

never
again

— Rwanda —



2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Overview of Never Again Rwanda

Never Again Rwanda (NAR) is a peacebuilding and social justice non-governmental organization, which was founded in 2002 in response to the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

The founders started with an idea of creating a safe space for the youth and university students to open up about their trauma and past pain, in order to promote healing of the then-fractured society. The idea later grew into an organization after the founders had an opportunity to work with the National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide to organize the 10th anniversary of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

NAR was officially registered in 2008 and since then, NAR has been working with people directly in their local communities, as we believe that we are all key stakeholders in building lasting peace. We support the grassroots communities to identify and solve the root causes of conflict through dialogue, learning truth telling, restorative justice healing and forgiveness.



How We Do This

1. By equipping and training youth and students, empowering them to live in harmony and become agents of peace and justice in their communities,
2. By training and promoting unity in diversity among young leaders, building relationships and developing character in enabling them to be agents of holistic transformation of the nation,
3. By bringing together communities and assisting them with opportunities for welfare and through the various peacebuilding initiatives.

Our Goals

1. To promote societal healing, build trust and empower citizens with non-violent means of resolving conflict
2. To empower citizens to be active in decision-making at local and national levels
3. To increase the capacity of youth to advocate for their rights and those of the vulnerable populations in their communities
4. To promote the use of evidence-based research in decision making for policy, programs and project design at all levels
5. To promote sustainable livelihoods to improve citizens' socioeconomic wellbeing, decreasing vulnerability to violence precipitated by income insecurity and disputes over scarce resources

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge and extend our appreciation to the stakeholders and development partners for their ardent contribution to the realization of the vision and mandate of Never Again Rwanda.

Our deep appreciation goes to United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), European Union, Palladium, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and Interpeace, for their support to NAR's various programs.

We would also like to recognize the different government agencies, grassroots administrative offices, national and international NGOs and the beneficiaries that we have cordially worked with all year long.

Finally, we are grateful to the Board of Trustees, NAR's management team and the entire staff, whose zeal and commitment have been the hinge of the organization's growth and pursuit of excellence.

AIMING TO PURSUE FURTHER EXCELLENCE - A MESSAGE FROM THE ED



It is my honor to present to you Never Again Rwanda's 2019 Annual Report exhibiting the activities, successes, challenges and impact throughout the year! Looking back, 2019 was a successful year, full of enriching partnerships and collaborations, vast achievements and challenges, which bred lessons to learn.

We received the prestigious Roger Kaufman Award for Outstanding Social Impact, marking one of the most memorable highlights of the organization's journey. The golden moment for Never Again Rwanda was not only the award reception but also the deep reflection on the efforts and contribution of numerous partners, to ensure that the Rwandan society is empowered for peace and social justice. The award is a reminder that we ought to continue aiming to pursue further excellence.

In 2019, we ventured on a counter human trafficking project, through which various human trafficking awareness activities were organized. The project aimed to draw special attention to the need for enhanced co-operation between various actors in identifying, informing and protecting victims of human trafficking. Through the project, we contributed to tackling the root causes of human trafficking in Rwanda by building awareness of these issues in affected communities through cross-border community dialogues, and supporting these communities to develop sustainable and holistic approaches to responding to and preventing future incidences.

I am pleased to welcome you to 2020; Happy New Year! As the New Year 2020 settles in, we recommit to further our work with various peace actors to empower citizens towards positive change.

Peace can bring us together!

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NEVER AGAIN RWANDA HONORED WITH THE **ROGER KAUFMAN AWARD**

...the work of Never Again Rwanda complements the favorable policies by the Government of Rwanda. Such policies include: the conducive environment for civil society organizations to thrive, the political commitment to unity and reconciliation through varied strategies, and the decentralization policy, which favors citizen participation and public accountability...



Roger Kaufman Award

In March 2019, Never Again Rwanda was nominated for the Roger Kaufman Award in the category of Outstanding Social Impact - Non Profit - CSO. The nomination was made by some of the members of the Awards committee, who believed the organisations' remarkable programs were an important source of inspiration for similar efforts in all countries where the recovery and reconciliation after traumatic experiences such as that of Rwanda are a major challenge.

Following the nomination, Never Again Rwanda embarked on a journey of submitting an application, drawing emphasis on efforts in psychosocial support, trauma healing, governance and rights, peacebuilding and performance improvement as well as youth engagement. In April, NAR received a congratulatory message from the Roger Kaufman Award Committee the successful presentation of the organization's effective approach to making a positive and lasting impact on society within Rwanda and far beyond. The organization then began planning to attend the Awards ceremony in October 2019 in Washington DC, USA.

On 8th October 2019, represented by the Executive Director, Dr. Joseph Nkurunziza Ryarasa, Deputy Executive Director, Eric Mahoro, and the Head of Information and Communication Immy Mulekatete, NAR officially received the prestigious Roger Kaufman Award, presented by the International Society for Performance Improvement.

In his acceptance speech, the Executive Director, and co-founder at NAR, Dr. Joseph Nkurunziza Ryarasa, lauded the support from all partners, donors and staff. He noted that when he and two other young students started a platform that would spark the much needed dialogue spaces at their university about 17 years ago, they never thought they would receive a high level global recognition for their idea (turned organization), Never Again Rwanda.

Dr. Ryarasa emphasized that the work of Never Again Rwanda complements the favorable policies by the Government of Rwanda. Such policies include; the conducive environment for civil society organizations to thrive, the political commitment to unity and reconciliation through varied strategies, and the decentralization policy, which favors citizen participation and public accountability.

Never Again Rwanda hopes to continue working with varied partners to ensure intergenerational dialogue; integrate livelihoods into the process of healing; continue building a network of global peace ambassadors; and continue equipping youth with the skills to think critically, lead effectively, work tirelessly for the growth of their country, and support the country's agenda of "Never Again" by championing for unity and reconciliation for sustainable peace.

We are deeply grateful to all the partners that have contributed to Never Again Rwanda's journey. The agencies that have funded our cause include: Global Fund for Children, Hopitaux Universitaires de Genève (HUG), USAID Rwanda, Interpeace, European Union Delegation in Rwanda, Sweden in Rwanda, Swiss Development Cooperation and GIZ Rwanda, along with many reconciliation and peace actors in Rwanda.

This award is a result of the collaborative efforts and tireless support of the Government of Rwanda, NAR staff and friends, our esteemed beneficiaries and the entire Rwandan community.

PEACEBUILDING



COMMEMORATION CONFERENCE 2019

PEACEBUILDING INSTITUTE 2019: REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

TRANSFORMING EDUCATION – INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

CARRYING THE LIGHT OF UNITY AND RECONCILIATION – INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND EXCHANGE

SPACES FOR TRAUMA HEALING

THE NEED FOR HEALING THROUGH PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

BUILDING PEACE IN THE GREAT LAKES

Cross-border dialogues for peace

Community outreach for peace education

Peace starts by Me - International Day of Peace celebrations in the Great Lakes



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remember-unite-renew

COMMEMORATION **CONFERENCE** 2019

It has been twenty-five years since the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. In commemoration, NAR organized the 8th Annual Youth Conference on Commemoration Policy and Practices. Through this conference, Rwandan youth and other key stakeholders were provided a platform to discuss the national practice of genocide commemoration and provide relevant recommendations in hopes of informing the policy and decision-making process. The annual conference also intended to increase awareness among Rwandan youth about the 1994 Genocide and how to preserve its memory, eradicate its ideology and deal with its consequences.

