

Transitional Justice In Rwanda Accountability For Atrocity

Rwanda's Gamble [Transitional Justice in Rwanda](#) [African Justice for African Healing](#) **Courts in Conflict Beyond Genocide: Transitional Justice and Gacaca Courts in Rwanda In the Shadow of Genocide** **Gacaca 2.0 - what is left of the traditional justice system in Rwanda?** **Research Design (englisch)** **Memory and Justice in Post-Genocide Rwanda** **Inside Rwanda's /Gacaca/ Courts** **Justice on the Grass** **C215** **Memory and Justice in Post-Genocide Rwanda** **The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda** *The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda* [International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans](#) *Advancing International Human Rights Law* *Responsibilities of Development NGOs* [Justice in Africa](#) **The Politics of Memory and Justice in Post-genocide Rwanda** **Remaking Rwanda** **Achievements and shortcomings of international criminal tribunal for Rwanda** *International Relations* **Genocide Never Sleeps** *Rwanda's Genocide* *After Genocide* *Rwanda's Genocide* [The Triumph of Evil](#) *International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans* **The Key to My Neighbor's House** [Gacaca: Grassroots Justice After Genocide](#) **Gacaca Courts Versus the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and National Courts** *United States Law and Policy on Transitional Justice* **Does Truth Promote Peace? "Leave None to Tell the Story"** *Rwanda's Gacaca Courts* *Skeletons of the Past, Memories of the Future* **Gacaca 2.0 - what is left of the traditional justice system in Rwanda?** *Research Design (deutsch)* **Christianity and Genocide in Rwanda** **Performing the Nation** *Contrasting International and National Justice Objectives* **Transition and Justice**

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[The Triumph of Evil](#) Sep 05 2020 The Rwandan Genocide began on 6 April 1994, when a plane carrying President Juvénal Habyarimana was shot down over Kigali. This sparked one hundred days of brutal massacres throughout the country, and as the violence and fear escalated, the UN was called on to take action. *The Triumph of Evil* details the events that took place both in Rwanda and inside the UN that allowed over 850,000 people to lose their lives in one of the most horrifying genocides of the twentieth century. The book is based on the eye-witness account of Charles Petrie, a UN official called in to assist in the region, and it documents what he believes were the failings of the UN when it came to protecting its own staff. In particular, Petrie relates the sinister events that led to the murders of a number of Rwandan nationals who were working for the UN, and were due to be evacuated. Focusing on individual stories and experiences, he highlights how quickly terror can reign when disenfranchised groups are incited to violence under an oppressive system, and how even our most respected institutions can fail when political motivations muddy the waters.

[Gacaca: Grassroots Justice After Genocide](#) Jun 02 2020 What happens if villagers are tasked with the arduous job of organizing trials for hundreds of thousands of suspects of genocide, in a system loosely based on a traditional judicial practice? This is what happened in Rwanda in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide. In so-called Gacaca-courts members of a community assembled to discuss the events of the 1994 genocide and to prosecute those who executed crimes during that period. In gacaca, laymen instead of educated judges administer justice and the court sessions take place in the community where the crimes took place rather than in formal courtrooms. Gacaca brings together victims, suspected perpetrators and bystanders who mostly belong to the same communities. They are not only asked to establish the truth, to administer justice, but also to achieve reconciliation. This work, based on five months of fieldwork in two Rwandan villages, explores how gacaca functions in practice, how it impacts community life, and asks if gacaca is likely to bring reconciliation.

