the Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice and the Registrars office of the ICTR took place during the week.

Internews also facilitated the work of ARCT –Ruhuka (PLEASE SPELL OUT) a trauma counseling organization that traveled with Internews teams. By working closely with this organization Internews opened up access to rural and far flung communities that they would not have been able to reach otherwise. Moreover, the debates held after Internews films provided a forum through which intervention into difficult subjects such as rape could be done more easily. Internews continued to work closely with ARCT- Ruhuka until the beginning months of 2003. (NEED ONE SENTENCE ON 'WHY' WE STOPPED WORK WITH THEM)

Internews films have also been used by organizations such as PRO-Femmes Twese Hamwe to highlight various issues that are of importance to their members. The National Commission for the Repatriation and Rehabilitation of former combatants has also requested Internews screening of its films on demobilization of troops in their transit camps as one of the ways to facilitate their work. The request was made in conjunction with MONUC and the first of such screenings successfully conducted in April 2004.

Internews has also provided training to local staff to improve the abilities of the team and to strengthen the human resource capacities of journalists in Rwanda, Tanzania and the region. Internews provided an on-going online mentoring program for the Arusha-based

journalists with Ben Kahn, a US-based reporter. To improve and strengthen the reporting of the team in Arusha, trainers Janet Anderson from the UK and Brad Lendon from the US held a training in December 2001 to work with staff and other reporters at the Tribunal. The two trainers presented an intensive week-long course on reporting from conflict zones and copy-editing for the international press. In addition to staff reporters, Internews invited journalists from the Foundation Hirondelle project (who also cover the ICTR), one journalist from the Daily Times in Dar es Salaam, and one journalist from the Nation from Nairobi, Kenya, who all cover the ICTR regularly.

Reaching the International Community

Internews assisted National Public Radio, Radio France International, TV5 in Belgium and the British Broadcasting Corporation in their coverage of justice in Rwanda after the genocide. Internews' existing relationships with ICTR and Rwandan government officials allowed these reporters into prisons and other restricted areas. The Kigali-based Internews staff brought the reporters along on Internews' screenings to interview Rwandans far from the capital. Though often an additional strain on staff and resources, Internews' goal – to involve Rwandans and the world in a dialogue on the justice process – encouraged the staff to assist in any way possible.

BBC broadcast a documentary program on the *gacaca* process in July 2001, and TV 5 in Belgium produced two programs on Rwanda – one that directly featured the Internews project – in May and July 2001. NPR broadcast a documentary on the justice process in Rwanda in 2002, highlighting the program and using audio tracks taken from an Internews prison screening of *The Arusha Tapes*.

Major issues, obstacles, problems affecting implementation and results

Justice and Reconciliation remains a difficult topic to cover in a country where the operations of an independent press and freedoms of expression are still looked upon with suspicion and deemed sensitive political issues. Still, Internews continues to work hard to remain objective in its work as well as sensitive to the concerns of the government and the priorities of each justice system that we cover. However, the complexities of the Gacaca process, the merging of the needs of a truth and reconciliation process, and the weight of assigning accountability remain looming issues of confusion and concern.

Internews received extra funding from USAID to report on the build-up to the elections in August 2003. Despite the short time between the award and the beginning of election, staff created two videos on the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Despite having first received informal approval from MINALOC, once made these films did not receive authorization from MINALOC and thus we were not allowed to be screened around the country for the general public.

Internews has also faced challenges meeting the demand for the films in the prison. In some cases over 5,000 prisoners wanted to watch the film at the same time creating the possibility of a stampede or injuries as they squeezed into a small open area. In many cases the crowd would be such that many would not even get a glimpse of the screen. To resolve this problem Internews has discussed with prison directors the possibility of

arranging two screenings or more in which the film is projected to a smaller number. This may lead to a reduction of the number of prisoners viewing the film but it is overall a much safer way to screen the newsreels.

Most significant result/impact during the life of the program

“After a screening in a Rwandan prison of the film about solidarity camps, several prisoners commented: “So you are saying we won’t get killed? If we leave here and go to a solidarity camp? That’s good news. We heard prisoners who go there get executed instead. Now we know better.” For us, this is the best kind of compliment we can receive. It means our work makes a difference.” – Project Director Angela Nicoara

Internews’ audience has grown over the years and its current estimated audience is approximately **85,000** people per year, based on headcounts at screenings. Staff reporters strive to report on crucial current issues in Rwanda, for Rwandans: Gacaca, solidarity camps, Rwandan refugees returning home, and the lives of people most affected by the genocide. The newsreel project is the only source of such ‘TV’ format information for most of the citizens who view the films. Although Rwanda Television (TVR) reaches most villages in Rwanda, very few people have

access to a television or any other type of broadcast news.

The beneficiaries of the project have been kept informed on the process of post-genocide justice in Rwanda through regular and informal access to reliable information and open debate after each screening. This has enabled them to learn more not only about issues directly affecting their communities (EG. the local Gacaca process), but also issues farther a field (EG. ICTR proceedings, solidarity camps, or the lives of women raped during genocide in other regions). As a result of the Internews program, a considerable proportion of those people living in Rwanda are much better able to formulate opinions and arguments about the future of their families, their communities, the Gacaca process and the country. The achievements of Internews have been acknowledged by many quarters including Kigali’s popular bi-weekly English-language newspaper, *New Times*, which on June 23, page 5, and June 30, page 9 published an extensive report on the reaction of audiences to Internews newsreels.

Plans for the next year

Internews will continue implementation of the Justice After genocide program through July 2005 with a grant from the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali. The team continues to produce a newsreel every six weeks and has made arrangements with local radio station Radio 10 to broadcast some of the stories on radio.

Internews staff currently administer questionnaires developed by the University of Maryland Center for Conflict Resolution to a section of the audience before and after screenings to gauge audience response to the newsreels. In the coming year, Internews will use Dutch funding to secure an outside evaluation of the effectiveness of the newsreels program.

Internews will continue to produce newsreels and screen them on a weekly basis in the villages and prisons in Rwanda. The schedule below provides information on our planned screening activities through September 2004.

Province/Mairie de la Ville de KIGALI	District/Ville/Prison	Date	Heure
Kibungo	Prison de Ntsinda	02/06/2004	14h00
Kibungo	Nyarubuye	03/06/2004	14h00
Kibungo	Rusumo	04/06/2004	14h00
MVK	Kanombe	09/06/2004	14h00
MVK	Prison Centrale de Kigali	10/06/2004	14h00
MVK	Prison de Kimironko	11/06/2004	14h00
Gitarama	Ntongwe	16/06/2004	14h00
Gitarama	Muhanga	17/06/2004	14h00
Gitarama	Ruyumba	18/06/2004	14h00
Ruhengeri	Prison de Ruhengeri	23/06/2004	14h00
Ruhengeri	Nyamugali	24/06/2004	14h00
Ruhengeri	Ville de Ruhengeri	25/06/2004	14h00
Cyangugu	Gereza ya Cyangugu	30/06/2004	14h00
Cyangugu	Nyamasheke	01/07/2004	14h00
Cyangugu	Umujyi wa Cyangugu	02/07/2004	14h00
Byumba	Kinihira	07/07/2004	14h00
Byumba	Ngarama	08/07/2004	14h00
Byumba	Kisaro	09/07/2004	14h00
Gikongoro	Gereza ya Gikongoro	14/07/2004	14h00
Gikongoro	Nshili	15/07/2004	14h00
Gikongoro	Mushubi	16/07/2004	14h00
Kibuye	Gereza ya Gisovu	21/07/2004	14h00
Kibuye	Itabire	22/07/2004	14h00
Kibuye	Rutsiro	23/07/2004	14h00
Kigali Ngali	Gereza ya Rilima	28/07/2004	14h00
Kigali Ngali	Ngenda	29/07/2004	14h00
Kigali Ngali	Gashora	30/07/2004	14h00
Butare	Gereza ya Nyanza	04/08/2004	14h00
Butare	Maraba	05/08/2004	14h00
Butare	Save	06/08/2004	14h00
Kibungo	Muhazi	11/08/2004	14h00

Kibungo	Kayonza	12/08/2004	14h00
Kibungo	Umujyi wa Rwamagana	13/08/2004	14h00
Gitarama	Kabagali	18/08/2004	14h00
Gitarama	Gereza ya Gitarama	19/08/2004	14h00
Gitarama	Kayumbu	20/08/2004	14h00
Ruhengeri	Gereza ya Ruhengeri	25/08/2004	14h00
Ruhengeri	Buhoma	26/08/2004	14h00
Ruhengeri	Kinigi	27/08/2004	14h00
Gisenyi	Gereza ya Gisenyi	01/09/2004	14h00
Gisenyi	Nyagisagara	02/09/2004	14h00
Gisenyi	Gasiza	03/09/2004	14h00
MVK	Gereza ya Kimironko	08/09/2004	14h00
MVK	Butamwa	09/09/2004	14h00
MVK	Gereza ya Kigali	10/09/2004	14h00
Cyangugu	Impala	15/09/2004	14h00
Cyangugu	Gatare	16/09/2004	14h00
Cyangugu	Bukunzi	17/09/2004	14h00
Umutara	Gereza y'Umutara	22/09/2004	14h00
Umutara	Gabiro	23/09/2004	14h00
Umutara	Rukara	24/09/2004	14h00
Byumba	Rwamiko	28/09/2004	14h00
Byumba	Rushaki	29/09/2004	14h00
Byumba	Bungwe	30/09/2004	14h00

Appendix A: Screening Details

Before 9/26/01:

Commune/Invitee	No. of Viewers	NGOs/CBOs attending	Sponsoring group/facility
Kigali	150	AVEGA, IBUKA, National Association for Human Rights, ICTR	ICTR Information Center
Kigali	2000	Prosecutor, National Trauma Counselor Association	Kigali Prison
Ruhengeri	2450	Local prosecutor, LIPRODHOR, Commission for Reconciliation, National Trauma Counselor Association	Ruhengeri Prison
Kibuye	3500	ICTR, AVEGA, IBUKA, Commission for Reconciliation, local Prosecutor	Prefecture, Kibuye Stadium
Kibuye	4000	National Trauma Counselor Association, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor	Kigali Prison
Taba, Gitarama	600	National Trauma Counselor Association, National Rape Victims Support Association, LIPRODHOR, IBUKA, Gacaca Commission, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor.	Prefecture, Secondary School
Gitarama	250	Prosecutor, Bourgemastre, Internal Security, AVEGA, IBUKA	Prefecture, Town Hall
Gitarama	8000	National Trauma Counselor Association	Gitarama Prison
Biumbe	25	Regional leaders from AVEGA, IBUKA, PROFEMME, IRC	AVEGA
Birenga, Kibungo	150	Regional Bourgemastres	We were invited as part of a training workshop

		(Mayors)	for regional Bourgemastres (Mayors)
Birenga, Kibungo	700	Les Avocats Sans Frontiers, National Association for Human Rights, IBUKA, Prefecture	Prefecture Commune Provincial Hall
Kibungo	12	IBUKA Regional leaders	IBUKA (Rwandan NGO for Victims of Genocide)
Nyagatyrem, Mutara	220	Commission for Reconciliation, Prefecture, IBUKA, AVEGA	Prefecture, Secondary School
Murambi, Mutara	500	Radio Rwanda, Reuters, AVEGA, IBUKA, Prefecture	Prefecture, Commune Center Hall
Nyamata, Kigali- Rural	200	Bourgemastre, IBUKA, Commission for Reconciliation, National Trauma Counselor Association,	Prefecture, Commune Center
Ngoma, Butare	500	JHU, Gacaca Commission, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor, Prefecture and Mayor	JHU
Nyakizu, Butare	1500	JHU, Gacaca, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor, Prefecture and Mayor	JHU
Shyanda, Butare	50	JHU, Gacaca Commission, Commission for Reconciliation	JHU
Butare	1500	LIPRODHOR, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor	Butare Prison
Butare	65	Law students, University Centre for Conflict Management	Law Department of Butare University

