Rwanda
Mid-term
Implementation Assessment

Promoting and strengthening the Universal Periodic Review
http://www.upr-info.org
Introduction

1. Purpose of the follow-up programme

The second and subsequent cycles of the review should focus on, inter alia, the implementation of the accepted recommendations and the development of the human rights situation in the State under review.

A/HRC/RES/16/21, 12 April 2011 (Annex I C § 6)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process takes place every four and a half years; however, some recommendations can be implemented immediately. In order to reduce this interval, we have created an update process to evaluate the human rights situation two years after the examination at the UPR.

Broadly speaking, UPR Info seeks to ensure the respect of commitments made in the UPR, but also, more specifically, to give stakeholders the opportunity to share their opinion on the commitments. To this end, about two years after the review, UPR Info invites States, NGOs, and National Institutions for Human Rights (NHRI) to share their comments on the implementation (or lack thereof) of recommendations adopted at the Human Rights Council (HRC) plenary session.

For this purpose, UPR Info publishes a Mid-term Implementation Assessment (MIA) including responses from each stakeholder. The MIA is meant to show how all stakeholders are disposed to follow through on, and implement their commitments. States should implement the recommendations that they have accepted, and civil society should monitor that implementation.

While the follow-up’s importance has been highlighted by the HRC, no precise directives regarding the follow-up procedure have been set until now. Therefore, UPR Info is willing to share good practices as soon as possible, and to strengthen the collaboration pattern between States and stakeholders. Unless the UPR’s follow-up is seriously considered, the UPR mechanism as a whole could be adversely affected.

The methodology used by UPR Info to collect data and to calculate index is described at the end of this document.

Geneva, 17 October 2013
Follow-up Outcomes

1. Sources and results

All data are available at the following address:

http://followup.upr-info.org/index/country/rwanda

We invite the reader to consult that webpage since all recommendations, all stakeholders’ reports, as well as the unedited comments can be found at the same internet address.

8 stakeholders’ reports were submitted for the UPR. 10 NGOs were contacted. 1 UN agency was contacted. The Permanent Mission to the UN was contacted. The National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) was contacted as well.

4 NGOs responded to our enquiry. The UN agency did not respond. The State under Review did not respond to our enquiry either. The NHRI responded to our enquiry.

The following stakeholders took part in the report:

1. **NHRI**: National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda (NCHR)
2. **NGOs**: (1) Anonymous submission (Anonymous) (2) East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) (3) Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) (4) Ligue des Droits de la personne humaine dans la Region des Grands Lacs (LDGL)

**IRI**: 11 recommendations are not implemented, 48 recommendations are partially implemented, and 61 recommendations are fully implemented. No answer was received for 0 out of 127 recommendations and voluntary pledges.
# 2. Index

Hereby the issues which the MIA deals with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rec. n°</th>
<th>Rec. State</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>IRI</th>
<th>page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>NHRI</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>Detention conditions</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Freedom of association and peaceful assembly,Freedom of opinion and expression,Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Detention conditions</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Freedom of association and peaceful assembly</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Detention conditions,International instruments,Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>International instruments,Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression,Freedom of the press,International instruments</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Special procedures</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>International humanitarian law,Justice</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression,Freedom of the press,Human rights defenders</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Right to education</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Development,Poverty,Technical assistance</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Justice,Right of the Child,Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Justice,Special procedures</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Freedom of association and peaceful assembly</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>page 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec. n°</td>
<td>Rec. State</td>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>IRI</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Right to education</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Minorities, Poverty</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>Right to education, Right to health, Rights of the Child, Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>National plan of action</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Poverty, Right to food</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Rights of the Child, Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Rights of the Child, Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Enforced disappearances, International instruments, Special procedures</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Freedom of the press, Treaty bodies</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Freedom of association and peaceful assembly</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Detention conditions, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Rights of the Child</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>International instruments, Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>CP rights - general, Detention conditions, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Rights of the Child</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>page 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Development, Poverty</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Freedom of the press, Human rights defenders</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Detention conditions, Treaty bodies</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>NHRI</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Trafficking</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>page 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Indigenous peoples, Minorities</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Special procedures</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>International instruments, Racial discrimination</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Detention conditions, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>page 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rec. n°</th>
<th>Rec. State</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>IRI</th>
<th>page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Detention conditions</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Enforced disappearances, ESC rights - general, International instruments</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>General</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>Right to education, Technical assistance</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of the press, International instruments</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Civil society, Freedom of association and peaceful assembly</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Treaty bodies</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>CP rights - general, Treaty bodies</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>Special procedures</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Treaty bodies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>page 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Right to health, Rights of the Child, Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Right to education</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Human rights defenders, Special procedures, Treaty bodies</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Corruption, Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Freedom of association and peaceful assembly</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Rights of the Child</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Rights of the Child</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>International instruments</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Special procedures</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>page 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>CP rights - general, Detention conditions, Enforced disappearances, ESC rights - general, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Detention conditions, Enforced disappearances, Extrajudicial executions, Treaty bodies</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Elections, Freedom of association and peaceful assembly, International instruments</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Minorities</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Right to education</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec. n°</td>
<td>Rec. State</td>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>IRI</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>CP rights - general, Detention conditions, Enforced disappearances, International instruments, Torture and other CID treatment</td>
<td>not impl.</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Freedom of association and peaceful assembly, Freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Detention conditions, Enforced disappearances</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Freedom of opinion and expression, Freedom of the press, Human rights defenders</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>HIV - Aids, Right to health</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Detention conditions</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Elections, Freedom of association and peaceful assembly, International instruments, Racial discrimination</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Corruption, Justice</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Freedom of the press</td>
<td>fully impl.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Freedom of religion and belief, Minorities</td>
<td>partially impl.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Feedbacks on recommendations

CP Rights

Recommendation n°19: 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 (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: fully implemented

National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda (NCHR) response:
Implemented through the New law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council that provides Media High Council is responsible for media capacity building

Anonymous submission (Anonymous) response:
Promulguée depuis le 11 mars 2013, la nouvelle loi régissant la presse au Rwanda prévoit en son article 4 la mise en place d'un organe d'autorégulation des médias. Cette réforme est une avancée vers le développement de la presse au Rwanda. Néanmoins, il apparait que l'Organe d'autorégulation à mettre en place n'aura pas toutes les compétences pour réglementer les médias. Il devra les partager avec l'Organe statutaire national qui est un organe étatique.

Ligue des Droits de la personne humaine dans la Region des Grands Lacs (LDGL) response:
Media reforms were initiated since 2011 and now we have a self regulation organ in place to deal with journalists issues, they daily behavior or conduct. The access to information law was passed, the media law was amended and the law governing Media high council revised. The media high council is now in charge of strengthening media organs capacities and journalists. The regulation responsibility was transferred to journalists themselves through the Self regulation organ. These reforms have an important impact on the promotion and protection of freedom of expression in Rwanda. The only pending issue still journalists capacities to deal with and reinforce these protection mechanisms.

Recommendation n°52: Open television broadcasting frequencies to private providers (Recommended by Austria)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation ongoing through Law N° 09/2013 of 01/03/2013 establishing Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA) and determining its mission, powers, organization and functioning
LDGL response:
Now one private television is operational in Rwanda. Tevision10 was registered 6 months ago and is operational in the country.

Recommendation n°68: 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 (Recommended by Australia)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation ongoing: the draft law reviewing the genocide ideology law is under examination in the Parliament

LDGL response:
The implementation of the law is function of its elaboration and political will. More problems are identified in practice while they are prohibited by laws and implementation policies.

Recommendation n°84: Continue efforts to guarantee freedom of expression, while safeguarding against its abuse (Recommended by Singapore)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Affirmative action are ongoing. Access to information law, media law, many surveys aimed to develop media development index were initiated. The pending task is to disseminate those laws and make them known by citizens and stakeholders for an easy implementation

Recommendation n°85: 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 (Recommended by Japan)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The law governing media was reviewed and the self-regulation organ put in place. The press offense punishment and fines reduced. The registration fees for new media was also reduced to facilitate the registration of new media organs.
Recommendation nº86: Examine the media regulation system and eliminate all provisions that may hinder the freedom of expression (Recommended by Chile)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The regulation competences shifted from the Media high council to the Self regulation.

Recommendation nº87: Ensure freedom of expression, including by protecting journalists and human rights defenders from intimidation and aggression (Recommended by Brazil)

IRI: not implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Journalists and human rights defenders protection is general in ordinary laws while this category of citizen is usually exposed to harassment, intimidation and arrest based to their daily work. In this regard, Rwanda should enact a law protecting human rights defenders among whom we have human rights activists, lawyers, journalists and other professional such as Doctors researchers,... We could refer to the UN Declaration on human rights defenders and the EU guidelines for the protection of human rights defenders. State should also ensure that the responsible of those intimidation and aggression are held accountable.