The Politics of Memory and Justice in Post-genocide Rwanda May 14 2021

Does Truth Promote Peace? Feb 29 2020 This study explores the societal effects of transitional justice mechanisms in post-conflict countries. In particular, an emphasis is placed on exploring whether truth commissions, which are suggested in virtually all post-conflict situations today, exhibit a positive or negative effect on key indicators, such as democracy, human rights, economic development, and the durability of peace. Three central research questions are examined. First, do truth and reconciliation commissions “work”? In other words, are they associated with a reduction in communal violence and improvements in democratic institutions, human rights protections, and economic development? Second, must truth commissions be coupled with transitional justice mechanisms that are retributive in nature in order to exhibit a positive societal effect? For example, if policymakers couple a truth commission with a human rights criminal tribunal, will this increase its efficiency and societal effect? Third, and finally, are top-down approaches to transitional justice, such as truth commissions, becoming increasingly obsolete in the 21st century in comparison to more localized, traditional dispute resolution mechanisms? A mixed-method approach is used to explore these three central research puzzles. The quantitative section of this study uses a dataset on more than 1,100 transitional justice mechanisms between 1970 and 2010 to examine the first two research questions. The qualitative aspect of this study uses Rwanda’s gacaca courts as a case study to explore the effectiveness of bottom-up versus top-down approaches to transitional justice. These community-based courts were the face of Rwanda’s ambitious transitional justice project and charged with investigating all crimes committed during the genocide. To assess their effect, survey and interview data are used to draw connections and an overall picture of public perceptions toward gacaca and other forms of transitional justice in post-genocide Rwanda. This study finds evidence to suggest that truth commissions are unlikely to produce positive societal outcomes if used in isolation from other transitional justice mechanisms. Further, this study finds some, albeit limited, evidence to suggest that truth commissions, when paired with reparations, do appear to be associated with positive societal effects in the forms of increased levels of democratization, reduced levels of communal violence, and increased levels of wealth in post-conflict countries. The Rwandan case study, moreover, indicates that top-down approaches will likely fail to accomplish their goals if they do not provide tangible results at the local-level. The key theme in the survey and interview data is that gacaca, while imperfect, was a country-specific solution to a country-specific problem using a country-specific transitional justice mechanism. More importantly, this case study suggests that we must continue to rethink how transitional justice is being implemented in situations marked by past periods of violence and instability at the local level. A mixture of bottom-up and top-down approaches appear to be better situated to meet the specific needs and desires of various stakeholders that are influential in shaping peace, justice, and reconciliation. A mixed-method approach is used to explore these three central research puzzles. The quantitative section of this study uses a

dataset on more than 1,100 transitional justice mechanisms between 1970 and 2010 to examine the first two research questions. The qualitative aspect of this study uses Rwanda's gacaca courts as a case study to explore the effectiveness of bottom-up versus top-down approaches to transitional justice. These community-based courts were the face of Rwanda's ambitious transitional justice project and charged with investigating all crimes committed during the genocide. To assess their effect, survey and interview data are used to draw connections and an overall picture of public perceptions toward gacaca and other forms of transitional justice in post-genocide Rwanda.

The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda Sep 17 2021 This is a timely empirical study and review of the Gacaca Courts which were established in 2001 in Rwanda as an attempt to prosecute suspects involved in the 1994 genocide. Based on the author's original field work which began in 2003 in Rwanda and which has been updated to the end of 2009, it includes responses from within the Rwandan population. Dr. Clark argues that, despite widespread international scepticism, the Gacaca process has achieved remarkable results in terms of justice and reconciliation, although this has often come at a price, especially the re-traumatisation of many Rwandans who have participated firsthand in hearings. This book will appeal to a wide global readership crossing human rights, transitional justice and African studies for its combination of original empirical data with a socio-legal analysis.

Gacaca Courts Versus the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and National Courts May 02 2020

Courts in Conflict Jul 28 2022 This volume focuses on the practices of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the national Rwandan courts, and the gacaca community courts in post-genocide Rwanda. It emphasizes that, although the courts are compatible in law, an interpretive cultural analysis indicates how and why they have often conflicted in practice.

Transitional Justice in Rwanda Sep 29 2022 Transitional Justice in Rwanda: Accountability for Atrocity comprehensively analyzes the full range of the transitional justice processes undertaken for the Rwandan genocide. Drawing on the author's extensive professional experience as the principal justice policy maker and the leading law enforcement officer in Rwanda from 1996-2003, the book provides an in-depth analysis of the social, political and legal challenges faced by Rwanda in the aftermath of the genocide and the aspirations and legacy of transitional justice. The book explores the role played by the accountability processes not just in pursuing accountability but also in shaping the reconstruction of Rwanda's institutions of democratic governance and political reconciliation. Central to this exploration will be the examination of whether or not transitional justice in Rwanda has contributed to a foundational rule of law reform process. While recognizing the necessity of pursuing accountability for mass atrocity, the book argues that a maximal approach to accountability for genocide may undermine the promotion of core objectives of transitional justice. Taking on one of the key questions facing practitioners and scholars of transitional justice today, the book suggests that the pursuit of mass accountability, particularly where socio-economic resources and legal capacity is limited, may destabilize the process of rule of law reform, endangering core human rights norms. Moreover, the book suggests that pursuing a strategy of mass accountability may undermine the process of democratic transition, particularly in a context where impunity for crimes committed by the victors of armed conflicts persists. Highlighting the ongoing democratic deficit in Rwanda and resulting political instability in the Great Lakes region, the book argues that the effectiveness of transitional justice ultimately hinges on the nature and success of political transition.

