

DEMOCRATIC GREEN PARTY OF RWANDA (DGPR)
POLITICAL PROGRAM 2018-2023

"For the common interests and the promising future"

We, who fight for democracy and the protection of the environment, attest that:

1. The best and most appropriate procedures for resolving conflicts and finding solutions to the problems facing our country remain mutual understanding as well as other peaceful means.
2. True justice, equitable sharing of national heritage, and consideration of the role and responsibilities of everyone can lead to a better future.
3. True democracy comes from the choice of citizens, equitable sharing of political power and complementarity between the government and the people.
4. The unity and reconciliation of the Rwandan people must be at the head to fight segregationist and divisionism politics.
5. Promote agriculture. The State must give various assistance to farmers to arrive at the prices of agricultural products corresponding to the purchasing power of the population.
6. The government should take the necessary steps to give justice to the victims and become the voice of the voiceless.
7. The government should review its responsibilities regarding taxes in order to amortize them without forgetting to stop people who waste the national heritage.
8. No one should be above the law and all Rwandans must have the same value in their country.
9. The Government should ensure that human rights are ensured, inter alia: the right to live, to freedom, to political gatherings, to peaceful exchange of ideas without fear, to entertainment, to prayers and to joy.
10. The absolute right of the human being is a gift of God.

1.1. JUSTICE

1.1.2. JUSTICE IN GENERAL

1.1.2.1. Current situation

The image of the present justice shows that some things have been done, but the way is always long. Where the country still records the undocumented in prisons, prisoners in transit centers like at Kabuga in Gikondo, where people live for a long time without justification of their imprisonment. Recall that cases of civilian prisoners without records still exist in military camps. The means of filing lawsuits in the courts are still problematic because only information and communication techniques are used (iecms, efs) at a time when a large number of local people do not have access to information. Access to the internet especially campaigns.

The services of IREMBO have only complicated the situation. The citizen cannot pay to the bank and bring the bordereau to the authorities that give him the requested service as it was done before, he has to spend most of his time looking for the connection to the services of IREMBO; which requires him to make long journeys without hopes of finding satisfaction. Lawyers have become inaccessible due to the high cost of their services as the law stipulates that the minimum remuneration of a lawyer is set at 500,000Frw per session as well as the bailiffs of the State. This price remains unaffordable for the general population and it becomes a major obstacle to justice. The insufficiency of the judges is one of the problems. It is practically impossible to have more than one judge in a trial, which creates doubts on the part of both parties to the trial about the honesty of the judge when the judge receives the decisions at the end of the trial.

Rwandan justice is currently facing an obstacle of lacking a body in charge of protection of the constitution until the point where the Supreme Court has been granted the power to protect it.

Let's take a look at the general prosecutor's office of the republic, the gents are imprisoned in mass in different prisons without any time there are follow-ups and investigations of the cases in questions of time many of them are accused of civil cases or conflicts with people who have more means "Abavugarikijyana" who penalize them for free. Prisons at the offices of the sectors, cells that can keep the people for several days without the police knowing it.

The problem of the authorities who resign under the pretext of doing it of their own will when they are forced to do it illegally to deprive them of their right of the contracting state. This testifies a notorious injustice currently in Rwanda. There are still cases of the authorities engaging the State in unjustified trials and it is becoming a habit that continues to grow.

1.1.2.2. The measures we propose

We fight for Rwanda to be a country of rule law: human rights, international law and justice for all.

We will fight for the immunity of the Supreme Court and remove the law that allows claims at the ombudsman level for decisions made by the Supreme Court.

With respect to imprisonment and release, we will develop the appropriate laws that require hard evidence on suspicion, but not unjustified imprisonment.

We will identify the legal prisons to close those who do not complete the conditions provided by law. We will take measures limiting dirt in prisons to protect prisoners from parasitic insects.

We will do our utmost to complete suspicious cases and give political judges more freedom.

When electronically filing files, we will put technology centers at the sector level to decentralize technical services

(Technical Center for Information and Communication (ICT Centers) and add a qualified staff who will facilitate the local population to easily access these services.

Regarding the national constitution, we will set up a body responsible for the protection of the preamble of the constitution (constitutional court).

The wages provided by the law for lawyers where legal defenders as well as bailiffs will be reduced and will be set between 150,000frw and 500,000frw depending on the capacity of the client and the extent of the lawsuit. To achieve this, the bars of the lawyers and bailiffs of the State will lower the taxes and contributions that they ask them to allow them to give good service to the citizens.

We plan to increase the number of bailiffs in the state and facilitate the latter to professionalize their functions.

We will put in place the new laws that give more powers to legal advocates to enable them to perform certain work that was the responsibility of notaries public in the context of reducing the number of people who were wasting their time waiting of the notary.

To get there, on our plan, there will be a notary at the level of an administrative unit. The laws governing the power of professional bailiffs will be revised to empower local authorities to monitor the execution of decisions made by the courts. This could avoid the errors that occurred during the valuation of the property, where the bailiffs could devalue certain properties according to their affinities with both parties at the trial.

We fight for the suppression of the dungeons at the offices of the administrative sectors. Sector executives and DASSOs who play with illegal imprisonment will be punished.

The creation of police stations at the level of each sector, especially in rural areas, will facilitate this objective.