October 2001 – August 2002

Month	Provinces	Districts/Ville/Prisons	Number of Screenings	Number of Spectators
October 2001	1. UMUTARA 2. KIBUNGO 3. GITARAMA	1. Nyagatare 2. Murambi 3. Kibungo 4. Kayonza 5. Kabarondo 6. Prison de Kibungo	6 screenings	7150
November 2001	1. KIGALI-NGALI 2. GITARAMA 3. KIGALI-VILLE	1. Nyamata 2. Gashora 3. Gitarama 4. Kamonyi (Taba) 5. Nyarugenge	5 screenings	
Décember 2002	1. KIBUYE 2. GISENYI	1. Rusenyi 2. Budaha 3. Prison de Gisovu 4. Prison de Kibuye 5. Bisesero 6. Kibuye (Ville) 7. Gisenyi (Ville) 8. Kanama 9. Kayove 10. Gaseke 11. Prison de Gisenyi	11 screenings	13450
January 2002	-	-	-	-
February 2002	1. KIGALI-VILLE 2. KIGALI-NGALI 3. GITARAMA 4. GIKONGORO 5. BUTARE	1. Nyarugenge 2. Nyamata 3. Kamonyi (Taba) 4. Prison de Butare 5. Prison de Gikongoro	5 screenings	8510
March 2002	1. RUHENGERI 2. KIBUNGO 3. KIGALI-NGALI 4. BYUMBA	1. Ruhengeri (Ville) 2. Bukamba 3. Butaro 4. Mutobo 5. Buhoma	10 screenings	4470

		6. Rwamiko 7. Kisaro 8. Prison de Rilima 9. Kabarondo 10. Mirenge		
April 2002	1. GISENYI 2. RUHENGARI 3. GITARAMA	1. Giciye 2. Karago 3. Bukonya 4. Murama 5. Ville de Ruhango	5 screenings	1800

From June 1, 2002 through May 30 2004

PROVINCE	District / prison	Date de la projection	Effectif de la population touchée	Observation
GITARAMA	Ntongwe	10/06/2002	220	Newsreel 4
GITARAMA	Kabagali (Masango)	11/06/2002	150	Newsreel 4
GITARAMA	Kabagali (Murama)	12/06/2002	1200	Newsreel 4
GITARAMA	Ville de Ruhango	13/06/2002	800	Newsreel 4
GITARAMA	Prison Centrale de Gitarama	14/06/2002	3000	Newsreel 4
KIGALI	Centre de Documentation et d'Informations du TPIR	27/06/2002	55	Newsreel 4
RUHENGARI	Nyamugali	8/07/2002	550	Newsreel 4
RUHENGARI	Ndusu	9/07/2002	420	Newsreel 4
RUHENGARI	Ruhengeri Prison	10/07/2002	2000	Newsreel 4
KIGALI-RURAL	Rilima Prison	23/07/2002	250	Newsreel 4
KIGALI-VILLE	Kimironko Prison	29/07/2002	3500	Newsreel 4
KIGALI-VILLE	Gikondo Prison	30/07/2002	2700	Newsreel 4
BUTARE	Mugombwa	5/08/2002	300	Newsreel 4
BUTARE	Nyanza Prison	6/08/2002	2500	Newsreel 4
BUTARE	Butare Prison	6/08/2002	2500	Newsreel 4

GIKONGORO	Nyaruguru (Kibeho)	7/08/2002	350	Newsreel 4
GIKONGORO	Mudasomwa	8/08/2002	250	Newsreel 4
KIGALI- NGALI	Rushashi	8 /10/2002	350	Newsreels 4/6
	Rulindo	9/10/2002	450	Newsreels 4/6
	Gasabo	10/10/2002	230	Newsreels 4/6
GIKONGORO	Gikongoro Prison	4/11/2003	3000	Newsreels 4/6
BUTARE	Maraba	4/11/2002	2500	Newsreels 4/6
	Université Nationale du Rwanda	5/11/2002	1650	Newsreels 4/6
BYUMBA	Prison de Miyove	13/11/2002	170	Newsreels 4/6
	Ville de Byumba	13/11/2002	25	Newsreels 4/6
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI	Prison de Gikondo	14/11/2002	3500	Newsreels 4/6
	Centre de Documentation du TPIR	21/11/2002	55	Newsreel 7
UMUTARA	Rukara	3/12/2002	850	Newsreel 7
	Murambi	4/12/2002	230	Newsreel 7
KIBUNGO	Nsinda Prison	5/12/2002	4500	Newsreel 7
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI	Gacaca Department	13/12/2002	10	Newsreel 7
GITARAMA	Kamonyi	18/12/2002	50	Newsreel 7
	Ville de Gitarama	19/12/2002	1200	Newsreel 7
KIGALI- NGALI	Kigali	14/01/2003	550	Newsreel 7
	Gasabo	15/01/2003	480	Newsreel 7
	Kabuga	16/01/2003	130	Newsreel 7
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI	Centre Documentation du TPIR	23/01/2003	64	Newsreel 8
	Butamwa	29/01/2003	245	Newsreel 8

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	Kanombe	29 /01/2003	65	Newsreel 8
RUHengeri	District de Mutobo	03/02/2003	250	Newsreel 8
	Butaro	04/02/2003	320	Newsreel 8
	Bukamba	05/02/2003	800	Newsreel 8
GISENYI	Mutura	06/02/2003	85	Newsreel 8
	Cyanzarwe	07/02/2003	135	Newsreel 8
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI	Gisozi	18/02/2003	240	Newsreel 8
	Kicukiro	19/02/2003	70	Newsreel 8
GITARAMA	Kamonyi	26/02/2003	850	Newsreel 8
BUTARE	Nyakizu	14/03/2003	250	Newsreel 8
	Mugombwa	15/03/2003	580	Newsreel 8
	Nyamure	16/03/2003	130	Newsreel 8
	Gikonko	17/03/2003	350	Newsreel 8
KIBUNGO	Muhazi	15/04/2003	270	Newsreel 9
	Kigarama	16/04/2003	55	Newsreel 9
	Prison de Kibungo	17/04/2003	650	Newsreel 9
KIBUYE	District de Gisunzu	28/04/2003	230	Newsreel 9
	Ville de Kibuye	29/04/2003	450	Newsreel 9
	Prison de Gisovu	30/04/2003	1300	Newsreel 9
GITARAMA	District de Ntenyo	13/05/2003	350	Newsreel 9
	Ntenyo	13/05/2003	350	Newsreel 9
	Kayumbu	14/05/2003	240	Newsreel 9
	Ruyumba	15/05/2003	338	Newsreel 9
	Prison de Gitarama	16/05/2003	6014	Newsreel 9
CYANGUGU	Bukunzi	27/05/2003	950	Newsreel 9
	Impala	28/05/2003	240	Newsreel 9
	Prison	29/05/2003	2000	Newsreel 9
GISENYI	Ville de Gisenyi	10/06/2003	220	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Nyamyumba	11/06/2003	550	Newsreel 9 et 10

	Mutura	12/06/2003	350	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Gisenyi	13/06/2003	2100	Newsreel 9 et 10
KIGALI- NGALI	Ngenda	24/06/2003	250	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Rilima	25/06/2003	3000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Buliza	26/06/2003	210	Newsreel 9 et 10
UMUTARA	Murambi	08/07/2003	1000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Muvumba	09/07/2003	600	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kahi	10/07/2003	200	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Rukara	11/07/2003	300	Newsreel 9 et 10
GIKONGORO	Mushubi	22/07/2003	450	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Mudasomwa	23/07/2003	350	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Gikongoro	24/07/2003	2500	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Karaba	25/07/2003	320	Newsreel 9 et 10
BYUMBA	Kinihira	5/08/2003	320	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kisaro	6/08/2003	400	
	Prison de Miyove	7/08/2003	150	
	Rebero	8/08/2003	250	
BUTARE	Maraba	19/08/2003 20/08/2003 21/08/2003 22/08/2003	150	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Butare I		3000	
	Prison de Butare II		2500	
	Save		130	
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE KIGALI	Centre d'Information et de Documentation du TPIR	29/08/2003	55	Newsreel 11
RUHENGARI	Cyeru	2/9/2003	360	Newsreel 9 et 11
	Bugarura	3/9/2003	300	
	Prison de Ruhengeri	4/9/2003	1150	
	Kinigi			

		5/9/2003	200	
MVK	Prison de Kigali Prison de Kimironko Prison de Gikondo Butamwa	16/9/2003	1500	Newsreel 9 et 11
		17/9/2003	4500	
		18/9/2003	2500	
		19/9/2003	170	
KIBUNGO	Cyarubare Nyarubuye Rusumo	7/10/2003	210	Newsreel 9 et 11
		8/10/2003	240	
		9/10/2003	350	
KIBUYE	Itabire Budaha	14/10/2003	400	Newsreel 9 et 11
		16/10/2003	600	
GITARAMA	Ndiza Prison de Gitarama Muhanga	21/10/2003	550	Newsreel 9 et 11
		22/10/2003	4200	
		23/10/2003	230	
CYANGUGU	Gashonga Gatare Nyamasheke	28/10/2003	220	Newsreel 9 et 11
		29/10/2003	500	
		30/10/2003	340	
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE KIGALI	Nyarugenge (Centre de documentation du TPIR)	31/10/2003	22	Première projection du Newsreel 12
GISENYI	Kageyo Kayove Kanama	4/11/2003		Newsreels 9 et 12
		5/11/2003	350	
		6/11/2003	240	
KIGALI NGALI	Rushashi Prison de Rilima Shyorongi	11/11/2003		Newsreels 9 et 12
		12/11/2003	180	
		13/11/2003	2000	
UMUTARA	Kabare Bugaragara Gabiho	18/11/2003	320	Newsreels 9 et 12
		19/11/2003	170	
		20/11/2003	450	
GIKONGORO	Nshili Kaduha Nyaruguru	25/11/2003	200	
		26/11/2003	350	
		27/11/2003	320	
MAIRE DE LA VILLE KIGALI	Centre de Documentation et d'Informations du TPIR	27/11/2003	26	Newsreel 13
BYUMBA	Bungwe Rushaki	2/12/2003		Newsreel 12 et 13
		3/12/2003	350	
BUTARE	Kibingo Prison de Karubanda	9/12/2003	300	Newsreel 12 et 13
		10/12/2003	3000	
RUHengeri	Nyarutovu Prison de Ruhengeri Nyamugali	15/12/2003	900	Newsreel 12 et 13
		16/12/2003	1500	
		17/12/2003	1250	
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI	Gisozi Prison de Kimironko Prison Centrale de Kigali	18/12/2003	400	Newsreel 12 et 13
		19/12/2003	4000	
		22/12/2003	1500	

CYANGUGU	Prison de Cyangugu Bukunzi Impala	28/01/2004 29/01/2004 30/01/2004	700 280 150	Newsreel 12 et 13
MAIRIE DE LA VILLE DE KIGALI	Centre de Documentation et d'Informations du TPIR	28/01/2004	21	Newsreel 14
RUHENGARI	Bugarura Prison Ruhengeri Kinigi	4/02/2004 5/02/2004 6/02/2004	300 800 250	Newsreel 13 et 14
KIGALI NGALI	Gasabo Buliza Kabuga	11/02/2004 12/02/2004 13/02/2004	220 120 350	Newsreel 13 et 14
GISENYI	Gasiza Prison de Gisenyi Mutura	18/02/2004 19/02/2004 20/02/2004	500 1300 150	Newsreel 13 et 14
GIKONGORO	Prison de Gikongoro Mudasomwa Karaba	25/02/2004 26/02/2004 27/02/2004	250 350 450	Newsreel 13 et 14
UMUTARA	Murambi Rukara Kahi	01/03/2004 02/03/2004 03/03/2004	100 60 150	Newsreel 13 et 14
BUTARE	Prison de Nyanza Nyamure Gikonko	10/03/2004 11/03/2004 12/03/2004	600 240 80	Newsreel 13 et 14
BYUMBA	Humure Ngarama Rebero	17/03/2004 18/03/2004 19/03/2004	300 500 200	Newsreel 13 et 14
MVK	Gisozi Butamwa Prison de Kimironko Kigali Business Center	24/03/2004 25/03/2004 26/03/2004 31/03/2004	120 450 1500 65	Newsreel 15
RUHENGARI	Camp de Mutobo Butaro	15/03/2004 31/03/2004	350 500	Newsreel 12 et 14 Newsreel 15
RUHENGARI	Bukonya Buhoma Butaro	01/04/2004 02/04/2004	120 200	Newsreels 14 et 15
BYUMBA	Rwamiko Rebero Rushaki	8/04/2004 9/04/2004 10/04/2004	250 450 300	Newsreel 15
CYANGUGU	Prison de Cyangugu Bugarama Gashonga	14/04/2004 15/04/2004 16/04/2004	1500 600 300	Newsreels 14 et 15
KIBUYE	Prison de Gisovu Rutsiro Budaha	21/04/2004 22/04/2004 23/04/2004	1200 250 450	Newsreel 15
KIGALI- NGALI	Prison de Rilima Rushashi Shyorongi	28/04/2004 29/04/2004 30/04/2004	1200 40 400	Newsreels 14 et 15
GISENYI	Gaseke Cyanzarwe	05/05/2004 06/05/2004	350 120	Newsreel 15 et 16

	Kanama	07/05/2004	230	
GIKONGORO	Nyaruguru	12/05/2004	200	Newsreel 15 et 16
	Kaduha	13/05/2004	130	
	Ville de Gikongoro	14/05/2004	80	
UMUTARA	Prison d'Umutara	19/05/2004	290	Newsreel 15 et 16
	Muvumba	20/05/2004	240	
	Rukara	21/05/2004	110	
BUTARE	Nyakizu	26/05/2004	250	Newsreel 15 et 16
	Prison de Butare I	27/05/2004	1200	
	Prison de Butare II	28/05/2004	1000	
MVK	Centre de Documentation et d'Informations du TPIR	26/05/2004	26	Première projection des Newsreels 16, 17 et 18
TOTAL	231 Séances		163,039	

Appendix B: Summaries of Justice and Rwanda Newsreels

Justice in Rwanda 1 was a two hour production which explored the question of justice after genocide and the different approaches at the international level verses the local jurisdictions. Some of the questions discussed included compensation of victims and prisoners who are imprisoned wrongfully, and how to deal with war crimes committed after the genocide.