Justice in Africa Jun 14 2021 7. The Akayesu case

Rwanda's Genocide Dec 09 2020 In Rwanda's Genocide , Kingsley Moghalu provides an engrossing account and analysis of the international political brinkmanship embedded in the quest for international justice for Rwanda's genocide. He takes us behind the scenes to the political and strategic factors that shaped a path-breaking war crimes tribunal and demonstrates why the trials at Arusha, like Nuremberg, Tokyo, and the Hague, are more than just prosecutions of culprits, but also politics by other means. This is the first serious book on the politics of justice for Rwanda's genocide. Moghalu tells this gripping story with the authority of an insider, elegant and engaging writing, and intellectual mastery of the subject matter.

"Leave None to Tell the Story" Jan 28 2020 *** Law and Order

The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda Oct 19 2021 Since 2001, the Gacaca community courts have been the centrepiece of Rwanda's justice and reconciliation programme. Nearly every adult Rwandan has participated in the trials, principally by providing eyewitness testimony concerning genocide crimes. Lawyers are banned from any official involvement, an issue that has generated sustained criticism from human rights organisations and international scepticism regarding Gacaca's efficacy. Drawing on more than six years of fieldwork in Rwanda and nearly five hundred interviews with participants in trials, this in-depth ethnographic investigation of a complex transitional justice institution explores the ways in which Rwandans interpret Gacaca. Its conclusions provide indispensable insight into post-genocide justice and reconciliation, as well as the population's views on the future of Rwanda itself.

United States Law and Policy on Transitional Justice Mar 31 2020 In United States Law and Policy on Transitional Justice: Principles, Politics, and Pragmatics, Zachary D. Kaufman explores the U.S. government's support for, or opposition to, certain transitional justice institutions. By first presenting an overview of possible responses to atrocities (such as war crimes tribunals) and then analyzing six historical case studies, Kaufman evaluates why and how the United States has pursued particular transitional justice options since World War II. This book challenges the "legalist" paradigm, which postulates that liberal states pursue war crimes tribunals because their decision-makers hold a principled commitment to the rule of law. Kaufman develops an alternative theory-"prudentialism"-which contends that any state (liberal or illiberal) may support bona fide war crimes tribunals. More generally, prudentialism proposes that states pursue transitional justice options, not out of strict adherence to certain principles, but as a result of a case-specific balancing of politics, pragmatics, and normative beliefs. Kaufman tests these two competing theories through the U.S. experience in six contexts: Germany and Japan after World War II, the 1988 bombing of Pan Am flight 103, the 1990-1991 Iraqi offenses against Kuwaitis, the atrocities in the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, and the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Kaufman demonstrates that political and pragmatic factors featured as or more prominently in U.S. transitional justice policy than did U.S. government officials' normative beliefs. Kaufman thus concludes that, at least for the United States, prudentialism is superior to legalism as an explanatory theory in transitional justice policymaking.

