

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
P.O. BOX 160 KIGALI

Kigali, ... 29 JUN 2016
N° ASA.2/v.8.2, X.M/JRLOS

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


Dear Madam,

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

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

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

Sincerely,


KALIHANGABO Isabelle
Perment Secretary/Solicitor General

CC:

The Hon. Minister of Justice/Attorney general.



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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

FORWARD LOOKING JOINT SECTOR REVIEW FY 2016/2017

Draft report

June 2016

Page 1 of 11

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS..... 2

INTRODUCTION..... 3

1. PRESENTATION OF 2016/17 JRLOS PRIORITIES 4

2. SECTOR TARGETS AND RELATED POLICY ACTIONS IN 2016/17 6

**3. POLICY-RELATED STUDIES IN 2016/17 AND PROGRESS ON 2015/2016
ANALYTICAL WORKS..... 6**

3.1. ANALYTICAL STUDIES FOR FY2016/17 6

3.2. PROGRESS ON 2015/2016 ANALYTICAL WORKS..... 7

**4. PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2015/16 POLICY
ACTIONS..... 7**

5. SDGS INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED AT THE SECTOR LEVEL..... 8

6. THE NEW SECTOR SELECTED INDICATORS TARGETS 9

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF OAG'S 2013/14 RECOMMENDATIONS 11

ANNEXES

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

1. PRESENTATION OF 2016/17 JRLOS PRIORITIES

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

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

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

Priorities agreed upon in the 2015/16 Backward looking JSR	Comment on Budget allocated
Implement the Sector Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) including related sector-wide human resource capacity building and connectivity:	Only 400,000,000RWF was allocated. There is a deficit 859,600,000 RWF comparing to the budget estimate for the 2016/17 phase of the project.
Sector Capacity Building Strategy	Not financed
Sector Change Management Strategies developed and implemented	Financed
Primary courts buildings in Kigali expanded;	Not financed
Second phase of ILPD building completed.	Only 400,000,000 RWF was allocated while the estimate budget to execute the Phase II construction is 2.3 Billion meaning of a deficit of 1.9 Billion.
Management of civil, criminal and commercial cases improved by restructuring the functioning of the courts and providing internet connection to 33 primary courts	Not financed
Justice delivery at local level reinforced by strengthening the Abunzi functioning through training, provision of materials and relevant incentives for income generation	The budget allocated to this priority is insufficient. It requires 601,200,000 RWF to provide Abunzi with means of transport while only 444,000,000 RWF

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1. Analytical studies for FY2016/17

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

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

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

3.2. Progress on 2015/2016 analytical works

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

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

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

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

5. SDGS INDICATORS TO BE MONITORED AT THE SECTOR LEVEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. THE NEW SECTOR SELECTED INDICATORS TARGETS

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

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

Table 2: JRLOS - EDPRS 2 - MONITORING MATRIX

EDPRS OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2014)	2017/18 TARGET	Responsibility for Reporting	DATA SOURCE (MoV)
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitiveness environment (a) Adult population with confidence in the Rule of law	(a) Adult population with confidence in Rule of Law	Percent	81.68	> 85	JRLOS	RGB
	(b) Adult population with confidence in Safety and security	Percent	91,96	93	JRLOS	RGB
	(c) Adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability	Percent	79.04	79	JRLOS	RGB
	(d) Adult population with confidence in the Respect for Human Rights (Political Rights and Civil Liberties)	Percent	77,05	76	JRLOS	RGB

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

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

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF OAG'S 2013/14 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

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

Signed by:



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



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

ANNEXES

11

11

Annex.2: 2016/17 Targets and Policy Actions for the Sector selected Indicators

EDPRS 2/ SECTOR OUTCOME	Sector outcome indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	2016/17 Targets	2015/16 Policy Actions/ priority outputs
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Service Delivery in Justice Sector	74.75%	76%	1. Operationalize IECMS from the level of 20% up to the level of 60%
				2. Construct Final phase of ILPD in Nyanza
	Access to Justice	80.20%	83%	1. Strengthen the functioning of Abunzi through providing regular training and provision of materials
				2. Operationalize Justice Sector District Committees
				3. Establish and operationalize Gacaca archives and documentation centre
				4. Revision of Rwandan Laws to enhance business competitiveness
	Performance of the Judiciary	80.26%	81%	1. Improvement of court house infrastructures (Rehabilitate and construct the Court house for commercial court complex and Nyanza High Court);
				2. Fast track efforts to eliminate case backlog in courts
	Control of corruption, transparency and accountability	79,4%	80%	1. Reinforce the mechanisms to accelerate investigation and prosecution of alleged corruption
				2. Conduct investigation for embezzlement cases highlighted in Auditor General report , Process economic financial cases received
Reduced serious crimes	8% reduction (2013/14)	5% 18%	1. Complete the National Forensic Laboratory by refurbishing and fully equipping the Laboratory 2. Train police officers in crime prevention and investigation techniques, public order and safety	
% change in accommodation space per inmate	2.75 Meters squared	5% increase	1. Strengthen the construction and rehabilitation of existing prisons facilities to conform to international standards	
			2. Rehabilitate and construct Police detention infrastructure.	
The amount of public fund saved through inmate labour in construction of correctional facilities	518,100,000R WF	60%	2. Ensure correction of prisoners by involving them in construction works of correctional facilities	

Annex 3. Targets and Policy Actions for the EDPRS 2 Core Indicators Matrix

INDICATORS	UNIT	BASELINE (2014)	2016/17 Targets	2016/17 Policy Actions	Responsibility for Reporting
Adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability	Percent	79,4%	80%	1. Reinforce the mechanisms to accelerate investigation and prosecution of alleged corruption and Strengthen anti-corruption Consultative Councils and strengthen measures to recover public Assets	JRLOS
				2. Conduct investigation for embezzlement cases highlighted in Auditor General report , Process economic financial cases received	

Annex.4: Sector Priority Analytical Studies for 2016/17

EDPRS2/sector outcome	2015/16 Planned Analytical Work	2016/17 Budget FRW	Funding Source (GoR, if otherwise, specify, also state the status i.e. Secured/ Still under mobilization)
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	JLOS Change Management Strategy;	15,000,000	GoR
	JRLOS Gender policy	25,000,000	Under mobilization
	Alternative Dispute Resolution Policy;	100,000,000	Under mobilization
	Access to Justice User perception and victimization survey	100,000,000	Under mobilization
	impact evaluation of the realized work through the mediation committees	50,000,000	Under mobilization
	communication and citizen participation strategy	50,000,000	Under mobilization
	Rwanda Forensic Lab Feasibility and Sustainability Study	43,000 USD	BTC

4

Annex 5: Progress against 2015/16 analytical studies

EDPRS2/sector outcome	2015/16 Planned Analytical Work	Brief progress, challenges and actions to be taken if any
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer II	The study has been fully conducted and validated. It is now in use.
	State of Genocide Ideology in Rwanda and its impact on Rwandan society between 1994 and 2012	The study has been fully conducted and validated. It is now in use.
	User's perception on Quality and Impact of Rwandan Laws	The research is being undertaken by R.I.R.C. At the end of March 2016, the inception report was available; the developed and designed questionnaires were also available for field visits. It is expected to be finalized by July 2016.
	Gender audit in the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector (JRILOS)	The study has been fully conducted and validated. It is now under exploitation, each institution is trying to implement respective recommendations.
	The study to establish the cost of settlement and resolution of a commercial dispute	The study has been fully conducted and validated. It is now in use

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Annex 6: Progress AGAINST 2015/16 POLICY ACTIONS for the SELECTED SECTOR indicators

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2015/16 Policy actions
Enhanced rule of law, accountability and business competitive environment	Service Delivery i	74.75%	Implement the Sector Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) by deploying IECMS version 1.0 by the end of October 2015 and training all end users by December 2015	IECMS has been deployed at 100% and it is hosted in AOS and operational in Kigali City except in TB Nyarugunga, operational in TGI Gicumbi and TB Byumba. Six hundred twenty four (624) end users have been trained. As the project is for 3 years, it is still ongoing. <i>However, this project is facing a problem of financing. As the correction action, the all sector stakeholders committed to advocate for the fund of this project during the 5th Justice Sector Peer Review .</i>
			Construct Final phase of ILPD in Nyanza	The construction activities have started in end May 2016. The 2015/16 set the construction works is now on the level of 5%. 400,000,000 RWF provided for this project for 2015/16 was all paid to the contractor. <i>It was necessary to update the feasibility study for this project before starting the project execution. In addition the tendering process took too long to select qualified contractor company. During a recent Sector Joint field visit of the planners, a serious follow up of this project execution was recommended.</i>
	Access to Justice	80.20%	Strengthen the functioning of Abunzi through providing regular training and provision of materials	2015/16 targets have been fully achieved (provide trainings to abunzi, providing them with basic materials, communication & insurance schemes) but this will continue even in the future.

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EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2015/16 Policy actions
			Establish and operationalize Gacaca archives and documentation centre	The 222,748 pages were already digitized out of 60,000,000 pages to be digitized in whole project. However the target of 2015/16 (digitise 80,000 pages) was over reached. <i>The experience showed that if there is availability of fund the project may be finalised before 5 years as planned.</i>
			Revision of Rwandan Laws to enhance business competitiveness	The 2015/16 set target of implementing the phase 1 of the project by the end of June 2016 will not be achieved. The inventory of laws to be revised has been done. The project faced a problem of missing qualified bidder in the first tendering process.
	Performance of the Judiciary	80.26%	Improvement of court house infrastructures (Rehabilitate and construct the Court house for commercial court complex and Nyanza High Court);	At the end of March 2016, the construction of Nyanza High Court building was evaluated at the level of 20 %. Regarding the construction of Commercial court house and due to the change of this court location (Nyamirambo), the related studies were updated accordingly. The Rwanda Housing Authority in charge of following the construction has already signed the contract with a construction company. The construction works are expected to start in July 2016 and the contract duration is about 19 months.
			Fast track efforts to eliminate case backlog in courts	At the end of March 2016, the average rate of backlog cases were evaluated at 39.64 %(6,871 backlog cases among 17,333 pending cases) against the 2015/16 annual target of reducing backlog cases up to 35%. <i>Restructuring the functioning of the courts and other initiatives in Alternative Disputes Resolutions will be among of sustainable solutions to the issues of backlogs.</i>

57

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EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2015/16 Policy actions
	Control of corruption, transparency and accountability	79,04%	Reinforce the mechanisms to accelerate investigation and prosecution of alleged corruption and Strengthen anti-corruption Consultative Councils	<i>Mechanisms aimed at accelerating investigation and prosecuting corruption and injustice cases</i> have been reinforced. (Regular anti-corruption campaigns; Anti-corruption week and trainings for different categories of people; Anti-injustice campaigns, internal incentive scheme for whistle blowers on corruption cases is in place; etc). <i>Anti-corruption Consultative Councils have been strengthened</i> : at national, district and sector levels, Councils were established; at Cell level, they are not yet established. All Advisory Councils at District level are operational. Good enough, 2 National Prosecutors were appointed in the Office of the Ombudsman. Due to lack of sufficient budget, no proper follow up is made to ensure the efficiency of the Advisory Councils.
			Conduct investigation for embezzlement cases highlighted in Auditor General report and Process economic and financial cases received	1. So far, 75% of the received embezzlement cases were handled against the annual target of handling 98% of the received cases. From July 2015 to March 2016, 95% of the received cases related to mismanagement of Government Programs were handled against the annual target of handling 98% of the received cases. There is a hope that with the report of the quarter four, the annual target will be achieved.
		8%	Strengthen the Kigali Forensic Laboratory by refurbishing and partially equipping the National Forensic Laboratory	The internal refurbishment of the forensic laboratory premises was fully completed and the delivery of equipment has started. This project is expected to be completed no later than December 2016.

2016

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EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2015/16 Policy actions
	Reduced serious crimes		Train police officers in crime prevention and investigation techniques, public order and safety	the 2015/16 targets have been fully achieved . From July 2015 to March 2016, 950 police officers have been trained in crime prevention and investigation techniques, public order and safety against the target of training 300 police officers.
	% change in accommodation space per inmate	2.75 square	Strengthen the construction and rehabilitation of existing prisons facilities to conform to international standards	Partially achieved . in 2015/16, the target was to construct the following prisons: Block II in Rwamagana prison (at the end of March 2016, the overall construction works was at 95% against the annual target of fully constructing the block); one inmates' block at Rubavu prison (at the end of March 2016, its completion rate was at 55 % against the annual target of completing it up to the level of 80%); one inmates' block, kitchen and store, installation of biogas and electricity implemented at Mageragere prison (while there is a target of fully constructing all highlighted buildings, the following was the situation at the end of March 2016: the construction works for administrative block were evaluated at 70 % , the construction works of the first inmate block were evaluated at 60 % ; the construction of external fence reached at 99.5% ; the construction works for Biogas digesters completed at 99.5%);

EDPRS2/sector outcome	Sector outcome indicators	Baseline (2014/15)	2015/16 Policy Actions	Brief Description of Progress against implementation of 2015/16 Policy actions
			Rehabilitate and construct Police detention infrastructure.	Partially achieved. The overall construction works at Kimihurura Police station were estimated at 71% at the end of March 2016 against the target of fully completing activities by the end of June 2016; Regarding the Renovation of Northern Police regional headquarters , the 2015/16 target is to fully rehabilitate the buildings. At the end of March 2016, all asbestos were removed and buried. And the construction works were completed at 50 % . Regarding the Construction of Rubavu, Huye and Rwamagana police regional headquarters , the 2015/16 target was to get construction works implemented up to 60% . At the end of March 2016, Construction works were completed at 58% western Police Regional at Rubavu ; 87% at Southern Police Regional Headquarters at Huye and 65% of Eastern Police Regional Headquarters at Rwamagana .
	Level of Self-reliance rate [self-reliance rate=income generated/budget for inmates' feeding]	48.50%	Promote measures for prisoner behavioral and mind set change to prepare them for reconciliation and integration back in society Proactively promote self-reliance values and enforce policy for maximum utilization of available manpower in high-yield industries	The 2015/16 targets have been fully achieved but the activity is still continuous. The prisoners and Tigistes receive regularly the following lessons to help in changing their mind set and prepare them for reconciliation and integration back in society: civic education, principals of leadership, to fight against corruption, Ndi Umunyarwanda Program, Community policing, History and patriotism, ethics and to fight against Genocide ideology. The total cumulative income generated from Q1 up to Q3 is 507,398,172 Rwf which represent 12.64% of RCS self-reliance in feeding inmates. The low performance of RCS self-reliance is justified by the delay of establishment and making operational of MMC Ltd . The legal process of putting this private public partnership company in place is ongoing.

ANNEX 7. SDGs indicators to be monitored at the Sector level

Goal 1#	Proposed Indicators	Baseline (latest)	2030 target
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			
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.1.3	Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence within the last 12 months	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.1.4	Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.1.5	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 populations, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.2.3	Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or was asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	Baseline will be established by 2016/17	
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	Baseline will be established	