Justice in Rwanda 1 also highlighted the start of the media trial, the initial appearance of former Minister of Higher education Jean De Dieu Kamuhanda and former Cyangugu prosecutor Simeon Nshamihigo and the acquittal of former mayor of Mabanza Ignace Bagilishema and the sentencing of Kibuye governor Clement Kayishema and his co accused Obed Ruzindana. Two Appeal proceedings in the case of for Alfred Musema and Jean Paul Akayesu were also highlighted, as well as the trial of a former militia head by the name "Cyasa".

Justice in Rwanda 2 was a two hour production that featured the debate on the efficacy of Gacaca, its sentences, and the role it would play in Rwanda's process of justice and reconciliation. The film also highlighted the start of the trial for genocide of former Seventh Day Adventist pastor Elizaphan Ntakirutimana and his son Gerald Ntakirutimana at the ICTR, the start of the so called Military trial, initial appearances of Jean Mpambara the start of the Cyangugu trial and the reactions to the acquittal of Ignace Bagilishema. On the local jurisdictions, the film featured the sentencing of Cyasa and featured a story on demobilization of Combatants and Insurgents. Also featured in the film were the issues of ICTR policy of giving witnesses monetary compensation after testimonies and other issues relating to the protection and security of witnesses.

Justice in Rwanda 3 features the trial of Valence Ndayishimiye in the Rwandan national courts, a visit to the United Nations Detention Facility and the initial appearance of former military chaplain Emmanuel Rukundo, former minister Emmanuel Ndayishimiye, and the brother in law of former Rwandan president Protais Zigiranyirazo. All are accused of perpetrating genocide. The film features a story on the start of the trial of 6 high ranking officials in the Butare trial, the testimony of Omar Serushago in the media trial, and the start of the trial of Laurent Semanza a former mayor of Bicumbi. At the Appeal Chamber level, the film features the decision to confirm Alfred Musema's life sentence. The film also features a discussion on rape as a crime against humanity, and the participation of Burundi refugees in the genocide.

Newsreel 4 features the testimony of Georges Ruggiu in the media trial, the testimony of Laurent Semanza in his own defense, the testimony of Faustin Twagiramungu in the Ntakirutimana trial and the initial appearance of Father Athanase Seromba to answer charges of genocide. The film also looks at the boycott of the ICTR by witnesses from Rwanda, as well as the trial of Anaclet Nkundimfura and his co-accused in Rwandan National courts. Other subjects highlighted in the film are the roles of forgiveness in the

process of reconciliation, and the place of community service in the rehabilitation of genocide perpetrators.

Justice in Rwanda 5 features President Kagame's commencement address for Gacaca, the opening of Gacaca process in two communes, six initial appearances at the ICTR, the opening of the military trial at the ICTR, and a special section on rape children.

Justice in Rwanda 6 describes the role of the Catholic Church in the development of the new Gacaca courts, the recent release of prisoners found not guilty and the relationship they develop with genocide survivors. The film includes an update on the ICTR trials of Eliezer Niyitegeka, Emanuel Bagambiki, Laurent Semanza and Georges Rutaganda.

Justice in Rwanda 7 follows the story of some prisoners who are brought in front of the Gacaca court. Some plead guilty, some innocent. 60 year old Michael who pleads innocent is released after 8 years in prison. The film also features updates on the media trial in Arusha and the views of a Rwandan journalist on what was the role played by the media during the genocide.

Justice in Rwanda 8 presents the release of prisoners from Rilima prison after a presidential decree. The prisoners who are released are the old, the sick, and the minors. The film includes a story on a special Gacaca taking place in Cyangugu prison. Also, the film introduces the contradictory views of Rwandan officials and the ICTR on crimes committed after the genocide.

Justice and Rwanda 9 was completed in March, 2003. The film highlighted the opening of Gacaca, the election of judges, and the implementation of 'model' Gacaca processes which occurred in 12 selected provinces of the country.

Justice in Rwanda 10 was completed in May, 2003. The film contains stories on life in the solidarity camps, the release of the prisoners and their reintegration in communities after being released from the solidarity camps; the story of Rwandan refugees sent back from Tanzania to take part in the Gacaca process; the story of children left orphans in the genocide and those who spent most of their childhood in prisons, after being accused of genocide.

Justice in Rwanda 11 reports on three issues the responses of the Rwandan population to two ICTR sentences handed down on the ICTR (Laurent Semanza and Eliezer Niyitegeka), an update on the 'media trial' and a report on how women who contracted HIV- AIDs after being raped during the genocide view the justice process. It was completed in August 2003

Justice in Rwanda 12 reports on the changes and challenges facing the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda nine years after inception. The second story follows EX-FAR soldiers who have returned from the Democratic Republic of Congo and how they are reintegrating back into their society as well as the challenges they face in reconciling with the people they find. A third piece deals with the challenges facing Gacaca, the

disappointment of prisoners who have confessed and are not released, survivors who have to live side by side with those who killed their families, intimidation, and the challenge of ensuring people tell the truth. It was completed in October 2003

Justice in Rwanda 13 begins a series of three parts in which Internews will profile Rwandans who saved Tutsis during the genocide. In the first part we highlight a builder and a traditional healer. The other stories in the film include a look at the Gacaca law as it relates with false testimony, the problems with its implementation, and a discussion with ministry of justice officials about the efforts put in place to address the problems. The third story in the film shows how people who have been disabled during the genocide or during the war are living with their challenges and what they think of the justice process. It was completed in November 2003

Justice in Rwanda 14 follows the sentencing of the largest number of prisoners tried for the massacres carried out in Nyarubuye in 1994. The story follows the attempts of the convicts to seek forgiveness and how the community feels about the sentences given in the case. A second story deals with the problem of partial confessions and what they mean for the process of Gacaca. The film also has the second installment of the series on Rwandans who saved Tutsis during the genocide. The second installment profiles several Catholic priests and nuns. It was completed in January 2003.

Justice and Rwanda 15 was a full feature film made with the 10th commemoration of the genocide in mind on the people who tried to save others during the genocide and their views on justice and reconciliation.

Justice in Rwanda 16 features two efforts made by survivors and former prisoners as well as wives of former prisoner to work together. In two projects Courage for Survival and A basket of Peace, the survivors of the genocide and families of prisoners and former prisoners work together to earn a living and provide a tangible example of reconciliation. Another story featured in the newsreel is the judgment in the so called Media Trial in which three men accused of using media to incite ethnic hatred and genocide in Rwanda are found guilty and sentenced to life terms. The story also includes the reactions of Rwandans to the sentences and their views about the role media has played in the Rwandan genocide.

Justice in Rwanda 17 features child soldiers who have been demobilized from the rebel forces in the Eastern Congo and some of the challenges facing their integration. The story features several children telling their experiences in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the trauma and the wishes and hopes they have for the future. The film also features a story about the murder of potential Gacaca witnesses and what such crimes portend for the security of witnesses when the trials begin.

Justice in Rwanda 18 features the testimony of former UNAMIR commander General Romeo Dallaire at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in the trial of key military officials accused of masterminding and orchestrating the Rwandan genocide. Dallaire's testimony was primarily targeted against the key defendant in the trial and

alleged mastermind of the genocide Colonel Theoneste Bagosora. The film also features two judgments one in the case against Juvenal Kajelijeli a former mayor of Mukingo commune in Ruhengeri Northern Rwanda and that of Jean De Dieu Kamuhanda former Minister of Higher Education. Both were sentenced to life in prison. Another story featured in the newsreel is the reaction of Rwandans to the acquittal of two former high ranking members of the Rwandan government by the ICTR, Emmanuel Bagambiki and Andre Ntagerura.

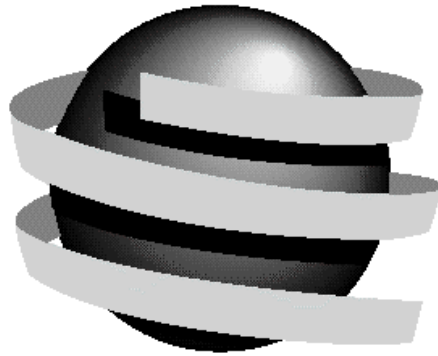
Justice in Rwanda 19 will feature the views of Rwanda on capital punishment and the role it plays in the process of justice and reconciliation, as well as a story on the views of Rwandan children on living together after the genocide.

Presidential Elections was a half hour documentary highlighting the four presidential candidates, Paul Kagame, Faustin Twagiramungu, Alivera Mukabaramba, and Jean Nepomuscene Nayinzira. Each candidate was asked ten questions relating to their platform on education, health, security, justice, reconciliation, poverty, and their motivation for seeking to be elected as Rwanda's president. The result was a clear idea of each candidate's platform and what he or she felt they could offer Rwandans.

Parliamentary elections was a half an hour documentary highlighting the aspirations of Rwandans, their views on what were their most pressing problems and what they expected the new parliament would offer them. Members of the population spoke about poverty, hunger, lack of water and sanitation, and lack of shelter. Internews asked representatives of each party taking part in the elections as well as independent candidates to speak about how such problems could be addressed.

Appendix C: Annual Report 2001

Internews



International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda Project

Annual Report for USAID

Submitted September 30, 2001

ICTR Developments

In the past year, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) has taken measures to increase the pace of the justice process, installed a new registrar, faced the death of a senior judge and continued to struggle with issues of acceptance of its authority. The court has taken a greater interest in addressing the concerns of the Rwandan government as well as the international community, and the justice process is slowly improving.

The January, 2001 dismissal of ICTR Registrar Agwu Okali, and his subsequent replacement by Adama Dieng in February, 2001, has greatly influenced the daily workings of the Tribunal. Dieng has achieved visible progress in addressing many of the complaints against the Tribunal. The new registrar is well respected by both the legal staff of the Tribunal and the detainees, and he is actively working on speeding up the work of the ICTR and tightening personnel screenings. However, minor problems continue to plague the institution, and official video documentation of the trials remains inconsistent.

Since its inception in 1995, the ICTR has passed down nine verdicts. Though this number is comparable to the record of the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, which has arrived at only eight verdicts since 1993, the slow creep of justice has alarmed many. In January, 2001, the ICTR opened an additional courtroom to respond to these concerns. Additionally, Chief Prosecutor Carla Del Ponte instituted group trials in an attempt to more swiftly hear the cases of those detained. The first such trial, commonly termed the "Cyangugu Trial," introduced this controversial format. Subsequent group trials, including the Media Trial and the Butare Trial, are currently in chamber, while the Military Trial is slated to begin in early 2002.

The ICTR responded quickly to allegations against certain staff members. After a string of accusations that some investigators working for defense teams were listed on the Rwandan government's list of people suspected of genocide, Registrar Dieng announced that the Tribunal would re-examine its screening process. This quick and decisive response further bolstered the reputation of the Tribunal under Dieng's leadership.