As part of the conference proceedings, a panel discussion comprising of two youth representatives and a rescuer was hosted. Below are a few messages the panelists shared with youth:

"We should continue promoting peace values, integrity, love and empathy. The commemoration period serves as an opportunity to reflect on the journey I undertook during the genocide and the consequences I faced. The commemoration period is a very useful moment to testify what happened and pave a way to building a bright future. Umurunzi w'igihango means someone who protects something we as Rwandan's share. As the older generation we have a responsibility to ensure the youth are aware of their history." - Rescuer

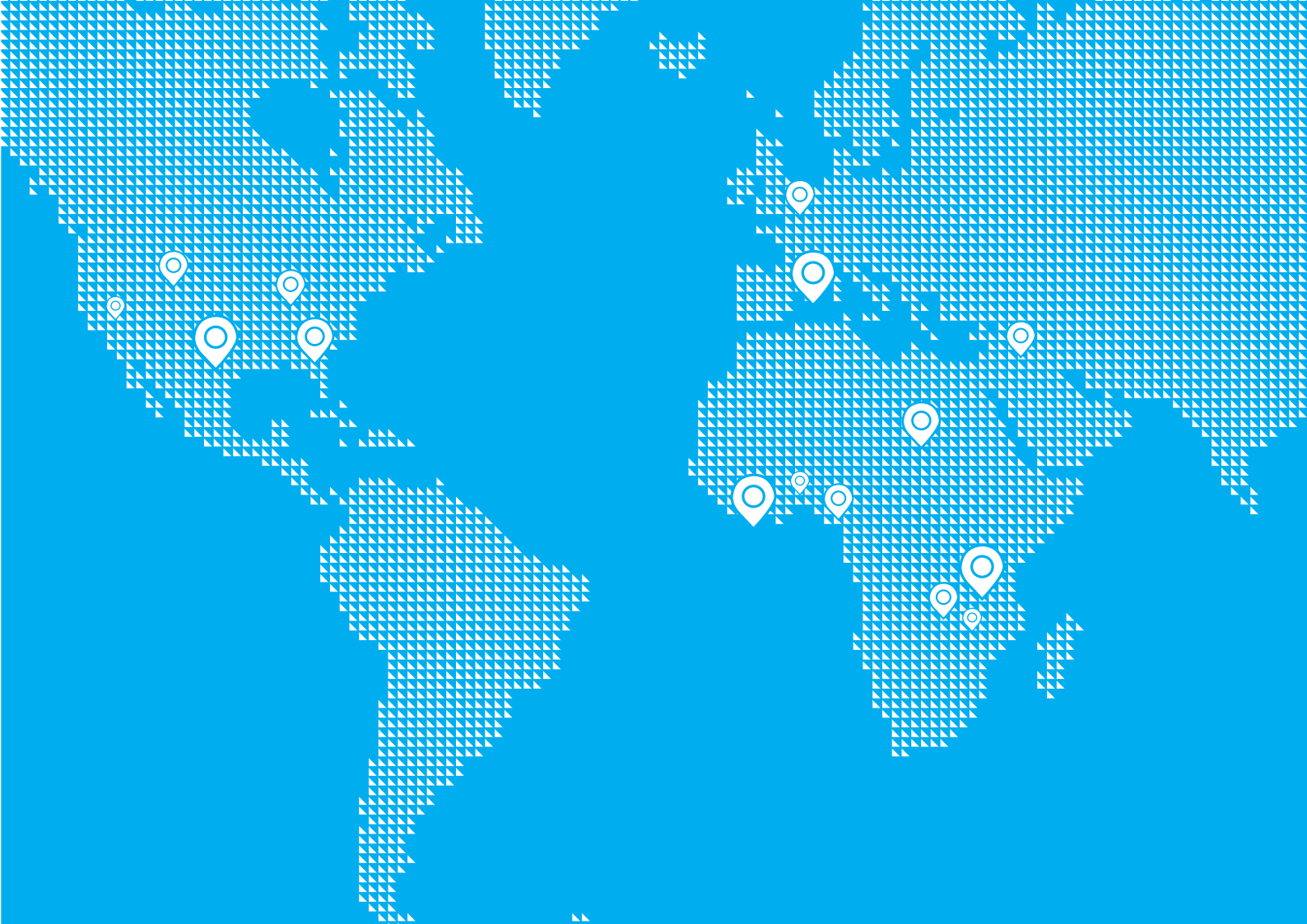
"It is my duty to try to be part of writing more about our history because if we ignore our history, the consequences will be even heavier. Rwanda is not a family, neither is it an ethnicity or identity, Rwanda is one; this means that we were all affected by the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. I believe Rwandans have to remember to build a better future. We need to ask ourselves the big and difficult questions about our past." - Youth Panelist



Pre-conference Activities

Various pre-conference activities were organized to increase participation of diverse youth groups in commemoration activities and to engage youth and the community in dialogue and acts of solidarity that support survivors and other vulnerable members of the community.

These activities and events included radio and television appearances to discuss the role of youth in peacebuilding. During the discussions, youth representatives spoke about the role of arts and literature in combating genocide ideology as well as documenting Rwanda's past and healing journey to educate the future generation. Special Umuganda (community service) activities were also held in Kigali and Huye, where the importance of working together and supporting one another through the commemoration period and beyond was emphasized.



PEACEBUILDING INSTITUTE 2019:

REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL



The Peacebuilding Institute (PBI) is a bi-annual two-week program that engages university students and young professionals on themes of Genocide and Extreme Violence, Women, Peace, and Security, Dealing with the Past: Transitional Justice, and Governance and Development in Post-conflict societies. This year the institute received a combined total of 30 participants, from Armenia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, DRC, Poland, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, The Gambia, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Activities that participants engaged in included critical thinking exercises, literature circles, debates, lectures, site visits to various institutions, and visits to genocide memorials.

The goal of these activities was to empower young people to end and prevent violence and negative stereotypes through learning about the history and consequences of genocide. It is anticipated that through providing participants with those skills they will take the initiative to become peacebuilders in their own communities.

2019's regional PBI was unique in the sense that we received the first participant living with a disability and the first participants from Djibouti and Somaliland.



Participant's QUOTES

"Saying that we have conflict because of our differences made me realize that most of the time our differences can be dealt with. I believe education is a powerful tool to change people's perceptions. I was able to change my perception about stereotypes and prejudices because of my interaction with other people. Whoever you are, wherever you are, you can do something, whether it is big or small. It all depends on the passion you have."

- Javan Mugenzi, DRC

"The task is high but with sessions on transitional justice, conflict transformation, the role of education and conflict management we can confidently go forth to work in these fields. We've come to understand and know that if we work together, transform the mindset of people (families, friends and colleagues) and start by renewing our own mind, then the peace building process will be possible."

- Claudia Munyegabe, Burundi

"I've learnt that women's role in conflict is not always to be victims, they're also agents of peace building and they can also play a variety of roles to support prevention of violence. In many cases, women have averted conflicts and have been responsible for resolving them. Peacebuilding needs the involvement of women, as they are usually those who are most affected by conflicts."

- Ganza Kanamugire, Rwanda





TRANSFORMING EDUCATION – INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY

Education that leads to success is the kind that equips human beings not just with skills, knowledge and attitudes that lead to future success, but also with values that facilitate them to be human, peaceful and tolerant of diversity. In light of the reality that a large portion of the world's youth continue to face barriers which prevent them from attaining equitable quality education, NAR joined the world to celebrate the International Day of Youth on 13th August 2019 under the theme 'Transforming Education'.

In the youth dialogue event that brought together 62 youth (28 females, 34 males) to deeply explore contextual challenges in relation to transformative education, youth were urged to reflect on various forms of education. The reflection paved the way for a wider conversation surrounding education transformation and the role quality education can play in furthering sustainable peace and allowing youth to learn from the development initiatives of their peers, in order to address the skills mismatch between traditional education systems and the work force.

Through the discussions, it was reiterated that education is a 'development multiplier' in that it plays a pivotal role in accelerating progress, be it poverty eradication, good health, gender equality, decent work and growth, reduced inequalities, action on climate or building peaceful societies.

Key recommendations centered on exploring various forms of education and opportunities, developing initiatives to address unemployment, and highlighting efforts (including those by youth themselves) to make education more relevant, equitable and inclusive for all youth, including efforts by youth themselves.

Notably, youth engagement is crucial for bringing about more relevant, equitable and inclusive education. Youth-led organizations ought to transform education by partnering with governments, educational institutions and other stakeholders, lobbying and advocating for education policies; and developing complementary training programs.

WE ALL HAVE A ROLE IN ADDRESSING BARRIERS FOR YOUTH!



CARRYING THE LIGHT OF UNITY AND RECONCILIATION

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

The divisive past and the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi profoundly destroyed the socio-economic and political fabric of Rwanda, leaving a deeply traumatized society and a failed state. After the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, unity and reconciliation became imperative to lay down the foundations for peace and sustainable development in Rwanda. The 2019 International Day of Peace came at a time when Rwanda was celebrating 25 years of the unity and reconciliation journey, and so in collaboration with the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC), NAR celebrated the International Day of Peace under the theme “Carry the Light.”


The path to unity and reconciliation has been a collective effort from the Government of Rwanda and civil society organizations. Several people have been recognized for their courage and human heart that led to saving hundreds of people during the genocide, and others for doing outstanding activities contributing to unity and reconciliation of Rwandans. They have


been recognized as “Abarinzi b'Igihango”, or “Guardians of the Pact”, among Rwandans. We have also witnessed various categories of individuals who have demonstrated extraordinary courage: some of them defied the wounds of genocide and chose to forgive. Others chose to break the silence, reveal the truth about hidden and unrevealed news and evidence, and ask for forgiveness for their crimes. On their part, youth have demonstrated tremendous resilience in dealing with the consequences of Rwanda’s past history.

