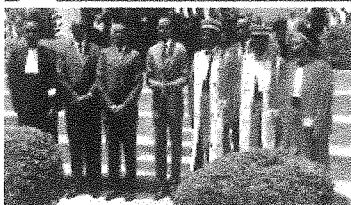
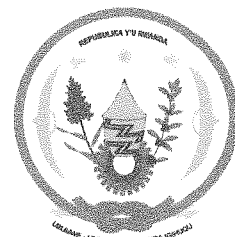
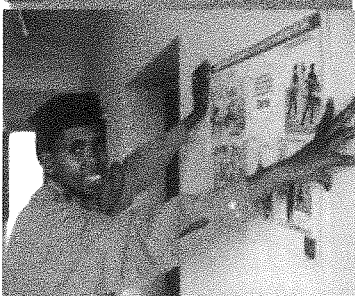




United Nations
RWANDA
Unity in Diversity



PROMOTING ACCESS TO JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND
PEACE CONSOLIDATION PROGRAMME (A2J)



**Government of Rwanda
&
One United Nations - Rwanda**



[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Key achievements summary.....	5
Key Recommendations and way forward	6
OUTPUT 1	7
INTRODUCTION	7
Key Achievements	7
Output 1: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions.....	9
Output 1: Use of UNDP Development Drivers	10
Output 1: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	10
OUTPUT 2	11
INTRODUCTION	11
Key Achievements	11
Output 2: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions.....	13
Output 2: Use of UNDP Development Drivers	13
Output 2: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	14
OUTPUT 3	15
OUTPUT 4	16
Introduction.....	16
Key achievements.....	17
Output 4: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions.....	20
Output 4: Use of UNDP Development Drivers	21
Output 4: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	21
OUTPUT 5	23
Introduction.....	23
Key Achievements	23
Output 5: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions.....	25
Output 5: Use of UNDP Development Drivers	25
Output 5: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues	25
ANNEX 1 – PROGRAMME BUDGET PER OUTCOME	26
ANNEX 2 - Success Story MINIJSUT	27
ANNEX 2 - Success Story NCHR	28
ANNEX 3 - Success Story NURC.....	29
ANNEX 4 - Success Story RNP:	30

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JULY 2013 - JUNE 2014

Purpose: This report aims at assessing the achievements during the year as well as risks and issues that could have affected the project implementation.

Outcome 1: Improved Accountability and Citizen Participation in sustainable development and decision-making processes at all levels.

Programme Title:	Promoting Access to Justice, Human Rights and Peace Consolidation in Rwanda (A2J)
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Justice, Rwanda National Police, National Commission of Human Rights, National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
Project No:	
Project Start Date:	1 July 2013-
Project End Date:	30th June 2018
Reporting Period	July 2013 -June 2014
Annual Budget	1,694,197 USD
Programme Outputs	
Output 1:	Strengthened capacity of the justice sector (JRLO) to increase access to justice, including for Women, Children, and the most vulnerable
Output 2:	Enhanced National Capacities for the Promotion, Mainstreaming Human Rights and Implementing Treaty Body and UPR recommendations
Output 3:	Fundamental rights of children promoted through birth registration
Output 4:	Enhanced Mechanisms For Sustainable Peace Consolidation, Unity And Reconciliation
Output 5:	Implementing partners have a better capacity to manage the programme

Executive Summary

UNDAP OUTCOME: Accountability and citizen participation in sustainable development and decision-making processes at all levels improved		
• Citizens satisfied with access to public information	57%	80%
• % of citizens satisfied with timelines and quality services at the local level	70.4% (EDPRS2)	85%
• Citizens satisfied with gender parity in leadership	78.9% (RGS)	80%

The programme was launched ten months ago (October 2013) as a joint programme of the UN and the Government of Rwanda. Despite the short time of implementation, the programme has demonstrated remarkable success, through notably the strong Partnership between One UN and GoR and especially amongst different implementing partners (MINIJUST, NPPA, Supreme Court, NCHR, NIDA, NURC, RNP). The programme has been seen to have a self-critical and problem solving approach. It has also demonstrated high level commitment and thus continued to ensure its relevance.

The programme addressed real needs of people of Rwanda as pertain to justice sector reforms, access to justice for all, human rights, reconciliation, and peace and security. It is aligned to EDPRS II and UNDAP. The programme is also timely with the second phase of the UPR review that Rwnada has been engaged in. The programme activities demonstrate a good mix between activities at local, national, regional and international level: e.g. the support to anti-crime clubs across the country; the support to the establishment of Justice Secretariat at the district level and the support to Rwanda in treaty body reporting. It has potential multiplier effect in the sense of sustaining the gains Rwanda has achieved in access to justice, human rights, reconciliation and peace and security.

The A2J programme met several challenges due to the fact that even if the annual work plan was set from July 2013 to June 2014, the implementation itself started with the 2nd quarter in October 2013, there was delay in fund transfer at the beginning which affected the timely execution of activities.

For some activities which required going through the government procurement process, it took long time to be implemented as the procurement was not planned at the beginning of the fiscal year. In effect, one of the A2J programme critical activity was the establishment of an electronic case management system at the Ministry of Justice, an activity yet to be realized due to issue with procurement procedures. Nonetheless, the programme continued to be implemented despite the earlier challenges and as an example, in the case of the case management system, the A2J programme in response to the delay

Regarding the lessons learnt, it was noticed that there is some synergy and harmonization of some activities from various IPs, for example NURC and RNP, MINIJUST and NCHR, and it will be more efficient and good to plan some activities together as the source of funds is one, so the programme can have more impact on people.