Justice on the Grass Jan 22 2022 The 1994 Rwandan genocide, in which more than 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu were massacred in just 100 days, was an unparalleled modern-day slaughter. How does a nation pick up the pieces after the killing has stopped? In a gripping narrative that examines the power of the press and sheds light on how the media turned tens of thousands of ordinary Rwandans into murderers, award-winning author and journalist Dina Temple-Raston traces the rise and fall of three media executives -- Ferdinand Nahimana, Jean-Bosco Barayagwiza, and Hassan Ngeze. From crime to trial to verdict, Temple-Raston explores the many avenues of justice Rwanda pursued in the decade after the killing. Focusing on the media trial at the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, she then drops down to the level of the hills, where ordinary Rwandans seek justice and retribution, and examines whether politics in the East African nation has set the stage for renewed violence. In the months leading up to the killing, two local media outlets, Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines (RTL) and the tabloid newspaper Kangura, warned that a bloody confrontation was brewing. No one would be spared, they said. Observers said later that fearmongering from RTL and Kangura played a key role in igniting the genocide, so much so that the three men behind the media outlets became the first journalists since Nuremberg to be tried in an international court for crimes against humanity. Drawing on extensive interviews with key players, Dina Temple-Raston brings to life a cast of remarkable characters: the egotistical newspaper editor Hassan Ngeze; hate radio cofounders, the intellectual Ferdinand Nahimana and the defiant legal scholar Jean-Bosco Barayagwiza; an American-led prosecution team wary

of a guilty verdict that might bring a broadly written judgment muzzling the press the world over; the bombastic American defense attorney John Floyd; heroic Damien Nzabakira, who risked his life to drive forty orphans to safety only to spend eight years in prison accused of their murder; and Bonaventure Ubalijoro, a Rwandan diplomat and politician who believed in miracles. An extraordinary feat of reporting and narrative, Justice on the Grass reveals a Rwanda few have seen. A searing and compassionate book, Justice on the Grass illustrates how, more than a decade later, a country and its people are still struggling to heal, to forgive, and to make sense of something that defies credibility and humanity.

The Key to My Neighbor's House Jul 04 2020 Interviewing war criminals and their victims, Neuffer explains, through the voices of people she follows over the course of a decade, how genocide erodes a nation's social and political environment. Her characters' stories and their competing notions of justice—from searching for the bodies of loved ones, to demanding war crime trials, to seeking bloody revenge—convinces readers that crimes against humanity cannot be resolved by simple talk of forgiveness, or through the more common recourse to forgetfulness.

After Genocide Nov 07 2020 In *After Genocide*, leading scholars and practitioners analyse the political, legal and regional impact of events in post-genocide Rwanda within the broader themes of transitional justice and reconciliation. Given the forthcoming fifteenth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide, and continued mass violence in Africa, especially in Darfur, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and northern Uganda, this volume is unquestionably of continuing relevance. The book includes chapters from leading scholars in this field, including William Schabas, Rene Lemarchand, Linda Melvern, Kalyso Nicolaidis and Jennifer Welsh along with senior government and non-government officials involved in matters related to Rwanda and transitional justice, including Hassan Bubacar Jallow (Chief Prosecutor of the ICTR), Martin Ngoga (Prosecutor General of the Republic of Rwanda) and Luis Moreno Ocampo, Prosecutor of the ICC. Because Rwandan voices have rarely been heard internationally in the aftermath of the genocide, this anthology also incorporates chapters from Rwandan academics and practitioners, such as Tom Ndahiro, Solomon Nsabiya Gasana and Jean-Baptiste Kayigamba, all of whom are also survivors of the 1994 genocide, and draws on their personal experiences. *After Genocide* constitutes the most comprehensive survey to date of issues related to post-genocide Rwanda and transitional justice.

Advancing International Human Rights Law Responsibilities of Development NGOs Jul 16 2021 This book explores the potential responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfill international human rights law (IHRL) of a particular class of non-state actors: non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It calls for NGOs pursuing development to respect and fulfill the human right of genocide survivors to reparative justice in Rwanda. It argues that NGOs have social and moral responsibilities to respect and fulfill IHRL, and for greater accountability for them to do so. The book focuses on those NGOs advancing development in a post genocide transitional justice context acting simultaneously in partnership with state governments, as proxies and agents for these governments, and providing essential public goods and social services as part of their development remit. It defines development as a process of expanding realization of social, economic, and cultural rights addressing food security, economic empowerment/poverty reduction, healthcare, housing, education, and other fundamental human needs while integrating these alongside the expansion of freedoms and protections afforded by civil and political rights. It uses post genocide Rwanda as a case study to illustrate how respect and fulfillment of the IHRL pertaining to reparative justice are hindered by failing to hold NGOs responsible for IHRL. Consequently, this results in discrimination against, marginalization, and the disadvantaging of survivors of the Rwandan genocide against the Tutsi and violations of their human rights.

