

About us



Umurage Wacu Group

It is a social enterprise, created in July 2015 by Rwandese NDAHIMANA Gilbert; librarian, heritage practitioner, writer and photographer, passionate about history, culture, traditions and tourism in general.

Vision

To Promote Rwandan and African heritage and tourism attractions through photography.

Mission

Engage and involve young people to promote Rwandan and African heritage (history, culture, traditions) by working together with the relevant authorities, local communities, and organizations aimed at promoting Rwandan and African heritages.

Objective

To promote Rwandan and African heritage (cultures, history, traditions) and tourism attractions through internet.

www.igicumbi.com

- ♦ Promotes Rwandan and African heritage (cultures, history, traditions) tourism attractions through internet.
- ♦ Publishes articles in 4 languages (Kinyarwanda, French, English and Kiswahili).
- ♦ A website for Online Exhibition for Rwandan and African artists, crafts associations and cooperatives.
- ♦ The 1st website to find information and specially about Rwandan and African heritage and tourism attractions.

Igicumbi Magazine

- Online and Printed Magazine
- Published 4 times per year (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December)
- Distributed in libraries, cultural centers,...
- Add documents and books to read in ways to promote reading cultures.

conservation is richness



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**Umurage Wacu
Group Team**

Kwamamaza-Marketing
Special Cover for your cultural events!
Cultural Entrepreneurs/Artists.

Igicumbi Magazine is created especially for you to transform your events, your activities, your projects into memorable experiences.

We are able to make your events to be memorable by making a special cover and you will have; printed (able to be distributed and online (able to be shared)).

Plus photos of your events .

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Special Cover for your Tours!
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Plus bookphotos of your tours.

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AMATEKA—Umushyikirano 20

Umushyikirano 20: Imyanzuro yafatiwe mu nama y'Igihugu y'Umushyikirano umwaka wa 2026



Mu mateka y'abanyarwanda kuva kera baricaraga bakaganira, bakungurana inama n'ibitekerezo byatuma igihugu gitera imbere, gikomera mu nzego zitandukanye: umutekano, ubukungu, imibereho y'abaturage ... Ni yo mpamvu inama y'Umushyikirano yagiye muri gahunda ya Leta yo guhuza abantu batandukanye bakaganira ku buzima bw'Igihugu.

Inama y'Umushyikirano yateraniye i Kigali ku nshuro ya 20 kuva tariki 05 kugeza tariki 06 Gashyantare 2026 iyobowe na Nyakubahwa Perezida wa Repubulika Paul Kagame, yafatiwemo imyanzuro 12, harimo irebana n'ubukungu, imibereho myiza n'imiyoborere.

Inama yabereye muri Kigali Convention Center.

Umushyikirano wo ku nshuro ya 20 wateraniye i Kigali kuva ku wa 5 kugeza ku wa 6 Gashyantare, uyobowe na Nyakubahwa Perezida wa Repubulika y'u Rwanda, Paul KAGAME.

Mu bitabiriye Umushyikirano, harimo abayobozi batandukanye n' abahagarariye abikorera, Abanyarwanda baba mu mahanga, abahagarariye ibihugu byabo mu Rwanda n' imiryango mpuzamahanga, n'abandi bafatanyabikorwa, n' itangazamakuru.

Mu ijamba ritangiza Umushyikirano, Nyakubahwa Perezida wa Repubulika yibukije akamaro ku ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'imyanzuro iwufatirwamo nk' inkingi mu iterambere ry'Igihugu cyacu mu guharanira kwigira. Yagarutse kandi ku ruhare rw'abayobozi mu gufasha Abanyarwanda kunga ubumwe, kwigira no kwigirira icyizere. By'umwihariko, yasabye abayobozi kurushaho kunoza imikorere n'imikoranire, bashyira iteka umuturage ku isonga kandi bagahora biteguye kubazwa ibyo bashinzwe.

Ibiganiro byatangiye muri uyu Mushyikirano byibanze ku ngingo zikurikira:

- ♦ Ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya Gahunda y'Igihugu yo kwihutisha iterambere (NST2);
- ♦ Iterambere ry'ubukungu burambye;
- ♦ U Rwanda mu ruhando mpuzamahanga;
- ♦ Imiyoborere myiza, uburezi n'umurimo.

Nyuma yo kungurana ibitekerezo kuri ibi biganiro, hafashwe imyanzuro ikurikira:

I. UBUKUNGU

1. Kunoza itegurwa n'ikurikirana ry'imishinga kugira ngo irangire ku gihe cyateganyijwe, igere ku ntego zayo kandi ababishinzwe bakabibazwa.
2. Gukomeza guteza imbere ibikorwa by'ubucukuzi bw'amabuye y'agaciro no kuyongerera agaciro.

Amateka—Umushyikirano 20

3. Gushimangira ingamba zo kongera umusaruro w'ubuhinzi n'ubworozi, hongerwa ifumbire n'imbuto z'indobanure, serivisi zo kuhira no gutera intanga hifashishijwe ikoranabuhanga.
4. Gufasha by'umwihariko inganda, hagamijwe kongera umusaruro n'ubushobozi bwo guhatana ku isoko, kongera agaciro k'ibyo zikora no gukemura ikibazo cy'ibyo gupfunyikamo ibicuruzwa.
5. Gukemura ibibazo bikigaragara muri za One Stop Centres binyuze mu kunoza no koroshya inzira n'amabwiriza no gukangurira abaturage kumenya neza ko izi serivisi zibaho.
6. Kwihutisha ibikorwa byo guhuza SACCO ku rwego rw'uturere no ku rwego rw'Igihugu.

II. IMIBEREHO MYIZA

7. Kurushaho kunoza ingamba zo kuzamura ireme ry'uburezi kugira ngo buhuzwe n'ibikenewe ku isoko ry'umurimo, guteza imbere impano z'abanyeshuri no kunoza by'umwihariko imyigishirize y'indimi cyane cyane icyongereza.
8. Guteza imbere ibikorwa by'imyidagaduro by'urubyiruko, impano zarwo no kurwongerera ubumenyingiro n'ubushobozi birufasha kubona imirimo no kwiteza imbere.
9. Gufasha Abanyarwanda bakoresha imbuga nkoranyambaga koroherezwa mu buryo bukwiye, kubona umusaruro w'amafaranga uzikomokaho.

III. IMIYOBORERE

10. Gukomeza kunoza itegurwa ry'imihigo hagamijwe gukemura ibibazo by'abaturage, gutanga serivisi nziza no kunoza umurimo.
11. Kunoza ingamba zo kwegera abaturage no kubafasha guhindura imyumvire kugira ngo barushaho kugira uruhare mu ikemurwa ry'ibibazo bikibangamiye imibereho myiza n'iterambere.
12. Gushyira imbaraga mu ngamba zo gukumira ikibazo cy'inda ziterwa abangavu, abana bata ishuri n'ikoresha ry'inzoga n'ibiyobyabwenge.

Amateka—Ahantu



Ibintu 21 wamenya ku mariba ya Bukunzi

Amariba ya Bukunzi ni amariba azwi mu mateka y'u Rwanda kuva kera, ni amariba avugwaho ibintu byinshi kandi bikomeye.

Dore **ibintu 21** ukwiriye kumenya ku Mariba ya Bukunzi.

Amateka—Ahantu

1. Ahitwa mu Mariba ya Bukunzi ni ho hari ivubiro rya Ndagano wategekaga u Bukunzi ku mwaduko w'abazungu.
2. Bukunzi yari iherereye mu Majyepfo y'Iburengerazuba bw'u Rwanda, ihana imbibi n'uturere tw'u Busozo, i Cyesha, Impara, na Biru ndetse n'igihugu cy'u Burundi.
3. U Rwanda rwigarurira i Kinyaga mu kinyejana cya 18, u Bukunzi bwari mu gice cyafashwe n'umutwe w'ingabo z'Impara, ari na cyo cyatumye aho hantu hose hitwa Impara.
4. Mu mpera z'icyo kinyejana, Umwami Kigeri III Ndabarasa yategetse umutware w'Impara, Rwanteri, kugabira u Bukunzi umuvubyi witwaga Kija. Kuva ubwo u Bukunzi bwabaye impugu yigenga itegukwa n'Abami b'Abavubyi bakomoka kuri Kija, bagatura ikoro umwami w'u Rwanda ndetse n'umutware w'Impara.
5. Abanditsi b'amateka bavuga ko Kija yageze mu Bukunzi akomotse i Rwingi hakurya ya Rusizi. Kubera ubuhanga yari afite bwo kuvuba imvura, uwo muvubyi ntiyatinze kumenyekanana no kuba ikirangirire mu Rwanda. Umwami amumenye amugabira u Bukunzi kugira ngo ajye amuvubira imvura igihe yabuze.
6. Kuva u Bukunzi bubaye impugu yigenga kugeza igihe yavaniweho n'abakoronu b'Ababirigi mu w'1925; yategetswe n'Abami barindwi kandi bose bari Abavubyi.
- Abo ni: **Kija I Gisuma, Ngoga, Kabeja, Ruzigamanzi, Kija II, Ndagano Ruhagata na Ngoga Bihigimondo.**
7. Buri gihe uko umwami w'u Rwanda yatangaga hakima undi, impugu y'u Bukunzi yatangaga abantu babiri bagapfa, bakaba 'imisego y'umwami'. Hatangwaga umuhungu n'umukobwa, umuhungu akajugunywa mu gishanga cya Nyagafunzo kiri hafi yo ku Karambo, naho umurambo w'umukobwa bakawohereza i Bum-bogo.
8. Umwami Ruganzu II Ndori ngo ni we wategetse abanyabukunzi kujya batanga imisego y'umwami.
9. Mu myaka ya nyuma y'ingoma y'u Bukunzi, uwamenyekanye cyane ni umugabekazi Nyirandakunze. Uyu mugabekazi yari umugore wa Ndagano, akaba nyina wa Ngoga Bihigimondo.
10. Umwami wa nyuma wa Bukunzi. Nyirandakunze yavukaga mu Busozo, akaba igishegabo, ndetse ngo ni we wategekeraga umuhungu we.
11. Ubutegetsu bw'Ababirigi bufatanyije na Rwagataraka wategekaga i Kinyaga bwagabye ibitero bitatu mu Bukunzi. Icyamba mbere cyagabwe muri Mata 1923, kigabwa n'abasirikare boherejwe na Keyser; kiratsindwa. Icyakabiri cyagabwe n'ingabo zoherejwe na Adiminisitarateri Fiolle tariki 12—14 Werurwe 1924, i Bwami barahunga.