The exchange brought together 510 participants (241 females, 269 males) including youth representatives from across all Districts in Rwanda; Guardians of the Pact (Abarinzi b'Igihango), Governors, Mayors, selected community members including survivors of genocide, perpetrators and their families, peacebuilding actors, Government and civil society organization representatives, embassies, Private sector and UN agencies along with many other dignitaries.

STATISTICS AND NUMBERS

 **510**
participants

 **241**
FEMALE

 **269**
MALE



Panel Discussion **QUOTES**

"I grew up in a home with a wounded mother. We never talked about Dad. I remember one teacher asked where I was from and I had no idea; I mentioned my Mom's name and the teacher called me stupid for not knowing my Dad because apparently we all belong to our fathers' side of the family. Whenever I asked Mom about Dad she told me he died, and usually tried to quickly change the conversation; she said that she'd never answer that question and that I should stop asking about it. My mother joined a counselling group where women who were raped and widowed during the genocide got trainings on how to heal their wounds and open up to their children, but she never opened up to me until I decided to visit them during one of their sessions. I felt so ashamed and asked Mom to keep it between us. I felt insecure to go to some places. As I grew up, I started finding out that there were other children who were born of rape. I asked my Mom why she gave me my name; she said because her family tried to make her abort me but she did not have the courage to do it, which gave me relief. I can't change everything about my past but I can change my attitude towards my perspective. We have a country that has endless opportunities. Those who survived the genocide or were born as a result of rape during the genocide and all who were affected in any other way should know that they are greater than their past and this will give them resilience"

- Female participant

Vicky, born from a historically marginalized group, noted; "I grew up as any other child but didn't feel like I belonged. We were treated like ignorant people; those around us treated us like people who could not think or reason. As I got older I realized that my community wasn't respected; we couldn't go to certain events. I wanted to go to school, so I worked hard to prove a point. I was elected to be the head prefect of my school. One time the students misbehaved and one of my teachers said that he could not blame me, that I was not capable of leading because I was from Batwa community. But I soon forgave him after realizing that I would not let my background define me."

The success stories of unity and reconciliation that were shared demonstrated the inner strength and resilience of Rwandans, in uniting and reconciling despite their wounds and trauma from the bitter and divisive past. Additionally, the lessons shared therein demonstrated the obligation all Rwandans have to "Carry the Light"; to uphold the Rwandan identity and dignity, and foster unity, peace and development.





Public Speaking and Exchange

Our Opportunity Our Diversity,

Today, young people represent the largest demographic of the population and thus require a comprehensive and inclusive approach to address the daunting challenges confronting them. The unique factor to consider when looking at challenges that particularly affect youth is the exclusion and marginalization that hinders them from participating and engaging in political, economic, social and even cultural dimensions of life. As a result of this exclusion, youth are the most widely unemployed group and face a myriad of other challenges.

Often, this exclusion leads to the loss of valuable ideas and opportunities that could have been exploited for the mutual benefit of society at large. Diversity is an essential opportunity to seize for any society to be fully inclusive and to be able to make decisions that represent and profit every individual. Including people from diverse ethnic, religious and economic backgrounds can produce great benefits by promoting tolerance, acceptance and change, which create a harmonious and peaceful society.

A lack of diversity or acceptance of differences threatens the prospect of creating lasting peace in any society. Youth have time and time again demonstrated their ability to play a crucial role

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Participant's QUOTES

as agents of peace and change in promoting tolerance and diversity and making their voices heard when provided with opportunities to participate in decision-making processes in their communities.

In accordance with this, on 12th May 2019, Never Again Rwanda in partnership with GIZ hosted the Local Public Speaking and Exchange Forum in Huye District, which brought together 105

participants including students from 23 secondary schools in Gisagara, Huye and Nyamagabe districts, teachers, local partner organizations, local leaders and the media. The exchange was held under the theme “Our diversity; our opportunity! How can I use my creativity and various ways of communication to promote peace in my daily life?”

This theme was selected to redefine the role of youth in resolving the existing diversity-related conflicts as well as giving youth the opportunity to discuss various issues hindering peace in their various settings, while devising commitments that could help them to mobilize their communities to achieve peace and social justice. It was emphasized by a number of speakers that public speaking and exchange serves as an avenue for youth to discuss their role in creating change and promoting peace in their families, schools, and communities.

Referring to the theme, the Deputy Executive Director, Eric Mahoro, noted “Some of us don’t openly discuss diversity in order to avoid opening

the wounds caused by a traumatic past. This dialogue, therefore, reminds us that our diversity can also be the opportunity to heal and reconcile societies.” He called for youth to look at their differences as an opportunity to create change in their respective societies.

During their speeches, youth demonstrated the capacity to recognize that their differences are an asset for sustainable peace and a valuable avenue for building mutual trust and relationships between young people from different backgrounds. “In choirs, people use different vocal tones including Soprano, Tenor, and Bass. Bringing together diverse tones makes harmonious and melodious songs.”

In August 2019, Never Again Rwanda also participated in the 8th edition of the Regional Public Speaking and Exchange Project, which was implemented by a group of partners in equal collaboration: Ejo Youth Echo, Never Again Rwanda, and Vision Jeunesse Nouvelle.



Participant's QUOTES

“Some of us don’t openly discuss diversity in order to avoid opening the wounds caused by a traumatic past. This dialogue, therefore, reminds us that our diversity can also be the opportunity to heal and reconcile societies.”





In 2019, 15 more spaces for peace (6 youth groups and 9 community member groups) were established in 5 districts (Gasabo, Rutsiro, Huye, Musanze, and Nyagatare). This was part of the concerted efforts towards trauma healing, following a one-year extension of the societal healing program. The spaces met bi-monthly to discuss their sensitive past wounds, supported by psychotherapists and facilitated by community peace agents. Convening in spaces for peace is a process that enables individuals and communities to heal from psychological wounds that result from past experiences, with the aim of restoring broken relationships, returning hope and increasing empathy, aspects that are pivotal for peaceful coexistence among communities. The group brings together individuals from diverse backgrounds as well as individuals with similar wounds to share their wounding experiences in order for them to begin a healing journey.

NAR opted to use this approach since it was found to be the most appropriate strategy for healing in the Rwandan context, due to the fact that the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi left widespread wounds among the Rwandan population. Through this approach, NAR formed spaces of peace comprised of 30 members each drawn from one community. The group and community approaches enable NAR to reach a greater number of participants, who later on build relationships and continue to come together

through various acts of solidarity even after healing spaces have phased out.

This approach has had a multiplier effect, impacting not only those who were part of the spaces, but also impacted their families and surrounding communities. Through this program, participants have also been able to gain a sense of belonging (especially for those who were isolated by their families or lost their families), empathy, confidence, understanding that wounds are experience across the entire Rwandan population, and most importantly hope for the future. The implementation of this societal healing intervention, specifically through the psychosocial support group approach, served as a means to raise awareness of the need to establish and strengthen existing healing initiatives.

In a bid to preserve what has been achieved by the healing team, peace agents were trained with the capacity and skills to facilitate healing dialogues among their peers and support them even beyond the end of the program. Furthermore, trainings were organized for local leaders, in a bid to increase awareness on trauma and the need for healing among local leaders. These trainings also aimed to equip local leaders with skills in conflict sensitivity in order to promote conflict sensitive leadership and development through understanding psychological trauma and healing strategies.



THE NEED FOR HEALING THROUGH **PSYCHOSOCIAL** SUPPORT



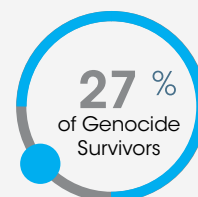
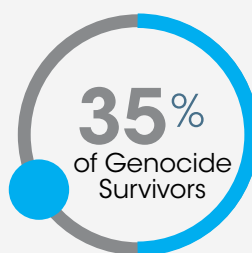
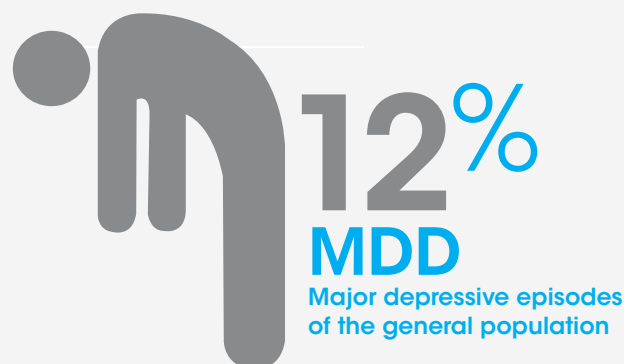
In May, mental health and healing organizations combined efforts to organize a two-day National Trauma Symposium under the theme **“Embracing Trauma Management from Grassroots Initiatives to Institutional Interventions.”** The objective of the symposium was to provide a platform to reflect on the journey of trauma healing among practitioners from grassroots initiatives, national practitioners, researchers and decision-makers on the journey of trauma healing in the last 25 years.

