



## NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



# REPORT ON THE FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO RWANDA DURING THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) OF 2011

FEBRUARY 2015

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### Others:

- **Accronyms/Abbreviations**
- **Appendix I:** Table showing the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda, those fully implemented, those not yet implemented and the recommendation shared by the Commission and its stakeholders in this research.
- **Appendix II:** List of institutions that provided information

## Accronyms/Abbreviations

- **ARJ:** Association Rwandaise des Journalistes
- **CAT:** Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- **CPED:** Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- **CLADHO:** Collectif des Ligues et Associations des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda
- **COPORWA:** Communauté des Potiers du Rwanda
- **FFRP:** Forum des Femmes Rwandaises Parlementaires
- **GFA:** Governance For Africa
- **GMO:** Gender Monitoring Office
- **ICCPR:** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- **ICCPR-OP2:** Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of death penalty
- **LIPRODHOR:** Ligue Rwandaise pour la Promotion et la Défense des Droits de l'Homme
- **LDGL:** Ligue des Droits de la Personne dans la Région des Grands Lacs
- **MIGEPROF:** The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
- **MINAFFET:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- **MINAGRI:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
- **MINALOC:** The Ministry of Local Government
- **MINECOFIN:** The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
- **MINEDUC:** The Ministry of Education
- **MINIJUST:** The Ministry of Justice
- **MININTER:** The Ministry of Internal Security
- **MINISANTE:** The Ministry of Health
- **N°:** Number
- **NAWOCO:** National Women Council
- **NCC:** National Commission of Children
- **NEP:** National Employment Program
- **NPM:** National Preventive Mechanism
- **OP-CAT:** Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- **OP-CESCR:** Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- **RCS:** Rwanda Correctional Service
- **RGB:** Rwanda Governance Board
- **RMC:** Rwanda Media Commission
- **RURA:** Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
- **RWAMREC:** Rwanda Men's Resource Center
- **UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme
- **UPR:** Universal Periodic Review

## **Report on the findings of the research conducted on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations made to Rwanda during the Universal Periodic Review of 2011.**

### **I. Introduction**

By Resolution N° 5/1 of 18th June 2007 of the Human Rights Council, Member States of the United Nations Organization established the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) done by other countries in matters of promoting and protecting human rights, and this will be done every four (4) as of 2008. Member States also pledged to implement during this period of four (4) years the conclusions and recommendations made to them and they have accepted. In this regard, Rwanda was reviewed in February 2011, and immediately accepted to implement 67 conclusions and recommendations out of 73 formulated to it by other Member States until 2014; this means it had to prepare itself for the second Universal Periodic Review.

The National Commission for Human Rights follows up the implementation of these conclusions and recommendations based on its mandate of promoting and protecting human rights as provided for by article 177 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 04 June 2003 as amended to date and article 4 of Law N°19/2013 of 25/03/2013 determining missions, organization and functioning of the National Commission for Human Rights. It also has the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the international conventions relating to human rights as well as the decisions taken by the United Nations treaties bodies on different reports submitted by Rwanda.

The Commission shares these missions with Local Civil Society Organizations for the promotion and protection for human rights, institutions and some Media organizations.

One of special missions conferred to the National Commission for Human Rights by the Law enacting the Commission, under article 5 (8°) is related to the collaboration with other foreign national human rights institutions, local associations and international organizations in human rights promotion and protection activities.

In this context, on 25-26/11/2014 and 01-03/12/2014, the National Commission for Human Rights, in collaboration with some organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights, institutions and some Media organizations, carried out a research on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda during the Universal Periodic Review that took place in 2011. This research aims at helping the Government know about the conclusions and recommendations that were not implemented so that it can accelerate their implementation before Rwanda undergoes the second Universal Periodic Review scheduled to take place in November 2015.

This research was conducted on the implementation of 71 conclusions and recommendations, thus 67 conclusions and recommendations immediately accepted by Rwanda and other 4 it accepted later. The

purpose of the research was to gather information in public institutions and organs as well as in private institutions and organizations<sup>1</sup>.

Those who carried out the research were divided into four (4) teams of 19 people, including:

- Nine (9) staff members from the National Commission for Human Rights;
- Ten (10) staff members from the following 10 Civil Society Organizations:
  - Media institutions: Rwanda Media Commission (RMC), Network of Journalists for Promotion of Human Rights and PAX PRESS;
  - Organizations for the promotion and the protections of human rights: CLADHO, HAGURUKA, LIPRODHOR, LDGL, JUSTICE VOICE and Governance for Africa (GFA).

During this research, members of teams monitored the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations grouped into five (5) categories of human rights, namely:

- **First category:** Access to justice and Good Governance;
- **Second category:** Freedom of Expression, Opinion and Association;
- **Third category:** Socio-Economic and Cultural Rights;
- **Fourth category:** Gender, Women's Rights and Children's Rights;
- **Fifth category:** Vulnerable Group and Historically Marginalized Group.

The report on the research findings prepared by a small group entrusted with this responsibility by those who carried out the research was adopted by Members of the Commission **on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 2015** after harmonizing it. The team of those who carried out the research also adopted this report on the research findings **on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 2015** after adjusting it.

This report highlights and explains in a particular manner that the methods used consisted of interviews, reading and analysis of various documents containing needed information.

This report on the research findings has the following main parts:

- Methodology used in the research;
- Summary of the research findings;
- Table of the research findings;
- Recommendations and Conclusion;
- Way forward.

## II. Methodology used in the research

Prior to the beginning of the actual research, there had been prepared a document titled: **“the guidelines for the collection of information on the progress of the Government's implementation of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of 2011”**. This document presents the guidelines for the collection of the information and the

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<sup>1</sup> The list of institutions that provided information is attached to this report.

preparation of the report on the research findings. The information presented in this report was gathered by using different research methods. In general, the method used most during the research was talking with informants. Literary documentation on needed information was resorted to as well.

The documents used in the research included a document prepared in October 2013 by the UPR Info, an Independent International Organization that collaborates with the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. This document is related to Mid-term Implementation Assessment carried out two (2) years after the review of Rwanda.

Some of the information was found by using communication tools such as the telephone and the Internet between those who carried out the research and the respondents. The teams that carried out the research were greatly assisted by the Treaty Body Reporting Task Force members to find the required information.

On the 30th of January 2015, Members of the National Commission for Human Rights adopted the report on the research findings prepared by a small team that had been set up by those who carried out the research after adjusting it with regard to its form. The adjusted report was transmitted to those who carried out the research on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 2015 and approved it after harmonizing it.

### **III. Summary of research findings**

The research findings revealed that out of the **71** conclusions and recommendations formulated to and accepted by Rwanda, **38** were fully implemented, **27** were partially implemented, whereas **6** were not yet implemented.

The implementation status of the conclusions and recommendations is presented in three (3) categories as follows:

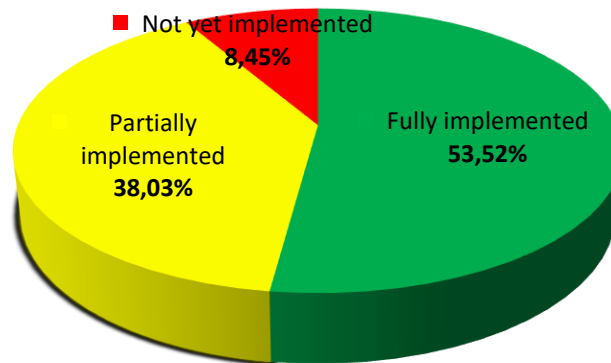
- Fully implemented conclusions and recommendations;
- Partially implemented conclusions and recommendations;
- Not yet implemented conclusions and recommendations.

The research findings are briefly presented in the attached table showing the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda, those fully implemented, those not yet implemented and the recommendation formulated by the Commission and shared with its stakeholders in this research.

### Implementation of conclusions and recommendations



### Percentage (%) of conclusion and recommendation implementation



Explanations of the figures of conclusion and recommendation implementation are presented in the following points:

#### 3.1 Concerning the fully implemented conclusions and recommendations

The research indicates that out of the 71 conclusions and recommendations formulated to and accepted by Rwanda, 38 were fully implemented, thus 53.52%. This was possible thanks to the following reasons:

- In the aftermath of Rwanda's review, the Government immediately translated the conclusions and recommendations into Kinyarwanda and disseminated them in all concerned institutions, either public institutions or private and Civil Society organizations;

- The Government in collaboration with the National Commission for human Rights of Rwanda set up the roadmap of the conclusions and recommendations and transmitted them to all relevant institutions. The Civil Society also set up its own roadmap of disseminating the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda and conducting their follow-up. These roadmaps were constantly discussed by public institutions and the Civil Society and were updated as long as the conclusions and recommendations were being implemented;
- There was carried out a sensitization campaign of implementing the conclusions and recommendations by higher public institutions and focal points were nominated within different public institutions;
- The greatest number of fully implemented conclusions and recommendations is in the category of economic, social and cultural rights because Rwanda had initiated their implementation in the framework of its Vision 2020 and different poverty reduction programmes; Rwanda had requested to further their implementation in order to respect human rights;
- Some of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda were very clear with regard to the obligations of concerned institutions, such that their implementation was easier to those institutions;
- The performance contracts helped the public institutions to speed up economic and social programmes.

