

Has there been justice for the crimes committed in Rwanda in 1994?

Completely							
Significantly							
Substantially							
Moderately							
Partially							
Slightly							
Not at all							
Key event	A special court was set up to put the key perpetrators on trial. So far, sixty one people have been convicted. Eight key people have not yet been caught.	Key figures such as Theoneste Bagosora and Hasan Ngeze have been convicted of genocide	In Rwanda the courts there have put about 10,000 on trial for crimes committed in 1994.	Because so many people were involved in the genocide the Rwanda government re-established the traditional Gacaca courts.	Gacaca courts take place in local communities. Perpetrators are given the chance to confess in front of the local community. About 800,000 people have been tried in this way	Supporters of the Gacaca system say that it helps the community heal and also enables victims' families find out more about the fate of their loved ones.	Critics of the Gacaca system say that witnesses and the relatives of victims are often intimidated into not giving evidence

Instructions: Read each of the sentences about what justice there has been in Rwanda after the genocide. Assess each sentence by colouring the column above it to the appropriate level. If you have time arrive at a conclusion on whether there has been justice overall.