We will put in place an adequate system - free of politics, politicians and family affinities between the authorities and the unemployed - to recruit qualified personnel to avoid resignations that suddenly appear in several state services.

Regarding the state officials out of their responsibilities, they will be managed according to the labor law in Rwanda.

We plan to invest a lot more effort in the fight against corruption and finally get it done away with. A special commission in charge of the fight against corruption is among our priorities.

1.2. FIGHT AGAINST GENOCIDE

1.2.2. Current Situation

At this time, the Green Democratic Party of Rwanda recognizes that there are a number of activities already done in the fight against genocide, but the Party emphasizes that there is still much to be done. Some Gacaca trials are still ongoing, the genocidaires who are still free in foreign countries as well as the genocidal ideology that is noted on both sides in the country.

1.2.3. DGPR Plan

We will focus our efforts on rapidly tracking genocide cases around the world and increasing the number of international search notices. In collaboration with the CNLG (National Center for the Fight against Genocide), we will put in place a rapid technological system for those whose Gacaca lawsuits have been translated. To achieve this, we plan to revise the law.

Regarding the ideology of genocide, we will invest our efforts in raising awareness of associations and assemblies through public debates in order to uproot the ideology of genocide, increasing the books of the true history of the country to educate especially the news generations which will also help us achieve our goals.

DGPR will propose the establishment of a law stipulating the creation of a Psychological Advice Center for those who are traumatized by the effects of the April 1994 Tutsi genocide.

We plan to improve the international relations of our country, which will lead to the signing of contracts of exchange of the guilty with different countries

so that genocide guilt who roam around the world are arrested and tried in Rwanda.

We will propose a law allowing the formation of a fund that facilitates or rewards those who give information related to the location of the bodies of victims of the Tutsi genocide of 1994. This fund will also have the mission to motivate those who contribute to identification: people, families or homes alleged to have genocidal ideology, actors of genocide still free in the country or abroad.

We intend to propose a review of the functioning of the fund of genocide survivors with a view to empowering those who contributed - far or near - to the execution of the genocide, both national and foreign, without forgetting the international organizations that behaved indifferently in the face of the acts of genocide against Tutsis in April 1994 in Rwanda.

1.3. HUMAN RIGHT

1.3.1. Current Situation

Rwandan prisons record a large number of prisoners who are constantly increasing. Reason for which the place reserved for 500 people is occupied for the moment by 1500 people. On the other hand, the prisoners consume their punishments in the districts located far from their homes, which causes a great loss of time on the part of the relatives who take care of them.

The problem of freedom of expression, especially political, still persists in our country, Rwanda. People are worried about expressing their thoughts, hence the lack of freedom of the media. The fact that the state is involved in the affairs of human rights bodies prevents them from carrying out their duties properly.

1.3.2. DGPR Plan

In order to decrease the increase of prisoners in prisons, we plan to multiply the TIG sites in the districts. Our party will demand the establishment of a law stipulating that those who have been tried by the courts do economic activities replacing their imprisonment punishments, in case of impossibility, they will have the chance to give certain guarantees (money or others) in relation with the value or magnitude of their sins as it is done in developed countries.

We are also planning the setting up of several cultural training centers that will also give handicraft training to its members. These centers will need to have their national liaison office, as we have noticed that the center of (WAWA) is not sufficient and does not have the capacity to properly follow its laureates.

As for freedom of expression, we will develop a stable system that frees people's expression but limits diversionist characteristics.

We will propose a law governing a fund of motivation of the media especially private.

The private media will be facilitated to equip itself and will be allowed to share equitably the state markets with the public media, the advertisements in place. The PDVR will motivate the law allowing houses of the press to freely disseminate information and revise the law relating to the conduct of the press.

We will elect a law stipulating the increase of the power of the national commission of right of the man and the number of its staff will be revised upward.

Our party will always be on the side fighting against corruption and impunity throughout the field by motivating the law governing detention for it to be respected in our country.

Regarding the location of prisons in relation to the respective addresses of prisoners, we will propose that each prisoner be in a prison that would be near his village and those who do not have serious penalties will have a much better chance of accessing their families. .

We will elect a law stipulating the release of older prisoners and those with chronic diseases. The law will provide good selection conditions limiting cheating and injustice in its practice. In the execution of this law, the conduct of the prisoners (respect of the punishments given, the request for forgiveness and the recognition of guilt, etc.) will also be considered. This will allow Justice authorities to release temporarily prisoners who have done well to eventually reduce the number of prisons that our country currently has.

We will fight for the freedom of non-governmental organizations in relation to human rights and will put in place the mechanisms of development of the latter.

1.4. GOOD GOVERNANCE

1.4.1. Governance in general

1.4.1.1. Current Situation

Current governance notes various weaknesses include: surprise the population with government programs to run.

Example:

1. (Mutuel de Santé) health insurance, which is normally the subject of a good program, but the population, releases a lot of sweat when it is put into practice. In some parts of the country, many

people are deprived of public services (markets and others) before paying the mutual until their assets can be forcibly sought after they have not been prepared in advance.

2. The authorities' program of setting goals, commonly known as "Imihigo" which guide them in their duties has become abusive because the expected results are not being achieved as intended.

3. Street trade, which continues to be a difficult problem in the country's cities and whose practitioners face obstacles that do not find appropriate solutions.

The administrative cells lack sufficient and qualified staff, this is the basis of their incapacity for decision making without intervention of the personnel of the security services.

