

Spearhead	Organisation	Date	Reporting period
V & R	Netherlands Embassy Kigali, Rwanda	21-06-2013	1st Jan - 31st Dec 2012

Activity numbers	Implementing organisation	Implementation channel	Actual expenditure 2012
23039	RALGA	Gov	263.250
19935	GoR	Gov	
24857	Supreme Court	Gov	468.000
23842	RISD/landplatform	NGO	267.930
24553	IWPR	NGO	140.400
22734	Legal Aid Forum	NGO	230.490
20817	JADF	NGO	475.020
23836	Monitoring Uwinkindi case	Multi	63.000

Result area 2	Effective rule of law					
<p>Question 2.1a: To what extent did justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole (incl. traditional/religious justice systems) provide services that serve the needs of (various social groups within) society? (outcome, country level)</p>	<p>The Rwandan Justice Reconciliation Law and Order Sector (JLRO) is comprised of a broad set of institutions that jointly cater to the justice, reconciliation, security, rule of law and accountability mandate of the sector. In Rwanda both formal but also a lot of informal, voluntary, traditional systems contribute to cater for the considerable needs of the Rwandan population in this field. Major progress was made through the formulation of an extended legal aid survey and geographical mapping (Indiba Africa) and a justice sector user perception and victimization study. Strategic studies are often implemented by NGO's that play an indispensable role in the sector. An important baseline on minors in detention as well as on the execution of sentences was done by the Legal Aid Forum (of which EKN is the major donor). Police continues to be disciplined although there are incidents of illegal detention; prosecution has almost entirely cleared al backlogs. The judiciary continues to face the backlog problem as more and more people find their way to the judiciary because of increased awareness. Prisons reached a 105.4% prisoners/actual jail capacity ratio, which is major progress (was 139% in 2009). The district Maisons d'Acces a la Justice now also houses one specialist on gender and children each. The Gacaca process has ended by June 2012 and has been evaluated predominantly positively by international monitors. Extradited suspects of the genocide have started to arrive in Rwanda from ICTR, Canada and Norway. Rwanda takes great care in ensuring that all international requirements are at all times met. Another important source of conflict is the subject of land issues. Landrights, monitoring and the national Land Tenure reform Project tackles the problems arising from land registration and land reclamation. Many of these cases are dealt with within the so-called abunzi (local conflict resolution/mediation).</p>					
	Baseline	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1 : The population is satisfied with the performance of the justice sector (%)</i></p>	<p>2012: 67.71% for whole sector</p>		<p>Score on effectiveness: Rwanda National Police (RNP): 82.9%, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) 78.2% National Prosecutors Authority (NPA) 81,8% Maison d'Acces a la Justice (MAJ) 81% National Unity Reconciliation Commission NURC) 82.8 % Ombudsman 81.2% Rwanda Collection Services (RCS) 79%. Score on Rwanda National Police assurance of personal physical sense of security: 87%. On property security: 84%</p>			<p>2010 Rwanda Governance Score Card; 2012 Justice Sector user Perception and victimization Study by TI Rwanda</p>

<i>Indicator 3: The extent to which citizens are aware of their basic rights (e.g. human right; legal representation) has increased</i>			98% awareness of right to legal advice			2012 Justice sector user perception and victimisation study; Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development (RISD) land rights programme, awareness campaign (figures forthcoming June 2013).
<i>Indicator 4: Physical accessibility of the justice sector institutions (formal and customary) has increased</i>	30 district MAJ's since 2011					Minjust
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	Through the modality of the (since December 2012) abolished Sector Budget Support Justice, the Embassy was able to greatly influence and stimulate initiatives aimed at increasing access to legal advice and representation for the grassroots and children in particular.					
<i>Due to the programmes: SBS, Gacaca programme and evaluation support and project support through Legal Aid Forum, RISD land rights.</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Projects are based on needs assessments</i>			Legal Aid survey; Pre trial detention for minors put in place;			Legal Aid Forum studies, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012
<i>Indicator 2: Activities are undertaken to raise awareness about rights, particularly among specific groups within the population ; (think in particular about groups based on gender [women, LGBT], but also groups based on race, ethnicity, religion, political affiliation)</i>			13 projects financed out of 2012 (Legal Aid Forum) LAF fund that targets ethnic minority TWA, also women and children; RISD first years land rights yields first data on complexities and problems with land tenure reform which will feed back into national programme.			LAF, RISD (women and children)
<i>Indicator 3: Obstacles (financial, practical, legislative) for reporting crime have been reduced</i>			Streamlining procedures, awareness raising on role of RNP with public has resulted in increased reporting on crime levels.			RNP
<i>Indicator 4: Female police officers have been appointed and other gender sensitive measures implemented</i>			set up of two One stop centres for GBV victims , one in Kigali one in Gihundwe district, including female officers			RNP

