



Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

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Committee against Torture

Concluding observations on the second periodic report of Rwanda*

1. The Committee against Torture considered the second periodic report of Rwanda (CAT/C/RWA/2) at its 1596th and 1599th meetings, held on 23 and 24 November 2017 (CAT/C/SR.1596 and 1599), and adopted the present concluding observations at its 1611th meeting, held on 4 December 2017.

A. Introduction

2. The Committee welcomes the submission of the second periodic report of Rwanda and the written replies to the list of issues (CAT/C/RWA/Q/2/Add.1).

3. The Committee appreciates having had the opportunity to engage in a constructive dialogue with the State party's delegation and the responses provided orally and in written form to the questions and concerns raised during the consideration of the report.

B. Positive aspects

4. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the State party ratified in 2015 the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

5. The Committee welcomes the following legislative measures taken by the State party in areas of relevance to the Convention:

(a) The adoption, in 2017, of the amendment to the Penal Code removing the requirement of requesting court permission before carrying out an abortion in the cases where abortion is legally accepted;

(b) The adoption, in 2014, of Law No. 13 ter/2014 relating to refugees;

(c) The adoption, in 2013, of Law No. 69/2013 on extradition, which recognizes the principle of non-refoulement.

6. The Committee welcomes the State party's initiatives to amend its policies and procedures in order to afford greater protection of human rights and to apply the Convention, in particular:

(a) The application, in 2017, of the Integrated Electronic Case Management System in all Rwandan courts;

* Adopted by the Committee at its sixty-second session (6 November–6 December 2017).



- (b) The adoption, in 2017, of the National Human Rights Action Plan of Rwanda (2017–2020);
- (c) The adoption, in 2015, of the Prime Minister’s Order No. 112/03 determining the organization and functioning of the National Refugee Status Determination Committee;
- (d) The establishment, in 2015, of the Gender Monitoring Office, providing legal and psychological counselling services to victims of gender-based violence;
- (e) The adoption, in 2014, of a ministerial order outlining standards for judicial police custody facilities and establishing that children should be separated from adults during police custody;
- (f) The adoption, in 2014, of the Legal Aid Policy and the Justice for Children Policy;
- (g) The adoption of the Anti-Trafficking Action Plan (2014–2017);
- (h) The adoption of the Strategic Plan of the Rwandan Correctional Services (2013–2018), which envisages the construction of new prisons.

C. Principal subjects of concern and recommendations

Pending follow-up issues from the previous reporting cycle

7. The Committee regrets the State party’s lack of compliance with the follow-up procedure and the fact that the majority of the recommendations identified for follow-up in the previous concluding observations have not yet been implemented, namely accountability for allegations of torture in the Kami and Kinyinga camps (see CAT/C/RWA/CO/1, para. 10), closure of any secret or unofficial detention facilities (para. 11), fundamental legal safeguards (para. 12) and accountability for enforced disappearances (para. 14).

Definition and criminalization of torture

8. The Committee is concerned that the definition of torture in article 176 of the 2012 Penal Code is not fully in line with that contained in article 1 of the Convention, since it does not include pain or suffering inflicted at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or by another person acting in an official capacity. While noting the State party’s position that officials who consent to the commission of torture would be considered as accomplices, the Committee remains concerned that the legal definition of complicity does not expressly include acts of consent or acquiescence. The Committee is also concerned about the lenient penalties for the crime of torture envisaged in article 177 of the Penal Code, which could range between six months and two years’ imprisonment, although it appreciates the commitment made by the delegation to increase the penalties for the crime of torture as part of the current legislative review (arts. 2 and 4).

9. **Taking into account the current legislative review, the Committee recommends that the State party define the crime of torture in full conformity with article 1 of the Convention, covering pain or suffering inflicted by a person acting in an official capacity or inflicted at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official. The State party should also ensure that this crime is punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account its grave nature, in accordance with article 4 (2) of the Convention.**

Status and applicability of the Convention

10. The Committee notes with regret that, following the 2015 amendments to the State party’s Constitution, the Constitution and organic laws take precedence over international treaties. It also notes with concern that, despite the efforts to provide training on the provisions of the Convention, there have been no cases in which the Convention has been applied by or invoked before domestic courts (arts. 2, 10–12 and 16).

