REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

PO BOX 160 KIGALI

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES 2018/2019 FISCAL YEAR

Kigali, Aug 2019

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Justice/Office of the Attorney General is mandated to organize and oversee the promotion of rule of law, law enforcement and justice for all. It is within this mandate that the Ministry is pleased to publish the achievements realized during 2018/2019 fiscal year, towards the achievement of MINIJUST mandate deliverables.

The publication of this report responds to the transparence and accountability values that public institutions owe the public. Additionally, the publication of this report is in line with the approaches adopted by the Government of Rwanda aiming at strengthening results based management in public institutions and hence providing an overall insight on the systematic performance of the institution to the public and various stakeholders.

The achievements described in this report were registered under various pillars of implementation. The delivery of quality justice to both citizens and public institutions are among areas of great achievement, particularly the decentralization of community legal services by which the capacity development of legal practitioners in both public and civil society actors was emphasized.

Each year, the Ministry of Justice elaborates mechanisms to implement its programs. The latter are strictly linked to sector priorities reflected in the Sector Strategic Plan III (SSP III) and national priorities identified in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The achievements of the Ministry of Justice during 2018/2019 fiscal year contributed to the realization of both sector and national ambitions towards the development of our country.

The achievement registered in the ended fiscal year is a result of combined efforts of the Ministry of Justice, its stakeholders and development partners. The Ministry of Justice always values the efforts of all of those who are committed to join hands towards the promotion of Justice in Rwanda. The Ministry of Justice is also committed to partner with all interested stakeholders and development partners to build a strong nation in which citizens will enjoy the rule of law, law enforcement and Justice for all.

BUSINGYE Johnston

Minister of Justice/Attorney Gen

Contents

| List of figures | v |
|--|-----|
| List of acronyms | v |
| Executive summary | vii |
| CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION | 9 |
| 1.1. Institutional overview | 10 |
| 1.1.1. Mission | 10 |
| 1.1.2. Functions | 10 |
| 1.2. Overview of the annual report | 11 |
| 1.2.1. Objective of the annual report | 11 |
| 1.2.2. Scope and Methodology | 11 |
| CHAPTER II. ANNUAL ACHIEVEMENTS | 11 |
| 2.1. Legal service Department | 12 |
| 2.1.1. Government Legal advisory service Division | 12 |
| 2.1.2. Civil Litigation Service Division | 14 |
| 2.2. International justice and judicial cooperation | 19 |
| 2.2.1. Human right instruments preparation | 20 |
| 2.2.2. Representation of the Government in the international fora on human rights; | 20 |
| 2.2.3. Monitoring of transfer cases | 20 |
| 2.2.4. Extradition treaties and MoUs negotiation | 20 |
| 2.2.5. Ensuring the implementation of UPR recommendations | 21 |
| 2.2.6. Other activities done by International justice and judicial cooperation | 25 |
| 2.3. Access to Justice Service Department. | 26 |
| 2.3.1. Community legal service Division | 26 |
| 2.3.2. Legal aid services provision | 29 |
| 2.3.3. Abandoned Properties Management | 36 |
| 2.4. Law enforcement Directorate General | 39 |
| 2.5. Justice Sector Secretariat Coordination | 40 |
| 2.6. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation functions | 42 |
| 2.7. Corporate services Directorate general | 43 |
| 2.7.1. Information, Communication and Technology | 43 |

| 2.7.2. Human Resources and Administration Unit | 44 |
|--|----|
| 2.7.3. Finance related Support Services Unit | 44 |
| 2.8. Conclusion and policy recommendation | 45 |
| ANNEX | 46 |

List of tables

| Table 1: Legal opinions provided | 13 |
|---|----|
| Table 2: Court cases by institutions | |
| Table 3: Public fund recovered | 19 |
| Table 4 Implementation Status of recommendations | 22 |
| Table 5: Court bailiffs appointed | |
| Table 6: Minors and indigent people Assisted/represented | |
| Table 7: Legal aid provided at MINIJUST headquarter | |
| Table 8: Cases handled by MAJ by District | |
| Table 9: Cases received by Abunzi Committees by district | |
| Table 10: Abandoned properties under Management | |
| Table 11 Abandoned properties under Management per Districts | 36 |
| Table 12 Financial movement for abandoned properties throughout the year compared | |
| year | |
| | |
| List of figures | |
| | |
| Figure 1: legal opinions / advices by subject | |
| Figure 2: Institutions represented by category | 15 |
| Figure 3: Court Judgments status | 15 |
| Figure 4: Court Judgments received against executed | 27 |
| Figure 5: Category of individuals received by MAJ | |
| Figure 6: Approaches used by MAI to handle received cases | |

List of acronyms

| I | Nº | Acronyms | Description |
|--------------------|----|-----------|--|
| THE DESIGNATION OF | 1 | ACDEG | African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance |
| | 2 | AIF | African Innovation Foundation |
| | 3 | CAT | Convention Against Torture |
| | 4 | CESCR | Convention on Economic, Social and cultural Rights |
| | 5 | CHUB | Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Butare |
| | 6 | CHUK | Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Kigali |
| | 7 | CLSD | Civil Litigation Service Division |
| | 8 | CRC | Convention on the Rights of Child |
| | 9 | EDPRS | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| | 10 | GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| | 11 | GCC | Government Command Centre |
| | 12 | GoR | Government of Rwanda |
| | 13 | ICCPR | International Convention on Civil and Political Rights |
| | 14 | ICT | Information Communication and Technology |
| | 15 | IECMS | Integrated Electronic Case Management System |
| | 16 | IFMIS | Integrated Financial Management Information System |
| | 17 | ILPD | Institute of Legal Practice and Development |
| | 18 | INMR | Institute of National Museums of Rwanda |
| | 19 | JRLOS | Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector |
| | 20 | LAS | Legal Advisory Services |
| | 21 | M& E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| | 22 | MAJ | Maison d'Accès à la Justice (Access to Justice Bureau) |
| | 23 | MIFOTRA | Ministry of Public Service and Labour |
| | 24 | MIGEPROF | Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion |
| | 25 | MINADEF | Ministry Of Defence |
| | 26 | MINAGRI | Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources |
| | 27 | MINECOFIN | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| | 28 | MINICOM | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| | 29 | MINIJUST | Ministry of Justice |
| | 30 | MININFRA | Ministry of Infrastructure |
| | 31 | MINISANTE | Ministry of Health |
| | 32 | MINISPOC | Ministry of Sports and Culture |
| | 33 | MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| | 34 | MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| | 35 | MTS | Management tracking system |
| | 36 | NAEB | National Agriculture Export Board |
| | 37 | NAP | National Human Rights Action Plan |
| | 38 | NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| | 39 | NLR | National Leadership Retreat |

| 40 | NPPA | National Public Prosecution Authority |
|----|-------|--|
| 41 | NUC | National Umushyikirano Council |
| 42 | NURC | National Unity and Reconciliation Commission |
| 43 | OAG | Office of Auditor General |
| 44 | RAB | Rwanda Agriculture Board |
| 45 | RBA | Rwanda Bar Association |
| 46 | RBA | Rwanda Broadcasting Agency |
| 47 | RBC | Rwanda Biomedical Centre |
| 48 | RCA | Rwanda Cooperative Agency |
| 49 | RCS | Rwanda Correctional Service |
| 50 | RDB | Rwanda Development Board |
| 51 | RISA | Rwanda Information Society Authority |
| 52 | RLEA | Rwanda Law Enforcement Academy |
| 53 | RLMUA | Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority |
| 54 | RLRC | Rwanda Law Reform Commission |
| 55 | RMF | Road Maintenance Fund |
| 56 | RPPA | Rwanda Public Procurement Authority |
| 57 | RTDA | Rwanda Transport Development Agency |
| 58 | SGF | Special Guarantee Fund |
| 59 | SP | Supreme Court |
| 60 | TBR | Treaty Body Report |
| 61 | TWG | Thematic Working Group |
| 62 | UN | United Nations |
| 63 | UPR | Universal Periodic Review |
| 64 | UR | University of Rwanda |

Executive summary

The Ministry of Justice is mandated to organize and to oversee the promotion of the rule of law, law enforcement and justice for all. During the fiscal year of 2018/2019, the Ministry registered numerous achievements which are detailed in this annual report. Here below is a summary of those achievements:

1. Legal services department

The Government Legal Advisory Service division assists the Attorney General in his role as Chief Government Technical Advisor. In this regard, a total of 526 legal advice requests were received, analyzed and provided with legal advice.

On the other hand, Civil Litigation service division represented the Government in 567 civil cases from which the Government won 255 (78%) out of 328 cases pronounced by courts. Beside the Government representation in courts, the department coordinates the recovery process of public funds where a total of 1,978,226,805Frw, 3,729 Euro and 7,800 USD have been recovered during the ended fiscal year.

2. International Justice and Judicial Cooperation department

The International Justice and Judicial Cooperation Department played a role in the ratification process of eight (8) international and regional human rights treaties ratified within Rwandan context. The department has also ensured the implementation of UPR recommendations and the information gathering reveals that out of 50 recommendations addressed to Rwanda in 2015, a total of 44 recommendations equivalent to 78% have been fully implemented. Proceedings of cases related to 15 Genocide suspects transferred to Rwanda were monitored, bilateral agreements with Angola and Morocco were also signed.

3. Access to Justice Services Department

Legal aid services were provided through handling citizens' complaints addressed to the Ministry headquarter, MAJ and Abunzi committees. 979 individuals who addressed their complaints to the Ministry headquarter have been served, MAJ received 20,461 cases and handled 20423 (99.8%) cases countrywide while Abunzi committees handled 47,898 (97.7%) out of 48,989 civil cases received.

Out of 15,032 ordinary court judgments received, a total of 8,747 cases equivalent to 58% have been executed. Regarding Gacaca cases, out of 55,800 Gacaca judgments related cases remained for execution, a total of 20,855 cases equivalent to 37.3% have been executed.

In line with the Government commitment to ensure vulnerable people receive free legal assistance, a total of 6,985 individuals made of 1,544 minors and 5,441 indigents have been assisted in court and other institutions during this fiscal year.

A total of 14, 900 documents which generated 24,900,500 Rwandan francs to the national treasury have been notarized while an amount worth 276,927,506 Rwandan francs was generated from the management of the abandoned property.

4. Law Enforcement Directorate General

A strong effort aiming at supervising and enabling the enforcement of laws has been exerted during the reporting year. 29 Orders and 3 laws were initiated while 2 MoUs (RNP & RECSA and RFL & Netherlands Forensic Institute) were drafted. Institutions that work in the enforcement of laws have been inspected in the essence of monitoring and supervising the enforcement of policies and laws. In this context, 28 Police stations, all prisons (13), 5 TIG sites and 16 companies using blasting materials as well as the explosives' storages were visited, inspected and monitored.

CHAPTER ONE. INTRODUCTION

The production of this annual report is in line with the approaches adopted by the Government of Rwanda aiming at strengthening results-based management in public institutions whereby regular reports submitted to Prime Minister 's Office through Government Command Center and Monitoring Tracking Systems are being used as Monitoring and Evaluation tools. The latter provide an overall insight on institutional performance for various stakeholders including the citizens of Rwanda.

This approach facilitates the management of State Affairs through the highlights of the implementation status of Government policies, strategies and other resolutions in the respective organizations.

1.1. Institutional overview

The Ministry of Justice has an organizational structure in which different programs are implemented. This structure is established by the Prime Minister's Order determining the mission, functions, organizational structure and summary of job positions, salaries and fringe benefits for employees of the Ministry of Justice/Office of the Attorney General as updated to date. The latter undergone changes which transferred the office of the official gazette from the office of the prime Minister to the Ministry of Justice/Office of the Attorney General.

1.1.2. Mission

The general mission of the Ministry of Justice/Office of the Attorney General is to organize and oversee the promotion of the rule of law, law enforcement and justice for all.

1.1.2. Functions

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for the following functions:

- 1. Developing, disseminating and coordinating the implementation of policies, strategies and programs;
- 2. Organizing and coordinating national legislation;
- 3. Regulating the law enforcement sectors and related subsectors;
- 4. Developing institutional and human resources capacities in law enforcement and correctional services;
- 5. Promoting cooperation between regional and international institutions in charge of law enforcement, public order and correctional services;
- 6. Providing legal advice and representation of the Government and its institutions;

- 7. Ensuring the institutional capacity development of the Justice Sector to improve their organization and functioning;
- 8. Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of policies, strategies and programs of Justice Sector and allied entities.

1.2. Overview of the annual report

Organizations need to understand how they are performing by continuously assessing and reporting their performance against the set targets, goals and objectives. This practice provides an opportunity to make adjustments where necessary. Being one of the areas of government work, the Ministry of Justice has different parameters which need to be measured and reported.

1.2.1. Objective of the annual report

Given the above-mentioned functions of the Ministry of Justice, the 2018/2019 annual report was prepared for the following objectives;

- 1. Provide the management with indications of progress or shortfalls in the achievements of results and targets;
- 2. Ensure and facilitate informed decision making and proper planning in the future;
- 3. Facilitate improved performance by highlighting implementation challenges, gaps and by offering recommendations for action;
- 4. Avail to the public and other stakeholders the annual systematic performance of the institution;

1.2.2. Scope and Methodology

This report covers all activities carried out by the Ministry of Justice from 1stJuly 2018 to 30thJune 2019. The report also covers the achievements realized by the Ministry of Justice, affiliated institutions and Justice Sector members through 2018/2019 Minister's performance contract.

The information contained in this report was drawn from administrative data collected on monthly and quarterly basis. The main source of data are departmental progress reports, the Minister's performance Contract and implementation reports of resolutions from the high level forums such as National Umushyikirano Councils, National leadership retreat, Cabinet meetings, Rwanda Parliament assemblies and presidential pledges

CHAPTER II. ANNUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

This section presents the achievements on the programs undertaken by the Ministry of Justice as per 2018/2019 action plan. The achievements are lined up according to service Departments, Divisions and Units and are explicitly explained and interpreted with the use of tables, figures and boxes for better understanding.

2.1. Legal service Department

Legal services program combines legal advisory and civil litigation services. The two services are respectively responsible for providing legal advice to Government and its bodies and representing the Government before courts home and abroad.

2.1.1. Government Legal advisory service Division

The Government Legal Advisory Service Division assists the Attorney General in His role as Chief Government Technical Advisor. The Ministry of Justice through Government Legal Advisory services division provide requisite advice to Government and its institutions on legal matters and coordinate the capacity building programs for Legal officers/advisors, budget managers and others whose decisions are critical to the performance of their respective institutions.

During 2018/2019 fiscal year, a total of 526 requests for legal opinion from Ministries and other public institutions were received. They were analyzed and provided with legal opinions.

The legal opinions provided were 354 opinions on international and national contracts, 107 opinions on MoUs and other agreements and 65 on other legal matters as illustrated in the following figure;

Figure 1: legal opinions / advices by subject



The figure shows that the large number of legal opinion requests addressed to the Ministry of Justice is related to the international and national contracts. The latter occupy 67% of the total legal opinion requests. It is followed by legal opinion on MoUs and other agreements at 20% of the total request while legal advices on other legal matters list the last.

During the past three years, the legal opinions requested and provided by the Ministry of Justice increased at the rate of 35% from 2016/2017 as detailed in the table below;

Table 1: Legal opinions provided

| | Legal of | Legal opinions/advices provided | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|--|
| TYPES OF LEGAL OPINIONS/ADVICES | 2016/1 7 | 2017/20 18 | 2018/2019 | Variation 2016/2019 | |
| Legal opinions on international and national contracts | 249 | 246 | 354 | 42% | |
| Legal opinion on MoUs and agreements | 69 | 98 | 107 | 55% | |
| Legal advice on the legal matters provided to the Ministries and other public institutions | 72 | 79 | 65 | -9% | |
| TOTAL | 390 | 423 | 526 | 35% | |

The table reveals that legal opinion provided to the Government and its institutions increased from 290 provided during 2016/2017 to 526 requested and provided during 2018/2019 fiscal year and this made an increase of 35% over the past three years. This increase results from business competitiveness among public institutions to drive national growth and is linked to the attention that is drawn before any engagement is taken.

It is important to note that for the effective and quality legal services delivery to Government institutions, the Legal Advisory Services Division organizes trainings, workshops and coordination meetings aiming at boosting the capacity of legal officers/advisors, procurement staff as well as contract and budget managers in public institutions to ensure the high level of professionalism.



At the right, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Busingye Johnston on Friday 21 September 2018 addressing Government legal advisors about the recent legal and judicial reforms changes while on the left, on Friday 30th November 2018 when he met with Division managers for corporate services and Procurement Officers from various Government institutions to discuss on Contract Management in Public institutions.

2.1.2. Civil Litigation Service Division

The Civil Litigation Services are provided through civil litigation service division based at the Ministry of Justice. The division provides excellent litigation expertise on legal matters for and on behalf of the Government and its agencies and thus enforces Justice to the public.

The coordination of civil litigation services provided to the Government, Ministries and Agencies as well as their representation before courts in civil matters home and abroad is ensured by the Senior State Attorneys based in the Civil Litigation Service Division. The division also coordinate the recovery process of public funds embezzled or mismanaged and/or public asset lost through the negligence or mistakes of Government officials.

2.1.2.1. Government Legal representation before courts

Senior State Attorneys constantly represented Government agencies and public institutions before courts. 567 civil cases were received from 89 public institutions where by 556 cases were resolved in the court process while 11 cases were handled through out of court settlement. During the closed fiscal year Central Government entities presented a large number among represented institutions compared to the Local Government institutions.

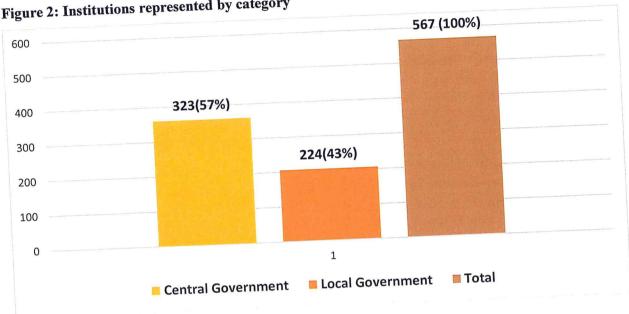


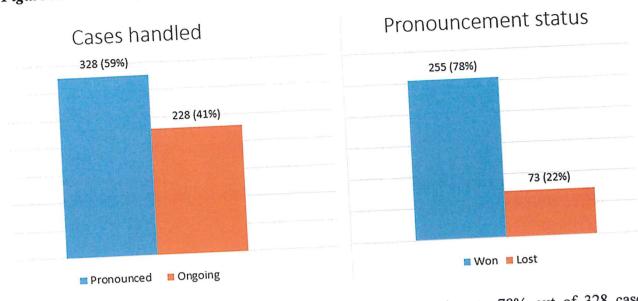
Figure 2: Institutions represented by category

The figure indicates that more than a half of the cases represented before courts are from Central Government institutions. Among 567 civil cases represented, a total of 323 cases representing 57% were from Central Government institutions while 224 cases equivalent to 43% were from Local Government. 11civil litigations cases were handled out of courts by transaction and mediation.

2.1.2.2. Court judgments on the cases handled by Senior State attorneys

Out of 556 civil cases represented, courts pronounced 328 equivalents to 59%. The figure below shows that the Ministry of Justice Senior State Attorneys who pleaded on behalf of public institutions won the majority of pronounced cases;

Figure 3: Court Judgments status



The figure reveals that State Attorneys won 255 cases equivalent to 78% out of 328 case pronounced by courts. The analysis shows that the winning rate decreased compared to 86% of the 2017/2018 previous fiscal year (A variation in decrease is 8%).

2.1.2.3. Court cases by institutions represented

A total of 89 institutions have been represented in 557 civil cases. This number increased compared to 84 institutions represented in 543 civil cases in 2017/2018 and 74 institutions represented in 504 civil cases during 2016/2017 respectively, the analysis shows that cases in which public institutions are to be represented increased at the rate of 30% from over the past three years that is from 2016/2017 to 2018/2019. The table below demonstrates the cases by institution represented before courts from 1st July 2018 up 30th June 2019:

Table 2: Court cases by institutions

| - 100 | Case stat | us | | Grand Total |
|----------------------|---|------|---------|--------------------|
| Institutions | Won | Lost | Pending | |
| | 25 | 6 | 20 | 51 |
| 1 GoR | 13 | 2 | 13 | 28 |
| 2 Bugesera District | | 5 | 9 | 28 |
| 3 UR | 14 | | 5 | 27 |
| 4 RLMUA | 22 | 0 | | 22 |
| 5 CoK | 7 | 2 | 13 | 19 |
| | 11 | 3 | 5 | |
| 6 Nyaruguru District | 7 | 3 | 8 | 18 |
| 7 RAB | 《公司》 第二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十 | 2 | 7 | 15 |
| 8 Nyamagabe District | 6 | 2 | | |

| S/N | Institutions | Case status | | | Grand Total |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|------|---------|--------------------|
| | | Won | Lost | Pending | |
| 9 | Rubavu District | 5 | 1 | 8 | 14 |
| 10 | Muhanga District | 8 | 1 | 5 | 14 |
| 11 | Karongi District | 5 | 5 | 3 | 13 |
| 12 | Nyabihu District | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 |
| 13 | Musanze District | 5 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| 14 | Rulindo District | 3 | 3 | 5 | 11 |
| 15 | MINISANTE | 6 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| 16 | MINAGRI | 6 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| 17 | Gisagara district | 7 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| 18 | RCS | 2 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| 19 | Nyamasheke District | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| 20 | Rusizi District | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| 21 | Kamonyi District | 7 | 2 | 0 | 9 |
| 22 | Burera District | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| 23 | Rutsiro District | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| 24 | MINICOM | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 25 | MINISPOC | 3 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 26 | NAEB | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| 27 | Ngororero District | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| 28 | MINIJUST | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| 29 | WDA | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| 30 | RBC | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 31 | MINADEF | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| 32 | Gakenke District | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 33 | Nyanza District | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 34 | Kirehe District | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 35 | Ruhango District | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 36 | RCA | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 37 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| 38 | | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 39 | | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| 40 | | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 41 | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 42 | | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 43 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 44 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 45 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 46 | | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| 47 | REB | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |

| S/N | Institutions | Case stat | us | | Grand Total |
|-----|---------------------|-----------|------|---------|--------------------|
| | | Won | Lost | Pending | |
| 48 | RPPA | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 49 | NIRDA | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 50 | NISR | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 51 | Rwamagana District | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 52 | CNLG | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 53 | RDRC | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 54 | BRD | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 55 | MINALOC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 56 | NCC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 57 | RSSB | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 58 | Nyarugenge District | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 59 | RWFA | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 60 | INMR | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 61 | MINIRENA | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 62 | Rwanda Polytechnic | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 63 | DGIE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 64 | Gatsibo District | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 65 | HEC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 66 | Kicukiro District | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 67 | LODA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 68 | MIGEPROF | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 69 | MINECOFIN | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 70 | MINERENA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 71 | MINICOFIN | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 72 | NEC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 73 | NIDA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 74 | Office of Ombudsman | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 75 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 76 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 77 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 78 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 79 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1_0 |
| 80 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 81 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 82 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 83 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 84 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 85 | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 86 | RIM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| S/N | Institutions | Case status | | | Grand Total |
|-----|--------------|-------------|------|---------|-------------|
| | | Won | Lost | Pending | |
| 87 | CESB | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 88 | MIDIMAR | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 89 | RSB | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | Total | 255 | 73 | 228 | 556 |

The table shows that 89 institutions have been represented in 556 civil cases. The average case per institution is 6 civil cases while the range case is found to be 4. These statistics seems to be high and are associated with the resources spent by the Government in the settlement process.

2.1.2.4. Public Funds recovery

The Ministry of Justice coordinates the recovery process of public funds. This includes the embezzled or mismanaged funds, fund from suing Government employees who through negligence or mistakes lead Government to the loss and any other money ordered by the courts. During the 2018/2019 fiscal year, an amount worth 1,978,226,805 Rwandan francs, 3,729 Euros and 7,800 USD were recovered.

The table below shows the recovered amount over the last four years.

Table 3: Public fund recovered

| Period | Annual recovery |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2015/2016 | 351,094,000 +6,743 USD |
| 2016/2017 | 899,575,743 + 200 USD |
| 2017/2018 | 657,351,657 |
| 2018/2019 | 1,978,226,805 +3,729 Euro + 7,800 USD |
| Total recovery from 2015/2016 fiscal year up to 30 th June 2019 | 3,886,248,205+3,729Euros 14,743 USD |

The table number three shows that a total of 1,978,226,805 +3,729 Euro + 7,800 USD Rwandan francs has been recovered during the fiscal year of 2018/ 2019. As per the above tablet the amount recovered increased compared to 657,351,657 Rwandan francs recovered during the previous year of 2017/2018. Cumulatively from 2015/2016 to June 2019, 3,886,248,205+3,729 Euros 14,743 USD was the total amount recovered.

2.2. International justice and judicial cooperation

The International justice and judicial cooperation is coordinated by the international Justice and Judicial Cooperation department. The department exists to ensure effective and efficient

provision of legal advices in the area of international justice and judicial cooperation, the extradition process as well as ensuring efficient monitoring and reporting on international conventions on human rights conventions ratified by Rwanda.

2.2.1. Human right instruments preparation

The Department prepared the following reports and carried out other activities as indicated below:

- ➤ Reviewed the recommendations and additional list of issues under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- ➤ Follow on the information to complete the state report/Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- > Follow up on the responses to list of issues from the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- ➤ Finalized the Initial State report under the African Charter of Elections, Governance and Democracy. This was approved by the Cabinet and submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for its transmission to African Union Commission (17/07/2019);

2.2.2. Representation of the Government in the international fora on human rights;

- ➤ Represented the Government of Rwanda in the 64th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights held in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt from 23rd to 29th April 2019
- ➤ Prepared responses to list of issues in collaboration with NCPD and MINALOC for Rwanda's first review under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability, review took place from 14-15 March 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. HoD/IJJCD was part of the GoR delegation during the review
- ➤ 15. In collaboration with MIFOTRA, IJJC staff participated in the review of Rwanda's report on the International Labor Organization Conventions N⁰ 87, 98 and 122 for the period of 2018, 4 to 7 June

2.2.3. Monitoring of transfer cases

Provision of comprehensive legal and strategic advice in the highly specialized area of war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity is one of the responsibility of the department in charge of International justice and judicial cooperation. So far, six cases have been closed while the monitoring of 15 other ongoing cases within courts process is being ensured.

2.2.4. Extradition treaties and MoUs negotiation

The International Justice and Judicial Cooperation Department has played its role towards strengthening Justice and Judicial cooperation with foreign countries. During the ended year:

- ✓ On behalf of the Government, the Ministry of Justice signed an agreement with the Government of the Republic of Angola on security and order. The agreement was signed during an official visit to the Republic of Angola of Rwandan delegation from February 24th to 27th 2019;
- ✓ The Ministry of Justice signed a memorandum of understanding with the Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Morocco during an official visit to Rwanda from 20th to 23rd Jan 2019. The signed memorandum reflects the objective and the common interests of the cooperation between the two Ministries.



Right: Hon. Minister Busingye and Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Morocco, Hon. Mohamed Aujjar were signing MoU during his visit in Rwanda, while on the left, Hon. Minister Busingye and Minister of Interior of the Republic of Angola Hon. ANGELO DE BARROS VEIGA TAVARE were singing an agreement on security and order during a visit of delegation of Rwanda in Angola from 24th to 27th Feb 2019.

2.2.5. Ensuring the implementation of UPR recommendations

In the process of ensuring the implementation of UPR recommendations, the following has been done:

- > Collected information on the status of the implementation of UPR recommendations;
- ➤ Prepared a retreat aiming at assessing the implementation of UPR recommendations addressed to Rwanda in 2015. In this regard 44 recommendations out of 50 equivalents to 78% were fully implemented.

Table 4: Implementation Status of recommendations

| No | RECOMMANDATIONS | RANKING |
|----|--|-------------|
| | Strengthen legislation to eliminate all provisions that undermine | Fully |
| 1 | freedom of expression | implemented |
| | Strengthen the National Human Rights Commission by granting it | Fully |
| 2 | the power to consider human rights complaints (2) | implemented |
| | Strengthen the capacity of the office of the Ombudsman | Fully |
| 3 | | implemented |
| | Accelerate efforts in the adoption of the National Human Rights | Fully |
| 4 | Action Plan (4) | implemented |
| | Establish swiftly a robust national preventive mechanism in | Fully |
| 5 | accordance with OP-CAT | implemented |
| | Continue efforts for the prevention of genocide (6) | Fully |
| 6 | | implemented |
| | Continue initiatives to promote national reconciliation | Fully |
| 7 | | implemented |
| | Strengthen national capacities in order to ensure respect for due | Fully |
| | process and access to justice for all, including through the | implemented |
| | application of custody hearings and the provision of affordable | |
| 8 | access to legal counseling (10) | |
| | Take all appropriate measures to ensure that all reported cases of | Fully |
| 9 | enforced disappearance are thoroughly investigated | implemented |
| | Continue efforts to improve the conditions of those in the detention | Fully |
| | facilities with a view to ensuring that detention facilities in Rwanda | implemented |
| 10 | meet international standards (13) | |
| | Comply with existing laws on detention and implement further | Fully |
| 11 | legislation to regulate 'transit' and 'rehabilitation' centers | implemented |
| | Strengthen policies aimed at protecting the work of human rights | Fully |
| 12 | defenders (16) | implemented |
| | Scale up the Isange One Stop Centres to care for Victims of GBV | Fully |
| 13 | and Human Trafficking | implemented |
| | Take measures improving the security of citizens and enhancing | Fully |
| | protection of children and measures to eradicate all forms of | implemented |
| 14 | violence against girls, boys and adolescents (25) | |
| | Implement urgent measures to guarantee the birth registration for | |
| 15 | all children born on your territory | implemented |
| 16 | Follow-up on the recommendations of the Committee on Rights of | Fully |

| | the Child to devote greater resources to the improvement of the quality of the educational system (32) | implemented |
|----|--|-------------|
| | Raise public awareness and include human rights in the school | Fully |
| 17 | curricula (35) | implemented |
| | Increase funding in order to create an education system that | Fully |
| | upholds the right to free, universal, and quality education for all | implemented |
| 18 | children without discrimination (33) | |
| | Further strengthen its successful social plans and programs in favor | Fully |
| | of Rwandan people, with special emphasis on the areas of | implemented |
| 19 | education, nutrition and health | |
| | Continue to take appropriate steps and allocate sufficient resources | Fully |
| 20 | to social economical rights for vulnerable groups (43) | implemented |
| | Consider the possibility of establishing a national system for | Fully |
| 21 | monitoring international recommendations (49) | implemented |
| | Strengthen the legislative provisions to promote unity and national | Fully |
| 22 | reconciliation and continue to assist victims of genocide (7) | implemented |
| | Continue enhancing the process of combating different forms of | Fully |
| | discrimination, particularly by facilitating access to justice for all | implemented |
| 23 | Rwandan people (9) | |
| | Further strengthen efforts to ensure full and unhindered access to | Fully |
| | justice for all Rwandans, particularly through policies and laws | implemented |
| 24 | designed to combat corrupt practices at all levels (11) | |
| | Strengthen efforts in implementing the regulatory media policy to | Fully |
| | ensure access to information and freedom of opinion and | implemented |
| | expression, including through capacity building of relevant parties | |
| 25 | (15) | |
| | Adopt best practices on freedom of assembly | Fully |
| 26 | | implemented |
| | Continue with the impressive process of granting access to the | Fully |
| | internet to population, in particular to underprivileged communities | implemented |
| 27 | (18) | |
| | Persevere with efforts to better protect the rights of vulnerable | Fully |
| 28 | groups, particularly women and children | implemented |
| | Continue efforts for the emancipation and empowerment women | Fully |
| 29 | (20) | implemented |
| | Continue its efforts in the area of gender equality to eradicate the | Fully |
| 30 | traditional patriarchal stereotypes and gender inequality (21) | implemented |
| | Continue its efforts to increase the participation of women in | |
| 31 | leadership at the local government level | implemented |
| 32 | Consider further strengthening policies and laws to put in place an | Fully |

| | effective and holistic system towards combating violence against women (23) | implemented |
|----|---|-------------|
| | Adopt a comprehensive policy to address the root causes of child | Fully |
| 33 | trafficking (26) | implemented |
| | Effectively prevent and prosecute those responsible for sexual | Fully |
| | violence against children and fully protect children in vulnerable | implemented |
| 34 | situations (27 | |
| | Develop a lasting protection mechanism for small children against | Fully |
| | food insecurity, through strategies aimed at facilitating access to | implemented |
| 35 | food through fair agricultural policies (29) | |
| | Continue to pay close attention to the full realization of the rights of | Fully |
| 36 | the child, including the right to education (30) | implemented |
| | Continue efforts to ensure access to education for all Rwandan | Fully |
| | children and reducing the disparity between urban and rural areas, | implemented |
| 37 | with special attention to children with disabilities (31) | |
| | Take necessary measures to ensure quality education by providing | Fully |
| | sufficient training for teachers, ensuring the presence of quality | implemented |
| | school materials, books and appropriate infrastructure in all schools | |
| | and available to all children, especially the most vulnerable | |
| 38 | children (34) | |
| 39 | Strengthen efforts to guarantee the rights of children, and | Fully |
| | particularly those children with disabilities (36) | implemented |
| 40 | Take measures to ensure the protection of the right to an adequate | Fully |
| | standard of living for children in vulnerable situations, in particular | implemented |
| | the rights of children affected by HIV/AIDS and boys and girls | |
| | with disabilities (37) | |
| 41 | Continue working for the full realization of the human right to | Fully |
| | water and sanitation (38) | implemented |
| 42 | Promote access to property for women in rural areas and efforts to | Fully |
| | empower rural and peasant women as part of the development | implemented |
| | programs, including the Green Revolution and Transformation of | |
| | Agriculture (39) | |
| 43 | Redouble efforts to facilitate access to urgent obstetrical care (40) | Fully |
| | | implemented |
| 44 | Further strengthen its successful social plans and programs in favor | Fully |
| | of Rwandan people, with special emphasis on the areas of | implemented |
| | education, nutrition and health (42) | |
| 45 | Continue the current practice of hosting asylum seekers and | Fully |
| | refugees and consider steps to improve their basic human rights and | implemented |
| | | |

| 46 | Further intensify efforts to expedite development through the | Fully |
|----|--|-------------|
| | designed poverty reduction strategies (45) | implemented |
| 47 | Continue to engage regional and bilateral partners with the view to | On watch |
| | building capacity and mobilizing resources in support of efforts to | |
| | fulfill human rights obligations (48) | |
| 48 | Vigorously develop the economy, reduce unemployment, guarantee | On watch |
| | employment of its people, especially young people, and improve | |
| | work conditions (41) | |
| 49 | Develop programs based on employability, entrepreneurship and | On watch |
| | microfinance in order to enable the young people to get better | |
| | access to the labor market (50) | |
| 50 | Reinforce the socio-economic development policies, with particular | On watch |
| | focus on poverty reduction and food security (46) | |
| 51 | Continue efforts to realize the national development goals as | On watch |
| | stipulated in Country's vision 2020 and in the Economic | CATES 1 |
| | Development Poverty Reduction Strategy 2 (47) | |
| 52 | Continue to take appropriate steps and allocate sufficient resources | On watch |
| | to social economical rights for vulnerable groups (43) | |

CHALLENGES RELATED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UPR RECOMMENDATIONS

There is still challenge regarding access to updated information from the institutions in charge of implementation. There is lack of an IT based system that can facilitate the collection of information from all institutions.

2.2.6. Other activities done by International justice and judicial cooperation

- Organized training of 23 RIB, RCS, MAJ and Media on human rights/ 17-19 December 2018 in Nyanza;
- > Drafted the UPR report/draft zero presented in UPR retreat held from 27-29 Sept 2018 in Rubavu;
- ➤ Organized UPR retreat with a participation of by 45 stakeholders from 27-29 Sept 2018 in Rubavu;
- ➤ Organized a training of 28 RCS staff on the Convention against Torture/17-19 September 2018 Nyanza;
- > Study tour in the Netherland on countering human trafficking from 24th to 30 March 3019;
- ➤ Participated at National Consultation on EAC Refugee Policy from 14 to15th February 2019 at Park Inn Kigali;
- ➤ Participated at the regional conference on Universal Periodic Review from 11 to 13 June 2019 at Kigali convention center;
- ➤ Participated at the validation workshop to draft report on solemn declaration in Africa, from 14 to 17 Jan 2019;

- Received the delegation from Morocco from 20 to 23 Jan 2019;
- > Organized a breakfast meeting with Development Partners to access the progress on UPR implementation, on 21 May 2019 at Marriott Hotel, Kigali

2.3. Access to Justice Service Department

Access to Justice Service Department is mandated to provide efficient legal aid services to the general public, handle matters related to notary services, community justice, fighting injustice as well as the management of the abandoned property. The department coordinates the decentralized services of the Ministry of Justice namely Abunzi committees and Access to Justice Bureau (MAJ) to ensure public legal related complaints are effectively handled.

2.3.1. Community legal service Division

The Access to Justice Coordination Unit (AJCU) and Public Legal Aid Services Unit (PLASU)

are the units under the Community Justice Division from which community justice and legal services are coordinated. During the ended fiscal year, the Ministry received citizens for justice related services in different areas:



At the launch of Legal aid week in Huye on 22nd Jan 2019: Minister Busingye and other authorities, the Governor of Southern province and a delegation of visitors from Morocco led by the Minister of Justice of Morocco Honorable Mohamed Aujjar who were on a study tour in Rwanda.

2.3.1.1. Court judgments execution

The Ministry of Justice has coordinated the execution of court judgments. Both professional and non-professional bailiffs continued to receive and execute the pronounced court judgments, the rate of

Annual legal aid week

The 10th Legal Aid Weel was conducted from the 21st to 25th January 2019 countrywide under the theme: "Fulfill you responsibility by executing court orders"

This legal aid week was dedicated to various legal aid activities which includes legal education, handling citizen's complaints, visit to detainees in prisons and providing legal advice to their concerns, free legal representation to vulnerable citizens in court and judgment execution.

execution was at 58%. However, this variable was not well implemented compared to the 85% annual set target.

Court judgements execution status
55,800

40000
20000

15023
[VALUE],(58.2%)

Ordinary cases

Received

Executed

Figure 5: Court Judgments received against executed

The figure above demonstrates that court judgments have been executed to the rate of 58.2% and 37.3% for both ordinary and Gacaca cases respectively. Out of 15,023 ordinary court cases received, a total of 8,747 cases have been executed. Regarding Gacaca judgment cases, a total of 20,855 judgments have been executed out of 55,800 which were to be executed during the year.

2.3.1.2. Capacity development of court bailiffs

To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of judgment execution countrywide, the Ministry of Justice promotes professionalism among both professional and non-professional court bailiffs. This is done through workshops and coordination meetings organized on regular basis in which appointed court bailiffs take oath and are trained.

Table 6: Court bailiffs appointed

| Activity | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Professional court bailiffs appointed | 194 | 184 | 190 |
| Nonprofessional court bailiffs who took oath | 698 | 362 | 540 |

The table shows that a total of 190 professional court bailiffs have been appointed while 540 nonprofessional court bailiffs took oath during 2018/2019 fiscal year. The professional court bailiffs are appointed after analyzing their requests while nonprofessional court bailiffs who took

oath are mainly Sector or Cell Executive Secretaries that are empowered to execute court judgments.

2.3.1.3. Notarial services

Notary services are coordinated under the Public legal aid services unit. The unit organizes various forums with private and public notary practitioners to ensure the quality of service and the respect of rules determining notarial service in Rwanda.

During the past year, a total of 14,900 documents were notarized at the Ministry headquarters and generated a total of 24,900,500 Rwandan francs to the national treasury. The Ministry of Justice organized monitoring field visits to private notaries in order to ensure the quality of service provided whereby thirty six (36) Notaries from 5 districts (Musanze, Rubavu, Muhanga, Huye, Nyarugenge ,Gasabo and Kicukiro) were visited and monitored from 2/11/2019 to 22/11/2019.

2.3.1.4. Legal assistance for vulnerable

The Government ensures that minors and indigent people whether victims or offenders receive free legal assistance/representation from the early stage of legal proceedings. In this context, the Ministry of Justice coordinated the legal representation of both minors and indigents countrywide.

Table 7: Minors and indigent people Assisted/represented

| Individual assisted | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | Number | Number | Number | |
| Minors | 1,483 | 1639 | 1,544 | |
| Indigents | 1,660 | 1835 | 5,441 | |
| Total | 3,143 | 3,474 | 6,985 | |

The table shows that a total of 6,985 individuals were assisted. They are composed of 1,544 minors and 5,441 indigents. The majority were assisted before courts whereas the remaining were assisted before Rwanda National Police and the National Public Prosecution Authority. MAJ staff assisted 677 out of 5,441 indigents assisted. In comparison with the previous fiscal years, the number of indigents that were assisted increased during this fiscal year because of Burundian refugees that sought legal aid.

2.3.2. Legal aid services provision

The Ministry of Justice ensures the provision of legal aid through handling complaints addressed to the Ministry headquarters and those addressed to the decentralized systems (MAJ and Abunzi committees).

2.3.2.1. Legal aid provided at headquarter

Legal issues received at the Ministry headquarter are mostly those that have been handled by decentralized services for the first stage but the complaints do not agree with the advice. During the ended year, a total of 979 individuals addressed their complaints to the Ministry of Justice and were provided with feedback after analysis. The table numbered eight describes the total number of public complaints handled at the Ministry headquarter.

Table 8: Legal aid provided at MINIJUST headquarter

| Legal aid provided | 2017/18 | 2018 - 2019 | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | Female | Male | Total | Variation 2018 & 2019 |
| Written legal aid | 314 | 101 | 227 | 328 | 14 |
| Verbal legal advice | 411 | 98 | 243 | 341 | -70 |
| Toll free | 343 | 191 | 209 | 400 | 57 |
| conversations | | | | | |
| received | | | | | |
| Total | 1,068 | 390 | 679 | 1069 | 1 |

The table reveals that legal aid was provided to **1069** individuals who addressed their complaints to the Ministry headquarter. According to the ways in which complaints were addressed, 328 individuals have been answered by written responses; 341individuals have been answered verbally whereas 400 individuals were advised though a toll-free mobile phone. In comparison between 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 fiscal years, there was no significant variation in number of cases received at MINIJUST headquarter.

2.3.2.2. Access to Justice Bureaus (MAJ)

The Ministry of Justice has established Access to Justice Bureaus (MAJ) at every District level (3 lawyers per District) as decentralized service to provide legal aid at free cost. Under the lead of Access to Justice Coordination Unit, MAJ ensures the activity of decentralized services of the Ministry of Justice related to legal aid provision is done.

2.3.2.2.1. Legal aid Cases received by Access to Justice Bureaus

In the essence of providing legal aid, Access to Justice Bureaus staff received 20,461 public legal aid requests countrywide. 18,684 (91.3%) cases were civil while 1,777 (8.7%) cases were penal matters. Both adult males and females, and minors are among those who addressed their complaints to Access to Justice Bureaus for legal aid requests.

The analysis in the following figure shows that adult females seek for legal aid at a large extent compared to the adult males.

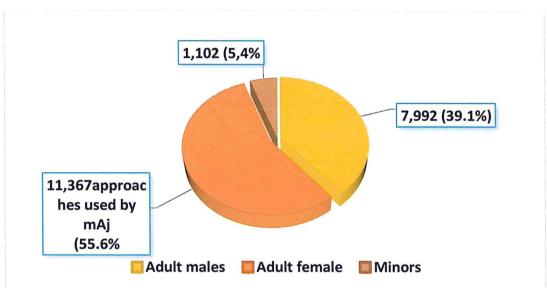
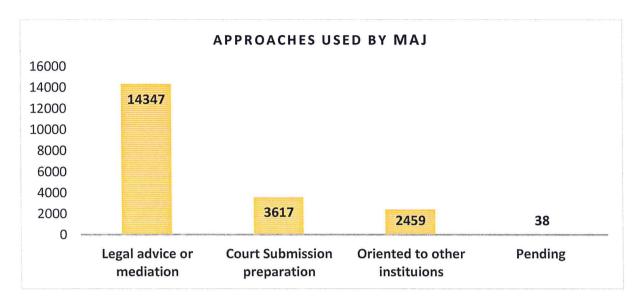


Figure 4: Category of individuals received by MAJ

The figure demonstrates that among 20,461 individuals who addressed the legal matters to Access to Justice Bureaus for legal aid, 11,367 equivalent to 55.6% were adult females, 7,992 individuals who are equivalent to 39.1% were adult males whereas minors were 1,102 equivalent to 5.4%.

After receiving and analyzing legal aid requests from the public, Access to Justice Bureaus staffed with qualified lawyers used different approaches aiming at handling legal matters addressed to them;

Figure 5: Approaches used by MAJ to handle received cases



The figure five reveals that 14,347 cases which represent 70.1% of the total cases received were handled through providing legal advices or mediation among parties in disputes, 3,617 cases representing 17.68% were handled through preparation of court submissions while 2,459 cases representing 12,02% were oriented in other institutions for proper handling.

Only 38 cases representing 0.19 % were still ongoing at the end of the fiscal year. This translates that 99.8 % of the cases received by MAJ have been fully handled.

Given the decentralization of legal aid provision at district level through the Access to Justice Bureaus, citizens with legal matters address their complaints to MAJ of their respective district.

The following table presents the overall cases upon which legal aid were provided by MAJ. They are distributed by District as well as the approaches used;

Table 9: Cases handled by MAJ by District

| S/N | District | Cases received | | Handling approaches | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------|-------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|---------|
| | | Civil | Penal | Total | Legal advice | Court Submission | Oriented | Pending |
| 1 | Bugesera | 715 | 40 | 755 | 379 | 340 | 33 | 3 |
| 2 | Burera | 594 | 89 | 683 | 370 | 197 | 116 | 0 |
| 3 | Gakenke | 954 | 62 | 1,016 | 782 | 124 | 110 | 0 |
| 4 | Gasabo | 583 | 87 | 670 | 436 | 189 | 43 | 2 |
| 5 | Gatsibo | 599 | 92 | 691 | 467 | 9 | 210 | 5 |
| 6 | Gicumbi | 686 | 56 | 742 | 632 | 110 | 0 | 0 |

| 7 | Gisagara | 526 | 50 | 576 | 306 | 166 | 103 | 1 |
|----|------------|--------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----|
| 8 | Huye | 885 | 74 | 959 | 669 | 173 | 117 | 0 |
| 9 | Kamonyi | 637 | 73 | 710 | 564 | 146 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Karongi | 482 | 54 | 536 | 440 | 48 | 48 | 0 |
| 11 | Kayonza | 337 | 12 | 349 | 206 | 78 | 65 | 0 |
| 12 | Kicukiro | 710 | 32 | 742 | 452 | 156 | 128 | 6 |
| 13 | Kirehe | 689 | 21 | 710 | 341 | 227 | 142 | 0 |
| 14 | Muhanga | 449 | 26 | 475 | 383 | 63 | 29 | 0 |
| 15 | Musanze | 601 | 37 | 638 | 533 | 81 | 24 | 0 |
| 16 | Ngoma | 372 | 79 | 451 | 303 | 98 | 50 | 0 |
| 17 | Ngororero | 573 | 28 | 601 | 349 | 208 | 44 | 0 |
| 18 | Nyabihu | 755 | 30 | 785 | 602 | 105 | 75 | 3 |
| 19 | Nyagatare | 333 | 31 | 364 | 185 | 37 | 142 | 0 |
| 20 | Nyamagabe | 512 | 61 | 573 | 517 | 25 | 31 | 0 |
| 21 | Nyamasheke | 461 | 15 | 476 | 271 | 186 | 19 | 0 |
| 22 | Nyanza | 969 | 54 | 1,023 | 802 | 126 | 90 | 5 |
| 23 | Nyarugenge | 545 | 37 | 582 | 371 | 196 | 14 | 1 |
| 24 | Nyaruguru | 561 | 79 | 640 | 556 | 54 | 30 | 0 |
| 25 | Rubavu | 983 | 108 | 1,091 | 615 | 125 | 350 | 1 |
| 26 | Ruhango | 910 | 164 | 1,074 | 755 | 156 | 163 | 0 |
| 27 | Rulindo | 449 | 86 | 535 | 455 | 52 | 28 | 0 |
| 28 | Rusizi | 580 | 26 | 606 | 396 | 58 | 141 | 11 |
| 29 | Rutsiro | 740 | 121 | 861 | 726 | 42 | 93 | 0 |
| 30 | Rwamagana | 494 | 53 | 547 | 484 | 42 | 21 | 0 |
| | Total | 18,684 | 1777 | 20,461 | 143,47 | 3,617 | 2,459 | 38 |
| | % | 91.3 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 0.2 |

The table reveals that the majority of cases received by MAJ are civil matters (91.3%), and that the provision of legal advice is the common approach used by MAJ representing 70.1%.

The analysis shows that cases received by District Access to Justice Bureaus range between 349 and 1,091 cases received in Kayonza and Rubavu respectively. The average number of cases received is 682 cases per District.

Compared to the cases received in the previous fiscal year, the number of cases received by Access to Justice Bureaus slightly increased from 19,972 cases received in 2017/2018 to 20,461 (2% of variation) cases received during this reporting fiscal year.

Next to providing citizen with legal aid on law related issues, MAJ play a crucial role in disseminating laws and regulations, monitoring and coaching of Abunzi committees; coordination of the execution of court judgments and execute judgments for indigents and

vulnerable people as well as providing them with legal assistance and representation in courts. From July 2018 to 30th June 2019, MAJ staff represented 677 indigents in courts as noted previously.

MAJ staff also raised awareness on the following mostly used Laws all over the country: Law N°68/2018 0f 30/08/2018 Determining crimes and punishment in general, Law determining organization, Jurisdiction, competence and Functioning of Abunzi Committee, Law governing Persons and Family, Law governing matrimonial regimes, donations and successions, Law against corruption in Rwanda, Organic law instituting the penal code in Rwanda, Law on prevention and punishment of Gender based violence, Child rights and protection law and Mediation skills. in 1,425 sessions, and the campaign reached 669,511 people among them 337,700 equivalent to 51% were males and 331,811 equivalent to 49 % were females.

846 GBV cases were handled by MAJ in collaboration with ISANGE one stop centers in 30 Districts by providing legal assistance to the needy.

2.3.2.2. Abunzi Committees

Abunzi Committees are fully integrated into Rwanda's Justice System. It is a home grown solution that provide mediation between parties in dispute to reduce time and resources spent in ordinary courts.

2.3.2.2.1. Cases received and handled by Abunzi Committees

During the fiscal year ending June 2019, Abunzi Committees received 48,989 civil cases compared to 50,878 cases received in 2017/2018 fiscal year. They were presented by 28,908 (59%) males and 20,081 (41%) females country wide.

According to the compiled Abunzi committees' reports, a total of 47,898 cases equivalent to 97.8% have been handled by Abunzi committees at both cell and sector levels. Only 1,091 cases equivalents to 2.2% were ongoing at the end of the year.

Table 10: Cases received by Abunzi Committees by district

| S/N | District | ct Cases received | | Cases Handled | Pending | |
|-----|----------|-------------------|--------|------------------|---------|----|
| | | Male | female | Total | | |
| 1 | BUGESERA | 1206 | 635 | 1841 | 1836 | 5 |
| 2 | BURERA | 2571 | 1138 | 3709 | 3644 | 65 |
| 3 | GAKENKE | 1463 | 808 | 2271 | 2266 | 5 |
| 4 | GASABO | 719 | 493 | 1212 | 1164 | 48 |

| S/N | District | Cases received | | ved | Cases Handled | Pending |
|-----|------------|----------------|--------|--------|------------------|---------|
| | | Male | female | Total | Transitude . | |
| 5 | GATSIBO | 885 | 792 | 1677 | 1674 | 3 |
| 6 | GICUMBI | 1661 | 1225 | 2886 | 2881 | 5 |
| 7 | GISAGARA | 844 | 611 | 1455 | 1444 | 11 |
| 8 | HUYE | 830 | 801 | 1631 | 1631 | 0 |
| 9 | KAMONYI | 492 | 347 | 839 | 806 | 33 |
| 10 | KARONGI | 689 | 816 | 1505 | 1497 | 8 |
| 11 | KAYONZA | 453 | 397 | 850 | 792 | 58 |
| 12 | KICUKIRO | 260 | 224 | 484 | 475 | 9 |
| 13 | KIREHE | 450 | 454 | 904 | 898 | 6 |
| 14 | MUHANGA | 803 | 793 | 1596 | 1581 | 15 |
| 15 | MUSANZE | 2477 | 1532 | 4009 | 3924 | 85 |
| 16 | NGOMA | 196 | 158 | 354 | 354 | 0 |
| 17 | NGORORERO | 696 | 507 | 1203 | 1194 | 9 |
| 18 | NYABIHU | 476 | 609 | 1085 | 1067 | 18 |
| 19 | NYAGATARE | 528 | 202 | 730 | 716 | 14 |
| 20 | NYAMAGABE | 1324 | 1052 | 2376 | 2237 | 139 |
| 21 | NYAMASHEKE | 591 | 319 | 910 | 894 | 16 |
| 22 | NYANZA | 850 | 771 | 1621 | 1575 | 46 |
| 23 | NYARUGENGE | 430 | 325 | 755 | 749 | 6 |
| 24 | NYARUGURU | 1769 | 938 | 2707 | 2470 | 237 |
| 25 | RUBAVU | 1516 | 818 | 2334 | 2334 | 0 |
| 26 | RUHANGO | 978 | 818 | 1796 | 1742 | 54 |
| 27 | RULINDO | 866 | 717 | 1583 | 1544 | 39 |
| 28 | RUSIZI | 1771 | 980 | 2751 | 2676 | 75 |
| 29 | RUTSIRO | 802 | 512 | 1314 | 1234 | 80 |
| 30 | RWAMAGANA | 310 | 291 | 601 | 599 | 2 |
| | Total | 28,908 | 20,081 | 48,989 | 47,898 | 1,091 |
| | % | 59.0 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 2.2 |

The table reveals that Abunzi Committees received 48,989 civil cases Countrywide. Males list the first to present their matters to Abunzi committees as 28,908 cases equivalent to 59% were brought by them while 20081 were submitted by Females.

Abunzi committees from Musanze, and Burera Districts received many cases compared to other districts where by Musanze received 4,009 cases and Burera received 3,709 cases respectively whereas Abunzi Committees from Ngoma and Kicukiro Districts received fewer cases, 354 from Ngoma and 484 from Kicukiro respectively. On the other side, it is observed that Abunzi Committees from Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe and Musanze districts are leading with a large

number of pending cases while those from Rubavu, Huye and Ngoma district had no pending case at the end of the year.

2.3.2.2.2. Strengthening the capacities of Abunzi

The Ministry of Justice is committed to ensure quality justice delivery at local level. One of the policy actions undertaken is to conduct trainings to boost the capacity and knowledge of Abunzi committee members. During the closed year, two sessions of training were organized. One session was organized in five districts by the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with Duteze Imbere Ubutabera project sponsored by USAID. The second session of training was organized by the Ministry of Justice under the project sponsored by European Union for a period of three weeks in 25 districts from 27th June 2019. Abunzi are mainly trained and updated on mediation skills and updates on the new law governing organization, jurisdiction, competence and functioning of mediation committees.



Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Busingye Johnston while launching Abunzi training for Committees of Kibeho and Rusenge sectors of Nyaruguru district on Tuesday 18th December 2018. The training was organised by the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with USAID: Duteze Imbere Ubutabera activity.

Minister requested Abunzi to have integrity in their daily work and to have vigilance while making their decisions while the representative of USAID in Rwanda, Mrs. Gloria-Jean Garland said that USAID will continue to work with Rwanda with the aim of strengthening Rwandan Justice System.

Minister of Justice/Attorney General was officially launching the Abunzi training, Nyaruguru 18th December 2018.

2.3.2.2.3. Facilitation for Abunzi

A total of 15,183 Abunzi with their 56,779 dependants were provided with 100% of community health insurance, monthly communication airtime with Closed User Group (CUG) was provided to 13,030 Abunzi to enable them to call among themselves as well as between them and MAJ staff in charge of mediators without any additional costs.

In this 2018/19 FY, 8100 bicycles were provided to Abunzi as a way of facilitating them in their daily work. So far, 13,100 bicycles were provided to Abunzi countrywide as a way of facilitating them in their daily work.

2.3.3. Abandoned Properties Management

The role of taking proper custody of the abandoned property in Rwanda is ensured by the Ministry of Justice. The MINIJUST works closely with District abandoned property committees to ensure the management of abandoned property in a productive manner.

According to the 2018-2019 consolidated report, a total of 940 abandoned properties were under the management of the District abandoned property Committees with the overall supervision of the Ministry of Justice;

Table 5: Abandoned properties under Management

| Property | Number | Percentage |
|------------|--------|------------|
| Houses | 326 | 34.7 |
| Lands | 488 | 51.9 |
| Plots | 47 | 5.0 |
| Farms | 10 | 1.1 |
| Forests | 64 | 6.8 |
| Industries | 4 | 0.4 |
| Stations | 1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 940 | 100.0 |

Table 6: Abandoned properties under Management per Districts

| | Districts | Total AP'S in 2017-2018 (End June) | Repossessed AP'S from July 2018 to June 2019 | Total AP's up to June 2019 |
|---|------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 1 | GAKENKE | 179 | 0 | 179 |
| 2 | MUSANZE | 114 | 82 | 32 |
| 3 | NYABIHU | 110 | 41 | 69 |
| 4 | MUHANGA | 103 | 14 | 89 |
| 5 | KICUKIRO | 58 | 2 | 56 |
| 6 | KAMONYI | 92 | 52 | 40 |
| 7 | NGORORERO | 96 | 0 | 96 |
| 8 | NYARUGENGE | 70 | 12 | 58 |

| 9 | GISAGARA | 63 | 20 | 43 |
|-------|------------|-------|----------|----------|
| 10 | GASABO | 41 | 16 | 25 |
| 11 | KIREHE | 29 | 13 | 16 |
| 12 | RWAMAGANA | 30 | 2 | 28 |
| 13 | RUSIZI | 26 | 0 | 26 |
| 14 | RUBAVU | 20 | 0 | 23 |
| 15 | NGOMA | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 16 | GICUMBI | 28 | 13 | 15 |
| 17 | HUYE | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 18 | RULINDO | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 19 | GATSIBO | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| 20 | NYARUGURU | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 21 | NYAGATARE | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 22 | NYAMAGABE | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 23 | NYANZA | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 24 | BUGESERA | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 25 | NYAMASHEKE | 31 | 0 | 31 |
| 26 | KARONGI | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Total | | 1,197 | 257(21%) | 940(79%) |

It is shown from tables no 9 and 10 that 940 abandoned properties were under the management at the end of June 2019. The properties under management are located in 26 Districts out of 30 Districts and are dominated by lands and houses at 51.9% and 34.7% respectively. Statistics shows that the abandoned properties under the management reduced from 1,148 which were under management during 2017/2018 fiscal year. This is due to the fact that the effort of the Abandoned Property Management is turning to the repossessing the abandoned properties to the competent heirs or to the family members. In total, from July 2018 to June 2019, 257 equal to 21% abandoned properties were repossessed.

2.3.3.1. Productivity of abandoned properties

The Ministry of Justice through the unit in charge of abandoned property management in collaboration with district committees ensure the productivity of abandoned properties under management as well as the financial management related issues. During 2018/2019 fiscal year, the amount worth 409,506,548 Rwandan francs have been collected from the management of abandoned properties as illustrated in the table below;

Table 7: Financial movement for abandoned properties throughout the year compared to the last year

| Nº | District | Income 2017/2018 | Income 2018/2019 | Expenditure 2017/2018 | Expenditure 2018/2019 | Current situation (End |
|----|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | 1 1 | | | | June 2019) |
| 1 | GASABO | 249,309,355 | 155,096,710 | 43,991,951 | 51,895,713 | 2,999,967,895 |
| 2 | GATSIBO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 245,000 | 6,667,000 |
| 3 | GICUMBI | 7,166,257 | 318,000 | 12,200 | 0 | 21,338,323 |
| 4 | KICUKIRO | 156,651,777 | 123,211,890 | 19,361,569 | 41,189,511 | 501,078,530 |
| 5 | KIREHE | 3,041,000 | 2,046,000 | 5,419,915 | 5,419,915 | 0 |
| 6 | MUHANGA | 6,938,561 | 2,419,200 | 883,285 | 1,759,785 | 18,625,925 |
| 7 | NGORORERO | 2,033,010 | 636,000 | 344,000 | 115,000 | 2,280,165 |
| 8 | NYARUGENGE | 71,485,957 | 37,567,777 | 65,000,993 | 14,210,145 | 369,420,796 |
| 9 | NYARUGURU | 73,000,000 | 40,133,471 | 743,500 | 1,280,330 | 80,443,705 |
| 10 | RUBAVU | 31,940,000 | 48,077,500 | 120,000 | 16,463,643 | 250,149,530 |
| 11 | KARONGI | 470,000 | 0 | 5,030 | 0 | 0 |
| | Grand Total | 536,335,917 | 409,506,548 | 135,882,443 | 132,579,042 | 4,249,971,869 |
| | % | 100% | 100% | 25% | 32% | |

It is shown that a total of 409,506,548 Rwandan francs have been generated whereas 132,579,042 Rwandan francs have been spent. The two figures make a difference of a net income of 276,927,506 Rwandan francs generated from the management of abandoned property over 2018/2019 fiscal year. The income belongs to owners of properties as stipulated by the law and is mainly generated from rental agreements of abandoned properties while the expenses are due to the payment of taxes on rent of abandoned properties and the cost of other necessities.

The increase of expenses is mainly due to the payment of property taxes, restitution of properties with income generated from their management to their rightful owners, salaries of Committees' employees, sitting and transport allowances for members of the Committees and the cost of other daily activities aimed at efficient management and maintenance of those properties. It is very important to recall that the ½ of money generated by abandoned properties is deposited on fixed bank account, if the owner shows up he/she shall be refunded the money after deducting 10% which is transferred to the public treasury account.

2.3.3.2. Other Activities done

a) Monitoring & Evaluation

The Abandoned Property Management Unit (APMU) conducted monitoring and evaluation of activities carried out by abandoned properties management Committees in 26 districts. The M&E focused on the evaluation of restitution process of properties to rightful owners and persons entitled to inherit properties. In this specific activity, 94 properties were visited and 26 committees were sensitized to continue identify owners, persons entitled to inherit the properties and former occupants for them to sign management contracts with committees and be given the right to look after those properties or regain them.

In this fiscal year, a total of 335 management contracts were signed between committees and persons who formerly occupied these properties or with persons entitled to inherit them. The Abandoned Property Management Unit has played a key role in this activity by mobilising and coordinating Committees to carry out this important activity.

The unit mobilised committees to carry out a review of properties registered as abandoned properties to check if all of them fall in the category of abandoned properties and ensure that any property that does not fulfil the criteria is immediately removed from the database of abandoned property.

The core purpose of the monitoring was to discuss in depth the process of restitution of properties to their owners, transfer of damaged houses and plots to people who are able to manage them properly and to sensitise on the management of contracts between Committees and former occupants and persons entitled to inherit them.

b) Coordination meeting

A coordination meeting was successfully organised on 12/10/2018 by the Ministry of Justice and attended by employees representing Districts and members of the abandoned property Committees and Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority.

2.4. Law enforcement Directorate General

The Directorate General of Law Enforcement serves as a liaison between the Ministry of Justice and law enforcement agencies to ensure the promotion of the rule of law and respect of Human Rights.

In addition to the creation of conducive collaboration and coordination environment between the Ministry of Justice and law enforcement agencies, the Directorate General of Law Enforcement monitored and supervised enforcement of policies, programs, regulations and laws. In line with the latter, the following activities were done:

- ✓ 29 Orders and 3 laws were initiated and drafted:
- ✓ 2 MoUs (RNP & RECSA and RFL & Netherlands Forensic Institute) were drafted and concluded;
- ✓ 28 Police stations in all districts have been monitored;
- ✓ All prisons (13) have been visited;
- ✓ 16 companies using blasting materials and storages for explosives have been inspected and monitored;
- ✓ 4 TIG sites activities have been visited and monitored;
- ✓ Conducted regular monitoring due diligence on requests to import explosives and blasting materials in collaboration with concerned Government Agencies;
- ✓ 30 Police officers, 21 RCS staff and 9 RDF staff have been trained on physical security and stockpile management.

2.5. Justice Sector Secretariat Coordination

The Justice Sector Coordination Secretariat is responsible for high level policy coordination, effective prioritization, monitoring and evaluation of Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order sector policies, strategies and programs. Justice Sector Secretariat Coordination (JSSC) is a framework that establishes regular channels for communication among all stakeholders to ensure transparent, clear and accountable mechanisms for oversight, direction and implementation of the sector strategy. In this regards, Justice Sector Secretariat played a crucial role in realizing the activities below:

Justice week

The ministry of Justice has organized for the first time Justice week from 18th to 22na March 2019. During the opening of this week in Ngororero district on 19th March 2019, Minister Busingye emphasized that Court judgments must be executed as the only way to deliver justice.

During the week, the Justice Sector leaders conducted tours and met citizen's forums university students, prisons and other distinguished groups countrywide.

1. The Annual Justice, Reconciliation Law and Order Sector (JRLOS) Peer Review Retreat:

The 8th Peer review retreat was organized on 24th to 27th April 2019 at Epic hotel located in Nyagatare district. It is a high-level forum bringing together heads of Government institutions, Development Partners, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations to work together to address justice, reconciliation, law and order issues with common objectives; review progresses in implementing agreed upon strategies, decisions and seek answers to identified problems to enhance effectiveness in policy implementation and coordination. This meeting was organized under the theme "Good Governance and Justice: Let us increase the Citizen's Participation for a Better Justice Service Delivery" and 66 participants attended.

- 2. **Forward Looking Joint Sector Review (FLJSR) meeting:** The 2018/2019 the Forward Looking Joint Sector Review meeting was held at Lemigo Hotel on 14^{tt} June 2019. The meeting organized annually and brings together the chief budget managers of Justice Sector institutions as well as Development partners, Civil Society Organizations for sector priority projection.
- 3. **Backward Looking Joint Sector Review meeting:** The meeting is organized annually and brings together the chief budget managers of Justice Sector institution as well as Development partners, Civil Society Organizations for the previous year sector performance review. The meeting took place on 18th October 2018 at hotel Lemigo and assessed the performance of the sector for 2017/2018 fiscal year;
- 4. Thematic Working Group meetings: These meetings are organized on quarterly basis and bring together specified professionals from Justice Sector member institutions. They include but not limited to staff from Thematic Working Group in charge of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; Thematic Working Group in charge of policy issues, Thematic Working Group in charge of capacity building and the one in charge of information, communication and technology. The meetings of the respective area were organized on quarterly basis;

Apart from the events organized, the Justice Sector Coordination Secretariat achieved the following:

- 1. Collected and compiled reports on quarterly basis on the implementation status of various actions and resolutions concerned by the sector institutions;
- 2. Carried out the IECMS development related activities and ensured the capacity building of the system end users;

- 3. Organized a one day policy dialogue meeting for all bureau members of JRLOS District Committees and members of JRLOS Steering Committee meeting. The meeting was held at Lemigo Hotel on 20/5/2019;
- Collected and analyzed data from concerned JRLOS institutions and produced a 2017/2018 JRLOS performance report and 2017/2018 MINIJUST Imihigo performance report;
- 5. Organized the JRLOS joint community work (JRLOS Umuganda) on October, 27th 2018;
- 6. Undertook the elaboration of Criminal Justice and ADR policies whose development is ongoing;
- 7. Undertook Justice Sector need assessment whose report is waiting for validation;



2.6. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation functions

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit is responsible for the coordination of formulation of policies, strategies and programs of the Ministry of Justice. The Unit ensures the alignment of such strategies and programs with national strategies and priorities. The unit also plays a key role in assessing the implementation of actions undertaken by the Ministry through regular monitoring and evaluation towards effective policy formulation process.

Key achievements of the Planning, M&E Unit during 2018/2019 are as follow:

1. Planning functions

1. Organized planning and budgeting meetings in the Ministry of Justice and its agencies with the aim of drafting and preparing 2019-2020 plan and budget for timely alignment with national guidelines;

- 2. In collaboration with Finance Unit, the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit prepared the 2019/2020-2021/2022 Medium Term Expenditure Framework and 2019/2020 budget and captured the related data in the IFMIS;
- 3. Organized the preparation of 2019/2020 Minister's Imihigo and captured them into Government Command Center system;
- 4. Sliced the Ministry of Justice 2018/2019 action plan into quarterly implementation plans;
- 5. Captured in the IPPIS the MINIJUST's staff performance contracts for 2019/2020.

2. Monitoring and Evaluation functions

- ✓ Conducted a semi-annual assessment of staff Imihigo implementation through IPPS system;
- ✓ Performed quarterly monitoring of 2018/2019 Minister's Imihigo and uploaded relevant reports on Government command center system;
- ✓ Compiled and submitted implementation reports on NLR and NUC resolutions, cabinet decisions, Presidential pledges and Parliament resolutions related to MINIJUST mandate;
- ✓ Elaborated the Gender Budget statement report for 2017/2018;
- ✓ Collected data on the implementation of the Ministry's action plan and prepared monthly and quarterly reports for 2018/2019 as well as the annual report of activities for 2017/2018;
- ✓ Analyzed the Ministry of Justice's performance on various endeavors and presented the findings to the meetings of both Management and General Staff;
- ✓ Conducted field visits in all districts to monitor the activities of MAJ, JRLOS Districts committees and Abunzi committees.

2.7. Corporate services Directorate general

Corporate services are under the Directorate General of Corporate services. This Directorate General is in charge of coordination of all support services related to Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Finance as well as Administration and Human Resources.

2.7.1. Information, Communication and Technology

The Information, Communication and Technology unit coordinates and supervises the implementation of ICT-related policies and programs in the Ministry, and ensures optimum functioning of Information and Technology equipment and network within the Ministry.

The unit was involved in the activities listed below:

- 1. Acquire and install Antivirus on servers and end users' PCs;
- 2. New devices have been acquired and installed including Projectors and Fingerprint;

- 3. Judgment execution (JE) module has been developed in IECMS and the training has been given to professional bailiffs.
- 4. Provided regular coaching to MINIJUST staff on the use of DTMWS and outlook;
- 5. The unit collaborated with the Justice Sector Secretariat to sustain the IECMS related operations;
- 6. Preventive and curative maintenance of ICT infrastructure and equipment ensured;
- 7. Ensured MOJ website upgrade to the latest version of type III, updates, maintenance and content upload, systems and platforms monitored for availability;

2.7.2. Human Resources and Administration Unit

The prime responsibility of the Human resources and Administration Unit is to ensure that MINIJUST staff are paid their salaries regularly and timely, provided with all logistics to enable smooth, healthier and conducive work place. The management of MINIJUST resources is also assigned to this unit. The unit contributed to the institutional performance in different ways:

- 1. Prepared monthly staff salaries and that of the political appointee, as well as other allowances and benefits;
- 2. Ensured the provision of services, goods and materials to staff, managing and distributing office furniture and other consumables necessary for MINIJUST staff;
- 3. Handled transport, recreation and office accommodation facilities to the employees,
- 4. Participated in the budget preparation activities;
- 5. Organized and facilitated employee's trainings on various topics. Three (3) employees successfully completed the trainings on the selected topics;
- 6. Organized staff evaluation and appraisal as per the law;
- 7. In the process of staff recruitment, nine (9) new staff were recruited and appointed;
- 8. Organized quarterly general staff meetings whereby four meetings were organized during the closed year;

2.7.3. Finance related Support Services Unit

Finance related Support services are provided by the Finance Unit through the coordination and supervision of all finance related activities within the Ministry. Particularly, the unit participates in the payment of salary and other benefits for employees, timely payment of all invoices addressed to the Ministry and ensure that accurate public financial management (PFM) reports are timely submitted to Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

In this context, the following activities were regularly carried out:

1. Prepared monthly financial statement reports;

- 2. Authorize all payments of works, goods and services towards the execution of annual budget whose rate attained 92%;
- 3. Prepared MTEF 2018-2021 and budget 2019-2020 and participated in budget negotiation;
- 4. Prepared quarterly Cash flow plan and budget revision;

2.8. Conclusion and policy recommendation

The conclusion and recommendations are drawn from the finding presented in this report; The Ministry of Justice registered substantial achievements in many aspects during the 2018/2019 fiscal year. The efforts of the Ministry of Justice staff, justice sector member institutions and various stakeholders are appreciated. It is not doubtful that due to their efforts, the promotion of the rule of law, law enforcement and justice for all have been persistently promoted and prevailed towards a stable economic and social State.

Despite the tremendous achievements enumerated, there are identified challenges whose persistence may negatively impact the progress of the institution. Both the challenges identified during the implementation of the closed fiscal year plan and the findings analysis described in this report suggest the formulation of a number of recommendations as follows:

- a) Court judgments including Gacaca cases have not been executed at the suitable level during a couple of years. This suggests that the Ministry of Justice should improve the way court judgments are executed;
- b) The second recommendation goes with the services that the Ministry of Justice deliver to both citizens and public institutions. It is observed that cases received are increasing because MAJ (Access to Justice Bureau) is now known country wide and the Ministry is recommended to get ready and prepared with necessary equipment and staff to meet the demand of such services.

ANNEX

2018/2019 MINIJUST IMIHIGO IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

| Responsible | | MINIJUST |
|--|--|--|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and Responsible activities | | At the end of June 2019, cases processed through IECMS were estimated at 87.5%: from investigation, prosecution and adjudication, cases are filed and processed through IECMS. Judgement execution of criminal matters is filed and processed through IECMS. Only judgment execution of civil matters is remaining, but the following was done so far: Judgement Execution module was completed and the training of Professional Bailiffs completed. Judgement execution of civil matters is not yet processed through IECMS due to Ministerial order related to electronic judgement execution and online auctioning that is not yet published. Fortunately, RLRC is working on it. IECMS was deployed in Military Justice since22/5/2019. From July 2018 to end June 2019, 546 IECMS end users were trained (215 were trained with the support of UNDP while 331 were trained with the support of DIU/USAID). |
| Activities | | Complete and deploy Judgement Execution module; Deploy IECMS in Military Justice (Training of end users); IECMSPermanent technical support team established; Provide the established IECMS Technical team with specialized training; Train end users from 375 up to 3,500; IECMS Support and maintenance |
| Targets/milestones | up to 81% by 2018/19 | 100% of all cases will be filed and processed through IECMS |
| Baseline | ce improved from 79.68% | Phase I completed (Development of Operational system with 6 modules (Judiciary, Minijust, RNP, RCS, RNP, judgement execution). Kinyarwanda version available |
| Indicator | OUTCOME 1: Universal Access to quality justice improved from 79.68% up to 81% by 2018/19 | Level of implementation of IECMS project |
| Output | OUTCOME 1: Unive | Output 1.1: Criminal, Commercial, Civil and Administrative System Modernized |

| Responsible | JUDICIARY | RIB | RIB | RIB |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and R activities | At the end of June 2019, the rehabilitation of Primary Court of Mukamira was at 50% while the rehabilitation of Primary Courts of Gakenke and Kagano were at 0%. For Kagano, there was no successful bidder after three tender processing by RHA. For Gakenke, the constructing company was recently stopped after a technical mistake. | At the end of June 2019, the construction of a Regional Cyber Center of excellence was evaluated at 22% against the target of 100%. The delay is caused by the non-timely availability of funds. | During Q4, out of 4,085 cases that needed scientific evidences, 3532 cases were investigated and supported by scientific evidences which makes 86% of achievement against the target of 70%. Cumulatively from July 2018 to June 2019, out of 11,342 cases that needed scientific evidences, 9,200 cases equivalent to 81% were investigated and supported by scientific evidences. | At the end of June 2019, the works were at 40% against the target of 100%. The target was not achieved because of the re-advertisement of the tender after the cancellation of the first tender by RPPA due to the appeal of one bidder who was not satisfied with how tender was awarded. |
| Activities | Rehabilitate and expand the Primary Courts of Kagano, Mukamira and Gakenke buildings to implement court restructuring | Tender process, Supervision of construction works, Commissioning the center | Requesting expert services for evidence collection and other forensic examinations | Tender process, Supervision of construction works, Commissioning the center |
| Targets/milestones | 100% | 100% | 70% of cases in such need | 100% |
| Baseline | %0 | %0 | N/A | N/A |
| Indicator | % of rehabilitation and extension works of Primary Courts of Kagano, Mukamira and Gakenke buildings completed | Level of construction of Regional Cyber center of excellences | Percentage of investigation cases supported by scientific evidences | Level of rehabilitation of IOSC referral Office |
| Output | | Output 1.2: RIB HQs infrastructure developed | Output 1.3: Quality services delivery on investigations improved | Output 1.4: Isange One Stop Centre (IOSC) capacity enhanced |

| Responsible | WOLLEY WAS A | MINUJUST | | | | | | RLRC | | |
|---|--------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and | acuvines | During Q4 of 2018/19 (April- June 2019), Abunzi received 10,913 cases of which 6375 (58.4%) are from males and 4538 (41.58%) from females. Among the received cases, 9822 cases equivalent to 90% cases were fully mediated while 1091 (9.9%) are still undergoing. | Cumulatively from July 2018 to June 2019, Abunzi received 48,989 cases Among the received cases, 47,898 cases equivalent to 97.8% were fully mediated while (2.2%) are still undergoing. | All mediation committees from 30 Districts were trained in mediation skills. In addition, MAJ visited 1,698 out of 2,563 mediation committees in a way of monitoring and coaching them mediation methods. | As planned, 15,183 Abunzi with their 56,779 dependents were provided with 100% of health insurance. | As planned, the monthly communication airtime with Closed User Group (CUG) was provided to 13,030 Abunzi to enable them to call among themselves as well as between them and MAJ staff in charge of mediators without any additional costs. | In this 2018/19 FY, 8100 bicycles were provided to Abunzi as a way of facilitating them in their daily work. So far, 13,100 bicycles were provided to Abunzi countrywide as a way of facilitating them in their daily work. | Law | Translation and editorial work: 136 legal instruments have been translated and edited including 42 conventions and 94 domestic laws: | 24 legal instruments translated and edited. Compendium of business related laws completed. Inventory of 4401 legal instruments from 1885 up to November 2018, among these legal instruments: 478 legal instruments expressly |
| Activities | | Reinforce Abunzi in term of mediation skills; Provide them incetives (MUSA); | 3. Provide them needed materials (forms, registers, | | | | | 90 J Id | (Translation and editorial work) | |
| Targets/milestones | Q4 | 97.30% | | | | | | 20% | | |
| Baseline | | 96.30% MINIJUST report end June 2016) | | | | | | Local contractual staff are in place to implement the law | revision project | |
| Indicator | | % of cases received and settled by mediation committees "Abunzi" (disagregated by Gender and type) | | | | | | Level of implementation of Rwanda Law revision | project (cumulatively) | |
| Output | | Ouput 1.5: ADR mechanisms established to ensure citizen ownership and participation in | quality justice | | | | | Ouput1.6: Stable and accessible laws maintained | | |

| Responsible | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and activities | repealed; and 3923 laws to be kept for analysis and compilation. Review and analysis of legal instruments adopted from 1962 up to 2004 to find out which ones have become obsolete. Draft law repealing 1000 legal instruments including 320 domestic laws and their 680 implementing measures enacted on colonial era (before 1st July 1962 laws) prepared, with its explanatory note and related cabinet paper. For the purpose of online repository (Web Portal) of revised laws: | 1445 laws were inventoried including 943 domestic laws and 502 international legal instruments. Their related soft copies have been found. | The tender regarding the online repository (Web Portal) has been single sourced to LexBase and the bid is under evaluation process. | - Update of the inventory of International Legal Instruments ratified by Rwanda since 1962 up to December 2018: The total number of legal instruments ratified is 646 including 411 multilateral and 235 bilateral. | - For the purpose of online repository of revised laws, 1445 laws were inventoried including 943 domestic laws and 502 international legal instruments. Their related soft copies have been found; | - Taxonomy completed with 950 laws including: | a) Fundamental laws: 41; b) Human Rights laws: 17; c) Diplomatic relations laws: 14; d) Criminal laws: 117; |
| Activities | | | | | | | |
| Targets/milestones | 64 | | | | | | |
| Baseline | | | | | | | |
| Indicator | | | | | | | |
| Output | | | | | | | |

| Output | Indicator | Baseline | Targets/milestones | Activities | Achievements registered on Q4 targets and Resactivities | Responsible |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|-------------|
| | | | 5 | | e) Administrative laws: 244 f) Taxation laws: 67; g) Civil laws: 202; h) Business laws: 248. And all this above 950 laws were converted from PDF to editable format to enable the editing work, consolidation and compilation. | |
| OUTCOME 2: Ma | intained Safety, Security | and Peace from 92.629 | OUTCOME 2: Maintained Safety, Security and Peace from 92.62% up to 93.62 by 2018/19 | | | |
| OUTPUT 2.1: Crime prevention improved | Level of construction of canines' training ground, retaining wall, fence, rain water harvesting and landscaping for canine brigade completed Level of implementation of pleliminary works on Automated driving License Test Center | N/A updated feasibility study available | Canines training ground (100%). Passpalum grass planted at 100%. Retaining wall elevation at 100%. Fance at 100%. Rain water harvesting and general landscaping at 100% Driving site leveled and compacted at 100%, water, electricity supplied on site at 100% | 1. Conducting study: Topofraphic survey, Drawings 2. Purchase of construction materiels, 3.Construction works supervision To conduct preliminary works | llowing progress was nstructed at 100%; ted up to 100%; eral landscaping were r treatment plant were to 100%. I at 75%; (permanent fence, fock and | RNP |
| OUTPUT 2.2: RNP's disaster management capacity improved (Fire) | Number of fire fifthting trucks acquired | 2 Fire engines aquired in 2017/2018 | 3 fire engines acquired (1 Massive fire trucks and 2 Medium engines) | Tender process, Acquisition of 1 Massive fire trucks and 2 medium engines | The shipment process is undergoing. | A N |

| Responsible | RNP | RNP T | | MINIJUST |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and activities | At the end of March 2019, the project was completed at 100% as planned. | At the end of June 2019, the status of construction of Police Stations was as follows: 1. Rwezamenyo Police Station at 100%; 2. Kicukiro Police Station at 100%; 3. Rusororo Police Station at 100%; 5. Nkora Police Station was at 100%; 6. Kibeho Police Station was at 100%; 7. Kaniga Police Station was at 100%; 8. Busanze Police Station was at 100%; 7. Kanonyi Police Station was at 72%; 8. Gikondo Police Station was at 72.4%; 9. Gikondo Police Station was at 72.4%; 9. Cyumba Police Station was at 52.5%. 4. Nyagatare Police Station was at 52.5%. | | From July 2018 to June 2019, a total of 1,978,226,805 Frw, 3,729 Euros and 7800 USD equivalent to 117% was recovered against the target of 48% of 1,687,325,002 Frws to be recovered during 2018/19. Since the recovery process (from June 2015 up to June 2019), a total of 3,876,458,205 Fr (including 3,729 Euros and 14,743 USD) was recovered against 2,119,929,777 Frw notified in June 2015. |
| Activities | Staff accommodation construction, Install thunder arresters, improve recreational facilitiesConstruct modernized Kitchen, Install electricity network in the camp | Purchase of construction materials; Supervision of construct works. | 6 to 92.56 by 2023/24 | To coordinate the public fund recovery process To organize a coordination meeting with professional bailiffs3. Reinforce collaboration with |
| Targets/milestones | General finishing for staff accommodation modernised kitchen. Installation of thunder arrestor, improvement of recreational facilities, security light installation in the camp. All completed at 100%. | General finishing for 06 Police Station will be completed. | OUTCOME 3: Control of corruption, transparency and accountability improved from 86.56% to 92.56 by 2023/24 | 48% of 1,687,325,002 equivalent to 809,956,000 RWF recovered |
| Baseline | Phase I at 34%. | 04 Police stations of phase I under contruction | varency and accountab | 1,880,247,046 FRW & 6,943 USD all equivalent to 1,892,181,785 RWF (52.95%) |
| Indicator | Level of construction of PTS Gishari Phase II completed | Level of construction of 10 Police Station completed(phase II) | ntrol of corruption, transp | Rate of public fund identified Recovered (Report to PM,s Office 31/3/2018) Identified amount: 3,541,870,159 RWF & 36,847 USD equivalent to 3,573,539,418 RWF |
| Output | OUTPUT 2.3: RNP Institutional capacity enhanced | | OUTCOME 3: Co. | Output 3.1 Transparency and accountability |

| Responsible | | | RCS, | RCS | RCS | RCS | RCS |
|--|---------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and activities | | | At the end of June 2019, the overall activities were executed at 89%: a) High risk block executed up to 70%; b) Staff quarters phase III executed 98%; c) Hangar & Drainage constructed at 98%. | At the end of June 2019, the construction works of second inmates' block at Rubavu prison was executed at 100%. | At the end of June 2019, the construction works was executed at 45%. | At the end of June 2019, the construction works was executed up to 65% against the target of 100%. The planned target was not achieved because there was a delay tendering process. | At the end of June 2019, overall activities were executed at 90%. More specifically: The construction works of classroom were executed at 100%; The two accommodation staff were completed at 100%; Dormitory for recruits was constructed at 80%. |
| Activities | NIDA, RRA, RLMUA | 2018/19 | Tender process; construction the High risk blocks; Class rooms & Dining rooms; staff quarters phase III. | Award tender for construction materials; construction of the second inmates' block | Award tender for construction materials; construction of the first inmates' block | Complete the construction of fouth block at Huye Prison. | Tender process; Construction of Classroom for recruits at RCS Training school |
| Targets/milestones | · | FS from 89.2% to 90% by 2018/19 | The overall activities executed at 75%: a) High risk block executed up to 100%; b) Staff quarters phase III executed 100%; c) Classroom & Dining rooms 30% | 100% of Construction works of 2nd inmates' block | The construction works executed 20% | Construction works executed up to 100% | Construction works of Classroom executed at 100%, two accommodation Staff 100%, dormitory for recruits executed at 100% |
| Baseline | | E TO HUMAN RIGHT | Three inmates' block,, administrative building, health center, sanitation & staff quarters phase I &II, biogas plant, water and electricity | Fist inmates block and second inmates block construction works executed at 40% | Feasibilitystudy forconstruction of Nyamagabe Prison | Three inmates blocks constructed | Clinic, senior & junior officers mess, kitchen, store, One accommodation, One Classroom were constructed |
| Indicator | | OUTCOME 4: ENHANCED ADHERENCE TO HUMAN RIGHTS from 89. | % of construction works of High Risk block; Staff Quarters Phase III; Class rooms & Dining rooms at Nyarugenge prison/Mageragere | % of construction works of 2 nd inmates' block at Rubavu prison | % Construction of Nyamagabe Prison | % construction of 4th inmates block at Huye Prison | % of construction works of Classroom, two acommodation Staff, dormitory for recruits at RCS Training school |
| Output | | OUTCOME 4: EN | Output 4.1: Prisoners living conditions improved | | | | Output 4.2 :RCS Training School constructed |

| Kesponsible | | RCS | RCS |
|---|------------|--|---|
| Achievements registered on Q4 targets and kesponsible | activities | Cumulatively, from July 2018 to June 2019, income generated in cash was 281,119,382 Frw against the target of 407,621,900Frw. The target was not achieved as planned as there is 129,078,926 Frw not yet paid by MMC Ltd and Gisagara District. | Cumulatively, from July 2018 to June 2019, the amount of public funds saved by using inmates labour is equivalent to 508,600,000 Frw (98,000,000 Frw for Q1; 130,000,000 Frw for Q2; 146,000,000 Frw for Q3 and 134,600,000 Frw for Q4) against the target of 505,440,000 Frw. The target was achieved due to the number of inmates at works and the motivation given to them during construction works. |
| Activities | | 1.Improving Livestock 2.Improving Carpentry, Construction, Handicraft activities | Avail manpower for the construction of following facilities: 1. Mageragere Prison; 2. Rubavu prison second inmates block; 3. RCS trainings school; 4. Huye Prison 4th inmates block; 5. Nyamagabe Prison |
| Targets/milestones | 04 | 407,621,900 Rwf | 505,440,000 Rwf |
| Baseline | | Total income generated: 376,000,000 Rwf in 2017/18 FY | 369,210,800 Rwf were saved in 2017/18FY |
| Indicator | | Income generated | Amount of public funds saved through use of inmates labour in construction of correctional facilities |
| Output | | Output 4.3: RCS capacity development enhanced and productivity improved | (JKLOS SSF, RCS Strategic Plan) |

| | CNLG | CNLG |
|---|--|---|
| | Indexing not yet started but the following was done: - 563,120 cases ingested into indexing system for testing purpose; - Metadata schema developed; - Data consolidation and ingestion tool developed; - Staging environment of Digital repository deployed. Reasons of failure under this output are the following: 1. High rate of errors in the list of accused/cases; 2. Unforeseen incidents(L3,L4) on IT infra took time to fix and resolve; 3. Deployment and testing indexing system on Bugesera took more time than planned due to high rate of errors found on the accused list and on certain Gacaca type of documents; 4. Training did not start on time due to the above reason and it is now ongoing. After testing and improving the indexing system, the indexing will continue on 563,120 that have been already ingested as through automatic document categorization. | As planned, the final reports of the History of Genocide against Tutsi in Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu, former Prefectures are available. The books of the research findings are printed. It has to be noted that data collection on a research study on history of Genocide against Tutsi in Kigali Ville has finished. |
| | 1. Index Gacaca cases; 2. Train staff on indexing processes; 3. Develop Gacaca archive thesaurus, tools and procedures; 4. Install, configurate and customize the Digital Repository and indexing system. | 1. Code the data; 2. Analyse data, produce draft and final reports of the research on the history of Genocide against Tutsi in Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu former prefectures. |
| CIDE PREVENTED | 350,000 cases indexed during Q4 and 979,316 cases indexed cumulatively | 4 Final reports of the History of Genocide against Tutsi in Gitarama, Butare, Gitkongoro and Cyangugu former Prefectures availed. The books of the research findings printed |
| NHANCED AND GEN | 45,000,000 documents of Gacaca archives scanned. | Draft of data analysis on the History of Genocide against Tutsi in Gitarama, Butare, Gikongoro and Cyangugu former Prefectures available |
| OUTCOME 5: UNIT OF RWANDANS ENHANCED AND GENOCIDE PREVENTED | Number of cases indexed | Number of books of the research on the History of Genocide against Tutsi availed |
| OUTCOME 5: UN | Output 5. 1: Gacaca archives digitalized and preserved | Output. 5.2: Researches on the History of Genocide conducted |

| 5000 | against Tutsi CNLG conference, a different level CNLG. | LIVERY FROM 75.75 UP 10 | nd phase ILPD orrecting over that ave been trishould PD opted nake the |
|---|---|--|---|
| As planned, from July 2018 up to June 2019, 4,640 bodies were conserved in six memorial sites;- 548 testimonies of Genocide have been collected against the target of 450. | 25th commemoration of Genocide against Tutsi coordinated. So far international conference, a conference for youth, café littéraire; Kwibuka tour and Kwibuka event at different level have been prepared and coordinated by CNLG. The draft report of kwibuka 25 is available. | TO INCREASE LEVEL OF CITIZEN SATISFACTION IN JUSTICE SERVICE DELIVERY FROM 75.75 UF 10 | The construction of the ILPD building second phase is now at 99,6%. ILPD is the phase of correcting some errors discovered in the technical handover that has already occurred; The contracts for furnishing the building have been signed, suppliers are in the process of delivery and some equipment are already in the building. It should be noted that due to budget constraints, ILPD opted for acquiring basic equipments that can make the building function. |
| To conserve bodies in 6 memorial sites To collect testimonies of the Genocide survivors | 1. Produce report on Kwibuka 24th 2. Organize and coordinate commemoration of Genocide perpetrated against Tutsi in the country and abroad; 3. Organize talkshows in public and private institutions. 4. Produce draft and final booklet 5. Prepare a concept note | ASE LEVEL OF CITIZ | 1. Finalize construction works of ILPD Building 2nd Phase; 2. Procure furniture to equip the constructed building |
| 1,040 bodies in Bisesero memorial site and 200 bodies in Nyange (Target for Q4) Cumulative target: 4,640 bodies conserved in six memorial sites 450 Testimonies of the Genocide survivors collected | Q4: 25th Commemoration of Genocide against Tutsi organized and talks in Private and Public institutions delivered. International conference organized. | - | 100% of furnishing |
| 4,640 bodies conserved in six memorial sites | Draft report of 24th commemoration of Genocide against Tutsi | APACITY AND COOL | 70% |
| Number of bodies conserved and testimonies recorded | 25th commemoration of Genocide against Tutsi prepared and coordinated in the country and abroad | OUTCOME 6: ENHANCED SECTOR CAPACITY AND COORDINATION 76,75% | % of construction and furnishing works of ILP Building 2nd Phase completed |
| Output. 5.3: Genocide proofs in six memorial sites collected | Output.5.4: Kwibuka event organized | OUTCOME 6: EN 76.75% | Output 6.6. JRLOS Institutional Self-reliance enhanced |