

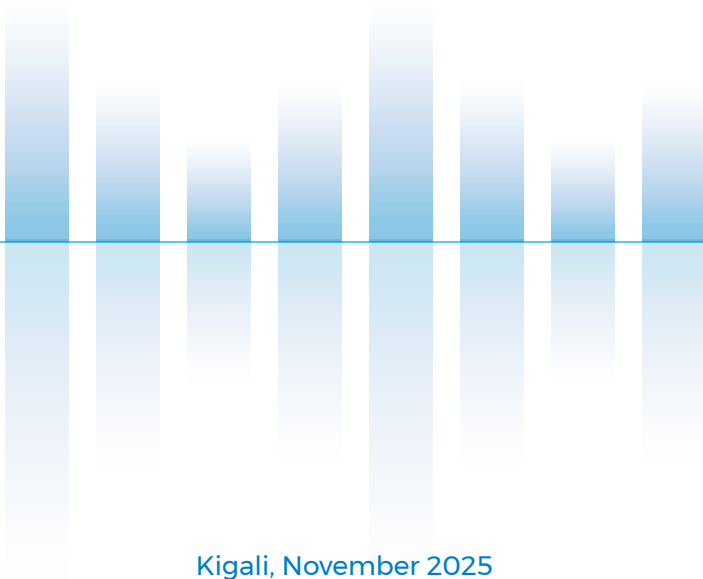
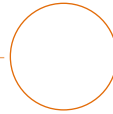


Republic of Rwanda
Ministry of National Unity
and Civic Engagement

2025

RWANDA NATIONAL UNITY BAROMETER

Executive Summary



Kigali, November 2025

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1 Contents

RWANDA NATIONAL UNITY BAROMETER

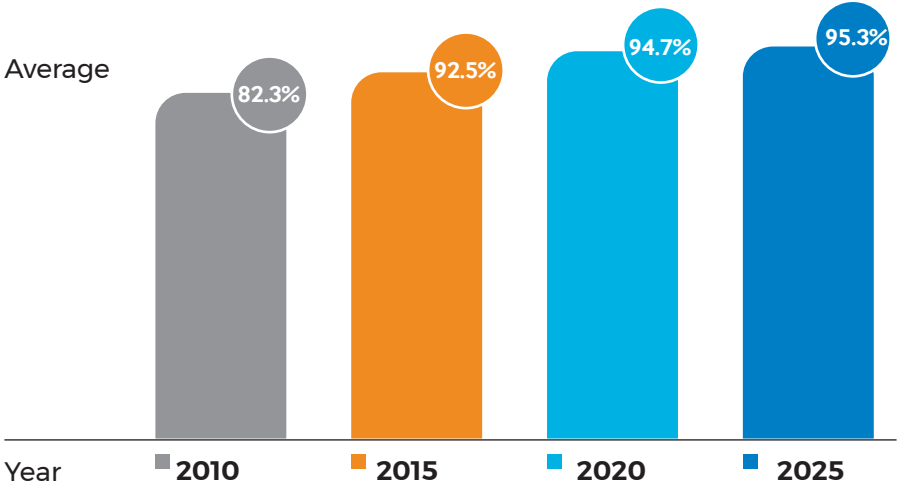
Executive Summary

2025

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2 Executive Summary

2.1 Progress of the National Unity and Reconciliation



Since 2010, the National Unity and Reconciliation Barometer has been steadily increasing. In 2025, the barometer registered a rise of 0.6%. This indicates that the state of Unity and Reconciliation is at a commendable level.

