

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Justice, Reconciliation, Law & Order Sector

FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW REPORT FY 2022/2023

JUNE 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order are fundamental to Rwanda's Economic, Social and Governance transformation enshrined in Vision 2050. The National Strategy for Transformation NST1 - 2018-2024 as an implementing instrument for the Vision 2050 and SDGs 2030, underscores strengthening the Justice, Law and Order as key priority area to Transformational Governance. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by all United Nations Organization member states in 2015, the Justice Sector responds specifically to goal 16: **“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to Justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”** However, the JRLOS also responds to a number of cross-cutting goals such as SDG 5 on Gender and SDG10 on Reduced inequalities.

To respond to this main goal, the Justice Sector has adopted Justice Sector Strategic Plan to be implemented from 2018 to 2024. This strategy aims at enhancing the Rule of Law to promote Accountable Governance and a culture of peace a pre-condition for Economic Transformation. In order to translate the interventions defined by the sector strategic plan into a practical setting, each Justice Sector institution has developed its own strategic plan, integrating NST1, Vision 2050 and SDGs indicators.

As a strategic framework, the sector strategic plan is structured around five strategic priorities:

1. Reinforce Rwandan culture and values as a foundation for Peace and Unity;
2. Ensure Safety and Security of Citizens and Property;
3. Strengthen Justice, Law and Order;
4. Enhance adherence to Human Rights;
5. Strengthen Capacity, Service delivery and Accountability of Public Institutions.

The Sector Strategic Plan identifies a total of 6 sector outcomes under 5 strategic priorities with ambitious targets that are achievable. The following are outcomes identified in SSP III, and their outcome indicator targets as revised in midterm review of the Justice Sector Strategic Plan:

- Universal Access to Quality Justice improved where the level of access to quality justice will be increased from **79.68%** (2016 baseline) to **92%** by 2024;
- Maintained Safety, Security and Peace where the proportion of population with confidence in safety and security will be increased from **92.62** (2016) to **97.2%** by 2024;
- Control of Corruption, Transparency and Accountability improved where the proportion of population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability will be increased from **86.56%** (2016) to **92.56%** by 2024;
- Enhanced Unit of Rwandans where the status of unity and reconciliation among Rwandans is planned to increase from **92.5%** (2015) to **96%** by 2024;
- Enhanced adherence to Human Rights where the proportion of population with confidence in respect of human rights will be increased from **89.2%** (2016) to **95%** in 2024;
- Enhanced Sector Capacity and Coordination where the level of satisfaction of service delivery in the Justice Sector will be increased from **75.75%** (2016) to **81.75%** by 2024.

To ensure better coordination and on requirements of MINECOFIN, each sector organizes annually Joint Sector Review Meetings: Backward Looking Joint Sector Review and Forward-Looking Joint Sector Review. The Joint Sector Review forums bring together all Sector Working Group (SWG) stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue and to ensure ownership, accountability and transparency in the NST 1 and Sector Strategic Plan implementation and monitoring process. Particularly, the JRLOS Forward-Looking Joint Sector Review brings together all Justice Sector Working Group (SWG) stakeholders to recap performance of the sector, discuss key priorities and targets. It also serves as a forum for stakeholders to reflect on the efforts still needed to be made to achieve Sector ambitious targets as well as share experiences.

More specifically, the 2022/23 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review has five (5) main objectives:

1. To present and discuss areas prioritized during the planning and budgeting process;
2. To discuss and validate the 2022/23 sector targets and related policy actions;
3. To select policy related studies to be conducted in 2022/23 fiscal year;
4. To assess progress towards implementation of the fiscal year 2021/22 policy actions;
5. To provide the latest status on SDGs indicators already monitored by sectors and review the progress on the implementation of the plans and strategies to monitor the additional SDG indicators currently having clear computation methodologies.

2. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF 2022/23 JRLOS PRIORITIES

The 2020/21 JRLOS Backward looking Joint Sector Review meeting held on 26th October 2021 identified the following broad priority areas to be considered during the 2022/23 planning and budgeting process:

- i. **Priority area 1: Strengthen Justice, Law and Order** by Optimizing the use of the IECMS, Tackling cases backlog, Improving Access to quality justice, Streamlining the Legal Aid Provision, Implementing the Justice Sector strategic plan on inclusion of PWDs, Drafting, revising and modernizing laws taking into account Rwanda's cultural context, Enhancing Alternative Dispute resolution mechanisms to promote the culture of problem-solving in families and reinforce amicable settlement of disputes, Intensifying efforts to prevent and fight corruption, Intensifying fight against genocide ideology in Rwanda and anywhere in the world;
- ii. **Priority area 2: Reinforce Rwandan culture and values as a foundation for peace and unity** by Promoting Unity and Reconciliation among Rwandans through institutionalization of "Ndi Umunyarwanda and Abarinzi b'Igihango" programmes in Local Government and scale up of Unity Clubs to village level, Strengthening and promoting gender equality and ensure equal opportunities for all Rwandans while fostering the culture of solidarity with vulnerable groups, Reinforcing the level of transparency and Accountability, Consolidating and developing the justice sector home-grown solutions and innovations through digitalization and access center of Gacaca archives, unity and reconciliation and societal healing;
- iii. **Priority area 3: Ensure Safety and Security of citizens and property** by Strengthening crime prevention through community policing working with citizens,

- Strengthening the capacity of RNP, RCS, RIB and RFL for effective discharge of their functions, Enhancing and expanding regional and international security partnerships to fight and prevent cross-border crimes, human and drug trafficking and cybercrimes;
- iv. **Priority area 4: Enhanced adherence to human rights** by enhancing the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights; Ensuring the compliance with international and regional core human rights instruments; Respecting human rights at all levels;
 - v. **Priority area 5: Strengthen Capacity, Service delivery and Accountability of Public Institutions** by Training and providing technical skills to JRLOs institutions' staff in line with the capacity building needs, Increasing the number of staff to fill the vacant positions in order to facilitate the effective service delivery, Increasing infrastructure needs and other facilities that will help the JRLOS institutions to appropriately and effectively perform their duties.

These priorities have been considered in both planning and budgeting consultation processes for 2022/23 Fiscal Year. As highlighted by **Annex 1**, a total budget of **255,920,148,590** FRW composed by 163,086,937,305 FRW recurrent budget and 92,833,211,285 FRW as development budget including external grants was allocated to JRLOS public institutions to enable them the implementation of NST1 priorities during 2022/23 Financial Year.

The programs to be implemented in 2022/23 include Case Management for Supreme Court with 66,008,957 FRW; Community Legal Services and Human Rights for MINIJUST with 461,793,381 FRW; Legislative, Litigation and Legal Advisory Processes for MINIJUST with 888,416,774 FRW; Legal Reform for RLRC with 56,613,220 FRW; Forensic Laboratory Services for RFL with 1,539,039,681 FRW; Crime Investigation Services for RIB with 860,165,436 FRW, Crime Intelligence and Counter Terror services for RIB with 1,000,000,000 FRW; Strategy, Policy and Regulatory Services for NPPA with 167,000,000 FRW; Prosecutorial Services for NPPA with 482,700,000 FRW; Security Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for MININTER with 497,821,935 FRW; General Police Operations for RNP with 1,013,215,950 FRW; Specialized Police Services for RNP with 676,510,230 FRW; Police Training Schools for RNP with 357,290,018 FRW; Inmates and Tigistes: Correction, Rehabilitation and Social Welfare of RCS with 9,249,800,000 FRW; Prisons and TIG Camps Management of RCS with 2,081,806,000 FRW; RCS Training and Capacity Building for RCS with 466,794,000 FRW; Injustice And Corruption Prevention and Combat for the Office of the Ombudsman with 186,364,431 FRW; National Unity, Itorero and Civic Engagement for MINUBUMWE with 2,434,402,282 FRW; Research and Policy Development of MINUBUMWE with 124,047,800 FRW; Historical Memory and Genocide Prevention for MINUBUMWE with 332,215,721 FRW; Community Resilience for MINUBUMWE with 11,895,032,580 FRW; Human Rights Protection and Promotion for NHRC with 268,953,777 FRW. The own revenue for RNP is 14,143,000,000 FRW while RCS will generate 328,794,856 FRW. The development budget including external grants in 2022/23 is 92,833,211,285 FRW.