12. icyo gihe ngo Nyirandakunze yahungiyeye mu ishyamba cyimeza rya Cyamudongo aribamo umwaka wose.
13. Iryo shyamba Nyirandakunze yahungiyemo ubu ni igice cya Pariki y'igihugu ya Nyungwe, ariko abaturage barituriye banyita Ishyamba rya Nyirandakunze cyangwa mu Ryanyirandakunze.
14. Igitero cya nyuma ari na cyo cyatsinze u Bukunzi cyagabwe tariki 09 Werurwe 1925.
15. Aho umwami n'umugabekazi bihishe hari hamenyekanye bahatera mu ijoro ryo kuri icyo tariki, Nyirandakunze baramurasa kuko yarwanyije abaje kumufata, Ngoga arakomereka arafatwa ajya gufungirwa i Kigali ari na ho yaguye mu Ukwakira 1925, naho Bigirumwera aracika ahungira muri Repubulika Iharanira Demokarasi ya Kongo. Ingoma y'u Bukunzi ihera icyo.
16. Aho amavubiro ya Ndagano yahoze hitwa mu Bwiza bwa Bweramvura ya Mataba.
17. Ni agashanga gato karimo amazi menshi, gafite ubuso nk'ubwa metero kare (m²) 150, karimo ibyatsi by'imigugu babohesha ibirago, igiti cy'umugano, igihondohondo n'imizibira.
18. Ako gashanga gakikijwe n'imiri-ma bahingamo ibigori, ibisheke, n'ibindi. Muri ako gashanga ngo kera harimo amahembe Ndagano yavubishaga. Abahatuye bavugaga ko yari amahembe abiri y'inzovu iry'ingore n'iry'ingabo.
19. Ku ngoma ya Kayibanda, umutwa witwaga Rwibasira ariko we akiyita Rwibasira gusiga umwami wo mu Mataba, ngo yakuyemo ihembe rimwe arishyira bene Ndagano aho bari barahungiyeye i Murenge. Irindi hembe ngo riracyarimo kugeza magingo aya, akaba ari yo mpamvu abahahinga n'abahaturiyeye birinda kunywa amazi yaho, dore ko ngo n'icyo bahahinga babona igishanga gitigita!
20. Mu Bwiza bwa Bweramvura ya Mataba hahanamiwe n'agasozi ka Rwamaraba, ngo akaba ariko Ndagano yicaragaho avuye kuvuba ari kumwe n'umutwa witwaga Rudakemwa wamutwazaga ingoma na yo yakoreshwaga muri icyo mihango.
21. Ubu ni ku nkengero z'ishyamba rya Cyamudongo, mu Mudugudu wa Rwamaraba, Akagari ka Mataba, mu Murenge wa Nkungu, Akarere ka Rusizi; ku muhanda uva i Nkungu ujya mu Mataba.

Gusoma 2026, ibitabo 12 ukwiriye gusoma



Ni ibitabo wasoma nibura buri kwezi ugasoma igitabo. Ugendeye kuri buri kwezi wabasha gusoma ibitabo 12 muri uyu mwaka.

Ibitabo bivuga ku bintu bitandukanye: amateka, ubushobozi, umuco, ubuzima, iterambere, ubuyobozi, urukundo... Byanditswe n'Abanyarwanda, Abanyafurika n'ibindi byanditswe n'abandi bifite ubutumwa bwiza.

Umuco—Gusoma 2026

30 days /Change your habits, Change your life (Mutarama)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi Marc Reklau kivuga ukuntu wahindura imyitwarire n'ubuzima mu minsi 30 gusa bikagufasha kuba undi muntu. Niba hari ikintu ushaka kugeraho, hindura imyitwarire yawe, birashoboka. Kiri mu rurimi rw'Icyongereza.

Shyira imbaraga mu byo ushaka, ureke ibyo wahombye.

Niba utekereza ko wabishobora, ni ukuri, niba utekereza ko utabishobora ni ukuri.

Mutarama ni ukwezi kwa mbere mu mwaka, watangira umwaka ufite ingamba ushaka kugeraho, ufite imyitwarire ushaka guhindura.

Avant Toi (Gashyantare)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi Jojo Moyes, kivuga ku nkuru y'urukundo hagati ya Will na Lou. Nyuma y'aho Will agiriye impanuka ikomeye, agatakaza icyanga cy'ubuzima; Lou umukobwa ukiri muto, ufite imbaraga yamubereye umurwaza.

Amagambo meza no gusetsanya hagati yabo, Will yatumye Lou amwiyumvamo mu gihe we yari azi ko arimo kumufasha kumuha icyizere cyo kubaho. Umwanditsi asobanura byinshi kuri urwo Rukundo. Kiri mu Gifaransa.

Gashyantare ni ukwezi k'urukundo!

From Exile to Legacy (Werurwe)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi Mutesi Gasana, inkuru ya *Mulisa* igaragara nk'inkuru yuje ubuzima bwa muntu, ikurikirana urugendo rw'umuhungu wavukiye mu buhungiro, agaruka mu gihugu cye cyari

cyararanzwe n'igihombo, gukira ibikomere no kwiubakira buri bushya.

Inkuru iva kure y'agahinda n'amakuba, igashyira imbaraga ku gukomeza kubaho no kubakira ejo hazaza: uko kwibuka bihinduka indangamuntu, uko igihombo gihinduka intego, n'uko abantu baba abaragwa b'amateka y'abo bakomokaho.



Umuco—Gusoma 2026

Muri ubu buryo, *Mulisa* ahagarariye igisekuru cy'Abanyarwanda bavukiye cyangwa bakuriye mu buhungiro, abagarutse bakiyubaka, kandi ubu basobanura icyo “umurage” bivuze mu Rwanda rw'iki gihe.

Binyuze muri ibi, igitabo kibaza ikibazo gikomeye cyane: Bisobanuye iki kubaho mu izina ry'abatabasha gukomeza kubaho? **Igitabo ki-boneka muri Arise Bookshop**

Tariki ya 8 Werurwe, ni Umunsi Mpuzamahanga w'Umwari n'Umutegarugori.

A Broken Life (Mata)

Ni igitabo cyanditswe na Judence Kayitesi, gishushanywa na Birindwa Jean Claude cyasohotse mu mwaka wa 2021. Umwanditsi Judence avuga kuri Jenoside Yakorewe abatutsi mu 1994 mu Rwanda, yari afite imyaka 11, ku bw'amahirwe abasha kuyirokoka. Nyuma y'imyaka abasha kuvuga ibyabaye icyo gihe, no ku hahise he.

Mu gitabo, asoza asaba abarokotse kugira imbaraga zo kwandika kuri jenoside yakorewe abatutsi, bikazabera isomo abazavuka nyuma.

Tariki ya 7 Mata, ni umunsi wo Kwibuka Jenoside Yakorewe Abatutsi mu 1994.



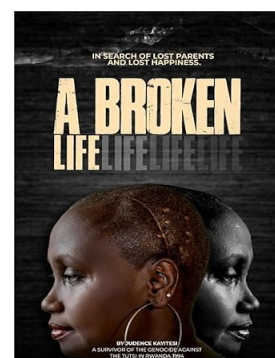
Lumba Congolaise/La Reconnaissance de l'UNESCO (Gicurasi)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi Ribio Nzeza Bunketi Buse, umuyobozi w'ishami ry'Umuco muri Kaminuza ya Senghor (Alexandrie Egypte) agaragaza impamvu icumi zatumye umuziki w'injyana ya Lumba y'Abanyekongo ujya mu mirage y'isi muri UNESCO.

Tariki ya 5 Gicurasi buri mwaka ni umunsi mpuzamahanga w'imirage y'isi yo muri Afurika.

How to be Disciplined (Kamena)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi Sheldon Howe kivuga ukuntu ugize imyitwarire myiza, kumenya gukoresha igihe, kubona umusaruro uhagije, gusubika ibintu byinshi bifite akamaro mu buzima.



Umuco—Gusoma 2026

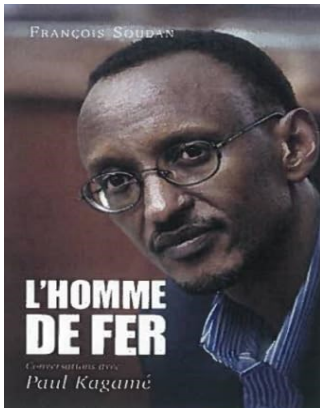
Kwigirira imyitwarire myiza bituma ukora ibintu ushaka gukora, n'ubwo waba udafite ubushake.

Imyitwarire myiza ni ingezi buri munsu mu kuyobora ibyo ukora, imitekerereze n'amarangamutima.

Igirire icyizere nyuma uzabona uburyo bwo kwerekana ibyo ushoboye no kubona imyitwarire myiza yo gutera imbere.

Mu mwaka hagati, umuntu aba akwiriye gutekereza uko arimo kwitwara mu mwaka arimo, ese arimo gukoresha igihe neza cyangwa kubona umusaruro mu byo akora? Ni igihe cyiza cyo gusoma iki gitabo.

Homme de Fer/Conversation avec Paul Kagame (Nyakanga)



Ni gitabo cy'umunyamakuru François Soudan wa Jeune Afrique yanditse kuri Perezida wa Repuburika y'u Rwanda Paul Kagame, cyasohotse mu 2015.

Muri iki gitabo harimo amazina y'abantu b'inshuti za Perezida Kagame nka Bill Gates, Bill Clinton, Ben Affleck, Natalie Portman, Howard G. Buffet n'abandi bazwi bafata Perezida Kagame nk'umuntu w'igitangaza. We wabashije kongera kubaka abaturage n'igihugu kivuye mu ivu/icuraburindi rya jenocide yo mu kinyejana cya 20.

Kivuga uburyo Perezida Paul Kagame wari impunzi, akayobora urugamba ku bw'impamvu nyuma akaba umukuru w'igihugu gifite intumbero y'iterambere n'ubukungu. Ni gitabo kivuga byinshi ku Rwanda.

Tariki ya 4 Nyakanga, ni umunsi wo Kwibohora.

Indangagaciro z'umuco w'u Rwanda (Kanama)

Ni gitabo cyanditswe n'inteko y'umuco, kivuga ku ndangagaciro z'umuco w'u Rwanda ko ari inkingi shingiro z'imibereho, imyitwarire, n'ubumwe bw'Abarwanda. Zirimo gukunda igihugu, ubumwe, ubupfura, umurimo, n'ubutwari.

Izi ndangagaciro zikubiyemo guha agaciro ikinyabupfura, gusangira, gufata-nya (Umuganda), no kwimakaza ubudaheranza.

Ukwezi kwa Kanama, mu Rwanda twizihiza umuganura. Ni byiza gusoma iki gitabo rwose ukamenya byinshi ku muco w'u Rwanda. (kiboneka kuri internet muri pdf)

Kuwa Gatanu wa mbere w'ukwezi kwa Kanama, ni umunsi w'Umuganura.

Umuco—Gusoma 2026



Si Kigali était contée (Nzeri)

Ni igitabo cyanditswe n'Umufaransa Daniel Le Scornet, kivuga ku Mujiyi wa Kigali, amateka y'imibereho, iyobokamana, umujiyi, umuco, igisirikare n'ubutegetsu bw'umurwa mukuru w'u Rwanda kuva mu gihe cy'ubutegetsu bw'abami, abakoroni, repuburika kugeza kuri jenocide yakorewe abatutsi muri Mata 1994 kugeza ku iterambere.

Tariki ya 27 Nzeri, ni Umunsi Mpuzamahanga w'Ubukerarugendo.

Ipfuno ry'urukundo rw'Igihugu (Ukwakira)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi/umuhanzi Abayisenga yanditse mu 2013 kivuga ku ipfuno ry'urukundo rw'Igihugu. Ni igitabo yanditse ashaka gutanga ubutumwa bwo kurwanya ingegabitekerezo ya Jenocide, nk'umuntu washinze club mu 2004 muri G. S. Kibihékane, aho yigaga, "Club Anti idéologie Génocidaire".

Tariki ya 1 Ukwakira, ni umunsi wo Gukunda Igihugu.



Le Verbe Libre ou le Silence (Ugushyiryo)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi w'Umunyasegali Fatou Diome, avuga ukuntu akunda kwandika, akamaro ko kwandika muri rusange. Asobanura ko kwandika ari umuhamagaro w'umuntu ku giti cye, kandi ko biri ngombwa.

Agira ati: "Twandika kubera ko tutabaho tutandika."

Akebura abakosora ibitabo, ko muri bo harimo abashaka kuyobora abanditsi uko bashaka.



The Let Them/theory (Ukubozza)

Ni igitabo cy'umwanditsi Mel Robbins, gitanga inama z'ukuntu wareka ibintu bikagenda, ugatekereza ibindi cyangwa ugakora ibindi. Kugira imbaraga n'ubushobozi bwo kwemera ko ibintu bigenda, biva mu buzima bwawe.