2.2 New aspects of the Rwanda National Unity Barometer 2025

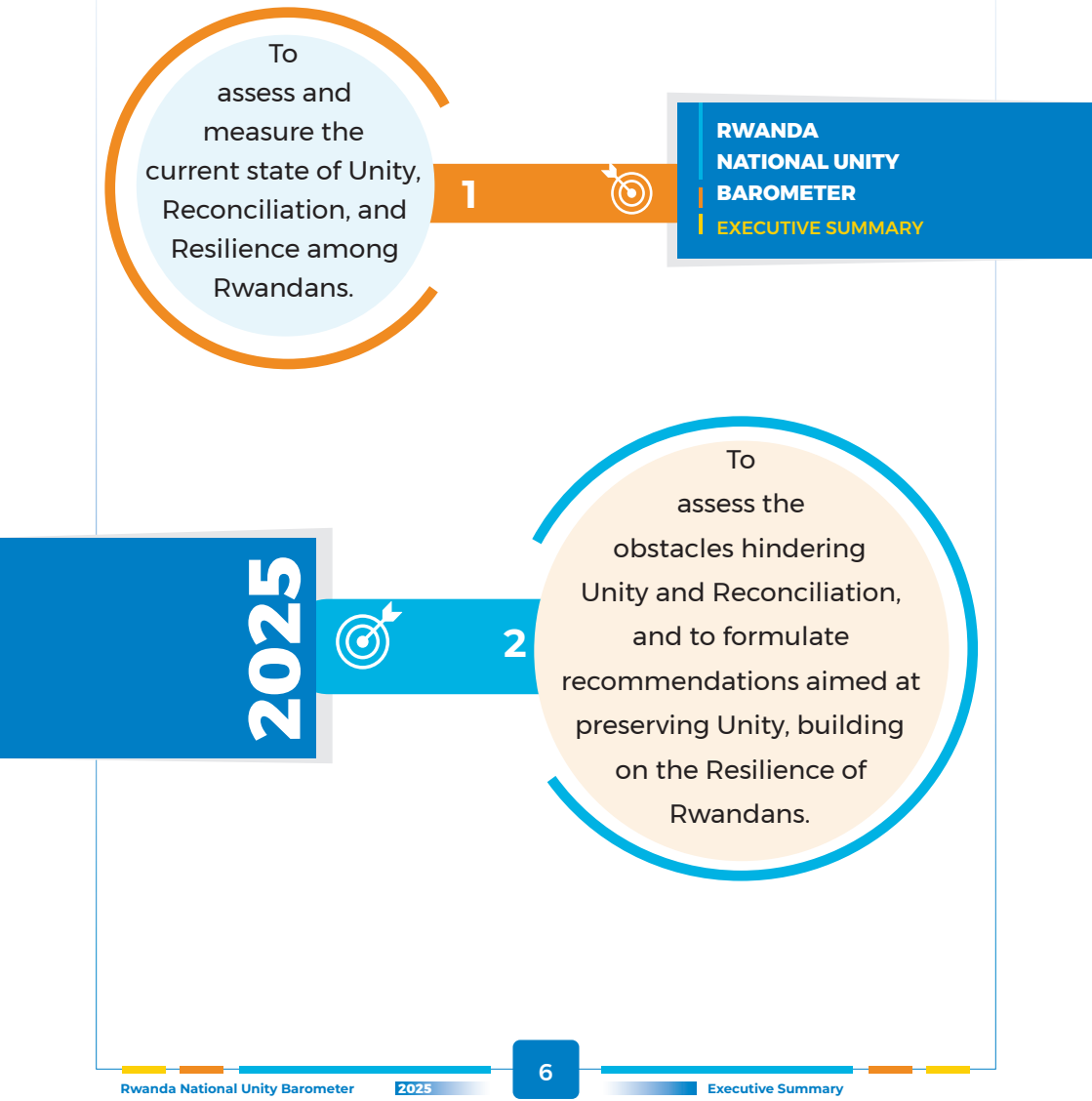
The new aspects of the Rwanda Unity Barometer 2025, which did not exist in the previous Reconciliation Barometer include the fact that it is built on three pillars: Unity, Reconciliation, and Resilience. Unity and Reconciliation remain the main pillars because they are connected to various aspects of lives of Rwandans: their social relationship, shared history, and the efforts they invest in rebuilding

themselves after the Genocide against the Tutsi. The pillar of Resilience was included in this barometer because it is the foundation of Unity and Reconciliation among Rwandans.