11. **The Committee recommends that the State party revise the amended Constitutional provision to ensure that the Convention takes precedence over domestic law. The State party should also encourage the direct application of the Convention by domestic courts.**

Non-derogability of the prohibition of torture

12. The Committee notes with concern that the criminal legislation does not exclude the application of statutes of limitations, amnesties, plea agreements or presidential pardons to the crime of torture, and that it gives the prosecutor excessive discretion to pursue an amicable settlement or to accept a fine as an alternative to prosecuting alleged perpetrators of torture (arts. 2 (2) and 12).

13. **The Committee urges the State party to make the necessary legislative amendments to exclude the application of statutes of limitations, amnesties, presidential pardons and plea agreements to the crime of torture, as well as to other similar provisions leading to impunity for acts of torture. The Committee draws attention to paragraph 5 of its general comment No. 2 (2007) on the implementation of article 2, in which it states that amnesties or other impediments which preclude or indicate unwillingness to provide prompt and fair prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of torture or ill-treatment violate the principle of non-derogability.**

Fundamental legal safeguards

14. While taking note of the procedural safeguards for detainees set out in the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Committee notes with concern that the right to have access to a medical examination is not yet enshrined in legislation and is applied “whenever the prosecutor is convinced that this should be done”, according to the delegation’s response. The Committee is also concerned at the broad five-day period during which detainees can be held in police custody, and the additional five days before they are brought before a judge. As regards children in conflict with the law, the Committee notes with concern that they can be legally held in police custody for as long as 72 hours. The Committee welcomes the adoption of the Legal Aid Policy and the legislative process to establish an act on legal aid but expresses concern at the reported difficulties to access an ex officio lawyer during the investigation phase. It is also concerned over reports of harassment of lawyers working on politically sensitive cases, although it notes the delegation’s categorical statement claiming that there are no such cases in Rwanda. Finally, and while appreciating the establishment of the Integrated Electronic Case Management System, the Committee expresses concern over consistent reports that the period of police custody is still not well recorded and does not take into account the detention period in military facilities (art. 2).

15. **Following the commitment made during the constructive dialogue with the Committee, the State party should make the necessary legislative and other amendments to guarantee, in law and in practice, that all detained persons, including those held by intelligence services and the military, are afforded all the fundamental legal safeguards from the outset of their deprivation of liberty. The State party should monitor the provision of such safeguards to persons deprived of their liberty and should ensure that any official who fails to provide them in practice is subjected to disciplinary or other appropriate punishment. These safeguards should include, in particular, the right to:**

(a) **Request and receive a medical examination by a qualified and independent medical doctor. The State party should ensure that doctors report signs and allegations of torture or ill-treatment confidentially and without fear of reprisals to an independent investigating authority;**

(b) **Be brought before a judge within 48 hours of their apprehension, unless there are exceptional circumstances duly supported with actual justifying evidence, and within 24 hours in the case of detained juveniles;**

(c) **Have prompt and confidential access to a qualified and independent lawyer, and to free legal aid when needed, particularly during investigation and questioning. The State party should accelerate the adoption of an act on legal aid and**

ensure that lawyers are not identified with their clients or their clients' causes as a result of discharging their functions and are able to perform all of their professional functions without intimidation, in accordance with the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers (paras. 16–18);

(d) Have their detention recorded immediately after arrest in a register at the place of detention and in the Integrated Electronic Case Management System, including detention by military personnel or in military facilities.

Alleged secret and incommunicado detention

16. While acknowledging that the legislation prohibits detention in unofficial facilities, the Committee notes with concern that, for soldiers and their civilian accomplices, the place of detention could be located in an undetermined place “near the office of Military Prosecution”. The Committee further notes with concern that the 2008 counter-terrorism law allows security agents or any “authorized person” to keep suspects in an undetermined place of detention for up to 48 hours before handing them over to the nearest police station. Bearing in mind this legal framework, and notwithstanding the State party’s denial of the existence of secret detention facilities, the Committee remains seriously concerned at information from various authoritative sources about a continuing practice of illegal detention in military facilities and in unofficial locations, including at the premises of the Ministry of Defence, the Kami and Mukamira military camps, the military base known as the “Gendarmerie” in Rubavu and at detention centres in Bigowe, Mudende and Tumba. According to the information received, almost all the persons detained were suspected of threatening State security and were kept incommunicado for prolonged periods, and some were subsequently transferred to official detention facilities. The Committee remains seriously concerned at the State party’s failure to clarify whether or not it opened an investigation into the allegations of unlawful and incommunicado detention in these places, despite the questions posed by the Committee during the dialogue (arts. 2, 11 and 12).