Hagarika guta umwanya mu bintu udashobora kuyobora.

Reka batekereze nabi kuri wowe. Umwanditsi avuga ko igihe abantu bakuvuye nabi nta cyo wabihinduraho, urabareka wowe ukabaho cyangwa ugakora ibiguha amahoro.

Mu kwezi kwa nyuma k'umwaka, reka ibitarashobotse muri uyu mwaka bigende, utekereze ku mwaka mushya.

Umuco—Ibitabo bishya 2026

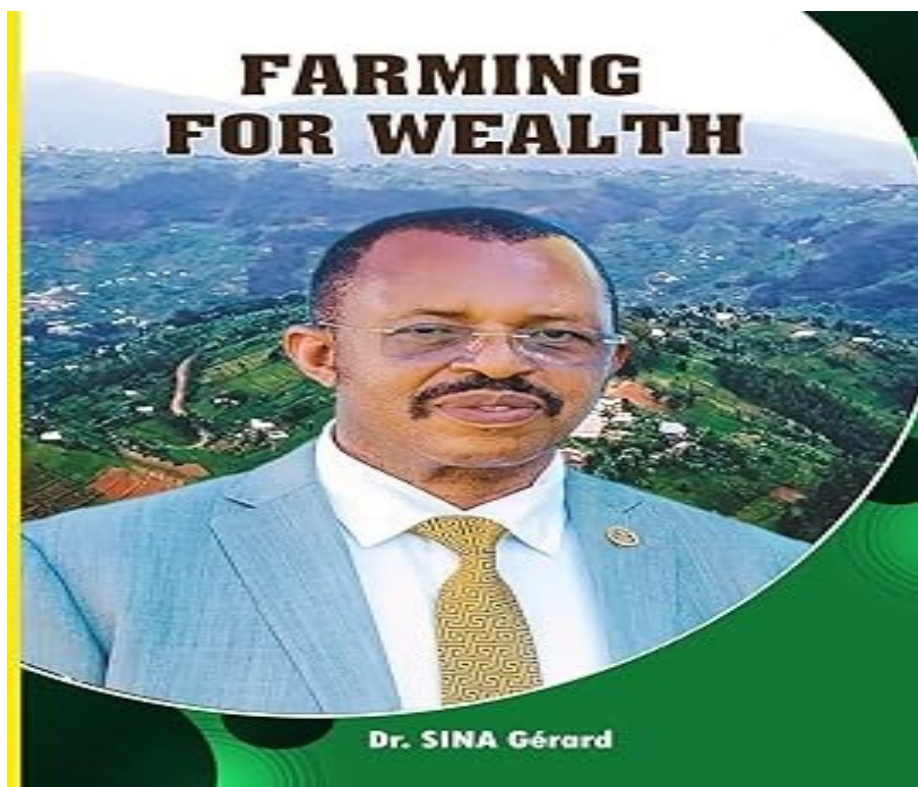
Gusoma 2026, ibitabo byasohotse Mutarama—Werurwe 2026

Umwaka mushya, Ibitabo bishya! Mu rwego rwo kumenyekanisha ibitabo bishya, buri ntangiro z’umwaka mushya, twerekana ibitabo bishya byamuritswe mu mezi atatu abanza (Mutarama-Werurwe).

Dore bimwe mu bitabo byamuritswe:

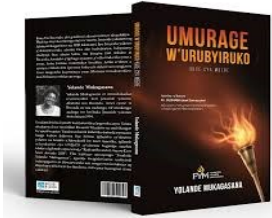
Igitabo: Farming for Wealth

Ni igitabo cyanditswe n’umushoramari, rwiyekezamirimo Dr. Sina Gérard cyasohotse tariki ya 8 Mutarama 2026. Nka rwiyekezamirimo washoye imari mu buhinzi n’ubworozi, akabyaza inyungu zigaragara ibyo bikorwa. Muri iki gitabo agaragaza urugendo rw’ibikorwa bye bitandukanye akomora ku buhinzi n’ubworozi.



Umuco—Ibitabo bishya

Igitabo: Umurage w'Urubyiruko

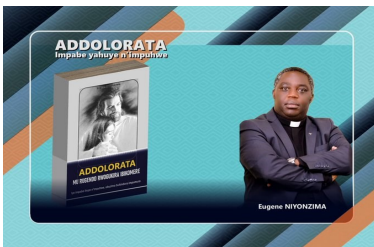


Ni igitabo cyanditswe na Yolande Mukagasana, cyasohotse mu ntangiriro z'uyu

mwaka, ku wa 10 Gashyantare 2026. Ni igitabo kivuga ku mateka ya Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi mu 1994, gifite amapaji 192.

Kigamije gufasha urubyiruko gusobanukirwa amateka y'Igihugu, kwirinda ingengabitekerezo ya jenoside no kubaka ubumwe. Ni igitabo umwanditsi yageneye urubyiruko kugira ngo bamenye amateka hatazagira abayagoreka bitewe n'uko nta ho babonye bakuramukuru yizewe.

Igitabo: "Addolorata"



Bishatswe ku vuga

“Umunyamibabaro”, ni igitabo cyasohotse tariki ya 18 Gashyantare 2026 muri Paruwasi yaragijwe Yezu Nyirimpuhwe mu Ruhango, cyanditswe na Padiri Eugène Niyonzima, Umupadiri wo mu muryango w'Abapalotini.

Ni igitabo kivuga ku rugendo rwo gukura ibikomere, umwanditsi asobanura ko igitabo yise Addolorata yacyanditse bishingiye ku byo yagiye ahura na byo mu guherekeza abantu bafite ibikomere. Aba ni bo bahagarariwe n'uyu "Addolorata" uvugwamo. Ati: "Ni igitabo gikubiyemo inkuru y'umubyeyi nise Addolorata, wababaye cyane akagira ibikomere byinshi bigera kuri 5 birimo: Guhabwa akato, gutereranwa, gucishwa bugufi, kugambanirwa no gukorerwa akarengane gakomeye."

Muri iki gitabo, padiri Eugène asobanura inzira 12 Addolorata yanyuzemo kugira ngo akire ibikomere. Muri izo nzira harimo; Gufata icyemezo cyo kutihorera no guhagarika akarengane; Kwemera ikibi wagiye; Kugira umuntu wizera usangiza ibyakubayeho; Gusobanukirwa ubwoko bw'igikomere wagize; Kwakira no guha umurongo uburakari bwawe; Kwibabarira; Kugerageza kumva uwaguhemukiye; Guha igisobanuro cyiza igikomere cyawe; Si byiza kubabarira ngo werekane ko ukomeye; Kwegera Imana no kurushaho; Kwiyunga hagati y'uwababaye n'uwababariwe.

Inzira 4 zihindura impumuro y'ubuzima ari na zo uwaherekezaga Addolorata yifashishije kugira ngo abashe kumufasha gukura ibikomere bye.

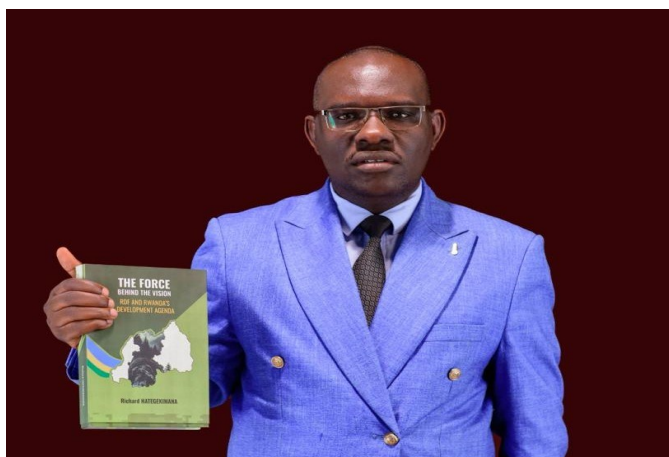
Umuco—Ibitabo bishya

Igitabo: Joséphine: Seule sur ma Colline

Igitabo cyanditswe na Uwimana Joséphine, cyasohotse muri Gashyantare 2026, kuri ubu utuye mu muji wa Liège mu Bubiligi yamuritse igitabo yanditse kigaraza uburyo yarokotse Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi mu nzira y'inzitane agareranya no gusigara ari umwe ku musozi w'iwabo.

Joséphine: Seule sur ma Colline, ugenekereje mu Kinyarwanda, bivuze 'Joséphine: Ku musozi wa nyenye'. Ni igitabo kiri mu bice bitatu harimo ikigaruka ku buto bwe kugeza ahatse umugabo, igihe cya Jenoside ndetse na nyuma yayo.

Igitabo: The Force Behind the Vision: RDF and Rwanda's Development Agenda



Ni igitabo cyamuritswe muri Gashyantare 2026, cyanditswe n'umwanditsi Hategekimana Richard, Umuyobozi Mukuru w'Urugaga rw'Abanditsi mu Rwanda, ni igitabo kivuga ku budasa bw'Ingabo z'u Rwanda, RDF, yemeza ko indangagaciro zazo zikwiye kuranga abandi muri buri nzego mu guteza imbere Igihugu. Gifite amapaji 400, kigaruka ku budasa bwaranze ingabo z'u Rwanda

Kuva hagishingwa RPA, yabohoye Igihugu ikanahagarika Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi mu 1994, avuga ku ntambara, agaragaza indangagaciro zaziranye n'uburyo zagize uruhare mu nzego zose z'iterambere ry'Igihugu.

Igitabo kigaragaza uruhare rwa RDF mu ngabo z'u Rwanda, aho zitanga umusanzu mu kubaka umutekano, gushyigikira gahunda z'iterambere, guteza imbere ubumwe bw'Abanyarwanda no gushyira Igihugu ku murongo w'icyerekezo cy'iterambere rirambye n'imiyoborere myiza.

Muri icyo gitabo kandi yasobanuye uko RDF yakomotse kuri RPA, zikaba ari ingabo zaranzwe n'indangagaciro nyinshi zirimo gukunda Igihugu, ubutwari, ikinyabupfura, kugira icyerekezo kandi RDF ni ingabo za ndabizi, ndabikora na ndabiheranira.

Umuco—Ibitabo bishya

Igitabo: The Pride of Tomorrow

Bivuga: 'Ishema ry'Ejo Hazaza'. Ni igitabo cyamuritswe tariki ya 15 Werurwe 2026, cyanditswe na Mutoni Christine, cyigisha by'umwihariko urubyiruko icyo bisaba kugira ngo rutegure ejo hazaza heza harwo. Ni igitabo kigaraza imyitwarire ikwiriye mu rubyiruko, kikerekana abo dufata nk'in-tangarugero cyane cyane ababohoye Igihugu kugira ngo ubwo butwari bagize na twe tubukomeze tutazabatenguha.

Igitabo: Université m'a trahie

Ni igitabo cyamuritswe muri Werurwe 2026, cyandikwa na Numukobwa Assumpta kivuga ku mateka y'abanyeshuri n'abandi biciwe mu yahoze ari Kaminuza Nkuru y'u Rwanda mu gihe cya Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi adakwiye kwibagirana, ahubwo akwiye guhora atanga isomo ryo kwanga ikibi.