### **3.2 Concerning the partially implemented conclusions and recommendations**

The research indicates that out of the **71** conclusions and recommendations formulated to and accepted by Rwanda, **27** were partially implemented, thus **38.03%**. This depends on the following:

- There are some laws and orders which are still being drafted while they should accelerate the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations (For example: Nine (9) bills implementing Law N° 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and protection of the child are not yet finalized);
- There is still duplication of responsibilities for some institutions (For example: RURA and RMC);
- Not knowing the institution specifically responsible for the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations due to the fact that many institutions have similar responsibilities making it difficult to know which one is responsible for the implementation (Example: With regard to the women's rights and gender equality MIGEPROF-GMO-NAWOCO-FFRP, etc. ; with regard to health and social welfare, for example *Ubudehe* or poverty reduction: MINALOC-MINEDUC-MINISANTE-MINAGRI-MINECOFIN);

The National Commission for Human Rights, institutions and Media institutions and organizations as well as Civil Society human rights organizations that carried out the research, formulated ten (10) recommendations to relevant organs, namely: MINIJUST, MIGEPROF, MINAFFET, MINEDUC and MINALOC.

It was pointed out that many of them or six (6) recommendations (**60%**) were formulated to MINIJUST as it is the one responsible for the review of laws.



### 3.3 Not yet implemented conclusions and recommendations

The research points out that of the **71** conclusions and recommendations formulated to and accepted by Rwanda, six (6) were not implemented, or **8.45%**. This was caused by the following:

- Public institutions that received the roadmap relating to the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda in 2011 did not give priority to the assigned work for four (4) yearsh;
- Some of the conclusions and recommendations accepted by Rwanda are incompatible with the orientation of the governmental policy (For example: The issue of *Batwa* people and minorities). This orientation consists of supporting all Rwandan people without any discrimination and undertaking programmes aimed at improving the living conditions of all vulnerable groups in general.

The National Commission for Human Rights, institutions and Media institutions and organizations as well as Civil Society human rights organizations that carried out the research formulated five (5) recommendations to relevant authorities, namely: MINIJUST, MININTER and MINAFFET.

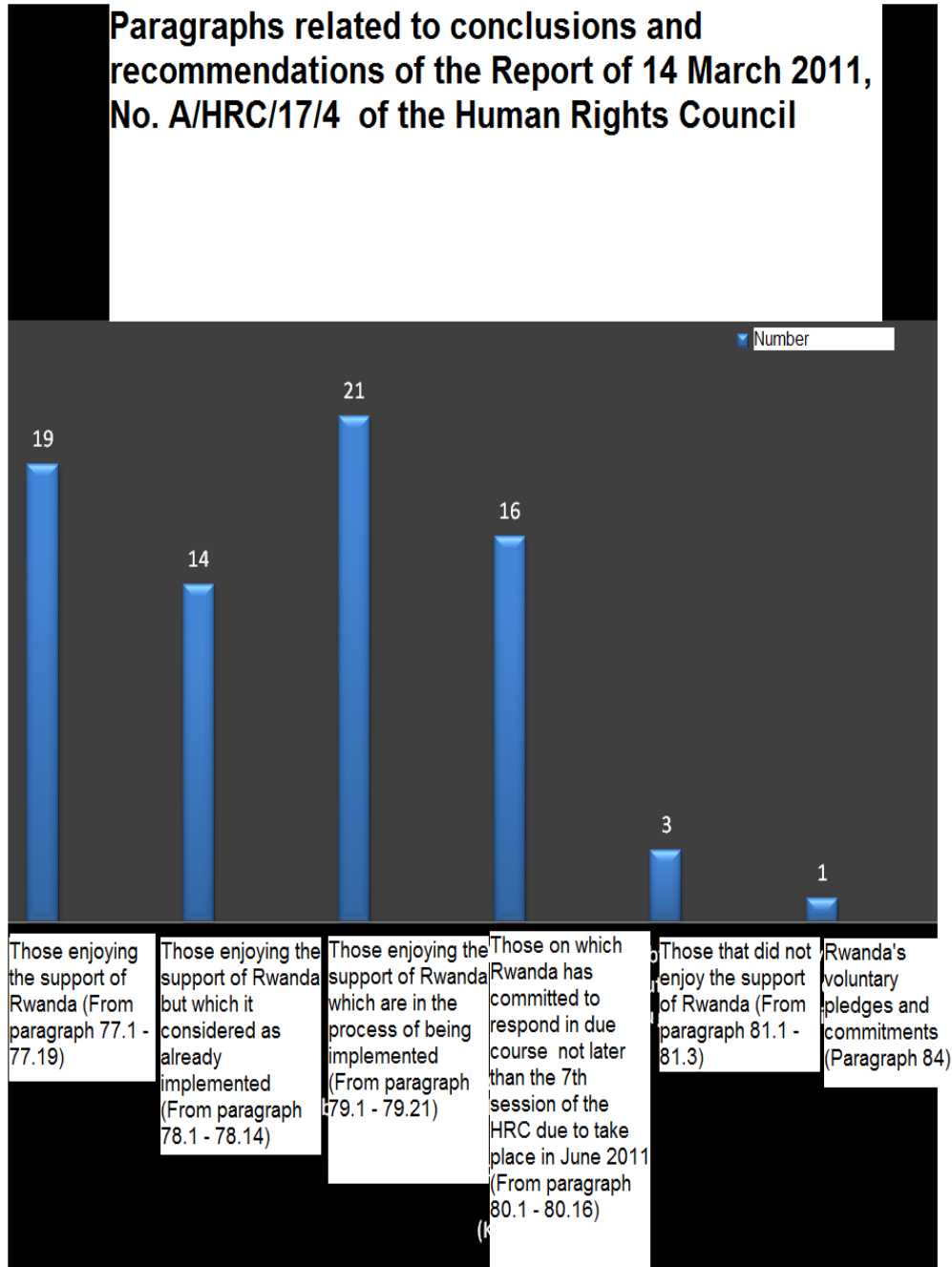
It was pointed out that many of them, thus three (3) out of the formulated recommendations (**60%**) are directed to MINIJUST as it is the one responsible for the implementation of the Policy and programmes of Human Rights and the enactment of laws.

## IV. Table of the research findings

The conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda during the Universal Periodic Review in 2011 are combined in six (6) paragraphs presented in the part of the conclusions and recommendations of the report dated 14<sup>th</sup> March 2011, No A/HRC/17/4 of the Human Rights Council that has the mandate of assessing the countries' activities under the Universal Periodic Review:

- Conclusions and recommendations that were examined and enjoyed the support of Rwanda (They are 19, from paragraph 77.1 to paragraph 77.19);
- Conclusions and recommendations enjoying the support of Rwanda, which it considered as already implemented (They are 14, from paragraph 78.1 to paragraph 78.14);
- Conclusions and recommendations enjoying the support of Rwanda, which are in the process of being implemented (They are 21, from paragraph 79.1 to paragraph 79.21);
- Conclusions and recommendations examined by Rwanda and to which it committed to respond in due course, but not later than the seventeenth session of the Human Rights Council which was due to take place in June 2011 (They are 16, from paragraph 80.1 to paragraph 80.16);
- Conclusions and recommendations that did not enjoy the support of Rwanda (They are 3, from paragraph 81.1 to paragraph 81.3). Rwanda considers these conclusions and recommendations as either not applicable or irrelevant;
- Rwanda's voluntary pledges and commitments (Paragraph 84).

The attached table presents all conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda as highlighted in the part relating to the conclusions and recommendations of the Report No A/HRC/17/4 of 14<sup>th</sup> March 2011 of the Human Rights Council above mentioned, those fully implemented, those not implemented and a recommendation of the Commission shared with research stakeholders.



## V. Recommendations and Conclusion

### 5.1 Recommendations

The National Commission for Human Rights, institutions and Media institutions and organizations as well as Civil Society human rights organizations that carried out the research on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2011, having considered that the following conclusions and recommendations have been partially implemented, on the one hand, or have not been implemented, on other hand, have formulated the following recommendations:

#### Partially implemented conclusions and recommendations

- 77.13. MINIJUST, in collaboration with other relevant institutions should envisage the review of laws so that the responsibilities of RURA and RMC regarding the media are clear in order to avoid the duplication between these institutions that can hamper the freedom of the media. This will ease the implementation of the conclusion and recommendations formulated by Canada;
- 78.9. MINIJUST, in collaboration with the Law Reform Commission, should explicitly envisage the comprehensive penalties in the Penal Code to any person who applies any kinds of corporal penalties, especially to a child. MIGEPROF should accelerate the Ministerial Order provided for by article 25 of Law N° 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and protection of the child. This order determines the necessary educational measures and other forms of non-violent disciplinary punishments, family care and treatment. This should be done by taking into consideration the conclusion and recommendations formulated by Azerbaijan;
- 78.10. MINIJUST and other concerned institutions should as soon as possible remove from the Penal Code the penalty of life imprisonment with special provisions so as to meet the conclusions and recommendations formulated by the United Kingdom and Italy;
- 79.1. and 79.2. MINAFFET should as soon as possible submit to the General Secretary of the United Nations the instruments of ratification by Rwanda of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OP-CAT), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR), so as to respect the requests from Hungary, Spain, South Africa, Azerbaijan, Germany, Maldives, Netherlands and Sweden;
- 79.4. MINIJUST, through the Rwanda Law Reform Commission, should review the Law N° 47/2001 of 18/12/2001 instituting punishment for offences of discrimination and sectarianism, so as to make understandable and to precise the limits of the word “sectarianism”<sup>2</sup> as requested by Canada;