The Rwandan government has officially recognized the role of the International Tribunal in the justice process. The official response on the controversial acquittal of Mabanza Mayor Ignace Baglieshema, charged with eight counts of genocide and crimes against humanity, was that the Rwandan government would support any verdict coming from the Tribunal out of respect for due process and the rule of law. The government has stated publicly that cooperation with the Tribunal is crucial in the attempt to address the question of compensation for genocide victims with the UN Security Counsel. This is not to say, however, that the government is not frustrated with the slowness of the process or has halted its criticism of the relatively luxurious accommodations for UNDF detainees in comparison to the estimated 120,000 accused who are held in Rwandan prisons, many since 1995.

Press coverage of activities in Arusha has increased due to both a renewed effort by the Tribunal to provide international press agencies with video footage of trials and the interest that the Internews project has generated in European and African news agencies. Though self-censorship of Rwandan media professionals continues due to the unstable political atmosphere in Kigali, the press is publishing largely balanced reports of major events at the Tribunal.

Internews' ICTR Project

Internews' ICTR project has grown in importance and responsibility in the last year.

Expansion of Print Media Program

Internews' Arusha staff have continued to improve their skills to better serve as a respected resource on the Rwanda Tribunal, the Burundi Peace Talks and the Commission for East African Cooperation (EAC, known as the East African Community until 1977) for scholars, journalists, human rights organizations and international criminal law specialists. The Internews Arusha team provides daily articles on the working of the Tribunal to more than 170 list-serve subscribers, including other list servers interested in human rights and criminal justice, such as the well respected group Justwatch. Internews' Arusha office also maintains an online database of its print materials on the ICTR that is fully searchable, making it an internationally valuable resource on the Tribunal. The same database contains Internews' reports on the activities of the EAC and the Burundi Peace Process.

Though many news sources carried Internews' stories from the beginning of the project, the addition of two staff members and one visiting researcher/writer in the last year, combined with strengthened journalism skills, has increased both the quality and quantity of output. Project Director Wanda Hall recruited two new staff members for the Arusha office: Sukhdev Chaatbar, a full-time journalist, in September, 2000; and Jane Some, a copy-editor, in February, 2001. Kate Gehring worked as an associate researcher/writer between November, 2000 and May, 2001. This spring, American journalist Ben Kahn was hired to provide on-line training and support for the Arusha based journalists. The Internews Arusha office produces daily news stories on every aspect of the Tribunal and is viewed as a reliable source of up-to-the-moment information on the court. Both BBC-Nairobi and Reuters-Nairobi regularly use Internews' stories, and Hall has cultivated working relationships with their bureau chiefs.

Since September 1, 2000, more than 550 original ICTR-related articles and analyses have been published by Internews and circulated to news wires and other users. All stories are carried by both Africa News Service and AfricaNews Online, which distributes stories related to the ICTR to more than 50 newspapers around Africa. Most of Internews' ICTR journalism is included and searchable in the commercial "Nexis" news database used by journalists, scholars, and government officials. Associated Press and Reuters regularly use Internews' articles, distributing them to major newspapers around the world, including the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, and the *Boston Globe*.

The United Nations Integrated Regional Information Network (IRIN) also turns to Internews as a source of breaking ICTR news. Additionally, *The East African Standard* in Kenya, *The Sunday World* in South Africa, *The Daily Times* and *The Arusha Times* in Tanzania, and *West African Magazine* regularly publish articles by Internews journalists.

Project Director Hall has further extended the reach of Internews' articles by proactively cultivating relationships with media outlets in Tanzania, Kenya, and beyond. In April, 2001, through Mr. Chaatbar, a Tanzanian, and Ms. Some, a Kenyan, Project Director Hall invited all major television, radio and print outlets in Tanzania and Kenya to use Internews' material on the ICTR free of charge. These invitations introduced Internews' services to a wider circle of African broadcasters, providing a valuable resource to journalists and greatly extending coverage of the Tribunal. Regional newspapers, radio and television stations subsequently requested to be on the Internews subscriber list and currently receive stories daily.

The ICTR project has assisted journalists in diverse media. Tanzanian, Rwandan and Kenyan state television outlets have requested broadcast-quality versions of Internews' video productions to air. Hall is currently working with Tanzanian and Kenyan radio to organize a regular interview schedule, so that Internews has the opportunity to present its project and the information it offers to an even wider audience in the region. Initial interviews are planned for Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

Creation and Distribution of Radio Coverage

Agence Hironnelle has increased their radio coverage of the ICTR and the Burundi Peace Talks and currently produces reports on justice proceedings in Tanzania and Rwanda. To avoid duplication of effort, Internews will focus on the radio broadcast of audio versions of its video newsreels. Additionally, Internews has provided radio interviews to National Public Radio in the United States and Radio France International during the last year, and provides information to other radio broadcasters as needed.

Creation of Digital Video Coverage

Internews' ICTR project contributes significantly to the video coverage of the justice process in Rwanda. Project Director Hall has worked to increase the scope of Internews' filming, including Trial Chamber 2 of the ICTR and the Rwandan prisons. Internews was

the first organization to film inside the United Nations Detention Center in Arusha. Internews is also the only organization regularly filming Rwandan citizens' responses to the justice process. This footage documents the concerns, complaints and questions of Rwandans with regards to the proceedings of the ICTR, national courts and the upcoming traditional gacaca courts, and is included in the newsreels to foster a national dialogue on justice issues.

The Arusha Tapes, Internews' feature-length film on the ICTR for Rwandan audiences, was distributed via a mobile media unit, and proved the importance of this type of campaign. The overwhelmingly positive response to the first tour of *The Arusha Tapes* showed that Rwandans are deeply interested in news about the progress of justice in their country and in the ICTR. Many audience members articulated their desire to see more. Our experience with *The Arusha Tapes* furthers our desire to continue to provide diverse groups, including rural Rwandans, elites, prisoners, and victims, with video newsreels on court proceedings going on at international, national and community levels.

The first newsreel premiered in Kigali during the second week of August, 2001, and addresses questions and issues brought up by Rwandan audiences after they watched *The Arusha Tapes*. ICTR leaders Chief Prosecutor Carla del Ponte and President Navanethem Pillay respond to questions about the length of trials and compensation for victims, and Rwandan officials such as the Minister of Justice and the President of the Supreme Court address the challenges they face in trying the 120,000 prisoners currently in custody in Rwanda. The Media Trial is featured as well as the Appeal Court decisions for Jean Paul Akyesu, Obed Ruzindana and Clement Kayishema, and the historic acquittal of Ignace Bagilishema. Media Trial defense counsel Alfred Pognon and Appeal Court Judge Fausto Pocar were both interviewed for the newsreel. National court proceedings and the pre-gacaca trials are also featured in the production.

Due to the immense popularity of *The Arusha Tapes* and the difficulties of working in Rwanda and Tanzania, Internews delayed the first newsreel screening until August, 2001. Internews also discovered that only committed program staff could achieve the most cost-effective national distribution plan in line with program goals. The planning and distribution of the newsreels greatly added to the responsibilities of the Kigali staff. However, based on current field experience and the fine-tuning of our distribution system, newsreels will now be produced and translated into Kinyarwanda for screening every six to eight weeks. A facilitator is currently being identified to travel with the cinemobile during screening tours to each prefecture and many communes. Internews will offer a facilitation-training seminar to develop the capacity of local NGOs to participate more fully in the project.

Coverage of the gacaca process has been impossible, as the beginning of the gacaca system has been significantly delayed. Internews will employ a second videographer/editor to provide coverage as the training of gacaca judges and the implementation of community gacaca education initiatives increase.

Dissemination of Video Newsreels in Rwanda

The justice process in Rwanda is an integral part of the difficult process of rebuilding a nation, and the screenings of *The Arusha Tapes* and the newsreels were scheduled only after thoughtful discussions with government and community leaders. Hall spent many weeks in the initial phases of the project meeting with NGOs, CBOs, Rwandan government officials and individuals involved with the ICTR, as well as people from both rural and urban communes throughout Rwanda.

Internews has cultivated local partners for the project, including the Rwandan Ministry of Justice, without which the implementation of the project would have been impossible. Project Director Wanda Hall also secured the cooperation of the National Commission for Reconciliation and the National Commission for Gacaca, and their regional representatives help organize communal and prison screenings and participate in post-screening discussions.

Hall additionally recruited the human rights organization LIPRODHOR as a project partner, and their representatives brief citizens in communes and in prisons on the rights of both victims and accused, as well as the procedural requirements that pertain to justice in Rwanda. The National Association for Trauma Counselors also plays a crucial role in this aspect of the project. A counselor is invited to each screening to counsel audience members who break down during screenings as memories are relived and difficult questions are discussed. The result of these meetings is obvious in the final product – invitations to show the film and newsreels to diverse audiences, and newsreels that sensitively address the concerns and questions of the Rwandan people.

The Kinyarwanda version of *The Arusha Tapes* was shown to an audience of officials of the Rwandan Ministry of Justice and of the national courts in February. After the screening, the minister of justice was so supportive of the project that he invited Internews to visit the Rwandan prisons to screen the film and subsequent newsreels. Since that time, Internews has shown *The Arusha Tapes* at six prisons, including the infamous Gitarama facility. Inmates at all six facilities expressed their desire to continue to receive information on the justice process; for many, this was the first time since their arrests that they had received news of the work of the Tribunal or viewed the faces of their leaders.

Internews' screening of *The Arusha Tapes* for ICTR judges last April was officially off the record, but the judges were very positive about the project and requested that Internews screen for them all subsequent newsreels. Internews has received requests to show the documentary to the general ICTR staff as well as to the defense counsels, and these screenings are being scheduled with the assistance of the ICTR Chief of Press and Public Affairs, Tom Kennedy.

Internews has shown *The Arusha Tapes* in 19 communes, covering every prefecture except Cyangugu and Giseni, where the current security situation doesn't allow for travel. Because the film is taken to rural communes, prefecture capitals and prisons, it is shown

to the most diverse cross-section of the Rwandan population possible. The following table gives a brief snapshot of Internews' screenings to date:

Commune/Invitee	No. of Viewers	NGOs/CBOs attending	Sponsoring group/facility
Kigali	150	AVEGA, IBUKA, National Association for Human Rights, ICTR	ICTR Information Center
Kigali	2000	Prosecutor, National Trauma Counselor Association	Kigali Prison
Ruhengeri	2450	Local prosecutor, LIPRODHOR, Commission for Reconciliation, National Trauma Counselor Association	Ruhengeri Prison
Kibuye	3500	ICTR, AVEGA, IBUKA, Commission for Reconciliation, local Prosecutor	Prefecture, Kibuye Stadium
Kibuye	4000	National Trauma Counselor Association, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor	Kigali Prison
Taba, Gitarama	600	National Trauma Counselor Association, National Rape Victims Support Association, LIPRODHOR, IBUKA, Gacaca Commission, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor.	Prefecture, Secondary School
Gitarama	250	Prosecutor, Bourgemastre, Internal Security, AVEGA, IBUKA	Prefecture, Town Hall
Gitarama	8000	National Trauma Counselor Association	Gitarama Prison
Biumbe	25	Regional leaders from AVEGA, IBUKA, PROFEMME, IRC	AVEGA

Birenga, Kibungo	150	Regional Bourgemastres (Mayors)	We were invited as part of a training workshop for regional Bourgemastres (Mayors)
Birenga, Kibungo	700	Les Avocats Sans Frontiers, National Association for Human Rights, IBUKA, Prefecture	Prefecture Commune Provincial Hall
Kibungo	12	IBUKA Regional leaders	IBUKA (Rwandan NGO for Victims of Genocide)
Nyagatyrem, Mutara	220	Commission for Reconciliation, Prefecture, IBUKA, AVEGA	Prefecture, Secondary School
Murambi, Mutara	500	Radio Rwanda, Reuters, AVEGA, IBUKA, Prefecture	Prefecture, Commune Center Hall
Nyamata, Kigali-Rural	200	Bourgemastre, IBUKA, Commission for Reconciliation, National Trauma Counselor Association,	Prefecture, Commune Center
Ngoma, Butare	500	JHU, Gacaca Commission, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor, Prefecture and Mayor	JHU
Nyakizu, Butare	1500	JHU, Gacaca, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor, Prefecture and Mayor	JHU
Shyanda, Butare	50	JHU, Gacaca Commission, Commission for Reconciliation	JHU
Butare	1500	LIPRODHOR, Commission for Reconciliation, local prosecutor	Butare Prison
Butare	65	Law students, University Centre for Conflict Management	Law Department of Butare University

Internews has also screened its first newsreel in Kigali and in Gikongoro.