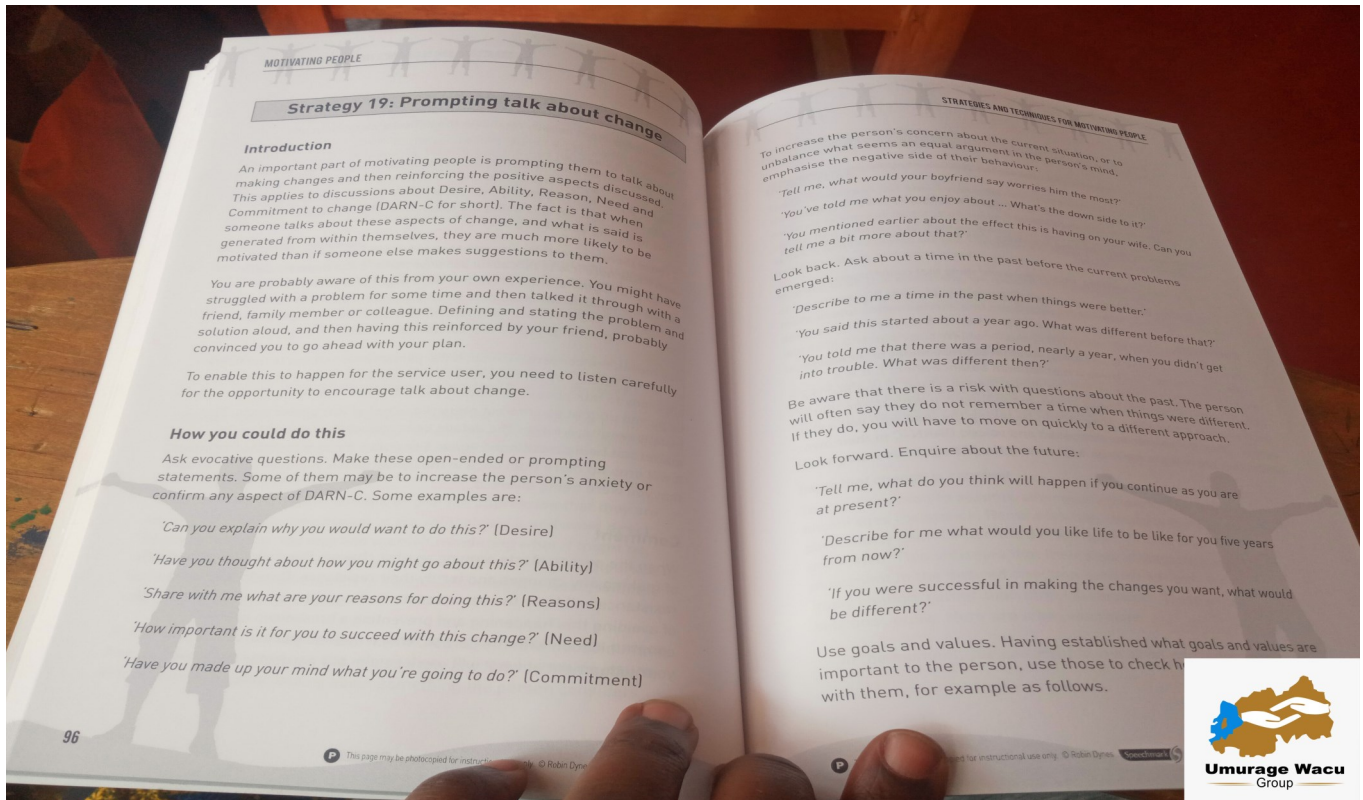
Muri iki gitabo atangamo ubuhamya bwe, ubw'umuryango n'urugendo rw'ishuri mbere, muri Jenoside yakorewe Abatutsi na nyuma yayo. Agaragaza ko uburezi bukwiye kugira uruhare mu kubaka umutimanama aho gusenya no kubiba urwango.

Igitabo: Les Muzungus ne Craignent rien.

Ni igitabo cyasohotse muri Werurwe 2026, cyanditswe na Kabarari Valens



Umuco—Gusoma



Iminsi 21 yagufasha gukunda gusoma ibitabo uyu mwaka

Gukunda gusoma ibitabo ni ingenzi mu buzima, bifasha kuba umunyabwenge, kumenya ibintu byinshi, gutekereza cyane, kugira amakuru kurusha abandi, kwandika ibitabo, inkuru n'ibindi. Ku-bera ko iyo ufite ubumenyi bituma wumva wabusangiza abandi.

Ubushakashatsi bwagaragaje ko ikintu witoje iminsi 21, uhozaho ki-ba kikugiye mu maraso no mu bwonko. Ikintu wumva ushaka kugi-ra umuco mu buzima bwawe ugikora mu minsi 21, iba ihagiye kugira ngo kube ikintu gihoraho mu buzima bwawe.

Ntabwo abantu basoma ibitabo bimwe; **wasoma Bibiliya, Koro-wani, Magazine, ibinyamakuru, Inkuru z'urukundo, iteram-bere, ubukungu, ubumenyi bw'isi, amateka, ubuzima, siporo, ibitabo bivuga kuri sinema wakunze, ...**

Muri uyu mwaka, wakwiha gahunda yo gusoma amapaji 5, nibura iminota 30 buri munsi

Umuco—Gusoma

Mu gihe cy'iminsi 21, bizagufasha kubigira umuco mu buzima bwawe bwose.

Iminota 6 waburiye mu gitabo, iruta amasaha 6 ku mucanga. Bituma ukora isuku y'ubwonko.

Ni ikintu umuntu wese yakora, abana, urubyiruko n'abakuze. Abakuru bakabikorera abana, abana bagakura byarabagiyemo.

Buri gitondo

Gufata ingamba zo gusoma igitabo buri gitondo byagufasha kubigira umuco. Kikaba ikintu gishya mu buzima bwawe.

Bisaba kwiha umwanya mu byo wari usanzwe ukora mu gitondo, ukongera amasaha wabyukiraga kugira ngo ubone iminota yo gusoma.

Ushobora gusomera mu buriri cyangwa ukajya ahantu, ukicara ukisomera igitabo, urimo unywa nk'amazi cyangwa icyayi.

Ugiye ku kazi cyangwa ku ishuri

Ni uburyo bwiza bwo gusoma, ugiye ku kazi cyangwa ku ishuri. Ushobora gufata igitabo, ukagenda ugisoma cyangwa ufite Igitabo cy'amajwi (audio) ukagenda ucyumva. Birinda kugenda urangaye, utekereza ibintu byinshi (ibibazo, ibyifuzo..) bifasha kugenda hari ubumenyi bundi urimo kwiyoungura.

Gusoma uri mu rugendo ni akanya keza ko ku ruhura amaso yacu kuri telefone, ubwonko bukaruhuka kubera imbaraga dukoresha tureba kuri ekara (Ecran). Bisaba kubanza kumva ingaruka zo kureba cyane kuri ekara maze ugafata ingamba zo kuruhura amaso n'ubwonko.

Mbere yo kuryama

Ni iki ukora mbere yo kuryama? Ni byiza kubanza kuva mu byo wiriwemo, ugafata igitabo ukagisoma. Ubushakashatsi bwerekana ko gusoma mbere yo kuryama bituma usinzira neza. Gusoma bituma ubwonko buruhuka neza, maze wajya gusinzira ukabona ibitotsi byihuse.

Ushobora kutabikora iminsi yikurikiranya, ariko utagiye usiba cyane, rwose iyo ubashije kuyirangiza ukora icyo kintu, kiba cyakugiyemo. Ntabwo wirirwa ukomeza kucyitoza.

Umuco—Amasomero

Kacyiru, igicumbi cy'amasomero akomeye mu Rwanda



Mu murenge wa Kacyiru mu karere ka Gasabo habarizwa amasomero akomeye mu Rwanda, ni amasomero yakira abantu batandukanye kandi usangamo ibitabo bishya, byihariye, ibitabo bya kera bivuga ku bintu byose.

Amasomero afasha abantu kugira ubumenyi, kubona ahantu ho gusomera, kwandika, amahugurwa, kumurika ibitabo, gukora ubushakashatsi, kwigisha, n'ibindi.

Umuco—Amasomero

1. Isomero rya ‘Kigali Public Library’

Ni isomero ryafunguwe n’umufasha wa Perezida wa Repuburika



Jeanette Kagame mu mwaka wa 2012.

Iri isomero rifite ibitabo bitandukanye mu ndimi zitandukanye; ku ngeri z’abantu batandukanye; abana, urubyiruko n’abakuze. Isomero ryubatse neza kandi rifite ahantu ho kwigira, gusoma, gukora ubushakashatsi, kwandika, kumurika ibitabo, ibiganiro n’ibindi.

Rikora kuvu ku wa Mbere kugera ku wa Gatanu: 8am—7pm.

Ku wa Gatandatu-Cyumweru: 8am—5pm.

Ku muganda: 1pm-5pm.

Ryakira abantu bose kandi kurigana ni ubuntu.

2. Isomero rya ‘American Center Kigali’

Ni isomero rikorera muri Ambasade ya Leta Zunze Ubumwe za Amerika mu Rwanda, riri mu masomero amaze igihe kirekire mu Rwanda. Isomero rifite ibitabo byinshi, byiza kandi bishya mu ndimi zitandukanye. Ni ahantu heza ho kumenyera ibintu byinshi kuri Amerika ndetse no ku bindi bihugu yaba politiki, ubukungu, ikoranabuhanga, demokarasi, itangazamakuru, icyongereza, kwigisha,... Ritegura ibikorwa (kwerekana Filimi, kwigisha icyon-



gereza, amahugurwa ku itangazamakuru na demokarasi, amakuru ku kwiga muri Amerika, ibiganiro byubaka ... aho abarituraye n’abarigana babasha kubyitabira. Rigira n’ibitabo (E-books) biboneka kuri interineti (Internet).

Rikora ku uwa Mbere kugera ku wa Kane: 9am-4pm

Ryakira abantu bose kandi kurigana ni ubuntu. Rifunga ku minsi y’ikiruhuko yo mu Rwanda no muri Amerika.

Umuco—Amasomero

3. Isomero ry'Igihugu (National Library) 4. Isomero rya 'CEDOREP'

Ni isomero ry'Igihugu ryashinzwe mu mwaka 1989, ryakira inyandiko za Leta n'ibitabo byanditswe n'Abanyarwanda cyangwa bivuga ku Rwanda.



Ni isomero rifasha abantu bari mu bushakashatsi, abantu bashakagusa no kwandika, ...

Iri somero rifite umwihariko wo kuba hamwe n'Ishyamba ryandikwa ry'Igihugu (National Archives).

Ryakira abantu kuva ku wa Mbere kugera ku wa Gatanu mu gihe cy'amasaha y'akazi.

Rikorera mu nyubako ya MINUBUMWE.



Ni isomero ry'abihayimana rya 'CEDOREP', rizwi nko ku Badominkani. Ni isomero ryihariye ry'ubushakashatsi, rifite ibitabo bya kera (ibinyamakuru, ibitabo by'iyobokamana, ibitabo byanditswe n'abihayimana,...)

Rikora kuva ku wa Mbere kugera ku wa Gatanu (8am—5pm)

Ryakira abantu bose, kurigana ni ubuntu.

Ubukerarugend0: Amahoteli mashya

**Perezida Kagame na Masai Ujiri
bafunguye**

Zaria Court i Kigali



Iki gikorwa cyabereye i Remera, tariki ya 28 Nyakanga 2025. Cyitabiriwe kandi n'abarimo Minisitiri wa Siporo, Nelly Mukazayire n'U-muyobozi Mukuru wa Zaria Group, Andrew Feinsten.

Ubukerarugendo: Amahoteli mashya



Perezida Paul Kagame na Masai Ujiri bafunguye ku mugaragararo Zaria Court Kigali yuzuye itwaye miliyoni 25\$, asaga miliyari 36 Frw.

“Zaria Court Kigali” ni inyubako igizwe n’ibice bitandukanye birimo hoteli ifite ibyumba 80, ‘restaurants’, aho gufatira amafunguro n’ibinyobwa hejuru ku gisenge, gym, aho gukorera na studio y’ibiganiro.

Hari kandi ikibuga kiberamo imikino itandukanye, iserukiramuco, ibitaramo, isoko n’ibindi bikorwa. Irimo kandi iguriro rinini rizafasha abayituriye kubona ibyo bakeneye, kimwe n’abashyitsi.