The national cultural training center "Itorero ry'igihugu", plays the role of popularizing the programs of certain political party, which is against the right of the Rwandan citizen to join a political party of his choice, that the national politics based on the constitution of the country, accepts multiparty.

1.4.1.2. DGPR Plan

DGPR will update the national policy. This new policy will consist primarily of collecting the ideas of the local population to draw the main lines that will be the object of the programs that the State will finally apply to the benefit of Rwandan citizens.

In our priorities is the establishment of suitable commercial places for street vendors to reduce or eliminate their presence in the streets of different cities of Rwanda Kigali headed as capital of the country.

We will publish a nice program for the cultural training center, to interest many Rwandans. This center will set apart the popularization of the principles of political parties.

The staff of the administrative cells and villages will be revised upwards. 4 qualified people will be at the office of a cell. We will facilitate the transportation of cell executives using vehicles at affordable prices, which will make their service quick. Various professional trainings will be given to village executives and village managers, commonly known as 'Umudugudu'. We will put in place a revised law which stipulates that the leadership of one or more political parties is not in the responsibilities of the Mayor. On the other hand, the mayor will be the judge of the conflicts between the political parties in his district. It is in this sense that the electoral culture will be developed to allow the population to choose the credible leaders.

The Administrative Sector will have a treatment center for raped women or girls. Promoting the freedom of non-governmental organizations (civil society) will be one of our priorities. Civil society will be formed to contribute to national policy and research related to the draft laws for the development of the country.

1.5. SECURITY AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

1.5.1. Current Situation

With regard to national security, there is a lot to rectify. The fact that the country still recognizes attacks on the borders, the deaths of prisoners in quest for illegal exit, the disappearance of individuals who do not cease to register, family massacres, the negligible wages of the national force - while they are the ones who do a difficult task in the national services - not to mention the insufficiency support provided for war veterans.

1.5.2. DGPR Solutions

No security, no development. Let's add that to achieve 'good governance', security plays a very important role. We will fight for the establishment of laws that strengthen the control of national sovereignty with the help of new technological measures.

To the armed groups, we still envisage the prioritization of the laws which stipulate the debates with these armed groups with the main objective to deposit these weapons and to change their lifestyle by way of social integration for those who need it and to continue the services of the national strength for others.

We will focus on creating laws that develop good relations with other countries, starting from our neighbors in order to destroy all the obstacles preventing economic exchanges and good social relations with other countries.

For the prisoners deaths, we think of the frequent formations of the prison guards so that the security forces have other peaceful means of arresting the prisoners when they leave instead of shooting at them and if necessary, shooting without killing.

We propose the promotion of the Human Rights Commission to stop the frequent disappearance of often innocent people. This commission will be allowed to enter anywhere during the missing persons investigations.

We are going to review a law regulating the increase of the salaries of the national forces in accordance with the prices on the current markets.

We will put in place a law that stipulates the birth of what we have called the National Security Advisory Council. This institution will facilitate the cooperation of the army, the police and the civilian population in taking adequate measures concerning national security.

Among our priorities in national politics is the creation of a law depriving national security forces from interfering in state administrative affairs and decision-making.

In order to motivate our security forces, the establishment of a law stipulating the construction of appropriate houses for the police and the army will not be ignored.

The idea of women's integration into peacekeeping services and national security will always be supported.

We will promote the policy of introducing veterans to craft activities to enable them to have a better life in their respective villages.

We will put a lot of energy into the security of citizens more than border security.

The national police force will be strengthened to provide good services to Rwandans.

We will develop a food safety and standardization policy.

We will fight for the development of the development mechanisms of veterans and victims of war.

DGPR intends to reimburse the six months unpaid - due to lack of financial means in the genocide period - to the brave men and women who stopped the genocide.

DGPR will propose a law stipulating the increase of the number of military and police officers to control the security day and night both in residential neighborhoods and elsewhere in the country. This will allow security guard groups commonly referred to as 'Irondo' to play their role well.

We plan to play a remarkable role in promoting the culture of exchange between security authorities and civilians as beneficiaries of security control acts.

A country that violates peace, that provokes war, can not have security.

Peace is not only our main goal, but also the way to have it.

1.6. MEDIA

1.6.1. Current Situation

No freedom of expression currently in our country. We have several houses of the press that closed the doors, due to lack of advocacy. The country's market is solely in the hands of the state media. No information ministry. All of these constitute a major obstacle to the development of the media in Rwanda.

1.6.2. DGPR Solutions

The law stipulating the establishment of a ministry in charge of information will be set up and the national market will be shared by the state and private media.

The same law should have an article that accepts the foundation of a private media development fund.

We will still propose a law that protects journalists in their profession, which allows them to analyze and comment freely, but without hurting others or provoking disagreements in Rwandan society to disturb national unity.

We will promote the private media to produce at least five newspapers written every day in all the languages spoken in Rwanda.

We will also fight for the law of the media to accept the creation of strategies to encourage private operators to invest in this area.

Journalists' technical training will be strengthened to enable them to work professionally.

We will give journalists independence in order to remove a lot of obstacles in the activities related to their profession.