Recommendation nº88: 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 (Recommended by Italy)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Progress were made and comments can be found in previous paragraphs

Recommendation nº89: Continue to amend the 2009 Media Law and undertake independent and credible investigation and prosecution in cases of clear harassment (Recommended by Netherlands)

IRI: not implemented
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Many offenses against journalist and human rights activists are committed by state agents such as policemen, securities forces,... It's not easy to make them accountable if there’s no particular law which precise the nature of protection of this group. Also human rights activists, journalists and administrative leaders should be trained and reinforce their collaboration for more impact in their work.

Recommendation nº90: Take effective steps to review and improve the laws unduly restricting freedom of expression, press and association, and prevent authorities from violating these rights (Recommended by Sweden)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Regarding the freedom of association, Rwanda has passed a new law since February 2012 governing international and national NGOs. The International NGOs have now the possibility to be registered once for 5 years. This would solve the problem [...]

Recommendation nº91: 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 (Recommended by Belgium)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The access to information law is seen as an entry point to improve journalists participation in to political affairs and promote the ICCPR provisions. To achieve this objective, we need to disseminate the ICCPR and other treaty bodies provisions as their universal and interconnected. Once sensitized, local authorities will change their behavior and practices and share information with citizens and journalists.

Recommendation nº92: Review and possibly amend media legislation, in particular the 2009 Media Law, in order to lift undue restrictions on journalists (Recommended by Austria)

IRI: fully implemented
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The amended media law was promulgated since February 2013 and some improvements were registered. It would be better to raise awareness on those reforms and existing laws to make the change effective. Till now ordinary citizens are not aware of those improvements, journalists are not yet ready to deal with in a proper manner. They lack of capacities and technical support could affect their work even if laws have given them more possibilities than it was in the past.

Recommendation nº93: 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 (Recommended by Slovakia)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The law was amended and currently in implementation process

Recommendation nº94: Ensure that journalists are not harassed or intimidated (Recommended by Austria)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The law is not sufficient its self; we need also a change in mindset and citizens (media professionals, government leaders,…) behavior so that journalist can work in a proper environment. They need also permanent capacity building programmes

Recommendation nº95: Continue the open and 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 (Recommended by Germany)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council
LDGL response:
Legal reforms are undertaken and development partners should support this processes.

Recommendation nº100: Make the law on NGOs more flexible, in particular by abolishing the annual registration requirement (Recommended by Switzerland)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Law Nº 05/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organization and functioning of international nongovernmental organizations which provides a period not exceeding five (5) for the validity of the certificate of registration of an international non-governmental organization

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (EHAHRDP) response:
Since January 2011, there have been legislative changes in Rwanda affecting the operating environment of both national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). As part of these changes, the annual registration requirement was abolished in 2012 for national NGOs.

However, as explained in more detail below, except for the abolition of the annual registration requirement for national NGOs, other legislative changes since 2011 impacting NGOs cannot be considered 'more flexible'. These same legislative changes deliberately and disproportionately affect NGOs engaged in human rights work. In addition, these laws have selectively applied and used to create bureaucratic hurdles to disrupt the work of human rights defenders (HRDs) working for both national and international human rights organisations.

The annual NGO registration requirement for national NGOs was abolished in 2012, by virtue of Article 40 of Law Nº04/2012 (Law governing the organisation and the functioning of national non-governmental organizations). EHAHRDP welcomes this legislative change.

However, this isolated change must be understood in the context of increasing restrictions in the wider administrative and operating environment for both national and international human rights NGOs since the time of the UPR.

National NGOs are required to register with, and be granted legal personality by, the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB), which is the governmental body charged with oversight of all civil society organisations. Under Articles 20 and 24 of Law Nº04/2012, RGB may refuse national NGOs a temporary certificate of registration, legal personality, or terminate the activities of an NGO where there is “convincing evidence that the organisation intends to jeopardise security, public order, health, morals or human rights”. These sweepingly broad grounds have the very real potential to be selectively applied so as to temporarily or permanently disrupt the work of human rights NGOs, and interfere with the right to freedom of association guaranteed by Rwanda’s obligations under international law, and under Article 35 of the Constitution of Rwanda (adopted 2003).
Law No 05/2012 of 17/02/2012 (Law governing the organisation and functioning of international nongovernmental organizations) places inflexible, burdensome, and often wholly impractical requirements on international NGOs. Article 7 of this law is an onerous list of requirements for international NGOs to obtain registration, including, inter alia, the disconcertingly broad and unregulated provision that “additional requirements” may be determined by the relevant Minister. As with national NGOs, the same broad grounds to deny or terminate registration apply to international NGOs.

Furthermore, Article 18(4) of the above law requires an international NGO to spend no more than 20% of its budget on overhead costs “in programs that are not in the interests of its beneficiaries”. This is problematic in three main regards:

First, whilst the majority of an NGO’s funding should of course be spent on programmatic activities, operational costs for many non-governmental organisations routinely and unavoidably exceed 20% of its budget. Secondly, international NGOs often have particularly high overhead costs, inherent to operating in foreign territories. Third, the language of the law is particularly problematic for human rights organisations. “Beneficiaries”, in the case of international human rights NGOs raising awareness about human rights concerns, may be more difficult to identify clearly than (for example) the beneficiaries of development or education focussed NGOs. There is the strong potential for the law to be selectively misapplied so as to target or disrupt the invaluable work of human rights defenders engaged in work for international NGOs.

**LDGL response:**
The annual registration is in fact practiced because the 5 year registration conditions are not affordable by many INGOs. The issue remain and need to be discussed with line ministries and the Immigration directorate.

**Recommendation nº101:** 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 ICCPR (Recommended by Spain)

IRI: partially implemented

**Recommendation nº110:** Lift de jure and de facto restrictions on political parties to allow for genuine political participation and dialogue (Recommended by Austria)

IRI: partially implemented

**Recommendation nº111:** Investigate allegations of manipulation and abuse concerning the registration of political parties (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: -

**Recommendation nº112:** 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 (Recommended by United Kingdom)

IRI: partially implemented
NHRC response:
Implementation ongoing: Law reviewing the law on political organizations under examination in the Parliament

LDGL response:
The law governing the political parties was reviewed. The registration is now done under Rwanda Governance Board and political parties are allowed to operate without being member of the political parties forum. This openness was welcome for opposition parties. The registration facilities should be in line with the new law.

Recommendation nº102: Abrogate any provisions of defamation in criminal law, and replace them by appropriate provisions under civil law (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: not implemented

NHRC response:
Not Implemented

LDGL response:
Defamation still a criminal offense even if the punishment was reviewed. This offense coexist with fines to be paid. It would be better to abolish this offense and maintain fines.

Recommendation nº104: Decriminalize press offenses, and reform or repeal the Media Law, which limits the freedom of press (Recommended by United States)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Something has been done. The big issue still the implementation of this new law

Recommendation nº105: Remove restrictions related to 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 (Recommended by Switzerland)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The high level of qualification was repeal and only the working experience is requested. The journalists investigation capacities should be reinforced by trainings, exchange programmes and direct sufficient support. Government officials would have
discussions with journalists or their organs to share view on journalists social mission and how they contribute to the consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.

Recommendation №106: 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 (Recommended by Poland)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The intimidation actions were reduced to date. To facilitate interaction and affirmative action between journalists and government leaders could reinforce the protection mechanisms.

Recommendation №107: Ensure that allegations of harassment of journalists are investigated, that perpetrators are punished, and the independent media are free from unjustified restrictions (Recommended by United Kingdom)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
Regularly security forces and policemen are in the forefront of accusations of abuses journalists rights. This need to be addressed in putting in place collaboration mechanisms which facilitate the access to information for journalists and citizens in general so that they could not publish false information or unverified ones.

Recommendation №108: Take immediate action to allow journalists, political activists and human rights defenders, including those critical of the 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 (Recommended by Sweden)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
The government engagement is crucial on this point. Nothing useful can be done without their commitment to protect, promote and facilitate human rights activities. Laws are not sufficient practices should change in different sector in the interest of
journalists, political actors and human rights defenders. The criticisms they address are done in the aim of improvement and not as regularly considered or qualified.

Recommendation n°109: Ensure freedom of the press, and reply to the concerns raised by the experts of the Human Rights Committee in their 2009 report (Recommended by France)

| IRI: fully implemented |

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

LDGL response:
A deep follow up should be initiated by stakeholders

Recommendation n°113: 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 (Recommended by Slovakia)

| IRI: partially implemented |

NHRC response:
Implementation ongoing: Law reviewing the law on political organizations under examination in the Parliament

Anonymous response:
RIEN n'est fait

LDGL response:
The law governing the political parties was reviewed. The registration is now done under Rwanda Governance Board and political parties are allowed to operate without being member of the political parties forum. This openness was welcome for opposition parties. The registration facilities should be in line with the new law.