Umuyobozi Mukuru wa Zaria Group, Andrew Feinsten, yashimiye Perezida Paul Kagame na Masai Ujiri bagize uruhare ngo ‘Zaria Court’ yubakwe i Kigali.

Imirimo yo kubaka ‘Zaria Court Kigali’ yari yatangijwe muri Kanama 2023 na Perezida Paul Kagame na Masai Ujiri.

Byibuze 90% y’ibyubatswe iyi nyubako ni ibikoreshe byo mu Rwanda, 10% gusa ni byo byavuye hanze y’u Rwanda.

Ubukerarugendo: Amahoteli mashya

Hoteli ya FERWAFA yatangiye gukora



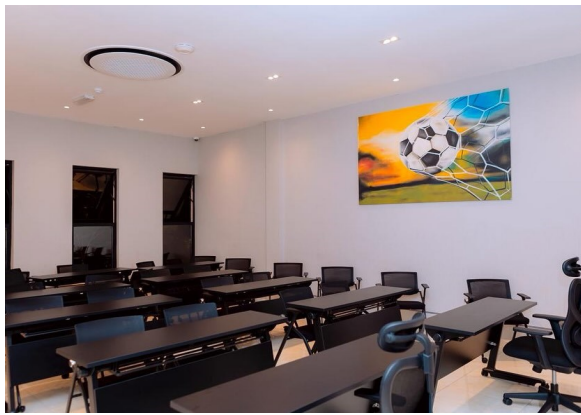
‘FERWAFA Hotel’ yafunguwe tariki 30 Werurwe 2026, hari Minisitiri wa Siporo Nyakubahwa. Nelly Mukazayire na n’Umunyamabanga Mukuru wa FIFA, Bwana Mattias Grafström, yubatswe ku nkunga ya ‘FIFA Forward Program.’

Ubukerarugendo: Amahoteli mashya

Ni hoteli y'inyenyeri enye, igizwe n'ibyumba 88, ibyumba by'inama, n'amacumbi, ibiro, ikibuga. Yubatse mu mudugudu w'Amahoro, umurenge wa Remera, akarere ka Gasabo.

Ikibuga cy'umupira w'amaguru

Imbere yayo hari kubakwa ikibuga kizunganira Kigali Pelé Stadium ku mikino idafite abafana benshi kuko kizajya cyakira abantu 1000 gusa. Ni ikibuga kizajya cyakira imikino itadukanye (shampiyona, iya gishuti, imyitozo, ...)



Ibyumba by'inama

'FERWAFU Hotel' ifite ibyumba binini byagenewe inama zitandukanye, kandi ibyumba bifite ibikoresho bigezweho byo gutuma inama igenda neza. Ibyumba bisemurira abantu.

Ibyumba byo gukoreramo

'FERWAFU Hotel' ifite ibyumba byakwifashishwa nk'ibiro, ibyumba byo gukoreramo ku bantu bashaka ahantu bakorera.

Ibyumba byo kuriramo

'FERWAFU Hotel' ni hoteli yateganyije ibyumba binini byo kuriramo abantu benshi bayigana. Yaba ari amakipe ashaka gukoreramo ubusabane, ni ahantu hagari hazajya hakira abantu benshi.

Ikipe y'Igihugu y'Abatarengeje imyaka 17 ni yo yakiriwe bwa mbere muri iyi hoteli, ubwo yari iri kwitegura umukino, yahagiye mu rwego rw'umwiherero.

Yuzuye imaze imyaka 11 yubakwa. Yagombaga kuzura itwaye miliyoni 4 \$, ni ukuvuga arenga miliyari 4 Frw yari kuva ku baterankunga babiri b'ingenzi ari bo Ishyirahamwe rya Ruhago ku Isi, FIFA, n'iryo muri Maroc.

Ni hoteli izajya yakira n'abantu bose basanzwe bashaka kuhasohokera.



Edition Spéciale : RILFR

Rencontres Internationales du Livre Francophone 2026

Kigali a accueilli l'un des plus grands rendez-vous de la semaine consacrée aux professionnels du livre au Rwanda. Du 25 au 28 mars 2026, se sont tenues les Rencontres Internationales du Livre Francophone (#RILF2026), un événement incontournable pour les amoureux de la littérature en français, réunissant auteurs, éditeurs, libraires, lecteurs et passionnés de la francophonie.



Cette 5^{ème} édition avait pour thème : « La littérature comme fabrique de la citoyenneté ». À travers des échanges riches et inspirants, les participants ont exploré le rôle de la littérature dans la construction d'une société plus consciente, inclusive et engagée.

Parmi les auteurs et intervenants figuraient Hakim Bah, Capitaine Alexandre, Chantal Buseruka, Diane Chavelet, Jean-Michel Djian, Kayije Kagame, Virginie Karagirwa, Isabelle Kassi Fofana, Scholastique Mukasonga, Gus Mukurarinda, Dieudonné Niangouna, Dr Christian Ntizimira, Gisèle Pineau, Beata Umubyeyi Mairesse, Dominique Celis et Carole Karemera, entre autres.

Edition Spéciale : RILFR

Les tables rondes



Les rencontres ont été marquées par plusieurs tables rondes réunissant écrivains, intellectuels et acteurs de la société civile autour de thématiques majeures touchant à la littérature, à la mémoire, à la culture et à la citoyenneté. Ces échanges ont favorisé le dialogue et la réflexion

sur les défis contemporains.

Exposition des maisons du livre

Les Rencontres Internationales du Livre Francophone 2026 ont également accueilli plusieurs maisons d'édition, librairies et structures du livre qui ont présenté leurs publications. Cette exposition a mis en valeur la richesse et la diversité de l'édition rwandaise et francophone.



Parmi les exposants figuraient **Mudacumura Publishing, Izuba Editions, Bookshop Ikirezi, Imagine We Rwanda et Akitabu.**

En parallèle, le public a pu assister à des entretiens avec les auteurs, des masterclasses, des ateliers d'écriture, ainsi qu'à plusieurs interludes artistiques, notamment des lectures publiques, des performances et des projections, faisant de cette cinquième édition un véritable festival de la littérature francophone au Rwanda.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites



Africa at UNESCO: Four New World Heritage Sites Inscribed in 2025

Africa gained four new UNESCO World Heritage Sites during the 47th session of the World Heritage Committee, held from 6 to 16 July 2025 at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France.

Among the 26 properties inscribed from 26 countries during the session, four are located in Africa, highlighting the continent's outstanding cultural and natural heritage and reinforcing global efforts to protect and promote its rich legacy for future generations.

The inscription of these sites is an important milestone for heritage conservation, sustainable tourism, and international recognition of Africa's diverse history, cultures, and landscapes.

The inscriptions made in 2025 not only enhance Africa's global visibility but also create new opportunities for heritage conservation, sustainable tourism, scientific research, education, community development, and international cooperation, ensuring that Africa's unique heritage continues to inspire and benefit future generations.

Africa 2025: New World heritage Sites.

1. Coastal and Marine Ecosystems of the Bijagós Archipelago—Omatí Minhô (Guinea-Bissau)



Coastal and Marine Ecosystems of the Bijagós Archipelago—Omatí Minhô was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2025 in recognition of its Outstanding Universal Value as one of the world's most important coastal and marine ecosystems.

Located off the Atlantic coast of Guinea-Bissau, the archipelago consists of a continuous series of marine, coastal, and intertidal ecosystems that remain among the best preserved in West Africa.

The Bijagós Archipelago is the only active deltaic archipelago along Africa's Atlantic coast and one of the few active deltaic archipelagos in the world. Its complex network of islands, mangroves, mudflats, estuaries, and tidal channels provides an exceptional natural environment that supports both biodiversity and the traditional way of life of the Bijagós people.

Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage Site is internationally recognized for its remarkable biodiversity and ecological importance. It is home to endangered species such as the Green sea turtle, Leatherback sea turtle, West African manatee, and several species of dolphins. Every year, more than **870,000 migratory shorebirds** use the archipelago as a vital resting and feeding ground during their migrations.

Its mangrove forests, mudflats, seagrass beds, and intertidal zones serve as important breeding and nursery habitats for fish, crustaceans, and marine wildlife. The site also supports rare plant species, large bird colonies, and diverse marine ecosystems that contribute to the ecological health of the West African coastline.

Among the islands, Poilão Island is one of the world's most significant nesting sites for Green Sea Turtles, attracting thousands of nesting females each year.

Conservation and Sustainable Tourism

The long-term protection of the Bijagós Archipelago depends on balancing biodiversity conservation with sustainable community development. Local communities have lived in harmony with these ecosystems for generations, and their knowledge and participation remain essential for protecting the site's natural and cultural heritage.

Conservation efforts should focus on:

- Protecting endangered wildlife and their habitats.
- Conserving mangrove forests and coastal ecosystems.
- Preventing illegal fishing and unsustainable resource exploitation.
- Promoting environmental education among local communities and visitors.
- Supporting scientific research and biodiversity monitoring.

Sustainable tourism provides an opportunity to improve local livelihoods while protecting the World Heritage Site. Tourism development should prioritize eco-tourism practices that minimize environmental impacts and ensure that local communities benefit directly from tourism activities.

Practical sustainable tourism initiatives include:

- Supporting community-based tourism and local guides.
- Creating employment opportunities for young people.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

- Encouraging local entrepreneurship through eco-lodges, guesthouses, restaurants, photography services, handicrafts, and tour operations.
- Promoting environmental awareness among both domestic and international visitors.
- Encouraging responsible visitor behavior to protect wildlife and fragile ecosystems.

The World Heritage inscription also presents an important opportunity for the Government of Guinea-Bissau to strengthen conservation policies while attracting responsible investment in tourism infrastructure, hospitality, transportation, and environmental management.

Visiting the Bijagós Archipelago



Getting There

Travel begins by flying into Osvaldo Vieira International Airport in Bissau.

From Bissau, visitors travel to Bubaque Island, the main gateway to the archipelago.

Transportation options include:

- ♦ Public ferry (approximately 3.5 hours), operating once or twice each week.
- ♦ Private speedboats for greater flexibility and easier access to remote islands.

Entry Requirements

Visitors should ensure they have:

- * A valid passport with at least six months' validity.
- * A visa, where required, before or upon arrival according to current immigration regulations.
- * A valid Yellow Fever vaccination certificate.
- * Local currency (West African CFA Franc – XOF).
- * Portuguese is the official language, while Guinea-Bissau Creole (Kriol) is widely spoken throughout the islands.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Best Time to Visit

The ideal time to visit is during the **dry season**, from **mid-August to mid-May**, when temperatures are pleasant, humidity is lower, and travel between the islands is easier. This period is also excellent for birdwatching, wildlife observation, and cultural experiences.

- Discover the important role women play in community life and the local economy.
- Experience traditional music, dance, and craftsmanship.

Respect local customs by requesting permission before photographing people or sacred places.

Responsible Travel

Visitors can help protect this exceptional World Heritage Site by:

- Hiring local guides and supporting community-based tourism.
- Respecting protected areas and wildlife habitats.
- Avoiding disturbance to nesting turtles, birds, and hippos.
- Reducing plastic waste and leaving no trace.
- Respecting local traditions, sacred sites, and cultural practices.

Things to Do

1. Explore Bubaque Island

Bubaque Island serves as the main visitor base for exploring the archipelago. Visitors can:

- Explore local villages and traditional markets.
- Cycle through cashew forests and coastal landscapes.
- Relax on beautiful beaches.
- Experience everyday life in the islands.

2. Discover Wildlife

Visit Orango National Park to observe the rare saltwater hippos, one of the world's few hippo populations adapted to coastal environments.

