

#### **Outcome 4. Enhanced rule of Law, Accountability and Competitiveness**

1. Rwanda Law Revision and Harmonization projects implemented;
2. Mechanisms to fight injustice and corruption strengthened
3. Strengthen the mechanisms to speed up the prosecution of economic and financial crimes

#### **Outcome 5: Maintained safety, law & order and enhanced adherence to Human Rights.**

1. Disaster Management strengthened
2. Detentions facilities (Prisons and Police Stations) improved, transportation of detainees;
3. Strengthen Muhabura MC Ltd;
4. RCS and RNP institutional capacity strengthened (RCS Hqs and RNP Training centres)
5. Monitoring the implementation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
6. Monitoring the implementation of UPR Recommendations

### **VI. UPDATES ON KEY ISSUES WITHIN THE JUSTICE SECTOR**

#### **6.1. Updates on prioritised analytical works in the sector**

The following studies were finalized during 2015/16 FY:

1. **The JRLOS Gender Audit** was conducted by MINIJUST in partnership with UNDP and was validated with JRLOS stakeholders. The main objective of this research was to evaluate whether the institutions under the JRLOS have policies, practices, systems, procedures, culture and resources that promote gender equality and women's empowerment. That study gave a set of recommendations whose implementation will help in mainstreaming gender within JRLOS institutions.
2. **Rwanda reconciliation Barometer II** was conducted by NURC and revealed that the status of Unity and Reconciliation in Rwanda was evaluated at **92.5%** in **2015** from **82.3%** in **2010**.
3. **User's perception on Quality and Impact of Rwandan Laws:** the research was conducted by RLRC and validated in Q1 of 2016/17FY. In that research, **64%** of the respondents have views that the quality of Rwandan Laws is at moderate satisfaction level while **36%** of the respondents have views that Rwandan Laws have most of the characteristics in place.
4. **The study to establish the cost of settlement and resolution of a commercial dispute:** this study was carried out by ILPD and the findings on selected cases informs that before and after 16/07/2012 compared, the cost of resolution of a commercial dispute has increased from **3%** of the total value of the claim to **5.2%**.
5. **Survey on Gender based violence** was carried out by NHRC and revealed the following: the prevalence of defilement is high in Rwanda; in year 2013/2014 the NPPA received **1840** cases. Girls predominantly experience the violence with **97.5%** against **2.5%** boys.

In contrast, perpetrators are largely dominated by male: the findings showed that 97% of perpetrators are male while 3% are female. It was noticed that defilement perpetrators are persons who have close relationships with children and even their parents were not excluded of them; on top come caretakers/or teachers with 33.5%; cousins and neighbours come second with 15% respectively. The survey also found that reparation cases are almost inexistent because the justice ends up only to criminal cases.

6. **Citizens' feedback on the justice sector services:** This research was conducted by Legal Aid Forum and initial findings were : On the availability and accessibility of legal services, some citizens are still largely unaware of the legal aid services MAJ provides to the indigent (only 38% of respondents are aware that MAJ provides assistance with enforcing judgments); On the settlement of disputes out of court vis-à-vis the formal court system: citizens are generally satisfied with the legal aid services provided by non-state legal aid providers, MAJ, Abunzi and local authorities but a considerable number is still unaware of the services provided by these different players, their jurisdiction and the procedure of accessing them; Regarding the awareness of rights, citizens generally have low awareness of applicable laws including land laws, succession laws, and rights of pre-trial detention. On average, only 5% of respondents rate their understanding of the law as being "High". The enforcement of court judgments is still an obstacle to access to justice; findings indicate that citizens had to wait an average of 8 months for the enforcement of a court judgment. A big number of people is still unaware of the procedure of enforcement of court decisions, the available options of enforcement agents, the time limit to have their judgments enforced and the appeal procedure where necessary.
7. **Rwanda Bribery Index, 2015:** this study was conducted by Transparency International Rwanda. Among the findings, the study indicates that there has been a considerable shift of people who ranked corruption high in 2014 to moderate levels in 2015. This is consistent with a long-term decrease of the proportion of people who rank corruption low (from 67% in 2011 to 51% today), which indicates a trend from the extremes towards the middle. When looking at the likelihood of encountering some form of a corrupt transaction on the supply or demand site, the private sector in general scores the best with only 1.8% of likelihood that one encounters a bribe. As in 2014, the local government (4.7% likelihood) and national police (6.3% likelihood) end up scoring worst in this category. It is still worth noting that the likelihoods of encountering corruption in Rwanda are comparatively lower than elsewhere in the East African region. For example, national police in Tanzania noted in 2014, 26% of likelihood of bribery. This signals four

times lower likelihood for a Rwandan to encounter bribe in the police force compared to the Tanzanian counterpart.

8. **Citizen Report Card, 2015:** this study was conducted by Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) and it revealed that the service delivery in the Justice sector was satisfied by Rwandan citizen at the level of 76.6%.
9. **Leading Case Law arising in Civil matters in Rwandan Courts:** this study was conducted by Judiciary financed by One UN. The research focused on property law, land law and public procurement law. The objective was to elaborate on frequent jurisprudence in those matters and then to produce a manual of reference to be used by judges and other lawyers in practice.

## 6.2. Updates on Cabinet Resolutions

On September 4th 2016, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Rwanda reshuffled the Cabinet and the Ministry of Internal Security was scrapped. All its responsibilities including management of Rwanda Correctional Service and Rwanda National Police were transferred to the Ministry of Justice. From then, the Ministry of Justice has the Minister of State in Charge of Constitutional & Legal Affairs.

## VII. CONCLUSION

This JRLOS Backward Looking Joint Sector Review Report highlighted mostly the 2015/2016 successful policy actions in pursuing the EDPRS II indicators and informs about the 2017/2018 Sector broad priorities. JRLOS Institutions representatives as well as JRLOS Stakeholders including Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations committed themselves to learn from the past and to work jointly in order to fast-track the implementation of EDPRS II strategies.

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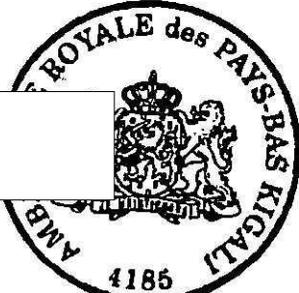
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Permanent Secretary/Solicitor  
General-Ministry of Justice  
Chairperson, JRLO Sector Working  
Group.

Signed by

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Head of Development Cooperation,  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the  
Netherlands  
Co-Chair, JRLOS Sector Working Group.