Recommendation n°114: Ensure full respect for freedom of association, by lifting restrictions that limit the free exercise thereof (Recommended by France)

| IRI: partially implemented |

NHRC response:
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

Anonymous response:
Il y a ingérence manifeste de RGB (Rwanda Governance Board) dans l'administration des ONG. Exemple : le [Collectif des Ligues et Association de Défense des Droits de l'Homme au Rwanda (CLADHO)] est actuellement administré par une équipe nommée par RGB

LDGL response:
The law has changed but practices should follow and be in accordance with the law. The freedom of association is not well analysed and is subject to different interpretation. This issue currently affecting national NGOs work and existence.

Recommendation nº115: Give more freedom to the Rwandan media and human rights activists to operate and engage constructively with decision makers (Recommended by Indonesia)

**IRI: partially implemented**

**NHRC response:**
Implemented through the new law N° 02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating Media and Law N° 03/2013 of 08/02/2013 determining the responsibilities, organization and functioning of the Media High Council

**Anonymous response:**
Malheureusement, les activistes des droits de la personne sont pris faussement pour des opposants politiques et n'ont pas [leur] mot à dire.

**LDGL response:**
This category of actors should be considered as partners and not repeatedly be under pressure, threats and intimidation as if they do not contribute in the Rwandan development and democracy consolidation through their different activities.

Recommendation nº116: Ensure that NGOs involved in defending human rights can carry out their activities without hindrance (Recommended by Spain)

**IRI: not implemented**

**NHRC response:**
Implemented through the Law N° 05/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organization and functioning of international nongovernmental organizations which provides a period not exceeding five (5) for the validity of the certificate of registration of an international non-governmental organization

**Anonymous response:**
Ce que nous constatons actuellement est contraire à la recommandation.

**EHAHRDP response:**
Between January 2011 and September 2013 (the period covered by this midterm submission), human rights defenders in Rwanda faced an extremely difficult and increasingly hostile operating environment. This deterioration marked a continuation of a long-term trend.

During the period under consideration, independent civil society organisations, and individual human rights defenders, continued to face intimidation and reprisals due to their work. Many have been imprisoned or forced into exile. Increasingly, human rights defenders and the NGOs for which they work or volunteer their time have been subjected to administrative harassment, smear campaigns and public denouncements by the Rwandan government and in pro-government media. Journalists, human rights defenders and national and international human rights NGOs are routinely subjected to highly orchestrated and sophisticated smear
campaigns and ad hominem attacks via social media, in an effort to discredit their work. Below, we provide some illustrative examples of the Rwandan government's failure to ensure that NGO's involved in defending human rights be allowed to carry out their activities without hindrance.

The first and most directly relevant example concerns the Regional Human Rights League in the Great Lakes Region (known more commonly by its French acronym, LDGL) and its members who faced reprisals as a direct result of engagement with Rwanda's 2011 UPR. The case was included in the UN Secretary-General's Report on Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights in 2011 and again in 2012.

In September 2010, Pascal Nyilibakwe, then Executive Secretary of LDGL was forced to flee Rwanda as a result of a campaign of threats and harassment against him, linked to his role in preparing the joint civil society report for the UPR process, presented to the Human Rights Council in January 2011. He remains in exile.

The pattern of threats and intimidation against LDGL and its staff continued throughout 2011 and beyond.

In August 2011, Joseph Sanane and Epimack Kwokwo, the president and then acting executive secretary of the Regional Human Rights League in the Great Lakes Region were barred from leaving the country, in order to travel to Burundi in the course of their work (LDGL, as an international NGO under Rwandan law, also operates in Burundi and DRC). Both were arrested, and detained by Rwandan police. They were questioned about LDGL’s internal administration and finances, and were accused of helping its former executive secretary leave the country. Both were ultimately released without charge.

In his annual report on reprisals, the UN Secretary General expressed his concern at the administrative and bureaucratic harassment being suffered by the Rwandan branch of LDGL. The Secretary General noted with concern that LDGL continued to “face administrative difficulties in Rwanda which stem from harassment in 2010 and 2011, including delayed renewal of the organization’s NGO registration, which expired in April 2011”. (UN General Assembly, Human Rights Council 21st Session, 13th August 2012, A/HRC/21/18)

In 2012, LDGL was ultimately forced into a nonsensical position where it was forced to begin applying for its 2012-13 registration whilst having not resolved its registration for the previous year. In turn, without registration, LDGL faced difficulties in organising its General Assembly to elect a new Executive Committee. As the Secretary General also commented, “the fact that the committee is not in place is reportedly being used as a reason for delaying the renewal of the organization’s registration” (UN General Assembly, Human Rights Council 21st Session, 13th August 2012, A/HRC/21/18). EHAHRDP publicly noted its disappointment that the Rwandan government failed to engage with the United Nations Human Rights Council's first panel discussion on the issue of reprisals, held on September 13th 2012, at which the Rwandan government would have had the opportunity to debate
and respond to the serious allegations contained in the Secretary General's report or at other appropriate occasions during Human Rights Council sessions.

The Rwandan League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (more commonly known by its French acronym, LIPRODHOR) has long been considered one of the most credible and independent voices for human rights within Rwanda, and has been targeted by the Rwandan government as a direct result of its human rights work on several prior occasions over the course of many years. This pattern of harassment continued throughout the most recent period.

On 21st July 2013, the leadership of LIPRODHOR was transferred to an unlawfully elected new executive committee with the apparent support of the RGB. This followed an unauthorised extraordinary general meeting at which the executive committee of the organisation was replaced. This, in turn, was in contravention of LIPRODHOR's own governing statutes. The meeting was held without informing the executive committee, including the President and Vice-President, or the conflict resolution committee.

The background to this was the public withdrawal of LIPRODHOR and two other human rights organisations, the Association for the Defence of Human Rights and Public Liberties (ADL) and the Maison de Droit (MDD), from the national collective of human rights organisations, CLADHO, on 3rd July 2013, as a result of government interference in its internal affairs, in direct contravention of Article 10 of Law N°04/2012.

The independence of CLADHO has repeatedly been called into question over the course of several years. Indeed, CLADHO was instrumental in leading the smear campaign against the joint NGO report for Rwanda’s 2011 UPR (and as referred to in the UN Secretary General’s 21st July 2011Report concerning Reprisals, to the 18th Session of the Human Rights Council - A/HRC/18/19). CLADHO, formed in 1993, has been described as far back as 2005 as a ‘briefcase NGO’ that “does little more than pay its staff and host occasional conferences” (Front Line Rwanda - Disappearances, Arrests, Threats, Intimidation and Co-option of Human Rights Defenders 2001 – 2004, Frontline, 2005, pp.35).

As of late September 2013, the former, lawful leadership of LIPRODHOR awaits a court determination on its status. International and regional human rights NGOs have released public statements condemning the de facto government sanctioned takeover of the organisation via transparently unlawful means.

**LDGL response:**
The issue here is raised when human rights NGOs publish their findings. Usually government authorities do not accept the results of CSOs surveys and reports. Regularly their subject to criticisms while a constructive discussion should be engaged on raised issues so that they can be solve in the interest of all citizens.
Recommendation nº117: Remove all obstacles to the registration and freedom of operation of all political parties and NGOs (Recommended by Poland)

IRI: not implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Law N° 05/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organization and functioning of international nongovernmental organizations which provides a period not exceeding five (5) for the validity of the certificate of registration of an international non-governmental organization.

Implementation ongoing: Law reviewing the law on political organizations under examination in the Parliament

anonymous response:
les autorisations exigées pour se faire enregistrer ou pour le travail de terrain sont nombreuses, ce qui décourage surtout les ONG de défense des droits de la personne.

EHAHRDP response:
Throughout 2011 to present, numerous obstacles to the registration and freedom of operation of NGOs in Rwanda were evident, as detailed above in relation to recommendation 100 and 116. EHAHRDP is concerned that administrative harassment and bureaucratic obstacles are increasingly being applied by the state, in addition to the more longer term patterns of outright harassment and intimidation of local HRDs and national NGOs.

EHAHRDP’s mandate concerns the protection of human rights defenders. We do not conduct any core activities which focus solely on political actors, or on issues of democracy. However, we do feel that it is useful to highlight some of the restrictions that have been placed on the registration and operation of political parties and politicians, insofar as it is representative of the same pattern of increasing repression as affecting HRDs.

In July 2010, prior to Rwanda’s most recent UPR, André Kagwa Rwisereka, the vice chairman of the Democratic Green Party was murdered in Rwanda. Throughout the period under review, there has been no investigation into the brutal circumstances surrounding his death.