The symposium was presided over by the First Lady of Rwanda, Jeanette Kagame, who called upon conference participants to not only remember during the genocide commemoration period, but also to use existing programs to discuss Rwandan history and wounding events. She also noted that Rwandans have a painful history that requires people to undergo individual recovery, which requires bravery, and continuous support.

The symposium helped diverse people including youth to share their traumatic stories. At the symposium, the presentation of the Rwanda Mental Health Survey (RMHS 2018) findings revealed that there is an increased prevalence of various mental disorders within the general Rwandan population and especially within genocide survivors. Results from the survey indicated that:

- Major depressive episodes (MDD) occurred in 12% of the general population and 35% of Genocide Survivors
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) occurred in 3.6% of the general population and 27% of Genocide survivors

STATISTICS AND NUMBERS



■ General Population
■ Percentage of the Population



The findings further revealed that trauma levels are still high and awareness on access to trauma healing services is low. Hence, there is a need for more awareness to combat the stigma associated with mental illness.

All speakers reiterated Rwanda's commendable job in setting up systems and training counselors, but also emphasized

that a lot is still needed to be done in terms of strengthening community services to address trauma. Furthermore, it was noted that there is need for collaboration between diverse actors and that more research should be carried out to inform appropriate models of trauma, in order to support citizens and prevent intergenerational trauma.

The national trauma symposium demonstrated how trauma healing is a national concern. It also demonstrated the Government of Rwanda's strong commitment to addressing trauma at all levels in order to promote a healthy nation through prevention of intergenerational trauma.

BUILDING PEACE IN THE GREAT LAKES



The Great Lakes Region has been prone to conflict for several decades, and has witnessed some of the worst conflicts on the African continent. In 2019, Never Again Rwanda, with partners Interpeace, CENAP in Burundi, and Pole Institute, CEJA and APC in DRC, implemented activities that have achieved positive changes in consolidating peaceful cohabitation among the border populations of Rwanda, DRC and Burundi. The activities contributed to strengthening these populations' resilience capacities in the context of recurrent conflicts and crises, and ensuring decision-makers' attention and adequate responses to emerging issues affecting cross-border communities.



Cross-border dialogues for peace

Cross-border dialogue sessions were held in different spaces like; Goma-Rubavu, Bukavu-Kamembe, Bugesera-Kirundo and Kamanyola-Bugarama-Cibitoki. Cross-border dialogue spaces are the platforms that give the trans-border community members, including women and youth, the opportunity to identify obstacles to peace, reconciliation

and cooperation within and across borders, and discuss possible solutions and interventions to deconstruct negative stereotypes in order to foster positive mutual relations and collaboration. The results of dialogue sessions show that community members have acquired capacities to make the choice and define their priorities for the consolidation of peace and coexistence. They have also acquired some autonomy (ownership) to conduct independent initiatives and actions for peace and advocacy on issues lingering in their respective communities.



Community outreach for peace education

Community outreach provided an opportunity for the Cross-border Dialogue Group “GDP” members to reach out to communities with an aim of strengthening the mutual trust and culture of dialogue between trans-border communities as a means of finding concerted solutions to the challenges of peaceful coexistence and cross-border trade. Community outreach activities also offered opportunities for trans-border populations to meet with their

respective local authorities and decision-makers and engage them in discussions to find appropriate solutions to issues and challenges affecting them. Some of the activities included Umuganda where the GDP members also conveyed the message of peace, showing the need for peaceful coexistence, between the trans-border populations of Rwanda and DRC.



“There may be political problems between countries, but as people, we need each other. We shouldn’t align with these conflicts, or we will end up being victims. We must therefore resist all manipulation and coexist peacefully.”

- Médiatrice (member of GDP Goma-Rubavu).

Football for Peace was also an instrument used to bring people together. At the crossroads of three border zones (Kamanyola-Bugarama-Cibitoke) in Bugarama sector in Rusizi district, a match between youth from Bugarama (Rwanda), Cibitoke (Burundi) and Kamanyola (DRC) was organized. Through the event, community members and local decision-makers engaged in a discussion on issues related to peaceful coexistence and cross-border trade across the three trans-border zones, and proposed solutions to address the persistent challenges.



“What we have learned is that living together across borders is essential for all of us. We will use this experience to promote peaceful cohabitation with our neighbors.”

- Testimony of a community member from Bugarama.



- International Day of Peace celebrations *in the Great Lakes*

In partnership with youth peace associations and clubs from the border cities of Goma and Gisenyi, International Day of peace celebrations were held. A youth marathon in support of peace was organized under the theme; **“Our diversity, our opportunity – peace starts with me”**, and targeted the most sensitive neighborhoods in Goma, known to be very active in violent turmoil every time there is political unrest in the DRC.

The activity brought together over 100 young people from different neighborhoods of Goma and Gisenyi and inter-community spaces, university lecturers, and youth representatives in decision-making structures, as well as Goma City Council members.

The discussions focused on traditional and peaceful mechanisms of conflict management, the manipulation of identities mainly in youth circles, and intergenerational conflicts as challenges to peace.

Youth, community members and decision-makers pledged to combine efforts to promote peace, stability and social cohesion, with an aim of promoting inclusive and participatory governance.



GOVERNANCE & RIGHTS



REFLECTING ON INZIRA NZIZA

ESTABLISHING ADVOCACY NETWORKS FOR YOUTH

CITIZEN FORUMS AND THE REVIEW OF UBUDEHE CATEGORIZATION

CONTRIBUTING TO CITIZEN WELFARE THROUGH GOVERNANCE - PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

SUCCESS STORIES

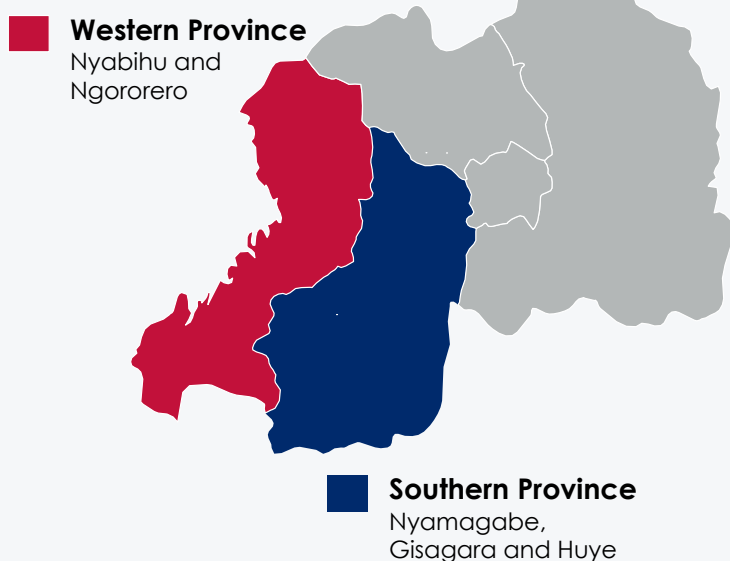
REFLECTING ON INZIRA NZIZA

Funded by **USAID Rwanda**
and implemented by
Never Again Rwanda

2019 Key Activities:

Meet Your Member of Parliament, TV And
Radio Programs on Youth Participation,
Public Exchange Meetings, Public Forum
Debates, Roundtable Discussions between
Youth and Decision-Makers, Various Trainings
for Youth, Local Leaders, and Youth-Oriented
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

5 Districts



Inzira Nziza is a youth-centered project funded by USAID, which aims to contribute to the promotion of peaceful dialogue, and democratic values through human rights based approaches, influencing the understanding of the rights of the most vulnerable groups in Rwanda. Inzira Nziza operates in Huye, Gisagara, and Nyamagabe Districts in the Southern Province, and Nyabihu and Ngororero Districts in the Western Province. The key activities in 2019 included: Meet Your Member of Parliament, TV and radio programs on youth participation, public exchange meetings, public forum debates, roundtable discussions between youth and decision-makers, and various trainings for youth, local leaders, and youth-oriented civil society organizations (CSOs). In 2019, the third year of Inzira Nziza implementation, youth champions demonstrated increased knowledge and skills about human rights and political participation, and took initiative to start their own projects and organize events in order to enhance youth engagement in local decision-making.