1.3. GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT

1.3.1. Current Situation

The sports sector remains problematic. The national team does not evolve at the regional or international level and yet the sports budget each year is great. No professional football school in Rwanda. The music school is unique, which hampers development in this area. Sports fields are very limited. The fact that the level of the Administrative Sector does not have qualified personnel coordinating sports activities is still an obstacle. This situation generates powerful negative repercussions for Rwandan society, especially the consumption of drugs by young people.

1.3.2. Solutions

DGPR will elect laws to promote the national football team 'Amavubi': by prioritizing Rwandan coaches, creating professional football schools (one school per province), will facilitate investors in the field of sport.

This law will stipulate a permanent official qualified in sport at each administrative sector and at this level, to prepare a modern ground of football and other games.

We believe that the professionalization of Rwandan coaches can contribute to the considerable evolution of the team level;

We will ensure that each province has a professional football school;

DGPR will mobilize various economic operators to invest in sports and entertainment;

Each Administrative Sector will be staffed by qualified sports and entertainment staff and an appropriate playground;

Each administrative district will have a school of music and art;

Each province will be able to benefit from an Olympic stadium able to receive various sports and entertainment activities;

The Ministry of Education will be required to include in the primary and secondary school curriculum topics that motivate children to direct their choices in the sports and entertainment sector.

1.4. LAND

1.4.1. Current Situation

In Rwanda, currently, according to the law, the land belongs to the state and yet this land is from the ancestors, who in turn found it from the gift of God. The psychological and physical in tranquility reigns for the major part of the nationalists who is currently leasing a land that should belong entirely to him or her.

1.4.2. DGPR Solutions

In the words of the DGPR, the revision of the law of the earth is a priority. This revision will revalorize the Rwandan people on the soil of his country. This will put the land in the hands of Rwandans.

We will have the task to motivate the creation of a law allowing the suppression of the rental tax of the land.

We will review the use of land in our country with the objective of establishing a law favoring the formation of a new land use plan to increase the area reserved for housing.

We are going to elect a law that stipulates the development of a master plan of the land over the entire national area in order to arrive at the level each administrative unit has clearly a zone reserved for the habitat and another reserved for agriculture.

1.5. WORK DEVELOPMENT

1.5.1. Current Situation

The policy governing the value of work has been ignored. It should be noted that what is in the papers is never put into practice because the country still records a large number of unemployed. It is almost impossible to gain access to state markets and vacancies are filled by corruption and the affinities between officials in charge and competitors.

1.5.2. DGPR solution

We will correct and develop a pleasant policy motivating the population to develop the entrepreneurial culture

DGPR will set up a special commission of data deposit in relation to the holders of work, vacant positions as well as the unemployed in search of work: 'Rwanda Employment Agency'. This commission will play a dual role of: data repositories and correspondence between the unemployed and entrepreneurs who offer the job.

Our party wants to motivate the election of a law that opens doors for new entrepreneurs or centers to facilitate those who are looking for work, especially young people who need to undertake new projects. The same law will also have the task of authorizing the creation of a fund to finance those who express the desire and the capacity for creativity or innovation.

We will analyze with the aim of improving the operating system of the BDF, so that the latter grants non-refundable credits and new knowledge based on professional training reserved for those who have completed all the necessary to access credit.

We will fight for the promotion of entrepreneurship culture especially for young people, many professional training related to it are planned.

We will propose a law stipulating strict penalties to fight effectively against corruption, familiarities and friendly covers in the employment market. This law will put in order the relations between the national and foreign entrepreneurs and the unemployed looking for work.

1.6. SOCIAL SECURITY

1.6.1. Current Situation

So far, the social security policy in Rwanda has a lot of problems. The average paid to pensioners is insufficient despite some recent additions compared to current prices in food markets. Saved savings are invested in the construction of skyscrapers who do not have a landlord, hence the lack of means to increase the average paid to policyholders due to mismanagement of funds.

1.6.2. DGPR Solutions

We will propose a law that stipulates that the 'Social Security Fund' provides for interest to be added on the savings of its members according to the financial entries it records (from the projects generating interest that it leads) .

The same law can contribute to the harmonization of savings and current prices on the markets.

We are thinking of another law that will allow the creation of a special pension scheme (Pension Saving Scheme) which will make it easier for them to access credits, payday advances to create small projects to improve the standard of living of pensioners.

1.7. CULTURE

1.7.1. Current Situation

The situation is not yet pleasant. The program of the national cultural training center "Itorero" is built on the principles and slogans of the ruling political party instead of emphasizing the national culture.

The national language 'Kinyarwanda' is endangered in primary and secondary schools.

The clothing style of artists especially and others does not reflect the cultural image of an ideal Rwandan.

1.7.2. DGPR Solutions

DGPR will revise the program of "Itorero" so that it focuses on Rwandan culture and avoid spreading the principles of a single political party while the country has 11 legal political parties, but rather, the path of propagation and safeguarding Rwandan culture.

We will focus our efforts on teaching the national language - Kinyarwanda - in primary, secondary and higher schools.

The Democratic Green Party will motivate a law stipulating the formation of exhibition houses of Rwandan cultural affairs (Cultural Museum) in each district. The same law may propose some penalties for some Rwandans that abuse Rwandan culture through clothing styles as well as other inappropriate behaviors especially in the public.