However, the budget constraints cannot allow the sector to implement all identified and agreed priorities. Some investment projects especially new ones were not financed. In some cases, where limited budget was allocated, the Sector was obliged to reduce or remove some activities

that were presented during planning process. The budget constraint will not allow the Justice Sector to achieve some of the set targets. For example, there is an increase of criminal cases that can create backlogs in Prosecution, increase backlogs in courts & overpopulation in Prisons Year after Year. The court backlogs are now projected to be at 60% in 2022/23 while they were planned to get reduced down to 13.3%! More initiatives should be looked at to help the sector achieving the set and agreed targets and among them, the establishment and implementation of Criminal Justice and ADR policies.

The following JRLOS priorities will not be implemented due to budget shortage even though they are very important:

1. Completion of the construction of 4 primary court because only 1,500,000,000 FRW was allocated to Judiciary while 7,920,000,000 FRW were requested. Only 10% will be constructed;
2. Implementation of the Justice Sector strategic plan on inclusion of PWDs where specific activities would be done every year including the provision of Braille programmes for Visual impairment in Judicial institutions to allow PWDs to access to justice. Training the Judicial chain professionals on sign languages and Braille, etc.
3. Organization of group therapy by NPPA to respond to the need of victims where a budget of 38,000,000 FRW was needed;
4. Train Prosecutors & Assistants to Prosecutors and carry out Study tours in different countries to improve their skills and allow them to increase the average cases handled by one prosecutor as well as improving the quality of cases handled. Especially the Prosecutors would gain the required skills to track, investigate and prosecute emerging crimes. A budget of 92,000,000 FRW was required for this activity;
5. Rehabilitation of 5 old prisons of Ngoma, Bugesera, Gicumbi, Musanze and Muhanga prisons. The needed money was 5 billion;
6. Construction of E-courtrooms in Rusizi, Nyamagabe, Huye, Nyanza, Muhanga, Gicumbi, Musanze and Ngoma Prisons where a budget of 360,000,000 FRW was needed;
7. Upgrading health post of Nyamagabe, Huye, Muhanga, Gicumbi, Musanze, Ngoma, Rwamagana, Nyagatare, Bugesera Prisons where 508,610,296 FRW were needed;
8. To assess the situation of Migrant Workers and their family's rights, by NCHR;
9. To conduct researches to avail the situation on the following SDGs indicators: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law & Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

Considering that the highlighted projects are crucial to boost service delivery for the Sector, it is strongly recommended to each institution to deepen its ability of funds negotiation with development partners and to enlarge its partnership for additional funds. In addition, there is a call for effective involvement of NGOs/CSOs working in the Sector to bridge the gap where it is possible.

3. 2022/23 SECTOR TARGETS AND RELATED POLICY ACTIONS

The 2022/23 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review TORs request each sector to provide targets and policy actions that will form the basis for the sector monitoring in 2022/23.

The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix highlights 8 core indicators of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) that are connected with the ones of the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector Strategic Plan III. Those NST 1 indicators are the following:

1. **Percentage of population with confidence in safety and security**, will be increased from 92.62% in 2016/17 up to 96.62% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will help to achieve the target: Fight against criminality where 100% of all reported cases will be investigated and 98% of cases received by the Prosecution will be handled; 15,712 CPC members will be trained to enhance their skills in crime prevention and crime detection, 70 Anti-crime clubs will be created and 4,000 Youth Volunteers will be trained on crime prevention;
2. **Level of citizen satisfaction with property security**, will be increased from 86.1% in 2016/17 to 92.1% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will help to achieve the target: To strengthen the capacity of RNP for effective discharge of its functions by constructing 6 new police stations, establishing the Canine breeding training facility, acquiring 3 fire and rescue engines and acquiring new Aerial Apparatus and Marine Boats;
3. **Level of citizen's satisfaction with personal security**, will be increased from 98.1% in 2016/17 to 98.7% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will be implemented during 2022/23: To strengthen the capacity of RNP for effective discharge of its functions so that road fatalities can be reduced to less than 24 fatal accident per 10,000 motor vehicles and motorcycles & the time taken by RNP to intervene in critical incidents will be reduced to less than 22 minutes. In addition, the inmates' well-being will be promoted by rehabilitating old prisons;
4. **Increase of the Performance of the Judiciary** from 75.2% in 2016/17 to 79% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will be implemented during 2022/23: Construction of 4 primary courts up to 10% and continuing legal education for judges and registrars from all courts except judges and registrars from Supreme Court and Court of Appeal. In addition, the IECMS will be upgraded from IDM7 to IDM 8;
5. **Percentage of backlog cases planned to be reduced** from 23.3% in 2016/17 to 13.3% in 2022/23. However, the current data revealed that if nothing special is done, Court backlog will be at 60% in 2022/23. The trend has been upward instead of being downward. The Judiciary has faced a challenge of the increase of entering cases which outnumbered the number of judged cases over the past years. This is explained by small increase in number of judges on one side and almost exponential increase of entering cases years over years. The second challenges is the lack of budget to construct Court buildings. With this challenge, even to recruit more personnels cannot be possible due to lack of seating places and computers to use. The following policy actions will be implemented during 2022/23 in order to deal with court backlogs: Hire 50 contractual

Judges and 50 Registrars for Primary Courts. Purchase laptops (291 Laptops) for Judges and Registrars to strength the use of ICT especially IECMS and court technologies. In addition, there will be a construction and equipment of six Courtrooms at Rwamagana and Rubavu Prisons;

6. **Percentage of citizens' satisfaction with fighting corruption and injustice**, will be increased from 83.5% in 2016/17 to 88.5% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will be implemented during 2022/23: Investigation of 100% of the received embezzlement and corruption-related offences and Prosecution of suspects of corruption related crimes where 99% of all cases received will be handled. In addition, the Office of the Ombudsman will receive declarations of assets done by concerned people at and the Office will conduct verification of selected declarers at the level of 15%;
7. **Rate of public fund recovered**, would be increase from 39% in 2016/17 to **82.5%** by the end of 2022/23. The new amount to be recovered has been identified and Sector members came at realizing that the calculation of the rate of recovery can mislead readers instead of informing them because the amount to be recovered keeps increasing over the years following won cases. As a way forward, the "rate of asset recovery" as a performance indicator has been proposed to be changed and become "**amount of money recovered**" in order to show the effort in recovering the public funds. Amount of public funds recovered in 2022/23 is planned to be at 2.5 billion from 1,659,097,164 FRW public fund recovered in 2020/21 Financial Year.
8. **Proportion of population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability** will be increased from 86.56% in 2016/17 to 91.56% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will be implemented during 2022/23: The Office of the Ombudsman will analyse 90% of injustice cases received, 90% of Court judgement received for review and 90% of corruption cases received.

Three other indicators were extracted from the Justice Sector Strategic Plan III to form together with previous ones 11 Sector Selected Indicators. The three indicators from the Sector Strategic Plan III are:

9. **The level of Unity and Reconciliation among Rwandans** will be increased from 94.70% in 2020/21 to 96% in 2023/24. No research to reveal the status of Unit and Reconciliation among Rwandans is planned during the FY 2022/23. However, following policy actions will be implemented during 2022/23: Reinforce Rwandan identity through Ndi Umunyarwanda and Itorero in youth, institutional employees and others; Coordinate community healing interventions through establishing social healing policy guidelines, national and community level coordination mechanisms; Digitization and Conservation of Gacaca records; Track, investigate and prosecute genocide fugitives by handling 400 cases.
10. **The proportion of population with confidence in respect of Human Rights** will be increased from 85.9% in 2020/21 to 94% in 2022/23. To this end, following policy actions will be implemented: Monitoring the respect of Human Rights in 171 places of deprivation of liberty; Processing 92% of reported cases of Human Rights violation; draft and timely submit 5 international Human rights reports. In addition, an online system to monitor the implementation of treaty body recommendations will be created.