The expansion of this barometer was also informed by major challenges that have been persistently hindering Unity and Reconciliation among Rwandans in the last five years. Those include:

- a. Violence against survivors of the Genocide against the Tutsi;
- b. The spread of genocide ideology on social media platforms, especially those operating from outside the country;
- c. Inappropriate behaviour, practices and beliefs observed among certain religious groups and faith-based organisations;
- d. The devaluation of Rwandan culture and its core values and taboos, demonstrated through current issues affecting youth such as drug abuse, alcoholism, promiscuity, loss of self-confidence, among others;
- e. Historical wounds that are still present among Rwandans.

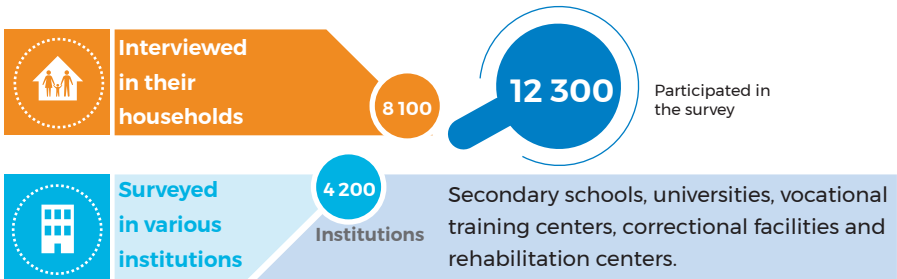
3 | Research objectives



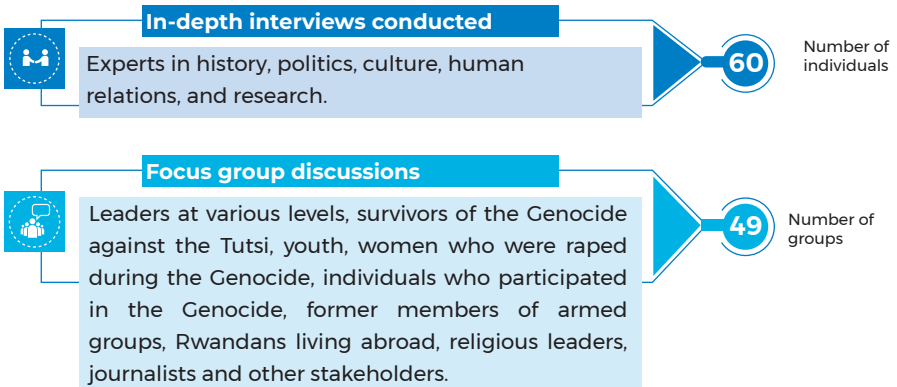
4 Methodology

The research employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data

4.1 Quantitative component

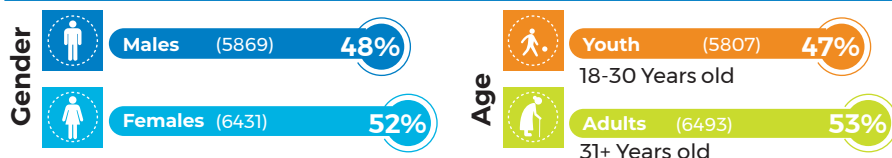


4.2 Qualitative component

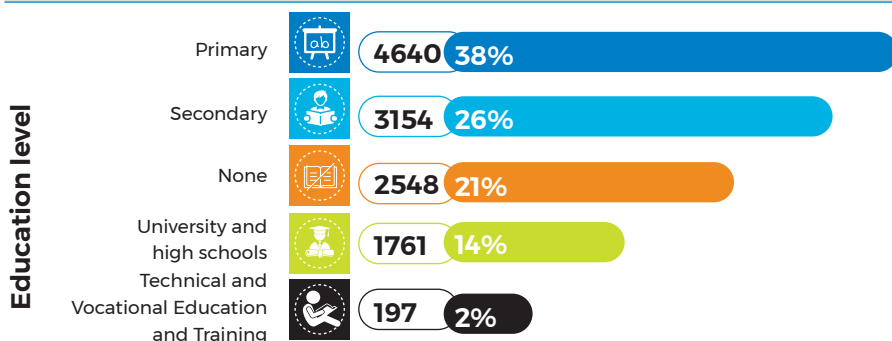


5 General profile of respondents

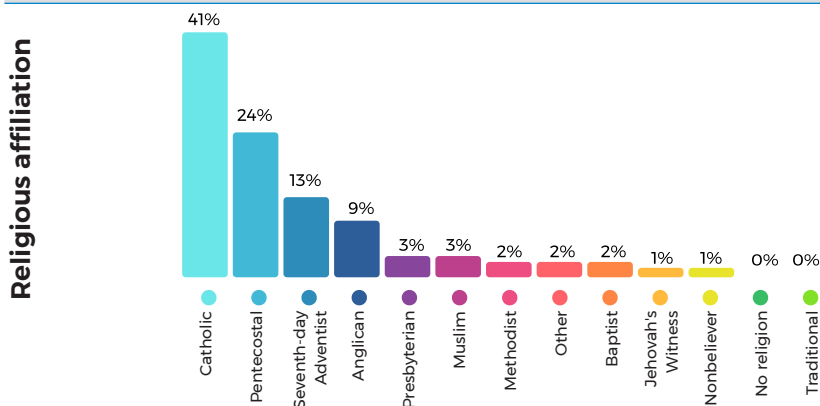
5.1 Gender and age group



5.2 Education level

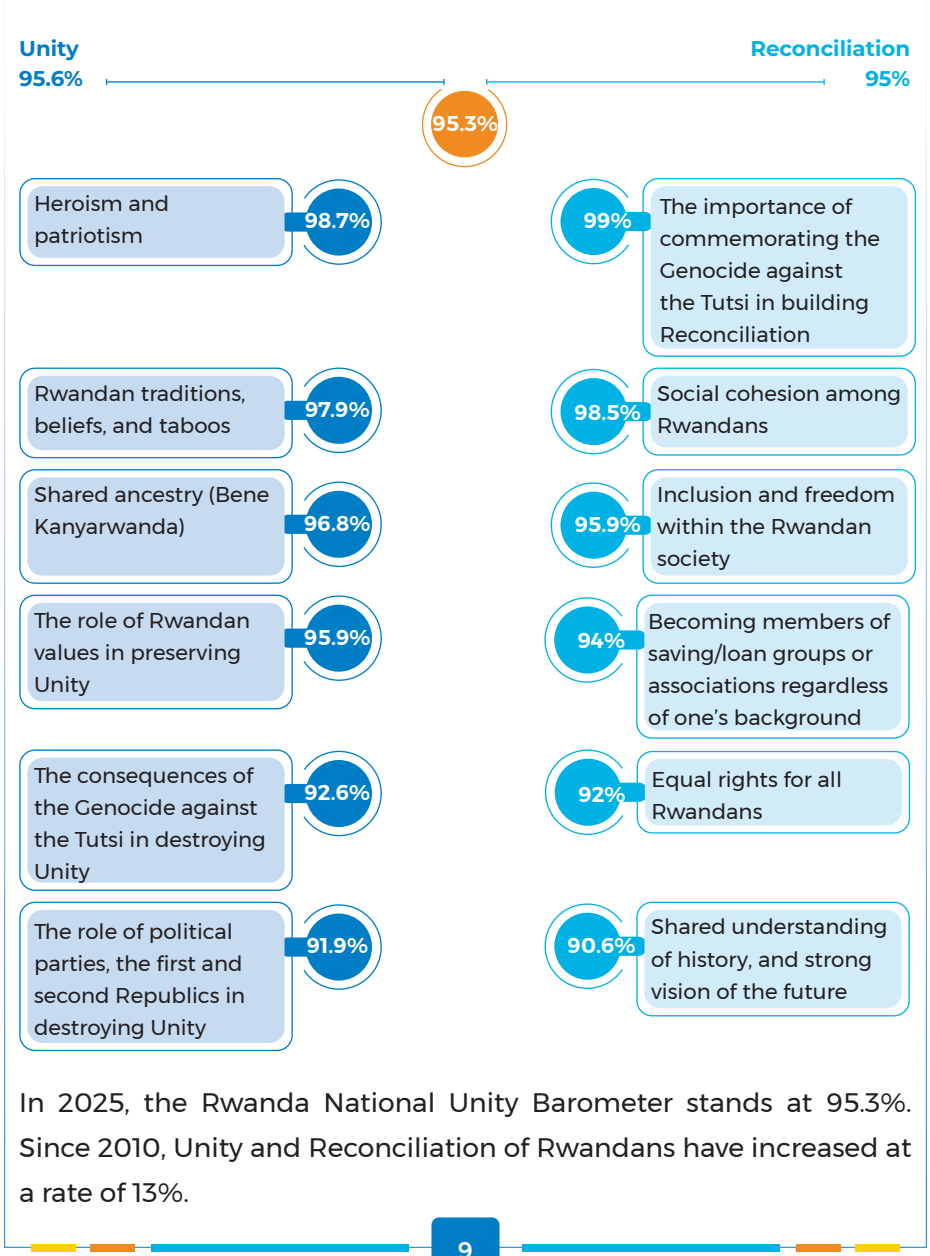


5.3 Religious affiliation



Rwanda National Unity

6 Barometer 2025 (95.3%)



In 2025, the Rwanda National Unity Barometer stands at 95.3%. Since 2010, Unity and Reconciliation of Rwandans have increased at a rate of 13%.

