



RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE NATURE AND MANIFESTATIONS OF GENOCIDE IDEOLOGY IN THE REGION, IT'S RAMIFICATIONS, AND STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING IT

05 March 2025

On 5 March 2025, a Consultative Meeting bringing together Members of Parliament and heads/ representatives of various institutions convened in the Parliament Building, to discuss the nature, manifestations and ramifications of genocide ideology in the region and strategies for combating it.

The Consultative Meeting was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Dr. KALINDA François Xavier, President of the Senate. In his remarks, he clarified the reasons for Parliament's initiative to organize the Meeting and highlighted expected outcomes of the Meeting.

Below are the presentations that were delivered to the participants:

- Findings of the Anti-Genocide Parliamentary Forum (AGPF) on the link between the Manifestations of Genocide Ideology in Rwanda and the Problems Facing the Region presented by Hon. Senator Prof. DUSINGIZEMUNGU Jean Pierre;
- The role of Colonial Legacy in the conflict and insecurity in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and its impact on the Rwanda-DRC Relations, presented by Hon. MUZANA Alice, Member of the Chamber of Deputies;
- Genocide ideology in the Region, its impacts, and Strategies for Preventing and Combating it, presented by Hon. Dr. BIZIMANA Jean Damascene, Minister of National Unity and Civic Engagement;
- Security Issues in Eastern DRC and their Adverse effects on Rwanda, presented by Gen. (Rtd.) KABAREBE James, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in Charge of Regional Cooperation;
- The Impact of Genocide Ideology on the lives of Survivors of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, presented by Dr. GAKWENZIRE Philibert, President of IBUKA;
- An Overview of Genocide Ideology-Related crimes, presented by KAMARAMPAKA Consolée, Deputy Secretary General of the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB).

After presentations and discussions, the participants arrived at the conclusion that:

1. The persistent genocide ideology in the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and its continued impacts on Rwanda, is deeply rooted in colonial legacy as a result of arbitrary demarcation of borders, that led to many Kinyarwanda-speaking people belonging in the territory of the DRC;
2. Poor governance and lack of political will in the DRC to address the existing issues have led to Kinyarwanda-speaking citizens being regarded as foreigners, resulting in divisions, hate speech, and violence targeting these people, especially the Congolese Tutsis.

Reaffirm their support for:

3. The ongoing implementation of measures initiated by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda and Commander-in-Chief of the Rwanda Defense Force (RDF) to safeguard Rwanda's security, and uphold national territorial integrity;
4. The resolution of the security crisis in Eastern DRC through direct dialogue between warring parties, namely the M23 and DRC, in line with the commitments made at the joint Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as endorsed by the African Union;

Condemn:

5. Those promoting genocide ideology in the Region, particularly those aligned to the DRC government, whose primary allies include FDLR genocidal militia—which is composed of those responsible for the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi—, ethnic-based militias known as Wazalendo, and the government of Burundi;
6. Countries and international organizations that observe and turn a blind eye to the spreading of genocide ideology, including the continued persecution and killing of Congolese Tutsis, while others are forced to live as refugees in various countries;
7. The devious agenda of the DRC and Burundi governments to form a coalition aimed at overthrowing the current government of Rwanda to clear the way for the FDLR genocidal militia—composed of perpetrators of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi—to continue its' mission "to carry out genocide";

8. Biased and unprofessional reports, produced by United Nations experts, which deliberately fail to acknowledge the presence and impact of genocide ideology in the Region;
9. Misleading narratives that claim the origin of the conflict in eastern DRC is Rwanda's desire for mineral exploitation, conveniently ignoring the fact that mineral exploration research reports by international experts show that Rwanda's land is rich in precious mineral resources that have been mined since the Belgian colonial period. The Belgian colonizers themselves conducted studies on mineral locations in different regions of Rwanda. Besides, the mining and trading of these minerals are monitored under the ICGLR, Regional Initiative against the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources (RINR) and under the oversight of relevant international agencies;
10. Countries and international bodies that do not comply with the resolutions adopted against the FDLR by the UN, the EU, the AU, as well as the commitments made at the Summit of the Heads of State and Governments of the EAC and SADC;
11. Countries that rush to impose sanctions against Rwanda, undermining diplomatic dialogue while exhibiting their one-sided perspective on the regional security crisis;

Resolve to:

12. Leverage Parliamentary diplomacy to encourage other Parliaments to commit themselves fully to the fight against genocide ideology;
13. Mobilize Rwandans in general, and particularly the youth to counter genocide ideology, using technology platforms, especially social media to combat those spreading genocide ideology and hate speech in the Region;
14. Intensify awareness campaigns aimed at combating genocide ideology, with active involvement of decentralized administrative entities;
15. Continue educating Rwandans about the root causes of insecurity in eastern DRC and strengthen efforts to seek homegrown solutions, promote self-reliance, and reinforce unity.