Skeletons of the Past, Memories of the Future Nov 27 2019

In the Shadow of Genocide May 26 2022 This book brings together scholars and practitioners for a unique inter-disciplinary exploration of justice and memory within Rwanda. It explores the various strategies the state, civil society, and individuals have employed to come to terms with their past and shape their future. The main objective and focus is to explore broad and varied approaches to post-atrocity memory and justice through the work of those with direct experience with the genocide and its aftermath. This includes many Rwandan authors as well as scholars who have conducted fieldwork in Rwanda. By exploring the concepts of how justice and memory are understood the editors have compiled a book that combines disciplines, voices, and unique insights that are not generally found elsewhere. Including academics and practitioners of law, photographers, poets, members of Rwandan civil society, and Rwandan youth this book will appeal to scholars and students of political science, legal studies, French and francophone studies, African studies, genocide and post-conflict studies, development and healthcare, social work, education and library services.

International Relations Feb 08 2021 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Sociology - War and Peace, Military, grade: B, University of Stavanger (University of Stavanger - Institute for Human Science), course: International Relations, 2 + 3 online entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Still genocide in Africa has not received the same attention as genocide in Europe or in another part of the world. I would like to discuss why genocide is so elusive. Therefore I use the example of genocide in Rwanda in 1994 when around one million Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed during a period of only 100 days. Such a large amount of people in such a short time demands a good preparation and organisation. That makes it very difficult for the justice to find the right preparators, especially after the ending of the war – the so called 'post-conflict' situation and there are a lot of new factors which can increase a new situation of violence. After a short definition what is genocide I will focus on the conflict in Rwanda and emphasise how the International Crime Court or rather the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is working especially when it's about post-conflict justice and which difficulties they have when it is about judgement in a genocide-case. [...]

Achievements and shortcomings of international criminal tribunal for Rwanda Mar 12 2021 Research Paper from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: A-, University of Basel (Europainstitut), course: Friedensförderungsseminar, language: English, abstract: ABSTRACT Aim of paper This paper deals with the effectiveness and achievements of ICTR that can be viewed in light of aims set out in the UN Resolution 955, 1994. In the Resolution UN is determined to: 1) have effective application and enforcement of restrictions against the warfare perpetrators; 2) bring justice and ensure that violations are halted; 3) have fair trials; 4) contribute to criminal justice and process of reconciliation and restoration and maintenance of peace. Hypotheses In the present paper author put forward two hypotheses. The first hypothesis is that creation of ICTR was a logical, but moderate step, which would have not been necessary if global society would have appropriately reacted to previous warnings about possible genocide in Rwanda. The second hypothesis is that ICTR was merely a vehicle of justice, but it is hardly designed as a vehicle for reconciliation. Analytical framework Author has discussed the work of ICTR and refer to particular aims, possibility of their achievement and assess outcomes. Author used three tools of analytical framework: legal, political and economical, as from these different standing points it is possible to assess the work of ICTR in its entirety. Legal aspects of work of ICTR extend from mere procedural points to ICTR's contribution to legal tradition and legal developments. Author depicted which of legal aspects have undermined the authority and image of ICTR, as well as could be deemed as actual shortcomings, and how these aspects influence achievement of justice as the ultimate goal of legal authority. Financial aspect shows the costs of ICTR, but political aspect deals with assessment of set goals in the Resolution and bringing justice as a prerogative, as it is expected to be effective and appropriate. Main conclusions The paper shows that while making a significant contribution to the law of genocide and international criminal justice and establishing historical record (achievements), ICTR was incapable in reconciliation of witnesses and survivors and was described as "job creation for foreigners" (shortcomings).

International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans Aug 17 2021 Today's international war crimes tribunals lack police powers, and therefore must prod and persuade defiant states to co-operate in the arrest and prosecution of their own political and military leaders. Victor Peskin's comparative

study traces the development of the capacity to build the political authority necessary to exact compliance from states implicated in war crimes and genocide in the cases of the International War Crimes Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Drawing on 300 in-depth interviews with tribunal officials, Balkan and Rwandan politicians, and Western diplomats, Peskin uncovers the politicized, protracted, and largely behind-the-scenes tribunal-state struggle over co-operation.