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<sup>2</sup> Under article 3 of Law N° 47/2001 of 18/12/2001 instituting punishment for offences of discrimination and sectarianism which states that «The crime of discrimination occurs when the author makes use of any speech, written statement or action based on ethnicity, region or country of origin, colour of the skin, physical features, sex, language, religion or ideas with the aim of denying

- 79.18. MINEDUC and other concerned institutions should accelerate the preparation of the “curricula” of primary and secondary schools in official languages recognized by the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda as amended to date. Apart from Kinyarwanda, other languages provided for by the Constitution must be applied or taught in schools equally. If this is done, the conclusion and recommendations formulated by Chile will be respected;
- 79.21. MINIJUST should prepare a document with concrete explanations on the questions relating to life imprisonment with special provisions as well as on other asked justice-related questions and submit them to the Human Rights Council so as to respect the request from Spain;
- 80.4. MINIJUST, in collaboration with the concerned institutions should examine all issues relating to unlawful arrest and detention, and conduct investigation thereon as soon as possible in order to respect the queries from Sweden;
- 80.15. MINALOC and other concerned institutions should undertake appropriate specific measures aimed at improving the living conditions of historically marginalized people in order to respect the recommendations formulated by Spain.

#### **Not implemented conclusions and recommendations**

- 77.4. MINIJUST should accelerate adoption of the Human Rights Policy as requested by Egypt. The same Ministry should also finalize the preparation of the National Plan of Action for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights based on the Human Rights Policy and set up a firm programme for its implementation as requested by Egypt;
- 77.14. MININTER should undertake specific measures for the protection of Human Rights Defenders so as to respect the conclusion and recommendations formulated by Slovakia;
- 79.1. MINIJUST should envisage the National Preventive Mechanism/NPM provided for by the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OP-CAT) as requested by Germany;
- 79.1. and 79.2. MINAFFET should do everything possible so that the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on Death Penalty (ICCPR-OP2) and the Convention on Enforced Disappearances (CPED) be ratified as requested by Hungary, Spain, South Africa, Netherland, Sweden and France;
- 80.3. and 80.5. MINIJUST and other concerned institutions, while reviewing the Penal Code, should remove the offence of defamation and replace it by civil offence-related punishments as requested by Canada and United States of America.

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one or a group of persons their human rights provided by Rwandan law and International Conventions to which Rwanda is party. The crime of sectarianism occurs when the author makes use of any speech, written statement or action that causes conflict that causes an uprising that may degenerate into strife among people».

## 5.2 Conclusion

The National Commission for Human Rights, institutions and Media institutions and organizations as well as Civil Society local human rights organizations that carried out the research on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda by the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2011 are confident that the expected information in the research has been collected to their satisfaction.

The Commission and its research stakeholders extend particular gratitude to all institutions for their good collaboration, both public institutions and Civil Society Organizations which were requested to provide research information.

The Commission and its research stakeholders also extend particular gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for its support that contributed to the achievement of the research goals.

After the completion of the research, the Commission and Civil Society Organizations that played a role in the research praise the progress made by the country in the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations formulated to Rwanda in the Universal Periodic Review of 2011 because **53.52%** are fully implemented. However **38.03%** that are partially implemented and **8.45%** that are not yet implemented, should be given priority so that they will have been 100% implemented before the second review of Rwanda scheduled to take place in November 2015.

MINIJUST should do everything possible so that all the conclusions and recommendations formulated in this report and under its responsibilities are fully implemented and to make sure that other concerned institutions also implement them.

The Office of the Prime Minister, which is responsible for overseeing the Cabinet's functioning, should follow up the implementation of the recommendations formulated to Rwanda under the 2011 Universal Periodic Review by other countries in general, and those formulated by the Commission in this report.

## VI. Way forward

The Commission and the institutions that collaborated with it in the research will follow up, on a daily basis, the implementation of each conclusion and recommendation. All concerned institutions will be given a copy of the research document that will be used in the preparation of the reports to be submitted to the Human Rights Council.

## **APPENDIX ONE:**

Table showing the conclusions and recommendations made to Rwanda, those fully implemented, those not yet implemented and the recommendation shared by the Commission and its stakeholders in this research.

**TABLE SHOWING THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO RWANDA: IMPLEMENTED AND NON-IMPLEMENTED RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE JOINT RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS PARTNERS IN RESEARCH**

Conclusions and Recommendations	Implemented	Not implemented	Recommendation
<b><u>CATEGORY: ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE</u></b>			
<p>77.1. Continue its commendable efforts in the area of good governance and human rights, in particular through its newly established Governance Advisory Council and the Task Force on Treaty Reporting (Botswana).</p>	<p>- In collaboration with relevant institutions, and every year, RGB organizes good governance-related activities across the country that last for a month. These activities are closed by Workshop on Good Governance at national level.</p> <p>- Every year, the National Dialogue Council provided for in the Constitution is held and brings together all the State institutions, especially those concerned with good governance. It is chaired by the President of the Republic and the population is given the floor to express their views.</p>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

<p>77.2. Continue its efforts towards the protection and promotion of human rights (Chad).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization on human right-related conventions was conducted by NGOs in collaboration with the National Commission for Human Rights and all State institutions were urged to play a role in the UPR;</li> <li>- Continued adoption of laws aimed at the protection of Human rights.</li> </ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organic Law instituting the Penal Code;</li> <li>- Law relating to the Code of criminal procedure;</li> <li>- Law establishing the Bar Association, its organization and functioning.</li> </ul>		<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>
<p>77.4. Accelerate steps towards adopting the human rights policy and national action plan for the protection and the promotion of human rights, and devise programmes for their implementation (Egypt).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Ministry of Justice set up the National Action Plan Committee.</li> <li>- A baseline survey was conducted to show the situation of Human rights in Rwanda.</li> </ul>	<p>The Human Rights Policy and the National Action Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights have not been adopted yet.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Justice should do everything possible to adopt the Human Rights Policy and National Action Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights before the UPR.</p>
<p>77.8. Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Brazil); reinforce its collaboration with the treaty</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice gave an open invitation to all the representatives of the UN (Special Rapporteur) in matters relating to human rights while Rwanda was</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented.</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>



<p>bodies (Republic of Korea); extend an open and permanent invitation to special procedures (Spain).</p>	<p>being evaluated in 2011.</p> <p>After 2011, two of them have visited Rwanda: the Special Rapporteur on habitat and the one on freedom of expression and access to information.</p>		
<p>77.9. Respond, as soon as possible, to the outstanding communications from the treaty bodies, including those from the Human Rights Committee (Republic of Korea).</p>	<p>- Some of the questions raised by the UN organs in charge of the respect of human rights were answered. For instance, concerns raised by the Human Rights Committee were answered in the 4<sup>th</sup> Report of Rwanda on ICCPR. The report was submitted to the UN in 2014.</p>	<p>Some answers to the questions from the Human Rights Committee were considered as incomplete or unclear. Complementary information was requested and had to be submitted in the 102<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the Human Rights Committee in July 2011 but this was not done. Those questions include issues relating to independent investigations on enforced disappearances in order to prosecute and punish those involved and to give compensation to the families of the victims; questions relating to judgements rendered by Gacaca courts and to respect the principles of equality before courts and tribunals and the right to a fair hearing provided for in the ICCPR<sup>3</sup>;</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should answer the questions raised by the UN organs in charge of the respect of human rights that were not answered.</p>

<sup>3</sup> In the Letter N° 674/16/CAND/VS/ka/10 of 20/12/2010, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva wrote to the High Commissioner for Human Rights – the Secretariat of the Human Rights Committee, providing answers on the request for information by the Human Rights Committee on Rwanda’s Report on ICCPR in 2009.

<p>77.10. Invite the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to visit Rwanda (Canada); favourably consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures, which would help to strengthen the relationship between Rwanda and the Council (Republic of Korea); extend a standing invitation to the United Nations human rights special procedures so that they can visit the country and assist the Government with its human rights reforms (Maldives).</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice gave an open invitation to all Special Rapporteurs of the UN in matters relating to human rights while Rwanda was being evaluated in 2011. After 2011, two of them have visited Rwanda: the Special Rapporteur on habitat and the one on freedom of expression and access to information.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>
<p>77.12. Further cooperate with the international community in holding accountable those responsible for violations against human rights and humanitarian law (Brazil).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the Prosecution Service, the International Crime Unit has been created.</li> <li>- In the framework of collaboration between the Prosecution and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Tribunal handed over to Rwanda some detainees suspected of having participated in</li> </ul>	<p>Some people accused of the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi have not yet been arrested.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented</b></p>

On 19 September 2011, the UN Expert in charge of monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Committee wrote to the Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva writing informing him that answers provided by Rwanda were incomplete and unclear. The Expert explained that, on 9 May 2011, a letter was sent requesting complementary information to be submitted in the 102<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the Human Rights Committee in July 2011 but the letter remained unanswered. The Expert requested again that the questions raised be answered as soon as possible but this was not done.