Distribution of Video Newsreels Internationally

English version copies of the newsreels will be provided to WorldLink TV, the first nationwide television channel in the US dedicated to providing global perspectives on news, the environment, human rights and culture. Launched by Internews in late 1999, WorldLink TV is carried by DirecTV and EchoStar's DISH Network. Now reaching 13 million US homes, WorldLink also maintains an information-rich web site (www.worldlinktv.org), which will direct viewers to further resources on the process of justice for the Rwandan genocide.

Other Activities in Support of Project Goals

Project Director Hall has assisted reporters from National Public Radio, Radio France International, TV5 in Belgium and the British Broadcasting Corporation in their coverage of justice in Rwanda after the genocide. Hall used Internews' existing relationships with ICTR and Rwandan government officials to allow these reporters into prisons and other restricted areas. The Kigali-based Internews staff has also brought the reporters along on Internews' screenings to interview Rwandans far from the capital. Though often an additional strain on staff and resources, Internews' goal – to involve Rwandans and the world in a dialogue on the justice process – encouraged the staff to assist in any way possible. BBC broadcast a documentary program on the *gacaca* process in July, and TV 5 in Belgium produced two programs on Rwanda – one that directly featured the Internews project – in May and July. NPR will broadcast a documentary on the justice process in Rwanda this fall, highlighting the program and using audio tracks taken from an Internews prison screening of *The Arusha Tapes*.

English translation of all productions is crucial in order to provide the international community with first-hand information on what Rwandans are saying about justice after the genocide. Each newsreel will be translated into English; an English-language version of the August newsreel is already available. This is a demanding additional objective, yet it allows the project to fulfill the important goal of creating a two-way information flow between Rwandans and the international community.

Administration and Staff

Project Director Hall established Internews' office in Kigali in December, 2000, to create additional production capacity and to expand distribution of the work being done by the office in Arusha. In addition to the trying processes of establishing an Internet connection in Kigali and securing the release of video production equipment from Customs, Hall worked with Johns Hopkins Center for Communications Projects to lease a space within their building, a beneficial relationship for both USAID grantees. This arrangement provides greater security and more reliable access to electricity and phone lines than is otherwise available in Kigali. Further, this cost-sharing arrangement led to coordination between the Johns Hopkins program, which works on the sensitization of the public in preparation for *gacaca*, and the Internews program; Internews now frequently joins Johns Hopkins on its *gacaca* education tours, using the opportunity to begin its work in specific communes.

Project Director Hall directs all project activities under the oversight of Internews' Africa Regional Director, Mark Frohardt. Based in Arusha, Hall travels approximately every two weeks to Kigali, and accompanies Rwandan project staff to supervise screenings, obtaining audience response footage and coordinate field production as needed.

Journalist Mary Kimani joined Internews in October, 1999. Between April and October, 2000, she kept the Arusha office going, serving both as journalist and acting project administrator. She has developed an Internews/Reuters TV/wire liaison, and during one prison visit in Rwanda worked with a Reuters TV journalist for the Reuters Africa Journal. Her specialty is investigative reporting, with an emphasis on the Media Trial.

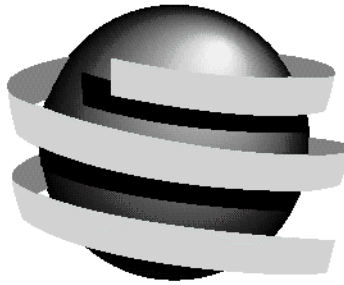
Copy editor Jane Some joined the Internews Arusha office in February, 2001. Some, a Kenyan, brings with her more than 10 years experience in print media. Her work as a copy editor has strengthened the stylistic skills of the Arusha staff, and her reports on the ICTR during particularly busy periods in courtroom activity are well received by international list-serve clients and news sources. Since her arrival, the quality of copy from the daily coverage of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) has greatly improved.

Alphonse Ndimubandi, Logistics and Administrative Manager, arranges screenings for the Kigali staff. Alphonse's skills in community based-communication and outreach have greatly expanded the viewership of Internews' field screenings of the trial proceedings. Both in arranging the practical aspects of the tours and in engaging community leaders in preparation for each screening, his work has been an invaluable asset to the project.

Kassim Kayira, editor and videographer based in Kigali, Rwanda, joined Internews in January, 2001. Kassim, a Rwandan, brings 5 years of experience in electronic media and public relations to the position. Kayira was instrumental in the establishment and operation of the Internews office in Kigali. As editor and videographer, Kassim is a driving force behind the production of Internews' video newsreels. Further, Kassim assists Project Director Hall in touring, filming, and facilitating newsreel screenings.

Appendix D: Annual Report 2002

Internews



The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: Extending Coverage of Justice After Genocide

*Project Report
October 2001 – October 2002*

**Submitted USAID
November 8, 2002**

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Executive Summary

This report covers the achievements of the Justice After Genocide project (Grant No. 623-G-00-00-00174-07) from October 2001 through October 2002. The project continued to provide up-to-date information on the justice process to Rwandans, including coverage of the activities of the gacaca process, the Rwandan National Courts, and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, as well as daily reports on the ICTR to international audiences. Five newsreels have been created since October 2001, with combined audiences of more than 56,000 Rwandans. During this period, the core project was funded jointly by USAID and the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali. Program outputs not funded by USAID are detailed in Appendix C.

Background

Since its inception in 1995, the ICTR has passed down nine verdicts. Though this number is comparable to the record of the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, which has arrived at only eight verdicts since 1993, the slow creep of justice has alarmed many. In January, 2001, the ICTR opened an additional courtroom to respond to these concerns. Additionally, Chief Prosecutor Carla Del Ponte instituted group trials in an attempt to more swiftly hear the cases of those detained. The first such trial, commonly termed the “Cyangugu Trial,” introduced this controversial format. Subsequent group trials, including the Media Trial, the Butare Trial, and the Military Trial are currently in progress.

In another attempt to speed up the process, Trial Chamber 1 has recently introduces a ‘Shift’ system where they hear two trials during one work-day: one trial runs between 8:30am and 2pm, the second runs between 3pm and 6:30pm. Partly as a result from these changes, three new judgments, for the two Ntakiruzima and for Laurent Samanza, are expected to be handed down before the end of the year. Likewise, the trials of Eliezei Niyitegeka and Juvinal Kageligeli are expected to finish their case presentations under the new system.

The Rwandan government has officially recognized the role of the International Tribunal in the justice process. The official response to the controversial acquittal of Mabanza Mayor Ignace Baglieshema, charged with eight counts of genocide and crimes against humanity, was that the Rwandan government would support any verdict coming from the Tribunal out of respect for due process and the rule of law. The government has stated publicly that cooperation with the Tribunal is crucial in the attempt to address the question of compensation for genocide victims with the UN Security Council. This is not to say, however, that the government is not frustrated with the slowness of the process or has halted its criticism of the relatively luxurious accommodations for UNDF detainees in comparison to the estimated 120,000 accused who are held in Rwandan prisons.

Over the last year the relationship between the Rwandan government and the ICTR has become increasingly strained on many fronts. Accusations by Rwandan survivor groups

IBUKA and AVEGA that witnesses are abused at the tribunal, and that the ICTR does not sufficiently address needs of survivors in Rwanda through health care and housing assistance, came to a head with the two organizations officially refusing to cooperate with the UN Court. Both associations have asked their members not to testify at the ICTR.

Additionally, the Rwandan government has implemented new exit travel requirements for witnesses to travel to the tribunal to testify. For the above mentioned reasons, two trials have prematurely adjourned due to a lack of witnesses. Carla Del Ponte, Chief Prosecutor for the ICTR, has filed a formal complaint, along with ICTR judges, to the UN Security Council that the Rwandan Government has stopped cooperating with the tribunal, in part because of current RPA investigations by the office of the prosecutor. The Rwandan government responded with accusations that the ICTR is corrupt and inefficient, and arguments that RPA indictments are politically motivated and have no legitimate place at the UN tribunal. The Office of the Prosecutor has seemingly slowed investigations of RPA crimes in an attempt to reestablish a working relationship with the government of Rwanda.

Internews has consistently covered the evolving relationship between the Rwandan government and the tribunal, with written reportage and in the newsreels produced for a Rwandan audience. Exclusive stories written on these questions were possible in part because of the special relationships Internews journalists have established with both ICTR and Rwandan officials alike.

The official commencement of the Gacaca Process was on 19 June, 2002. This historical event, eagerly awaited by both international observers and the Rwandan public, took place after more than a year of intense preparation; preliminary gacaca trials to clear local jails of inmates with no formal accusations against them were followed by national elections for over 250,000 gacaca judges. Training of judicial trainers, then training of judges took place before the process could officially commence. Two districts in each of the country's 12 provinces were selected to start Gacaca proceedings in June, with the intent to use these initial districts as a guide for the government to evaluate the process before launching it in every district in the country. The Gacaca trials are expected to commence country-wide in November.

Justice After Genocide: USAID-funded Program Achievements

In the proposal *Extending Coverage of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda* Internews staff proposed the following program objectives:

- *Print Program:* Report daily on the activities of the ICTR, distributing articles to the Associated Press, Reuters, and other wire services and maintain daily postings to Internews' searchable online database of stories on the ICTR, East Africa politics, and the Burundi Peace Process;

- *Video Newsreel Program:* Create and distribute video newsreels on the ICTR proceedings, Rwandan national court trials, and *gacaca* (traditional court) trials of genocide suspects in Rwanda through organized screening and discussion sessions for Kinyarwanda- and English-speaking audiences; and,
- *Facilitation Training:* Improve the skills of community organizers and local NGOs so that newsreels may be used to promote community reconciliation.

Internews staff in both Arusha and Kigali have worked tirelessly to achieve these objectives over the course of the program year. Since the project's inception in 1999, staff have maintained an overarching commitment to serving Rwandan citizens as they navigate the difficult process of justice after genocide. The program components listed in the proposal are complete or underway; additional program outputs have been successfully completed with USAID funding.

The Arusha-based Internews team produced and screened 3 video newsreels between October 2001 and April 2002, while the Kigali-based Internews team wrote and published more than 350 stories on the justice process at the ICTR and in Rwanda. All stories are posted on the searchable ICTR database at www.internews.org/activites/ICTR_reports/ICTR-reports_current.htm

A detailed description of each aspect of the Justice After Genocide program follows, with monthly screening reports attached as an appendix.

Print Media Program

Internews' Arusha-based staff have continued to cover 6 trials for 22 defendants, heard in three courtrooms. The daily articles on notable events within the Tribunal, as well as special features on the *gacaca* process in Rwanda, have continued to serve as a trusted resource to Rwandans and the international community. Internews articles are distributed to the Justwatch listserve, Reuters, the Associated Press, BBC, IRIN, and Africa Watch among others and are posted daily on Internews' searchable database on the web. More than 200 academics, students, members of the legal community, and other observers currently subscribe to Internews' ICTR listserve. Due to staff presence in Rwanda, Internews has also been able to offer reports on *Gacaca*, as well as unique reportage connected with on going ICTR cases. Internews staff are currently working on a story based on an interview held with former RTLM journalist Valeria Bemeriki, who is awaiting trial in Kigali Prison for her role in inciting ethnic hatred through the media during the genocide. This interview will be read with great interest by those following the Media Trial.

To improve and strengthen the reporting of the team in Arusha, Internews invited trainers Janet Anderson from the UK and Brad Lendon from the US in December to work with staff and other reporters at the Tribunal. The two trainers presented an intensive week-long course on reporting from conflict zones and copy-editing for the international press. In addition to staff reporters, Internews invited journalists from the Foundation Hirondelle project (who also cover the ICTR), one journalist from the Daily Times in Dar

es Salaam, and one journalist from the Nation from Nairobi, Kenya, who cover the ICTR regularly.

The work of the Arusha-based staff in providing credible, balanced coverage of the ICTR has continued to add to the mandates of the Justice after Genocide project, yet experiences over the last year have created an opportunity for greater service through the newsreel component of the project. International and Rwandan media outlets have consistently used Internews' reports on the activities of the ICTR; however, the changing priorities of the Internews program and the existence of other NGO project reporting on the ICTR have encouraged staff to restructure this aspect of the Justice After Genocide program. The Arusha office will continue print reportage of the Tribunal through December 2002.