Key achievements summary

- Establishment of a PM team composed by 10 IT professionals from various institutions of the Justice Sector and trained them on IT Infrastructure Library (ITIL) and on Project Management Programme.
- 88 MAJ out of 90 (30 MAJ coordinators, 28 MAJ in charge of bailiffs duties and 30 MAJ in charge of GBV and abunzi) were trained
- The programme facilitated the training of 1560 Abunzi mediators from the Gicumbi district.
- Support to the capacity building of the NPPA with the training of 27 staff from the International crimes Unit at NPPA on international procedures and evidence rules in a genocide trial. Also trained 8 judicial police officers and 10 prosecutors from the Genocide Fugitives Tracking Unit (GFTU), on modern techniques of international criminal investigations.
- Support to the establishment of the Justice sectors committees at the district level.
- 50 CSOs members were trained in second phase of the UPR.
- Training of 65 journalists on UPR process.
- The TBR Coordinator has been recruited and supports the coordination of the TBR and UPR.
- One training of the Task Force on TBR was organized
- Consultancy on core documents and HR conventions (TBRs) were conducted.
- A workshop was organized on reporting to TBR and the role of the government to report on its HR obligations.
- The official launching of the 2nd phase of UPR by the MINIJUST.
- Training of NCHR's Commissioners and staffs on Human Rights Education in the context of strengthening their capacities in the field of human rights education
- Training of 35 staffs from the NCHR and 10 from the Office of Ombudsman on Research, reporting and advocacy
- 300 participants from all districts of and 110 students of whom from students club for unity and reconciliation (SCURs), were shared with the Findings of RRB qualitative study.
- Dialogue with 250 people from different specific groups including women raped during 1994 genocide against Tutsi, children born of rape and children of parents that were perpetrators of genocide and Youth genocide survivors.
- 3000 people from forums for reconciliation at district level were trained on how to conduct dialogue and team working spirit.
- 4 NURC staff are trained in conflict transformation and peace building.
- For community Policing shared information, 500 copies of magazines quarterly printed and distributed, the use of websites, 52 emissions on TV and radios via partnership of RNP, RGB and media representative.
- Youth in 100 secondary schools were sensitized, 100 anti-drug clubs created and club members support to sensitize youth in neighboring areas.
- With 500 CPCs and 94 Police officers trained in CP, the partnership between citizen and Police increased the RNP capacity in terms of crime prevention.
- In SGBV / GBV, 1200 Police women officers joined their effort to fight against GBV issues. 94 Police officers were trained in supporting GBV and SGBV victims and 100 judicial police officers trained in cases handling.
- In all 6 Refugee camps, Community structures were trained and population in camps sensitized for crime awareness. Gap in those community structure were identified for future consideration.

Key Recommendations and way forward

The following procedural recommendations and way forward were proposed:

- To be conducting PSC on first dates of the quarter to avoid delay in implementation of planned activities which causes the delay in reporting.
- To harmonize plans and the joint implementation of the same activity at the same time by both IPs, as the source of funds is the same, so there will not be duplication of activities. e.g MINIJUST with NCHR, NURC and RNP.
- To exchange best practices and harmonize some activities that are similar with the other ones from another IPs to avoid duplication during implementation.
- For the RNP, an integrated approach to proximity policing was recommended. In effect a greater focus on gender focal points, CLO's and DCLO's activity were to be supported to assure continued progress in community driven policing. In addition, a greater focus on sensitization of citizen for an increased partnership in crime prevention, crime awareness, and crime reporting was to be supported.
- NURC was putting much emphasis on dialogue targeting different categories of society with the aim of creating a culture peaceful problem-solving and such activities promoting peace and reconciliation by providing *peace* capacity building, at the individual and community level, were to be continually supported.

Operationally, the A2J programme way forward:

ACTION	TIMEFRAME	RESPONSIBLE
FINALISE ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (2013-2014) – Consider inputs from annual review	15/07/2014	One UN/IPs
FINALIZE ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2014-2015	15/07/2014	IPs /One UN
HOLD PROGRAMME STEERING COMMITTEE	JULY 2014	IPs / One UN
START 2014-2015 WORK PLAN	JULY 2014	IPs/ONE UN
CONDUCT PROGRAMME JOINT FIELD VISITS	SEPT 2014	ONE UN/IPs
MID-TERM REVIEW OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE	JULY 2015	One UN/IPs

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page, including a large signature on the left, a smaller one in the middle, and several initials on the right.

OUTPUT 1

OUTPUT 1: Strengthened capacity of the justice sector (JRLO) to increase access to justice, including for Women, Children, and the most vulnerable		
Key action (s)		
1.1 Support the justice system to improve case management including setting up an automated and well-coordinated system		
1.2 Provide technical and financial support to strengthen capacities for improved service delivery in the justice sector Support the establishment of forums and networks for applied research and policy debates		
1.3 Support the justice sector to improve the vertical and horizontal coordination of justice segments including monitoring and evaluation		
1.4 Provide technical support to improve performance of alternative (including restorative) justice mechanisms		
1.5 Facilitate the provisions of legal aid to targeted vulnerable groups including women, children and in-mates		
Indicators:	Baseline :	Target:
1) Functional integrated case management system	None	Integrated case management system operational
2) % of the population including women and the most vulnerable satisfied with the judiciary (Abunzi, courts) at all levels	Fairness in courts = 77.9% (RGS)	Fairness in courts = 77.9% (RGS)
3) % of the population including women and the most vulnerable satisfied with the services of Police and Prosecution	RNP = 94%, (RGS)	RNP = 98%, (RGS)

INTRODUCTION

Since the Programme Access to Justice, Human Rights and Peace Consolidation (A2J) started to be operational in October 2013, it has contributed to Output 1, the strengthening of the capacity of the Justice Sector to improve the delivery of justice.

For Output 1, the A2J Programme contributed to strengthening the capacities of key justice institutions and in particular the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), and the National Prosecution Authority to improve access to justice for all with special focus on the capacity building of the Staff of Maison d'Acces a la justice (MAJ), the training of Abunzi of Gicumbi district and the staff from the National Public Prosecution Authority.

The programme also supports the coordination of the Justice, Rule of Law and Order Sector (the JRLOS) to improve the vertical and horizontal coordination of justice segments including monitoring and evaluation both at central and decentralized level.

The programme further supports the improvement of case management within the justice sector institutions through the ongoing support to establish of an integrated case management system which will help in tracking the incoming cases and the way they are processed.

Key Achievements

Establish the integrated case management system and build the capacity of the Justice Sector personnel to use the IECMS to be established



The electronic case management system was not yet established in the year under review due to procurement procedures for the needed hardware software were outside the scope of the A2J programme (within the RDB). Instead, other activities related to the case management were engaged in order to ensure readiness once the hardware was procured (shifted to 2014-2015). The programme having identified the Project Management Team for the IECMS, trained them on the electronic case management. Thus the programme supported the training of 10 IT Programme managers and 10 Technicians from the Justice Sector. The 10 Managers were from different institutions of the Justice Sector and were trained on ITIL foundation and Intermediate levels, and Project management. The 10 IT professionals trained were to be in charge of the management of the IECMS when established.

Strengthen the operations of MAJ in all districts including training of non-professional bailiffs

Through the A2J programme, 58 MAJ staff in total were trained. Among them, 30 MAJ coordinators from all the country's districts were trained on new laws on Land and property as well as matrimonial law with these two issues being the most common encountered in their daily work. The other 28 MAJ staff trained were from 28 districts and were in charge of enforcement of courts judgments. They were trained on bailiffs duties and forms of judgments executions.



Non-professional bailiffs swearing. Photo credit: MINIJUST

The programme further trained 2014 non-professional bailiffs (Executive Secretaries of Cells level (Akagali) on executions of judgments and the law on bailiffs duties. The training responded to new legislation granting bailiff's duty to the Executive Secretaries of Cells level (Akagali). The 2014 non-professional bailiffs trained were 968 women and 1 046 men.

The training of MAJ staff and bailiffs contributed to their capacity building and decentralization of the justice system, as they play a key role as a point of access to legal advice and information on the justice sector for the population as well as execution of judgements. The MAJ staff appreciated the training received as it helped them to understand more their duties and they are committed to continue to help poor and vulnerable people. The Programme contributed to the training of Executive Secretaries at the Cell levels in the whole country, on bailiff's duties and on the law regulating the bailiffs activities also further improved access to justice at the local level as the executives' secretaries were in charge of enforcement of judgements of Gacaca Courts and Abunzi mediation decisions.

Strengthen the Abunzi to mediate conflicts and disputes

The programme trained 1560 Abunzi from Gicumbi district. The Abunzi (community mediators) form an important pillar of the legal aid mechanisms in Rwanda and help to resolve minor disputes and to reduce the backlog of cases. As most of the cases they mediate are related to land issues. The training provided was critical as they were on the mandate of the institution, new laws on land and families. The Abunzi from Gicumbi district were trained on the law establishing the Abunzi Mediation Committees (Organic law No 02/2010 of the 09/06/2010), the law No 22/1999 of 12/11/1999 regarding matrimonial regimes, family donations and succession, and the new land law.

Provide capacity building to NPPA Staff for national investigations, prosecutions and trials of genocide and international crimes

The A2J programme supported capacity strengthening of the NPPA staff. 8 Judicial police officers and 10 prosecutors, all from the Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unity (6 women and 12 men) were trained on modern techniques of international criminal investigation. 27 Staff from International Crimes Unit at NPPA were also trained on International procedures in genocide trials (12 women and 15 men).

Trainees acquired modern skills and knowledge of conducting an investigation into serious violation of International criminal law, they got knowledge on how to apply investigations techniques, how to conduct adequately field investigation into serious crimes, how to apply procedures of interviewing witness in the context of serious crimes and how to deal with sensitive and at risk witnesses in interviewing and prepare their statements. As an illustration, one of the training was conducted by Ms. Brenda Hollis, former Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court of Sierra Leone and Prosecutor at ICTY, member of the international Criminal Investigation Institute. This course provided fundamental knowledge in modern skills, and techniques necessary to conduct field investigations into serious violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) in the context of International criminal proceedings. The trainees are expected to improve their techniques of interviewing witnesses and get efficient and relevant information for their investigations.



Fugitive Tracking Unity and judicial police officers being trained on international crimes. Photo credit: ILPD.

The training on modern technics and on international procedures on genocide and international crimes trials were very important to NPPA as an extra inputs to support the strengthening of the capacity of its staff as Rwanda was to be receiving many cases transferred from ICTR or other countries where fugitives were hiding due to the imminent closure of the international court (Dec 2014).

Output 1: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions

Challenges/constrains

- The IECMS could not be established as it was part of a big project including other institutions which are all parts of a big IT architecture of RDB, and there was no way to implement it separately.
- Long procedure of procurement
- Language barrier on trainings, it was taken for granted that all understand and speak English, but it was not the case in some of the trainings
- Failure to get required expertise has led to advertisement of consultancies and thus delay in implementation

Solutions

- To recruit bilingual (English and French) trainers or consultants, or envision contingencies for those that do not
- Establish a data base of consultants especially in media. When consultant are awarded, establishing an internal monitoring team to ensure effective and timely delivery of services under the responsibility of consultants

Output 1: Use of UNDP Development Drivers

Capacity Development

- The training for Prosecutors and for the Judicial Police working with the Genocide Fugitives Tracking Unit at NPPA was very important for trainees. They gained skills on moderns' techniques of investigations in the context of serious crimes like genocide and crimes against humanity and strengthened the capacity of the public institution to discharge its prosecutorial mandate.
- The Abunzi of Gicumbi districts were trained on the new land law and on the law establishing the Abunzi mediators committees, thus allowing them to operate with a clearer understanding their mediation role as well as the practical knowledge required.

Policy Advisory Services

- No contribution were made to this UNDP driver

South to South Cooperation

- No contribution were made to this UNDP driver

Output 1: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

Gender






- All trainings that were conducted (MAJ, Abunzi, NPPA staff), the gender streaming was taken into account. Gender was taken into account in the participants attended the trainings. Also during the meetings, gender disaggregated data of the participants was recorded.
- During the training of MAJ coordinators whom later trained Abunzi thereafter, the matrimonial and succession law and land law were discussed, the emphasis was placed on gender issues with regard to cultural context. Also the Abunzi in Gicumbi were trained on those same laws and were explained on the place of a woman in the family and that she has the rights to inherit her parents too. There was active participation of both women and men in the national dialogue on media as 44 women attended the dialogue against 193 men.

Human Rights

- The training of MAJ: as the right to a fair trial is fundamental human rights, participants understood that it goes with the enforcement of the courts judgements. The right to a fair trial, and to the timely execution of the decision. The MAJ staff in charge of bailiff's duties were also the ones that helped the most vulnerable people, who don't have means of to solicit enforcement of judgements, and thus were especially trained in supporting the most vulnerable. Furthermore, the MAJ helped the poor in society in advising them on how to get support from the sector level administration, at which level the copy of the court's judgement were to be obtained for free and the MAJ to help with the execution of the court decision.
- Training of Prosecutors: Training of moderns' techniques of investigation for serious violations of international Humanitarian law aimed to help prosecutors to acquire skills in conducting investigations, including interview of witnesses and field investigations. These techniques take into account Human Rights issues, on first hand in finding evidence so the ones whose human rights were violated can get justice, on the other hand respecting human rights while conducting investigations, respect the identity of witnesses etc.

Environment

- No contribution were made to this cross-cutting issue

     10 | Page

OUTPUT 2

Output 2: Enhanced National Capacities for the Promotion, Mainstreaming Human Rights and Implementing Treaty Body and UPR recommendations.

Key action(s)

- 1.1 Support capacity building of CSOs to effectively participate in the preparation of parallel reports on the implementation of international conventions
- 1.2 Provide technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of the Treaty Body Reporting Task force for effective and timely reporting (Treaty Body and UPR) and oversight on the implementation of the recommendations
- 1.3 Support the capacity of the National Commission of Human Rights and other relevant stakeholders to develop and implement human rights related policies

Indicator:	Baseline	Target
1. Number of CSOs participating in the parallel reporting	2 CSOs	5 CSOs
2. % of reports submitted timely by national actors as required of HR obligations	64% reports submitted timely	90%
3. % of UPR accepted recommendations implemented by Government.	67 recommendations	77 (100%)

INTRODUCTION

For output 2, the A2J programme addressed Human Rights in Rwanda by supporting Treaty bodies and UPR reports on the Human Rights obligations of Rwanda. The programme especially focused on the UPR process to ensure that reports are submitted on time and with quality. The programme supported the Ministry of Justice, the National Commission of Human Rights, and CSOs.

In the year under review the A2J support helped in parallel the strengthening the national capacities of government institutions and CSOs to promote and mainstream human rights and, produce relevant reports to treaty bodies, implement UPR recommendations.

The outcome for this project is that human rights, justice and gender equality are promoted and implemented at all levels.

Key Achievements

Contract a national Coordinator for the TBR Task Force

For a better coordination of the Task Force of Treaty Body Reporting, a national coordinator was recruited to streamline the overall reporting process to TBR/UPR.

The new TBR coordinator was to help in producing reports and submit them on time, and will help in catching up on the reports which the deadlines have expired. The TBR coordinator was also to coordinate the UPR 2nd phase, and the elaboration of the HR action plan, which were on going.

The recruitment of the Task Force Coordinator contributed to the new organization and coordination of the activities regarding the TBR task and UPR 2nd phase as well as re-illustrated the government commitment to timely and quality production of HR reports to TBR and UPR.







11 | Page

Strengthen the capacity of the Task Force Members and line Institutions on how to report TBR an UPR, and implementation of recommendations



TBR taskforce training. Photo credit: MINIJUST

The members of the TBR Task Force were trained on States obligations to report to TB, and mechanisms of reporting, during a two days' workshop organized for the focal points of concerned government institutions and CSOs organizations. Forty participants attended the workshop, 9 women and 31 men.

This training brought together participants from Government institutions (28) and representatives of Civil Society (12). The choice of the participants from government institutions and Civil Society aimed to emphasize on the contribution of both institutions on the obligations to report. The role of CSOs and their contribution to the productions of TBR/UPR reports was essential to the process which was explained during the workshop.

Furthermore, the he **National Action Plan** was introduced to participants by the Ministry of Justice, as it is one the recommendations of the previous UPR.

Civil society workshop on the Universal period review

A civil society workshop on the Universal period review (UPR) process was organized by the Ministry of Justice in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Rights and gathered the representatives of 53 participants for 38 civil society organizations and staff from the Ministry of Justice, the National Commission for Human Rights and the one UN. The workshop was intended to engage civil society in the UPR process.

Support the Government to produce National report to Treaty bodies and UPR

For the upcoming TB reports, the programme has supported a consultancy to assist on core documents and HR conventions which are due for submission of reports and to facilitate other TB on process. As a result, 2 Validation workshops for TB reports were organized and 4 other were on process.

The Government committed to submit on time all the reports to TBR and UPR.

Support the sensitization campaigns of GoR on reporting and UPR

A workshop on reporting to TBR and the role of the government to report on its HR obligations was organized in Gashora for government officials.

Survey on the impact of NCHR's and other oversight institutions recommendations on national policies

The survey on the impact of NCHR's and other oversight institutions recommendations on national policies has been conducted and the consultant has submitted the first draft of the report to the approval by the Council of Commissioners. This survey will allow the Commission to see to what extent the recommendations made by oversight institutions are reflected in national policies for a better promotion and protection of human rights.

Strengthen the capacity Commissioners and staff of the NCHR on human rights law and principles

 12 | Page


The NCHR trained 71 out of 80 members of the Observatory of child rights as regional representatives to strengthen their capacities in monitoring of human rights situations. 40 of them were men and 31 women. The need of this training was expressed in their last meeting of June 2013: the urgent need of a common reporting tool. At the end of this training, a reporting form was drafted. The harmonized system of reporting on human rights violations will allow the Commission to improve on its advocacy role. The participants were trained in HR principles, Child rights and in monitoring and reporting on HR violations.

Strengthen the human rights reporting and policy influence capacity of NCHR and oversight institution

35 staffs from the NCHR and 10 from the Office of Ombudsman were trained on Research and reporting in the framework of strengthening their capacities to compile annual and thematic human rights reports and advocacy. This was an ultimate step because it was necessary to harmonize views and methods of research and reporting for staffs from the two institutions.

Training of journalist on the UPR process

The NCHR organized training for 65 journalists on the UPR process. Rwanda underwent the UPR process in 2011 and at the end of this review, recommendations were issued, accepted and must be implemented. The NCHR as a key actor in the promotion of human rights and aware of the role the media can play in the UPR process, organized a workshop on the follow-up to the implementation of those recommendations and the role of the media in rising awareness of the population on that process in the framework of the preparation of the second cycle which is taking place in October 2015.

Output 2: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions

Challenges/Constraints

- The low absorption capacity of the NCHR in the Q3 affected the Q4 activities-

Solutions (proposed if any)

- For activities which require procurement process, to ensure a clear procurement plan is made at the beginning of the year to avoid delays in procurement processes and to make sure the funds are requested when the process is finalized

Lessons Learnt:

- Some results can be achieved if different interventions are coordinated
- Information sharing and networking are very important.

Output 2: Use of UNDP Development Drivers

Capacity Development

- For the training of NCHR's Commissioners and staff in human rights education, the objective of the activity was to develop their capacities in the promotion of human rights by enhancing their knowledge in strategies and methodologies of human rights education.
- The purpose of the training of NCHR and Office of Ombudsman's staffs was to strengthen their capacities in advocacy on the respect of human rights. This was the second phase of training which aims to provide them skills to compile annual or thematic human rights report.
- The training of journalists aimed to develop their capacities in monitoring implementation of recommendations from UPR and to raise, through the media, awareness of the population on the UPR process.

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page, including a large signature on the left, several smaller initials in the center, and a signature on the right.

- The training of regional representatives, members of the Observatory of Child Rights has strengthened their capacities in reporting on human rights violations. They have developed a reporting form that will help them in their reporting on human rights violations.
- The training of NCHR and Office of Ombudsman's staffs strengthened their capacities in research and reporting in the framework of compiling annual and thematic human rights reports and advocacy.

Policy advisory services

During the training of the Task Force on TBR and UPR, it was reminded to the Government that that among the recommendations that it has accepted, there is the establishment of the National Action Plan. It was advised to start the process of the elaboration of that action plan as soon as possible and the next review is in 2015, and participants at the training helped in dressing the roadmap of the National Action Plan.

South-South Cooperation

Output 2: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

Gender

- For the support to MINIJUST, 10 women participated at the TBR task Force training.
- The element of gender have been taken into account especially in choosing people to train. In all these trainings, the number of women and men to be trained was examined. Beyond the element of number, gender mainstreaming was discussed as a fundamental human rights issue.
- The elements of gender have been taken into consideration especially in choosing people to train. In the training of Child Rights Observatory's members, 31 were women and 40 men.
- In NCHR and Office of Ombudsman's training, 30 were women and 15 men. Equal opportunity was given to both women and men.

Human Rights

- Workshop on HR Reporting: the States' Human Rights obligations were discussed during the workshop. Participants were explained what are the Human Rights international instruments and their domestication, the obligations of States to report to Treaty Body and UPR etc.
- All activities realized are centered on human rights.
- For the activity related to the survey on the impact of NCHR and other oversight institution's recommendations on national policies, the overall objective is to ensure that recommendations issued impacts national policies on their compliance on human rights principles.
- The NCHR's Commissioners and staff trainings organized aimed for an effective promotion of human rights by enhancing their knowledge and skills in human rights education or an effective advocacy by issuing recommendations from a thematic survey conducted by the NCHR and Office of Ombudsman.

OUTPUT 3

Output 3: Fundamental rights of children promoted through birth registration.		
Key Actions		
1. Develop a Strategic Plan for Modernization of Civil Registration (Birth, Marriage, Death) 2. Develop a Business Model for Effective Civil Registration Delivery 3. Provide Technical and Financial Support for Piloting Effective Civil Registration in 30 Districts		
Indicator:	Baseline	Target
1. Strategic Plan.	No	Yes
2. Business Model for	No	Yes

Since the Programme Access to Justice, Human Rights and Peace Consolidation (A2J) started to be operational in October 2013, no contributions were made to Output 3, Fundamental rights of children promoted through birth registration.

OUTPUT 4

Output 4: Enhanced Mechanisms For Sustainable Peace Consolidation, Unity And Reconciliation		
Key action (s)		
4.1 Provide Technical and Financial Support to Key National and Community Actors to Promote Dialogue, Mediation, Peace, Security, Unity, and Reconciliation Processes		
4.2 Generate and Disseminate Knowledge Products on Peace, Dialogue, Mediation, Unity, and Reconciliation Activities		
Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of citizens satisfied with reconciliation, social cohesion and unity mechanisms	83.57%	90%
2. No of Reconciliation Barometer conducted every two years	1 Reconciliation Barometer	3 Reconciliation Barometer
3. % of citizens expressing a high level of satisfaction in their personal security	86.2% (RGS)	91% (RGS)

Introduction

The A2J programme worked to strengthen key national institutions to sustain the progress made in national reconciliation and peace consolidation. Under output 4, the programme supported the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission and the Rwanda National Police. The programme supported the NURC to ensure the reconciliation process at both the central and local level endeavoured to further the restore the relationships and build trusts among Rwanda. The programme supported the strengthening of the capacity of the RNP to adequately respond and prevent crime particularly related to gender based violence.

The National Unity and Reconciliation Council through the Access to Justice, Human and Peace consolidation program worked to establish and coordinate the unity and reconciliation programs at the national and local level,

NURC established volunteers committees to mainstream its work at the District level. The volunteers were trained in early warning system and assembled in early warning committees intended to facilitate community programs, mobilization, coordination and monitoring social cohesion status as part of the mechanisms in enhancing sustainable peace consolidation, unity and reconciliation. The NURC also engaged in numerous dialogues in an effort to bring divided communities together.

In concordance, the NURC worked to strengthen its institutional capacity to better address unity and reconciliation in Rwanda. The NURC as an institution benefited from capacity building of its staff. The organization also worked on reinforcement its tools to engage in reconciliation efforts at the national and local level. Additionally, in the year under review, the NURC capacity building of early warning system through the early response committees was strengthened with the support of the A2J programme.

Handwritten signatures and initials are present at the bottom of the page, including a large signature on the left, a signature in the middle, and initials on the right.

The Rwanda National Police started operating the Access to Justice, Human and Peace consolidation program in August 2014, with the aim to reduce and prevent crime through improved policing and enhanced partnerships between the policing and the community.

Three main activities were implemented notably; Support capacity building of Rwanda National Police to implement Community Policing mechanism in crime prevention, Train Police officers on prevention of SGBV and violence against women and children, including troops to go on peace support operation, and Support the setup of community structures in refugee camps were implemented successful.

Strengthening capacity of the community policing committee to prevent crimes in the community, good investigation, quick and adequate response to crime especially those related to gender based violence, domestic violence and violence against children were taken into consideration. Within this year of operational, sensitization for crime prevention and reduction targeting the youth through school anti-crime clubs and the general population, women convention, setting up community structure and training of refugee camp leaders, training in different domains for police officers including the understanding and applicability of the community policing concept, Improved crime reporting through enhanced and increased partnerships between the Police and the Community, increased public awareness on the need to safeguard their own neighbourhoods, and many others were also executed.

The key achievements were the increase in public crime reporting and the reduction in offences that qualify to be crimes. However, the main issue is still the increase in crime for some kind of crimes which necessitate the sensitization of local leaders and population in general. The adoption of severe measures should be used to stop the trafficking and use of drugs which seems to be the origin of many crimes.

Key achievements

Support the NURC to conduct and disseminate the Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer for improved decision making

Findings of RRB qualitative study were shared with different stakeholders at district level including local leaders in all 30 districts. The representative of students club for unity and reconciliation (SCURs) for all Universities and Higher learning institutions also were discussed on findings of RRB qualitative studies. The participants from all districts were 300, 121 were female and 179 male. For students, the total number of students was 110, 48 being male and 62 female.



The university students, local leaders and partners that intervene in unity and reconciliation promotion, committed to continue the dialogue for increasing the level of indicators that appeared low such as ethnic stereotypes, existence of some Rwandans, who still have genocide ideology and the related fear about the reoccurrence of genocide.

University students at the dissemination of the Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer. Photo credit: NURC

Dissemination of RRB qualitative report, enabled the concerned institutions to be aware of the challenges of unity and reconciliation and sustainable peace and hence consider them accordingly.

The students club for unity and reconciliation in National University of Rwanda campus of Huye, initiated the program named "round table solution." That initiative risen after the challenges

mentioned by RRB qualitative study. The students meet around the table and discuss about the program promoting the students welfare, social relations and the different difficult they met daily.

Produce a documentation book on reconciliation process in Rwanda.

The inception report of this research was produced and approved with the final document to be available in the following year. This document would provide a clear picture of the particular experience of Rwanda that focuses on home grown mechanisms as alternatives to conflict transformation along with traditional ones. The documentation of reconciliation in Rwanda would indeed serve for a review of reconciliation in Rwanda and also was expected to contribute to the existing literature on reconciliation towards unity in post-conflict reconciliation.

Key action 2. Provide Technical and financial Support to key national and community actors to promote dialogue, peace, mediation unity and reconciliation process.

A dialogue was organized for the women raped during 1994 genocide against Tutsi, the children born of rape and children of parents that were perpetrators of genocide and Youth genocide survivors. The dialogue was aimed to facilitate the process of dealing with discrimination based on consequences of the history each of those individuals lived with. The dialogue was held in the form of a retreat for 2 days, with 210 People, 110 being female and 100 male.

As part of the dialogue, the NURC aimed to address the issues that each individual had with the added emphasis that each individual had particular abilities than can be relied on to build self-esteem and also contribute towards the development of their community and the country.

Activity 2.1 Capacities of reconciliation forums (at national and district level) strengthened


A Training of community volunteers brought together sector level committees and district level community volunteer's representative in all 8 districts of Southern province. The participants in this training were 2100, 700 were female and 1400 male. Unity and reconciliation volunteers/mobilisers were given more skills and knowledge on dialogue conduction, conflict management and teamwork building for coordination. The members of community volunteers understood their responsibilities. Also, through that training, the network of Community volunteers at sector level in southern province has already been established.

Hence, training volunteers and early warning system committees is intended to facilitate community programs, mobilization, coordination and monitoring social cohesion status as part of the mechanisms in enhancing sustainable peace consolidation, unity and reconciliation

Sub activity 2.1.1 Produce monitoring guidelines for monitoring unity and reconciliation policy in institutions programs

The Databank of Negotiated Indicators for Monitoring the Institutionalization of Unity and Reconciliation in Rwanda were produced. If the U & R were mainstreamed in the planning of every institution, the national policy and programs of unity and reconciliation would be more owned and hence much easily translated into concrete actions. This would in turn positively influence the behaviour of staff within the institutions, hence contributing to influencing behaviour and mind-set change of the community where they live vis-a-vis unity and reconciliation.

Train of trainers on facilitating community dialogue for reconciliation

The bottom of the page contains several handwritten signatures and initials. From left to right, there is a large, stylized signature, a smaller signature, a signature that appears to be 'JSA', a large, simple signature, and a signature that appears to be 'MC'. To the right of these signatures, the text '18 Page' is printed.

4 NURC staff were trained in conflict transformation and peace building. The NURC through her trained staff in Conflict Management and Peace building, improved the mechanism of coordination of interveners in peace building and social cohesion.

Support capacity building of Rwanda National Police to implement community policing mechanism in crime prevention

The increase of public confidence in the police was a key achievement of the program. This was indicated by the increase in crime reporting by community in relation to the information sharing on crime prevention and crime reduction through media which impacted on crime reduction. The cornerstone of the public confidence was the operationalization of the RNP proximity policing strategy centered on the Community Policing Committees, anti-crime clubs, engagement with the Media, an emphasis on GBSV, and addressing security issues in refugee camps.

Training of CPCs

500 CPCs were trained throughout the year. The security issues have been reduced with the support of trained CPCs which increased the capacity of police officers through the partnership with citizen. With the support of trained CPCs and Police officers, can be this impact positively the citizen satisfaction in terms of their personal security.

Anti-Crime Clubs

Sensitization of youth, also contributed to the collaboration between police and population. This impacted on partnership in crime prevention and crime reduction through crime reporting.

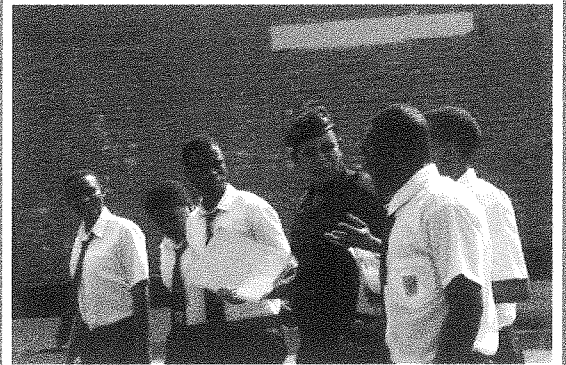
A well working anti-crime clubs in secondary schools contributed in sensitization of pair students and youth in neighbouring area.

Media outreach

1500 copies of special magazines were produced and distributed. The RNP subscribed on the 2 most popular websites informing people on police events. Weekly TV emission for crime prevention was broadcasted. Continuous engagement through media was an effective tool in combating crime as it was seen in the case of HORA Silvestre who after killing a young girl in Nyamirambo was arrested in Kigali due to information distributed to Igihe.com.

Train Police officers on prevention of SGBV and violence against women and children, including troops to go on peace support operation

Awareness campaigns have built trust between the Police and the Community thus an increase in crime reporting, and a decrease in penal offences. Problems have been solved by the CPCs before they escalate into serious issues thus preventing crimes. Information sharing through media; web based information, written journals and broadcasted through radio and television also contributed to the change. This was possible by the support for subscription to web based newspapers like Igihe and Newtimes and a workshop for all media representatives with police officials.



Anti-crime club in Rwamagana. Photo credit: UNDP Rwanda.

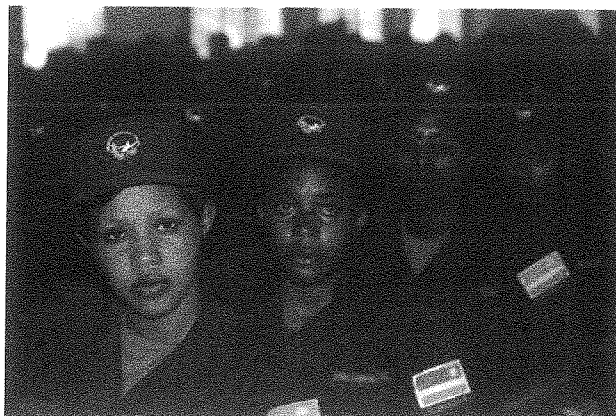
In the year under review, 1 convention was organized for 1200 Police women; 94 Police Officers were trained in GBV prevention and handling GBV cases; 2 consultative meetings organized for 100 Gender focal points (50 Police officers by each).

The RNP gained significant capacity in prevention of SGBV and violence against women and children through training and women convention. This contributed in increasing their awareness about SGBV and violence which are perpetrated against them and children and how they can combat this, resulting in crime prevention and reduction.

Additionally, the RNP implemented policies for police officers country wide to assist families living in conflict situation to peaceful cohabitation. Trained officers together with Local Leaders are identifying families living in conflict situation for possible reconciliation, social support and advocacy. Gender Based violence and other related crimes are consistently being reported to the police (59 cases of rape in Q3 reported) at the point of suspicion thus enabling the police to prevent such crimes before they occur.

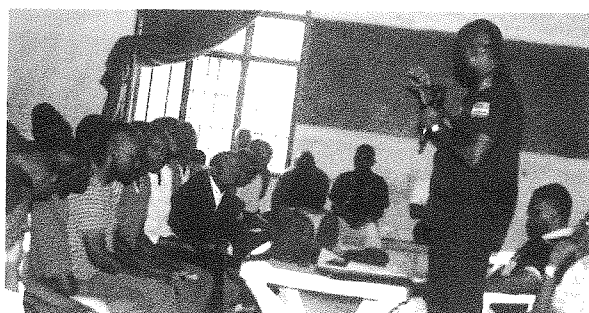
Consultative meetings for RNP Gender desk & Women network representatives, Community Liaison Officers) CLO's and District Community Liaison Officers (DCLOs) which discussion was fruitful led to this positive change.

The programme also supported the RNP policy to mainstream gender in its ranks. The RNP had at the end of fiscal year 2014 about 20% of females in its ranks.



National Police Women Convention. Photo credit: UNDP Rwanda.

Support the setup of community structures in refugee camps



Anti-crime awareness in Kiziba refugee camp. Photo credit: RNP

Through the programme, community structure were set-up in refugee camps and leaders of these structures trained in crime prevention. 6 Refugee camps were concerned. The refugees were also sensitized on crime reduction including those related to SGBV/GVB cases. The setup of community structure in refugee camps increases the awareness of crime prevention and reduction among residents in refugee camps contributing to the national security.

Output 4: Key Challenges/Constraints/Solutions

Challenges/Constraints

- The activities were implemented in a small timeline due to the delays in the prerequisites necessary for budget release (disbursement).
- The delay in activity approval by authorities which impact in reporting time
- Delay in fund transfer which affect the timely execution of activities

- For some cases of activities requesting a long procurement process (consultancy)

Lessons Learnt:

- Research and communication of findings to concerned institutions will enable faster progress in promoting unity and reconciliation as shown in the reconciliation barometer that unity and reconciliation depends on different variables(other services/Institutions)
- Dialogue on wounds/consequences of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi facilitates healing which makes reconciliation more likely
- Strengthening capacity of community volunteers will enable faster progress in promoting unity and reconciliation.
- To make sure Commissioners are involved in the activity by informing them on daily basis about the activity execution level and timeline. Early planning together with RNP procurement in ensuring activities was a key to minimize the delay in implementation of some activities
- Planning the SC in first dates of the quarter is a good solution as the approved work plan with activities can be implemented starting by the part that does not require funds (ToR, request for approval), then the real activity start immediately when the funds are available. The media played a key role in crime reporting and crime prevention. Social and news media are giving more information to the population in times of crime committed and some time the suspects names and pictures which lead to arrest them
- These activities should be considered before their real execution (putting them in 3rd or 4th quarter) while the process starts in the 1st quarter. The role of CPCs in crime reduction was highly noticed especially in drugs trafficking and abuse and other crimes. This show that when population cooperate in security issues, crime rate reduce. However, CPCs training should be decentralized to the district level for cost efficiency while increasing the number of trainees

Output 4: Use of UNDP Development Drivers

Capacity Development

- The objectives these activities NURC implemented in quarter 3, were to build a capacity of people, in terms of skills. Through training on concept of conflict, peace and the methodologies for conducting dialogue, the community volunteers are able to conduct community dialogue and doing an analysis report on current community conflict.

South to South Cooperation

- It (RNP) also supports the South to South Cooperation initiatives. With the UNDP support in terms of capacity building, gender promotion, combatting GBV, RNP has become very competent and professional in all sectors of security. This led it to be known and trusted in the region and internationally. As a result, RNP renders support in capacity building of Southern Sudan Police especially in training activities that focus mainly on road safety, basic and advanced investigation, basic intelligence and it has increased police peacekeepers in eight missions which add value to the lives of other populations in low developed countries.

Output 4: Addressing Cross Cutting Issues

Gender



Handwritten signatures and initials are present at the bottom of the page. On the left, there is a large, stylized signature. In the center, there are several smaller initials or marks. On the right, there is a signature that appears to be 'JSM' followed by a large, circular mark. To the right of this, the text '21 | Page' is printed, with a signature below it.

- In the programs of unity and reconciliation, gender is considered like the 2 days retreat with women that were raped during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.
- In gender, RNP is involved in reduction of gender problems through sensitization of general population and door to door visit by gender focal points in districts. Good investigation and support to victims of gender based violence are counted in means on promoting gender police in Rwanda. All these are possible due to the support to capacity development in which UNDP project which has boosted capacities of Community Policing Committees (CPCs) for increased partnerships on crime reduction and prevention.
- RNP police officers from CID, GBV, Community Policing, Media and senior officers have gained a lot of skill and knowledge in establishing crime prevention mechanisms, assisting GBV victims, investigation and collection of scientific evidence, compilation of case files that lead to a fair administration of justice, to mention but few through this project. The above skills benefited the community to live in a safe and limited crime free environment that has paved way for development.

Human Rights

- The communication of research finding to concerned institutions rises awareness and need for accountability that contributes to human rights
- The Human Rights is the main concern of Rwanda National Police. With the action of safe guarding the population and their properties day and night, the human rights are respected. Victims of any kind of crime are supported and criminals are tracked and handed to competent institution for trial and punishment. Police is also implicated in fighting GBV and violence against children among other human rights actions. The above lead people to avoid repetition and fear to be involved in crimes, which result in Human Rights
- About the consideration and protection of environment, Rwanda National Police in collaboration with Kigali City launched a third phase of "Security and Hygiene" awareness which aims at environment protection for better development. This was made possible with the support of One UN through UNDP support.

Technical support to implementing partners

At the behest of the A2J programme through the implementation of Output 5, The Netherlands agreed to fund an International Expert for one year to assist the NPPA on research, case investigation and advocacy on genocide. The A2J programme was envisioning several more partnerships with development partners to strengthen the capacity of the key justice sector national institutions in Rwanda.

Programme steering and technical committee meetings

During the year under review, three steering committees were held in line with the programme documents. In addition over six technical committee were organised to prepare for the steering committee meetings as well as brainstorm on issues related to programme implementation. The steering and technical committee were forums where synergy within the different IPs was enhanced. As a result, the programme is experiencing more IP working together to enforce positive results.

Joint field visits

A joint field monitoring activity was organised and attended by all the IPs, One UN partner agencies as well as development partners. The joint field visit focused on the activities of the NURC, MINIJUST,



UNDP Country Director, Auke Lootsma, and A2J programme manager, Jean de Dieu Kayiranga, aiding in the destruction of illegal substance at the Musanze District Police Headquarters. Photo credit: New Times Rwanda

and RNP in Ngororero and Musanze Districts. The programme visited the "IMYUMVIRE MYIZA" association which was singled out by an initiative of the NURC to catalogue local organization endeavouring for national reconciliation in order to record best practice and support their efforts. The A2J visiting team also sat in an Abunzi hearing in Hindiro sector to witness the local/traditional mediation mechanism workings. Furthermore, the programme visited the community policing activities in Musanze District.

Programme Monitoring

Continuous monitoring was undertaken by Programme staff including to all the 4 provinces (with a visit in one district per province) to document the work of the Rwanda National Police in GBV and anti-crime clubs. The visit to monitor the activities of the police resulted in success stories that were published on the UNDP Rwanda website.

Publicity and communications

The programme was launched with a mediatic high visibility ceremony. The launch was capture in the local media. In addition, major activities of the programme have also received wide media coverage thus publicising the work of the programme, the One UN and implementing partners.

ANNEX 1 – PROGRAMME BUDGET PER OUTPUT (To be updated)

	Annual Budget(US\$)	Annual Expenditure Budget(US\$)	Balance (US\$)
Output 1 Capacity of the Justice sector strengthened to increase to justice, including for women, children and other the most vulnerable groups	700,641	203,772	496,869
Output 2 National capacities strengthened to promote and mainstream human rights and implement Treaty body and UPR recommendation	262,056	83,952	178,104
Output 4 Mechanisms for sustainable peace consolidation, unity and reconciliation strengthened/deepened	631,500	494,955	136,545
Output 5 Project management and oversight strengthened	100,000	19,845	80,155
TOTAL	1,694,197	802,523	891,674

"The Rwanda National Police works normally to end domestic and gender based violence but also promotes gender empowerment", said Superintendent of Police Pelagie Dusabe, Head of the Gender Promotion Department of the Rwanda National Police. She mentioned that women are sensitized to take part in decision making processes of their family, especially decisions related to families finances.

The relationship between Godeleine and Léonce has now completely changed. Domestic violence is now a story of the past in their family. "Today, my husband has completely changed thanks to the mentorship programmes we received from the police in 2013. When we started the programme, we would go back home and he would say it's as if what the police was teaching us was designed for him. From there on, there is no more violence at home. We communicate now something we had never done before and we share everything. My neighbours who use to hear us fight all the time wonder what I have done to him!" laughed Godeleine.

Breaking the habit for a better life



APEREL STUDENTS INCLUDING JACKSON (FORTH FROM RIGHT) SHARING THEIR STORIES ON DRUG ABUSE

A report commissioned by the Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT) last year revealed that 52.5% of young Rwandans have tried a drug, including alcohol, and among them 5% tried an illegal substance, mainly marijuana. The report revealed high levels of alcohol consumption (34%) and tobacco (8.5%) among youth aged between 14 and 35. It is further estimated that one young man or woman out of every 13 is alcohol-dependent.

Among those young Rwandans was Jackson Nsengimana, 20, now a final year student in College APEREL, Nyabihu District. He started to engage in substance abuse in his first year of secondary school, and it was soon a downward spiral from then.



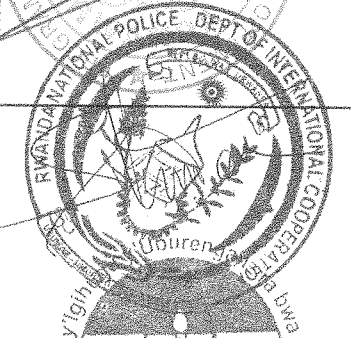
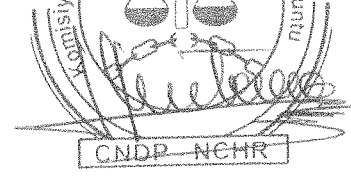
"3 years ago, I didn't care about school at all. Since I was boarding at my school, I used to get caught many times trying to sneak out of the school. I wouldn't care and I was not afraid to be expelled. I thought schools are everywhere; if I was expelled from one school, I'd move to another. The only thing that mattered to me then was to get with my guys and smoke, drink with the risk of committing various criminal acts. The end results were that I ended up repeating my first year twice" Jackson said.

Drugs and other substances abuse impact on the health and education of the Rwanda youth but also lead to another range of issues. Police records show that youth using drugs were prone to other criminal activities such as theft and underage prostitution. Compounding those problems are other adverse effects such as school abandonment, unexpected pregnancies and exposure to HIV and AIDS. The use of alcohol and drugs by the youth is not just an issue of criminal activity but also has long-term economic and social repercussions.

With the support of the One UN Rwanda, through the Promoting Access to Justice and Human Rights and Peace Consolidation programme, the Rwanda National Police started a campaign to combat alcohol and drug abuse among the youth.

30 anti-drugs clubs were established in schools as a pilot programme. The anti-crime clubs were established as part of Community Policing activities by police with support from the ONE UN. Two students and one teacher were

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT APPROVED BY:

<i>ON BEHALF OF</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
<i>MINIJUST/NPPA/SUPREME COURT</i>	<i>Isabelle Kalihangabo</i> <i>PS MINIJUST ; Co-chair</i>	
<i>One UN</i>	<i>Auke Lootsma</i> <i>UNDP Country Director,</i> <i>Co-chair</i>	 8/2014
<i>RNP</i>	<i>ACP Hodali Jimmy</i> <i>Commissioner for International Cooperation</i>	
<i>NCHR</i>	<i>Emerita Mutuyemariya</i> <i>Secretary General</i>	
<i>NURC</i>	<i>Dr Jean Baptiste Habyalimana</i> <i>Executive Secretary</i>	