11. **The level of satisfaction of service delivery in the Justice Sector** will be increased from 79.60% in 2020/21 to 80.75% in 2022/23. The following policy actions will be implemented: promotion of Alternative Dispute Resolution and legal aid by both public institutions and CSOs/NGOs where 98% of received cases by Abunzi will be resolved and 99% of cases received will be provided with legal aid by both public institutions & CSOs/NGOs; Conduct analysis on existing Insurance laws and foreign exchanges laws for revision purpose; Produce a compendium of Insurance laws and foreign exchanges laws; Reinforce RFL to handle forensic cases at 98%; 85% of court judgement cases received will be executed by both Professional and Non-professional bailiffs.

Annex 2 of this report captures targets and prioritized policy actions for the sector selected indicators for 2022/23 while **Annex 3** highlights NST1 core indicators and related policy actions.

4. POLICY-RELATED STUDIES IN 2022/23 AND PROGRESS ON 2021/2022 ANALYTICAL WORKS

4.1. Analytical studies for FY 2022/23

During 2022/23, JRLOS will conduct the following analytical studies as mentioned in **Annex 4**:

1. Finalization and publication of 2 researches on Genocide against Tutsi: the role of Bourgmestres in Genocide against Tutsi & History of Genocide in former Byumba Prefecture, by MINUBUMWE;
2. National Unity and Civic Engagement Policy, by MINUBUMWE;
3. Resilience of Rwandans given the wounds of Genocide against Tutsi and the past divisive politics, by MINUBUMWE supported by UNDP;
4. Early Warning report on national Unity, by MINUBUMWE;
5. Impact of Itorero in strengthening Ubutore Culture, by MINUBUMWE;
6. Survey on the situation of the Rights of old persons, by NCHR;
7. Survey on the effectiveness of legal aid services for minors and indigents, by NCHR;
8. Mapping report for legal aid providers, by MINIJUST supported by the Embassy of the Netherlands;
9. Production of RGS 10th Edition, by RGB supported by GOR and UNDP
10. Production of Citizen Report Card (CRC) 2023, by RGB supported by GOR and UNDP.

Findings from these analytical studies will inform the Sector Stakeholders about the achievements and gaps, and they will reveal where to invest more efforts in order to successfully achieve the set targets in mentioned areas of research.

4.2. Progress on 2021/22 Analytical works

The 2021/22 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review agreed upon **16** analytical studies to be conducted. The following is a summary progress registered from July 2021 to end May 2022:

- i. The Rwanda Bribery Index 2021 was conducted and it is published on the website of

- Transparency International Rwanda;
- ii. Survey on Reinforcing Community Capacity for Social Cohesion and reconciliation through Societal Trauma Healing in Rwanda was fully conducted by PFR;
 - iii. Need assessment for Half way homes project was conducted by Fondation DIDE and final report is available;
 - iv. The Midterm evaluation of JRLOS strategic plan III was conducted by MINIJUST with the support of UNDP;
 - v. Research on the History of Genocide against Tutsi in Kibuye, Kigali Ngali and Kigali Ville was completed and will be launched in June 2022. There is a draft report on History of Genocide against the Tutsi in Nyanza;
 - vi. RGS 8th edition was finalized and published on the website of RGB;
 - vii. The draft report for the research on corruption risks and business integrity in private sector was submitted for comments;
 - viii. The 1st draft report for research on corruption risks in public procurement was submitted, waiting for the comments;
 - ix. For Analytical study on Proximity Justice in Rwanda conducted by RCN J&D, consultants were still conducting the data analysis end of March 2022;
 - x. Statistical Analysis on Spousal Homicide has been conducted and report was produced by RIB;
 - xi. For the research on the resilience and rebuilding of Rwandans given the wounds of Genocide against Tutsi and the past divisive politics, the consultant has presented inception report and the report was validated in June 2022;
 - xii. The research on History of Genocide against Tutsi in former Byumba Prefecture was shifted to the next financial year 2022/23.

The detailed progress report against policy related studies conducted in FY 2021/22 is in **Annex 5**.

5. PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2021/22 POLICY ACTIONS

In 2021/22, JRLOS Institutions have selected 22 prioritized policy actions under 11 sector indicators. The following is a summary registered achievement, but the detailed report is in **Annex N° 6**:

1. To increase the **Percentage of population with confidence in safety and security**, there was a training of 11,660 CPC members to enhance their skills in crime prevention and crime detection, A number of 660 CPCs were linked with RIB, 270 Anti-crime clubs were established and sensitized by RNP, 14700 Youth Volunteers were trained on different Government programs; 11 anti - illicit drug campaigns and 44 radio talk shows were organized. In addition, various activities were done to strengthen the capacity of RNP, RCS, RIB and RFL in order to discharge their functions;
2. To increase the **level of citizen satisfaction with property security**, the capacity of RNP was reinforced to ensure personal and property security by, road fatalities per motor vehicles and motorcycles were reduced where only 473 fatal accidents were registered per 270,000 vehicles i.e 17.5 fatalities per 10,000 vehicles against the annual target of 24. In addition, the average time taken by RNP to intervene in critical incidents

- was 18.2 minutes against the annual target of 22 minutes;
3. **To increase the level of citizen's satisfaction of personal security**, investigation and prosecution of cross-border crimes, human and drug trafficking and cybercrimes, and SGBV crimes were enhanced. In addition, with the effort to interconnect RIB call centre to IOSCs in order to assist victims of GBV and child abuse, all required items for installing the Modern Call centre at RIB HQs were delivered and the E1 connection from telecoms companies (MTN and Airtel) was under installation. All 44 IOSCS will be able to receive calls from the RIB Modern Call center;
 4. **To increase the Performance of Judiciary**, 90 Judges are undertaking their training in DLP, IECMS is being used as the only way of managing cases in Judiciary. However, IECMS upgrade has not been done due to lack of budget and the recruitment and training of the full IECMS local team is not yet done;
 5. With the purpose of reducing **court backlog cases**, Backlog cases were evaluated at 60% at the end of March 2022. During 2020/21, court backlogs were evaluated at 54%, while it was at 48% in 2019/20 and at 33% in 2018/19. The trend is upward instead of downward. During this 2021/22, 3 video conference facilities have been purchased for 3 courts (TGI Rubavu, TB Gasabo, TB Kicukiro). The tender to purchase the remaining video conference facilities is under process. All 7 Correctional facilities are fully reinforced with Virtual Courts Kits (Nyarugenge, Rwamagana, Ngoma, Muhanga, Nyanza, Huye, and Nyagatare Prisons). In addition, 2 e-courts rooms constructed in Nyarugenge Prison to the level of 70% and VC kits are available. Furthermore, Alternative Dispute Resolutions and legal aid provision were promoted where Abunzi have handled 26,286 (96%) cases out of 27,369 cases received. MAJ staff have received 15,308 cases and handled 15,292 cases equivalent to 99.9%. Rwanda Bridge to Justice (RBJ) provided 223 legal aid cases (43 Females and 180 males cases). Seven (7) members of LAF + LAF Secretariat did the following: Legal representation before Court of law hearing on merit to 729 people; Legal advice Mediation, referral, orientation, accompaniment to 23,145 people; Legal Education/Awareness through ICT Platform to 1,143,782 people; Legal education/Awareness through radios/TV and other campaigns to 1,349,701 people; 35,744 people were trained on different laws;
 6. To increase the **Percentage of citizens satisfaction with fighting corruption and injustice**, the following was done: during the reporting period, 215 Public and Private Institutions were required to set up Anti-Corruption Committees and it has been implemented in 293 Institutions. In addition, the following categories of people were trained: Journalists, Anti-corruption clubs' members, Abunzi, SACACI Members, Sectors' Land notaries and Inspectors of constructions, Anti-corruption Committees Members. The total of trainees is 1,808 equivalent to **94.65%** out of 1910 planned.
 7. **To increase the annual public fund recovered from cases of public officials who caused loss to the Government**, a total of **2,957,904,033 FRW** was recovered against the target of 2 billion. This performance was registered by using the following means: Doing awareness campaigns on radios and TVs to encourage concerned people to speed up the recovery process without using bailiffs; Sensitizing the concerned Public institutions to speed up the judgement execution of their won cases; Regularly update the list of the concerned debtors and publish it on the MINIJUST website; Working with a Pool of Professional Bailiffs to assist in judgments execution; Working with

various concerned institutions like RDB, RNRA, RPPA, BNR, RRA, Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (RDGIE), etc;

8. **To increase the Proportion of population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability**, the following was done: 28 files containing corruption information were received and analyzed by the Office of the Ombudsman, 16 (57%) of them were finalized. In addition, cumulatively from July 2021 to March 2022, 664 embezzlement and corruption cases including 614 newly reported and 50 from previous quarters were investigated by RIB at 100%;
9. To increase the **level of unity and reconciliation among Rwandans**, Ndi Umunyarwanda was reinforced among 952 Youth groups (Inkomezamihigo and Intagamburuzwa); Ndi Umunyarwanda dialogues were conducted among specific youth with wounds of Genocide against Tutsi; Ndi Umunyarwanda dialogues were conducted among the 7,317 newly elected Sector Council members in 23 Districts. In addition, Gacaca archives were digitalized, preserved and accessed online. Currently, indexing of Gacaca document is at 60% against the set annual target of 70%. There were both technical and procurement procedures that were being reviewed as it is the MINUBUMWE which is handling the project instead of CNLG;
10. To increase the **proportion of Population with confidence in respect of Human Rights, the following has been done**: Monitoring the respect of human rights has been conducted in 133 different places where people are deprived of liberty; The 288 of 309 equalling to **93.2%** of cases of human rights violation have been handled. In addition, various activities were done to promote the inmate's well-being. However, according to 2020/21 NHRC annual report, there was overcrowding in the following prisons: Muhanga prison at 238.8%, Gicumbi prison at 161.8%, Rwamagana prison at 151.1%, Rusizi prison at 144.8%, Huye prison at 138.6%, Musanze prison at 138.2%, Bugesera prison at 132.1%, Rubavu prison at 127.7%, and Ngoma prison at 103.6%;
11. To increase the **level of satisfaction of service delivery in the Justice Sector, the following was done**: the implementation of Rwanda Law Revision project was ensured where Development of the web portal ended formally on 31/12/2022; 303 International Legal Instrument (ILI) equivalent to 97% were translated out of 312 ILI to be translated; 286 International Legal Instrument (ILI) ILI equivalent to 92% were validated out of 312 ILI to be validated. RFL was reinforced to enable it to scale up scientific evidence and from July 2021 to March 2022, RFL handled 6,599 forensic cases equivalent to 94.2% out of 7,003 cases received for scientific evidence.

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG INDICATORS BY JRLOS INSTITUTIONS

6.1 UPDATED STATUS OF THE CURRENTLY MONITORED SDGs INDICATORS

The latest and historical status of SDGs indicators where JRLOS is concerned are the following:

1. **Suicide mortality rate: 2.19** deaths of suicide per **100,000** population were registered during 2020/21(285 victims of suicide registered on the total population 12,955,765) (RIB 2021);

2. **Death rate due to road traffic injuries:** During 2020/21, there were **675** road traffic fatal injury deaths according to RNP. Considering that the population is estimated at 12955736; the death rate due to road traffic injuries is equal to **5** per 100,000.
3. **Percent of women and men age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at least once in the past 12 months:** Women reporting having experienced sexual violence has increased from **7.6%** in DHS 2014/15 to **8.3%** in DHS 2019/20. While Men reporting having experienced sexual violence have been reduced from **1.1%** in DHS 2014/15 to **0.9%** in DHS 2019/20;
4. **Percent of women and men, age 15-49 have experienced physical violence within the 12 months preceding the survey:** Women experiencing physical violence have increased from **13.6%** in DHS 2014/15 to **15.8%** in DHS 2019/20;
5. **Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age:** Women and girls subjected to physical, sexual and emotional violence by their husbands/partners has decreased even though the figures are still high. From **31.1%** in DHS 2014/15 to **19.7%**, From **11.6%** in DHS 2014/15 to **10.3%**, and from **26.6%** in DHS 2014/15 to **23.6%** respectively;
6. **Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence:** it was observed an increase in women experiencing sexual violence by various perpetrators. For example, **29%** were committed by their current husband/partner in DHS 2019/20 from **23.3%** in DHS 2014/15; **18%** were committed by former husband/partner in DHS 2019/20 from **15%** in DHS 2014/15; **29.8%** were committed by own friend/acquaintance in DHS 2019/20 from **13.2%** in DHS 2014/15; etc.
7. **Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age:** This indicator decreased to **3.3** in RGS 2021 from **3.9** in RGS 2017;
8. **Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live:** the Gallup Report 2020 has revealed that **80%** of population feel safe walking alone around the area they live. It was scored at **87%** in 2017 Gallup report, at **88%** in 2018 Gallup report and at **84%** in 2019 Gallup report;
9. **Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation:** According to data from RIB, this has decreased from **0.58** victims in 2015/16 to **0.47** victims in 2020/21;
10. **Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population:** According to data from RCS, the unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population has increased from **5%** in 2015/16 to **12%** in 2020/21;
11. **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 has been reduced from **24.4%** in RBI 2016 to **22.90%** in RBI 2021;
12. **Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months:** **17.90%** bribe demand has increased from

- 17.90%** in RBI, 2020 to **20%** in RBI,2021 while the bribe paid has decreased from **12.20%** in RBI, 2020 to **8.20%** in RBI, 2021;
13. **Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information:** The following laws are in Rwanda to guarantee the public access to information: The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, especially in its article 38; The Law n° 04/2013 of 08/02/2013 relating to Access to information; The Law n°02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media;
 14. **Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education:** Article 41 of the Constitution of 2003 as revised in 2015 provides that “All citizens have the right and duties relating to health. The broad interpretation of article 41 of the Constitution could imply that sexual and reproductive health right is guaranteed under the Constitution;
 15. **Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex:** In Rwanda, Legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex are CEDAW; Maputo Protocol; AU solemn Declaration on gender equality in Africa; Beijing Declaration (1995); The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015; New 2016 succession law; Law governing land (2021); Penal code of 2018 as amended up to date; Anti-GBV Law (2008); Family policy (2005); Labour Law (2018); Gender Policy (2010);and Policy against GBV (2011) ;
 16. **Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education:** There is a law on reproductive health in Rwanda known as Law relating to Human Reproductive Health N° 21/2016 of 20/05/2016;
 17. **Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles:** NCHR is in place and governed by the Law n°19/2013 of 25/03/2013 modified by Law 61/2018 of 24/08/2018. It operates in compliance with the Paris Principles due to the fact that it is accredited with “A status”.

For more details, see **Annex 7.1**.

6.2 STRATEGIES TO MONITOR ADDITIONAL SDG INDICATORS WITH CLEAR COMPUTATION METHODOLOGIES

As revealed in **Annex 7.2**, the Justice Sector institutions have put in place strategies to obtain in near future the data on the following SDGs indicators with clear methodology and applicable to Rwanda yet not currently monitored:

1. **Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law:** contacted NCHR to regularly consider this indicator in its annual report;

2. **Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month:** contacted NISR and RGB to include this in their regular researches;
3. **Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18:** contacted NISR and RGB to include this in their regular researches;
4. **Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms:** contacted NISR and RGB to include this in their regular researches;
5. **Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars):** requested RIB to annually report on this indicator;
6. **Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months:** contacted NCHR to regularly consider this indicator in its annual report.

7. CONCLUSION

The 2022/23 Forward Looking Joint Sector Review Report gives opportunity to the JRLOS Stakeholders to take stock of implementation of NST1, assessing achievements against previous policy actions and thinking big on new innovations to be integrated for future policy actions implementation to enhance the Rule of Law and promote accountable governance and a culture of peace as a pre-condition for economic transformation while responding to the impact of COVID-19 on the Justice Sector. In order to succeed in achieving NST 1 ambitious targets and related policy actions, it is paramount that all JRLOS stakeholders' efforts be efficiently consolidated. This requires JRLOS institutions and Partners leaders to strongly double their commitment and ownership vis-à-vis justice service delivery.

Signed by:



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by MINIJUST(PS
SG)

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

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Resident Representative,
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