Digital Video Coverage and Screening of Video Newsreels in Rwanda

Internews' mobile video newsreel project has continued to improve the quality and quantity of program newsreels over the course of the year. Project Director Wanda Hall and Senior Videographer Kassim Kayira have produced 5 newsreels since October 2001. Each newsreel has been toured to communities throughout Rwanda, and screenings are followed by discussions on the concept of justice and the progress of justice for Rwandans. These community discussions, moderated by a trained facilitator, allow Rwandan citizens to engage in constructive dialogue on their shared experiences and need for justice. Internews staff film audience questions and concerns at each newsreel, and use this footage in the following newsreel to create a countrywide discussion.

A detailed description of newsreels produced to date is included in Appendix B. Significant highlights from the program year include: a feature on the commencement of the gacaca process; interviews with former colleagues and neighbors of acquitted ICTR defendant Ignace Baglieshema; and post-screening discussions with special guest U.S. Ambassador at Large for War Crimes Pierre Prosper.

Internews staff plan to premiere Justice and Rwanda 7 on 21 November. The 7th newsreel in the series addresses the controversial question of compensation, for both survivors, who have been awarded compensation in court without ever receiving the money, and for accused, who have recently been given legal recourse to compensation if they were imprisoned for a long period of time before being deemed innocent by their communities. Footage of Ferdinand Nahimana testifying in his own behalf at the ICTR Media Trial is also featured in the newsreel.

In the past year, Internews staff have screened program newsreels for communities in the 12 provinces in Rwanda, including the 16 national prisons. More than 56,000 Rwandans have viewed Internews newsreels between October 2001 and October 2002. Audiences continue to participate actively in the screenings, and post screening debate has become increasingly dynamic as Gacaca gains momentum on the ground. Discussion is particularly lively when ICTR representatives are present to answer audience questions. Whether during screenings in the prisons or in rural communes throughout the country,

the Internews team is consistently asked to return with future newsreels. A detailed list of newsreel screenings is included in Appendix A.

Screenings of Video Newsreels for Officials of the ICTR and Rwandan Judicial Bodies

Internews staff have continued to screen the video newsreels for officials of the ICTR and Rwandan judicial bodies. Private screenings for judges at the ICTR were held in October 2001, and January, March, June and September 2002. A screening of Justice and Rwanda 7 is slated for the ICTR judges for late November. The Screenings are well attended by ICTR staff as well as Appeal Court judges when they are in Arusha. In addition, Internews gives copies of each newsreel to the ICTR library, where the newsreels are in high demand. Defense and Prosecution attorneys, ICTR interns, and visiting journalists, have all given positive feedback and continue to request to view the newsreels as they are produced.

Facilitation Training

In December 2001 Internews held a week-long facilitation training in Kigali with over 70 participants from rural NGOs in Rwanda. Professor Simon Gasibierege from Butare University and Professor Wanjira Muthoni from Nairobi, Kenya, led the training. The session was both a seminar on dialog facilitation and a workshop on how Rwandan organizations can effectively use the Justice and Rwanda newsreels to foster interest in and knowledge of the justice process in their communities. Guest presentations from the Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice and the Registrars office of the ICTR took place during the week.

Radio Distribution

Due to the funding difficulties experienced by the BBC/Thompson Foundation program, Thompson Foundation staff were unable to partner with Internews to create audio versions of the newsreels for distribution to local broadcasters.

Project Administration

Project Director Wanda Hall has continued to supervise staff in both Arusha and Kigali as they work towards completion of program objectives. During the program year, Hall has successfully managed an 11 person staff between the Arusha and Kigali offices while coordinating funding from various private and government sources to allow for the continuance of the *Justice After Genocide* project.

Project Director Hall manages all project activities under the oversight of Internews' Africa Regional Director, Mark Frohardt. Based in Arusha, Hall travels monthly to Kigali to provide technical assistance and hands-on support to newsreel staff. Since October 2001, Internews has added three full-time staff members, including: an Arusha-based book-keeper/ administrative assistant who has been trained by Arcata

California staff in Internews accounting procedures; an Arusha-based journalist who covers activities in trial chamber III as well as ground-breaking news on Gacaca; and an additional camera man who is responsible for filming Gacaca activities in the Kigali office.

The continued success of the newsreel project is due largely to the relationship between program staff and community and government officials. Newsreels cover politically and emotionally sensitive topics, and at times Internews has received letters of concern from the Rwandan government about specific content in the newsreels. However, staff have successfully managed to negotiate with government officials to achieve a balanced and impartial presentation of events in the justice process.

Evaluation

Internews staff continue to monitor and evaluate program achievements through monthly screening reports and audience questionnaires. Internews staff administer questionnaires developed by the University of Maryland Center for Conflict Resolution to a section of the audience before and after screenings to gauge audience response to the newsreels. These reports, as well as facilitator comments on the post-screening dialogue, are included in the monthly reports.

Internews planned a more formal evaluation of program achievements with the University of Maryland Center for Conflict Resolution. Due to time constraints faced by staff from the University of Maryland and questions on an appropriate methodology, Internews was unable to invite experts to visit the program. Internews staff are currently discussing a more suitable collaboration with the International Center for Transitional Justice.

Appendix A

Table of Screenings held from October 2001 – April 2002

'Justice and Rwanda' Screenings between October 01 and April 02.

Month	Provinces	Districts/Ville/Prisons	Number of Screenings	Number of Spectators
October 2001	4. UMUTARA 5. KIBUNGO 6. GITARAMA	7. Nyagatare 8. Murambi 9. Kibungo 10. Kayonza 11. Kabarondo 12. Prison de Kibungo	6 screenings	7150
November 2001	4. KIGALI-NGALI 5. GITARAMA 6. KIGALI-VILLE	6. Nyamata 7. Gashora 8. Gitarama 9. Kamonyi (Taba) 10. Nyarugenge	5 screenings	
Décember 2002	3. KIBUYE 4. GISENYI	12. Rusenyi 13. Budaha 14. Prison de Gisovu 15. Prison de Kibuye 16. Bisesero 17. Kibuye (Ville) 18. Gisenyi (Ville) 19. Kanama 20. Kayove 21. Gaseke 22. Prison de Gisenyi	11 screenings	13450
January 2002	-	-	-	-
February 2002	6. KIGALI-VILLE 7. KIGALI-NGALI 8. GITARAMA 9. GIKONGORO 10. BUTARE	6. Nyarugenge 7. Nyamata 8. Kamonyi (Taba) 9. Prison de Butare 10. Prison de Gikongoro	5 screenings	8510
March 2002	5. RUHENGERI 6. KIBUNGO	11. Ruhengeri (Ville)	10 screenings	4470

	7. KIGALI- NGALI 8. BYUMBA	12. Bukamba 13. Butaro 14. Mutobo 15. Buhoma 16. Rwamiko 17. Kisaro 18. Prison de Rilima 19. Kabarondo 20. Mirenge		
April 2002	4. GISENYI 5. RUHENGARI 6. GITARAMA	6. Giciye 7. Karago 8. Bukonya 9. Murama 10. Ville de Ruhango	5 screenings	1800

Appendix B

Detailed Descriptions of Newsreels Produced to Date

Recent Newsreels

Justice and Rwanda VI premiered in Kigali on 5 September, 2002. The film features Gacaca proceedings, and follows the story of a man who was released by his community a year ago to discuss his release and his feelings about Gacaca. The film also presents the Appeal Court decision for Ignace Baglieshema, confirming his not-guilty verdict handed down by the initial court. The newsreel also features the completion of the Ntakirutimana trial, against father and son. Defense counsel are interviewed on the role of the defense and the right to cross-examine witnesses during trial, and captured rebel forces from the DRC are interviewed on the role of Gacaca for peace in Rwanda.

'Justice and Rwanda V' premiered in Kigali on 27 June, 2002. The film features President Kagame's commencement address for Gacaca, the opening of Gacaca process in two communes, six initial appearances at the ICTR, the opening of the military trial at the ICTR, and a special section on children born out of the genocide.

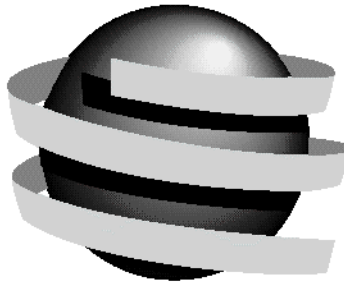
As the contents of *Justice and Rwanda IV* and *V* demonstrate, Internews has been following the gacaca process closely, and will continue to do so as the government begins its 3-month evaluation, slated for 19 September. The Rwandan government's evaluation will determine whether or not the gacaca process will expand from selected communes to a country-wide initiative. To insure adequate coverage of the process, Internews Kigali-based staff have hired an additional cameraman in Kigali. Claude Ndahage, a Rwandan, brings over a decade of camera and editing experience to the Internews team, and speaks English, French, Kinyarwanda and Kirundi fluently.

'Justice and Rwanda VII' is slated to premiere in Kigali on 21 November, 2002. The film will highlight on-going gacaca proceedings around the country, as well as the opening of the defense case in the Media Trial at the ICTR, and the first prosecution witnesses for the Military Trial. Two national court judgments are featured as well as discussion from Rwandan authorities and ICTR officials on new plans for victim support and compensation funding.

Appendix C

Report to the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali, for June 2002 – October 2002 activities

Internews



The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda: Extending Coverage of Justice After Genocide

*Project Report
1 June – 31 October 2002*

**Submitted the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali
September 5, 2002**

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Executive Summary

This report covers the achievements to date of the Internews *Justice After Genocide* project in Kigali, Rwanda and Arusha, Tanzania over the period of 1 June to 31 October under funding provided by the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali. Thanks to the funding provided for this period, the project, begun in 2000 with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), was able to maintain continuous coverage of the newly launched Gacaca process and the ICTR, bringing information on key developments to the Rwandan communities and the international community. Over a 3-month period more than 20 thousand Rwandans viewed Internews-produced newsreels and the screenings will continue intensively through September and October.

Background: ICTR and Gacaca Developments

Since its inception in 1995, the ICTR has passed down nine verdicts. Though this number is comparable to the record of the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, which has arrived at only eight verdicts since 1993, the slow creep of justice has alarmed many. In January, 2001, the ICTR opened an additional courtroom to respond to these concerns. Additionally, Chief Prosecutor Carla Del Ponte instituted group trials in an attempt to more swiftly hear the cases of those detained. The first such trial, commonly termed the “Cyangugu Trial,” introduced this controversial format. Subsequent group trials, including the Media Trial, the Butare Trial, and the Military Trial are currently in progress.

The Rwandan government has officially recognized the role of the International Tribunal in the justice process. The official response on the controversial acquittal of Mabanza Mayor Ignace Baglieshema, charged with eight counts of genocide and crimes against humanity, was that the Rwandan government would support any verdict coming from the Tribunal out of respect for due process and the rule of law. The government has stated publicly that cooperation with the Tribunal is crucial in the attempt to address the question of compensation for genocide victims with the UN Security Council. This is not to say, however, that the government is not frustrated with the slowness of the process or has halted its criticism of the relatively luxurious accommodations for UNDF detainees in comparison to the estimated 120,000 accused who are held in Rwandan prisons, many since 1995.

In recent months the relationship between the Rwandan government and the ICTR has become increasingly strained on many fronts. Accusations by Rwandan survivor groups IBUKA and AVEGA that witnesses are abused at the tribunal, and that the ICTR does not sufficiently address needs of survivors in Rwanda through health care and housing assistance, came to a head with the two organizations officially refusing to cooperate with the UN Court. Both associations have asked their members not to testify at the ICTR.

Additionally, the Rwandan government has implemented new exit travel requirements for witnesses to travel to the tribunal to testify. For the above mentioned reasons, two trials have prematurely adjourned due to a lack of witnesses. Carla Del Ponte, Chief

Prosecutor for the ICTR, has filed a formal complaint, along with ICTR judges, to the UN Security Council that the Rwandan Government has stopped cooperating with the tribunal, in part because of current RPA investigations by the office of the prosecutor. The Rwandan government responded with accusations that the ICTR is corrupt and inefficient, and arguments that RPA indictments are politically motivated and have no legitimate place at the UN tribunal.

