Continued volatility of the security situation, ongoing economic crisis despite decreased political tensions

Deeply rooted impunity for recent and past grave human rights violations

Overall weakness of government institutions, particularly the justice system which is neither impartial nor independent

The persistence of political, economic and identity-related motivations to resort to violence, particularly to consolidate the CNDD-FDD’s hold on power and to protect personal economic interests

The capacity of different stakeholders to resort to violence and commit human rights violations and abuses

The absence of mitigating factors such as a strong, organized and representative national civil society, as well as free, diverse and independent national media and lack of international cooperation on human right issues

An enabling environment for atrocities, which includes circumstances such as changes in the power balance, continued violations against political opponents, the mobilization of the Imbonerakure following security incidents and the politicization of past events

Potential triggering factors such as the increase of armed attacks, census plans for public servants and the population, the issue of remembrance and official commemoration of past crimes

The reopening of the democratic space remains crucial to mitigate these risk factors.

*See the detailed COI report for more information on the existing indicators for each risk factor that have changed over the period under review: A/HRC/48/CRP.1