17. The State party should:

(a) Repeal the provisions in its legislation that allow civilians to be detained by military personnel in military detention facilities or by other authorized persons in unofficial places of detention;

(b) Ensure that no one is detained incommunicado or in unofficial places and that prosecutors promptly review all the detentions by military personnel or under the 2008 counter-terrorism law, ensuring that civilian detainees who are designated for potential prosecution are charged and brought before a judge as soon as possible and that those who are not to be charged are immediately released. If detention is justified, detainees should be formally accounted for and should be held in official places of detention with access to their fundamental legal safeguards;

(c) Investigate the existence of secret non-official detention places, identify those exercising effective control over those places and bring them to account.

Allegations of ill-treatment and torture in military detention facilities

18. Recalling its previous recommendation concerning the need to investigate the alleged cases of torture and ill-treatment in military camps by the Rwanda military intelligence service (see CAT/C/RWA/CO/1 para. 10), the Committee is seriously concerned by the State party’s response that no investigations were conducted because the persons that alleged having been tortured were unknown, and so were the suspects. It is particularly concerned by the fact that allegations of torture and ill-treatment in military custody between 2010 and 2016 were raised by at least 29 presumed victims during their own public trials and that the names of the potential perpetrators were cited in different testimonies and communicated to the State party by non-governmental sources. In the light of the above, the Committee regrets the State party’s failure to clarify the reasons why these allegations did not result in an investigation (arts. 2, 12 and 13).

19. The Committee draws the attention of the State party to its general comment No. 3 (2012) on the implementation of article 14, in which it indicates that a State’s

failure to investigate, criminally prosecute, or to allow civil proceedings related to allegations of acts of torture in a prompt manner may constitute a de facto denial of redress and thus constitute a violation of the State's obligations under article 14. The Committee urges the State party to:

(a) **Ensure that all allegations of torture and other ill-treatment perpetrated by military personnel are effectively and impartially investigated by an independent authority, and that perpetrators and the officials in the chain of command, whether by acts of instigation, consent or acquiescence, are prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished;**

(b) **Ensure that victims and their families obtain full reparation and are protected at all times against retaliation for vindicating their rights;**

(c) **Install video recording equipment for its use during all interrogations in military and other places of custody where detainees may be present, except in cases in which the rights of detainees to privacy or to confidential communication with their lawyer or doctor may be violated;**

(d) **Store recordings in secure facilities and make them available to investigators, detainees and their lawyers and national human rights monitoring mechanisms.**

Coerced confessions

20. The Committee notes with concern that, although the Rwandan Law on Evidence prohibits the use of confessions or evidence obtained through torture, it requires proof that judicial admissions were the result of physical torture. Consequently, the burden of proof falls on the accused to prove that the confession was obtained through torture, as confirmed by the delegation of the State party. In view of the above, the Committee is seriously concerned over consistent reports indicating that judges often refuse to consider scars or medical documents as evidence of torture and do not order a forensic examination of the defendant or an investigation into the torture allegations. The Committee is, furthermore, concerned by the State party's response that there were no cases in which detainees alleged that their confessions were extracted through torture, particularly because several defendants alleged in their public trials that their earlier confessions or testimonies were reportedly extracted through torture, and some of them were convicted on the basis of those confessions (art. 15).

21. **The State party should:**

(a) **Make the necessary legislative amendments to the Rwandan Law on Evidence to ensure that: confessions or statements obtained by mental or physical torture are inadmissible, except in proceedings against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made; and that the burden of proof does not lie with the victim, as the delegation has claimed, but with the State;**

(b) **Ensure that a forensic medical examination is immediately ordered and that the necessary steps are taken to ensure that the allegations of torture are promptly and properly investigated;**

(c) **Ensure that law enforcement officials, judges and lawyers receive training on how to detect and investigate cases in which confessions are obtained under torture;**

(d) **Make sure that the competent authorities take action against judges who fail to respond appropriately to allegations of torture raised during judicial proceedings;**

(e) **Ensure that officials who extract confessions through torture are immediately brought to justice;**

(f) **Adopt the measures required to permit proceedings to be reopened on the ground that they were held on the basis of confessions extracted under torture.**

Impunity for acts of torture and ill-treatment

22. The Committee expresses concern at the fact that, despite the numerous allegations of torture raised by detainees during their trials, since 2012 only 11 cases of torture have been prosecuted and six persons have been convicted. While noting the information that victims of torture in military custody have rarely filed formal complaints about their treatment for fear of reprisals, the Committee is concerned by the delegation's position that the onus regarding crimes of torture should be on the complainant, who should prove the allegation. It is also concerned at the State party's failure to clarify whether it has ever initiated an investigation ex officio on the basis of allegations of torture or as a result of information reported by doctors, despite the questions raised during the dialogue (arts. 2, 12, 13 and 16).

23. **The Committee urges the State party to establish an independent oversight mechanism to facilitate the submission of complaints by victims of torture and ill-treatment and to ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigations into all these allegations. The State party should also:**

(a) **Ensure that all allegations of torture and ill-treatment are promptly investigated in an impartial manner by the independent mechanism, that there is no institutional or hierarchical relationship between that body's investigators and suspected perpetrators of such acts, and that the suspected perpetrators are duly tried and, if found guilty, punished in a manner that is commensurate with the gravity of their acts;**

(b) **Ensure that the authorities launch investigations ex officio whenever there are reasonable grounds to believe that an act of torture or ill-treatment has been committed;**

(c) **Ensure that, in cases of alleged torture and ill-treatment, suspected perpetrators are suspended from duty immediately for the duration of the investigation, particularly when there is a risk that they might otherwise be in a position to repeat the alleged act, commit reprisals against the alleged victim or obstruct the investigation;**

(d) **Ensure that complainants are protected against any reprisal as a consequence of their complaint or any evidence given;**

(e) **Compile disaggregated statistical information relevant to the monitoring of the Convention, including data on complaints, investigations, prosecutions and convictions in cases of torture and ill-treatment.**

Excessive pretrial detention

24. The Committee is concerned that, in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, persons suspected of offences punishable with at least two years' imprisonment can be placed in provisional detention pending investigation without the need to specify any other ground. As regards offences punishable with lower penalties, the Committee notes with concern that provisional detention could be ordered if it is "in the interest of public safety" (art. 2).

25. **The Committee recommends that the State party:**

(a) **Amend its legislation with a view to reducing the use of pretrial detention, which should be applied only as an exceptional measure, on the basis of an individualized determination that it is reasonable and necessary taking into account all the circumstances, and not based on a particular penalty or vague standards such as "public security";**

(b) **Ensure increased use of alternatives to pretrial detention, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);**

(c) **Ensure that the judiciary continues to monitor the need for and the length of pretrial detention, and provide compensation to victims of unjustified pretrial detention.**

Detention conditions

26. While welcoming the general improvement of prison conditions through the construction of new facilities and the renovation of the remaining ones, as well as through the establishment of the “prison watch system”, the Committee notes with concern that the number of prison staff and medical professionals is still insufficient, as is access to an adequate quantity and quality of food and water. It is also concerned over reports that children in conflict with the law are not separated from adults in several police stations and pretrial facilities and in prisons, although the separation is compulsory by law. The Committee regrets the State party’s failure to provide disaggregated data on the capacity and occupancy rates of all places of detention (arts. 2, 11 and 16).

27. The Committee recommends that the State party continue its efforts to bring the conditions of detention in police stations and prisons into conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). In particular, the State party should:

(a) **Ensure that detainees are provided with a sufficient quantity and quality of food and water, adequate sanitation and hygienic conditions and that a sufficient number of prison staff and health professionals is deployed in the facilities;**

(b) **Ensure the strict separation of juveniles from adults and pretrial detainees from convicted detainees in all detention facilities;**

(c) **Avoid detaining minors in conflict with the law and ensure that they are deprived of their liberty only as a last resort and for as short a period of time as possible, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules).**

Disciplinary sanctions in places of detention

28. The Committee takes note that the Instructions of the Commissioner General of Prisons of 2015 establish procedures for handling acts of serious misconduct inside prisons and limit the imposition of solitary confinement to a maximum period of 15 days. It is, however, concerned by reports indicating that prison staff often resort to beatings as a form of punishment and that solitary confinement is frequently imposed for up to 30 days (arts. 11 and 16).

29. The State party should monitor disciplinary practices inside prisons and ensure that they are in line with international standards, especially rules 36 to 46 of the Nelson Mandela Rules. In particular, it should ensure that:

(a) **Corporal punishment is strictly prohibited;**

(b) **Solitary confinement is used only as a last resort, for as short a time as possible and never for periods in excess of 15 consecutive days, and subject to strict judicial oversight and control;**

(c) **Due process rights are always observed in disciplinary proceedings against detainees;**

(d) **Any official who fails to respect these rules is subjected to the appropriate criminal and/or disciplinary sanctions.**

Detention and ill-treatment in “transit” and “rehabilitation” centres

30. The Committee is concerned at the extended use of administrative detention in “transit” and “rehabilitation” centres, where persons suspected of prostitution, drug addiction or petty crime and homeless people are arbitrarily detained for prolonged periods of time and without judicial process. While noting the recent adoption of Law No. 17/2017, which defines these centres as premises to educate persons exhibiting “deviant behaviours”,

the Committee notes with concern that the Law does not define criteria for the selection of these people and their period of stay in the centre but instead refers to a ministerial order for further regulation. Although the Gikondo Transit Centre in Kigali has been regulated by such an order since 2015, the Committee is concerned that the overall length of the detention in this centre is not limited, its necessity is not reviewed by a court, and the detainees are not afforded due process rights and cannot challenge the legality of their detention. The Committee is also concerned by information that, despite marginal improvements, the conditions in all transit centres remain extremely harsh, and children are reportedly detained in the same building as adults. The Committee is particularly disturbed at reports that people detained, including children, are regularly beaten and that, as a result of the beatings, a lack of medical care and poor detention conditions, several persons have allegedly died during or just after their detention. While noting the State party's affirmation that there have been no deaths in transit centres, the Committee regrets the State party's failure to clarify whether or not there have been investigations into allegations of violence or deaths inside the centres (arts. 2 and 11–13).

31. The State party should:

(a) Abolish the current system of involuntary detention in “transit” and “rehabilitation” centres, which allows persons to be arbitrarily detained without due process safeguards, making them vulnerable to abuse;

(b) Release all persons detained in transit centres, unless there is a reasonable suspicion that they have committed a criminal offence, in which case they should be brought promptly before a judge;

(c) Prioritize the use of community-based or alternative social care services for persons who are in street situations or dependent on drugs, including the placement of children in family-based settings;

(d) Promptly, impartially and effectively investigate all allegations of illegal detention, ill-treatment and deaths in transit or rehabilitation centres, duly prosecute perpetrators and officials who were complicit or allowed those acts to occur and hold them accountable;

(e) Provide adequate redress to all persons who have been arbitrarily detained in transit and rehabilitation centres and their families.

National human rights commission

32. While noting that the National Commission for Human Rights has the mandate to visit places of detention, the Committee is concerned that there has been no mention of arbitrary detention in military facilities in the Commission's annual reports for the past 10 years, in spite of allegations from former detainees in military custody claiming that they had reported their cases to the Commission. In view of the above, the Committee regrets the State party's failure to clarify whether or not the Commission had visited places under military control and how many complaints of torture it had received from persons detained in those places (arts. 2, 11 and 13).

33. The State party should take the necessary legislative and other measures to ensure, in law and in practice, the independence of the National Commission for Human Rights, so that it investigates promptly and impartially all allegations of torture and ill-treatment that it receives and reports on illegal detention and on complaints of torture in its annual reports.

National preventive mechanism

34. The Committee takes note of the current revision of the Law on the National Commission for Human Rights to provide for the establishment and mandate of the national preventive mechanism, but it regrets the lack of specific information on the resources that will be allocated, whether the mechanism will have access to military facilities and how its independence will be guaranteed (arts. 2, 11 and 13).

35. The Committee urges the State party to make the necessary legislative amendments to ensure that the National Commission for Human Rights effectively

fulfils its mandate as the national preventive mechanism, with a dedicated structure and adequate resources for that purpose. It should also guarantee that the mechanism is granted unrestricted access to all places of detention, including military facilities, and is able to carry out unannounced visits, in accordance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol to the Convention and the guidelines on national preventive mechanisms issued by the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT/OP/12/5).

Lack of cooperation with international mechanisms

36. While taking note of the delegation's commitment towards dialogue and cooperation with international mechanisms, the Committee notes with concern that the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture recently suspended a visit to the State party due to obstructions hindering access to some places of detention and fear of reprisals against people the Subcommittee interviewed. It also notes with concern the State party's withdrawal of the declaration under article 34 (6) of the [Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights](#) on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights recognizing the competence of the African Court to receive cases from individuals and non-governmental organizations because, according to the delegation, "genocide perpetrators who had escaped justice could file cases against Rwanda" (art. 2).

37. The Committee calls on the State party to maintain cooperation with international and regional mechanisms, with a view to providing supplementary protection for the victims of violations of the Convention. In particular, the Committee recommends that the State party:

(a) **Provide the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture with unrestricted access to all places of detention during its future visits, including to military facilities, in full respect of the principles of confidentiality and freedom from reprisals and, thereby, assist and facilitate the resumption of the suspended visit;**

(b) **Consider making the declaration recognizing the competence of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights to receive cases from individuals and non-governmental organizations once again, so that all individuals under its jurisdiction, without distinction, may benefit from effective remedies to vindicate their rights.**

Alleged extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances of petty offenders

38. The Committee is alarmed by reports from reliable sources indicating that the Rwandan security forces and the police summarily executed at least 37 suspected petty offenders between July 2016 and March 2017 in north-western Rwanda and encouraged local residents to execute others on at least two occasions. At least four enforced disappearances of petty offenders were also documented. While noting the report on investigations carried out by the National Commission for Human Rights in Rustiro and Rubavu districts in response to a report published by Human Rights Watch in July 2017, in which the Commission indicated that some of the deaths were due to accidents, natural causes and resistance to arrest, the Committee is seriously concerned at the State party's failure to respond as to whether investigations were conducted into these deaths (arts. 2, 12, 13 and 16).

39. The Committee urges the State party to:

(a) **Ensure that all allegations of extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary executions and enforced disappearances are investigated with impartiality by an independent authority and that those responsible are punished if found guilty, including potential officers or civilian authorities who may bear command responsibility;**

(b) **Guarantee that any investigation into allegations of extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary executions entails an independent forensic examination, including, if necessary, an autopsy, in line with the Minnesota Protocol on the Investigation of Potentially Unlawful Death (2016);**

(c) **Ensure that victims' families are protected from reprisals, are allowed to participate in the proceedings and receive adequate compensation;**

(d) **Exercise strict control over the law enforcement officials active in the north-western region to prevent them or any other person from committing human rights violations against suspected criminals.**

Deaths in custody

40. While noting the information provided in the replies to the list of issues that only one case of violent death in police custody has occurred since 2012, the Committee is concerned about various reports of deaths during arrests and on-site inspections and at police stations in suspicious circumstances, presumably when the victim was trying to escape, as in the cases of Alfred Nsengimana, Emmanuel Gasakure, Mahoro Jean Bosco and Eric Hashakimana. The Committee is also concerned about the alleged police killings of Muslim community members, who were reportedly suspected of collaboration with international terrorist groups, such as the Imam Muhamad Mugemangango, Channy Mbonigaba and the killing in August 2016 of three Muslim community members in Bugarama. The Committee regrets not having received any information on the investigations conducted by the State party into these cases (arts. 2, 11, 12 and 16).

41. **The State party should take the necessary measures to ensure that:**

(a) **Impartial and effective investigations, including an independent forensic examination in line with the Minnesota Protocol, are conducted promptly into all instances of death in custody, and that those responsible are prosecuted and that victims receive adequate compensation;**

(b) **All members of the security forces receive appropriate training in the use of force, taking due account of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, which prohibit the use of lethal force except when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.**

Enforced disappearance

42. While welcoming the information provided in the State party's report with regard to the 21 cases of enforced disappearance referred to in the previous concluding observations (see CAT/C/RWA/CO/1 para. 14), the Committee remains concerned that almost all of these cases remain outstanding, including the cases of André Kagwa Rwiseraka and Augustin Cyiza. It is also disturbed at reports that enforced disappearance continues to occur, targeting, in particular, members of opposition political parties, such as Jean Damascène Munyeshyaka, mentioned in the list of issues, Illuminée Iragena, Jean Damascène Habarugira and Théophile Ntirutwa, members of the banned political party United Democratic Forces (FDU-Inkingi). The Committee is concerned at the State party's failure to provide information on the investigations undertaken into these cases or the whereabouts of the victims (arts. 2 and 12–14).

43. **The State party should take all the necessary measures to combat impunity for the crime of enforced disappearance, in particular by:**

(a) **Ensuring that all cases of enforced disappearance, including the cases mentioned by the Committee, are investigated thoroughly and impartially, that those responsible are prosecuted and, if they are found guilty, that they receive punishment commensurate with the crime, even when the victim is not found;**

(b) **Taking all possible action to locate persons reported missing, and ensuring that anyone who has suffered harm as a direct result of an enforced disappearance has access to all available information that could be useful in locating the missing person and has an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation;**

(c) **Ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.**

Redress, including reparation

44. The Committee is concerned that, despite its previous recommendation (see CAT/C/RWA/CO/1 para. 22), the right of victims of torture to reparation is still conditional upon the recognition of the offence by the perpetrator or upon liability proven by a court. It also notes with concern that compensation for victims has been ordered in only two cases of torture since 2012 (art. 14).

45. **The State party should:**

(a) **Amend its legislation and remove the requirement that reparation be conditional upon the recognition of the offence by the perpetrator, so that the State party becomes legally responsible for the conduct of its officials and, therefore, liable to compensate victims of torture and ill-treatment, including in cases where the civil liability of the State is involved;**

(b) **Ensure that all victims of torture and ill-treatment obtain redress, including an enforceable right to fair and adequate compensation, and the means of achieving as full a rehabilitation as possible.**

Non-refoulement and detention of asylum seekers

46. While welcoming the new legal framework aimed at strengthening protection against refoulement, the Committee is concerned at the reported delays in registering asylum seekers, placing them at risk of being deported. It also expresses concern at the difficulties in accessing the asylum procedure faced by Turkish residents as well as Eritreans and South Sudanese relocated from Israel, some of whom have reportedly been forcibly expelled to neighbouring countries. While acknowledging that the State party has granted prima facie refugee status to over 80,000 Burundians, and noting the delegation's denial of forced returns, the Committee takes note with concern of information reported in the media that more than 1,000 Burundians were forcibly expelled in May 2016. It is also concerned at information that in July 2017 several refugees were arrested at Mahama camp on the ground of possession of drugs, reportedly in disregard of their due process rights. The Committee is concerned that the arrested refugees could be at risk of deportation. In the light of this information, the Committee regrets the State party's failure to provide information on the time frames observed in the adjudication of asylum claims and on the use of judicial remedies to challenge deportations (art. 3).

47. **The State party should:**

(a) **Ensure that the asylum authorities are provided with sufficient personnel and resources to be able to register asylum seekers in a timely manner and adjudicate on asylum claims within the legal time frame;**

(b) **Ensure that all asylum seekers, without restriction relating to nationality or the profile of the claim, are issued with temporary residence permits and that their claims are processed within the legal time frame;**

(c) **Screen all foreign nationals prior to their expulsion or relocation in order to guarantee at all times that no persons in need of international protection are expelled to a country where they are in danger of being subjected to acts of torture or to chain refoulement and that they are granted access to the refugee status determination procedure;**

(d) **Guarantee procedural legal safeguards for refugees and asylum seekers in police custody as well as their right to be protected from refoulement.**

Trafficking in human beings

48. While noting the data provided by the State party regarding cases of trafficking, the Committee regrets the lack of information concerning the convictions and the sanctions imposed on the perpetrators. It also notes the State party's denial that Rwandan security forces facilitated or tolerated the recruitment of Burundian refugees into armed groups and the transport of Congolese refugees, including children, for sex trafficking, despite various reliable sources reporting about this ongoing practice (arts. 2, 12 and 16).

