

DETAILED PROGRESS REPORT OF THE 7YGP (2010-2017)

1. JUSTICE

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/ Challenges	RAG
Program 1: Justice in general							
1.	To continue empowering and building capacity of all judicial organs so that they operate in all Districts in order to serve Rwandans better especially, using Justice Access Centres; cases brought to courts be reduced by at least 20% every year	% of cases filed with the courts reduce	<p>Organic Law on jurisdiction courts revised to limit cases going to high courts and increase Abunzi competence</p> <p>MAJ established at District level to help litigants resolve their conflicts</p> <p>MAJ capacity strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The trend analysis shows that between 2011/2012 and 2015/2016 cases entering courts have been reduced by 30.9% - The increased competence and jurisdiction of Abunzi were included in Organic Law modifying and complementing Organic Law N° 02/2010/OL of 09/06/2010, relating on organization, jurisdiction, and competence and functioning of the mediation committee. - This organic law to remove criminal matters from Abunzi competences was revised and is under promulgation process. The value of goods under Abunzi competence was also reduced from 5 to 3 million; - The organization and function of MAJ and Abunzi Activities has been streamlined, whereby MAJ staffs were included in the organization structure of MINIJUST. Among three MAJ staff operating at District level, one of them is principally in charge of coordination of Gender based violence and Abunzi committees; - Ministerial Instructions related to the functioning of decentralized Justice Sector committees' is in place; - The Justice Sector committees are established in all Districts and are now 			MINIJUST

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operational; - Mediation committee members (Abunzi) are regularly trained about using the reporting forms and mostly used laws; - The mediation committees are equipped with basic materials (Scarves, forms, registers and metallic Boxes); - All mediators countrywide are facilitated in communication, health insurance and the process of delivering bicycles as a mode of transport facility is ongoing; - More than 90% of disputes under the competence of mediation committee are solved; - Ministerial orders determining courts fees have been put in place with the aim of reducing cases brought to courts of law; - Inteko z'abaturatione have been streamlined to solve population's disputes and they contribute to reduce cases reaching the courts. 			
2.	To streamline the functioning of bailiffs in charge of execution of judgments so that all judgments rendered by Gacaca courts are executed. Execution of other judgments rendered by ordinary courts will also be speeded up	% of court judgments, that have exhausted the process executed	Nonprofessional I bailiffs strengthened, added 30 MAJ staff among nonprofessional bailiffs. 85% of judgments to be executed (Imihigo 2012/13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The profession of bailiffs has been streamlined by the law N°12/2013 of 22/03/2013 governing the functioning of bailiffs; - One MAJ Staff at the district level has been entrusted with execution of Judgments; - Non Professional court bailiffs from all administrative entities (Executive Secretaries of the cell) are continuously trained on the execution of Judgments; - Both professional and non-Professional Courts bailiffs facilitate to enforce court 			MINIJUST

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
			Training of professional and nonprofessional court bailiffs on the law related to execution of Judgment	<p>decisions. The current data indicates that out of 211,035 non-executed Gacaca judgements (as of July 2013), only 19,702 Gacaca Cases with enforcement formula equivalent to 9.3% are remaining as of 30th June 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The execution of courts judgements is part of the annual Imihigo of all Districts. 			
3.	To continue investing efforts in the campaign to fight violence against children and women and domestic violence so as to eradicate the culture of hiding that crime in Rwanda	% of GBV and abuse of children, cases reported	<p>Police Gender desk</p> <p>Three important activities were done:</p> <p>Convince the Perpetrators of the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Crimes using DNA Analysis;</p> <p>Organize town meetings on TV/Radio to increase awareness of GBV public and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Among 3 MAJ Staff at District level, 1 is particularly in charge of Gender Based violence cases. - Isange One Stop Centre is being incorporated into all districts hospitals; - A special unit was created in Rwanda National Police to fight against GBV; - Special attention is given to GBV cases court of law. This is In line with the call of HE the President of the Republic during the inauguration of the 2014 Judicial Year; - Women organs collaborate with local government leaders in organizing campaigns against GBV and the culture hiding GBV crimes; - Women have been empowered to undertake income generating activities and this has helped to fight some forms of GBV. 			MINIJUST MIGEPROF