The Meet Your Member of Parliament session gave youth champions the opportunity to learn more about legislative processes and directly interact with a Member of Parliament, Hon. Eugene Barikana. In this session, the MP explained the duties and responsibilities of lawmakers, while the youth asked questions about law-making processes, shared their expectations regarding the role of MPs in promoting youth participation, and raised some of the challenges faced by youth such as unwanted pregnancies and drug abuse. Through this session, the youth participants increased their understanding of legislative procedures including citizen consultation, and exercised their right of political participation.



"Since Inzira Nziza Project intervened in our sector, I have understood my right and duty to actively participate in government policy and program formulation, implementation, and evaluation processes, and hold leaders accountable."
Male youth participant

Public exchange meetings discussed the topic of "Tackling youth participation challenges to achieve self-reliance". Participants discussed youth participation in decision-making, barriers to youth participation at the community level, collaboration between youth and local leaders, and strategies for increasing youth participation in political life.

The youth champions demonstrated how the skills they have acquired from Inzira Nziza trainings have helped them to transform their communities, by deepening their understanding of human rights and democracy. The local leaders called on the youth to work together to address the challenges raised, and committed to improving local decision-making to ensure that youth's needs are taken into consideration.

The third year of Inzira Nziza built on the progress from previous years, notably, the development

of youth champions' knowledge and skills on human rights and political participation, as well as the increasing commitment of local leaders to engage youth in decision-making. Youth showed enhanced confidence and capacity to discuss issues with their local decision-makers and to organize events in their communities centered on youth political participation. For example, the Mayor of Ngororero District testified that youth trained under Inzira Nziza regularly come to his office to discuss issues in the community, contributing to the district's best performance countrywide in youth Imihigo (performance contracts).

As the Inzira Nziza project draws towards its conclusion next year, there is no doubt that its impact of increased youth political participation will be sustained among the trained youth champions.

Establishing advocacy networks for youth

In July 26 representatives of youth-oriented CSOs were trained on policy analysis and advocacy. This was followed by a series of advocacy trainings in September and October, which brought these representatives together with youth champions in their respective districts. These trainings aimed to inspire participants to delve into issues affecting youth in each district, create youth advocacy networks, and develop advocacy strategies to address these issues.



Christine Mutoni, one of the participants, shared a lesson she learned from the training: "...
advocacy can be done at all levels from the top to local authorities; we've learned that advocacy is not an easy task and thus we ought to prepare and have a concrete plan".



Youth involved in Inzira Nziza activities and establishing advocacy networks created clubs to coordinate their self-initiated activities, which included public debates on the role of youth in countering violent extremism and radicalization; an awareness campaign on the role of youth in governance processes, accountability and political participation; and a special Umuganda (monthly community service) followed by a discussion on corruption and social justice.

CITIZEN FORUMS AND THE REVIEW OF UBUDEHE CATEGORIZATION



Never Again Rwanda, through its District Governance Advisors (DGAs), provided technical support to integrate citizens' priorities into public policies and programs at the national level. For example, citizen forum members contributed to consultations by the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) regarding the revision of Ubudehe (socio-economic categorization). Citizen forum members across the country discussed this topic and developed recommendations which were compiled and submitted to MINALOC in order to assist the latter in identifying best practices, challenges, and gaps in order to improve the categorization system. Similarly, DGAs in each district supported local government authorities in their consultations with citizens regarding the 2020/2021 Planning and Budgeting Call Circular, in order to identify three key priorities of citizens in each sector.



Through participation in the citizen forums, community members including women, youth, people with disabilities, and historically marginalized people learnt new analytical skills and gained self-confidence to openly express their opinions about pressing local issues, including those considered to be sensitive. This resulted in an increased level of engagement in local governance, both through citizen forum activities as well as through existing mechanisms for community participation in decision-making such as Inteko z'Abaturage (citizens assemblies), Umugoroba w'Ababyeyi (parents' evenings), and Umuganda. By providing platforms for open dialogue between citizens and leaders, and empowering citizens to communicate their priorities to local leaders, the citizen forums have proven to be an effective means of holding local leaders accountable and bridging the gap between citizens and local leaders in policy making and implementation.

CONTRIBUTING TO CITIZEN WELFARE THROUGH GOVERNANCE - PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE



Citizen Forums, which each bring together a group of thirty diverse community members in a number of sectors across five districts (Gasabo, Rutsiro, Musanze, Nyagatare, and Huye Districts), convene once a month to discuss pressing governance issues in their communities and identify factors hindering citizens from actively participating in local governance. The citizen forum members bring the priorities, needs, and recommendations arising from these dialogues to the attention of local leaders through monthly reports, advocacy activities and face-to-face meetings, in order to ensure that they are sustainably and jointly solved. Citizen forum members also take practical actions to solve human security issues in their communities.

In 2019, three citizen forums per district operated under the project entitled “Enhancing and Reinforcing Rwandan citizen participation in existing local government consultation processes and platforms”, funded by the European Union, while others operated under the Societal Healing and Participatory Governance project in partnership with Interpeace (some of which were phased out during this year).

During their monthly dialogues in 2019, citizen forums discussed a variety of topics, depending on their local context, including: school drop-outs, hygiene and sanitation issues, unwanted pregnancies, family conflicts, poor service delivery by public entities, lack of public infrastructure, Ubudehe (socio-economic categorization), child malnutrition and stunting, abuse and sale of drugs and illegal alcoholic beverages, safety and security issues, and fight against genocide ideology. These dialogues provided participants with an open space to discuss community issues and helped them to develop critical thinking, problem solving, and teamwork skills. The monthly dialogues resulted in increased trust and respect between members from different backgrounds, as well as increased tolerance of different opinions within the group and in the wider community.

Success Stories



In order to bring about change on the issues discussed in monthly dialogues, citizen forum members organized meetings with local authorities to share their priorities, gather information, and advocate for resolutions to these problems. Many tangible outcomes were seen as the result of these advocacy efforts. For example, a meeting between citizen forum members and local leaders in Huye Sector on the topic of school drop-outs resulted in house-to-house visits being conducted among families of children identified as having dropped out, with 41 such children deciding to return to school. Two citizen forums conducted advocacy for repairs to bridges that had been destroyed by heavy rains in early 2019, disrupting children's school attendance, access to health care centers, and economic activities. Both Mukura and Rwimiyaga Citizen Forums were successful in persuading local authorities to coordinate the repairs of bridges, to the great benefit of local community members.

Citizen forum members also initiated responses to human security issues, thereby setting an example to members of their communities to take responsibility for their own problems. For example, in Bumbogo Sector, the citizen forum organized for community members to clean up a trading center, which they had identified as not meeting sector hygiene standards, as part of that month's Umuganda (monthly community service). Following the cleaning activity, the citizen forum conducted a community meeting to discuss the role of citizens in promoting a culture of maintaining a clean and sanitary environment. As a result, the place became a model for good hygiene among the adjacent villages. Similarly, in Mukura Sector, citizen forum members constructed toilets for vulnerable households, and used this space to interact with community members and urge them not to depend on external support but work together to construct toilets for other vulnerable families in order to improve hygiene.

RESEARCH & ADVOCACY



NO ONE IS FREE UNTIL WE ARE ALL FREE: COUNTERING HUMAN TRAFFICKING
LOCAL LEADERS CAPACITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT
RESILIENCE FOR RECONCILIATION

In 2019, the research department at Never Again Rwanda worked on 3 research projects:

- *Human trafficking assessment*
- *Local leaders' capacity needs assessment*
- *Resilience for reconciliation research*

Understanding Human Trafficking in Rwanda



No one is free until we are all free:

Countering Human Trafficking

With support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), NAR began implementing a research project titled “Understanding Human Trafficking in Rwanda: Causes, Effects, and Impact”. This national wide study aimed at establishing the human trafficking status quo in Rwanda to guide stakeholders working in areas related to combating human trafficking to build their interventions based on empirical evidence.

This study adopted a mixed methods study design combining both qualitative and quantitative research techniques. In total 105 key informant interviews were done with key stakeholders nationwide including Victims of Trafficking in persons, Rwanda National Police (RNP), Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB), Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE), Ministry of Justice, Ministry in charge of Emergency Management and the refugee camps to mention only a few. Additionally records of 311 cases of human trafficking from DGIE and 85 cases from the High Court Chambers for International Crimes (HCCIC) and the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) were extracted and analyzed. Furthermore, desk review of existing literature on human trafficking was also done.

Among the key findings, the research found that the primary transit countries for trafficking in East Africa are Uganda, Kenya, and, to a lesser extent, Tanzania. With respect to destination countries for trafficking in East Africa, Uganda ranks first, followed by Kenya and Tanzania. Regional cooperation, resulting in ease of travel across border posts, has the unintended consequence of increasing the flow of human trafficking, thus calling for the establishment of a joint East African regional team to work on the crime of Trafficking in Persons (TIP). Additionally, greater access to and use of the Internet, and especially social media platforms, has opened up spaces for traffickers to connect with and recruit victims.