6.1 Factors contributing to the steady increase

The progress of Unity and Reconciliation is attributed to the sustained efforts of the Government of Rwanda to promote peaceful coexistence among Rwandans, ensure equal opportunities, combat injustice and discrimination, implement Reconciliation programs, deliver justice, and improve living conditions inclusively.

6.2 Some of the sub-indicators in each pillar

The following summary presents key findings from the research, organized according to sub-indicators that contributed to the overall picture for each pillar. In addition to Unity and Reconciliation, which were discussed in the general overview, this summary also highlights the main findings related to Resilience, a foundational pillar underpinning both Unity and Reconciliation.

1. Unity

100%

Confirmed that they are proud to be Rwandan and affirmed that the Kinyarwanda language is a strong pillar that upholds the Unity of Rwandans

99%

Confirmed that civic education programmes such as Itorero, and Ndi Umunyarwanda play an important role in building Unity among Rwandans.

98%

Confirmed that there is political will to build Unity among Rwandans.

98%

Confirmed they feel great pride in the heroes who sacrificed their lives for the country and stopped the Genocide against the Tutsi.

98%

Confirmed that the Genocide against the Tutsi was planned.

97%

Confirmed that Rwandan identity (ubunyarwanda) is more important than any other identity a person may have, and that it plays a significant role in fostering Unity among citizens.

97%

Confirmed that the existing leadership serves everyone equally, without ethnic discrimination and support that "A leader belongs to the people and has no ethnicity".

96%

Confirmed that the way history is taught embodies the principle of Unity among Rwandans.

93%

Confirmed that all Rwandans are given equal opportunities to benefit from the country's resources.

The study investigated factors that contributed to the breakdown of Unity among Rwandans, with the aim of developing strategies to prevent such divisions in the future.

93%

Confirmed that at the basis of destroying Rwandan Unity, political parties APROSOMA and PARMEHUTU played a major role through ethnisism, discrimination and divisionism.

93%

Confirmed that the MRND party, which was on power until 1994 played a role in destroying Unity of Rwandans.

93%

Confirmed that intellectuals were the main actors in planning and executing the Genocide against the Tutsi.

88%

Confirmed that youth played a role in the Genocide against the Tutsi.

2. Reconciliation

99%

Agreed that Rwandans frequently socialize with one another in their communities, regardless of their backgrounds.

99%

Agreed that commemorating the Genocide against the Tutsi plays a significant role in building Reconciliation among Rwandans.