Between October and January, visit Poilão Island to witness one of the world's largest nesting populations of Green Sea Turtles.

The archipelago also offers excellent opportunities for birdwatching, dolphin watching, and nature photography.

3. Experience Bijagós Culture

The Bijagós people maintain rich cultural traditions that have been preserved for centuries. Visitors can:

- Learn about traditional customs and ceremonies.

2. Paysage culturel de Diy-Gid-Biy dans les monts Mandara (Cameroun)



Paysage culturel de Diy-Gid-Biy dans les monts Mandara a été inscrit sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO en 2025. Situé dans l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun, ce paysage culturel exceptionnel témoigne de plusieurs siècles d'interactions entre les populations et leur environnement montagneux.

Signification de Diy-Gid-Biy

Dans la langue des Mafa, Diy-Gid-Biy signifie « les ruines de la résidence du chef ». Le bien comprend 16 sites archéologiques répartis dans sept villages des monts Mandara.



Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Les caractéristiques du site

Le site est célèbre pour ses impressionnantes structures en pierre, construites entre le **XII^e et le XVII^e siècle**. Jusqu'à aujourd'hui, les bâtisseurs de ces monuments demeurent inconnus, ce qui confère au site un caractère particulièrement mystérieux.

Les populations Mafa se sont installées dans cette région à partir du **XV^e siècle**, intégrant progressivement ces vestiges à leur patrimoine culturel et spirituel.

Le paysage est composé de :

- Vestiges architecturaux en pierre ;
- Terrasses agricoles aménagées sur les pentes des montagnes ;
- Habitations traditionnelles ;
- Tombes ancestrales ;
- Lieux de culte et espaces rituels ;
- Sites associés aux pratiques artistiques et culturelles.

L'ensemble illustre une relation profonde entre les communautés, leur patrimoine et leur environnement naturel, façonnée au fil des siècles.

Conservation et tourisme durable

La préservation du site repose sur la participation active des communautés locales, la protection des vestiges archéologiques et la promotion d'un tourisme durable respectueux des valeurs culturelles.

Le développement du tourisme peut contribuer à :

- Soutenir les communautés locales ;
- Créer des emplois pour les jeunes ;
- Encourager l'artisanat et les entreprises locales ;
- Développer les services de guides, d'hébergement et de restauration ;
- Renforcer la sensibilisation à la conservation du patrimoine.

Toute activité touristique doit être menée dans le respect de l'authenticité du site et de ses traditions.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Voyage responsable

Les visiteurs peuvent contribuer à la protection de ce site du patrimoine mondial en :

- Faisant appel à des guides locaux et en soutenant le tourisme communautaire ;
- Respectant les monuments archéologiques et les paysages culturels ;
- Restant sur les sentiers aménagés afin d'éviter toute dégradation ;
- Réduisant les déchets plastiques et en ne laissant aucune trace de leur passage ;
- Respectant les traditions locales, les sites sacrés et les pratiques culturelles ;
- Demandant l'autorisation avant de photographier les habitants ou les cérémonies traditionnelles.

Visiter le site

Accès aérien

Les principaux aéroports internationaux permettant d'accéder au nord du Cameroun sont :

- ⇒ Aéroport international de Douala
- ⇒ Aéroport international de Yaoundé-Nsimalen
- ⇒ Aéroport international de Garoua
- ⇒ Aéroport de Maroua-Salak

Depuis Maroua, les visiteurs poursuivent leur voyage par route vers les villages des monts Mandara où se situe le paysage culturel.

Conditions d'entrée

Les visiteurs doivent généralement disposer de :

- Un passeport valide ;
- Un visa, selon leur nationalité ;
- Un certificat international de vaccination contre la fièvre jaune (Yellow Fever), souvent exigé à l'entrée du pays.

Langues

Le Cameroun est un pays bilingue. Les langues officielles sont le **français** et **l'anglais**, auxquels s'ajoutent de nombreuses langues nationales, dont le **mafa**, parlé par les communautés vivant autour du site.



Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

3. Mount Mulanje Cultural Landscape (Malawi)



Mount Mulanje Cultural Landscape was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2025 in recognition of its Outstanding Universal Value as a sacred cultural landscape.

Located in southern Malawi, the property encompasses the spectacular Mount Mulanje massif—one of the world's largest granite inselbergs and the highest mountain in south-central Africa.

For centuries, Mount Mulanje has been revered by the Yao people, Mang'anja people, and Lhomwe people. They regard the mountain, its forests, rivers, waterfalls, and caves as the dwelling place of gods, ancestral spirits, and sacred beings.

Through traditional ceremonies and spiritual practices, these communities have preserved the mountain's sacred character and maintained a close relationship between culture and nature.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Characteristics of the Site

Mount Mulanje dominates the surrounding landscape with its towering granite cliffs, deep valleys, forests, waterfalls, and high-altitude plateaus. Often described as an **"island in the sky,"** the mountain rises dramatically above the plains, creating unique ecological and cultural landscapes.

The World Heritage property is distinguished by:

- One of the world's largest granite inselbergs.
- The highest mountain in south-central Africa.
- Sacred forests, rivers, waterfalls, caves, and mountain peaks.
- Exceptional biodiversity, including endemic plant and animal species.
- Living cultural traditions maintained by the Yao, Mang'anja, and Lhomwe communities.

A remarkable relationship between spiritual beliefs, cultural identity, and the natural environment.

The mountain's geological and hydrological features are deeply connected with traditional belief systems, making Mount Mulanje an outstanding example of a sacred cultural landscape where people and nature have coexisted harmoniously for generations.

Conservation and Sustainable Tourism

The site is managed with the support of the Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust, which works alongside local communities and government authorities to address threats such as deforestation, agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and climate change.

Effective conservation depends on the active participation of local communities, whose traditional knowledge and cultural practices contribute significantly to safeguarding the site's Outstanding Universal Value.

Sustainable tourism should:

- Promote eco-tourism that protects the mountain's fragile ecosystems.
- Support local guides, porters, and community tourism initiatives.
- Create employment opportunities for young people.
- Encourage local entrepreneurship through lodges, restaurants, handicrafts, photography, and tour services.
- Promote environmental education for both domestic and international visitors.
- Ensure that tourism revenues contribute to conservation and community development.

The World Heritage inscription provides Malawi with an important opportunity to strengthen conservation while attracting responsible investment in tourism infrastructure and sustainable economic development.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Visiting Mount Mulanje



International Airports

Visitors can reach Malawi through its two main international airports:

- Kamuzu International Airport
- Chileka International Airport

These airports are served by several regional and international airlines, including Ethiopian Airlines, Kenya Airways, and South African Airways. From Blantyre, Mount Mulanje is approximately a two-hour drive by road.

Entry Requirements

Visitors should ensure they have:

- A valid passport.
- A visa if required for their nationality (many nationalities are exempt from visa requirements).
- A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate if arriving from or transiting through a country where Yellow Fever is endemic.
- Travel insurance is recommended for mountain hiking and outdoor activities.

Best Time to Visit

The best time to visit is during the **dry season (May to October)**, when temperatures are cooler and hiking conditions are ideal. The rainy season (November to April) brings lush vegetation and spectacular waterfalls but can make trails more challenging.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Things to Do

Hiking and Mountain Climbing

Visit Waterfalls and Forests

Discover Local Culture

Birdwatching and Nature Photography

Other Attractions Around Mount Mulanje

While visiting Mount Mulanje, travellers can also explore:

- Liwonde National Park – One of Malawi's premier wildlife destinations, home to elephants, rhinos, hippos, crocodiles, and diverse birdlife.
- Majete Wildlife Reserve – A successful conservation area where visitors can experience the Big Five.
- Lake Malawi National Park – A UNESCO World Heritage Site renowned for its extraordinary freshwater biodiversity and beautiful beaches.
- Thyolo Tea Estates – Scenic tea plantations offering guided tours and picturesque landscapes.

Responsible Travel

Visitors are encouraged to:

- Hire certified local guides and porters.
- Respect sacred sites and traditional customs.
- Stay on designated hiking trails.
- Avoid littering and reduce plastic waste.
- Never remove plants, rocks, or cultural objects.
- Support locally owned businesses and community tourism initiatives.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

4. Gola–Tiwai Complex (Sierra Leone)



Gola–Tiwai Complex was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2025 as the first World Heritage Site in Sierra Leone.

This outstanding natural property comprises Gola Rainforest National Park and Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary, two of West Africa's most important protected areas for biodiversity conservation.

Characteristics of the Site

The Gola–Tiwai Complex forms part of the **Greater Gola Landscape**, located within the **Upper Guinean Forest**, one of the world's most important biodiversity hotspots.

The property is recognized for its exceptional ecological integrity and remarkable biological diversity. It contains:

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

- More than **1,000 plant species**, including **113 endemic species**.
- **55 mammal species**, of which **19 are globally threatened**.
- Important populations of the African forest elephant and the endangered Pygmy hippopotamus.
- Up to **448 bird species**, including the endangered White-necked Rockfowl.
- Rich freshwater ecosystems supporting numerous fish species, butterflies, dragonflies, reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife.
- These forests provide critical habitats for endangered species while also supplying essential ecosystem services such as carbon storage, climate regulation, water conservation, and soil protection.

Conservation and Sustainable Tourism

The long-term protection of the Gola–Tiwai Complex depends on effective conservation and the active participation of local communities.

Conservation priorities include:

- Protecting endangered wildlife and their habitats.
- Preventing illegal logging, mining, and poaching.
- Conserving rainforest ecosystems and freshwater habitats.
- Promoting environmental education and biodiversity research.
- Strengthening community participation in conservation initiatives.

Sustainable tourism can generate significant benefits by:

- Supporting community-based tourism initiatives.
- Creating employment opportunities for young people.
- Encouraging local entrepreneurship through eco-lodges, restaurants, guiding services, handicrafts, photography, and tour companies.
- Promoting eco-tourism that minimizes environmental impacts.
- Ensuring that tourism revenue contributes to conservation and community development.

The UNESCO World Heritage inscription presents Sierra Leone with an important opportunity to promote sustainable economic growth while protecting one of West Africa's most valuable rainforest ecosystems. It also offers the government an opportunity to attract responsible investment in tourism, conservation, and sustainable infrastructure.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Visiting the Gola–Tiwai Complex



International Airport

Most international visitors arrive through:

Freetown International Airport (also known as **Lungi International Airport**)

The airport is served by several international airlines, including Ethiopian Airlines, Brussels Airlines, ASKY Airlines, Kenya Airways, Royal Air Maroc, and Air Sierra Leone.

From Freetown, visitors continue by road to the protected areas, with local guides and tour operators providing access to both Gola Rainforest National Park and Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary.

Entry Requirements

Visitors should ensure they have:

- A valid passport.
- A visa if required for their nationality.
- A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate, which is generally required for entry into Sierra Leone.
- Travel insurance is recommended.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Best Time to Visit

The best time to visit is during the **dry season (November to April)** when roads are more accessible and wildlife viewing, birdwatching, and forest walks are more enjoyable.

Things to Do

Explore Gola Rainforest National Park

Walk through one of the largest remaining tracts of Upper Guinean rainforest and discover an extraordinary diversity of plants, birds, butterflies, and mammals.

Visit Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Take guided canoe trips along the Moa River, explore tropical forest trails, and observe one of West Africa's richest concentrations of primates and other wildlife.

Wildlife Watching

Visitors may encounter:

- African Forest Elephants.
- Pygmy Hippopotamuses.
- Numerous monkey species.
- Forest antelopes.
- Rare birds, including the White-necked Rockfowl.
- Hundreds of butterfly and dragonfly species.

Birdwatching

The Gola–Tiwai Complex is considered one of West Africa's premier birdwatching destinations, attracting ornithologists and nature enthusiasts from around the world.

Responsible Travel

Visitors can help protect this remarkable World Heritage Site by:

- Hiring local guides and supporting community tourism initiatives.
- Respecting protected areas and wildlife habitats.
- Avoiding disturbance to animals during feeding or breeding.
- Never feeding or approaching wild animals.
- Reducing plastic waste and leaving no trace.
- Supporting locally owned accommodation, restaurants, and businesses.

Africa 2025: New World Heritage Sites

Africa's Growing Presence on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Following the inscriptions made during the 47th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in 2025, Africa now has 112 World Heritage Sites, reflecting the continent's exceptional cultural and natural diversity.

This year's session marked an important milestone as Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone celebrated their first-ever UNESCO World Heritage inscriptions. Their success demonstrates the growing commitment of African countries to identify, protect, and promote sites of Outstanding Universal Value. UNESCO also expects seven additional African countries to submit their first World Heritage nominations by 2027, further strengthening Africa's representation on the World Heritage List.

Globally, the UNESCO World Heritage List now includes 1,248 properties across 170 countries, comprising:

- ♦ **972 Cultural Sites**
- ♦ **235 Natural Sites**
- ♦ **41 Mixed Sites**

The 47th session particularly highlighted Africa's rich heritage through the inscription of four new African World Heritage Sites, all nominated through collaboration between local communities, heritage experts, and national authorities.

The session also celebrated significant conservation achievements with the removal of three African sites from the List of World Heritage in Danger:

- ♦ **Rainforests of the Atsinanana (Madagascar)**
- ♦ **Abu Mena (Egypt)**
- ♦ **Old Town of Ghadamès (Libya)**

Their removal from the Danger List reflects successful conservation efforts and demonstrates how cooperation between governments, local communities, and international partners can effectively safeguard World Heritage properties.

Although Africa continues to face challenges such as climate change, urbanization, conflict, and limited conservation resources, the continent's growing number of World Heritage Sites represents an encouraging step toward preserving its rich cultural traditions, spectacular natural landscapes, and outstanding biodiversity.

The 2025 inscriptions also reflect the significant contribution of the African World Heritage Fund in strengthening heritage conservation across the continent.

INSIGAMIGANI: BURYA SI BUNO



Uyu mugani abanyarwanda badatuza guca cyane cyane iyo bacyurirana; umuntu awuca iyo abonye urwaho rwo kwiganzura uwari waramuzambije akamu-buza amahwemo cyangwa ashaka kugaragaza ko umuntu ari mutimukwe, ni bwo avuga ngo "Burya si Buno." Wakomotse kuri Burya na Buno, bene Rugomwa rwa Maronko mu Gisaka (Kibungo), ahagana mu mwaka w'1400.

Abo bahungu bombi bari impanga, bakaba bene Rugomwa yari umugesera w'umuzirankende, akaba umutware w'umutoni mu b'ingenzi kwa Kimenyi Musaya umwami w'i Gisaka.

Bukeye Kimenyi atoresha abakobwa beza mu Gisaka, babazana mu rugo rwe rw'i Remera ry'i Mukiza (muri komini Kigarama; mu Gisaka i Mukiza hari nk'ibwami mu Rwanda).

Bamaze kuhateranira yohereza abagore bakuru bo guhitamo abasumbije abandi ubwiza, kugira ngo bamwe azabarongore abandi abashyingire abahungu

akunda. N'i Rwanda ni ko byagendaga, ni ko ibwami barambagizaga.

Ni uko abagore bajya kurobanura abakobwa; babakenyeza impu z'imikane, babareba imbere n'inyuma, babambika ubusa barabahindura bareba intantu n'ibibero. Umukobwa wa mbere aba Barakagwira ba Numugabo.

Igihe bakibisiganira, Kimenyi aba arahageze na wa muhungu Rugomwa; dore ko yamukundaga cyane. Ba bagore n'abakobwa babonye abatunguye barikanga. Arabasatira arabaramutsa n'abakobwa bose. Ubwo abagore bari bakikije Barakagwira.

Kimenyi arababaza ati "Ko nduzi mukikije uyu mukobwa mwese ni ibiki?" Abagore batinya kumubwira ko ari we uruta abandi ubwiza, kugira ngo bagenzi be batagira ipfunwe n'ishyari.

Kimenyi na we arabimenya aroshya ati "Nimuze mbabaze." Abajyana mu yindi ngombe; dore ko ibyo byagirirwaga mu gikari.

Bahageze babona kumutekerereza ko Barakagwira aruta bagenzi be bandi ubwiza. Ubwo wa muhungu Rugomwa akaba ari aho.

Kimenyi arashimikira ati: “Arabaruta bose koko?” Bati: “Arabaruta turakakuroga” Kimenyi akebuka Rugomwa ati: “Muguhaye wanshima?” Rugomwa ati: “Nagushima mba nkuroga.” Kimenyi ati: “Ndamuguhaye uzamurongore.”

Rugomwa rero arongora Barakagwira, atahirira i Mukiza kwa Kimenyi. Barakagwira amaze kurongorwa ntiyazuyaza, ahera ko asama. Igihe cyo kubyara kigeze, yibaruka abahungu babiri b’impanga, umwe bamwita Burya undi bamwita Buno. Bamaze gukambakamba, Kimenyi atekesha Rugomwa ubutware; aramusezerera ajya kuburereramo abana be. Bamaze kuba ingaragu, Kimenyi abajyana iwe bareranwa n’abe. Bamaze kugimbuka arabashyingira, abaha inka n’imisozi.

Biba aho bishyize kera Rugomwa arapfa. Abahungu be basigara mu bye babitungana n’ibyabo. Bitinze abantu bo mu Gisaka babagirira ish-yari barabanga; babateranya na Kimenyi. Na we atangira kubareba nabi. Burya na Buno babibonye bagira ubwoba baracika; bamucikira i Bujinja.

Bamaze kugerayo bakeza umwami waho. Arabakira arabahaka. Hagati aho Abanyagisaka bayoberwa aho bacikiye.

Birarambanya hashira imyaka ariko bigeze aho barahamenya. Babwira Kimenyi bati “Burya na Buno bari i Bujinja.”

Kimenyi yohereza abantu bajya kubagarura kuko yabakundaga cyane. Bagezeyo barabaririza barababona; bararamukanya barashyikirana. Bari bamaze kuba amajigija. Intumwa zibabwira ubutumwa bwa Kimenyi bw’uko bagaruka iwabo.

Bamaze kubyumva, Burya arabyemera, Buno araricurika ararahira; yanga kugaruka. Burya agarukana n’intumwa, Kimenyi amusubiza ibyabo byose, na we Buno yigumira iyo.

Ni uko atindaharirayo, kugeza igihe agwiriye yiseguye ubutindi. Rubanda rero rumaze kubona uko izo mpanga zanyuranije ibitekerezo byari mahwi amambere, babikurizaho imvugo yahindutse umugani baca bagira ngo ”Burya si Buno!” Bawuca bashaka kuvu-ga ko umuntu ari mutimukwe: nk’uko abo bahungu babusanyije ibitekerezo kandi bari akara kamwe.

Ku ruhande baba bashima Burya, ku rundi bagaya Buno. Ariko mu mvugo bisobanura ko ibihe biha ibindi ni nk’aho umuntu yagize ati ”Burya wangi-riraga burya ntishoboye ubu noneho byarahindutse.”.

Vumbura abanditsi b'Abanyarwanda

I	A	U	H	G	Q	M	N
R	A	H	A	H	A	U	S
I	T	U	T	U	D	K	A
B	R	K	E	M	A	A	N
A	G	H	G	U	F	S	Z
G	F	W	E	L	I	O	A
I	V	A	K	I	G	N	B
Z	B	X	I	S	K	G	E
A	O	F	M	A	M	A	R
X	P	H	A	G	J	T	A
S	I	N	N	H	T	I	G
O	O	H	A	M	L	H	I
G	U	W	I	M	A	N	A
K	A	B	A	R	A	R	I
F	Y	I	M	A	S	A	J
H	M	U	Y	O	M	B	O

Huza abanditsi n'ibitabo byabo

Ibitabo

The Gift of Monday
 From Exile to Legacy
 More Than A Crown
 The Journey of African Christian Young Woman
 Where Women Meet Boys
 Si Kigali étai contée
 Ikiguzi cy'imbabazi
 Shapped

Abanditsi

Daniel Le Scornet
 Alice Ndikumana
 Barbara Umuhoza
 Emmanuel Uwimana
 Hassan Kibirango
 Mulisa
 Naomie Nishimwe
 Patrick Shyaka

Rwanda Destination 2026

Project Rwanda Destination 2026, ni umushinga w'amafoto yo kugaragaza ibyiza by'u Rwanda binyuze mu irushanwa rya Tour du Rwanda. Uyu mushinga ugaragaza ibyiza nyaburanga, ndangamuco, ndangamateka, ibintu bizwi mu turere cyangwa imijyi isiganwa ry'amagare rigeramo.



[#TdRwanda2026](#) begins in [@GicumbiDistrict](#)

a district rich in history, culture and sustainability. Home to the Rwanda Liberation Museum, Mulindi Tea Factory, [@GreenGicumbi](#) Project and historical sites like Rutare and Kaniga [#RwandaDestination2026](#) [#VisitHeritage2026](#) [@cyclingrwanda](#)



[#TdRwanda2026](#), [@RwamaganaDistr](#), Final of [#Stage1](#). Known as the “Cycling Capital of Rwanda” It is the home of renowned former professional cyclist Adrien Niyonshuti. [#RwandaDestination2026](#) [#RuralTourism2026](#) [#SustainableTourism](#)



[#TdRwanda2026](#) Etape 5 à [@RubavuDistrict](#)

.Le district tire son nom du Mont Rubavu, une montagne chargée d'histoire, pendant la Première Guerre Mondiale où elle a servi de base militaire allemande contre les Belges. Un site pour les randonneurs, d'aventure. [#RwandaDestination2026](#)



[#TdRwanda2026](#) Stage 7. Starting in [@MusanzeDistrict](#)

a region famous for its rich volcanic soils and the renowned [#Kinigi](#) potatoes, perfect for delicious fries, considered among the best in East Africa [#RwandaDestination2026](#) .



Rwanda Destination 2026

[#TdRwanda2026](#), [@RwamaganaDistr](#)

,rich in attractions, Rwamagana Solar Power Plant (the 1st of its kind in Rwanda), Lake Muhazi and Lake Mugesera, historical sites Rwamagana and Munyaga, traditional dance group; Garukurebe and Imanzi, Rwamagana Catholic Parish (1930)

[@cyclingrwanda](#)



[#TdRwanda2026](#) ,la 2ième étape du Tour du Rwanda 2026 se termine à Huye, une ville au riche patrimoine intellectuel et culturel.



[@HuyeDistrict](#) est fière d'abriter la première université du Rwanda (Université Nationale du Rwanda /1963). Un lieu de savoir et de réflexion.

[#TdRwanda2026](#) umunsi wa 3, isiganwa ryasorejwe i [@RusiziDistrict](#). Akarere k'ibyiza byinshi by'ubukerarugendo: Pariki y'Igihugu ya Nyungwe, Ibanga ry'Amahoro, ikirwa cya Nkombo, umugezi wa Rusizi, Itorero rya ADEPR (1940) Gihundwe, Itorero Abasamyi ba Nkombo, ikibaya cya Bugarama.



[#TdRwanda2026](#) La 6e étape! le Tour du Rwanda nous emmène entre les magnifiques villes touristiques du pays , Rubavu , avec ses plages paisibles sur le lac Kivu et Musanze, au pied des majestueux volcans.