	<p>the Genocide against Tutsi.</p> <p>- An Anti-Human Trafficking and International Crime Unit was created in the National Police.</p>		
<p><b>77.14.</b> Ensure all human rights activists operating in the country, including individuals cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms, are spared harassment and intimidation (Slovakia); further address the agenda of social economic development, focusing especially on the poverty reduction program with the active support of the international community, in order to contribute further to achievements of human rights (Cambodia).</p>	<p>The Ministry of Internal Security shows that it protects all Rwandans from harassment and intimidation without any discrimination based on the type of their employment.</p> <p>Some assistance aimed to fight poverty is granted by international organizations and embassies.</p>	<p>No special protection of human rights activists operating in the country.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was not implemented.</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Internal Security should take specific measures to ensure the protection of human rights activists as our country has accepted that recommendation.</p>
<p><b>78.1.</b> Ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CERD) (Maldives).</p>	<p>It was ratified on 12/02/1975, as shown in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda n°5 of 12/02/1975, p.231.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>

<p>78.2. Continue and even accelerate its law review process and ensure that all gender and other discriminatory provisions in the legislation are repealed (Slovenia).</p>	<p>The National Law Reform Commission was set up in 2010 and started operating in 2012.</p> <p>The Penal Code was revised and all gender discriminatory provisions were repealed.</p> <p>The Law governing persons and family is being revised in a view to removing all gender discriminatory provisions.</p>	<p>Laws are still being analyzed; they have not been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda. <b>Example:</b> The Law governing persons and family.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>The Senate, the Office of the President of the Republic and the Office of the Prime Minister should accelerate the revised Law governing persons and family.</p>
<p>78.3. Provide the National Commission for Human Rights with human and material resources (Algeria); provide sufficient human and financial resources to the National Commission for Human Rights, so as to enable the Commission to carry out its mandate more effectively (Malaysia).</p>	<p>After the restructuring of public service institutions in 2014, the Commission was authorized to increase the number of its staff.</p> <p>The Commission was allocated a budget by the Government of Rwanda in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011: RwF 1,096,613,901/USD 1,805,909</li> <li>• 2012: RwF 1,162,079,075/USD 1,892,081</li> <li>• 2013: RwF 1,104,510,277/USD 1,708,019</li> </ul> <p>Regarding the budget allocated to the National Commission for Human rights, it is based on the size of</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>

	<p>activities planned by the Commission. When they are many, the Commission applies for a big budget; when they are few, the Commission requests a reduced budget.</p> <p>The Commission has its own premises.</p>		
78.6. Accelerate the process of legal reform and ensure that all discriminatory provisions in the legislation, especially those regarding women, are abrogated (Morocco); continue its efforts to improve the guarantees on the rights of women through the revision of all discriminatory laws (Burkina Faso).	<p>The Penal Code was revised and all gender discriminatory provisions were repealed.</p> <p>The Law governing persons and family is being revised in a view to removing all gender discriminatory provisions.</p>	The Law governing persons and family has not yet been published in the Official gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>The Senate, the Office of the President of the Republic and the Office of the Prime Minister should accelerate the publication of the Law governing persons and family in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.</p>
78.9. Introduce legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment and promote alternative, nonviolent forms of discipline (Azerbaijan).	<p>Laws and policies aimed to fight corporal punishments were adopted, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organic Law N° 01/2012/ of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code;</li> <li>- Law relating to the rights and the protection of the child;</li> <li>- Integrated Child Rights Policy.</li> </ul>	Legislation does not explicitly prohibit this punishment. Beating is still applied except at school.	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST, in collaboration with the Law Reform Commission, should remove all the corporal punishments from the Penal Code, especially perpetrating this offense against a child and they should state it clearly.</p> <p>MIGEPROF should accelerate the Ministerial Order provided for by article 25 of Law N° 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and</p>

			protection of the child. This order determines the necessary educational measures and other forms of non-violent disciplinary punishments, care and treatment of the child within the family.
78.10. End solitary confinement sentences and ensure that those sentenced to life imprisonment benefit from the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and adopt urgent measures against overcrowding; (United Kingdom); in line with the Human Rights Committee, put an end to sentences of solitary confinement, and ensure that persons sentenced to life imprisonment benefit from the safeguards of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Italy).	The Organic Law N° 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code provides for life imprisonment with special provisions but this penalty is not applied.	Life imprisonment with special provisions has not been removed	<b>The recommendation was not implemented.</b>  The Ministry of Justice, the Parliament and RLRC should analyze the removal of life imprisonment with special provisions, from the Rwandan legislation.
79.1. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) and ICCPR-OP 1 (Hungary); sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, ICCPR-OP 1, OP-CAT and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from the Enforced Disappearance (CED) (Spain); consider ratifying	Additional protocols to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) aimed to abolish the death penalty and to the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) that have been ratified.	The Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) has not been ratified yet.  The Additional Protocol to the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) aimed to allow people to file complaints with the Human Rights Committee has not been	<b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b>  MINAFFET should as soon as possible submit to the General Secretary of the United Nations the instruments of ratification by Rwanda of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture (OP-CAT), the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

<p>outstanding international human rights instruments, and update domestic © Copyright 2011, UPR Info 4 legislation to be in line with the provisions of those international treaties (South Africa); consider ratifying OP-CAT (Azerbaijan); ratify OP-CAT and thereby allow country visits (Germany); become party to OP-CAT and establish an official national preventive mechanism (Maldives); ratify and implement in national law the outstanding core international human rights treaties, in particular OPICESCR and CED (Netherlands); sign, ratify and incorporate into national legislation key human rights treaties, such as ICCPR-OP 1, OP-CAT and CED (Sweden).</p>		<p>ratified yet.</p>	<p>Rights (OP-CESCR).</p> <p>MINAFFET should do everything possible for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-OP2) and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED).</p>
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79.2. Respond to all the cases submitted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, sign and ratify CED, and fully recognize the competency of the Committee (France).	Some of the questions raised by the UN organs in charge of the respect of human rights were answered. For instance, concerns raised by the Human Rights Committee were answered in the 4 <sup>th</sup> Report of Rwanda on ICCPR. The report was submitted to the UN in 2014.	<b>Answers to the some of the questions raised were considered as unclear. Complementary information was requested but was not delivered<sup>4</sup>.  CED has not been ratified yet.</b>	<b>The recommendation was not implemented.  Accelerate the ratification of CED and respond to the cases submitted whose answers are considered by the Committee as incomplete and unclear.</b>
79.3. Accelerate the revision of the Genocide Ideology Law by precisely defining the crime in line with international standards, and ensuring that intention, assistance and incitement to genocide are clearly stated in the definition (Switzerland); review the definition of “genocide ideology” in the homonymous 2008 law so that it allows for diversity of opinion (Austria); review the 2008 Genocide Ideology Law and other related laws to bring them in line with	The revised Law n° 84/2013 of 11/9/2013 on the crime of genocide ideology and other related offences was adopted.  Law n° 18/2008 of 23/07/2008 relating to the punishment of the crime of genocide ideology was repealed and replaced by Law n° 84/2013 of 11/9/2013 on the crime of genocide ideology and other related offences. The new law defines the crime of genocide ideology clearly (Article 3).	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

<sup>4</sup> In the Letter N° 674/16/CAND/VS/ka/10 of 20/12/2010, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva wrote to the High Commissioner for Human Rights – the Secretariat of the Human Rights Committee providing answers on the request for information by the Human Rights Committee on Rwanda’s Report on ICCPR in 2009.

On 19 September 2011, the UN Expert in charge of monitoring the implementation of the recommendations made by the UN Human Rights Committee wrote to Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva writing informing him that answers provided by Rwanda were incomplete and unclear. The Expert explained that, on 9 May 2011, a letter was sent requesting complementary information to be submitted in the 102<sup>nd</sup> Conference of the Human Rights Committee in July 2011 but the letter remained unanswered. The Expert requested again that the questions raised be answered as soon as possible but this was not done.