97%

Agreed that local media plays a role in building Reconciliation among Rwandans.

95%

Agreed that the information provided about the Genocide against the Tutsi through Gacaca Courts was satisfactory

94%

Confirmed that community saving/loan groups (ibimina) play a role in Reconciliation, and that membership in these groups is not based on one's background.

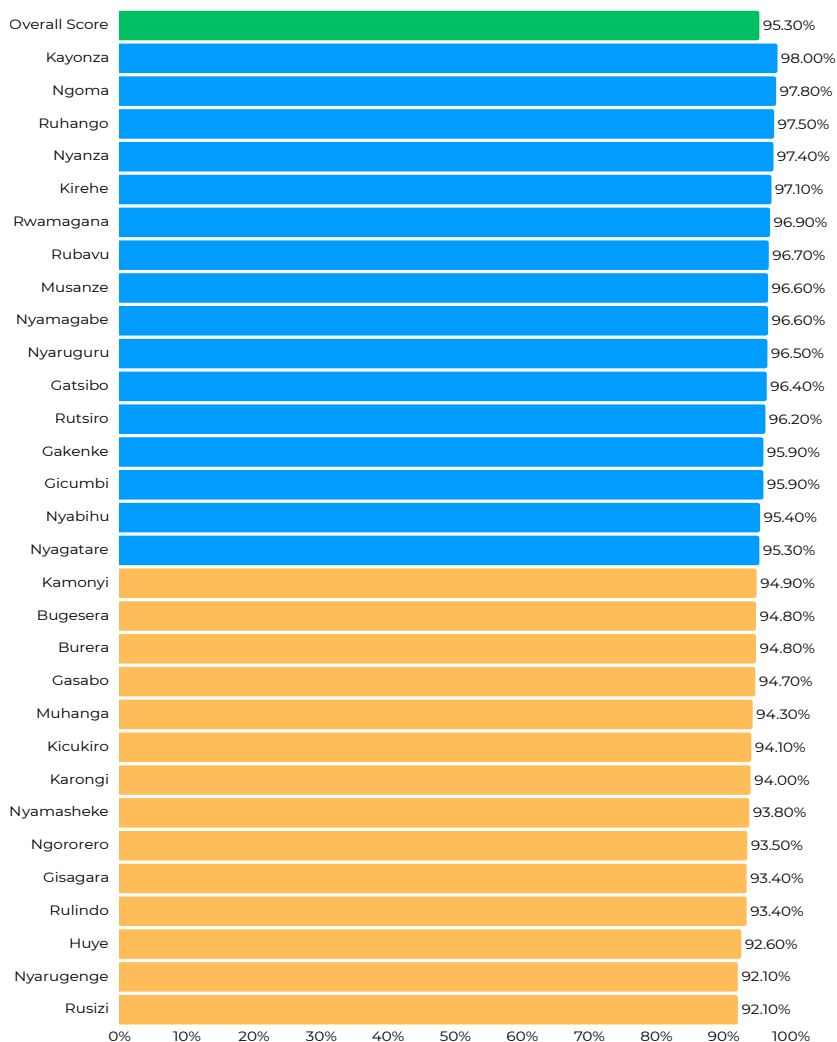
94%

Confirmed that, in their communities, citizens actively participate in activities and programmes aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence among Rwandans.

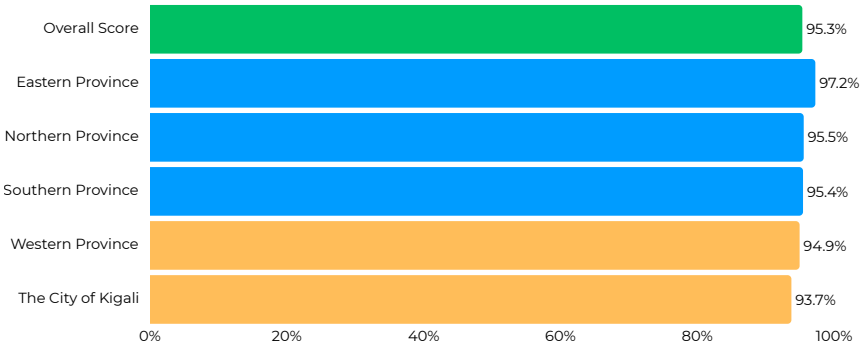
42%

Confirmed that international media contributes to the Reconciliation process.