1.8. EDUCATION, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

1.8.1. Current Situation

In Rwanda, the word 'education' means a lot of problems: The standard of living of the teacher still very low, no reliability of education, the practice of a policy called "education for all" which consists to promote those who have succeeded and those who have failed to greatly diminish the initiative of pupils and schoolchildren; teachers no longer have rigor; many of the university winners without intellectual background; the 9 and 12 year basic education program mainly covers children from economically weak families, who do not have sufficient materials to study, and this is a major obstacle to good results; on the other hand, many teachers in this cycle are not qualified; craft training centers lack of professional equipment.

1.8.2. What has to be done?

According to DGPR, it will be necessary to improve the reliability of Rwandan education, to develop research activities without forgetting the standard of living of teachers through the increase of their salaries in accordance with current prices on the markets. This will allow them to love their profession and will end up giving a great intellectual baggage to the children for whom they are responsible.

We plan to increase materials in the 9- and 12-year cycles of basic education and to ensure that these schools share teachers with state-run reference secondary schools.

We expect that these different schools will be able to share the laboratories. The new education policy should organize the education system so that schoolchildren, pupils and students are aware of the problems that await them in case of failure. Artisanal education will be developed in order to sensitize the donors to invest in it.

We will create integrated rural professional artisanal education centers at the level of each administrative sector whose options will be in line with local needs.

The following points will be in our priorities:

The introduction of a law allowing the development of kindergartens: equip them seriously and consider them in the state budget. In this bill, each administrative unit will have a kindergarten.

We will pay a lot of attention in balancing French and English in Rwandan education.

In order to achieve these objectives, the PDVR will be engaged in developing a better methodology to sensitize parents to encourage them to help / facilitate their children to follow their studies.

1.9. HEALTH

1.9.1. Current Situation

There are diseases that still appear and rage in the lives of Rwandans: heart disease, cancer, diabetes. Malnutrition is accelerating, and plays a significant role in the poor evolution of children - general statistics show that 44 per cent of children do not progress well and cause uncontrolled deaths.

It should be noted that the District of Ngororero has 39% of children with poor evolution, which puts it in third place after Rutsiro and Rubavu according to the results of research done in 2014.

According to the population, the reasons for the poor evolution of the children are: the poverty and the ignorance of the parents, the insufficiency of the drinking water, and the policy of the culture of a unique product added to the small areas of limited arable land the production of basic food products for children.

Most of the Rwandan population is malnourished. The inadequacy of food products at the national level is notorious.

In higher schools, the medical option is very rare.

1.9.2. DGPR Solutions

Activities of mobilization, education of the Rwandan people, especially the parents in the preparation of complete meals, will be privileged.

To achieve this, DGPR will propose the introduction of a law setting into account a nutritional center for each health center that will be located in each administrative unit.

We will introduce new didactic materials on reproductive life in primary and secondary schools.

The Green Democratic Party has the duty to initiate a particular program to eradicate various diseases that infect Rwandans, especially from abroad, through the distribution of vaccines throughout Rwanda, training doctors qualified for diseases that do not have vaccines. It is in this context that the training schools for doctors will be multiplied.

14. SOLIDARITY, HEALTH INSURANCE AND THE QUALITY OF SERVICE

14.1. Current Situation

The rate of payment of the mutual health insurance is still insufficient; the operating system of the health insurance system still complicates the population of limited means, the number of which constitutes the major part of the total population of the country.

Hospitals still have civil servants who do not treat patients properly.

The medications are still insufficient for members of the mutual health and yet when they are bought out of the utilities, the refund has not been provided.

14.2. Solutions:

DGPR provides for the revision of the law on mutual health to arrive to give prompt services and hire sufficient qualified doctors and different disciplines. The operating system of the mutual health will improve in the sense that even the payment will be done individually;

We will elect a law punishing hospital officials who do not give proper services. This will be possible with capacity building for both old and new technicians at hospitals;

Our party thinks a lot about promoting traditional medicine and making Rwandans more aware of local and foreign medicines. We will also review the policy and law governing traditional medicine.

The Democratic Green Party is planning to introduce a law that stipulates the establishment of a public fund for the financing of members of the health mutual, especially for exceptional cases that require going abroad.

The law that favors private entrepreneurs in the creation of pharmaceutical industries for drugs and hospital tools, will be elected.

15. ECONOMICS

16. WAGES

16.1. Current situation

The problem of social inequality, especially with regard to wages, still persists in our country. The difference in the salary of chiefs and subordinates is enormous. Pure again, current wages are not related to market prices.

16.2. What has to be done?

We will elect a law governing the reasonable minimum wage;

We will reduce the large salaries reserved for the senior executives of the State;

We will see the salary of the low cadres up to 1/10. Where a leader earns 1,000,000Frw, his lowest servant will earn 100,000Frw.

We will introduce a law that confirms the revision and improvement of wages in relation to market prices for every 5 years.

17. TRANSPORT

17.1. Current situation

Transport policy remains problematic. Insufficient roads, limited means of marine transport. The monopolization of the transport markets is a delicate problem for Rwandans in general, and particularly for the townspeople. Transport markets are in the hands of companies whose shares are shared by the state and the ruling party.

Petroleum products are always expensive. It is amazing to find these products at affordable prices in neighboring countries on the west side of Rwanda as they receive them across our country.

The motorcycle taxi cooperatives live in a pleasant way, because their members do not have access to their financial reserves. Motorcycle taxis drivers cannot even use these funds in their daily lives, hence the inefficiency of these cooperatives, despite the fact that it is imperative to be a member for everyone who needs who needs the money. Use his bike as a public taxi.