The official commencement of the Gacaca Process was on 19 June, 2002. This historical event, eagerly awaited by both international observers and the Rwandan public, took place after more than a year of intense preparation; preliminary gacaca trials to clear local jails of inmates with no formal accusations against them were followed by national elections for over 250,000 gacaca judges. Training of trainers, then training of judges took place before the process could officially commence. Two districts in each of the country's 12 provinces were selected to start Gacaca proceedings in June, with the intent to use these initial districts as a guide for the government to evaluate the process before launching it in every district in the country.

Internews has consistently covered the evolving relationship between the Rwandan government and the tribunal, with written reportage and in the newsreels produced for a Rwandan audience. Exclusive stories written on these questions were possible in part because of the special relationships Internews journalists have established with both ICTR and Rwandan officials alike.

Internews' Project to Date

In Internews' April 2002 submission to the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali, staff proposed the following program outputs:

- Production of 2 Kinyarwanda- and English-language video newsreels on the justice process, screened across Rwanda and made available to international audiences;
- Organization of post-screening discussion with a trained facilitator throughout Rwanda;
- Creation and distribution of more than 300 news articles on the ICTR, the Rwandan national courts, the Burundian Peace Process, and the EAC; and
- Creation of an expanded, searchable database of program-produced stories

All program outputs are completed or underway. Internews Kigali-based staff have produced and toured two newsreels as planned and may complete a third newsreel before project closeout in late October 2002. All 17 screenings to date have been followed by a facilitator-led discussion period. At this writing, the Arusha-based staff have written and distributed 111 articles despite the August recess of the ICTR, and anticipate completing a full 300 articles before program completion on 31 October. All stories have been entered in the Internews ICTR database on

http://www.internews.org/activities/ICTR_reports/ICTR_reports_current.htm A more detailed description of each aspect of the *Justice After Genocide* program follows, with monthly screening reports attached as an appendix.

Print Media Program

Internews' Arusha staff have continued to serve as a respected resource on the Tribunal and Rwandan national and community justice initiatives, as well as the Burundi Peace Talks and the Commission for East African Cooperation (EAC, known as the East African Community until 1977) for scholars, journalists, human rights organizations and international criminal law specialists. The Internews Arusha team provides daily articles on the working of the Tribunal to more than 170 list-serve subscribers, including other groups interested in human rights and criminal justice, such as the well respected Justwatch list. Internews maintains an online database of its print materials on the ICTR that is fully searchable, making it an internationally valuable resource on the Tribunal and the Gacaca initiative. Internews daily reporting is respected by Rwandan authorities as unbiased and objective coverage.

Internews journalists traveled to Rwanda to cover on the ground the opening of Gacaca, the election of judges, and the implementation of 'model' gacaca processes which are occurring presently in 12 selected provinces of the country. Sheena Kaliisa, a Rwandan journalist working with Internews in Arusha, covered the event for the project's international readership. Kaliisa covered President Kagame's commencement address in Kigali, and then traveled to Kanobe, Kimurura communes, as well as the Kigali prison to provide comprehensive coverage of the process in Kigali Province. She then traveled to Nyange commune and Kibuye town in Kibuye Province to follow the reception of Gacaca in the north of the country. These exclusive reports, supplemented with photographs, were widely followed by our international subscribers as well as international news agencies such as BBC, Reuters and Canal Plus, who do not normally have journalists on the ground in Rwanda.

Internews articles were used as sources more than 246 times between June and September 2002 by 15 international agencies and publications including IRIN, AP, Reuters, BBC, AFP, Rwanda News Agency, The Guardian (London) and St. Petersburg Times (Russia).

Dissemination of Video Newsreels in Rwanda

The Video Newsreel project brings bi-monthly video news reports on the progress of the Rwandan national and local, or gacaca, courts and the ICTR to communities throughout Rwanda. Since 1 June, Internews has completed the production of two newsreels in the "Justice and Rwanda" series, aimed at explaining the progress of the justice system to the local population. Internews staff organize newsreel screenings with community organizations, local government officials, and prison authorities, and follow each screening with a facilitator led discussion on the justice process. During this reporting period, more than 20,000 Rwandans have attended 17 screenings of the video newsreels in Kigali, Gitarama, Gikongoro, Butare, and Ruhengeri.

Internews has cultivated local partners for the project, including the Rwandan Ministry of Justice, without which the implementation of the project would have been impossible. Project Director Wanda Hall also secured the cooperation of the National Commission for Reconciliation and the National Commission for Gacaca, and their regional representatives help organize communal and prison screenings and participate in post-screening discussions.

Human rights organization LIPRODHOR (League Indépendante Rwandaise de Protection de Droites Humaines) representatives regularly attend newsreel screenings and have become important project partners. LIPRODHOR representatives brief citizens in communes and in prisons on the rights of victims and the accused, as well as the procedural requirements that pertain to justice in Rwanda. The National Association for Trauma Counselors also plays a crucial role in the newsreels aspect of the project. A counselor is invited to each screening to counsel audience members during screenings as memories are re-lived and difficult questions are discussed. The positive response of Rwandan communities to the newsreels and facilitated screenings, and the multiple invitations to show the film and newsreels to diverse audiences, demonstrates the popularity of the program and its ability to sensitively address the concerns and questions of the Rwandan people.

Recent Newsreels

'Justice and Rwanda V' premiered in Kigali on 27 June, 2002. The film features President Kagame's commencement address for Gacaca, the opening of Gacaca process in two communes, six initial appearances at the ICTR, the opening of the military trial at the ICTR, and a special section on children born out of the genocide.

'Justice and Rwanda VI' will premiere in Kigali on 5 September, 2002. The film features Gacaca proceedings in different communes around the country; the question of trauma, and how it is addressed within the Gacaca context; two high profile national trials in Rwanda; the closing addresses of the Ntakirutimana trial; the opening of the Ntegeka trial at the ICTR; and the on-going conflict between the ICTR and the Rwandan government on witness protection and witness travel to the ICTR.

As the contents of *Justice and Rwanda IV* and *V* demonstrate, Internews has been following the gacaca process closely, and will continue to do so as the government begins its 3-month evaluation, slated for 19 September. The Rwandan government's evaluation will determine whether or not the gacaca process will expand from selected communes to a country-wide initiative. To insure adequate coverage of the process, Internews Kigali-based staff have hired an additional cameraman in Kigali. Claude Ndahage, a Rwandan, brings over a decade of camera and editing experience to the Internews team, and speaks English, French, Kinyarwanda and Kirundi fluently.

'Justice and Rwanda VII' will be completed near the end of October, 2002. The film will highlight on-going gacaca proceedings around the country, as well as the opening of the defense case in the Media Trial at the ICTR, and if possible the ICTR judgment in the Ntakirutimana case.

The following table gives an overview of Internews' screenings from June 1 2002, through August 2002. It should be noted that the Kigali Internews staff took annual leave in August, hence the limited screening time during this month. 'Justice and Rwanda V' premiered in Kigali on 5 September, and the national tours of this film are expected to begin on 9 September. Screenings are planned for this *Justice and Rwanda V* in Kigali Rural, Kibuye and Cyangugu during September and October, 2002.

Province	District/Prison	Date	Total Audience
GITARAMA	Ntongwe	10/6/2002	220
GITARAMA	Kabagali (Masango)	11/6/2002	150
GITARAMA	Kabagali (Murama)	12/6/2002	1200
GITARAMA	Ville de Ruhango	13/6/2002	800
GITARAMA	Prison Centrale de Gitarama	14/6/2002	3000
KIGALI	Centre de Documentation et d'Informations du TPIR	27/6/2002	55
June Total			5425
Ruhengeri	Nyamugali	8/7/2002	550
Ruhengeri	Ndusu	9/7/2002	420
Ruhengeri	Ruhengeri Prison	10/7/2002	2000
Kigali- Rural	Rilima Prison	23/7/2002	250
Kigali- Ville	Kimironko Prison	29/7/2002	3500
Kigali- Ville	Gikondo Prison	30/7/2002	2700
July Total			9420
Butare	Mugombwa	5/8/2002	300
Butare	Nyanza Prison	6/8/2002	2500
Butare	Butare Prison	6/8/2002	2500
Gikongoro	Nyaruguru (Kibeho)	7/8/2002	350
Gikongoro	Mudasomwa	8/8/2002	250
August Total			5900
Grand Total			20745

Distribution of Video Newsreels Internationally

English translation of all productions is crucial in order to provide the international community with first-hand information on what Rwandans are saying about justice after the genocide. Each newsreel will be translated into English -- an English-language version of the August newsreel is already available. This is a demanding additional objective, yet it allows the project to fulfill the important goal of creating a two-way information flow between Rwandans and the international community.

English version copies of the newsreels will be provided to WorldLink TV, the first nationwide television channel in the US dedicated to providing global perspectives on news, the environment, human rights and culture. Launched by Internews and other partners in late 1999, WorldLink TV is carried by DirecTV and EchoStar's DISH Network. Now reaching over 13 million US homes, WorldLink also maintains an information-rich web site (www.worldlinktv.org), which will direct viewers to further resources on the process of justice for the Rwandan genocide.

Though many news sources carried Internews' stories from the beginning of the project, Project Director Hall has cultivated working relationships with bureau chiefs in East Africa so that Internews written and video reportage on the justice process for Rwanda is made available throughout the region as well as with the international agencies. 'Justice and Rwanda' newsreels were provided to and aired by Nation TV in Kenya, UBS in Uganda and ITV in Tanzania.

Internews has continually worked to increase international coverage of Rwanda and the ICTR, and has provided technical assistance and/or interviews for National Public Radio (NPR), New York Times Magazine, National Geographic and BBC on the gacaca process since June, 2002. Internews has also provided radio interviews on Radio One in Dar es Salaam and Nation Radio in Nairobi, as well as National Public Radio in the United States, and Hall has cultivated working relationships with their bureau chiefs.

Appendix E: Annual Report 2003

Internews



Justice After Genocide

*Report on SO1 Achievements
October 2002 – September 2003*

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Internews network is pleased to report on the performance of the Justice After Genocide project, funded under USAID Grant No. 623-G-00-00-00174-07 with cost-share from the European Commission and the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands, Kigali. The following information includes the total outputs and achievements of the project during the period October 1, 2002 – September 30 2003. While USAID-specific information is available, this report recognizes the leverage of USAID funding as a key factor in accomplishing the aggregate achievements of the program.

The Justice After Genocide program supports Strategic Objective 1 of the Democracy and Governance office, *Increased Rule of Law and Transparency of Governance*, by supporting the following sub-objectives:

- SO 1.3: Citizens engaged in gacaca process, by increasing the percentage of citizens well informed on the gacaca process and the percent of survivors of 1994 SGBV who understand their rights and responsibilities in Gacaca; and
- SO 1.5: Improved flow of information on Justice Issues, and the number of citizens participating in post screening debates.

The goal of the program is to improve the quantity and quality of information to the Rwandan public on justice rendered after the genocide of 1994 and to encourage an informed and independent dialogue on justice issues by providing current objective information and forums for discussion.

Program performance and results achieved in FY 2003 (Oct. 1, 2002-Sept. 30, 2003)

Justice After Genocide brings bi-monthly video news reports on the progress of the Rwandan national and local, or gacaca, courts and the ICTR to communities throughout Rwanda. Internews staff organizes newsreel screenings with community organizations, local government officials, and prison authorities, and follows each screening with a facilitator led discussion on the justice process. From October 1, 2002 – September 30, 2003, the program has accomplished the following major objectives:

- Creation of 5 *Justice and Rwanda* newsreels, a newsreel on Gacaca, and two newsreels on the election process;
- More than 80 screenings and discussions of the films *Justice and Rwanda* and Gacaca films in all 12 provinces to more than 70,000 people; and,
- Publication of more than 55 news articles on gacaca, the national courts, and the justice process in Rwanda.

These achievements are part of a continuing project that began in September 2000. The project, since its inception in 2000, has produced 11 films in the ‘Justice and Rwanda’ series, and toured them in all 12 provinces, including 16 national prisons. Through December 2002, the project also provided daily reportage to internet subscribers and international news agencies on the ICTR.

Films are toured in the countryside in communes, village halls and prisons using a mobile video projector, portable white screen and power generator. The films are also shown to judges at the ICTR in Arusha, Tanzania and to Rwanda government officials in Kigali.

Copies of our films are further distributed on an international basis, to human rights NGOs abroad, foreign journalists, and universities.