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/ Challenges	RAG
			DNA issues; Prosecution of Sexual and GBV Cases.				
4.	To remove any reasons leading to children being detained for a long time without trial by providing them with legal assistance	Duration minors spend in pre-trial detention	<p>-Time minors stay in pre-trial detention before sentencing reduced by 3 months (from 8 months to 5 months)</p> <p>-Legal Aid week that gave representation to Children prison visits are conducted regularly: each week by primary prosecutors, each month by Intermediate level prosecutors and each Quarter Chief prosecutor in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal aid week is organized in all districts (30) and prisons (14) of the country. The activity started in 2013 but will continue to be organized every year; - Through Legal Aid week, minors in prisons are identified, their cases given priority in courts hearings and given free legal services; - During Legal Aid Week, special attention is given to execution of complicated Gacaca and /or ordinary cases - MAJ gives legal assistance to all categories of people (women, men, minors, disabled etc.) and this assistance is given free of charge; - In addition to minors , advocates are hired to represent pregnant and breast feeding women and this prevents possibility of minors being detained for long without trial; - The ministry of Justice established a Public Legal Aid and Judgement Execution Unit that carries out periodic visits in police stations and detention centres; - Justice for Children policy which focuses on friendly justice to children in conflict with the law was adopted in October 2014. 			MINIJUST

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
			<p>prison.</p> <p>-Legal aid fund in place</p>				
5.	<p>To continue investing efforts in prosecution of all persons who embezzled public funds, those who cause financial loss to the State and those who lead the state into unnecessarily court cases and to recover all public funds embezzled/misused</p>	<p>Number of public official prosecuted/ sanctioned for dragging the GoR in unnecessary court cases</p> <p>Amount of embezzled funds returned in Government coffers</p>	<p>GoR is represented in 100% of cases in courts</p> <p>At least 80% of embezzled public funds to be recovered (Imihigo 2012/13);</p> <p>A collaboration mechanism between MINIJUST, NPPA and the Judiciary was put in place to ease collection of data on closed cases for execution, and this includes recovery of Public funds</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoR is represented in all courts cases and with the increasing capacity in state attorneys, . The current status of 2015/16 shows that the GOR was summoned in 478 cases and 261 (73%) were won - The recovery process of embezzled public fund has started At the end of June 2015/16, 351,094,000 Frws and 6,743 USD already recovered. - Chief budget managers, Permanent secretaries, Executive secretaries, Director Generals are always cautioned to avoid decisions which may lead government into unnecessary court cases; - Ministerial instructions on holding accountable officials who cause loss to Government are in place; - Meetings are held between the minister of Justice/Attorney General with Government attorneys from the BNR, RRA, RSSB, RPPA, RDB to streamline government representation in courts especially with regard matters rising in government contracts; - Ministerial instruction on modalities of contract negotiation have been enacted and published OG the republic of Rwanda. 			MINIJUST
6.	To improve modalities of	Report indicating		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rwanda Correctional Services (RCS) was 			MININTER

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/ Challenges	RAG
	implementing TIG so that TIG yields better results, help in reintegration of Tigistes who completed their term and keep encouraging them to reconcile with the ones they wronged	efficient implementation of TIG action plan, Support available to help Tigistes in reintegration and reconciliation		<p>put in place and given among other things, the responsibility of managing community service as alternative penalty to imprisonment (TIG);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different programs including training unity and reconciliation are provided to Tigistes in the framework to prepare them for future reintegration into the community - Other Government Developmental activities such as Umuganda builds trust between them and the population and this facilitates easy integration of Tigistes after serving their penalty. 			
7.	To devise ways and means in which laws could provide for Community service for ordinary crimes so that detention facilities do not exceed their detention capacity as regards the number of detainees	Instrument in place to regulate alternative imprisonment	<p>Other alternative to imprisonment (TIG) is provided in revised penal code;</p> <p>Consultation on the concept of alternative to imprisonment started</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community service as alternative penalty to imprisonment (TIG) was extended to ordinary crimes by the Organic Law N° 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code; - The Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) developed and conducted trainings on best practice guidelines for Judges in the exercise of their discretion when Imposing Non-Custodial Sentences. 			MINIJUST

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
8.	To build a documentation centre to archive documents and evidence of the crime of the genocide perpetrated against Tutsi collected during Gacaca Courts proceedings in a bid to promote research and document the role of Gacaca courts in judging many genocide trials and help Rwandans repent, know the truth and resume peaceful coexistence	Completion rate of activities to the Genocide documentation centre	The documentation centre has been completed and is housed in the RNP HQ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The documentation center for Gacaca archives has been completed and is housed within Rwanda National Police Headquarters. The center is accessible to all interested users; - The Physical rearrangement of boxes with Gacaca court records in all provinces has been completed. Physical verification of Gacaca records is on-going. - The digitization process of the documents is also ongoing and a utilization mechanism between CNLG, RNP and MINNIJUST has been agreed upon. 			MINISPOC
9.	To keep tracking genocide perpetrators in countries where they sought refuge so they can be prosecuted in those countries or be sent back to face justice in Rwanda; to speed up the process of signing extradition protocols so that at least 90% of countries hosting genocide suspects bring them to justice	% or number of genocide fugitives tracked, extradited to Rwanda or prosecuted in host countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Total number of Countries hosting genocide fugitives not known; -Computerize 632 files of genocide computerized (Imihigo 2012/13); -12% fugitives tracked by June 2013 (Imihigo 2012/13); -90 investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit (GGFTU) was strengthened by giving it additional staff and their level was raised; - Genocide fugitives' case files have been prepared and indictments were submitted to countries hosting the fugitives for action; - From 2011 to June 2016, 493 indictments were prepared and sent as follow: in 2011: 26 indictments sent; in 2012/13: 46; in 2013/14: 55 ; 2014/15: 160 ; and in 2015/16: 206; - So far , countries like USA, Uganda, ICTR-Tanzania, Canada, Norway, Denmark and DRC have extradited genocide fugitives to Rwanda; - From 2011 to June 2016, eleven (11) fugitives were extradited to Rwanda - The International Crimes Unit was strengthened by providing it with a Prosecutor who possesses International 			MINIJUST NPPA

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
			<p>to be conducted in June 2012/13 (Imihigo 2012/13)</p> <p>-90 indictments to be sent by June 2013 (Imihigo 2012/13)</p> <p>-5 genocide suspects transferred to Rwanda.</p>	<p>Standards, and legal advisor;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Due to the challenges in investigating and prosecuting case files from ICTR, Government is in the process of recruiting an International investigator. 			
10.	<p>To follow up the phasing out of ICTR activities, more particularly in order to make sure that people not judged by the International Criminal Tribunal are handed over to Rwandan courts and requesting ICTR that those tried by it be sent to Rwanda to serve their sentence and that ICTR documents be archived in Rwanda</p>	<p>Number of genocide suspects files transferred by ICTR to be tried in Rwanda and the number of convicts to serve their sentences in Rwanda,</p> <p>ICTR archive domiciled in Rwanda</p>	<p>Negotiations with the ICTR residual mechanism to transfer more files of genocide suspect and the archive is ongoing.</p> <p>5 files for suspects already transferred to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On 31st December 2015, ICTR officially closed the operations and residual mechanism was set up to complete pending cases left by ICTR; - 55 files were transferred to Rwanda by ICTR - The 6 files (Fulgence Kayishema, Charles Sikubwabo, Ladislav Ntaganzwa, Aloys Ndimbati, Charles Ryandikayo and Pheneas Munyarugarama) among nine files of last suspects most wanted for alleged involvement in the 1994 Genocide against tutsi, were transferred to Rwanda and when arrested, they will be judged by Rwandan Courts; - One of nine last most wanted suspects for alleged involvement in the 1994 Genocide against tutsi, Ladislav 			MINIJUST

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
			Rwanda by ICTR	<p>Ntaganzwa was arrested and extradited to Rwanda on 20 March 2016;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The remaining 3 (Felicien Kabuga, Protais Mpiranya and Augustin Bizimana) will be judged by ICTR/MICT when arrested; - - The ICTR's documentation centre "UMUSANZU W'UBUMWE N'UBWIYUNGE" was handed over to Government of Rwanda; 			
Program 2: Fight against Genocide							
11.	To keep empowering the National Commission for the fight against genocide and streamline its functioning	CNLG's structure and mandates streamlined	CNLG operating structure and Commissioners' Council in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CNLG organizational structure and Commissioners' Council are in place; - CNLG structure and mandate have been strengthened by adding an Advisory Council to provide specific guidelines to the Commission aimed at guiding its plans; - The commission was also given staff in charge of proper management of Genocide memorial sites; - Currently, the Commission is specifically focusing on fighting against impunity, Combating genocide denial and genocide ideology, Research on Genocide and improving the welfare of genocide survivors". 			MINISPOC
12.	To keep campaigning against genocide and the ideology of genocide in schools, in households and in work places	Number of campaign programs targeting schools and households	Anti-genocide campaigns held annually through radio and TV talk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Walk to Remember" campaigns across Rwanda and around the world involving (international organizations and the Diaspora) are organised annually (over 2,050,000 people) participated - Locally organised conferences on the 			MINISPOC

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
			<p>shows</p> <p>Walk to remember locally and at regional level</p> <p>Annual international Conference on Genocide</p>	<p>fight against the ideology of the genocide are also held annually in Higher Learning Institutions to sensitize the youths against the genocide ideology;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thousands of persons were sensitized to Fight against Genocide and prevent its ideology in different institutions (RTUC,RCS,BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION, MINERENA,UTEXIRWA,BNR,SFB,RAB,UM UVUNYI,UNR and other public and private Institutions) during the 20th Commemoration events of the Genocide Perpetrated against Tutsi in 1994; - All Districts, Sectors, Cells and Villages have anti-genocide clubs and clubs members are trained on the fight against genocide. 			
13.	To encourage Rwandans and foreigners to speak out and write about the genocide perpetrated against Tutsi in Rwanda, identify and reward people who were courageous enough to hide Tutsi who were being hunted down during the genocide	<p>Number of correct publications on the Tutsi genocide</p> <p>Number of people recognised for having hidden the hunted Tutsi in 1994 genocide</p>	<p>Data base of testimonies currently being compiled by CNLG;</p> <p>Annual recognition of those who contributed to prevent genocide in 1994.</p>	<p>Testimonies of Genocide Survivors have been collected and compiled, an online network has been created on www.cnl.gov.rw to Facilitate access.</p> <p>-CNLG is working with stakeholders such as Aegist trust in digitalization and archiving of testimonies.(accessible at http://genocidearchiverwanda.org.rw/</p> <p>-CNLG and key stakeholders such as AERG and GAERG are conducting every year a campaign to recognize people for having hidden the hunted Tutsi in 1994.</p> <p>Research on Genocide is being conducted through CNLG , some book has been</p>			MINISPOC

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/ Challenges	RAG
				<p>completed and available. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Etat de l’idéologie du Génocide au Rwanda et son impact sur la société Rwandaise” :1995-2012. - “Planning and execution of the Genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi in Gisenyi former-prefecture” 			
14.	To keep building, rehabilitating and visiting genocide memorial sites and advocacy for inclusion of some of them in the World Heritage through UNESCO	Number of genocide memorial sites included in the World Heritage-UNESCO	Mobile Laboratory to support modern conservation purchased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Four Genocide Memorial Sites have already been included on the list of World Heritage Sites. These include Gisozi Genocide Memorial Site in Kigali, Ntarama Genocide Memorial Site in Bugesera District, Murambi Genocide Memorial Centre in Nyamagabe District and Bisesero Genocide Memorial Site in the Karongi District. - Genocide memorial sites have been rehabilitated. The most recently rehabilitated ones include the Kiziguro Genocide memorial site in Eastern Province, Bisesero memorial site in the Western province, Kigali Memorial site etc. - The Genocide memorial sites are visited by both Rwandan and foreigner throughout the year; 			MINISPOC
15.	To sensitise every person to participate in Mourning and commemoration of genocide victims, visit memorial sites, maintain sustainably at least one site at national level each year	A genocide commemoration week observed Number of people that have	100 days of remembrance observed annually nationwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rwandans as well as foreigners are sensitized through press conferences, diplomatic meetings and other community gatherings such as Umuganda to participate in Mourning and commemoration of genocide against Tutsi. As a result, commemoration activities are organized in Rwanda, its 			MINISPOC

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/ Challenges	RAG
		visited genocide memorial sites.	<p>Week of commemoration held nationally at Umudugudu level;</p> <p>International Commemoration of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi held by Rwandan embassies, AU and UN</p>	<p>foreign missions and in other foreign associations defending the rights of Genocide survivors;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ndi Umunyarwanda was used to instill in the local community a culture of togetherness especially during commemoration of genocide victims; - Radio talk-shows on commemoration, fighting against genocide and prevention of genocide and its ideology are conducted regularly; - Sensitization is also carried out during football tournaments organized by the Never Again youth clubs. 			
Program 3: Fighting injustice and corruption							
16.	To step up efforts in the programme of sensitizing Rwandans from all walks against corruption, injustice and nepotism so that every Rwandan citizen understands their rights well; that no one is allowed to deprive him/her of his/her rights or make him/her to pay for it.	Sensitization programs on people's rights	Office of Ombudsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During anti-corruption week which takes place in December every year, Citizens are sensitized on bad effects of corruption and encouraged to play an active role in fighting it; - Different groups of citizens are were sensitized on corruption and injustice using pamphlets, billboards, media, etc.; - Toll free calls numbers were put in place to enable citizen report corruption. 			MINIPRESIREP MINALOC Ombudsman Office
17.	To empower organs in charge of fighting corruption and injustice, more particularly empowering	Number of Sectors and Cells with an anti-	Office of Ombudsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A National Advisory Council to Fight against Corruption and Injustice has been on established and operates up to the 			MINIPRESIREP MINALOC

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
	the consultative Committee on Corruption at Sector and Cell levels	Corruption Consultative Committee		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sector level; The office of Ombudsman was empowered by giving it a special unit in charge of investigating grand/ sophisticated corruption. The structure of the office of Ombudsman was revised to increase the number of investigators, add prosecutors and judgement review specialists. 			MININTER
18.	To put in place anti-corruption policy and strategies to prevent and fight corruption and related offences	Policy and strategies in place to fight corruption and related offences	No Anti-corruption policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Anti-corruption Policy was elaborated and adopted by Cabinet in June 2012. The Policy contains anti-corruption strategies and responsible institutions (RNP, CSO, NPPA, Citizens etc.) for their implementation 			MINIPRESIREP MININTER Ombudsman Office
Program 4: Respect for Human Rights							
19.	To enhance the teaching and sensitization of Rwandans from all walks about their basic human rights; leaders shall be responsible for solving 100% of identified human rights abuses	% of Human Rights Issues reported/identified and processed	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various categories of people are trained with the objective of increasing their knowledge on human rights. This training is conducted by different public and private institutions including MINIJUST, MIGEPROF, NCHR, HAGURUKA etc. ; All reported human rights abuses are solved by concerned authorities. 			MINALOC MINIPRESIREP CNDH NHRC
20.	To ratify and domesticate international human rights conventions of interest to Rwanda and submit in time all periodic reports as required by these conventions.	Number of international Human Rights conventions ratified and periodic reports submitted in time	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, adopted at the Hague on 25/10/1980 (Presidential Order N° 52/01 of 25/08/2011; Additional information (report) in response to issues raised during consideration of the third and fourth periodic report (CRC/C/RWA/3-4) was submitted; Initial report of Rwanda on protection of 			MINAFFET CNDH NHRC

No	7 YGP Target	Indicator	Baseline (2010-2011)	Current status	Strategies to achieve the set target by 2017	Remarks/Challenges	RAG
				<p>right of migrant workers and member of their families was prepared and submitted in Sept 2012;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ratification of the Protocol on convention against torture and the protocol to the covenant on Civil and Political Rights is under the process. 			