Porous borders also contribute to cross-border trafficking. Several ports of entry and exit emerged in the research as being especially prone to human trafficking: Burera and Gicumbi bordering Uganda in the Northern Province, Nyagatare bordering Uganda and Tanzania in the Eastern Province, and Kirehe bordering Tanzania and Burundi in the Eastern Province. In this regard, Rwanda has made improvements, installing mechanisms to detect traffickers and other criminals at ports of entry, but it still has more to do in securing porous borders, especially in the Eastern and Northern Provinces. Cross-border trafficking from Rwanda to Middle Eastern countries remains a daunting problem.

Informants recommended adopting a holistic approach in counter-trafficking efforts that also involves civil society and the private sector. Greater collaboration is unlikely to occur without a robust capacity-building mechanism. In addition, this research highlights the need for capacity building to move beyond those whose work intersects with human trafficking. Findings provided compelling evidence for a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign that will dispel misconceptions regarding who is at risk of becoming a victim.



Despite the low percentage of male victims, they exist and need to be included in public awareness-raising campaigns. The fact that even educated and employed adults can fall prey to human trafficking highlights the sophistication of strategies traffickers use to recruit potential victims and signal the need for widespread public awareness of trafficking. Public awareness-raising campaigns organized by NAR and IOM dispelled misperceptions regarding perpetrators. Research showed that it is women who often trap young girls in domestic servitude, which at times leads to sexual exploitation. Informants agreed that deception is the primary strategy traffickers use to recruit potential victims.

All things considered, these findings showed that trafficking permeates Rwandan society. Noting that human trafficking has now become a worldwide, multi-billion dollar enterprise, key informants call for Rwanda to move beyond public awareness, and additionally equip the public with useful tools for preventing and combatting this crime. Indeed, the results of this study circled back to H.E. President Paul Kagame's proclamation that stopping human trafficking requires a concerted effort on the part of all Rwandan citizens.

Local Leaders Capacity Needs Assessment



Local leaders face a multitude of issues that at times interfere with them efficiently and effectively responding to citizen's needs. In order to determine local leaders' capacity gaps in responding to citizens' concerns, NAR has been implementing research in partnership with Rwanda Management Institute (RMI) and Interpeace, with funding from the European Union. The research project covered 5 districts: Musanze, Gasabo, Huye, Nyagatare and Rutsiro.

The study used a mix of methods in terms of design - entailing a blend of key informant interviews, focus

group discussions, desk review and a survey as data collection approaches. In 2019, the research team managed to finalize the research protocol; collect, clean and analyze the data and write the draft report.

Overall the study firmly concluded that local leaders and citizens both understand and appreciate the value of leaders being responsive to citizens' views. Among other key findings, the study confirmed overwhelming support for citizens assemblies (Inteko z'Abaturage) as a citizen participation channel from both local leaders and citizens. Regarding capacity gaps, limited knowledge in participatory approaches among local leaders, especially in the budgeting process, was revealed as a key constraint that local leaders face when trying to engage citizens. A significant majority of local leaders rated their overall knowledge in participatory approaches in planning, monitoring, evaluation, and budgeting as being medium.

Budget-related hindrances impede local leaders working on a voluntary basis in trying to respond to citizen's concerns. These leaders include councilors and members of specialized entities such as the National Women's Council (NWC), National Youth Council (NYC) and the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCPD). The top hindrances they reported were limited transport, inadequate communication means and insufficient office materials. On the other hand, executive committee staff reported working condition related challenges as their top hindrances. They cited challenges such as a heavy workload and tight deadlines within which to deliver their targets.

Lastly, local leaders voiced specific areas in which they wished to receive capacity improvement sessions. Councilors were more interested in legal awareness of the most common laws they encounter in their daily endeavors such as inheritance law, law on persons and family, and land law. Executive committee staff named leadership skills and participatory approaches as their priority areas for capacity enhancement.

In conclusion, the findings of this study provide an important insight into existing capacity gaps that local government leaders encounter while responding to citizens' needs. These capacity gaps, if left unattended, can lead to decreased responsiveness towards citizens' concerns. Therefore, this research has elaborated key recommendations that the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and other stakeholders can implement to remedy the identified gaps.

Resilience for Reconciliation



In the past, Rwandans have encountered a wide range of conflicts, including the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, which has negatively affected social cohesion and relationships. Despite the destructive effects that the genocide had on the social fabric, Rwandans have shown significant resilience. Through participatory research, NAR has been able to contribute to people living together peacefully and building resilience. This research identified challenges and achievements as well as actions that could be undertaken in order to deal with the consequences of conflict.

The Resilience for Reconciliation research was conducted in partnership with Interpeace in the Great Lakes Region, specifically in Rwanda, and was conducted with the aim of identifying the effects of conflicts on social cohesion in communities and within families. The research also aimed to identify and analyze the key factors that allow people to live together harmoniously subsequent to conflict. This research identified existing capacities within communities to deal with the consequences of violence and genocide while also envisioning mechanisms to prevent conflicts in the future.

The research indicated some of the factors deterring resilience as a path to reconciliation such as unemployment (especially among youth), genocide denial, lack of compensation to survivors of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, inadequate preparation of the community to reintegrate ex-perpetrators that have served their sentences, and unhealed wounds.

In order to counter some of the above factors deterring resilience as a path to reconciliation, this research suggested actions such as enhancing trauma-healing programs to incorporate a community-based approach, multiplying safe spaces for dialogue and promoting discussion on past conflicts as well as positive cohabitation experiences, and developing an intergenerational dialogue framework.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



SUCCESS STORIES

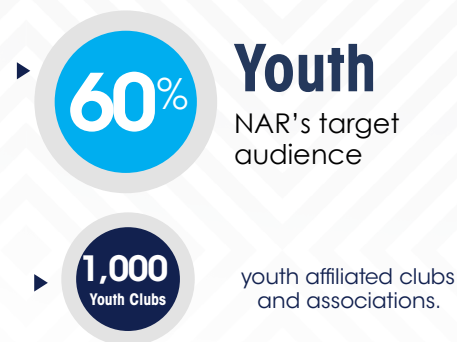
MUTUYIMANA PROVIDENCE, NDORA SECTOR, GISAGARA DISTRICT

RAGUHA MUCYO JEAN DE DIEU, MUGANZA SECTOR, GISAGARA DISTRICT

Success Stories

Youth make up 60% of NAR's target audience; thus they continued to be at the center of every effort and activity of the organization. Today, NAR works with over 1,000 youth affiliated clubs and associations.

Youth also continued to contribute articles for publication on the Youth Voices website, and in the Youth Voices magazine for and by youth, discussing issues affecting youth and describing how NAR has inspired them to create positive change in their communities.



Mutuyimana Providence, Ndora Sector, Gisagara District

Ever since I began participating in the Inzira Nziza trainings, I have benefited tremendously as a youth in Ndora Sector. In reality these trainings have been an eye opener for us because they enabled us to see our role in contributing to national development. I have become more confident in public speaking and sharing views that contribute to decision-making at higher government levels during meetings with government officials. The empowerment can also be observed through the participation of youth in leadership roles. We have peers that have campaigned for leadership positions locally and I also recently took part in electing members of parliament for our constituency; I did not only vote but also helped with several tasks at the polling station.

From the NAR trainings I got inspired to contribute to the national efforts in unity and reconciliation through activities like visiting groups that bring together youth who were orphaned during the genocide and youth whose parents perpetrated the genocide to interact and exchange experiences towards peace building. Our club has also been able to support two genocide survivors with construction of a toilet and kitchen. One of them is an elderly woman hence we provided her with food and cleaning materials, plus we always make time to visit and talk to her whenever we can. The NAR trainings have truly had an impact on youth and the entire community that we support with the skills we have acquired through the trainings.



Iraguha Mucyo Jean de Dieu, Muganza Sector, Gisagara District

I am a secondary school student studying History, Economics and Geography. I reside in Muganza cell, Muganza Sector, Gisagara District. Before I started attending the Inzira Nziza trainings I had no public speaking skills and I was generally reluctant to speak in public. My life turned around after attending trainings on human rights that addressed topics like radicalization or extremism, human trafficking, and mobilizing youth to understand government policies and participate in governance at different levels. I started feeling fearless and more eager to learn about and promote human rights in my community.