In February 2011, Bernard Ntaganda, leader of the PS-Imberakuri opposition party, was tried on grounds of endangering national security, ‘divisionism’, and attempting to organise demonstrations. He was sentenced to four years imprisonment, and remains in jail at the time of writing. PS-Imberakuri has subsequently split into two factions, with only the pro-government faction being allowed to meaningfully participate in elections.

Victoire Ingabire Umuhoza, leader of FDU-Inkingi opposition party, was being held in pre-trial detention at the time of Rwanda’s last UPR. Her trial, on charges described by numerous international organisations as being politically motivated, finally began in September 2011. On 30th October 2012, she was sentenced to 8 years in prison.
In September 2012, Alexis Bakunzbibake, the vice president of PS-Imberakuri, was abducted by armed men in Kigali. He was blindfolded and detained in an unknown location. He was questioned about the PS-Imberakuri’s affiliations and operational activities before being dumped across the border in Uganda.

Also in September 2012, eight members of FDU-Inkingi were arrested in Kibuye on the pretext of holding illegal meetings. They were charged with inciting insurrection or public disorder and held in preventive detention. During the same month, Sylvain Sibomana, the secretary-general of FDU-Inkingi, and Martin Ntavuka, FDU-Inkingi representative for Kigali, were arrested by police near Gitarama, after they made critical comments about government policies during an informal conversation on a bus. They were released without charge.

Also in September 2012, Frank Habineza, the president of the Democratic Green Party of Rwanda (who had fled the country in 2010 following the murder of André Kagwa Rwisereka) returned to Rwanda to attempt to register his party prior to the Parliamentary elections of September 2013. The party had to postpone its congress planned for November because the government did not grant the necessary authorization. The party was then prevented from registering until shortly before the electoral deadline in August. Ultimately, the party was effectively prevented from putting up any candidates.

LDGL response:
[notably] The issue here is raised when human rights NGOs publish their findings. Usually government authorities don’t accept the results of CSOs surveys and reports. Regularly their subject to criticisms while a constructive discussion should be engaged on raised issues so that they can be solve in the interest of all citizens.

Recommendation nº118: Ease burdensome registration requirements for human rights NGOs (Recommended by Slovakia)  
IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº119: Reduce burdensome registration and renewal processes for NGOs in the country (Recommended by United States)  
IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Law N° 05/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organization and functioning of international nongovernmental organizations which provides a period not exceeding five (5) for the validity of the certificate of registration of an international non-governmental organization

EHAHRDP response:
As detailed above in relation to recommendation 100, EHAHRDP welcomes, in isolation, the removal of the annual registration requirement for national NGOs. However, as detailed extensively above, this isolated change is undermined through other legal provisions, and the selective application of existing laws so as to disrupt the work of both national and international human rights NGOs.
EHAHRDP would like to highlight that the state tactics applied against human rights NGOs during the period under review constitute a continuation of a much longer term process. Over the course of at least the last fifteen years, independent Rwandan human rights NGOs have all but disappeared, as a direct result of such persistent tactics. During the period under review, this process has reached something of an apex, with no individual HRD or national human rights NGO being able to avoid the risks of both overt and administrative harassment and threats.

**LDGL response:**
NGOs are not yet satisfied with the registration process till now. Related regulations should be in line with the new law

### ESC Rights

**Recommendation n°24:** Identify priority areas and engage in international cooperation programmes to eradicate extreme poverty and ensure food security (Recommended by Egypt)

*IRI: partially implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented through various programs put in place including one cow per poor family, vision 2020 Umurenge, Work Development Authority

**LDGL response:**
The food security issue should be re-examined by the Rwandan government. Foods and local alimentary crops are becoming rare. This presents a risk for achieving a prosperous Rwanda goal.

**Recommendation n°27:** Continue efforts to enlarge access to treatment (of HIV/AIDS and malaria) (Recommended by Turkey)

*IRI: fully implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented

**Anonymous response:**
il y a continuité

**LDGL response:**
The right to health of persons leaving with HIV/Aids has retained the government attention and this category of citizens is well protected and many of them have access to ARV treatment. HIV/Aids exams are encouraged everywhere in Rwanda and are obligatory for pregnant women in order to prevent the foetus against contamination.
Recommendation nº28: Continue its efforts with regard to universal primary education and abolishing school fees, including the promotion of the Nine-Year Basic Education programme (Recommended by Singapore)  
IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:  
Implemented through the new Program of 12 years established and one Lap Top per Child in continuation

Anonymous response:  
il y a continuité

LDGL response:  
Rwanda is dedicated to promote free basic education for primary school and important steps have been realized. The previous nine-year basic education was transformed into Twelve years basic education programme. The big challenge faced in the promotion of free schools programme is that government does not have sufficient means to afford schools charges and serve all citizens with regard to education needs. This sector needs important reforms and good implementation policies for free education programme, bursary for students. Education sector is one of key pillars of a country development and prosperity.

Recommendation nº29: 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 (Recommended by Niger)  
IRI: -

NHRC response:  
Implemented through the new Program of 12 years established and one Lap Top per Child in continuation

LDGL response:  
The One Laptop per Child programme is ongoing in Rwanda for public schools and private ones have integrated this programme with the parents contributions. The support from the international community still a need in the education sector. It will help Rwanda to improve its education policy and programmes, to facilitate access to education for child from poor families and contribute to an easy exchange of competences in regional organizations and countries.

Recommendation nº30: Secure greater investment in the education sector, without delay, in order to achieve the Education for All goal by 2015 (Recommended by Sri Lanka)  
IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:  
Implemented
LDGL response:
To achieve this objective, the sector needs important reforms and government openness. Education sector needs an assessment of its stakeholders, issues faced and draft ways forward to improve the education access for all and service delivery.

Recommendation n°70: *Accelerate the legal reform process in order to ensure that all discriminatory provisions in the legislation are abolished* (Recommended by Moldova)

IRI: *partially implemented*

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Constitution, legislation such as Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code, Civil Code which is in the examination in the Parliament

LDGL response:
Ongoing process

Recommendation n°96: *Promote multilingualism, in particular in the educational system, in line with the Constitution* (Recommended by Chile)

IRI: *partially implemented*

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Constitution

anonymous response:
Rien n’est fait dans ce sens

LDGL response:
Rwanda should adopt education policy which could facilitate the regional integration and competitiveness among work seekers. The educational policy should be reviewed and take into account the three national languages.

Recommendation n°97: *Further the process of ensuring free secondary education in order to guarantee access to education for all young persons* (Recommended by Burundi)

IRI: *fully implemented*

NHRC response:
Implemented through the 12 Years Basic

Recommendation n°127: *Rwanda pledges to provide one cow to every poor family, in order to improve living conditions and to construct decent houses for all vulnerable and marginalized people. Rwanda commits to universal health insurance for all and to provide legal aid to all vulnerable and poor people.* (Recommended by Rwanda)

IRI: *partially implemented*

LDGL response:
For vulnerable groups, they should be differentiate because we have women, children and batwa. Poor families should benefit from government policies that could alleviate their living conditions. The health insurance even if appreciated is not accessible to all citizens. With regard to some issues, Rwanda government should
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: **Rwanda**

request international community assistance/ technical and financial support to afford and solve many of these issues.

**Minorities**

Recommendation nº98: *Adopt measures aimed at reducing poverty in the Batwa community, and its full integration in society* (Recommended by Chile)

IRI: *fully implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented through various programs put in place including one cow per poor family, vision 2020 Umurenge, Work Development Authority

Recommendation nº120: *Adopt concrete measures to avoid 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* (Recommended by Spain)

IRI: *partially implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented

**LDGL response:**
Rwanda government should develop a national strategy to promote Batwa community as it is the case in other country sectors as far as land, health, education, housing are concerned.

Recommendation nº121: *Further ensure that the country’s religious minorities are able to freely practice their respective beliefs* (Recommended by United States)

IRI: *partially implemented*

**LDGL response:**
The freedom of religion is quite protected and implementation regulations are not well known/ do not exist

Recommendation nº125: *Intensity measures to improve access by minority groups and indigenous people to basic social services, such as health, education, employment, and occupation* (Recommended by Malaysia)

IRI: *not implemented*

**LDGL response:**
Rwanda government should develop a national strategy to promote Batwa community as it is the case in other country sectors as far as land, health, education, housing are concerned.
International Instruments

Recommendation nº9: Consider issuing a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders (Recommended by Brazil)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented: SR on Minorities, on adequate housing invited and SR on Peaceful Assembly in process of invitation

LDGL response:
Rwanda has accepted and is favourable to all kinds of visits from special procedures. Now, it will be the responsibility of special procedures to elaborate and share their schedule with Rwandan authorities. Rwanda should know when to prepare the special rapporteurs visit and on what kinds of issues are related to their mandates

Recommendation nº11: Extend an open and permanent invitation to special procedures (Recommended by Spain)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented: SR on Minorities, on adequate housing invited and SR on Peaceful Assembly in process of invitation

LDGL response:
On this observation, Rwanda should report regularly to each mechanism and in accordance with the report submission calendar. One challenge should be addressed by Rwanda to development partners interested by the human rights reporting process in regard to staff in charge of preparing the reports to human rights mechanisms. The ministry of Justice through its treaty body and reporting department need a permanent personnel to deal with these issues in collaboration with specific National Institutions, NGOs and CSOs.

Recommendation nº13: Invite the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to visit Rwanda (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented: The Government of Rwanda called upon all special Rapporteurs to visit Rwanda. It was in May 2012, while the Government presented the report on [the Convention against Torture] in Geneva. NCHR was represented at that session

LDGL response:
Not yet done. It still a pending issue. We need a frank discussion on the independence of judges and lawyers as key actors in the establishment of the rule of law and justice services delivery.
Recommendation nº14: *Favourably consider issuing a standing invitation to the special procedures, which would help to strengthen the relationship between Rwanda and the Council* (Recommended by Republic of Korea)

**IRI: fully implemented**

**NHRC response:**
Implemented: The Government of Rwanda called upon all special Rapporteurs to visit Rwanda. It was in May 2012, while the Government presented the report on [the Convention against Torture] in Geneva. NCHR was represented at that session

**LDGL response:**
On this observation, Rwanda should report regularly to each mechanism and in accordance with the report submission calendar. One challenge should be addressed by Rwanda to development partners interested by the human rights reporting process in regard to staff in charge of preparing the reports to human rights mechanisms. The ministry of Justice through its treaty body and reporting department need a permanent personnel to deal with these issues in collaboration with specific National Institutions, NGOs and CSOs.

Recommendation nº15: *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* (Recommended by Maldives)

**IRI: fully implemented**

**NHRC response:**
Implemented: The Government of Rwanda called upon all special Rapporteurs to visit Rwanda. It was in May 2012, while the Government presented the report on [the Convention against Torture] in Geneva. NCHR was represented at that session

**LDGL response:**
Rwanda should elaborate a plan of reforms to be initiated in the UPR recommendations framework and share it with development partners within which the UN country representative agencies to get their support and technical assistance in the drafting of human rights policy and reporting framework. Once informed, they can provide their technical assistance to the reporting and drafting team.

Recommendation nº35: *Ratify CERD* (Recommended by Maldives)

**IRI: fully implemented**

**NHRC response:**
Implemented; CERD had been ratified in 1975

**LDGL response:**
[...]

Recommendation nº55: *Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT) and ICCPR-OP 1* (Recommended by Hungary)

**IRI: partially implemented**

**NHRC response:**
Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT ;
The ICCPR-OP had been ratified in 2008;

[...]

**LDGL response:**

[...]

Recommendation n°56: *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) (Recommended by Spain)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

**NHRC response:**

Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT;

The ICCPR-OP had been ratified in 2008;

The Optional Protocol of ICESCR is ratified by Law N° 18/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification.

The International Convention from the Enforced Disappearances: not yet implemented.

[...]

**LDGL response:**

[...]

Recommendation n°57: *Consider ratifying outstanding international human rights instruments, and update domestic legislation to be in line with the provisions of those international treaties (Recommended by South Africa)*

IRI: *partially implemented*

**NHRC response:**

Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT;

The ICCPR-OP had been ratified in 2008;

The Optional Protocol of ICESCR is ratified by Law N° 18/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification.

The International Convention from the Enforced Disappearances: not yet implemented.

Official National Preventive Mechanism not yet established

**LDGL response:**

Domestic legislation is under reforms since the Rwanda review under UPR. Rwanda should continue effort to harmonize national laws with ratified international human rights instruments. Bring laws enforcement agencies to apply for international human rights instruments in their daily work.

Recommendation n°58: *Ratify OP-CAT and thereby allow country visits (Recommended by Germany)*

IRI: *not implemented*
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

NHRC response:
Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT;
[...]

LDGL response:
Not yet ratified

Recommendation nº59: Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Recommended by Azerbaijan)
IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT;
[...]

LDGL response:
Not yet ratified. The issue should be followed through responsible ministries and engage discussions on the perspective in place and government framework.

Recommendation nº60: Become party to OP-CAT and establish an official national preventive mechanism (Recommended by Maldives)
IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT;
[...]
Official National Preventive Mechanism not yet established

LDGL response:
The preventive mechanism should include sensitization on UN CAT, its implementation strategies and how to prevent torture in all security, judiciary and detention and prisons services.

Recommendation nº61: Ratify and implement in national law the outstanding core international human rights treaties, in particular OP-ICESCR and CED (Recommended by Netherlands)
IRI: not implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT;
[...]
The Optional Protocol of ICESCR is ratified by Law N° 18/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification.
The International Convention from the Enforced Disappearances: not yet implemented.
Official National Preventive Mechanism not yet established
LDGL response:
Not yet ratified. The implementation is outstanding.

Recommendation n°62: Sign, ratify and incorporate into national legislation key human rights treaties, such as ICCPR-OP 1, OP-CAT and CED (Recommended by Sweden)

NHRC response:
Implementation on going through the law N° 17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification of the OP-CAT ;
[...]
The Optional Protocol of ICESCR is ratified by Law N° 18/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorizing the ratification.
The International Convention from the Enforced Disappearances: not yet implemented.
Official National Preventive Mechanism not yet established

LDGL response:
Not yet ratified. The implementation is outstanding.

Recommendation n°63: 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 (Recommended by France)

NHRC response:
Not implemented

LDGL response:
No information on actions initiated.

Justice

Recommendation n°18: Further cooperate with the international community in holding accountable those responsible for violations against human rights and humanitarian law (Recommended by Brazil)

NHRC response:
Implemented

Anonymous response:
coopération actuellement remarquable

LDGL response:
No progress registered
Recommendation nº20: Ensure all human rights activists operating in the country, including individuals cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms, are spared harassment and intimidation (Recommended by Slovakia)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response: Implemented

LDGL response:
Human rights group/ activists need a specific protection by enacting an implementation law of the UN declaration on human rights defenders and the EU guidelines on the protection of human rights defenders. Citizens and authorities should be aware of the role played by human rights activists in the promotion and protection and human rights, good governance and democratization. Despite of the protection law, the national human rights policy should be drafted and put in place in order to orient and frame the human rights activities in Rwanda. This will reinforce the protection of Human rights activists and guide their interventions in the interest of all Rwandans.

Recommendation nº49: 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 (Recommended by United Kingdom)

IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº50: 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 (Recommended by Italy)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
 Implemented through Law N° 32/2010 of 22/09/2010 which provides specific modalities of enforcement and serving the sentence of life imprisonment with special provisions

Anonymous response:
L'article 39 du nouveau Code pénal prévoit : une loi détermine le régime d'application et d'exécution de la peine de réclusion criminelle à perpétuité. Cette loi n'existe pas encore.

LDGL response:
The solitary confinement was abolished. In some prisons, the UN standards are not apply for and prisons need rehabilitation. Many of them are old, they do not have sufficient space, hygienic conditions differ from one prison to another. To reduce overcrowding, Rwanda Correctional Service should organized periodic releases for prisoners who behave well and those who have spent 1/4 of the sentences. Another important measure is to not arrested and imprisoned people for false motives or inconsistent claims.
Recommendation nº64: 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 (Recommended by Switzerland)

IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº65: Review the definition of "genocide ideology" in the homonymous 2008 law so that it allows for diversity of opinion (Recommended by Austria)

IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº66: Review the 2008 Genocide Ideology Law and other related laws to bring them in line with international standards through a more precise and restrictive definition of the crime, including a clear statement of intent to commit, assist or incite genocide (Recommended by Italy)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation ongoing: the draft law reviewing the genocide ideology law is under examination in the Parliament

LDGL response:
The law is under review and some of genocide related crimes are [more] clear than they were before. The genocide sentence was also reviewed and [...] several punishment are no more defined in the law under review. A progress will be registered once the law under review passed and promulgated.

Anonymous response:

Recommendation nº67: 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 (Recommended by Belgium)

IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº69: Specify the 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 purpose (Recommended by Canada)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implementation ongoing: the draft law reviewing the genocide ideology law is under examination in the Parliament
LDGL response:
Since the final version of the law is not promulgated, we cannot be able to compare the content to the article 20 of ICCPR.

Recommendation nº71: Adopt new measures to find a solution to the problem of overcrowding in prisons (Recommended by Algeria)

NHRC response:
Implemented: rehabilitation of prisons ongoing and building new prisons

LDGL response:
Rwanda is encouraged to adopt alternative measures to imprisonment penalty. The community service was generalized as an alternative measure to imprisonment penalty. This once apply for in different cases will reduce the overcrowding in prisons.

Recommendation nº72: Strengthen measures taken within the reform policies to make the prison system more humane, in particular through training of personnel and improved prison administration (Recommended by Morocco)

NHRC response:
Implemented: rehabilitation of prisons ongoing and building new prisons

LDGL response:
Here the issue is related to detention conditions which are criticised for some prisons. Many prisons need rehabilitation to make them appropriate and more humane in accordance with the UN principles.

Recommendation nº73: Separate convicted offenders from pretrial detainees (Recommended by Austria)

NHRC response:
Implemented: rehabilitation of prisons ongoing and building new prisons

Anonymous response:
les personnes en détention provisoire sont mêlées aux condamnées

LDGL response:
Process is ongoing. The rehabilitation and construction of new prisons will address this issue.

Recommendation nº74: Pursue justice-system reforms, in particular with regard to strengthening the independence of the judiciary with focus on eliminating corruption and political interference (Recommended by Slovakia)
Recommendation nº75: Adopt measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and guard against corruption and political interference (Recommended by United States)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response: Implemented

LDGL response: This will be solve under the review of judges and prosecutors appointment. The vetting procedure should be applied for in local system. The judges conditions and treatment should be analysed and improved. Judiciary personnel need capacity building programmes to strengthen their capacities and ethics principles

Recommendation nº76: Continue reforms of the justice system, in particular measures to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and reinforce witness protection (Recommended by Austria)  

IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº77: Continue to reform the justice system to enhance the independence of the judiciary and improve witness protection (Recommended by Australia)  

IRI: partially implemented

Recommendation nº78: Continue the reform of the judiciary in order to give more independence to the justice system, and improve the witness protection system (Recommended by Switzerland)  

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response: Implemented

LDGL response: Rwanda should enact a law protecting witness of human rights violations and other crimes and prevent them against reprisals

Recommendation nº79: End the gacaca court system as soon as possible, noting the stated deadline of February 2010 (Recommended by United Kingdom)  

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response: Implemented through the Organic Law N° 04/2012 /OL of 15/06/2012 terminating Gacaca Courts and determining mechanisms for solving issues which were under their jurisdiction

anonymous response: Les juridictions Gacaca ont été supprimées par la loi n° 04/2012/OL du 15/06/2012

LDGL response: The Gacaca courts have closed and pending issues transferred to ordinary courts of justice by law.
Recommendation nº80: Address alleged miscarriages of justice in the gacaca trials through the formal court system (Recommended by Australia)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Organic Law N° 04/2012 /0L of 15/06/2012 terminating Gacaca Courts and determining mechanisms for solving issues which were under their jurisdiction

LDGL response:
Already done, but we need to assess the way formal court are dealing with those cases.

Recommendation nº81: Strive to further enhance and share its experiences regarding the role of traditional institutions in dispensing justice and reconciliation (Recommended by Ethiopia)

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Organic Law N° 04/2012 /0L of 15/06/2012 terminating Gacaca Courts and determining mechanisms for solving issues which were under their jurisdiction

LDGL response:
Till now Gacaca experiences are not shared with other country or partners. The documentation is not written and more files not yet classified in a manner which could facilitate their accessibility by students, researchers and interested people.

Recommendation nº83: Ensure free legal assistance for underprivileged citizens (Recommended by Slovakia)

NHRC response:
Implemented: Bar Association Law under examination in the Parliament, Draft of legal aid police available now

LDGL response:
In this framework, Rwanda intends to extend legal and judiciary assistance to paralegal and lawyers working for human rights NGOS so that they can provide free assistance to their beneficiaries through the NGO label.

Recommendation nº99: 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 (Recommended by Spain)

NHRC response:
Partially implemented (life sentence in isolation cells: withdrawal in law in 2010: Implemented through Law N° 32/2010 of 22/09/2010 which provides specific
modalities of enforcement and serving the sentence of life imprisonment with special provisions

Recommendation nº103: *Urgently investigate cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, including those which may constitute enforced disappearances* (Recommended by Sweden)

**LDGL response:**
The government should facilitate CSOs access to prisons so that they can investigate and facilitate the gathering of information regarding arbitrary arrest and detention. The police is the appropriate service to report on enforced disappearance cases.

Recommendation nº124: *Take concrete measures to 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* (Recommended by Malaysia)

**LDGL response:**
This issue could be solved by collaboration mechanism to put in place. The judiciary and police cooperation is a key solution for this. We encourage Rwanda and DRC to discuss this problem in the interest of their citizens and leave away political and economical considerations.

**Women & Children**

Recommendation nº8: *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* (Recommended by Cuba)

**IRI:** *fully implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented through the Constitution, legislation, policies and programmes

**Anonymous response:**
il y a continuité

**LDGL response:**
Currently the rights to education has become a sensitive issue in the country. Education programs do exist but the implementation is the key problem. We do not have a strong and stable education policy and the quality of education is not appreciated by students, employers and their relatives. It would be better to review the present education policy and make education fees affordable by all citizens. It is the same observation for health insurance to facilitate citizens access to health care to vulnerable groups. The rights of women and children are somehow well protected.
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

than other groups rights. Government [should] put in place one stop centres for [Gender-based Violence (GBV)], free health facilities for GBV victims,

Recommendation nº16: 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 (Recommended by Spain)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Constitution, legislation, policies and programmes

Anonymous response:
effort continu.

LDGL response:
In his sector, Rwanda has achieve[d] a lot in gender equality promotion. Women are represented in all administrative institutions by law which reserve 30% of seats to women. In Parliament women represent 56% of Parliamentarians and with recent elections they reached 64% of women in Parliament. In private sector and local administration effort are ongoing and the minimum of 30% is respected.

Recommendation nº17: Implement further policies to ensure gender equality throughout society, and strengthen the promotion and protection of the rights of women (Recommended by South Africa)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Constitution, legislation, policies and programmes

LDGL response:
Rwanda has the child protection policy; the law preventing GBV; the gender monitoring office to follow the involvement of women in the decision making process and social life. In order to reinforce the protection of women against violence, Rwanda put in place One Stop Center for GBV to deal with healthcare, psychological and social support for victims of GBV. Provided services are free. Victims of violence are also freely admitted in health care institutions and get appropriate assistance.

Recommendation nº26: Continue to focus on maternal and child health (Recommended by Singapore)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

Anonymous response:
il y a continuité

LDGL response:
In the Health sector, Rwanda has operational institutions and many of them are well equipped. Maternal and child health are crucial sector for national prosperity. Rwanda policies facilitate access to maternal health for women and child. Prevent
mechanisms do exist and periodic vaccination programmes are conducted in whole the country. The health insurance policy exists but beneficiaries are facing problems to afford the payment for family protection and access to health. Many of citizens were not able to pay 3000 Rwf per person in a family. Even if government and other development partners contributed in the insurance of poor families, the situation need a sustainable solution that could bring families to pay with their own means.

Recommendation nº36: Continue and even accelerate its law review process and ensure that all gender and other discriminatory provisions in the legislation are repealed (Recommended by Slovenia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHRC response:</th>
<th>IRI: fully implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implemented through the Constitution, legislation such as Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code, Civil Code which is in the examination in the Parliament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anonymous response:
un organe de réforme législative est en place

LDGL response:
Many laws are under review and some of them have been adopted and promulgated. Women rights issue are analysed in the matrimonial status and succession, land rights,…. Regarding the labor law, women are well protected. This situation needs a permanent monitoring to reduce/ discourage discriminatory practices by laws enforcement agencies and families.

Recommendation nº39: Design plans and strategies to ensure sustainability in protecting the rights of women and children (Recommended by Egypt)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHRC response:</th>
<th>IRI: fully implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implemented</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LDGL response:
The national child protection policy was drafted. No action plan was discussed till now and still in process. For women many progress are registered.

Recommendation nº40: Create a comprehensive policy on the rights of the child (Recommended by Hungary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHRC response:</th>
<th>IRI: fully implemented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implemented through the Constitution, legislation such as Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code, Civil Code which is in the examination in the Parliament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LDGL response:
The policy exists and need to be disseminate to all stakeholders and child rights protectors, justice and security officers for implementation.
Recommendation nº41: Accelerate the process of legal reform and ensure that all discriminatory provisions in the legislation, especially those regarding women, are abrogated (Recommended by Morocco)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Constitution, legislation such as Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code, Civil Code which is in the examination in the Parliament

Anonymous response:
La réforme est en cours.

LDGL response:
Ok, in process

Recommendation nº42: Continue its efforts to improve the guarantees on the rights of women through the revision of all discriminatory laws (Recommended by Burkina Faso)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through the Constitution, legislation such as Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code, Civil Code which is in the examination in the Parliament.

Anonymous response:
Il y a continuité

LDGL response:
Ok, in process

Recommendation nº43: Continue to address the issue of gender discrimination (Recommended by Japan)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

LDGL response:
Ok, in process

Recommendation nº44: Explicitly prohibit discrimination against women, in line with the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Recommended by Hungary)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

LDGL response:
This Convention is well integrated into national laws and policies.
Recommendation nº45: 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 (Recommended by France)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code; Prime Minister's Order N° 001/03 of 11/01/2013 determining modalities in which Government Institutions prevent and respond to Gender-Based violence; One Stop Centers established for prevention, repression and assistance all types of violence against women, now 4 are established; Sensitization by all Stakeholders

LDGL response:
One Stop Center for victims of [Gender-Based violence (GBV)] are in place to deal with related issues. They need to be installed in all the country.

Recommendation nº46: Adopt policies aimed at promoting women’s rights and combating domestic and sexual violence (Recommended by Brazil)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code; Prime Minister’s Order N° 001/03 of 11/01/2013 determining modalities in which Government Institutions prevent and respond to Gender-Based violence; One Stop Centers established for prevention, repression and assistance all types of violence against women, now 4 are established; Sensitization by all Stakeholders

Anonymous response:
la loi prévoit des peines sévères et des mesures de secours rapide des victimes sont en place

LDGL response:
They do exist

Recommendation nº47: Adopt a national strategy to fight all forms of violence against women (Recommended by Moldova)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code; Prime Minister’s Order N° 001/03 of 11/01/2013 determining modalities in which Government Institutions prevent and respond to Gender-Based violence; One Stop Centers established for prevention, repression and assistance all types of violence against women, now 4 are established; Sensitization by all Stakeholders

LDGL response:
Ok, the policy do exist.
Recommendation nº48: Introduce legislation explicitly prohibiting corporal punishment and promote alternative, non-violent forms of discipline (Recommended by Azerbaijan)

IRI: partially implemented

Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (GIEACPC) response:
Since the Government accepted this recommendation, legislation has come into force which protects children from some but not all corporal punishment. The Penal Code 2012 and Law No. 54 Relating to the Rights and Protection of the Child 2011 (in force 2012) prohibit "excessive" and "severe" corporal punishment but they do not explicitly prohibit all corporal punishment, however light and whoever the perpetrator. The National Integrated Child Rights Policy adopted in 2011 states that corporal punishment is prohibited in all settings, but this is policy not law and is undermined by the "right of correction" in the Civil Code 1988. Explicitly repealing the "right of correction" is an essential element of law reform to prohibit all corporal punishment.

NHRC response:
Implemented through Organic Law N°01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code which provides punishment to any person inflicting severe suffering on a child, harassing or imposing severe punishments on him/her

Anonymous response:
les punitions corporelles sont interdites par le nouveau code pénal

LDGL response:
Corporal punishment is prohibited in practice. No specific law has been passed to deal with this issue. It still a need.

Recommendation nº51: Ensure, with effective measures, the demobilization of all child soldiers and secure their rehabilitation and social integration (Recommended by Slovenia)

IRI: fully implemented

LDGL response:
Demobilization process was successfully conducted for former child soldiers. Most of them have integrated in common social life.

Recommendation nº53: 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 (Recommended by Indonesia)

IRI: fully implemented

Recommendation nº54: Further strengthen efforts to increase the participation of women in decision-making posts, in particular at the local level (Recommended by Azerbaijan)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented
anonymous response:  
c'est fait

LDGL response:  
The rate of women in Parliament has increased and reached 64% as a materialisation of the recommendation. The new elected parliamentarian need capacity building activities in law-making process, law and policy's drafting,…

Recommendation n°82: 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 (Recommended by Cambodia)  
IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:  
Implemented: Bar Association Law under examination in the Parliament, Draft of legal aid police available now

LDGL response:  
Rwanda has recently drafted a legal aid policy to facilitate access to justice for poor and vulnerable groups. This policy need to be support by government and development partners for its effectiveness.

Recommendation n°122: Ensure that children under the age of 18 are not recruited into any armed group on the national territory (Recommended by Slovenia)  
IRI: fully implemented

Recommendation n°123: Prohibit child recruitment into local defence forces or into any armed group (Recommended by Hungary)  
IRI: -

LDGL response:  
This issue has been raised in the DR Congo context with the M23 rebellion. But in Rwanda, there is no armed group operating on the national territory. In the Congolese context, a collaborative mechanisms to prevent any kinds of recruitment from Rwanda territory should be discussed and put in place.

Other

Recommendation n°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 (Recommended by Botswana)  
IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:  
Implemented through the Law N° 41/2011of 30/09/2011 establishing the Rwanda Governance Board and determining its mission, organization and functioning.
Anonymous response:
Il y a continuité

LDGL response:
The process is ongoing but its suffers of luck of funds. The treaty reporting Task force luck permanent personnel to follow up all recommendations as provided and agreed on by the government. Their activities need to be reinforced by a technical assistance.

Recommendation nº2: Continue its efforts towards the protection and promotion of human rights (Recommended by Chad)
IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

Anonymous response:
Il y a continuité

LDGL response:
Currently Rwanda tries to enforce UPR recommendations and that obliged the Government to review some laws which were criticized by different stakeholders and development partners. New mechanisms are in place to facilitate and improve free speech even if in practice we continue beating some challenges related to policies and some government representatives behavior. It would be better to prohibit those individual behaviors that tarnish the whole country image.

Recommendation nº3: Pursue the efforts undertaken by the Government under the Vision 2020 plan (Recommended by Algeria)
IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

Anonymous response:
effort continu

LDGL response:
The government of Rwanda has reviewed its 2020 Vision implementing strategy known as EDPRS (Economic, Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy) to make it participatory and giving a key role to CSOs and other development partners. The objective is to bring those CSOs and development partners to contribute in achieving the 2020 Vision goals. The CSOs and NGOs are now considered as government policies implementers. Those who are not implementing government policies are not in good relationship with local even national authorities.

Recommendation nº4: 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 (Recommended by Egypt)
IRI: partially implemented
NHRC response:
Implementation on-going

Anonymous response:
lente avancée

LDGL response:
The human rights integration in government policies and their implementing strategies still weak. The adoption of National human rights policy and its national action plan is not [...] discussed till now. Child protection policy and legal aid policy were drafted but not yet adopted. These policies should be part of the national human rights policy as they related to specific human rights aspects. It still a need to have a human rights policy so that Human rights CSOs, NGOs and Defenders could contribute to specific issues related to their domain of intervention. Human rights activities are not well coordinated in the country even not well known by laws and policy makers. The country need a technical assistance to draft the human rights policy.

Recommendation nº5: Continue to implement its social and economic development strategy in order to promote steady progress of its society (Recommended by China)

NHRC response:
Implemented

Anonymous response:
effort continu

LDGL response:
The social and economic development strategy was reviewed in the beginning of 2013 year. Some governance related issues were discussed and taken into account. The role of CSOs was now reinforced but CSOs are not getting funds from the government to implemented those policies. It would be better to fund CSOs that can be part of the government policy implementers. Another interesting point is that CSOs need to improve their partnership with the government, but how they can reach that point?

Recommendation nº6: Continue to implement the programmes for development mentioned in paragraph 4 of the national report, and strengthen the systematic integration and promotion of human rights in these programmes (Recommended by Morocco)

NHRC response:
Implemented

Anonymous response:
il y a continuité
LDGL response:
The human rights integration in government policies and their implementing strategies still weak. The adoption of National human rights policy and its national action plan is not quiet discussed till now. Child protection policy and legal aid policy were drafted but not yet adopted. These policies should be part of the national human rights policy as they related to specific human rights aspects. It still a need to have a human rights policy so that Human rights CSOs, NGOs and Defenders could contribute to specific issues related to their domain of intervention. Human rights activities are not well coordinated in the country even not well known by laws and policy makers. The country need a technical assistance to draft the human rights policy.

Recommendation nº7: Continue to apply the strategies and plans for the socio-economic development of the country (Recommended by Cuba)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response: Implemented

Anonymous response: il y a continuité

LDGL response:
Even though, some social and economic plans are not based on the citizens needs. They may cause more problems to citizens than solve the problems they have. This is the case of land and green revolution policies, the [groups] of Citizens into cooperatives, the health insurance issues which are not well addressed to by government authorities. Mostly local authorities are not well informed on policies, laws and their application orders. Local dialogue on policies elaboration and implementation is really needed.