<p>international standards through a more precise and restrictive definition of the crime, including a clear statement of intent to commit, assist or incite genocide (Italy); continue the review of genocide ideology and related laws, and rigorously apply the provisions of article 20 of ICCPR by taking strictly necessary and proportionate measures (Belgium).</p>			
<p>79.5. Accelerate the legal reform process in order to ensure that all discriminatory provisions in the legislation are abolished (Moldova).</p>	<p>Views were provided on 78.6</p>	<p>The revised Law on persons and family has not yet been published in the Official gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST should do everything possible for the publication of the Law governing persons and family in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.</p>
<p>79.6. Adopt new measures to find a solution to the problem of overcrowding in prisons (Algeria); strengthen measures taken within the reform policies to make the prison system more humane, in particular through training of personnel and improved prison administration (Morocco); separate convicted offenders from pretrial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some prisons were rehabilitated and/or expanded while new others were built;</li> <li>- There are the community service penalties (see Penal Code) aimed to reduce congestion;</li> <li>- The Prison Academy was established;</li> <li>- Competent staff was increased in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mageragere Prison, which will receive inmates transferred from Nyarugenge and Kimironko prisons, has not been built yet;</li> <li>- Convicted offenders have not been separated from pretrial detainees except that they wear different uniforms.</li> </ul>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Internal Security, RCS, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning should speed up the construction of Mageragere Prison.</p>

<p>detainees (Austria).</p>	<p>number;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The special statutes governing Prison Guards were established.</li> </ul>		
<p>79.7. Pursue justice-system reforms, in particular with regard to strengthening the independence of the judiciary with focus on eliminating corruption and political interference (Slovakia); adopt measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and guard against corruption and political interference (United States); continue reforms of the justice system, in particular measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and reinforce witness protection (Austria); continue to reform the justice system to enhance the independence of the judiciary and improve witness protection (Australia); continue the reform of the judiciary in order to give more independence to the justice system, and improve the witness protection system (Switzerland).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law n° 11/2012 of 18/01/2013 modifying and complementing Law n° 04/2011/OL of 03/10/2011 determining the organization, functioning and competence of the National Public Prosecution Authority was adopted;</li> <li>- Public funds amounting to Rwf 493 441 759 were recovered from 98 cases;</li> <li>- In every District, an Anti-corruption Consultative Committee was established;</li> <li>- There is a Witness Protection System in the Prosecution Service.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>
<p>79.8. End the gacaca court system as soon as possible, noting the</p>	<p>Law n° 04/2012 of 15/06/2012 terminating Gacaca Courts and</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>

<p>stated deadline of February 2010 (United Kingdom); address alleged miscarriages of justice in the gacaca trials through the formal court system (Australia); strive to further enhance and share its experiences regarding the role of traditional institutions in dispensing justice and reconciliation (Ethiopia).</p>	<p>determining mechanisms for solving issues which were under their supervision was adopted.</p> <p>Mechanisms for addressing alleged miscarriages of justice in Gacaca trials were established.</p>		
<p>79.9. Continue the legal reform process, including the incorporation of a Plan of action to ensure access to justice by poor people and vulnerable groups, in particular women and children (Cambodia); ensure free legal assistance for underprivileged citizens (Slovakia).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Legal Aid Policy for the poor was adopted by the Cabinet of 15/10/2014;</li> <li>- The policy to ensure children's access to justice (Justice for Children Policy) was adopted, especially in October 2014;</li> <li>- The staff of the Ministry of Justice in Districts (Access to Justice Bureau/MAJ) were empowered to execute judgements of needy people;</li> <li>- Law n°83/2013 of 11/09/2013 establishing the Bar Association in Rwanda and determining its organization and functioning was adopted. Modalities through which the Bar Association provides legal aid to the needy people are clearly explained in this Law.</li> </ul>	<p>Although there have many obvious achievements, there is still a challenge relating to legal aid for the poor because few people receive this assistance whereas court fees have been considerably increased.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented</b></p>

79.21. Respond effectively to the request for information by the Human Rights Committee in 2009 regarding the follow-up given to the recommendations related to forced disappearances, assassinations, summary and extrajudicial executions, and life sentences in isolation cells (Spain).	Answers provided in Letter n° 674/16/cand/VS/ka/10 of 20/10/2010 written by the Ambassador of Rwanda in Switzerland to the High Commissioner for Human Rights – the Secretariat of the Human Rights Committee.	Some answers to the questions from the Human Rights Committee were considered as incomplete or unclear. Complementary information was requested and had to be submitted in the Conference of the Human Rights Committee in 2011 but this was not done. Those questions include issues relating to independent investigations on enforced disappearance in order to prosecute and punish those involved and to give compensation to the families of the victims; cases relating to judgements rendered by Gacaca courts and to respect the principles of equality before courts and tribunals and the right to a fair hearing provided for in the ICCPR ;	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST should prepare a document with concrete explanations on the cases related to forced disappearances,</p>
80.4. Urgently investigate cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, including those which may constitute enforced disappearances (Sweden).	Investigations are conducted urgently whenever cases of illegal detention are observed.		<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST, in collaboration with relevant institutions, should assess all the cases related to arbitrary arrest and detention, including enforced disappearances and investigate them as soon as possible.</p>
81.2. Take concrete measures to	Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

<p>address the problem of human trafficking, including by tackling the root causes, introducing effective prevention measures, timely prosecution and punishment of traffickers, and providing protection and support to victims (Malaysia).</p>	<p>02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code was adopted which provides for penalties for human trafficking (Articles 250-272).</p> <p>A unit responsible for the prosecution of offenses relating to human trafficking has been created within Rwanda National Police.</p>		
<p><b>CATEGORY: RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, OPINION AND ASSOCIATION</b></p>			
<p>77.13. Re-strengthen the guarantees of independence of the High Media Council and clarify its mandate so as to distinguish protection of freedom of the press from its functions as media regulator (Canada).</p>	<p>Introduce legislation aimed to guarantee the independence of the High Media Council and to distinguish it media regulator;</p> <p>The Media Policy was revised.</p> <p>The Media High Council was relieved of the mandate to control the media and was entrusted the responsibility to strengthen their capacity.</p> <p>Control of the media has been entrusted to journalists.</p> <p>In this framework the following law was adopted:</p> <p>- Law n°02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating media.</p>	<p>The Prime Minister's Order determining specific missions of RURA with regard to the media has not been adopted yet (Article 5 of the Law establishing RURA).</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST, in collaboration with other concerned institutions should envisage the review of laws so that the responsibilities of RURA and RMC regarding the media are clear in order to avoid the duplication between these institutions that can hamper the freedom of the media.</p> <p>Clarify the collaboration in the MoU between RMC and RURA (Article 4 of the Law regulating media).</p> <p>Introduce and publish in the Official Gazette of the Republic of</p>

	<p>Article 2, paragraph 20 provides for Rwanda Media Commission.</p> <p>- Law n° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council (MHC).</p> <p>This Law relieved the Media High Council of the mandate to control the media and entrusted it with the responsibility to strengthen their capacity.</p>		Rwanda laws governing RMC in order to empower this organ and enable it to promote and protect the rights of journalists.
78.12. Open television broadcasting frequencies to private providers (Austria).	<p>Open television broadcasting frequencies to private providers.</p> <p>Six (6) private televisions were opened (TV 1, TV 10, LEMIGO TV, FAMILY TV, YEGO TV and CONTACT TV).</p>	So far there are no laws and regulations governing the issuance of permits to people who want to open private televisions.	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>RURA, MINIJUST, RGB and RMC should introduce laws and regulations governing the issuance of permits to people who want to open private televisions as the permits are currently issued provisionally.</p>
79.4. Ensure the law relating to the punishment of the crime of “genocide ideology” is not manipulated or interpreted in a manner that restricts the responsible exercise of the freedom of opinion, expression or association (Australia); specify the	<p>Revise the Law relating to the punishment of the genocide ideology.</p> <p>Law n° 18/2008 of 23/07/2008 relating to the punishment of the crime of genocide ideology was repealed and replaced by Law n°</p>	<p>Revise the Law instituting the punishment for offences of discrimination and sectarianism which was adopted in 2001.</p> <p>The definition of the offence of sectarianism has not changed since 2001.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST, through the Law Reform Commission, should revise Law N° 47/2001 of 18/12/2001 instituting the punishment for offences of discrimination and sectarianism, so</p>

<p>definition and legal scope of the term “divisionism” and revise Law 18/2008 punishing the crime of “genocide ideology” in order to prevent its abuse for political or partisan purposes (Canada).</p>	<p>84/2013 of 11/9/2013 on the crime of genocide ideology and other related offences.</p> <p>The new law defines the crime of genocide ideology clearly (Article 3).</p>	<p>The definition provided in the Law is so broad that it can be abused by whoever intends to restrict the freedom of the press and the freedom expression.</p>	<p>as to specify the definition and legal scope of the term “sectarianism”<sup>5</sup>.</p>
<p>79.10. Continue efforts to guarantee freedom of expression, while safeguarding against its abuse (Singapore); review existing restrictions on freedom of expression, participation in the political process and the media, and amend or abolish any undue or excessive restrictions which may exist (Japan); examine the media regulation system and eliminate all provisions that may hinder the freedom of expression (Chile).</p>	<p>Law n° 04/2013 of 08/02/2013 relating to access to information was adopted;</p> <p>The Law regulating media was revised;</p> <p>Organic Law n° 10/2013/OL of 11/07/2013 governing Political Organizations and Politicians was adopted. Articles 49 and 50 provide for the independence and freedom of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations;</p> <p>Also, internal rules and regulations of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations were adopted;</p> <p>The National Consultative Forum of Political organizations aimed at collaboration and free consultation</p>	<p>-</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>

<sup>5</sup> Under article 3 of Law N° 47/2001 of 8/12 instituting punishment for offences of discrimination and sectarianism which states that «The crime of discrimination occurs when the author makes use of any speech, written statement or action based on ethnicity, region or country of origin, colour of the skin, physical features, sex, language, religion or ideas with the aim of denying one or a group of persons their human rights provided by Rwandan law and International Conventions to which Rwanda is party. The crime of sectarianism occurs when the author makes use of any speech, written statement or action that causes conflict that causes an uprising that may degenerate into strife among people».