In Rwanda, copies of the films are distributed to: Monsieur le Ministre de la Jeunesse, Sport et Culture; Monsieur le Ministre de l'Administration Locale, de l'Information et des Affaires Sociales; Monsieur le Ministre de l'Intérieur; Monsieur le Secrétaire Général au MIGESPOC; Madame la Secrétaire Générale au MINIJUST; Monsieur le Secrétaire Général au MINALOC; Monsieur le Secrétaire Général au MININTER; Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de la Jeunesse, Sport et Culture; Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de la Justice et des Relations Institutionnelles; Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de l'Administration Locale, de l'Information et des Affaires Sociales; Monsieur le Secrétaire Particulier du Ministre de la Jeunesse, Sport et Culture; Madame la Présidente du Département des Juridictions Gacaca; Madame la Secrétaire Exécutive de la Commission Nationale d'Unité et Réconciliation; Monsieur le Directeur des Mémoriaux du Génocide au MIGESPOC; Monsieur le Directeur des Affaires Politiques au MINALOC; Governance & Democracy, Ambassade des Pays-Bas au Rwanda; Governance & Democracy, USAID KIGALI; Kati LEINONEN, Chef de la Cellule de Gestion de Projet: MINIJUST - Commission Européenne, 8^{ème} FED.

Please see appendix A for a brief summary of each newsreel, and appendix B for a list of screening dates and audience information.

Status of current activities planned

Internews continues implementation of the Justice After genocide program, and is currently submitting a no-cost extension proposal to USAID to continue programming through February 2004. The team will produce a minimum of three additional *Justice and Rwanda* newsreels, and may include additional programming on health issues in Rwanda. Project Director Angela Nicoara is currently in discussion with representatives at the Mission to craft a comprehensive strategy for Internews' work with USAID in the coming year.

The project will continue to produce *Justice and Rwanda* newsreels with Dutch funding through 2005. With funds received from the British Department for International Development, Internews is also implementing a series of media law and regulatory assistance projects with the Rwandan government.

Major issues, obstacles, problems affecting implementation and results

The sensitive issues of justice rendered after the genocide, are difficult to cover journalistically in a country where independent press and freedom of expression is strictly controlled. Internews staff work hard to remain objective while at the same time sensitive to the fears of the Rwandan government and the priorities of each justice system involved.

Internews received extra funding from USAID to report on the build-up to the elections in August 2003. Despite the short time between the award and the beginning of election, staff created two videos on the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Despite having first received informal approval from MINALOC, once made these films did not receive authorization from MINALOC and thus we were not allowed to be screened around the country for the general public. Internews is working with USAID to redefine goals for this portion of the project.

The new 4WD vehicle for the project arrived very late due to import delays; this delay undermined our plans to start weekly screenings. At the time of this report, Internews staff have increased productivity to one newsreel per 6 weeks and started weekly screenings in October 2003.

Most significant result/impact during the life of the program

“After a screening in a Rwandan prison of the film about solidarity camps, several prisoners commented: “So you are saying we won’t get killed? If we leave here and go to a solidarity camp? That’s good news. We heard prisoners who go there get executed instead. Now we know better.” For us, this is the best kind of compliment we can receive. It means our work makes a difference.” – Project Director Angela Nicoara

Internews’ estimated audience is approximately 85,000 people per year, based on headcounts at screenings. Staff reporters strive to report on crucial current issues in Rwanda, for Rwandans: Gacaca, solidarity camps, Rwandan refugees returning home, and the lives of people most affected by the genocide. The newsreel project is the only source of such ‘TV’ format information for most of the citizens who view the films. Although TVR reaches most villages in Rwanda, very few people have access to a television or any other type of broadcast news. This project is not only effective, but unique.

The beneficiaries of the project have been kept informed on the process of post-genocide justice in Rwanda through regular and informal access to reliable information and open debate after each screening. This has enabled them to learn more not only about issues directly affecting their communities (EG. the local Gacaca process), but also issues farther afield (EG. ICTR proceedings, solidarity camps, or the lives of women raped during genocide in other regions). As a result of the Internews program, a considerable proportion of those people living in Rwanda are much better able to formulate opinions and arguments about the future of their families, their communities, the gacaca process and the country.

Kigali’s popular bi-weekly English-language newspaper, *New Times*, recently published two glowing reports (with photos) on Newsreels IX and X, and their effects on viewers (*New Times* issue June 23, page 5, and issue June 30, page 9). This report highlights audience reactions to the Internews program.

Plans for the next year

Internews is working closely with the USAID Mission to draft a strategy of implementation for the following program year. The schedule below provides information on our planned screening activities through the end of the calendar year.

Province/Mairie de la Ville de KIGALI	District/Ville/Prison	Date
Kibungo	Cyarubare	7/10/2003
	Nyarubuye	8/10/2003
	Rusumo	9/10/2003
Kibuye	Itabire	14/10/2003
	Rusenyi	15/10/2003
	Budaha	16/10/2003
Gitarama	Ndiza	21/10/2003
	Prison de Gitarama	22/10/2003
	Muhanga	23/10/2003
Cyangugu	Gashonga	28/10/2003
	Gatare	29/10/2003
	Nyamasheke	30/10/2003
Gisenyi	Kageyo	4/11/2003
	Kayove	5/11/2003
	Kanama	6/11/2003
Kigali-Ngali	Rushashi	11/11/2003
	Prison de Rilima	12/11/2003
	Shyorongi	13/11/2003
Umutara	Kabare	18/11/2003
	Bugaragara	19/11/2003
	Gabiro	20/11/2003
Gikongoro	Nshili	25/11/2003
	Kaduha	26/11/2003
	Nyaruguru	27/11/2003
Byumba	Bungwe	2/12/2003
	Rushaki	3/12/2003
	Prison de Byumba	4/12/2003
Butare	Kibingo	9/12/2003
	Prison de Butare	10/12/2003
	Kiruhura	11/12/2003
Ruhengeri	Nyarutovu	15/12/2003
	Prison de Ruhengeri	16/12/2003

	Nyamugali	17/12/2003
MVK	Gisozi	18/12/2003
	Prison de Kimironko	19/12/2003
	Prison de Gikondo	22/12/2003

Appendix A
Summaries of Justice and Rwanda Newsreels 6 - 11

Justice in Rwanda 6 describes the role of the Catholic Church in the development of the new gacaca courts, the recent release of prisoners found not guilty and the relationship they develop with genocide survivors. The film includes an update on the ICTR trials of Eliezer Niyitegeka, Emanuel Bagambiki, Laurent Semanza and Georges Rutaganda.

Justice in Rwanda 7 follows the story of some prisoners who are brought in front of the gacaca court. Some plead guilty, some innocent. 60 year old Michael who pleads innocent is released after 8 years in prison.

The film presents the latest on Saleh's case tried by the Rwandan Tribunal, also the latest on the media trial in Arusha and the views of a Rwandan journalist on what was the role played by the media during the genocide.

Justice in Rwanda 8 presents the release of prisoners from Rilima prison after a presidential decree. The prisoners who are released are the old, the sick, and the minors. The film includes a story on a special gacaca taking place in Cyangugu prison. Also, the film introduces the contradictory views of Rwandan officials and the ICTR on crimes committed after the genocide.

Justice and Rwanda 9 was completed in March, 2003. The film highlighted the opening of Gacaca, the election of judges, and the implementation of 'model' gacaca processes which occurred in 12 selected provinces of the country.

Justice in Rwanda 10 was completed in May, 2003. The film contains stories on life in the solidarity camps, the release of the prisoners and their reintegration in communities after being released from the solidarity camps; the story of Rwandan refugees sent back from Tanzania to take part in the gacaca process; the story of children left orphans in the genocide and those who spent most of their childhood in prisons, after being accused of genocide.

Since May 1st we have produced one film on Gacaca/ICTR and two public information films about Rwanda's electoral process. Our film 'Justice in Rwanda XI' focused on the last two ICTR sentences (Laurent Semanza and Eliezer Niyitegeka), and included two extra reports: an update on the current 'media trial' and a report on Rwandan women raped during the genocide.

Appendix B
Screening and Audience Information

Province	District	Date de la projection	Effectif de la population touchée	Observations
Butare	Nyakizu	14/03/2003	250	Newsreel 8
	Mugombwa	15/03/2003	580	Newsreel 8
	Nyamure	16/03/2003	130	Newsreel 8
	Gikonko	17/03/2003	350	Newsreel 8
Gisenyi	Mutura	37774	85	Newsreel 8
	Cyanzarwe	37804	135	Newsreel 8
Gitarama	Kamonyi	26/02/2003	850	Newsreel 8
Mairie de la Ville de Kigali	Gisozi	18/02/2003	240	Newsreel 8
	Kicukiro	19/02/2003	70	Newsreel 8
Ruhengeri	District de Mutobo	37682	250	Newsreel 8
	Butaro	37713	320	Newsreel 8
	Bukamba	37743	800	Newsreel 8

CYANGUGU	Bukunzi	27/5/2003	950	Newsreel 9
	Bukunzi	27/5/2003	950	Newsreel 9
	Impala	28/5/2003	240	Newsreel 9
	Impala	28/5/2003	240	Newsreel 9
	Prison	29/5/2003	2000	Newsreel 9
	Prison	29/5/2003	2000	Newsreel 9
Gitarama	District de Ntenyo	13/05/2003	350	Newsreel 9
	Ntenyo	13/5/2003	350	Newsreel 9
	Ntenyo	13/5/2003	350	Newsreel 9
	Kayumbu	14/05/03	240	Newsreel 9
	Kayumbu	14/5/2003	240	Newsreel 9
	Kayumbu	14/5/2003	240	Newsreel 9
	Ruyumba	15/05/03	338	Newsreel 9
	Ruyumba	15/5/2003	338	Newsreel 9
	Ruyumba	15/5/2003	338	Newsreel 9
	Prison de Gitarama	16/05/03	6014	Newsreel 9
	Prison	16/5/2003	6014	Newsreel 9
	Prison	16/5/2003	6014	Newsreel 9
Kibungo	Muhazi	15/04/2003	270	Newsreel 9
	Kigarama	16/04/2003	55	Newsreel 9

	Prison de Kibungo	17/04/2003	650	Newsreel 9
Kibuye	District de Gisunzu	28/04/2003	230	Newsreel 9
	Ville de Kibuye	29/04/2003	450	Newsreel 9
	Prison de Gisovu	30/04/2003	1300	Newsreel 9

Butare	Maraba	19/08/2003	150	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Maraba	19/08/2003	150	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison I	20/08/2003	3000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison I	20/08/2003	3000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison II	21/08/2003	2500	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison II	21/08/2003	2500	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Save	22/08/200	130	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Save	22/08/200	130	Newsreel 9 et 10
Byumba	Kinihira	37749	320	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kinihira	37749	320	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kisaro	37780	400	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kisaro	37780	400	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Gereza ya Miyove	37810	150	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Gereza ya Miyove	37810	150	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Rebero	37841	250	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Rebero	37841	250	Newsreel 9 et 10
GIKONGORO	Mushubi	22/7/2003	450	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Mushubi	22/7/2003	450	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Mudasomwa	23/7/2003	350	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Mudasomwa	23/7/2003	350	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Gikongoro	24/7/2003	2500	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Gikongoro	24/7/2003	2500	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Karaba	25/7/2003	320	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Karaba	25/7/2003	320	Newsreel 9 et 10
GISENYI	Ville de Gisenyi	37900	220	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Ville de Gisenyi	37900	220	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Nyamyumba	37931	550	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Nyamyumba	37931	550	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Mutura	37961	350	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Mutura	37961	350	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Gisenyi	13/06/2003	2100	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Gisenyi	13/06/2003	2100	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Ngenda	24/06/2003	250	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Ngenda	24/06/2003	250	Newsreel 9 et 10

GISENYI	Prison de Rilima	25/06/2003	3000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Prison de Rilima	25/06/2003	3000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Buliza	26/06/2003	210	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Buliza	26/06/2003	210	Newsreel 9 et 10
UMUTARA	Murambi	37840	1000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Murambi	37840	1000	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Muvumba	37871	600	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Muvumba	37871	600	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kahi	37901	200	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Kahi	37901	200	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Rukara	37932	300	Newsreel 9 et 10
	Rukara	37932	300	Newsreel 9 et 10
Cyangugu	District de Bukunzi			Newsreel 9&10
	Impala			Newsreel 9&10
	Prison de Cyangugu			Newsreel 9&10

Kigali	Centre d'Information et de Documentation du TPIR	29/08/2003	70	Newsreel 11
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Total

72891