6.3 Overview of Unity and Reconciliation of Rwandans in every District

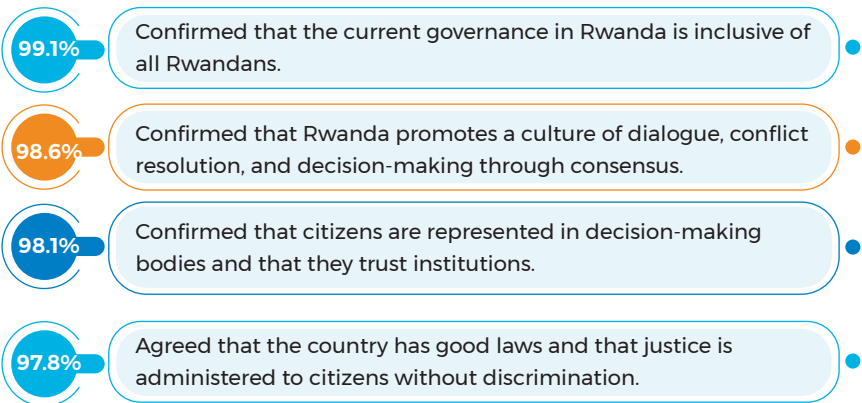


6.4 Overview of Unity and Reconciliation of Rwandans in the Provinces and the City of Kigali



3. Resilience

By combining various indicators that constitute Resilience as a foundational pillar of Unity and Reconciliation, its overall score stands at **90.8%** in 2025.



97.8%

Believe that values and taboos are pillars of the Resilience of Rwandans.

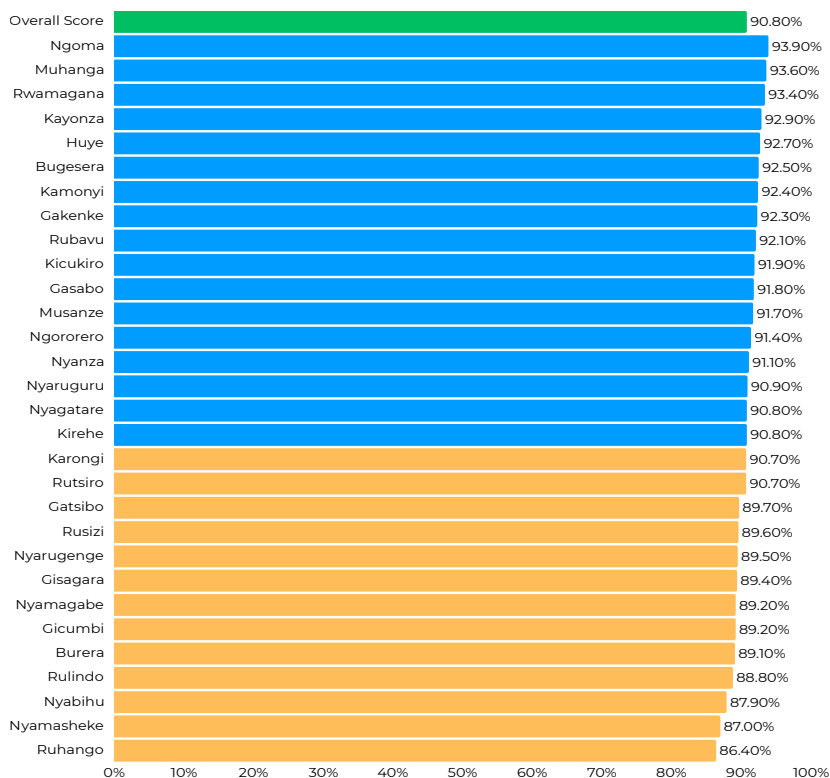
87.2%

Agreed that power-sharing is one of the factors that helps Rwandans build their Resilience.