Annex. 1.1 EDPRS 2 Core Indicators Matrix

EDPRS OUTCOME	INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE VALUE	2015/16 Targets /EDPRS 2 Mid-term targets	Actual Performance	Indicator Score	Policy Actions	Brief Narrative Progress against Policy Actions	Ranking	Catch up Plans for areas lagging behind
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitiveness environment	Adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability	%	77.1% (2012)	78%	79.04% (RGS,2014)	101.3%	<p>Reinforce the mechanisms to accelerate investigation and prosecution of alleged corruption and Strengthen anti-corruption Consultative Councils</p>	<p><b>1. Mechanisms aimed at accelerating investigation and prosecuting corruption and injustice cases have been reinforced as follows :</b> Regular anti-corruption campaigns; Anti-corruption week and Anti-injustice campaigns were organized , internal incentive scheme for whistle blowers on corruption cases is in place; trainings for different categories of people were organized; Protection mechanism of whistle-blowers is being developed and currently , the draft of the guide is under corrections; Anti-corruption Consultative Councils have been strengthened: at national, district and sector levels, Councils were established; All Advisory Councils at District level are operational. Good enough, 2 National Prosecutors were appointed in the Office of the Ombudsman. This policy action is on track.</p> <p><b>2. Investigation of corruption cases was well performed as follows:</b> From July 2015 to June 2016, the Office of Ombudsman received 56 corruption cases, among them 39 (70%) cases were closed against the target of closing 68%. In addition , the Office of the Ombudsman received 1,859 injustice complaints. Among them, 1,709 (80%) cases have been treated and handled against the target of handling 74%. According to Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (2015), Rwanda was ranked 44th worldwide with 54 scores, 4th in Africa after Botswana, Cape Verde and Seychelles, and the 1st in East African Community. This policy action was fully achieved.</p>		

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							<p>Conduct investigation for embezzlement cases highlighted in Auditor General report and Process economic and financial cases received</p> <p><b>3. Investigation for embezzlement cases highlighted in Auditor General report is on track as follows:</b> the investigations on 84 Public entities subjected to the preliminary investigation as highlighted by OAG Report 2013/14, were completed. After investigation 90 cases were arised , among them 89 were handled and one was still pending at the end of June 2016. To solve issues of loosing evidences, there is a direct collaboration between NPPA and OAG once crimes are found. During that period, based on the OAG Report, the amount of Frw 84,501,981, Euro 3,726 Dollars 4,300 were returned into public treasury without trial by 77 civil servants.</p> <p><b>4 Prosecution of economic financial crimes achieved as follows:</b> cumulatively since July 2015 to June 2016, 395 embezzlement cases were received, among them 249 were filed to courts, 126 closed and 5 transferred to both Abunzi and Military Prosecution Department, meaning that 380 (96.2%) cases were handled against the annual target of handling 98% of the received cases.. In addition, 103 cases related to mismanagement of Government programs were received, among them 71 were filed to courts and 25 closed, meaning that 96 (93.2%) were handled against the annual target of handling 98% of the received cases.</p>			
							<p><b>5. The recovery of public asset from won cases has been reinforced</b> and at the end of June 2015/16, the 351,094,000 Frws and 6,743 USD were already recovered. In the 351,094,000 Frws so far recovered, 55,156,473 frw (15.7%) were recovered in 2014/15 while 295,937,527 frw ( 84.3%) were recovered in 2015/16 implying 536.5% of increase. However, a high public debt (1,603,016,815 Frws and 29,904 USD ) from won cases by the Government was still remaining. <b>This policy action is on watch.</b></p>		Measures to strengthen the asset recovery were put in place and they will be reinforced. Among others: MOUs with selected lawyers to perform public asset recovery were signed, Quarterly publication of list of individuals who own money to Government,...	

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Annex. 1.2 JRLOS Indicators Matrix

EDPRS OUTCOME	INDICATORS	UNIT	BASE LINE VALUE	2015/16 Targets /EDPRS 2 Mid-term targets	Actual Performance	Indicator Score	Policy Actions	Brief Narrative Progress against Policy Actions	Ranking	Catch up Plans for areas lagging behind
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Level of satisfaction of service delivery in the justice sector	Percent	69.9% (2012)	74%	76.7% (CRC,2015)	103.6%	Implement the Sector Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) by deploying IECMS version 1.0 by the end of October 2015 and train all end users by December 2015	<p><b>1. This policy action is on track. The 2015/16 target of operationalizing IECMS on the level of 20% was achieved and even exceeded and the provision of trainings on IECMS to end users is still on going.</b></p> <p>IECMS has been deployed at 100% and it is hosted in AOS. The system has been polished continuously and is now at its 8th version (version 00.08 released on 08th August, 2016). From 19th September 2016, IECMS is operational in other courts out of Kigali City: Supreme Court, High Court and its Chambers, all Intermediate Courts and in 20 out of 60 Primary Courts. In RNP, 31 offices are using IECMS and 423 are still remaining. In RCS, 5 prisons and the Head Office are using IECMS and 9 prisons are remaining. In NPPA, IECMS is being used at National Prosecution Headquarters ; in all (12) Intermediate Prosecution levels, and in 20 out of 60 Prosecution Primary Level. In MINIJUST, the Civil Litigation Department and 30 MAJ Offices in Districts are using IECMS. Regarding training of IECMS users, 1212(40%) out of 3040 users countrywide were trained up to end September 2016. The registered performance was achieved with a support of ONE UN. <b>However, IECMS has the financial and staff related challenges.</b></p>	R	"IECMS Project needs to be fully functional as soon as possible, as the system is critical to good service delivery. All Government institutions involved in its implementation must work closely together to ensure sufficient resources are allocated and all other associated obstacles are resolved" <b>Pledge of HE, in 2016/17 Judicial Year Launch</b>
							Construct Final phase of ILPD in Nyanza	<p><b>2. This policy action is on watch. The construction works of the 2nd phase of ILPD have started in Mid May 2016. At the end of June 2016, the works completed were estimated 5%. At the end of Q1 of 2016/17, the works completed was evaluated at 13%. The delays are due to long procurement process.</b></p>		Speed up the construction works