17.2. Solutions

Faced with this situation the Green Democratic Party provides a number of solutions to remedy this:

We are going to build a policy that builds the capacity of co-ops that can build roads well;

The number of bridges repaired and others built will be multiplied;

We plan to create new roads that will connect sectors and districts.

We will reduce taxes and customs clearance fees for imported vehicles in order to increase the number of those who buy them and reduce the number of environmentally damaging used vehicles;

We will promote the distribution of small pirogues and modern boats in the lakes of Rwanda and will set up training centers for boat drivers, who give their nationals driving licenses to reduce marine accidents and develop this area;

Our party needs to initiate the policy of sharing work and transport markets and facilitating small and new investors in this area;

We will facilitate public taxis to work well with state companies without comfort;

Taxes on petroleum products will be reduced to motivate traders in general;

The import of vehicles using petroleum products will be seen to decline to develop those using water and solar energy;

We are going to elect a law governing the new orders of motorcycle taxi cooperatives to manage their funds and make them useful in case of force majeure such as accidents and others.

We have the idea of electing a new law to increase the number of planes that circulate in the national air at affordable prices by a large number of the Rwandan population.

Public road transport will be endowed with large buses with comfort of seated passengers to cancel the current system of traveling upright and entangled with each other without difference of gender or generation.

18. THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH

18.1. Current situation

The country experiences notorious unemployment associated with limited knowledge as well as the lack of motivation of youth in the process of innovation and general development. In many parts of the country, demographics do not stop growing when innovative activities are rare. Technology is decreasing more and more the workforce instead of fighting the unemployment that rages in the new generations.

18.2. DGPR Solutions

The Rwandan political opposition that is the DGPR plans to create a system of eradication of unemployment in the Rwandan youth through the creation of a fund of support for special initiatives for the individual or group of youth. This fund will also have the mission of making credit available to investment firms of Rwandan youth;

We will organize the local administration in the sense of creating a new position requiring qualified personnel at the level of each administrative sector. The latter will be especially in charge of youth affairs;

Capacity building at the youth level will be our priority in order to professionally guide the easy creation of employment in the process of eradicating unemployment from 11% of the current unemployment rate to less than 5%;

Our new order will facilitate the creation of the cooperative bank in Rwanda which will allow easy access to credit for Rwandans and especially youth cooperatives;

To motivate young entrepreneurs, we will remove all taxes for at least two years from new youth projects;

We will set up sports training centers with land at the administrative sector level;

We plan to review the functioning of the BDF to allow it to grant loans without guarantees to motivate youth projects.

19. TRADE

19.1. Current Situation

The actors of this field of activity face the different problems for the moment:

Most traders are not professionally trained;

This area is handicapped by several taxes at high rates;

The instability of credit policy;

The problem of the state interfering in commercial activities which contributes to the injustice in the distribution of public markets, now the heritage of the relatives of the party in power;

The problem of nepotism: Some companies always have easy access to employment markets, simply because they have been connected by the great characters of the country.

19.2. Measures

We will support a policy that facilitates private entrepreneurs to allow them to increase their production up to the level of export;

We intend to put in place a law that promotes the development of small and large industries without negative impact on the environment;

Our attention will be drawn to the agro-food and mining industries;

We will elect a law that stipulates the creation of import and export banks with the aim of facilitating commercial activities;

Many precautions will be taken to motivate small private entrepreneurs to participate in the competition of public procurement contracts.

20. TOURISM

20.1. Current situation

Tourism infrastructures are still insufficient;

Investors in this area are very limited;

Nationalists have no habit of visiting tourist sites and those who think of it are discouraged by unaffordable prices set by the state.

20.2. Solutions

We will prioritize the tourism infrastructure development policy, which will make it easier for private entrepreneurs to access the means of motivation in the sense of tax depreciation and access to loans easily in case of investment in this field;

We will promote the eco-tourism policy of developing tourism without prejudice to the environment;

We will set up a motivational program for Rwandans to develop the habit of loving the tourist activities of their native country by starting with the reduction of entry and transportation prices for them.

The localized population close to the tourist sites will be entitled to a satisfactory percentage of the tourist expenses recorded by the State;

We intend to facilitate investors in tourism development projects in cities, such as zoos in Kigali City and elsewhere;

We will set up a funding fund for nationals of tourist schools as well as others who are eager to invest in this area.

21. INFRASTRUCTURE

21.1. Current situation

The roads are inadequate and most of those who are there are not well managed;
Drinking water still inaccessible;
Electricity and infrastructure are still insufficient.

21.2. Measures

We will promote the construction of hospitals, schools, roads, airports, electricity and facilitate a large number of the population to access drinking water;

We plan to elect a law prioritizing the development of renewable energy and its dissemination;

We will put in place a law that stipulates the construction of middle-class houses to make it easier for low-income people to find shelter;

We need to put in place a permanent program of multiplication of updated roads in secondary cities.

22. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

22.1. Current situation

There is a problem of state-imposed land consolidation policy that does not give the farmer space to give his idea. The latter consists in the development of the unique culture. This policy is at the root of disordered internal and foreign displacements of the Rwandan population, because it has no right to cultivate the species of their choice, the result is famine. This problem also contributes to the violation of the principles of democracy when it limits the development of the farmer;

The state has not yet clarified the agricultural and residential land throughout the national territory;

Some agricultural projects have been the subject of financial and temporal losses of farmers and even of the State. Typical cases are fish production projects and milk collection centers where the expected benefits have not been achieved even halfway.

22.2. Solutions

In order not to exhaust the arable land, we will introduce a law governing the economic use of the soil according to the available surface area per individual;

We plan to put Rwandan farmers in irrigation-based agriculture to manage drought seasons;

We have the program to motivate investors in agriculture and livestock especially modern;

To encourage farmers especially export products - tea, coffee, etc. - we think to put together our farmers and domestic customers tan foreign products in question with the objective of raising annual output at least to 20% ;

We are going to introduce a law governing the various breeding areas throughout the country according to the type of breeding to be done and each family will have an animal species to raise;

The land consolidation policy will be practical only for the state spaces and the state will come down to help the local population to manage the arable soil according to the selected products, the zones and the seasons of culture. The provision of an agricultural technician at the level of each administrative unit will make this program possible and productive;

We are going to elect a law stipulating the creation of a Rwanda Agricultural Support Fund, with special mission to promote the 15-24 young people working in this field;

We also have the program to create a center for the fight against famines that happen wrongly and through -Feed Rwanda Institute or Center with mission to facilitate the development of national agricultural production, supervise and valorize production at harvest, motivate agricultural activities of youth (agri-business for youth) and contribute to the maintenance of arable land in order to increase production to a satisfactory level.

23. ENVIRONMENT

23.1. Current situation

The gem trade is messy in some parts of the country. The hills are degraded, the valleys are congested, and the houses around them are cracked without forgetting that sometimes these problems lead to the lack of water and electricity. The typical example is the fall of Nyabarongo which did not work due to the lack of water caused by the exploitation of precious stones on the surrounding hills in the Ngororero district;

Rwandans in general have not yet valued the conservation of rainwater and yet the country records cases of drying up lakes, rivers, valleys following the waste that is often poured;

The population has not yet understood the exploitation of natural resources such as the sun, water, plants traditionally, medicinal, etc .;

The case of heating herbs on the hills is still remarkable, the degradation of forests in search of firewood and construction;

Demographic pressure that does not go hand in hand with the national economy plays a gigantic role in the degradation of the environment;

Habitat habitat especially in rural areas, the fragmentation of land added to disordered buildings are subject to environmental degradation;

The problem of cases of death of quarry officials, chronic diseases of mining origin must be followed closely following the serious repercussions that result;

Rwanda does not have a special tribunal dealing with environmental cases, which means that criminals have fun in anti-environmental practices, let us add that even the measures planned to penalize the people who destroy the environment are not practiced properly.

23.2. What we are going to do

We are going to elect a law that will not tolerate anyone who builds a house without rainwater harvesting establishing a program to develop gemstone location maps and their qualities will reduce a number of environmental risks;

Mining and quarrying operations will be closely monitored to avoid any kind of environmental degradation that results;

We envisage the local formations in the exploitation of the natural resources among others the forests, the soil, the water, the sun, etc;

We will revise erosion control laws especially in high slope percentages by planting soil stabilization trees;

We will develop agroforestry techniques on all arable soil;

We need to introduce a law stipulating the creation of a private institution responsible for monitoring the damage caused by the operators of this area in order to stop the unexpected losses caused by environmental degradation;

We will introduce a policy that will develop techniques to fight against climate change and strengthen the capacity of Meteo-Rwanda.

24. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

24.1. Current situation

This area has a number of problems that still persist:

Rwanda's relations with our neighbors Burundians, Congolese (DRC) and the French are not good;

The cases of Rwandan mistreated in Uganda during commercial activities, but rather accused of other allegations without reasonable justification;

The local population does not master the interest of working in common with international organizations like CPGL and ECAC, COMESSA, SADC and others;

24.2. Solutions

The international politics of the Green Democratic Party will be built on the culture of dialogue and peace;

We will promote an international policy that promotes peace and economic development especially in countries such as Burundi, DRC and France;

Our choice is the maintenance of good relations with international organizations such as CPGL and CEAC, COMESSA, SADC and others, not to mention the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU).);

We accept that our parliament has good relations with other parliaments around the world;

Our party will support the idea of creating international conventions facilitating access to African Union funding through other conventions that revise the operating system and policy.

AU, EAC and other international organizations, will continue the good image of our country based on the strengthening of the culture of peace which does not prevent that once our country attacked, the mechanisms of national defense must be there with the maximum of efforts;

We will not stop supporting the development of human rights protection programs and good communication with international human rights bodies such as: Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, LDGL, RIPRODHOL, etc .;

We will fight for the voice of Africa as well as that of other developing countries to be significant at the level of the United Nations High Security Council;

Our efforts will be devoted to ensure that there are African Union (AU) country level conventions, EAC improving their operating systems, poverty eradication policies and measures, and practice its principles. democracy, the protection of the environment and the development of human rights;

Our projections for the future include international conventions limiting any trade barriers in developing countries so that the trade policies of these countries are based on national heritage. We will promote transparency in the operating systems of member countries of international organizations such as AU, EAC, SADC and social media can serve as a mirror.