[#TdRwanda2026](#) La 8e Étape, la dernière étape à Kigali! La capitale du Rwanda tire son nom du Mont Kigali. Le roi Kigeli I Mukobanya (1378—1410) se serait tenu au sommet de cette colline et aurait déclaré que le pays était vaste. Le mont Kigali signifie ainsi grand ou vaste. [#Rwanda](#)

Wari uzi ko/Saviez-Vous/Did you Know?

Kigali Public Library was opened
in 2012

by First Lady Jeannette Kagame

Igitabo TUBIBUKE cyanditswe na
Hon. Dr. Emmanuel Havugimana

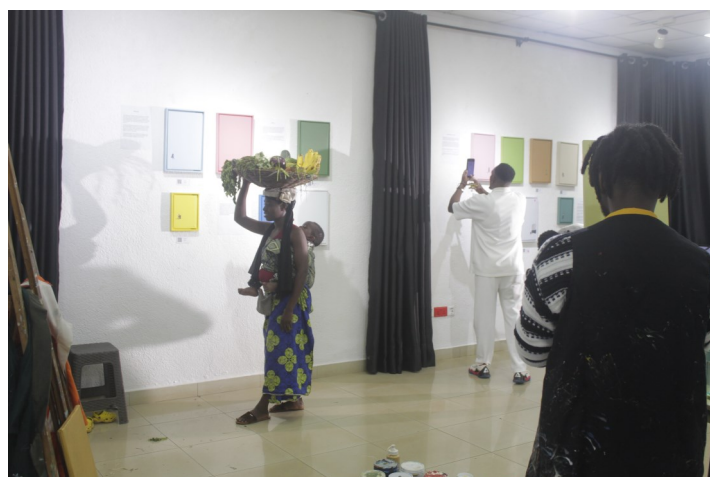
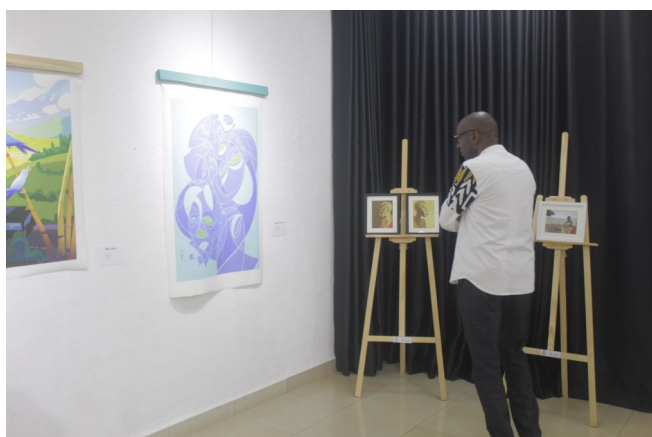
Scholastique Mukasonga est bien l'autrice du roman
Notre-Dame du Nil,
publié en 2012 aux éditions Gallimard.

Igitabo **Homme de Fer/Conversation
avec Paul Kagame** cyanditswe n'u-
munyamakuru François Soudan wa
Jeune Afrique yanditse kuri Perezida
wa Repubulika y'u Rwanda Paul Ka-
game, cyasohotse mu 2015.

Amafoto/Photos



Amafoto/Photos



Amafoto/Photos



Amafoto/Photos



Amafoto/Photos



Ibirori/Events

Tariki ya 30 Mutarama 2026, umuhanzi, umukinnyi wa filime Ni-yitegeka Gratien uzwi cyane ku izina rya Papa Sava, Seburikoko n'andi mazina muri sinema nyarwanda yakoze igitaramo cyo kwizihiza imyaka 30 amaze mu buhanzi. Ni igitaramo yise '30 years of Creation.'

Muri iki gitaramo yerekanye filime ye nshya yise 'What a day', hakinwe umukino 'One Man Show' wa Papa Sava, yanabakiniye ikinamico ntoya mu rwego rwo kwerekana impano afite.

Igitaramo cyari cyitabiriwe n'abantu batandukanye bazwi muri sinema nyarwanda harimo abo bakinanye filime ye ya mbere kugeza ku bo bakinana uyu munsi n'ubuyobozi bwa Zacu Entertainment bakorana buri munsi bari bitabiriye ibi birori byari bibereye ijisho.

Abo bakinana muri 'Papa Sava' bafashe umwanya wo gushimira uyu mugabo wakoze filime yabahinduriye ubuzima ikaba itunze benshi.



Tariki ya 31 Mutarama 2026, habaye igitaramo Nzazicundira cyateguwe n'Itorero ishyaka ry'intore. Ni igitaramo cyabereye kuri Intare Arena. Ni igitaramo cyakozwe mu rwego rwo gusingiza Ubutwari bw'Abanyarwanda cyane cyane abagore n'abakobwa, bagaragaza ko bajyaga ku Rugamba.

Itorero Ishyaka ry'Intore ryateguye iki gitaramo kigamiye gushimira no guhugura, kigashyirwa mu bikorwa mu rwego rwo kubungabunga amateka n'umuco nyarwanda binyuze mu ndirimbo n'imbyino z'umuco.



Tariki ya 13 Gashyantare 2026 habaye igitaramo: Art-Rwanda Ubuhanzi Xperience, ku nshuro ya mbere, kitabiriwe na Madamu Jeannette Kagame.



Ni igitaramo cyahujwe no gusozza icyiciro cya Gatatu cy'irushanwa rya Art -Rwanda Ubuhanzi aho hahembwe abanyempano batandukanye mu byiciro byo; **Kwandi-ka filime, Gufotora, Imideri, Imiziki, Imbyino, Ikinamico, Urwenya, Ubugeni burimo gushushanya n'ikaramu, irangi n'ibindi.**

Muri iki cyiciro cya Gatatu cya Art-Rwanda Ubuhanzi, abanyempano 46 ni bo basoje amahugurwa, batoranyijwe mu Gihugu hose. Uwahize abandi muri buri cyiciro yagiye ahembwa miliyoni 1 y'amafaranga y'amanyarwanda.

- * Umuziki hahembwe **Nezerwa Ukwishatse**
- * Kubyina hahembwe **Hirwa Christian**
- * Gukora Filimi hahembwe **Gisa Innocent**
- * Classic Art hahembwe **Bayingana Andy**
- * Kumurika imideli hahembwe **Ndayishimiye Kamali Jimmy**
- * Gukina ikinamico hahembwe **Akimana Priscilla**
- * Ubuvanganzo hahembwe **Niyere Milliam**

Art-Rwanda Ubuhanzi Xperience yabereye muri KCEV, gihuza abahanzi bishimira intambwe imaze guterwa mu guteza imbere ubuhanzi.



Tariki ya 19—21 Werurwe 2026, i Huye habereye 'Siga Art Festival.' Ni iserukiramuco ryitabiriwe n'abahanzi batandukanye, abasizi, ababyinnyi n'abandi bazwi mu myidagaduro mu Rwanda.

Mu bayobozi baryitabiriye twavugaga nka Ngabo Brave, Umunyamabanga Uhoraho muri Minisiteri y'Ubugeni n'Ubuhanzi, abayobozi b'akarere ka Huye n'abo mu Nteko y'Umuco.

Ryaranzwe n'urugendo rwitiriwe Intambwe ya Nyirarumaga (kuzirikana uruhare rw'umugore mu buhanzi), gusura Ingoro Ndangamurage y'Imibereho y'Abanyarwanda, gusura umusozi wa Kiruri n'ibitaramo nyarwanda.

'Siga Art Festival' yateguwe na Kompanyi Siga Rwanda, y'umusizi Rumaga. Umusizi Rumaga yemeje ko rizajya rizenguruka Igihugu kandi rikorwa buri mwaka. Yongeyeho ko rizajya ritangirira mu karere ka Huye.

Yagize ati: "Igitekerezo cyo gutangirira iri serukiramuco i Huye gishingiye ku mateka afitanye isano n'Umusozi wa Kiruri, ufatwa nk'umusozi w'ubuhanzi. Twabonye ko ari ho hantu heza ho gutangirira umushinga ugamije kuzavamo urubuga rw'Igihugu rw'abanyabugeni n'abahanzi."

Ku wa 8 Mutarama 2026, ni bwo Junior Rumaga yagiranye amasezerano n'Umuyobozi w'Akarere ka Huye, Sebutege Ange amuha umusozi wa Kiruri.

Iserukiramuco ryahujwe no kwizihiza umunsi mpuzamahanga w'ubusizi, uba tariki ya 21 Werurwe buri mwaka.

Ibirori/ Events

Global Citizen Festival 2026

Tariki ya 17 Werurwe 2026 habaye 'Global Citizen Festival', ni iserukiramuco ryo guteza imbere abaturage.

Ryitabiriwe n'umuhanzi w'umunyamerika Doja Cat.



Tariki ya 30 Werurwe 2026 habaye gutanga ibihembo Amarushanwa y'Imbyino Gakondo n'Ubusizi mu Mashuri Makuru na Kaminuza ku rwego rw'Igihugu.



Itorero Inyamibwa rituruka muri UR College of Science and Technology ni ryo ryegukana umwanya wa mbere, ritsindira igihembo cy'amafaranga angana na 5,000,000 Frw.

Umwanya wa kabiri wegukanywe n'Itorero Indangamuco ryo muri UR Ishami rya Huye, rihabwa 3,000,000 Frw.

Umwanya wa gatatu uhabwa Itorero Uruyange ryo muri UR College of Agriculture, Animal Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, ritsindira 2,000,000 Frw.

Ibirori/ Events



Isano Film Première Projection

Tariki ya 9 Werurwe 2026 hamuritswe ku mugaragaro filimi Isano, ni filimi ya Venant Nsengiyumva, yakozwe na Mudacumura Fiston.

Ni filimi ivuga ku nkuru y'urukundo rw'umubyeyi wakundanye n'umwana we w'umukobwa, nyuma y'igihe kirekire bataziranye.



Kigali, iserukiramuco rya Iteka African Cultural Festival 2026

Tariki ya 7 Werurwe 2026 habaye iserukiramuco rya Iteka African Cultural Festival ku nshuro ya kane kuri Mundi Center. Ni iserukiramuco ritegurwa na Iteka Youth Organization.

Ni iserukiramuco rigamije guteza imbere umuco wa kinyafurika, ryaranzwe n'imbyino, imivugo, irushanwa n'imikino biranga Abanyafurika.

Akarango k'Abarundi, imbyino zo muri Afurika y'Iburengerazuba



Itorero imanzi z'u Rwanda ryataramiye abitabiriye iryo serukiramuco.

Irushanwa ry'ibigo by'amashuri mu kwerekana, guhanga udushya mu mucu w'Abanyafurika.

Iserukiramuco ryaranzwe n'ibintu bitandukanye: imbyino, imikino, imurika ry'ibikorwa by'ubucuruzi, ibyo kurya.

Kwamamaza-Marketing

Ukunda gusoma? Ukunda Kwandika? Ufite isomero? Ufite ikigo ndangamuco? Utanga serivisi z'ubukerarugendo? Igicumbi Magazine ntikizabure ahantu ukorera! Turabigusabye.

Igicumbi Magazine ni ikinyamakuru kikugezaho inkuru z'ubukerarugendo, umuco, amateka n'imirage by'u Rwanda na Afurika.

**Igicumbi Magazine isohoka buri mezi atatu;
Mutarama-Werurwe, Mata-Kamena, Nyakanga-Nzeri,
Ukwakira-Ukuboza.**

**Ushaka kumenyekanisha ibikorwa byawe ndangamuco,
by'ubukerarugendo. Tugane Tugufashe.**

**Igicumbi Magazine cyagenewe abantu bose; abana, urubyiruko
n'abakuze!**

**Igicumbi Magazine cyandikwa mu ndimi enye ikinyarwanda,
igifaransa , icyongereza. n'igiswahili.**

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