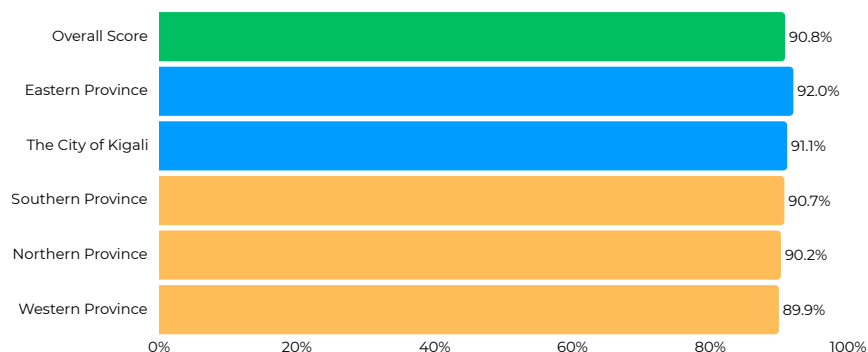
87%

Agreed that Rwandans are given equal economic opportunities.

6.5 Overview of Resilience of Rwandans in every District



6.6 Overview of Resilience of Rwandans in the Provinces and the City of Kigali



6.7 Research findings that deserve attention

This study has also highlighted issues that require special attention in policies and programmes aimed at promoting Unity, Reconciliation and Resilience:

- Genocide ideology is still observed in different parts of the country. Among the respondents, 23% confirmed that genocide ideology is still present in their communities, while 38% affirmed that there are individuals who committed genocidal crimes and still adhere to ethnic-based and discriminatory ideologies.
- There are social media platforms operating from outside Rwanda, which continue to distort history and spread misinformation that does not reflect the truth about the country's progress. This misleads some people, especially the youth.

- 45.1% of respondents confirmed that there are still wounds among survivors of the Genocide against the Tutsi. This indicator corroborates with findings from previous studies conducted in recent years. For example, a study of Unity Club Intwararumuri in 2023 on the consequences of the Genocide against the Tutsi among youth, revealed that healing of wounds stands at 31% among youth who survived the Genocide. (p. 51)

7 Recommendations

1

Strengthening and expanding programmes that promote the values and taboos of Rwandan culture among youth, teaching Rwandan history, and the Kinyarwanda language as it embodies national Unity.

3

Continue implementing programmes that promote Unity of Rwandans and fight against genocide ideology, including Ndi Umunyarwanda and dialogue at all levels, which upholds the truth about history, with a strong focus on eradicating ethnic, religious, regional divisions, and all other elements that undermine national Unity and Resilience.

5

Strengthening continuous strategies to educate Rwandans in diaspora about existing programmes that promote Rwandan Unity, by developing and disseminating up-to-date learning materials tailored to the current context of Rwanda.

2

Engaging youth to actively participate in initiatives that promote Unity among Rwandans, starting within their families, communities and workplaces.

4

Investing in programmes that promote awareness of the country's progress in rebuilding by providing accurate information through all media platforms that share truthful content and appropriate educational messages.

6

Share timely information on the implementation of strategies to resolve family conflicts and their root causes, and ensuring their consequences are strongly mitigated.

7

Improving the performance of Itorero at the Village level (Umudugudu), in schools, and in other community-based programmes so that Rwandan cultural values and taboos become an integral part of citizens' daily lives.

8

Strengthening the programme on healing of historical wounds, which support survivors of the Genocide against the Tutsi who are still dealing with emotional and psychological wounds.

9

Investing in inclusive dialogues that bring together all categories of citizens at the local level, focusing on encouraging parents to accept the bitter truth about the history of Rwanda, and tell their children the truth about the history of the Genocide against the Tutsi including their role for those who committed it. Special attention should be given to programmes that foster Reconciliation between the genocide perpetrators and survivors, promoting relationships built on Resilience.

2025



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