Recommendation nº10: Reinforce its collaboration with the treaty bodies (Recommended by Republic of Korea)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response: Implemented: SR on Minorities, on adequate housing invited and SR on Peaceful Assembly in process of invitation

LDGL response:
On this observation, Rwanda should report regularly to each mechanism and in accordance with the report submission calendar. One challenge should be addressed by Rwanda to development partners interested by the human rights reporting process in regard to staff in charge of preparing the reports to human rights mechanisms. The ministry of Justice through its treaty body and reporting department need a permanent personnel to deal with these issues in collaboration with specific National Institutions, NGOs and CSOs.
Recommendation nº12: Respond, as soon as possible, to the outstanding communications from the treaty bodies, including those from the Human Rights Committee (Recommended by Republic of Korea)

IRI: partially implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

LDGL response:
On this issue Rwanda should react to outstanding communications from treaty bodies. We don't know till now if Rwanda has done something on this issue. In order to be able to comment on related issues, we should be informed or associated in this process, to have a permanent staff to deal with and meet regularly with the team in charge of reporting on these issues.

Recommendation nº21: 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 (Recommended by Cambodia)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented

LDGL response:
In the sector of poverty reduction, Rwanda has the EDPRS policy which contains key pillars aimed to alleviate the poverty among citizens. Specific policies do exist and are implemented in different sectors such as land revolution, cooperatives promotion, access to financial credit for poor families and women to improve their life position. The only one challenge still their implementation. in that regard, some policies need to be reviewed and adapt to the citizens level and needs to make them sustainable.

Recommendation nº22: Continue to consolidate the progress already achieved in the area of improving living conditions, and strengthen human rights protection (Recommended by Niger)

IRI: fully implemented

Recommendation nº25: Continue with the implementation of its development and poverty-reduction policy, strengthen international cooperation, and make greater efforts to reduce poverty (Recommended by China)

IRI: fully implemented

NHRC response:
Implemented through various programs put in place including one cow per poor family, vision 2020 Umurenge, Work Development Authority

LDGL response:
In the sector of poverty reduction, Rwanda has the EDPRS policy which contains key pillars aimed to alleviate the poverty among citizens. Specific policy do exist and are implemented in different sectors such as land revolution, cooperatives promotion, access to financial credit for poor families and women to improve their life position.
The only one challenge still their implementation. in that regard, some policies need to be reviewed and adapt to the citizens level and needs to make them sustainable.

Recommendation nº23: 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 (Recommended by Indonesia)

NHRC response:
Implemented through various programs put in place including one cow per poor family, vision 2020 Umurenge, Work Development Authority

LDGL response:
Its achievement needs a participatory process in the conception and implementation of national and local policies. The policies should be in connection with citizens needs and challenges they face.

Recommendation nº31: 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 (Recommended by Nigeria)

NHRC response:
Implemented

LDGL response:
Before requesting for technical assistance, we have to identify needs, weaknesses, strengths and opportunities. With all this in view, we can address useful issues that affect the social, economic life of Rwandans as a whole.

Recommendation nº32: 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) (Recommended by Mauritania)

NHRC response:
Implemented

LDGL response:
With regard to the promotion of the informal sector, here we need the tolerance of security services which regularly track down informal sector initiatives. These initiative once well coordinated are able to reduce the poverty among citizen. With regard to tax paid, informal sector could be exonerated/ free from tax so that they can make progress and alleviate their level of poverty. To encourage informal sector should not impede on national policy with regard to tax payers. The aim of this is to reduce poverty in vulnerable groups and families.
Recommendation nº33: *Avail itself of the technical assistance and capacity-building support provided by OHCHR* (Recommended by Burkina Faso)

IRI: *partially implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented

**LDGL response:**
This need a discussion with the OHCHR

Recommendation nº34: *Consider seeking further targeted technical assistance from United Nations agencies towards achieving its human rights obligations* (Recommended by Botswana)

IRI: *fully implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented

**LDGL response:**
The UN agencies support give technical support to government in the reporting process and human rights instruments translation and dissemination. This support should be permanent and not occasionally.

Recommendation nº37: *Provide the National Commission for Human Rights with human and material resources* (Recommended by Algeria)

IRI: *fully implemented*

Recommendation nº38: *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* (Recommended by Malaysia)

IRI: *fully implemented*

**NHRC response:**
Implemented: National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda has its own financial resources from the National Budget and recruit its own staff. The budget permits to accomplish its planned activities, in addition of paying services, salaries, furniture

**LDGL response:**
If admitted, the CSO should have an operational collaborative mechanism inside the national human rights commission. This unit could reinforce the CSOs work in the human rights sector in collaboration with NHRC. The NHRC is understaffed due to lack of sufficient financial means. The NHRC budget should increase to facilitate them to achieve their human rights promotion and protection work with regard to capacity building, advocacy campaigns and lobbying for human rights enjoyment countrywide.

Recommendation nº126: *Rwanda is committed to submit periodic reports on the implementation of key human rights treaties: all overdue reports have been prepared and submitted to Treaty Bodies in 2009 and 2010.* (Recommended by Rwanda)

IRI: -
**Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda**

**LDGL response:**
Rwanda should put in place a permanent department in charge of treaty body reporting and give them sufficient means to monitor the implementation of ratified key human rights treaties. This will reduce the reports overdue for coming deadlines and contribute to the improvement of the human rights protection and promotion. The follow up of concluding observation/recommendations provide by specific mechanisms should be part of the reporting process in order to make helpful.
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

Methodology

A. First contact

Although the methodology has to consider the specificities of each country, we applied the same procedure for data collection about all States:

1. We contacted the Permanent Mission to the UN either in Geneva (when it does exist) or New York;
2. We contacted all NGOs which took part in the process. Whenever NGOs were part of coalitions, each NGO was individually contacted;
3. The National Institution for Human Rights was contacted whenever one existed.
4. UN Agencies which sent information for the UPR were contacted.

We posted our requests to the States and NHRI, and sent emails to NGOs and UN Agencies.

The purpose of the UPR is to discuss issues and share concrete suggestions to improve human rights on the ground. Therefore, stakeholders whose objective is not to improve the human rights situation were not contacted, and those stakeholders’ submissions were not taken into account.

However, since the UPR is meant to be a process which aims at sharing best practices among States and stakeholders, we take into account positive feedbacks from the latter.

B. Processing recommendations and voluntary pledges

Stakeholders we contact are encouraged to use an Excel sheet we provide which includes all recommendations received and voluntary pledges taken by the State reviewed.

Each submission is processed, whether the stakeholder has or has not used the Excel sheet. In the latter case, the submission is split up among recommendations we think it belongs to. Since such a task is more prone to misinterpretation, we strongly encourage stakeholders to use the Excel sheet.

If the stakeholder does not clearly mention neither that the recommendation was “fully implemented” nor that it was “not implemented”, UPR Info usually considers the recommendation as “partially implemented”, unless the implementation level is obvious.
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: **Rwanda**

UPR Info retains the right to edit comments that are considered not to directly address the recommendation in question, when comments are too lengthy or when comments are defamatory or inappropriate. While we do not mention the recommendations which were not addressed, they can be accessed unedited on the follow-up webpage.

C. Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)

**UPR Info** developed an index showing the implementation level achieved by the State for both recommendations received and voluntary pledges taken at the UPR.

The **Implementation Recommendation Index (IRI)** is an individual recommendation index. Its purpose is to show an average of stakeholders’ responses.

The *IRI* is meant to take into account stakeholders disputing the implementation of a recommendation. Whenever a stakeholder claims nothing has been implemented at all, the index score is 0. At the opposite, whenever a stakeholder claims a recommendation has been fully implemented, the *IRI* score is 1.

An average is calculated to fully reflect the many sources of information. If the State under Review claims that the recommendation has been fully implemented, and a stakeholder says it has been partially implemented, the score is 0.75.

Then the score is transformed into an implementation level, according to the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Implementation level:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 0.32</td>
<td>Not implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.33 – 0.65</td>
<td>Partially implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.66 – 1</td>
<td>Fully implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:** On one side, a stakeholder comments on a recommendation requesting the establishment of a National Human Rights Institute (NHRI). On the other side, the State under review claims having partially set up the NHRI. As a result of this, the recommendation will be given an *IRI* score of 0.25, and thus the recommendation is considered as “not implemented”.

**Disclaimer**

*The comments made by the authors (stakeholders) are theirs alone, and do not necessarily reflect the views, and opinions at UPR Info. Every attempt has been made to ensure that information provided on this page is accurate and not abusive. UPR Info cannot be held responsible for information provided in this document.*
Mid-term Implementation Assessment: Rwanda

UPR Info
Rue de Varembé 3
CH - 1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Website:  http://www.upr-info.org

Phone:  + 41 (0) 22 321 77 70
Fax:  + 41 (0) 22 321 77 71

General enquiries  info@upr-info.org

http://twitter.com/UPRinfo
http://www.facebook.com/UPRInfo