49. **The State party should:**

(a) **Ensure that all cases of human trafficking are thoroughly investigated, including officials and individuals potentially involved in the recruitment and use of refugees in armed groups and sex trafficking, that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with appropriate sanctions, and that victims are adequately compensated;**

(b) **Intensify its efforts to protect refugees against the risk of being trafficked by, inter alia, increasing the presence of law enforcement officials in refugee camps;**

(c) **Provide training to immigration officers, camp management staff and military personnel deployed close to refugee camps on the identification of victims of trafficking, including victims of torture among the trafficked persons.**

Training

50. While acknowledging the efforts made by the State party to implement training programmes that include the provisions of the Convention and the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or punishment (the Istanbul Protocol), the Committee remains concerned that the State party has not yet developed any method to assess the effectiveness of these programmes for the prevention of torture. It is also concerned at the lack of information on the training provided to the armed forces (art.10).

51. **The State party should step up its efforts to provide periodic and compulsory training on the provisions of the Convention and on the Istanbul Protocol to all civil, military and medical personnel involved in the treatment and custody of persons deprived of their liberty. The State party should also develop training programmes on non-coercive investigation techniques and apply a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of educational and training programmes relating to the Convention, the Optional Protocol to the Convention and the Istanbul Protocol.**

Reported crackdown on human rights defenders, journalists and political opponents

52. While noting the delegation's commitment to an ongoing constructive dialogue with civil society, the Committee remains concerned at consistent reports that political opponents, human rights defenders and journalists have increasingly been harassed and charged with broadly defined offences for any action or position that is deemed to be in contradiction with the action of the Rwandan authorities. According to several reliable sources, some have been detained unlawfully and ill-treated during their detention, such as the presidential candidate Diane Rwigara and her family members, FDU-Inkingi members Léonille Gasengayire and Boniface Twagirimana, the journalist Cassien Ntamuhanga, and Jean-Paul Dukuzumuremyi and Bernard Imberakuri. The Committee further notes with concern that on 24 November 2017 the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights found in the case of *Umuhoya v. The Republic of Rwanda* (Application No. 003/2014) that the State party had violated the right to freedom of opinion and expression of the former president of the United Democratic Forces political party, Victoire Ingabire Umuhoya, as well as her right to defend herself, due to the procedural irregularities identified in her trial. In view of this information, the Committee regrets the delegation's failure to comment on these reported violations (arts. 2 and 16).

53. **The Committee requests the State party to:**

(a) **Put an end to the practice of detaining or prosecuting political opponents, journalists and human rights defenders on the basis of broadly defined offences as a means of intimidating them or discouraging them from freely reporting on human rights issues, and ensure that their procedural safeguards and right to a fair trial are always respected;**

(b) **Promptly investigate the allegations of illegal detention, ill-treatment and harassment of political opponents, human rights defenders and journalists, and**

ensure that suitable action is taken against those responsible and remedies granted to the victims.

Follow-up procedure

54. The Committee requests the State party to provide, by 6 December 2018, information on follow-up to the Committee's recommendations on alleged secret and incommunicado detention (para. 17 (b) and (c)), on allegations of torture and ill-treatment in military detention facilities (para. 19), on impunity for acts of torture and ill-treatment (para. 23) and on the lack of cooperation with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (para. 37 (a)). In that context, the State party is invited to inform the Committee about its plans for implementing, within the coming reporting period, some or all of the remaining recommendations in the concluding observations.

Other issues

55. The Committee invites the State party to ratify the core United Nations human rights treaties to which it is not yet party, namely:

- (a) The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance;
- (b) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- (c) The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- (d) The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.

56. The State party is requested to disseminate widely the report submitted to the Committee and the present concluding observations, in the official languages, through official websites, the media and non-governmental organizations.

57. The State party is invited to submit its next periodic report, which will be its third, by 6 December 2021. For that purpose, the Committee invites the State party to accept, by 6 December 2018, the simplified reporting procedure consisting in the transmittal, by the Committee to the State party, of a list of issues prior to the submission of the report. The State party's replies to that list of issues will constitute its third periodic report under article 19 of the Convention.