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Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Performance of the Judiciary	Percent	74.96% (2012)	77%	80.26% (RGS,2014)	104.23%	Improvement of court house infrastructures ( Rehabilitate and construct the Court house for commercial court complex and Nyanza High Court);	<p>3. The construction of Nyanza High Court building is on track. At the end of June 2016, the construction of Nyanza High Court building was evaluated at the level of 25.5% against the target of 30% of completion. At the end of Q1 of 2015/16, the construction works were evaluated at the level of 50%. The project is funded by the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands.</p> <p>4. The construction of Commercial court house is on watch. At the end of June 2016, the contract with a constructing company was already signed. At the end of Q1 of 2016/17, the construction works were evaluated at the level of 3.5% against the target of 5%.</p>		Speed up the construction works
							Fast track efforts to eliminate case backlog in courts	<p>5. The 2015/16 target has been achieved and even exceeded. At the end of June 2016, the average rate of backlog cases was evaluated at 31.97% (5,508 backlog cases among 17,231 pending cases) against the 2015/16 annual target of reducing backlog cases up to 35%. The back log cases have reduced from 37.14% in 2014/15 FY to 31.97% in 2015/16 FY.</p> <p>Backlog cases in Intermediate Courts (TGI) were evaluated at 13.60% at the end of June 2016 ; 10.96% in High Court; 0.5% in Commercial Court, and 7.4% of backlog cases in Commercial High Court. However , backlogs still remain a challenge especially in Supreme Court with 80.03% and (Primary Courts) TB with 42.28 % . ( On track policy action)</p>		Speed up the promulgation of the laws related to restructuring of courts.

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Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Access to justice	Percent	67.1% (2012)	72%	80.2% (RGS,2014)	111.4%	Strengthen the functioning of Abunzi through providing regular training and provision of materials	<p>6. The 2015/16 target relating to empowering Abunzi was achieved . In 2015/16, 17,941 Abunzi were elected in 2015/16. Among them 7,953 (44.3%) are women and 9,988 (55.67%) are men. The 812 (4.5%) Abunzi have a degree, 5432(30.3%) have an advanced level, 11,681 (65.1% ) have Primary level. Only 16(0.09 % ) elected Abunzi do not know how to read and write. All Abunzi and their dependents (84,272) are provided with Mutuel de Sante. In collaboration with RCN and SFCG , all elected ABUNZI were trained. LAF played a key role in the development and finalization of Abunzi training manuals and it provided the technical as well as the financial support in this process.</p> <p>All Abunzi committees were provided with necessary materials including pens, papers, usual different forms, salves and mares. All Abunzi were provided with mobile phones with CUG system to call among themselves and MAJ staff without any additional costs.The 601 (27.9%) among 2147 committees at Cell level were provided with proper rooms. In this fiscal year, 7500(41.8%) Abunzi will be provided with a transport facility (bicycles). Consequently, their performance was good in 2015/16. From July 2015 to June 2016, Abunzi had 47,966 total cases to be handled. At the end of June 2016, 45,465 (95%) were handled as follow: 36,005 (75%) cases were fully mediated at cell level, 8,674(18%) cases were solved at sector level while 786 (2%) cases continued to formal courts and 2501( 5%) were still pending.</p>		The reinforcement of home grown initiative (Abunzi System) will remain Justice Sector Priority.
							Establish and operationalise Gacaca archives and documentation centre	<p>7. The 2015/16 target of digitizing 80,000 pages of Gacaca documents was achieved and even exceeded. The project is still ongoing since the project should be executed within 5 years . At the end of June 2016, the 511,793 pages were already digitized out of 60,000,000 pages to be digitized in whole project. At the end of Q1 of 2016/17, 2,000,000 pages were digitalized. This means that the project is at 3.3% of level of implementation. It should be considered that the all amount (420.000.000 RWF) allocated to this project for 2016/17 fiscal year, has been paid to the company implementing this project. Related activities will take end in January 2017.</p>		This Project should be considered during budget revision in order to allow the Contractor to continue with its responsibilities. In addition, annual budget allocated to this project should be increased to speed up its implementation

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Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitiveness							Revision of Rwandan Laws to enhance business competitiveness	8. The Law revision project is lagging behind. The 2015/16 set target of implementing the phase 1 of the project by the end of June 2016 was not achieved. The contract is not yet signed as per Q1 of 2016/17. The project faced a problem of missing qualified bidder in the first tendering process. And the second tendering process has taken long as the not shortlisted firm appealed the decision.		Engage strong contract negotiations with successful bidder in order to implement the project in possible shorter period.
Enhanced environment	Control of corruption, transparency and accountability	%	77.1% (2012)	78%	79.04% (RGS,2014)	101.3%	Reinforce the mechanisms to accelerate investigation and prosecution of alleged corruption and Strengthen anti-corruption Consultative Councils	9. Mechanisms aimed at accelerating investigation and prosecuting corruption and injustice cases have been reinforced as follows : Regular anti-corruption campaigns; Anti-corruption week and Anti-injustice campaigns were organized , internal incentive scheme for whistle blowers on corruption cases is in place; trainings for different categories of people were organized; Protection mechanism of whistle-blowers is being developed and currently , the draft of the guide is under corrections; Anti-corruption Consultative Councils have been strengthened: at national, district and sector levels ; All Advisory Councils at District level are operational. Good enough, 2 National Prosecutors were appointed in the Office of the Ombudsman. 10. Investigation of corruption cases was well performed as follows: From July 2015 to June 2016, the Office of Ombudsman received 56 corruption cases, among them 39 (70%) cases were closed against the target of closing 68%. In addition , the Office of the Ombudsman received 1,859 injustice complaints. Among them, 1,709 (80%) cases have been treated and handled against the target of handling 74%. According to Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (2015), Rwanda was ranked 44th worldwide with 54 scores, 4th in Africa after Botswana, Cape Verde and Seychelles, and the 1st in East African Community.		