<p>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</p>	<p>Total JRLOS budget FY 2011/2012 was Rwf 52.3 miljard. Almost 5% of the total national budget. Dutch contribution to the sector: Rwf 5.395.000.000 (Rwf 5.4 miljard)</p>					
<p>Question 2.2a: Is there progress in developing a functioning justice system that operates as a system? (outcome, country level)</p>	<p>The JRLO Sector in Rwanda is well established as well as its structures for dialogue, i.e. thematic working groups on Policy, Budget, Communication and ICT. the sector continues to improve qualitatively as increased consultation allows for further finetuning of policy, f.i. between police, prosecution and judiciary so as to make sure cases do not take a disproportionate amount of time. Minors as a target group have received considerable political attention. The broad JRLOS outcome, universal access to quality justice, genocide ideology eradicated and reconciliation mechanisms enforced, stronger rule of law, accountability and human rights within the sector, improved security, rule of law and accountability continue to be addressed in a more coherent and therefore efficient way. The GoR is aware of the existing problem of overpopulation of the existing detention facilities and aims at establishing sufficient infrastructure. Several programs have been put in place to improve the current situation.</p>					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<p><i>Indicator 1: Officers within the justice sector (incl. police) are paid salaries on a regular and fair basis</i></p>	2009		yes			2009/2012 and JRLOS twice yearly reviews
<p><i>Indicator 3: Number of female police officers, judges, lawyers and prosecutors has increased</i></p>	2008: lawyers: 238 men, 67 women		Lawyers: 522 men, 177 women			Kigali Bar Assn
<p><i>Indicator 5: The prison/detention system has sufficient (acceptable, humane) infrastructure</i></p>			The international wing of Mpanga prison now operates fully and houses 8 Sierra Leoneans from the SCSL. It is an acknowledged asset that will house all extradited suspects of the genocide in the future.			Minijust
<p><i>Indicator 6: Different actors in the judicial chain work in a coordinated way</i></p>			Taskforce police, NPPA, and judiciary on how to tackle unnecessarily lengthy procedures has yielded clear recommendations on file preparations etc.			police, prosecution and judiciary
<p><i>Indicator 8: The judiciary (and other justice sector actors if applicable) are functioning independent (e.g. from the executive and legislative powers in the state).</i></p>	yes		According to EHRM and ICTR trials that took place indicate an independent functioning judiciary system that is in line with international justice standards			EHRM, ICTR 2011 verdicts
<p><i>Indicator 9: % of suspects who stay in pre-trial detention and the length of the pre-trial detention has decreased</i></p>			Study generated much interest and has resulted in increased attention by NPPA and judiciary to the matter			LAF study 2012
<p><i>indicator 10: Regular training scheme for justice sector staff is established</i></p>	2009		Structural and ongoing			ILPD

Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result? (output, programme level)	The combination of SBS and programme/project support proved highly complementary.					
<i>Due to the programme:PACT1 and II, major construction of courtbuildings throughout the country and Mpanga prison.</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 3: A strategic plan for the entire sector is developed</i>	2008: SWAP Sector strategy 2008-2012		JRLO SWAP / Sector Strategy 2008 - 2012 and 2013 - 2017			JRLO SWAP / Sector Strategy 2008 - 2012 and 2013 - 2017
<i>Indicator 4: A structure for dialogue between the various institutions within the justice sector exists.</i>	JRLOS Dialogue and management structure 2009		sector dialogue is well functioning with The Netherlands being the co-chair of the sector meetings			SWAP 2009/2012
<i>Indicator 6: Inclusion of civil society in justice sector is promoted</i>			CS is accepted and fully operational in JRLOS			
<i>Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.</i>	NL was until end of 2012 co chair for the sector reviews and lead donor. JRLOS budget is about 5% of national budget. As not all DP 's are forthcoming with their levels of support it is difficult to be exact on the respective contributions of DP's.					
Question 2.3a: To what extent are separate justice sector institutions and the justice sector as a whole internally and externally accountable for their performance?	<i>the performance of the justice sector is monitored by the JRLOS Extensive Monitoring and Evaluation framework, which is yearly revised and adjusted.</i>					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Internal performance evaluation systems are in place and are functioning</i>	Comprehensive M&E system since 2010		fully operational			
Question 2.3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Whilst SBS was still ongoing the Dutch role, involvement and pro active management of key performance issues were regularly put on the agenda during thematic and sector working groups and followed up. There is no question that due to Dutch pressure on legal aid issues, cooperation between Dutch and Rwandan Ombudsmen, quality assessments of judiciary and prosecution by Dutch OM related to extradition dossier, applied training in the NL, baseline studies on legal aid survey and draft policy, pre trial detention, and prison conditions, a continued positive dynamics could be maintained .					
<i>Due to the programme:</i>	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Source
<i>Indicator 2: The existence of external performance evaluation systems</i>			External programme evaluations of all NGO projects funded by NL.			
<i>Indicator 3: The existence of internal performance evaluation systems</i>	comprehensive M&E Framework 2010		Fully operational			
<i>Indicator 6: Civil society representation, dialogue etc. in relation to the justice sector has been strengthened</i>			Is developing			Sector reviews

Indicator 7: External performance evaluation systems are in place and are functioning	2012		NL through Ecorys effected a fiduciary risk assessment of 5 of the 14 JRLOS institutions. It came out rather positive and is a useful tool for Minijust, the Judiciary, the NPPA, the RCS and RNP to further improve their financial management systems			Ecorys fiduciary risk assessment
Please indicate the proportion of the NL support in relation to the overall national budget and in relation to other donor support in the targeted area.	there are few donors supporting the justice sector. In 2012 Belgium with a contribution of 3 mln. Euro was the largest contributor. Netherlands did not disburse planned sector budget support. Total donor support as a percentage of the national budget was low.					
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	A					
A. Results achieved better than planned	<p>The Rwandan JRLOS continued to be a well performing sector in 2012 and the Rwandan prosecution and judiciary were determined able and willing to provide a fair trial context to suspects of the genocide by end of 2011 by ICTR and EHRM, both milestone decisions for Rwanda. NL has lobbied and intervened in these fora and has engaged in training prosecutors and lawyers both through involvement of Dutch universities in improving law curricula in Rwanda and through setting up highly applied training programmes in the NL. NL also provide funding for the monitoring of the first extradited trial in Rwanda in 2012 to ensure that all international requirements were met. The gacaca process ended by June 2012, NL has been involved from the beginning in 2004. The end evaluation of gacaca by international experts is that it was an appropriate answer to an unprecedented event, which vastly contributed to great clarity as to whom had done or suffered what, which subsequently has allowed for a beginning of some healing.</p>					
B. Results achieved as planned						
C. Results achieved poorer than planned						
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned						
Implications for planning:						
<p>SBS has been stopped since December 2012. EKN started late 2012 with a major support programme for the judiciary and prosecution to hire international expertise (ICTR released staff and other) to be able to engage with the newly extradited trials that have a lot of political attention from abroad and that need to take place in full compliance with international judicial standards. As the capacity of Rwanda until the recent extradition decisions by ICTR did not take this new caseload into account, it is of the essence that the country is adequately prepared to ensure due process. Furthermore, EKN is currently (mid 2013) preparing a new initiative in the field of reconciliation, which continues to be a major need and requirement in the country. In addition, a specialised programme will be set up related to the fight against GBV. The programme will entail the setting up of one stop centres in all 30 districts. Both programmes will involve civil society and activities will start in 2013.</p>						