	<p>on the national policy was established;</p> <p>The Government was relieved of the mandate to control the media; this was entrusted to Rwanda Media Commission (RMC).</p> <p>Journalists are pleased that complaints relating to the mistakes they make in their profession are no longer filed with the Police but with RMC instead.</p>		
79.11. Ensure freedom of expression, including by protecting journalists and human rights defenders from intimidation and aggression (Brazil).	The Law regulating media was revised; the Law relating to access to information was adopted.	There are no specific laws for the protection of human rights defenders from intimidation and aggression.	<p><b>The recommendation was not implemented.</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Internal security, RGB and Rwanda National Police should take special measures to protect journalists and human rights defenders from intimidation and aggression.</p>
79.12. Review the 2009 Media Law in conformity with international standards, reform the High Media Council in order to strengthen its credibility and independence, and conduct impartial investigations into the cases of harassment and intimidation of journalists (Italy); continue to amend the 2009 Media Law and undertake independent and credible investigation and prosecution in cases of clear	<p>Law regulating media was revised. (See 77.13 above).</p> <p>Investigations were conducted and files were submitted to tribunals (the case of Mugambage) and those convicted of crimes were prosecuted.</p>		<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented</b></p>



harassment (Netherlands).			
79.13. Take effective steps to review and improve the laws unduly restricting freedom of expression, press and association, and prevent authorities from violating these rights (Sweden); take all necessary measures to ensure freedom of expression and the right to participate in political and public affairs by journalists, based on the provisions of the ICCPR (Belgium).	<p>Revision of various laws relating to media and cooperatives/associations.</p> <p>Already discussed (See 77.13 and 79.10 above).</p> <p>Law N° 04/2012 of 17/02/2012 relating to the organization and the functioning of national non-governmental organizations, in its Article 28, provides for the right of these organizations to express opinions and views on national policies and legislation.</p>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
79.14 Review and possibly amend media legislation, in particular the 2009 Media Law, in order to lift undue restrictions on journalists (Austria).	Already discussed (See 77.13 and 79.10 above).	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
79.15 Amend the 2009 Media Law to comply with its international obligations, with particular focus on removing unjustified interference with the right to freedom of expression (Slovakia).	Already discussed (See 77.13 and 79.10 above).	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
79.16. Ensure that journalists are not harassed or intimidated (Austria).	Already discussed (See 77.13 and 79.10 above).	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
79.17. Continue the open and	The Law regulating media was	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully</b>

<p>critical dialogue initiated immediately following the presidential election in August 2010, which addresses the opening up of the “political space”, progress in human rights, and freedom of the media and press (Germany).</p>	<p>revised;</p> <p>Organic Law n° 10/2013/OL of 11/07/2013 governing Political Organizations and Politicians was adopted. Articles 49 and 50 provide for the independence and freedom of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations.</p> <p>The National Consultative Forum of Political organizations aimed at collaboration and free consultation on the national policy was established.</p> <p>Also, internal rules and regulations of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations were adopted.</p> <p>Registration of political organizations was transferred from MINALOC to RGB (from a political organ to a technical organ): Article 10 of the Organic Law governing Political Organizations and Politicians.</p>		<p><b>implemented</b></p>
<p>80.1. Make the law on NGOs more flexible, in particular by abolishing the annual registration requirement (Switzerland).</p>	<p>Law n° 20/2000 of 26/07/2000 relating to non profit making organizations was abolished and replaced with two laws. Also double annual registration of an</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>

	<p>organization was abrogated.</p> <p>Law N° 04/2012 of 17/02/2012 relating to the organization and the functioning of national non-governmental organizations, in its Articles 17-25 provides that a temporary certificate of registration issued to a national non-governmental organization shall be valid for a period of twelve (12) months closed by the issuance of legal personality to the organization.</p> <p>Law n°05/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organization and functioning of international non-governmental organizations, in its Articles 5-11, provides for the registration of international non-governmental organizations and stipulates that the certificate of registration of an international non-governmental organization shall be valid for a period not exceeding five (5) years. After this period, the organization may apply for renewal.</p>		
80.2. Urgently reform legislation on the registration of political parties so as to favour the creation of a political sphere that guarantees pluralism for all political parties, further to articles 25 and 26 of	<p>Organic Law n° 10/2013/OL of 11/07/2013 governing Political Organizations and Politicians was adopted. Articles 10-12 provide for registration of political organizations.</p> <p>Also, internal rules and regulations</p>	<b>Implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

ICCPR (Spain).	<p>of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations were adopted. This is a space in which crucial problems of the country are discussed. The resolutions thereof are submitted to relevant state organs to use them in determining the governance of the country (Article 15).</p> <p>Registration of political organizations was transferred to RGB (from a political organ to a technical organ): Article 10 of the Organic Law governing Political Organizations and Politicians of 2013.</p>		
80.3. Abrogate any provisions of defamation in criminal law, and replace them by appropriate provisions under civil law (Canada).	Not implemented	Abrogation of any provisions of defamation in criminal law was not done.	<p><b>The recommendation was not implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST, Rwanda Law Reform Commission and the Parliament should abrogate any provisions of defamation in criminal law, and replace them by appropriate provisions under civil law.</p>
80.5. Decriminalize press offenses, and reform or repeal the Media Law, which limits the freedom of press (United States).	The Law regulating media was revised.	Decriminalization of press offenses was not done.	<p><b>The recommendation was not implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST, Rwanda Law Reform Commission and the Parliament should decriminalize press offenses.</p>
80.6. Remove restrictions related to	The Law regulating media in	Investigations into the acts of	<b>The recommendation was</b>

<p>the activities of journalists, in particular the obligation to register and the high level of qualification required to establish a newspaper, and ensure journalists, in particular those known for their critical position vis-à-vis the Government, the liberty to practice their profession, carry out investigations, and publish the results thereof, without reprisals (Switzerland); conduct investigations into the acts of intimidation or aggression towards journalists who criticize the Government, and guarantee that any restriction to the exercise of their profession is compatible with the provisions of ICCPR (Poland); ensure that allegations of harassment of journalists are investigated, that perpetrators are punished, and the independent media are free from unjustified restrictions (United Kingdom).</p>	<p>Rwanda was revised; the restrictions evoked in Recommendation 80.6 were removed.</p>	<p>intimidation or aggression towards journalists who criticize the Government were not conducted.</p>	<p><b>partially implemented</b></p>
<p>80.7. Take immediate action to allow journalists, political activists and human rights defenders, including those critical of the</p>	<p>Various laws were adopted: Law relating to access to information, Law relating to national non-governmental organizations and Law governing political</p>		<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented</b></p>

<p>Government, to exercise their right to freedom of expression and opinion without threats and harassment, and urgently investigate all reports of human rights abuses, and ensure that those responsible are held accountable (Sweden).</p>	<p>organizations and politicians).</p>		
<p>80.8. Ensure freedom of the press, and reply to the concerns raised by the experts of the Human Rights Committee in their 2009 report (France).</p>	<p>The press policy was revised and laws guaranteeing the freedom of the press were adopted (Law regulating media and Law relating to access to information).</p> <p>Concerns raised by the Human Rights Committee were answered in the 4<sup>th</sup> Report of Rwanda on ICCPR.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>
<p>80.9. Lift de jure and de facto restrictions on political parties to allow for genuine political participation and dialogue (Austria); investigate allegations of manipulation and abuse concerning the registration of political parties (Canada); treat all political parties on an equal footing and offer them equal opportunities in line with articles 25 and 26 of ICCPR, including through a transparent and impartial party-registration process</p>	<p>Organic Law n° 10/2013/OL of 11/07/2013 governing Political Organizations and Politicians was adopted. Articles 49 and 50 provide for the independence and freedom of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations;</p> <p>Also, internal rules and regulations of the National Consultative Forum of Political organizations were adopted;</p> <p>The National Consultative Forum of Political organizations aimed at collaboration and free consultation</p>		<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented</b></p>

(United Kingdom); remove all existing restrictions on political activities and ensure that political parties and political activists can carry out their legitimate activities on an equal footing, without fear of reprisals or prosecution (Slovakia).	on the national policy was established;  The Law governing Political Organizations and Politicians was revised.		
80.10. Ensure full respect for freedom of association, by lifting restrictions that limit the free exercise thereof (France).	The Law relating to national non-governmental organizations was revised and lifted the restrictions evoked in this recommendation.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
80.11. Give more freedom to the Rwandan media and human rights activists to operate and engage constructively with decision makers (Indonesia).	The Law regulating media was modified.  The Law relating to national non-governmental organizations was revised to give more freedom.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
80.12. Ensure that NGOs involved in defending human rights can carry out their activities without hindrance (Spain).	The Law governing the functioning of national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was adopted.	The Ministry of Internal Security informed us that the staff of NGOs involved in defending human rights is protected like any other Rwandan citizens.	<b>The recommendation was partially implemented</b>
80.13 Remove all obstacles to the registration and freedom of operation of all political parties and NGOs (Poland).	The laws relating to registration of political organizations and non-governmental organizations were revised. The obstacles evoked in this recommendation were removed.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
80.14. Ease burdensome registration requirements for human rights NGOs (Slovakia); reduce burdensome registration and renewal processes for NGOs in the	The Law relating to registration of political organizations was revised. The obstacles evoked in this recommendation were removed.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

country (United States).			
80.16. Further ensure that the country's religious minorities are able to freely practice their respective beliefs (United States).	Law N°06/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organization and functioning of religious-based organizations was adopted.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
<b>CATEGORY: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RIGHTS</b>			
77.3. Pursue the efforts undertaken by the Government under the Vision 2020 plan (Algeria).	<p>The revised National protection strategy was adopted to promote the population's welfare.</p> <p>VUP was brought to many Sectors that are poor:</p> <p>Direct support has now reached 240 sectors;</p> <p>Families that have been supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011-2012: 27 631</li> <li>• 2012-2013: 43 671</li> <li>• 2013-2014: 61 981</li> </ul> <p>Public works have generated employment in 180 sectors:</p> <p>Families that have been employed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011-2012: 94 397</li> <li>• 2012-2013: 89 011</li> <li>• 2013-2014: 104 310</li> </ul> <p>Financial services (loans) have reached 150 sectors.</p>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>