We will also have the task of supporting the international conventions facilitating the free movement of people and goods like their rights.

25. SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY FOR ALL

25.1. Current situation

The political space is still very limited;

There are still a lot of obstacles in the creation and life of the political parties and especially the opposition;

The major problems of the country are not discussed openly and the social inequality that persists favors those responsible for embezzlement of public funds;

International for-profit human rights organizations are still very few;

There is still much to correct in the electoral law;

The organization of national administrative units remains poor and the local population becomes a victim.

25.2. Measures

The law related to the creation of political parties will be revised in the sense of limiting several complications that it contains today with regard to those who have plans for the creation of political parties that are considered as pillars of participatory democracy and sustainable;

We will develop the culture of debate especially between the state and the population;

We will fight for a law stipulating the right of authorized political parties to have access to draft laws in advance in order to be able to give their views as soon as possible;

We will elect a law stipulating the serious penalties of the authorities who do not treat people the same way in their areas of operation;

Our suggestions will also be for the law regulating the meeting of the local population from the level of the administrative village up to the level of the province without any time that the political leaders are the leaders of these kinds of meetings, but rather the representatives selected by population in their respective villages in order to deal with the major problems facing their society with all possible transparency;

We will elect a law stipulating that among the officials of the National Electoral Commission there shall be representatives of political parties recognized by law;

The development of the free space of politics, freedom of expression, the right to pray according to everyone's taste and respect for all other kinds of human rights will be our priority;

We will introduce a law governing the creation of special tribunals for the cases of imprisoned politicians and other victims of their ideas in order to free the innocent;

We plan to create legal judicial training centers that will even train those who are not necessarily legal professionals;

We will propose the confirmation of the bill stipulating an office of ombudsman in charge of political affairs complementing the one already in place (Political Ombudsman Council);

We will also have to propose a bill accepting the receipt of funding, but at the same time demanding periodic and regular financial reports. The same law will stipulate the establishment of a special commission in charge of this case whose commissioners should be of origin of all legal political parties in Rwanda;

Our party will also propose the establishment of a professional center responsible for the reception and management of bills from the general population and non-governmental organizations (Citizen-Driven Bill Office in English). This office will have to work side by side with the parliament, Chamber of Deputies. To perform these functions well, it will be necessary to set up a website that will facilitate the publication and selection of ideas of popular origin. Once an idea has been elected by fifty thousand ways, it will be deposited in Parliament to put it in a bill to be studied;

The Democratic Green Party will also have the pleasure of proposing a "National Center for Democracy" whose mission will be to set the guidelines in national politics and determine the role of the population in making the decisions of which it is a beneficiary. (ie, Center for Democracy, Policy Development and Public Participation). It is through this center that we find the solution to the problem of freedom of expression that Rwanda faces today.

26. UNITY AND RECONCILIATION

26.1. Current situation

The policy of unity and reconciliation in Rwanda has not yet reached a satisfactory level:

The fact that the problem of Rwandan refugees is still there in the neighboring and distant countries, the dead based on the ethnic and regional differences that present themselves right and wrong especially in the periods of commemoration of the victims of the genocide of the Tutsi of 1994 in Rwanda;

Traumas of genocidal origin still exist;

The lack of a reimbursement fund for the victims of genocide is a problem that also results from the weakness of the state system;

The fact that genocide suspects still roam the streets of neighboring and distant countries also testifies to the failure of responsible institutions;

The country also has cases of Gacaca cases whose officials have not been satisfied and have not yet been treated;

The problem of disguised suppression of the French language in education and public functions while Rwanda records a large number of the population that has evolved in the French-speaking system and for them to suppress French is to stop life from where the complications in the process of the units and reconciliation.

26.2. DGPR Solutions

This party is planning a bill to create a national center for the analysis of reasons why some people leave the country to uproot them. This center will also have a mission of research of the different realities of the life of the Rwandan refugees especially political in order to maintain good relations with them and finally to arrive at the common understanding favorable to the country and these refugees.

We will propose the creation of a "National Security Council" that will bring together representatives of political parties operating within the country and those from abroad, non-governmental organizations, the private sector federation, representatives of the population in general and the union of churches in Rwanda to discuss the problem of refugees and political prisoners, freedom of expression, the means to ask forgiveness and to submit to each other. This council will also play a role in creating a climate of transparency among Rwandans; eradicating ethnic differences, combating the culture of extremism and genocidal ideology;

DGPR will establish a law governing those responsible for disordered deaths that appear here and there and put in place the mechanisms or peaceful procedures useful to the population in conflict resolution in the respective families;

French and English will be used in a balanced way so as not to isolate one class from the population and favor another;

We are going to elect a law that stipulates the establishment of a fund for the financing of the victims of the Rwanda liberation war, before and after the 1994 Tutsi genocide, the poor families and survivors of the soldiers who lost their lives on the the field of battle;

Our party is for the reinforcement of the means to materially support the old dads and old mothers who lost all the children during the war and the genocide of the Tutsi without forgetting the children born by sexual violation of their mothers;

The Rwandan opposition has the idea of quickly ending the Gacaca lawsuits that have been discontinued while they are to be remade at the request of the alleged perpetrators of the 1994 Tutsi genocide who were not satisfied with the results of the first trials. Once done with authenticity, this action will play a significant role in the evolution of the level of unity and reconciliation that Rwanda has at the moment.