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								<p>13. The recovery of public asset from won cases has been reinforced and at the end of June 2015/16, the 351,094,000 Frws and 6,743 USD were already recovered. In the 351,094,000 Frws so far recovered, 55,156,473 frw (15.7%) were recovered in 2014/15 while 295,937,527 frw ( 84.3%) were recovered in 2015/16 implying 536.5% of increase. However, a high public debt (1,603,016,815 Frws and 29,904 USD ) from won cases by the Government was still remainig. This policy action is on watch.</p>		<p>Measures to strengthen the asset recovery were put in place among others: MOUS with selected lawyers to perform public asset recovery were signed, Quarterly publication of list of individuals who own money to Government ,...</p>

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Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Reduced serious crimes	%	11.3% reduction (2013/14)	5%	18.7% (RNP, 2015/16 data)	37.4%	Strengthen the Kigali Forensic Laboratory by refurbishing and partially equipping the National Forensic Laboratory	14. On track. At the end of June 2016, internal refurbishment of the forensic laboratory premises was fully completed. For actual status, equipment installation was evaluated at the level of 21%.		Speed up the operationalization of Rwanda Forensic Laboratory that will carry out DNA tests and related medical tests "resolution of 13th NLR".
							Train police officers in crime prevention and investigation techniques, public order and safety	15. The 2015/16 targets have been fully achieved. From July 2015 to June 2016, 304(127%) police officers were trained in senior command and staff course, intermediate command and staff course, supervisory command and staff course, driving course and undergraduate program against the target of training 240 Police Officers. Note that 986 new police officers were recruited and completed the basic training course. - 160 Police Officers were trained in basic and professional investigation courses against the target of training 200 Police Officers. Additional 196 police officers were trained in specialized courses including Human trafficking , respect of human rights during investigation, IECMS, computer information systems and forensic sciences. -From July 2015 to June 2016, the 5,984 CPCs (199.4%) members were trained against the target of training 3000 CPCs.		

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	% change in accommodation space per inmate	%	2.78 square meters (2012/13)	5% increase or 2.9 square meters	3.09 square meters (Q1 of 2016/17, RCS data). Thus, 10.7% increase from the baseline	214%	Strengthen the construction and rehabilitation of existing prisons facilities to conform to international standards	<p>16. The construction of Block III in Rwamagana prison is on track: at the end of June 2016, the overall construction works was at 97% against the annual target of fully constructing the block);</p> <p>17. The construction of one inmates' block at Rubavu prison is on watch : at the end of June 2016, its completion rate was at 70 % against the annual target of completing it up to the level of 80%);</p> <p>18. The construction works at Mageragere prison is on watch : one inmates' block, kitchen and store, installation of biogas and electricity implemented at Mageragere prison ( while there is a target of fully constructing all highlighted buildings, the following was the situation at the end of June 2016: the construction works for administrative block were evaluated at 75%, the construction works of the first inmate block were evaluated at 65 %; the construction of external fence reached at 99%; construction of kitchen and store completed at 70%; Construction works for Biogas digesters completed at 98 % ; installation of electricity completed at 100%. Electricity &amp; biogas fully installed. The overall construction works executed are estimated at 84%;</p>		Continue the construction of prisons to conform with Human Rights international standards. The increase in space per inmate was due to: Ngoma prison (for women) was renovated and expanded; Tents in Rwamagana prison were replaced by Modern permanent inmates' blocks; Inmates formerly accommodated in old buildings of Rwandex were shifted to modern in inmates block.

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							2. Rehabilitate and construct Police detention infrastructure	<p>19. The construction of Kimihurura Police station is on track : the overall construction works at Kimihurura Police station were estimated at 86% at the end of June 2016 against the target of fully completing activities;</p> <p>20. The construction of Northern Police regional headquarters is on track: the Northern Police regional headquarters were fully rehabilitated as planned Construction works started. At the end of Q1 of 2016/17, all construction work are estimated to 97%.</p> <p>21. The construction of Rubavu Police regional headquarters is on track: the 2015/16 target was to get construction works implemented up to 60%. At the end of June 2016, the construction works were completed at 70 % in Western Police Regional at Rubavu (the construction works were estimated at 80% at the end of Q1 of 2016/17) .</p> <p>22. The construction of Huye Police regional headquarters has been fully implemented :the building is fully constructed at Southern Police Regional Headquarters at Huye.</p> <p>23. The construction of Rwamagana Police regional headquarters is on track: the 2015/16 target was to get construction works implemented up to 60%. At the end of June 2016, the construction work of Eastern Police Regional Headquarters at Rwamagana was estimated at 90% ( at the end of Q1 of 2016/17, the construction works were estimated at the level of 98%).</p>		
	Level of Self-reliance rate [self-reliance rate=income generated/budget for inmates' feeding]	%	35% (2012/13)	60%	42.5% (2015/16, RCS data)	70.10%	Promote measures for prisoner behavioural and mind set change to prepare them for reconciliation and integration back in society	<p>24. The 2015/16 targets have been fully achieved but the activity is still continuous. The prisoners and Tigistes receive regularly the following lessons to help in changing their mind set and prepare them for reconciliation and integration back in society: civic education, principals of leadership, to fight against corruption, Ndi Umunyarwanda Program, Community policing, History and patriotism, ethics and to fight against Genocide ideology.</p>		

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							Proactively promote self-reliance values and enforce policy for maximum utilization of available manpower in high-yield industries	25. <b>On watch.</b> The total cumulative income generated in cash and in kind is equal to 1,658,619,357 Frws which represent 42.5% of RCS self reliance in feeding inmates against the target of 60%. The 2015/16 target was not achieved due to mainly lack of finance for Muhabura MC Ltd. According to the plans, Muhabura would generate 75% of the needed income. Fortunately, Muhabura has been established as an autonomous institution and it has a board of Directors.		Muhabura has been established as an autonomous institution and it has a Board of Directors. If operationalized, this company will contribute significantly to RCS self reliance.

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**Annex.2.1 Execution Performance against Domestically Financed Budget**

**Table.1 2015/16 Budget Execution by Programme and Sub Programme**

	2015/2016 Allocation Budget	2015/2016 Exection Budget	%Execution Rate
<b>TOTAL JUSTICE SECTOR</b>	<b>65,963,762,046</b>	<b>87,146,405,645</b>	<b>132.1%.</b>
<b>07 MININTER</b>	<b>50,762,423,542</b>	<b>50,791,306,181</b>	<b>100</b>
12 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	32,799,263,460	32,865,245,547	
1201 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: MININTER	340,892,632	321,485,902	
1202 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE	28,904,468,344	28,864,340,653	
1203 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: RWANDA CORRECTIONAL SERVICES	3,553,902,484	3,679,418,992	
13 SECURITY POLICY, PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	338,350,164	328,480,171	<b>97</b>
1301 PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	133,373,316	129,264,677	
1302 SECURITY ANALYSIS	45,225,217	42,614,083	
1303 SMALL ARMS and LIGHT WEAPONS	159,751,631	156,601,411	
14 CRIME INTELLIGENCE AND DETECTIVE SERVICES	2,630,924,138	2,630,923,872	<b>100</b>
1401 CRIME INVESTIGATION	2,548,644,138	2,548,643,872	
1402 CRIME INTELLIGENCE and ANTI-TERRORISM	82,280,000	82,280,000	
1403 FORENSIC LABORATORY AND VICTIM HEALTH SERVICES	-	-	
15 GENERAL POLICE OPERATIONS	4,726,228,859	4,723,315,144	<b>100</b>
1501 PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY	2,073,952,000	2,073,876,713	
1503 POLICE STATION ARREST MANAGEMENT	2,652,276,859	2,649,438,431	
16 SPECIALISED POLICE SERVICES	598,628,178	596,617,753	<b>100</b>
1601 AIRWING	274,897,465	273,949,200	
1603 MARINE SERVICES	10,566,000	10,566,000	
1604 FIRE AND RESCUE	140,000,000	139,545,858	
1605 CANINE BRIGADE	87,112,552	86,504,534	
1606 COMMUNITY POLICING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS	86,052,161	86,052,161	
17 POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS	1,027,209,651	1,026,693,361	<b>100</b>
1701 POLICE ACADEMY (NPA)	590,790,856	590,475,659	
1702 PTS GISHALI	436,418,795	436,217,702	

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<b>18 INMATES AND TIGISTES: CORRECTION, REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b>	<b>5,563,513,006</b>	<b>6,585,046,082</b>	<b>118</b>
1801 CIVIC EDUCATION	183,433,335	179,033,335	
1802 VOCATIONAL TRAINING	12,333,334	12,333,334	
1803 INMATES AND TIGISTES SOCIAL WELFARE	3,743,511,892	4,773,858,988	
1804 DETENTION FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT	1,624,234,445	1,619,820,425	
<b>19 PRISONS AND TIG CAMPS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>1,531,683,300</b>	<b>1,460,945,210</b>	<b>95</b>
1901 PRISONS MANAGEMENT	1,460,041,381	1,389,303,291	
1902 TIG CAMPS MANAGEMENT	71,641,919	71,641,919	
<b>20 PRISONS AND TIG PRODUCTION</b>	<b>1,161,083,333</b>	<b>241,001,666</b>	<b>21</b>
2001 PRISONS INCOME GENERATION	1,150,383,332	230,301,665	
2002 TIG CAMPS INCOME GENERATION	10,700,001	10,700,001	
<b>21 RCS TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>385,539,453</b>	<b>333,037,375</b>	<b>86</b>
2101 RCS TRAINING SCHOOL	385,539,453	333,037,375	
<b>13 MINIJUST</b>	<b>6,825,951,218</b>	<b>6,508,655,898</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>10 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>	<b>4,351,377,776</b>	<b>4,227,712,078</b>	<b>97</b>
1001 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: MINIJUST	3,013,055,170	2,907,601,808	
1003 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: NATIONAL LAW REFC	1,009,391,190	991,178,854	
1004 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: INSTITUTE OF LEGAL	328,931,416	328,931,416	
<b>11 COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICES AND HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<b>370,604,849</b>	<b>310,880,652</b>	<b>84</b>
1101 COMMUNITY PROGRAMMES	121,122,600	73,719,800	
1102 HUMAN RIGHTS SERVICES	-	-	
1103 LEGAL AID SERVICES	35,650,700	32,813,000	
1104 ABANDONED PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	7,830,000	7,830,000	
1105 MEDIATION (ABUNZI) COMMITTEES	206,001,549	196,517,852	
<b>12 LEGISLATIVE, LITIGATION AND LEGAL ADVISORY PROCESSES</b>	<b>1,484,739,426</b>	<b>1,541,945,849</b>	<b>104</b>
1201 LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING SERVICES	-	-	
1202 LEGAL ADVISORY SERVICES	52,587,301	46,692,515	
1203 CIVIL LITIGATION	1,432,152,125	1,495,253,334	
<b>14 PROFESSIONAL LEGAL COURSES AND RESEARCH</b>	<b>419,229,167</b>	<b>419,229,167</b>	<b>100</b>
1401 POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND RESEARCH	400,000,000	400,000,000	
1403 LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER	19,229,167	19,229,167	
<b>15 LEGAL REFORM</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>8,888,152</b>	<b>4</b>
1501 LEGAL REFORM	200,000,000	8,888,152	
<b>0106 OMBUDSMAN OFFICE</b>	<b>1,402,547,439</b>	<b>1,386,179,777</b>	<b>99</b>

0704 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: NATIONAL OMBUDSM	1,197,897,474	1,181,701,054	99
07 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: NATIONAL OMBUDSMA	1,197,897,474	1,181,701,054	
14 INJUSTICE AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND COMBAT	204,649,965	204,478,723	100
1401 AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS and OUTREACH	91,646,786	91,613,745	
1402 CORRUPTION AND INJUSTICE INVESTIGATIONS	68,049,942	67,911,747	
1403 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INTEGRITY	44,953,237	44,953,231	
<b>0101 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNITY AND RECONCILIATION NURC</b>	<b>625,634,605</b>	<b>606,040,145</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>07 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: NURC</b>	<b>496,396,596</b>	<b>483,276,117</b>	<b>97</b>
0702 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: NURC	496,396,596	483,276,117	
11 UNITY AND RECONCILIATION MONITORING	78,528,764	72,204,784	92
1101 UNITY AND RECONCILIATION MONITORING	78,528,764	72,204,784	
17 CONFLICT PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	50,709,245	50,559,244	100
1701 NATIONAL COMMUNITY DIALOGUE AND ADVOCACY	34,451,245	34,301,245	
1702 STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION	16,258,000	16,257,999	
<b>17 NATIONAL PUBLIC PROSECUTION AUTHORITY (NPPA)</b>	<b>4,900,389,453</b>	<b>4,821,187,572</b>	<b>98</b>
03 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,147,357,123	4,070,258,955	
0301 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: NPPA	4,147,357,123	4,070,258,955	
04 STRATEGY, POLICY AND REGULATORY SERVICES	49,752,650	47,428,996	95
0401 PROSECUTORIAL STRATEGY, POLICY AND INSPECTIONS	28,035,200	27,028,389	
0402 RESEARCH STUDIES	18,500,000	17,265,420	
0403 PLANNING MONITORING AND EVALUATION	3,217,450	3,135,187	
05 PROSECUTORIAL SERVICES	703,279,680	703,499,621	100
0501 OFFENCE PROSECUTION	645,279,680	645,499,621	
0502 SPECIAL CASE INVESTIGATIONS	24,000,000	24,000,000	
0503 VICTIM AND WITNESS PROTECTION	34,000,000	34,000,000	
<b>05 SUPREME COURT</b>	<b>9,707,003,604</b>	<b>9,636,489,351</b>	<b>99</b>
05 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	9,077,816,973	9,011,489,379	99
0501 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: SUPREME COURT	9,077,816,973	9,011,489,379	
06 CASE MANAGEMENT	629,186,631	624,999,972	99
0601 ORDINARY COURTS	265,264,046	264,941,529	
0602 COMMERCIAL COURTS	260,643,919	260,643,919	
0603 INSPECTIONS AND LEGAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	67,292,700	63,428,559	
0604 HIGH COUNCIL OF THE JUDICIARY	35,985,966	35,985,965	
<b>CNLG</b>	<b>2,602,040,237</b>	<b>2,524,318,672</b>	<b>97</b>

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12 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,234,592,342	1,166,907,594	95
1202 ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES: CNLG	1,234,592,342	1,166,907,594	
15 FIGHT AGAINST GENOCIDE	731,932,175	727,622,115	99
1501 GENOCIDE COMMEMORATION And AWARENESS	727,432,175	724,122,115	
1503 GENOCIDE REPERCUSSIONS ADVOCACY	4,500,000	3,500,000	
16 GENOCIDE RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION	635,515,720	629,788,963	99
1601 GENOCIDE RESEARCH	18,515,720	17,020,982	
1602 GENOCIDE DOCUMENTATION And INFORMATION DISSEMINATION	617,000,000	612,767,981	

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**Annex.2.2 Execution performance of other off-budgetary Projects externally financed”**

**NB. This is meant to capture execution on Externally financed projects that were not on budget in the 2015/16 Finance law**

MAIN AGENCY	PROJECT NAME	DONOR	FIN. TYPE	PROJECT TOTAL COST	2015/16 BUDGET	START DATE	END DATE	ACTUAL BUDGET BY END of 2015/16	CUMULATIVE DISBURSEMENT END JUNE 2016	ANNUAL EXECUTION RATE IN FY 2015/2016	CUMULATIVE PROJECT SPENDING RATE	TIME EXECUTION RATE	ASSESSMENT ON PROJECT PERFORMANCE (*)
MINIJUST	MINIJUST/RWANDA-NETHERLANDS ADVISORY PANEL ON JUSTICE AND RULE OF LAW	The Netherlands	Grant	87,331,587	21,832,897	1/4/2015	30/6/2018	10,557,280	10,557,280	48.35%	12.1%	38%	○
	PROMOTING ACCESS TO JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE CONSOLIDATION	One UN	Grant	4,576,293,198	402,663,873	18/9/2013	30/6/2018	571,447,245	1,662,253,909	141%	36%	60%	○
NHRC	Promoting Access to Justice, Human Rights and Peace Consolidation	ONE UN	Grant	240,906,718	71,501,986	30/06/2013	30/06/2018	71,501,986	176,378,983	83%	74%	60%	○

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RNP	Promoting Access To Justice, Human And Peace Consolidation In Rwanda	One UN	Grant	1,989,370,855	179,305,000	7/1/2013	6/30/2018	177,305,165	721,874,727	99%	36%	66%	On watch
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REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Kigali, ..29 JUN 2016.....  
N° ASA 2/08.20  
X.M/JRLOS



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE  
P.O. BOX 160 KIGALI

The Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury  
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  
**KIGALI**

Dear Madam,

**Re: Submission of the report for the Forward-Looking Joint Sector Review 2016/17**

Reference is made to the Terms of Reference for preparation of 2016/17 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review Report and organize a Forward Looking Joint Sector Review Meeting to validate the report and submit it not later than 30 June 2016;

I have the pleasure to submit the above mentioned report with its annexes as approved by the JRLOS Joint Sector Working Group meeting that took place on 27 June 2016.

Sincerely,

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**Perment Secretary/Solictor General**

**CC:**

The Hon. Minister of Justice/Attorney general.

# REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



## The Republic of Rwanda Justice, Reconciliation, Law & Order Sector

### FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW FY 2016/2017

Draft report

June 2016

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## INTRODUCTION

The Rwanda Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector Strategy is a key component of the Government's EDPRS 2 Governance Flagship Program. Under EDPRS 2, the JRLOS purpose of strengthening the rule of law to promote accountable governance, a culture of peace, and enhanced poverty reduction contributes to the overarching EDPRS 2 goal: *“Accelerating progress to middle income status and better quality of life for all Rwandans through sustained growth of 11.5% and accelerated reduction of poverty to less than 30% of the population”*.

The JRLOS Strategic Plan 2 builds on five outcomes which are the following:

1. Enhanced sector capacity and coordination
2. Strengthened universal access to quality justice
3. Effectively combated impunity for international crimes and genocide ideology; strengthened truth telling and reconciliation;
4. Enhanced rule of law and accountability and business competitiveness;
5. Maintained safety, law & order and enhanced adherence to human right.

Through the Joint Sector Review, stakeholders in JRLOS are engaged in policy dialogue in order to ensure ownership, accountability and transparency of the EDPRS 2 implementation and monitoring process. The 2016/17 Forward Looking Joint Sector review for JRLOS has the following main objectives:

1. To present and discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process
2. To discuss and validate the 2016/17 sector targets and related policy actions
3. To select policy related studies to be conducted in 2016/17 fiscal year and briefly report progress on 2015/16
4. To assess progress towards implementation of the 2015/16 policy actions
5. To propose the SDGs indicators to be monitored at the sector level

## 1. PRESENTATION OF 2016/17 JRLOS PRIORITIES

The backward looking Joint sector review for 2014/15 which took place on 03<sup>rd</sup> November 2015 highlighted the priority areas for 2016/17 which will contribute significantly to the EDPRS 2 and JRLOS 2 strategic plan implementation. Those priorities will support effectiveness and efficiency across the entire sector. Those priorities have been considered in planning and budget consultation process for 2016/17. The following table summarizes how priorities proposed in backward looking Joint Sector Review 2014/15 have been considered in planning and budget process.

**Table 1: Linkage between priorities agreed upon in 2014/15 backward looking JSR and those discussed during 2016/17 Planning & Budget consultations and how they were financed.**

The following table informs about how the JRLOS priorities captured in the 2014/15 Backward Looking Joint Section Review Report and discussed during the planning and budget consultations meetings with MINECOFIN were or were not budgeted for in FY 2016/17.

Priorities agreed upon in the 2015/16 Backward looking JSR	Comment on Budget allocated
Implement the Sector Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) including related sector-wide human resource capacity building and connectivity;	Only 400,000,000RWF was allocated. There is a deficit 859,600,000 RWF comparing to the budget estimate for the 2016/17 phase of the project.
<b>Sector Capacity Building Strategy</b>	<b>Not financed</b>
Sector Change Management Strategies developed and implemented	Financed
<b>Primary courts buildings in Kigali expanded;</b>	<b>Not financed</b>
Second phase of ILPD building completed.	Only 400,000,000 RWF was allocated while the estimate budget to execute the Phase II construction is 2.3 Billion meaning of a deficit of 1,9 Billion.
<b>Management of civil, criminal and commercial cases improved by restructuring the functioning of the courts and providing internet connection to 33 primary courts</b>	<b>Not financed</b>
Justice delivery at local level reinforced by strengthening the Abunzi functioning through training, provision of materials and relevant incentives for income generation	The budget allocated to this priority is insufficient. It requires 601,200,000 RWF to provide Abunzi with means of transport while only 444,000,000 RWF

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and Legal aid and Children Policies implemented;	was allocated. A deficit of 157,200,000 RWF. In addition, The Abunzi are regularly provided with basic material to allow them to perform their work. The estimate budget was 107,768,460 RWF. The allocated budget is 57,600,000 RWF. These budget lines need more 50,168,460 RWF.
Justice Sector Districts Coordination Committees enhanced by insuring capacity building and providing operational resources.	The budget is under mobilization.
<b>Gacaca archive established and operationalized and documentation Centre established and operationalised and well conserve the memory of genocide against the Tutsi.</b>	<b>Partially financed</b> <b>Only 520,000,000 RWF was provided while the estimated budget for the second phase of the project is 3B</b>
<b>Rwanda Law Revision and Harmonization projects implemented;</b>	<b>Only 200,000,000 RWF was allocated while 650,000,000 RWF was estimated to deliver the activities of 2016/17 fiscal year. A deficit of 450,000,000 RWF is noted.</b>
Mechanisms to fight injustice and corruption strengthened by developing and implementing a complaints referral mechanism between complaints handling institutions such as Ombudsman, MINIJUST, RNP, NPPA, NHRC,...	The budget is still under mobilization.
<b>Disaster Management capacity strengthened;</b>	<b>Not Financed</b>
Forensic Laboratory capacity enhanced by providing equipment and relevant training to relevant users	Fully financed
Detentions facilities (Prisons & Police Stations) improved, transportation of detainees enhanced.	Partially financed
The RCS self-reliance capacity strengthened .	Not Financed.
Monitoring the implement the National Human Rights Action Plan	Not Financed

The budgetary allocation to JRLOS institutions for FY 2016/17 is detailed by sector outcomes, and related institutions' programmes and sub programmes in **Annex 1**. However some of priorities were not at all covered by the budget allocated to the sector for Financial Year 2016/17 as mentioned in the table above. It is a good opportunity to advocate for funding of these priorities but mainly the Justice sector advocates for IECMS project as it was one of resolutions of the 5<sup>th</sup> JRLOS Peer Review Retreat to jointly mobilize the fund for this sector crucial project.

## 2. SECTOR TARGETS AND RELATED POLICY ACTIONS IN 2016/17

In the 2013/14 forward looking Joint Sector Review, the Justice sector has identified new JRLOS EDPRS 2 indicators for regular monitoring of EDPRS 2 implementation. Those indicators are « Access to Justice; Performance of the Judiciary; Control of the corruption transparency and accountability; and Reduced crimes». In addition, the sector identified other relevant indicators which are: “Service Delivery in Justice Sector, % change in accommodation space per inmate, and Level of Self- reliance rate”.

**The annex 2** of this report captures targets and prioritized policy actions for each of the above indicators chosen as sector indicators in 2016/17, while **Annex 3** informs targets and policy actions for EDPRS 2 Core Indicator for JRLOS.

## 3. POLICY-RELATED STUDIES IN 2016/17 AND PROGRESS ON 2015/2016 ANALYTICAL WORKS

### 3.1. Analytical studies for FY2016/17

With reference to Sector’s priorities identified for 2015/16, there are some analytical studies to be conducted for FY 2016/7 and there other analytical studies were identified in the Project Support to Access to Justice through EDF 11<sup>th</sup>. Those analytical studies are:

1. JLOS Change Management Strategy;
2. JRLOS Gender policy ;
3. Alternative Dispute Resolution Policy;
4. Access to Justice User perception and victimization survey;
5. Impact evaluation of the realized work through the mediation committees;
6. Communication and citizen participation strategy;
7. Rwanda Forensic Lab Feasibility and Sustainability Study.

*The detail of those studies was provided in the annex 4 of this document.*

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### 3.2. Progress on 2015/2016 analytical works

1. **Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer II:** This study was carried out by NURC and revealed that Rwandans who judge each other based on ethnic stereotypes can be estimated at **27.9% in 2015 from 30.5%** in 2012; the study is waiting to be published.
2. **State of Genocide Ideology in Rwanda and its impact on Rwandan society between 1994 and 2012:** this research was carried out by CNLG and revealed the status of Genocide ideology in Rwanda. **16.1%** of respondents confirmed that genocide ideology is still persisting.
3. **Gender audit in the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector (JRLOS):** This study was carried out by **MINIJUST in partnership with UNDP and was validated with JRLOS stakeholders.** The main objective of this research was to evaluate whether the institutions under the JRLOS have policies, practices, systems, procedures, culture and resources that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
4. **User's perception on Quality and Impact of Rwandan Laws:** The research is being conducted by RLRC and is expected to end in July 2016.
5. **The study to establish the cost of settlement and resolution of a commercial dispute:** this study was carried out by ILPD and the findings on selected cases informs that before and after *16/07/2012* compared, the cost of resolution of a commercial dispute has increased from **3%** of the total value of the claim to **5.2%**.

The progress report against policy related studies conducted in FY 2015/16 is in **Annex 5.**

#### 4. PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2015/16 POLICY ACTIONS

In 2015/16, JRLOS Institutions selected 15 prioritized policy actions. The detail on every policy action achievement is given in **Annex 6.** **The status of some of this policy action is for three quarters only and informs about achievement against policy actions targets set for 2015/16.**

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## 5. SDGS INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED AT THE SECTOR LEVEL

In 2015, Rwanda among other World Wide Countries have adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). The Justice sector is mostly concerned by the 16<sup>th</sup> goal: *“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”*.

In this context, the 8 following SDGs indicators were selected by the JRLOS Institutions to be focused on:

**16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age :** This indicator is partially reflected into JRLOS SSP outcome indicator 5.1.1 – Personnel and Property safety.

**16.1.3. Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months":** This indicator is not reflected.

**16.1.4. Proportion of people that Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live:** This indicator is partially reflected into JRLOS SSP outcome indicator 5.1.1 –Personnel and Property safety

**16.1.5. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and form of exploitation :** This indicator is partially reflected into JRLOS SSP outcome indicator 5.1.2 – Serious crime rate;

**16.2.3. Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18:** This indicator is not reflected in JRLOS SSP

**16.3.1. Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism:**

**16.3.2. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population:** This indicator is not reflected.

**16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months:** This indicator is partially reflected into JRLOS SSP II, in

outcome indicator 4.2- Control of corruption, transparency and accountability.

**16.5.2. Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or was asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months:** This indicator is partially reflected into JRLOS SSP II, in outcome indicator 4.2- Control of corruption, transparency and accountability

**5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex:** this indicator is not reflected.

Considering that all SDGs indicators selected by JRLOS are partially or not reflected into existing planning tools, the Sector commits to organize a quick workshop in order to develop measurement tools for the aforementioned indicators which will be communicated to MINECOFIN.

## **6. THE NEW SECTOR SELECTED INDICATORS TARGETS**

The JRLOS Mid Term Review took place from 14<sup>th</sup> up to 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016 at la Palme Hotel. The main objective of this Mid Term Review was to assess and evaluate deeply the EDPRS II and JRLOS II achievements against the actual targets and propose the realistic targets based on evidence.

The tables 2 and 3 below inform about Updated **JRLOS –EDPRS 2- Monitoring Matrix** and **new sector selected indicators targets** and this is an opportunity for this forum to validate them.

**Table 2: JRLOS - EDPRS 2 - MONITORING MATRIX**

EDPRS OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2014)	2017/18 TARGET	Responsibility for Reporting	DATA SOURCE (MoV)
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitiveness environment (a) Adult population with confidence in the Rule of law	(a) Adult population with confidence in Rule of Law	Percent	81,68	> 85	JRLOS	RGB
	(b) Adult population with confidence in Safety and security	Percent	91,96	93	JRLOS	RGB
	(c) Adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability	Percent	79,04	79	JRLOS	RGB
	(d) Adult population with confidence in the Respect for Human Rights (Political Rights and Civil Liberties)	Percent	77,05	76	JRLOS	RGB

**Table 3: New Targets for Sector Selected Indicators in 2016/17 and 2017/18**

EDPRS 2 outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline( 2014/15)	Target 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Data source
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Service Delivery in Justice Sector	74.75%	76%	78%	RGB
	Access to Justice	80.2%	83%	85%	RGB
	Performance of the Judiciary	80.26%	81%	81%	RGB
	Control of corruption, transparency and accountability	79.4%	80%	82%	RGB
	Reduced serious crimes	8% reduction (2013/14)	5%	5%	RNP
	% change in accommodation space per inmate	2.75 Meters squared	5% increase	5% increase	RCS
	The amount of public fund saved through inmate labour in construction of correctional facilities	518,100,000 FRW = to 30% of construction budget for FY 2015/16	30% of Construction budget for FY 2016/17	30% of Construction budget for FY 2017/18	RCS

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**7. IMPLEMENTATION OF OAG’S 2013/14 RECOMMENDATIONS**

In 2013/14, only 2 JRLOS Institutions namely MINIJUST and ILPD were audited.

- For FY 2013/14 MINIJUST got a Clean Audit Report. Four (4) recommendations against 6 issued to MINIJUST are fully implemented while 2 recommendations (*Public Asset recovery and reconciliation Tax records between MINIJUST account and RRA account*) are partially implemented as indicated the 2014/15 OAG audit report.
- For 9 audit recommendations issued to ILPD, 7 were fully implemented while 2 ( **Rec.2** Non –reimbursement of 6,718,628 RWF and 48,306 Euros provided to Nyangezi Gael for his studies and **Rec.9** “ Inaction of the members of the audit committee of the ILPD Board of Direction” are in process).

**Signed by:**

(10)(2e)  
(10)(2e)

**Permanent secretary /Solicitor  
General, Ministry of Justice  
Chair, JRLO Sector Working Group**

(10)(2e)

**Head of Development Cooperation  
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
Co-Chair, JRLO Sector Working Group**

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# ANNEXES

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**ANNEX1. LINKING SECTOR OUTCOMES, BUDGET PROGRAMMES AND SUB-PROGRAMMES**

ENHANCED SECTOR CAPACITY AND COORDINATION (SSP)			
Nº	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PRPROGRAMME	BUDGET ALLOCATED
1	Professional Legal Courses and Research/ILPD	Post-Graduate Courses and Research	400,000,000
STRENGTHENED UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO QUALITY JUSTICE (SSP)			
Nº	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PRPROGRAMME	BUDGET ALLOCATED
2	Case Management/SUPREME COURT		2,344,729,306
		Ordinary court	2,203,941,840
		Commercial Courts	65,704,000
		Inspection and Legal Resource Management	34,697,500
		High Council of the Judiciary	40,385,966
3	Community Legal Services and HR/MINIJUST		2,726,918,796
		Community Programmes	1,465,189,396
		Legal Aid Services	357,040,000
		Abandoned Property Management	13,660,000
		Mediation (Abunzi) Committees	891,029,400
EFFECTIVELY COMBATED IMPUNITY FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMES AND GENOCIDE INDEOLOGY, STRENGTHENED TRUTH			
Nº	PROGRAMMES	SUB-PRPROGRAMME	BUDGET ALLOCATED
4	Strategy, Policy and Regulatory Services/NPPA		119,384,854
		Prosecutorial strategy, policy and inspections	60,999,999
		Research studies	46,000,000
		Planning Monitoring and evaluation	12,384,855
5	PROSECUTORIAL SERVICES/NPPA		731,779,535
		Offence prosecution	658,234,185
		Special Case investigations	26,000,000
		Victim and Witness Protection	47,545,350
6	Unity and Reconciliation Monitoring/NURC		125,675,000
		Unity and Reconciliation Monitoring	125,675,000