	<p>Families that have received support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2011-2012: 55 326</li> <li>• 2012-2013: 55 212</li> <li>• 2013-2014: 26 067</li> </ul> <p>Monthly community works (umuganda) play a role in bringing the population together (social relations) and its activities contribute to national development;</p> <p>Support to Ubudehe projects (this is done every year);</p> <p>In 2012, the national economy increased by 8.3%. During the 1<sup>st</sup> term of 2013, the national economy increased by 5.9% while projections for the year 2013 predicted an increase of 7.5%. The contribution of industries in the rise of economy is above 14.4% while the increase of agriculture and animal husbandry reaches 5.5%. <b>(Source: Government report 2012-2013).</b></p>		
77.5. Continue to implement its social and economic development strategy in order to promote steady progress of its society (China).	Launch of the Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy-EDPRS 2-2013-2018). (See 77.3)	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>
77.6. Continue to implement the programmes for development mentioned in paragraph 4 of the national report, and strengthen the	<p>The following were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Girinka Programme;</li> <li>-Community works (Umuganda);</li> </ul>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

<p>systematic integration and promotion of human rights in these Responses to Recommendations © Copyright 2011, UPR Info 2 programmes (Morocco); continue to apply the strategies and plans for the socio-economic development of the country (Cuba).</p>	<p>-National Itorero (Itorero ry'Igihugu); - Ubudehe Programme; -Health insurance (Mutuelle de santé); -VUP has reached many Sectors that are poor.</p> <p><b>(See 77.3 and 77.5)</b></p> <p>Two hundred thirty (230) sectors were granted basic equipment and their staff was trained on financial reporting; Five hundred forty three (543) accountants were trained on using IFMIS and other accounting software such as ACCA and CPA.</p>		
<p>77.7. Continue to apply programmes and measures to improve the enjoyment of the right to education, the right to health, and the rights of women and children (Cuba).</p>	<p>Form 2011, basic education has been extended to 12 years (12-year basic education). In primary schools, the number of pupils has increased from 2,394,674 in 2012 to 2,402,164 in 2013. This implies an increase of 0.3%. Three (3) hospitals were built and equipped with staff and equipment during 2012-2013 namely Ruhango in Ruhango District, Kinyihira in Rulindo District and Bushenge Nyamasheke District.</p> <p>Health insurance contributions (mutuelle de santé) were paid for people of categories 1 and 2 of Ubudehe (Ubudehe Program 2013</p>	<p>Nine (9) draft orders for the implementation of the Law relating to the rights and the protection of the child have not been adopted yet.</p>	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MIGEPROF and RLRC should accelerate the adoption of nine (9) draft orders for the implementation of the Law relating to the rights and the protection of the child.</p>

	<p>and its revision of September 2014);</p> <p>Law n° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda was adopted in the framework of enhancing the respect for women's rights;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Instructions from MINECOFIN of 2013 on Gender Budget Statement (GBS) provides that, while preparing their action plans and budget, State organs must respect the principle of gender equality;</li><li>- Permanent sensitization of the population on the principle of gender equality;</li><li>- The Parent's Evening Forum was launched in 2013 with the aim to discuss domestic problems and find home-grown solutions to them at the level of the Village (<b>Source : MIGEPROF</b>);</li><li>- The program of supporting former road-seller women was started. The aim is to bring them together in formal markets to develop themselves: From 2011 to 2014, among 1,744 road sellers in Kigali City who were granted selling</li></ul>		
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	<p>stands, 1,417 were women, that is to say 81.25% (Source: MIFOTRA);</p> <p><b>With regard to women's rights in prisons:</b></p> <p>In 2013, prisons designed for women were created (Nyamagabe Prison and Ngoma Prison).</p> <p><b>Medical care:</b> The number of health professionals working in prisons was increased compared with 2011 and <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> those working in women's prisons are women. In Ngoma Prison, the number of health professionals has tripled. (Source: RCS).</p> <p>a. Child's rights</p> <p>Law N°22/2011 of 28/06/2011 establishing the national commission for children and determining its mission, organisation and functioning was adopted;</p> <p>The following were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law N° 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and protection of the child was adopted;</li> <li>- Organic Law N° 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the penal code provides for penalties for</li> </ul>		
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	<p>offenses against children.</p> <p>The National Policy on elimination of Child labour of March 2013 was adopted (<b>Source: MIFOTRA</b>);</p> <p>Also, the National Integrated Child Right Policy of 2013 was adopted;</p> <p>Permanent sensitization on the child's rights was conducted by MIGEPROF (Family campaigns, Anti-teenage pregnancy campaign, etc). (<b>Source: MIGEPROF</b>).</p> <p>The following ministerial orders were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministerial Order n° 001/08.11 of 11/02/2014 on court fees for criminal matters; paragraph 5 of article 2 of tthis Order stipulates that actions relating to the protection of a child's rights and the fight against sexual violence shall be exempted from paying court fees;</li> <li>- Ministerial Order n° 002/08.11 of 11/02/2014on court fees in civil, commercial, social and administrative matters; paragraph 4 of article 2 of tthis Order stipulates that actions relating to the protection of a child's rights and the fight</li> </ul>		
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	<p>against sexual violence shall be exempted from paying court fees.</p> <p><b>Child's rights in prisons:</b></p> <p><b><i>Children in detention:</i></b> They are detained in Nyagatare Rehabilitation Centre which was created in 2013. During criminal procedures, they are given lawyers to assist them.</p> <p><b>Visits:</b> RCS urges parents and families to visit the children detained in Nyagatare Rehabilitation Centre;</p> <p>RCS has partners and organizations that help poor families to visit their children by granting transport fares.</p> <p><b>Education:</b> They have a schooling program: they will sit for national examinations in 2015 like other children in the country. They follow primary, secondary and vocational studies as well as the Rwandan culture and civic education.</p> <p><b>Health:</b> There is one psychosocial worker inside Nyagatare rehabilitation Centre although they should</p>		
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	<p>normally be two. Two (2) other workers visit them for monitoring.</p> <p>They are offered medical care and have mosquito nets.</p> <p><b>Feeding:</b> They receive three (3) meals a day (child's balance diet).</p> <p><b><i>Children living with parents in detention:</i></b> Every prison has cows that produce milk for kids. They are also offered a special ration as well as their mothers and pregnant women: porridge with milk and sugar, three (3) times a day.</p> <p>Children and their mothers are detained in aerated spaces. Pregnant women have aerated spaces as well. Everyone has health insurance (mutuelle de santé) paid by CRS.</p> <p>For under three-year kids, there is daycare and a nursery school. A child that reaches three (3) years is handed over to the family and continues to receive care.</p>		
77.15. Continue to consolidate the progress already achieved in the area of improving living conditions,	<p><b>Rural development:</b> Strategies aimed to food security</p>	Fully implemented	The recommendation was fully implemented

<p>and strengthen human rights protection (Niger); ensure that the objectives of initiatives such as Vision 2020 and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy are attained, and that efforts to build a more stable and prosperous Rwanda continue (Indonesia); identify priority areas and engage in international cooperation programmes to eradicate extreme poverty and ensure food security (Egypt); continue with the implementation of its development and poverty-reduction policy, strengthen international cooperation, and make greater efforts to reduce poverty (China).</p>	<p>and poverty eradication were adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Girinka Program;</li> <li>-Community works (Umuganda);</li> <li>-National Itorero (Itorero ry'Igihugu);</li> <li>-Ubudehe Program;</li> <li>-Health insurance (Mutuelle de santé);</li> <li>- Bringing VUP to many sectors that are poor.</li> </ul> <p>Continued implementation of the program aimed at finding new seeds, increasing production, land consolidation, crop watering, using fertilizers and crop storage.</p>		
<p>77.17. Continue efforts to enlarge access to treatment (of HIV/AIDS and malaria) (Turkey).</p>	<p>Regarding HIV/AIDS, all the people infected that are known – who are willing, keep receiving treatment. About 122,972 are offered ART. Protection through PMTCT has increased up to 90%. The rate of turnup of pregnant mothers for HIV testing has reached 98%: this resulted in the decline of mother-to-child infection down to 1.9% in 2012, thus new cases of HIV infection declined by 50%. So many efforts are put in the eradication of mother-to-child HIV infection that NSP 2013-2018 is the last phase.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>