Remaking Rwanda Apr 12 2021 In the mid-1990s, civil war and genocide ravaged Rwanda. Since then, the country's new leadership has undertaken a highly ambitious effort to refashion Rwanda's politics, economy, and society, and the country's accomplishments have garnered widespread praise. Remaking Rwanda is the first book to examine Rwanda's remarkable post-genocide recovery in a comprehensive and critical fashion. By paying close attention to memory politics, human rights, justice, foreign relations, land use, education, and other key social institutions and practices, this volume raises serious concerns about the depth and durability of the country's reconstruction. Edited by Scott Straus and Lars Waldorf, Remaking Rwanda brings together experienced scholars and human rights professionals to offer a nuanced, historically informed picture of post-genocide Rwanda—one that reveals powerful continuities with the nation's past and raises profound questions about its future. Best Special Interest Books, selected by the American Association of School Librarians Best Special Interest Books, selected by the Public Library Reviewers

Gacaca 2.0 - what is left of the traditional justice system in Rwanda? Research Design (deutsch) Oct 26 2019 Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2013 im Fachbereich Politik - Internationale Politik - Region: Afrika, Note: 2,0, Universität Konstanz, Veranstaltung: Vertiefungsseminar, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Der Hauptgedanke der Arbeit soll nach den Vorstellungen des Autors die Klärung der Auswirkungen (kolonial-staatlichen Einflusses auf die Legitimität der Gacaca-Gerichte sein. Die Befunde sollen verallgemeinerungsfähig sein und somit dabei helfen, die Anwendbarkeit traditioneller Konfliktlösungsmechanismen auch in anderen afrikanischen Staaten einschätzen zu lernen. Als Research Design lässt das Papier die Durchführung der Studie offen und regt lediglich mittels eines methodologischen Rahmens zu derselben an.

Genocide Never Sleeps Jan 10 2021 This is the first comprehensive ethnographic account of an international criminal court, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Rwanda's Gacaca Courts Dec 29 2019 Originally presented as the author's thesis (doctoral)--Humboldt University of Berlin, 2009.

Contrasting International and National Justice Objectives Jul 24 2019 The 1994 genocide in Rwanda led to the collapse of the existing order in the country and gave rise to a pressing need to restore peace and order. Months after the genocide ended, the UN Security Council following the invitation of the Rwandan government established the ICTR to prosecute the main perpetrators responsible. This however left a big gap of other participants in the genocide not covered by the ICTR still needing to be tried, yet the country's judicial system was not in a position to handle the volumes of cases. As a result, in 1999 Rwanda proposed a new system named Gacaca based on the indigenous models of local justice to deal with the bulk of the cases. It was also an aim of Gacaca to promote confessions from perpetrators and forgiveness from survivors. This thesis will primarily consider the varying prosecution processes, their achievements and hardships thereby discussing the attainment of justice following the aftermath of the 1994 Rwanda genocide. We will analyse in depth the means used by the ICTR and Gacaca to attain of justice for acts of genocide. We will conclude by making observations as to whether the objectives of justice have actually been met.

Memory and Justice in Post-Genocide Rwanda Nov 19 2021 A critical exploration of the steps taken to promote peace, reconciliation and justice in post-genocide Rwanda.

International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans Aug 05 2020 This book tells the compelling story of how the UN International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda prod states implicated in atrocities to hand over their own leaders for trial. Without state cooperation, the United Nations would fail in its mission to help bring perpetrators of war crimes to justice and to rebuild and reconcile war-torn societies. The tribunals' relative success in overcoming state resistance to international trials is the outcome of a political process that Victor Peskin uncovers and explains. This is the first in-depth, comparative study of state cooperation in the tribunals.

C215 Dec 21 2021 D'avril à juillet 1994, plus de 800 000 personnes furent tuées pendant le génocide contre les Tutsis au Rwanda. Certains, puisant dans leur humanité, ont alors risqué leur vie pour sauver celle de leurs supposés « ennemis raciaux ». Hutus, ils sauvèrent des Tutsis. On les appelle les « Justes ». D'autres, Français, situés au plus haut niveau de l'appareil d'État, ont collaboré avec les génocidaires avant, pendant et après les massacres. Depuis, il perdure en France un lourd silence sur leurs responsabilités. Il est temps de le briser. L'artiste C215 a voulu mettre en avant les Justes, Hutus, et les rescapés qu'ils ont sauvés, Tutsis, côte à côte. Comme pour prendre part, avec humilité, à la difficile reconstitution d'un corps social dévasté par le génocide, et à l'énonciation de la vérité. Mi-manifeste, mi-livre d'art, cet ouvrage hybride rassemble les portraits au pochoir réalisés au Rwanda en 2015 par l'artiste C215 mis aux côtés d'images du Fonds d'archives sur le génocide rwandais. Avec les textes de Benjamin Abtan, président du Mouvement antiraciste européen (EGAM), Bernard Kouchner, Noël Mamère, Assumpta Mugiraneza, Patrick de Saint-Exupéry et un témoignage inédit du Juste Gratien Mitsindo.

Rwanda's Gamble Oct 31 2022 Gacaca is an innovative form of justice that the Rwandan government will use to try the more than 100,000 participants in the 1994 genocide. Instead of putting suspects before the statutory-law courts that existed prior to 1994, the government is establishing 11,000 popularly-elected tribunals and charging them with the task of investigating and trying crimes that occurred within their territorial jurisdiction. Officials hope that this will help clear the backlog of cases while giving suspects (most of whom have spent nearly a decade in prison without a trial) a chance finally to have their cases heard. This book provides a detailed explanation of how the system will work, from the selection and training of the judges to the basics of courtroom procedure. It also places gacaca in the context of rapidly emerging restorative theories of justice, and argues for gacaca's appropriateness in the Rwandan context. Based on interviews, training manuals, documents never-before-published in the United States, and extensive travels throughout Rwanda, this book is an invaluable introductory guide to gacaca and explains why similar forms of justice should be experimented with elsewhere.

Inside Rwanda's /Gacaca/ Courts Feb 20 2022 Comprehensively documents how local courts after the Rwandan genocide gradually shifted from confession to accusation, from restoration to retribution.

Transition and Justice Jun 22 2019 Transition and Justice examines a series of cases from across the African continent where peaceful 'new beginnings' were declared after periods of violence and where transitional justice institutions helped define justice and the new socio-political order. Offers a new perspective on transition and justice in Africa transcending the institutional limits of transitional justice Covers a wide range of situations, and presents a broad range of sites where past injustices are addressed Examines cases where peaceful 'new beginnings' have been declared after periods of violence Addresses fundamental questions about transitions and justice in societies characterized by a high degree of external involvement and internal fragmentation

Performing the Nation Aug 24 2019 Rwanda: history and legend -- Performing justice: Gacaca, Frankfurt Auschwitz trials and the TRC -- Gacaca courts as Kubabarira: testimony, justice and reconciliation -- Reconciliation and the limits of empathy: grassroots associations -- Ukuri Mubinyoma (Truth in Lies): the performativity of rape and gender-based violence -- Transnational approaches to memorials and commemorations: crisis of witnessing.

African Justice for African Healing Aug 29 2022 To cope with the legacy of the swiftest genocide in human history the largest government-driven reconciliation process worldwide has been taking place in Rwanda over the past years. Dealing with the consequences of violent conflict is an exceptionally difficult task as never before were so many ordinary citizens involved in the killing. Moreover, victims and perpetrators are

forced to coexist in the same state and thus need to find a way to come to terms with the past. Drawing on Rwanda's contested history and the collective myths and chosen trauma that shape the perception of Hutu and Tutsi today this book analyzes the potential for reconciliation through transitional justice 15 years after the genocide. It describes the contributions of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the national court system and the traditional Gacaca courts to national reconciliation. The authoritarian political climate and the Tutsification of power in contemporary Rwanda serve as the background against which the benefits and weaknesses of the different justice mechanisms are critically examined. The analysis is especially valuable for anyone interested in the specific potential of so-called traditional African justice mechanisms in reconciling societies after violent conflict, and indeed anyone who is interested in the political process of justice and reconciliation.

Memory and Justice in Post-Genocide Rwanda Mar 24 2022 A critical exploration of the steps taken to promote peace, reconciliation and justice in post-genocide Rwanda.

Gacaca 2.0 - what is left of the traditional justice system in Rwanda? Research Design (englisch) Apr 24 2022 Seminar paper from the year 2013 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, grade: 2,0, University of Constance, course: Vertiefungsseminar, language: English, abstract: The main thought of this research is to clarify the consequences of governmental (respectively colonial) influence for the legitimacy of Gacaca-courts in Rwanda. However, the outcomes are supposed to be general enough to assess the practicability of indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms in other African states as well. As a research design, the paper leaves the realisation of its methodological framework open.

Christianity and Genocide in Rwanda Sep 25 2019 This book studies the role of Christian churches in the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Timothy Longman's research shows that Rwandan churches have consistently allied themselves with the state and engaged in ethnic politics, making them a center of struggle over power and resources. He argues that the genocide in Rwanda was a conservative response to progressive forces that were attempting to democratize Christian churches.

Rwanda's Genocide Oct 07 2020 In *Rwanda's Genocide*, Kingsley Moghalu provides an engrossing account and analysis of the international political brinkmanship embedded in the quest for international justice for Rwanda's genocide. He takes us behind the scenes to the political and strategic factors that shaped a path-breaking war crimes tribunal and demonstrates why the trials at Arusha, like Nuremberg, Tokyo, and the Hague, are more than just prosecutions of culprits, but also politics by other means. This is the first serious book on the politics of justice for Rwanda's genocide. Moghalu tells this gripping story with the authority of an insider, elegant and engaging writing, and intellectual mastery of the subject matter.

Beyond Genocide: Transitional Justice and Gacaca Courts in Rwanda Jun 26 2022 Combining both legal and empirical research, this book explores the statutory aspects and practice of Gacaca Courts (inkiko gacaca), the centrepiece of Rwanda's post-genocide transitional justice system, assessing their contribution to truth, justice and reconciliation. The volume expands the knowledge regarding these courts, assessing not only their performance in terms of formal justice and compliance with human rights standards but also their actual *modus operandi*. Scholars and practitioners have progressively challenged the idea that genocide should be addressed exclusively through 'westernised' criminal law, arguing that the uniqueness of each genocidal setting requires specific context-sensitive solutions. Rwanda's experience with Gacaca Courts has emerged as a valuable opportunity for testing this approach, offering never previously tried homegrown solutions to the violence experienced in 1994 and beyond. Due to the unprecedented number of individuals brought to trial, the absence of lawyers, the participative nature, and the presence of lay judges directly elected by the Rwandan population, Gacaca Courts have attracted the attention of researchers from different disciplines and triggered dichotomous reactions and appraisals. The tensions existing within the literature are addressed, anchoring the assessment of Gacaca in a comprehensive legal analysis in conjunction with field research. Through the direct observation of Gacaca trials, and by holding interviews and informal talks with survivors, perpetrators, ordinary Rwandans, academics and the staff of NGOs, a purely legalistic perspective is overcome, offering instead an innovative bottom-up approach to meta-legal concepts such as justice, fairness, truth and reconciliation. Outlining their strengths and shortcomings, this book highlights what aspects of Gacaca Courts can be useful in other post-genocide contexts and provides crucial lessons learnt in the realm of transitional justice. The primary audience this book is aimed at consists of researchers working in the areas of international criminal law, transitional justice, genocide, restorative justice, African studies, human rights and criminology, while practitioners, students and others with a professional interest in the topical matters that are addressed may also find the issues raised relevant to their practice or field of study. Pietro Sullo teaches public international law and international diplomatic law at the Brussels School of International Studies of the University of Kent in Brussels. He is particularly interested in international human rights law, transitional justice, international criminal law, constitutional transitions and refugee law. After earning his Ph.D. at the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies in Pisa, Dr. Sullo worked at the Max-Planck-Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg as a senior researcher and as a coordinator of the International Doctoral Research School on Retaliation, Mediation and Punishment. He was also Director of the European Master's Programme in Human Rights and Democratization (E.MA) in Venice from 2013 to 2015 and lastly he has worked for international NGOs and as a legal consultant for the Libya Constitution Drafting Assembly on human rights and transitional justice.