Through Inzira Nziza I was also trained in advocacy, the various ways to analyze issues and identify the relevant policy influencers. The confidence and public speaking skills have also empowered me to be chosen as the RPF youth coordinator in Ndora, and in addition I have ventured into agri-business as a way of improving my wellbeing and consequently realizing my full human rights. Other youth gained trust in me during the civic education camp (Itorero), where I represented my sector in a youth debate despite not believing that I could be chosen. My appointment as the RPF youth coordinator came as a reward for the way I had expressed my views on behalf of the youth from my sector. I am very confident that nobody can violate my or any other citizen's rights on my watch in this country.

ACHIEVEMENTS MAPPING, FINANCIAL



SNAPSHOT OF THE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

SOCIETAL HEALING

CIVIC PARTICIPATION & PEACEBUILDING PROJECT

PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE PROJECT

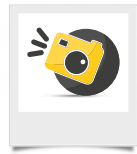
COUNTER-HUMAN TRAFFICKING PROJECT

INZIRA NZIZA PROJECT

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

MAPPING - NAR'S DISTRICTS OF ENGAGEMENT

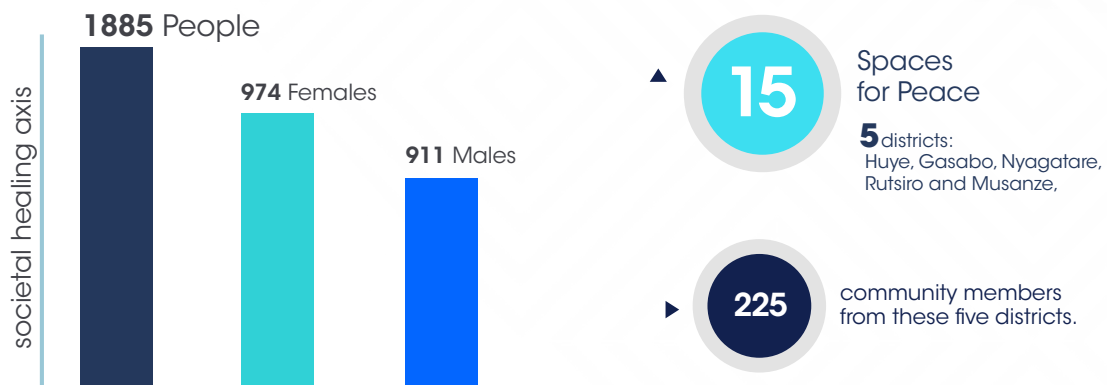
FINANCIAL STATEMENT



SNAPSHOT OF THE KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN | 2019

Key Achievements: Societal Healing

Under the societal healing axis, 1,885 people were directly reached through various activities. 974 females and 911 males were engaged in trainings, conferences, dialogue, exchanges, meetings and other outreach activities. Additionally, 15 spaces for peace were established in 5 districts: Huye, Gasabo, Nyagatare, Rutsiro and Musanze, and included a total of 225 community members from these five districts.



In regards to youth, 60 youth (30 males and 30 females) were engaged in arts and exchange under the theme "How art contributes to Youth Development and Peace." An additional 174 schooling and non-schooling youth, consisting of 79 males and 95 females, were engaged through youth dialogue. A further 62 youth (28 females and 34 males) were engaged in reflections on transformative education during the International Day of Youth and 50 peace agents were trained.

As for engaging local leaders, 44 local leaders were trained on trauma healing in Gasabo and Musanze districts, 510 youth and decision-makers participated in youth and parliamentary dialogues, and more than 1,000 people including community members and local leaders were reached through community dialogues. Financial support was provided for 5 spaces for peace to implement their socio-economic initiatives.

Key Achievements: Civic Participation & Peacebuilding

The 2019 Regional and Summer Peacebuilding Institute attracted participants from over 15 countries including Armenia, Gambia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Tanzania, and USA. 87 youth were engaged in public speaking and exchange, and 37 facilitators were trained in critical thinking skills in addition to 89 schooling and non-schooling youth who were trained in critical thinking skills. A total of 391 schooling and non-schooling youth (186 males and 205 females) were reached through NAR's youth peace clubs.



Key Achievements: Participatory Governance

2,033 people, consisting of 898 Females and 1,135 males, were directly reached through various activities implemented as part of participatory governance such as citizen forums, community dialogues, consultations, outreach activities and meetings. 10 additional citizens forums were created and supported on a monthly basis in Huye, Musanze, Gasabo, Nyagatare and Rutsiro districts. These citizen forums equated to 120 monthly citizen forum meetings being organized, which attracted a total of 300 citizen forum members on a monthly basis.

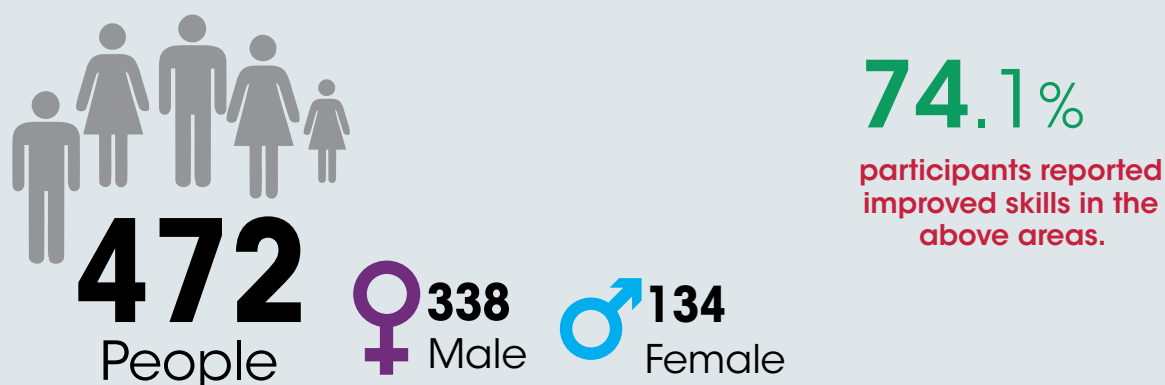


In Musanze, Rutsiro and Huye districts, 1,700 citizens and local leaders were reached through community dialogues which provided an open space for citizens to discuss governance issues affecting them. In regards to facilitation of citizen forums, 30 people (15 male and 15 female) were recruited, trained and supported to facilitate citizen forums. A total of 453 citizen forum members, including 213 females and 240 males, participated in monthly citizen meetings to discuss citizens' priorities and advocate for positive changes. In regards to media, 81 citizen forum members participated in media programs.

More than 5,000 citizens and local leaders were reached through community dialogues in five districts. Capacity needs assessments that were conducted among local leaders reached more than 1,000 people in Nyagatare, Huye, Gasabo, Musanze and Rutsiro districts.

Key Achievements: Counter-Human Trafficking

In the series of human trafficking awareness activities, a total of 472 people (338 male and 134 female) participated in trainings that equipped them with an understanding of human trafficking, how and where to report incidents, how to recognize and protect victims. As a result of engaging in these trainings, 74.1% of participants reported improved skills in understanding human trafficking, how and where to report incidents, and how to recognize and protect victims.



Following these trainings, 11 cross-border dialogues were organized in Burera, Gicumbi, Nyagatare, Rubavu, Kirehe, Rusizi and Gisagara districts. Also included in the series of awareness activities were roundtable discussions which reached 256 citizens and local leaders.

To magnify the impact of this counter human trafficking project, a social media campaign was launched, which gained 55,890 impressions and 2,400 information and educational materials were also produced and distributed. Additionally, 7 radio talk shows were aired around the country on counter human trafficking, and 119 citizens, decision-makers and other key partners were reached through the National Conference on counter human trafficking.



A social media campaign was launched, and gained

55,890
impressions

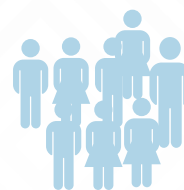


2,400

information and educational materials were also produced and distributed



7 Radio programs locally aired / broadcasted



119

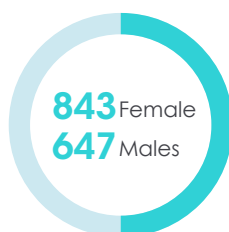
Citizens, decision makers and other key partners were reached

Key Achievements: Inzira Nziza

Under Inzira Nziza, a total of 1,013 youth from Huye, Gisagara, Nyamagabe, Nyabihu and Ngororero districts participated in democratic processes. 843 male and 647 female youth in the target districts demonstrated a good understanding of the role of youth in politics. An additional 416 youth received voter and civic education, human rights knowledge, critical thinking skills and electoral law knowledge, which aimed to enhance their participation in democratic processes. Furthermore, 258 local authorities were trained on the role of youth in democratic processes, participatory approaches, gender equality and practices for inclusive democracy. Finally, 48 local and national CSO members were trained in policy analysis.



Huye, Gisagara, Nyamagabe, Nyabihu and Ngororero districts



a good understanding of the role of youth in politics.



received voter and civic education, human rights knowledge, critical thinking skills and electoral law knowledge,



48

local and national CSO members

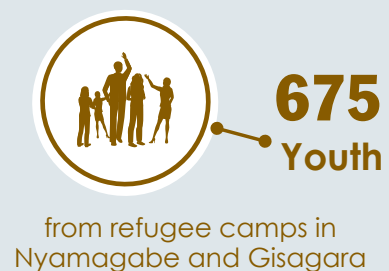
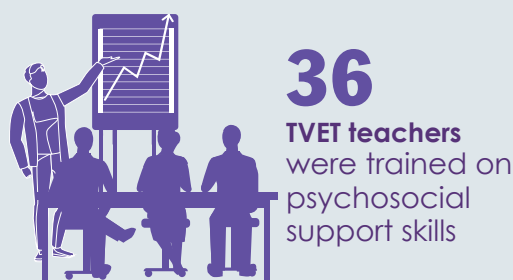
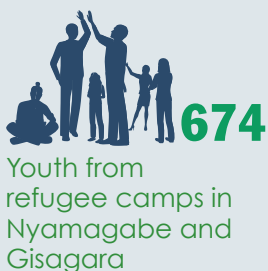
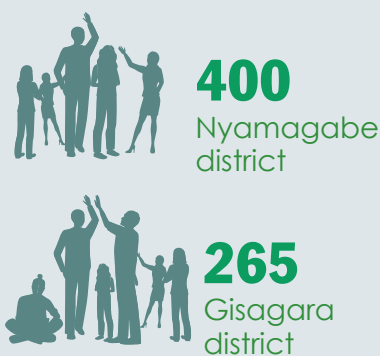
To supplement the trainings, 1,283 copies of human rights handbooks/manuals and other educational materials were distributed across five districts. Additionally, 135 human rights promotion and protections activities were organized by youth in their respective communities and schools.



Key Achievements: Sustainable Livelihoods

Under the Twuzuzanye project, the sustainable livelihoods program aimed to contribute to the promotion of livelihoods, employment opportunities and psychological wellbeing of youth in Mugombwa and Kigeme refugee camps and their adjacent host communities through technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and post-training accompaniment.

665 eligible youth were identified and selected to benefit from technical and vocational trainings. 400 youth were selected from Nyamagabe district and 265 from Gisagara district. 570 parents/guardians from Nyamagabe and Gisagara districts received training on career guidance and their roles during project activities. An additional 674 youth from refugee camps and host communities in Nyamagabe and Gisagara were trained in career guidance and psychosocial support. 36 TVET teachers were trained on psychosocial support skills and 657 youth were enrolled in technical and vocational trainings. It is also crucial to mention that individual counseling skills were organized for youth with special needs.





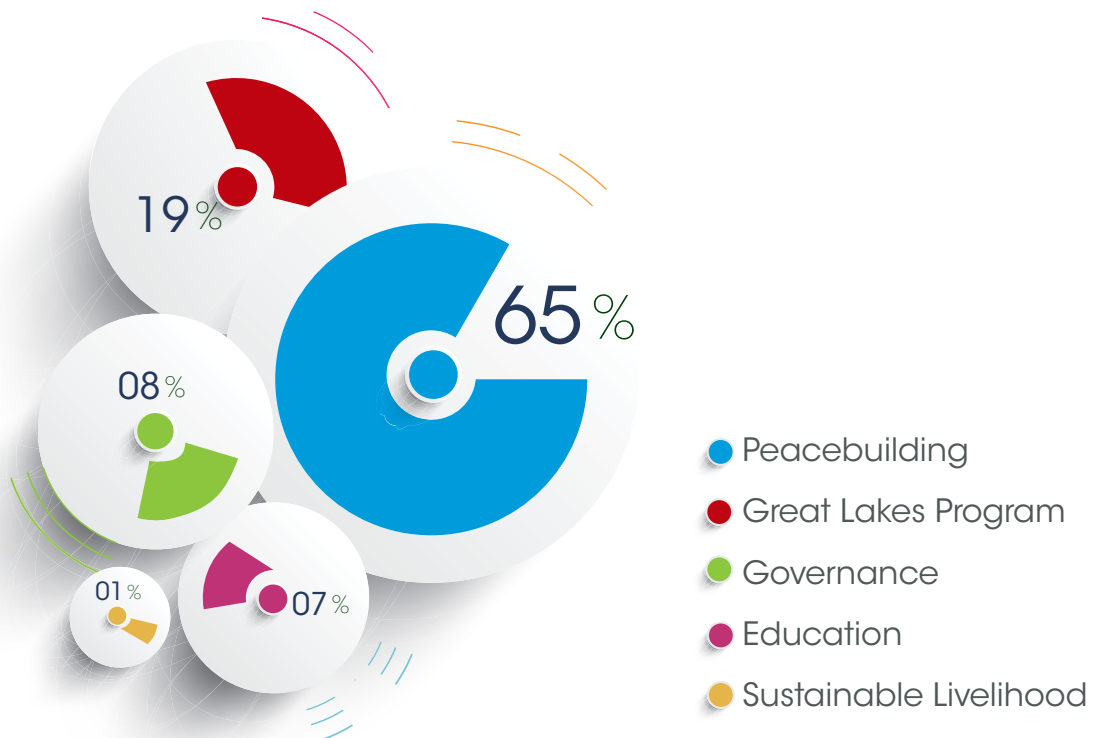
MAPPING - NAR's DISTRICTS OF ENGAGEMENT



FINANCIAL STATEMENT

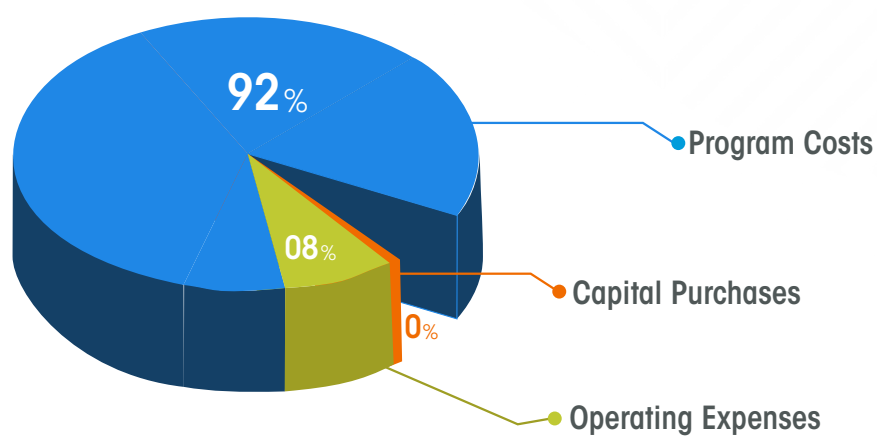
Consolidated Financial Statement for Five Strategic Pillars
For the year ended 31st December 2019

DESCRIPTION	Peace Building	Governance and Rights	Research and Advocacy	Education	Sustainable Livelihoods	Total Grant Received and Expenses
Income	1,412,626,454	435,359,040	155,456,060	181,793,988	33,902,800	2,219,138,342
Program Costs	1,300,326,990	361,498,500	133,456,060	181,793,988	29,011,000	2,006,086,538
Capital Purchases	-	2,871,840	-	-		2,871,840
Operating Expenses	111,435,743	49,592,687	13,645,000	-		174,673,430
Total Expenses	1,411,762,733	413,963,027	147,101,060	181,793,988	29,011,000	2,183,631,808



Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December 2019

DESCRIPTION	2019
Income	2,219,138,342
EXPENSES	
Program Costs	2,006,086,538
Capital Purchases	2,871,840
Operating Expenses	174,673,430
Total Expenses	2,183,631,808



Never Again Rwanda would like
to acknowledge all the visitors we
received at our Head Office in

2019

It is a great honor to receive different visitors coming to learn from our work particularly in Peacebuilding, Governance and Youth Empowerment. We value your time, questions, and interactions and consider them paramount to our work.

We hope to receive more visitors in 2019 and continue enhancing citizens' capacity to analyze the root cause of conflict, facilitate dialogue and appreciate diversity in order to generate ideas that work towards attaining sustainable peace and socioeconomic development.

We would also like to acknowledge and appreciate all our partners without whom our work would not be possible.

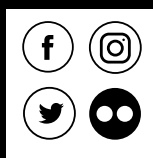
THANK YOU!





“When a person is well governed, he feels safe because he is sure that the leaders are protecting him.”

*- Musengimana Balthazar,
NAR Citizen Forum member.*



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