	The anti-malaria program has reduced the epidemic by 85%.		
77.18. Continue its efforts with regard to universal primary education and abolishing school fees, including the promotion of the Nine-Year Basic Education programme (Singapore); request support from the international community for its education policy, in particular the One Laptop Per Child programme, and for consolidating protection of the most vulnerable social groups, in particular the implementation of the national programme for childhood (Niger).	<p><b>Access and promotion of the quality of primary education</b></p> <p>One thousand seven hundred thirty one (1731) new classrooms were built and equipped. Regarding the promotion of quality education, Rwanda has moved from 9YBE to 12YBE.</p> <p>In the framework of enhancing knowledge at primary school, a variety of equipment was distributed including 499 related to science and 1,982,533 books. As for 12YBE, 300 boxes of science-related equipment, and 1,063,490 books were distributed to O-Level and 461,743 books to A-Level.</p> <p>In the framework of implementing One Laptop per Child Program (OLPC), 91,184 laptops were distributed among primary schools in 2012 and 2013.</p> <p>Generally, OLPC has distributed 207,000 computers among 407 schools so far.</p> <p>In the framework of implementing</p>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b>

	<p>the 12YBE Program, 2,394,674 pupils enrolled in 2012, that is to say 96.5%, while 534,712 students enrolled in high schools, that is to say 28% (Source: Government Report 2012-2013).</p>		
<p>77.19. Secure greater investment in the education sector, without delay, in order to achieve the Education for All goal by 2015 (Sri Lanka); continue to seek development and technical assistance for capacity-building from development partners, with a view to finding solutions to the identified challenges militating against the fulfilment of its commitments (Nigeria); request technical and financial assistance from partners and specialized United Nations agencies (with regard to demographic growth, poverty reduction, protection of the informal sector and the environment) (Mauritania); avail itself of the technical assistance and capacity-building support provided by OHCHR © Copyright 2011, UPR Info 3 (Burkina Faso); consider seeking further targeted technical assistance from United Nations agencies towards achieving its human rights obligations (Botswana).</p>	<p>See 77.18</p> <p>In the framework of motivating the teachers, the Government has increased the funds of Mwarimu SACCO: out of 34,000, 92% are members of UMWARIMU SACCO.</p> <p>The National Employment Program (NEP) designed for quality service was adopted (Cabinet Meeting of 15/12/2014).</p> <p>In the framework of sustainable solutions to the lack of technical know-how in crafts, the Workforce Development Authority (WDA) was established within the Ministry of Education. This institution is responsible for promoting and enhancing experience in crafts through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).</p> <p>With the support from the World bank and the Development Fund (SDF), thirty seven (37) centres were created for TVET.</p>	<p><b>Fully implemented</b></p>	<p><b>The recommendation was fully implemented</b></p>

	<p>One thousand two hundred (1,200) young people were trained and granted certificates.</p> <p>In collaboration with TVET and other stakeholders, various activities were done including the construction of five (5) schools in the Eastern Province.</p> <p>The <i>Agaciro Kanjye Program</i> was launched and implemented. The Program is aimed to reduce unemployment among the youth and to build its capacity in order to make them more productive.</p> <p>Mobilization started in Kirehe District where about 10,000 young people attended. In <i>Agaciro Kanjye Program</i>, the youth was mobilized on 'Kwiharika Culture': about 2,500,000 engaged in the Program.</p>		
79.18. Promote multilingualism, in particular in the educational system, in line with the Constitution (Chile).	Teaching equally the official languages recognized by the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda will start with the school year 2015.		<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINEDUC and other concerned institutions should accelerate the preparation of the "curricula" of primary and secondary schools in official languages recognized by the Constitution of the Republic of</p>

			Rwanda as amended to date. Apart from Kinyarwanda, other languages provided for by the Constitution must be taught or applied in schools equally.
79.19. Further the process of ensuring free secondary education in order to guarantee access to education for all young persons (Burundi).	<p>The program aimed to increase the number of secondary school students was revised: 9YBE was extended to 12YBE.</p> <p>Owing to the implementation of 12YBE, by end of 2012, the number of pupils enrolled in primary schools was 2,394,674, that is to say 96.5%. In secondary schools, the number was 534,712, equal to 28%.</p>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
<b>CATEGORY: GENDER, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS</b>			
77.11. Pursue its efforts to ensure gender equality and the participation of women in public institutions, including at the local level, and promote this in the private sector (Spain); implement further policies to ensure gender equality throughout society, and strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women (South Africa).	<p>At district level, women are represented at 47% in District Councils.</p> <p>The Law governing land provides for equal rights between men and women.</p> <p>The Organic Law instituting the Penal Code has repealed all articles that favoured gender inequality.</p> <p>Women's cooperatives were promoted:</p>	The Parliament, the Chamber of the Senate, has not yet analyzed the draft law relating to persons and family and the draft law on matrimonial regimes, donations and successions.	<p><b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b></p> <p>MINIJUST should request that the analysis of the draft law relating to persons and family and the draft law on matrimonial regimes, donations and successions be accelerated.</p>

	<p>2012 – 2014: Start of the program of supporting former road-seller women. The aim is to bring them together in formal markets to develop themselves: markets were built for 1,417 such women.</p> <p>Those who are used to working are trained by WDA to improve their ways of working.</p> <p>The number Isange One Stop Centres which provide support to the victims of sexual violence increased from three (3) to nine (9).</p> <p>The Government offers support to organizations that strive for the rights of women and children.</p> <p>MAJ was provided with an officer in charge of assisting the victims of sexual violence.</p> <p>In 2014, the Senate adopted strategies aimed to facilitate women's access to loans.</p>		
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77.16. Continue to focus on maternal and child health (Singapore).	<p>- Health Centres responsible for the mother's and child's care were provided with equipment;</p> <p>- The vaccination Program was brought close to the mothers throughout the country.</p>		<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
78.4. Design plans and strategies to ensure sustainability in protecting the rights of women and children (Egypt).	Discussed above.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
78.5. Create a comprehensive policy on the rights of the child (Hungary).	The National Integrated Child Rights Policy was established in August 2012.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
78.7. Continue to address the issue of gender discrimination (Japan); explicitly prohibit discrimination against women, in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Hungary).	See 77.11 Achievements	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
78.8. Set up prevention, repression and assistance mechanisms to help victims to fight sexual and domestic violence, as well as all types of discrimination against women (France); adopt policies aimed at promoting women's rights and combating domestic and sexual violence (Brazil); adopt a national strategy to fight all forms of violence	See 77.11 Achievements	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>

against women (Moldova).			
78.11. Ensure, with effective measures, the demobilization of all child soldiers and secure their rehabilitation and social integration (Slovenia).	Children have been demobilized and integrated into social life long ago.	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
78.13. Ensure that the good practice of the “high rate of female parliamentary representation” is materialized through enhanced women’s participation in decision-making in the country (Indonesia).	<b>All was done</b>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
78.14. Further strengthen efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making posts, in particular at the local level (Azerbaijan).	<b>Implemented</b>	<b>Fully implemented</b>	<b>The recommendation was fully implemented.</b>
<b>CATEGORY: RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUP AND HISTORICALLY MARGINALIZED GROUP</b>			
79.20. Adopt measures aimed at reducing poverty in the Batwa community, and its full integration in society (Chile).	They benefit from programs aimed to reducing poverty in the entire Rwandan community.	Programs aimed to reducing poverty in the families of historically marginalized people have not been adopted. Historically marginalized people show they are a special category that deserves peculiar assistance without being combined with other poor people.  There are challenges based on	<b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b>

		<p>mentality (they need training).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Right to education: high rate of dropouts due to poverty, lack of incentives and equipment, absence of school feeding.</li> <li>- Health: Not all of them have health insurance (Patient's share in payment).</li> <li>- Loans: women are not offered loans like other people because they do not have mortgages.</li> <li>- Life: They die before the age of one year owing to poverty and delivery at home.</li> <li>- Social integration: In order to join cooperatives, they must live with other people in the community. Those who join cooperatives withdraw because they do not find themselves at the same level as other people.</li> <li>- Plots of land: They are under ten percent (10%). They sell to other Rwandans the land offered to them.</li> </ul>	
80.15. Adopt concrete measures to avoid	Historically marginalized people are protected like other vulnerable Rwandans.	There are no special strategies aimed to protect historically	<b>The recommendation was partially implemented.</b>



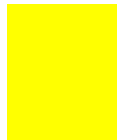
discrimination and protect the rights of the Batwa community and other minorities, as well as request technical assistance from the United Nations to identify their basic social needs (Spain).	No special strategies have been adopted in their favour.	marginalized people.	
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**Legend**



Conclusions and recommendations that were fully implemented.



Conclusions and recommendation that were partially implemented.



Conclusions and recommendation were not implemented.


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**APPENDIX II**

**List of institutions that provided the information**

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**The following institutions have provided the information:**

 **Public institutions**

1. National Commission for Human rights
2. MIGEPROF
3. MINAFFET
4. MINALOC
5. MINECOFIN
6. MINEDUC
7. MINIJUST
8. MININTER
9. MINISANTE
10. MIFOTRA
11. RGB
12. RCS
13. NCC

 **Private institutions**

1. ARJ
2. COPORWA
3. HAGURUKA
4. RMC
5. RWAMREC
6. National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations