UN Compilation Report for the second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanism[i]

Rwanda

I. Background and framework

1. Rwanda became a member of the United Nations on September 18, 1962 and became a member of the United Nations Security Council, the first time between 1994 and 1995. In 2013, Rwanda returned to the UN Security Council where it holds chairmanship of the Peacekeeping Working Group.[ii]

2. Rwanda has also ratified almost all core international human rights treaties and has cleared the backlog of treaty body reports accumulated during the period following the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi.

A. Scope of international obligations[iii]

Treaty Name	Signature Date	Ratification Date,
CAT		15 Dec 2008 (a)
CAT-OP		Not yet ratified
CCPR		16 Apr 1975 (a)
CCPR-OP2-DP		15 Dec 2008 (a)
CED		Not yet ratified
CEDAW	01 May 1980	02 Mar 1981
CERD		16 Apr 1975 (a)
CESCR		16 Apr 1975 (a)
CMW		15 Dec 2008 (a)
CRC	26 Jan 1990	24 Jan 1991
CRC-OP-AC		23 Apr 2002 (a)
CRC-OP-SC		14 Mar 2002 (a)
CRPD		15 Dec 2008 (a)

Treaty Name	Acceptance of individual complaints procedures
CAT, Art.22	Not Applicable
CCPR-OP1	No
CED, Art.31	-
CEDAW-OP	Yes
CERD, Art.14	Not Applicable
CESCR-OP	No
CMW, Art.77	Not Applicable
CRC-OP-IC	No

CRPD-OP	Yes

B. Constitutional and Legislative Framework

3. Article 190 of the Constitution of Rwanda, (as amended in 2010), gives international conventions ratified by Rwanda precedence over national laws upon their publication in the Official Gazette.[iv]
4. The Constitution provides for a separation of powers between the Legislative branch of Government, composed of a bicameral Parliament; the Executive branch and the Judiciary. Power sharing is provided for in Article 52 of the Constitution which sets that the President of the Republic and the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies should come from different political parties in Rwanda's multi-party system of government.
5. Executive Power is vested in the President of the Republic and the Cabinet; the Prime Minister is nominated, appointed and removed from office by the President and other Cabinet Members are appointed and removed from office by the President of the Republic upon proposal by the Prime Minister.[v]

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. Article 177 of the Constitution establishes the National Commission for Human Rights (hereafter NCHR), as an independent institution charged with the promotion and protection of human rights in Rwanda.
7. In 2002, the NCHR was accredited A-Status for complying with the "Paris Principles," the international guidelines for measuring the independence and effective functioning of national human rights commissions worldwide. However there are some challenges such as the lack of effective independence and the insufficiency of financial and human resources required to enable it fulfill its mandate adequately.[vi]
8. In 2012, the International Coordinating Committee of the National Human Rights Institutions, a body that monitors the compliance of commissions with the Paris Principles, threatened to downgrade the NCHR from A-Status due to some of these concerns. In March 2013, a law was enacted (Law No. 19/2013 of March 2013 Determining Missions, Organization and Functioning of the NCHR) to deal with the issue of lack of independence of the Commission, lack of transparency regarding the selection process of its members as well as its financial autonomy. Following the adoption of this law, the NCHR was re-accredited "A" status.[vii] The Commission has been carrying out activities in the promotion of human rights, in particular a campaign for human rights education nationwide, and has written a number of specific thematic reports on human rights issues. Concerns however remain on the ability of the NCHR to fully address sensitive human rights issues such as those raised by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
9. In January 2014, during his official visit to Rwanda, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association commended the NCHR for following up on observations made by UN treaty bodies through visiting detention facilities, police stations and presenting reports to Parliament.[viii] However, the Special Rapporteur was concerned that several of the Commission's interlocutors, including CSOs, did not see it as an effective partner.

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

10. The One UN noted the Government of Rwanda's (hereafter GoR) cooperation with the human rights treaty mechanisms through its ratification of core international human rights conventions and removal of reservations on the same.[ix] The GoR submitted itself to the first UPR cycle in 2011, culminating into 73 recommendations, 67 of which were accepted, while 6 were rejected; making for a 92% acceptance rate.
11. Notwithstanding, the rejection of the UPR recommendation on human trafficking in 2011, the GoR has since embarked on measures aimed at creating awareness about the issue within relevant institutions. Human trafficking is now punishable by Organic Law No 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 instituting the Penal Code. As per October 2014, 153 cases of human trafficking had been registered since 2009, 90% of them, young girls from 18 years.[x] The One UN expressed concern over the increasing number of sophisticated human trafficking networks within the region.[xi]
12. The One UN continued to work closely with the Government through its support to the Treaty Body Taskforce/TBTF, an inter-ministerial body comprised of government representatives charged with treaty reporting as well as monitoring and implementing the concluding observations of the treaty bodies and the UPR recommendations, thereby making the international human rights system more effective and efficient in Rwanda.[xii]

B. Cooperation with special procedures

13. In line with the Government's acceptance of the 2011 UPR recommendation on invitation of Special Procedures,[xiii] Rwanda issued a standing invitation to all thematic Special Procedures on 27th June, 2011, thus reflecting its willingness to accept official visiting requests.[xiv]
14. Following the standing invitation, 3 UN Special Procedures (UN Independent Expert on Minority Rights (2011), Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living (2012), and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association (2014), visited Rwanda and issued recommendations to the GoR as a means of reinforcing collaboration as well as fast tracking implementation of human rights reforms.

C. Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

15. There has been good cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the GoR, with the Senior Human Rights Advisor, who is part of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), being actively involved in human rights trainings for the judiciary, the NCHR staff, the treaty body task force, government officials and civil society actors.[xv] The One UN commented and advised on the process of drafting the legislation on the functioning of the NCHR which was instrumental in the decision by the ICC-NHRI to re-accredit the Commission with 'A' status.[xvi]

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

16. Equality and non-discrimination are enshrined as fundamental human rights in Art.11 of the Constitution,[xvii] which provides that all Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and duties. The Constitution thus prohibits discrimination of any kind, based on ethnic origin, tribe, clan, color, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability.
17. In the first UPR cycle, Rwanda accepted to accelerate the legal reform of all discriminatory provisions in line with the CEDAW provisions; implement policies to ensure gender equality; and continue guaranteeing rights of women to participate in public institutions, including at the local levels and in the private sector.[xviii] In this regard, a number of laws have been passed and discriminatory provisions amended to further guarantee the right to non-discrimination, in line with CEDAW, notably the Organic Law N° 10/2013/OL of 11/07/2013 Governing Political Parties and Politicians and the Land Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 guaranteeing women and men equal access and ownership of land, while the Family Law is also undergoing revision.[xix] Progress has also been registered in the promotion of the rights of children, youth and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) through the establishment of their respective institutional frameworks.
18. The One UN noted the implementation of the minimum quota system is still in place and participation of women in Parliament has risen from 56% to 64% in the Chamber of Deputies, following the 2013 Parliamentary elections.[xx] The Constitution provides for a quota of at least 30% representation of women in all decision-making levels in the public and private sectors.[xxi] Women account for 32% in Senate, 40% in cabinet and 43% in the Supreme Court while representation at district, sector and Kigali City consultative councils stands at 43.2%, 45.1% and 51.5% respectively.[xxii]
19. In reference to policies ensuring gender equality, the One UN noted that all districts in the country adopted capacity building and development plans that are gender-responsive but noted a problem of weak gender sensitive budget statements.[xxiii] The One UN is supporting the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) to produce regular gender statistics used as reference at different levels of policy making and implementation.[xxiv]
20. The One UN also supported women and children to realize their rights to land under both customary and formal justice systems through the establishment of a network of mobile paralegals, providing legal support to over 100,000 female claimants of inheritance rights and land ownership.[xxv] UN reports indicate over 1,000 claims have been processed, allowing women to access and control a vital productive asset.[xxvi]
21. The One UN stated, notwithstanding the encouraging percentages of women in public institutions, deep-rooted, traditional patriarchal stereotypes and unequal gender relations remain which perpetuate the subordination of women and the unequal sharing of roles and responsibilities.[xxvii] For instance, women's literacy levels are lower than men's (60% as against 70%); female-headed households live in poverty than those headed by males (47% as against 44.3%), and while women's access to higher education has improved, they account for only 40 % of vocational students and 44 % of higher education students.[xxviii]

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

22. The right to life is protected in the Constitution of Rwanda which stipulates no person shall be arbitrarily deprived of life. Article 13 of the Constitution also sets out that the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes are not subject to a prescriptive period and revisionism, negation and trivialisation of genocide are punishable by law.
23. The One UN noted increased citizen trust in security organs and in crime reporting,[xxix] safety and security in terms of the Rwanda Governance Scorecard/RGS 2014 rated 96.10%.[xxx] The development and production of the annual RGS is supported by the One UN as a governance product rating the state of governance in Rwanda.[xxxi]
24. Notwithstanding Rwanda's ratification of many core international human rights instruments,[xxxii] it has not yet ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance/CED even though this was one of the accepted UPR recommendations.[xxxiii] Government consultations regarding the ratification of the CED are on-going including the establishment of a legal framework to manage cases of reported disappearances.
25. Rwanda accepted a UPR recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment/OP-CAT and to also establish a national mechanism to ensure full implementation.[xxxiv] The GoR has commenced implementation of this recommendation by enacting Law N°17/2013 of 25/03/2013 authorising the ratification of the OP-CAT, however, the national mechanism is yet to be set up.
26. Although Rwanda accepted to respond to all cases submitted by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the 2013 Working Group Report on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, (sessions 12 November 2011 to 9 November 2012), indicated it retransmitted 21 outstanding cases, but that it is still waiting for a response from the Government.[xxxv]
27. In line with the UPR accepted recommendation to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children and to promote alternative, non-violent forms of discipline,[xxxvi] the National Integrated Child Rights Policy (2011) stipulates that 'physical abuse, including torture and cruelty against children and corporal punishment of children is prohibited in all settings,' defining all settings to include: homes, communities, schools, all centres and institutions that have children, prisons and detention centres, etc. [xxxvii] Article 25 of Law No. 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 (in force 2012) relating to the rights and protection of the child states that during the education of the child, reprimand must not consist in traumatizing him/her and should be done with humanity and dignity, but it does not explicitly abolish corporal punishment of children. Parents also still have the 'right of correction' under Article 347 of the Civil Code 1988 although Article 28 of Law No. 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 creates the obligation to report to the authorities' violence against children in a family setting.
28. Law No. 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the rights and protection of the child provides for a Ministerial Order by the Minister in Charge of children specifying necessary educational measures and other forms of non-violent disciplinary punishments, care and treatments for the child.[xxxviii] The Ministerial Order is expected to be adopted by end March 2015.
29. The Special Representative of the UN SG on Violence against Children welcomed Rwanda's commitment to develop a National Plan of Action to fight violence against children during

the National Conference on Stopping Violence against Children held in 2011.[xxxix] The National Plan of Action to fight violence against children is yet to be adopted.

30. In conformity with its UPR accepted recommendations, the prevention and repression of violence against women has been prioritised by the GoR through the adoption and implementation of a number of national policies and strategies such as: the National Policy against Gender-Based Violence adopted in July, 2011, and its 5 year Strategic Plan; as well as the integration of Law No. 59/2008 governing prevention and repression of Gender-Based Violence into the new Penal Code.[xl] However despite efforts to prevent and respond to GBV, a number of challenges remain, like limited knowledge of related laws, limited institutional capacity to address GBV, persistence of gender bias and the subordinated status of women.[xli]
31. The One UN indicated support is given to the One Stop Center model providing holistic and multi-sectoral services to address sexual and gender based violence. This includes medical, psychological and legal services being offered in 11 One Stop Centers, with the target of scaling up given the existing ones are insufficient to meet the demand.[xlii] From July 2009 to 30 September 2014, the Isange One Stop Centre received 8,918 cases, among which 5,842 or 65% were cases of sexual violence with 64.4% against children aged 18 years and below.[xliii] Similarly 2,456 victims or 27.5% had suffered domestic violence.[xliv] The One Stop Centre model has gained international reputation such that Rwanda was selected to host a centre of excellence for GBV prevention and response in the region.[xlv]
32. However, even with the adopted national legislation, policies and measures to fight all forms of domestic and sexual violence against women in line with the accepted UPR recommendations,[xlvi] there are still challenges. For instance, women in informal cross border trade continue to face GBV and sexual harassment, there is loss or lack of sufficient evidence during the prosecution of GBV cases which affects GBV response and compromises on the quality and timely services to GBV victims while reporting of GBV cases remains low, with less than half of all abused women willing to come forward.[xlvii] The One UN noted compensation for victims is also limited due to lack of means to compensate on the part of the offenders and the lack of community support for the claimants.[xlviii]

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

33. Following the 2011 UPR recommendation to invite the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of judges and lawyers to visit Rwanda, a standing invitation to all thematic Special Procedures was issued by the GoR in 2011.[xlix]
34. The One UN noted strengthening the capacities and independence of the judiciary in Rwanda as well as promoting the rule of law form part of the country's development strategy.[l]
35. In compliance with the UPR recommendation to eliminate corruption within the judiciary,[li] the GoR for example recognized the role of the Ombudsman's office as not confined only to reporting unlawful acts and discrimination but also as mandated to initiate prosecutions against corrupt practices in terms of Law No. 76/2013 of 11/9/2013 of the Office of the Ombudsman.[lii] However there are concerns about the existence of corruption within the judiciary.[liii]

36. The GoR also accepted the UPR recommendation to pursue justice and legal sector reforms, including the incorporation of a Legal Aid Plan of Action aimed at increasing access to justice by the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children. The One UN noted the decentralized justice system of the *Maison d' Access a la Justice*/MAJ in all districts, which are Access to Justice Bureaus and the establishment of the Abunzi/Mediation Committees,[liv] played an important role in bringing justice closer to the poor people, contributing to the education of citizens about their rights while reducing the backlog of cases brought before the Courts.[lv] As per October, 2014 the Abunzi had dealt with 89,000 cases, 15,784 of which are pending in the primary courts,[lvi] while the MAJ provided legal aid assistance to 22,168 people (9,820 men, 10,561 women and 1787 children) from July 2013 to June 2014.[lvii]
37. Law No. 83/2013 of 11/09/2013 establishing the Bar Association in Rwanda and Determining its Organization and Functioning was promulgated, giving way to legal representation by MAJ lawyers in terms of Article 68 stipulating that lawyers coordinating the access to justice bureaus may assist, counsel, represent and plead on behalf of needy, (indigent) persons before all courts. Article 71 of the same law gives the Minister of Justice the powers to swear in MAJ lawyers; in December 2014, 30 MAJ lawyers were admitted into the Bar Association.[lviii]
38. In fulfillment of the UPR recommendation to adopt a legal aid policy, the National Legal Aid Policy was adopted in September 2014 to increase legal aid provision, streamline alternative dispute resolution systems and establish a legal aid fund, legal aid committee and an Access to Justice Unit to coordinate the day-to-day management of legal aid.[lix] The policy also defines the eligibility criteria for legal aid.
39. The One UN noted the development of the Justice for Children Policy and Strategic Plan (2014 to 2019) as advancing the best interests of the child and fostering child participation in all legal proceedings.[lx] The Justice for Children Policy replaced the ordinary punitive juvenile justice system with restorative justice mechanisms focused on rehabilitation and reintegration of offending minors into society.
40. In compliance with the UPR recommendation to reform the prison system by ensuring measures are taken against overcrowding as per the UN Standards of Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,[lxi] the One UN noted new prisons such as Nyakiriba were constructed to deal with the problem of overcrowding while some old ones were rehabilitated or destroyed like those in Nyagatare, Rubavu and Kibuye.[lxii] In February 2014, Nyagatare rehabilitation centre for minors between 14 and 18 years was opened,[lxiii]while two prisons in Ngoma and Nyamagabe Districts have been reserved for women.[lxiv]
41. Article 56 of Law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 relating to the Rights and Protection of the child requires a judge dealing with a case involving a pregnant woman or a mother with a child under three (3) years old, to do his/her utmost to impose against such person, a penalty other than imprisonment, while the same provision states the Government, according to its means shall set up special prisons for sentenced women who have children under three (3) years.[lxv]
42. Article 12 of the Law N° 35/2012 of 19/09/2012 relating to the Protection of Whistle-blowers charges entities receiving information from whistle-blowers to establish reliable mechanisms to protect them.
43. A UPR recommendation specifically called on the GoR to end the Gacaca system and strive to share its experiences; this recommendation was implemented with Gacaca formally

ending in June 2012. A report citing the achievements, challenges and lessons learnt in the Gacaca trials was produced and support was provided for the rehabilitation of the documentation center.[lxvi]Gacaca tried 1.9 million cases, with 71,000 persons convicted in absentia but the list of convicted persons does not include the top level perpetrators outside the mandate of the Gacaca courts.[lxvii]

44. The formal closure of the Gacaca together with the winding down of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) creates important opportunities for the Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit/GFTU, founded in November 2007 and the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT),[lxviii] to carry forward the critical legacy of Gacaca and that of the ICTR. The GFTU has also been supported by the One UN Rwanda.[lxix]

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

45. The GoR accepted UPR recommendations to continue applying programmes to improve the enjoyment of the rights of women and children; to continue focusing on maternal and child health; to design plans and strategies that ensure sustainability of the rights of women and children and to create a comprehensive policy on the rights of the child. To this end, a number of institutional and policy measures were adopted like the National Policy to Fight Against Child Labour (2012); the National Strategy for Childcare Reform (2012); the Integrated Child Rights Policy/ICRP and its Strategic Plan (2011); the National Social Protection Policy (2011); the Adolescent and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy (2011-2015) and the establishment of the National Commission for Children (NCC) in 2011, among others.
46. The One UN noted that significant steps have been taken to improve the protection of the rights of children through the ratification of a number of international conventions and protocols;[lxx] however there is need for public education and training on the provisions of these international legal instruments for all professionals working for and with children.[lxxi]
47. The One UN indicated 15 % of children under the age of 18 (690,000) have lost one or both parents, 39 % do not live with both parents,[lxxii] over 22,000 are in foster care[lxxiii] while 37 % are not officially registered with the authorities, therefore limiting their access to essential services.[lxxiv] The One UN also noted a backlog of 18,000 pending birth certificates not yet issued to refugee children born in Rwanda from 1996 in Gihembe, Nyabiheke and Kiziba camps.[lxxv] In order to curb the increase in numbers of refugee children who are not registered after birth, the One UN recommends a waiver of court fees related to late birth registration (30 days after birth) as such fees represent an impediment to birth registration.[lxxvi]
48. Law No. 42/1988, instituting the Family Code sets the minimum age of marriage at 21 years but there is a persistence of early marriages, particularly in refugee communities.[lxxvii]
49. The One UN indicated the GoR is implementing a child alternative care program aimed at removing all children from orphanages by 2018.[lxxviii] Article 7 of Law N°22/2011 of 28/06/2011 establishing the National Commission for Children and Determining its Mission, Organisation and Functioning gives the NCC the mandate to serve as a central authority in charge of implementing the Hague Convention on the protection of children and cooperation in respect of inter-country adoption.

50. Law No 01/2012/OL of 2 May 2012 criminalizes child abandonment in order to prevent and remedy child abuse and neglect however, it does not sufficiently address the root causes of child abandonment especially by the economically and socially disadvantaged parents or families.[lxxix]
51. The 2012 Organic Law Instituting the Penal Code N° 01/2012/OL of 02/05/2012 criminalizing abortion provides exemptions from criminal liability, in cases of rape, incest in the second degree, forced marriage, or when the pregnancy jeopardizes the health of an unborn baby or that of the mother. However Article 165 states that this exemption shall be permitted only if the woman who seeks abortion submits to the doctor an order issued by the competent Court recognizing one of the cases under these items, or when this is proven in court by a person charged with the crime of abortion.
52. Article 23 of the Law N°86/2013 of 11/09/2013 establishing the General Statutes for Public Service,[lxxx] states that female employees who have used six weeks of maternal leave with full salary and opt for additional six weeks, are entitled to receive only 20 % of their monthly salary. The One UN notes with concern the inadequacy of the maternity leave period and the non-operationalization of the maternity fund. With the One UN support, the Rwanda Social Security Board conducted a feasibility study on introduction of maternity insurance schemes; the final draft is available and the Government has submitted a bill in Parliament covering both private and public sector employees.

E. Freedom of movement

53. Rwanda has a reservation to Article 26 of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees regarding freedom of movement of refugees residing in Rwanda.[lxxxi] As a result, freedom of movement is not guaranteed for refugees residing in Rwanda and an encampment policy is adopted.

F. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

54. The Constitution enshrines the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, expression, association, belief, religion and the rights to participate in public and political life,[lxxxii] in this regard, the GoR accepted a number of UPR recommendations giving effect to these rights such as agreeing to undertake media sector reforms, review the genocide ideology law, respect freedoms of expression, political participation and association, ratify the ICCPR-OP1, reform legislation on registration of political parties, create political space, review the NGO law to abolish the annual registration, review of the media law to conform to international media standards, remove the excessive power of media control by the Media High Council, and so on.
55. Rwanda ratified the ILO Convention N° 87 on the freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and the ILO Convention N° 98 on the application of the right to organize and bargain collectively.
56. The One UN indicated media sector reforms were fast tracked through the adoption of the Access to Information law, the Law regulating the Media, the Law determining the responsibilities and functioning of the Media High Council/MHC, as well as the Law

transforming the former State Broadcaster into a Public Service Broadcaster.[lxxxiii] In implementing these recommendations, the powers of the Media High Council were removed and the self-regulation of the media introduced. Also, Rwanda became one of only 11 countries in Africa to have enacted national Freedom of Information (FOI) laws.[lxxxiv]

57. The One UN stated that self-regulation is integral in realising a free, independent and pluralistic media in Rwanda, but noted existing challenges as relating to the mandate, legal status and financial sustainability of the regulatory body.[lxxxv] Article 3 of Law No 2/2013 provides that a foreigner or Rwandan journalist working for a foreign media organ is accredited by a competent public organ but it does not clarify the media organ in charge while the given media reforms fail to decriminalise defamation which was one of the UPR recommendations, although it should be noted that the Rwanda Media Commission is expected to make a case for the decriminalization of defamation at the review of the Penal Code.
58. The media reforms changed mandates of concerned organs by for example, removing media regulation from the MHC, a statutory body and giving it to the media practitioners themselves, resulting in the creation of the Rwanda Media Commission/RMC; abolishing the Ministry of Information as well as replacing the State Broadcaster ORINFOR with the Rwanda Broadcasting Authority. The One UN indicated the removal of the Ministry of Information led to unintended consequences affecting media policy co-ordination within the government such as the scattering of media mandates among the Ministries of Local Government, Infrastructure and the Prime Minister's Office.[lxxxvi]
59. Although the 2011 Media Policy sets the basis for media self-regulation, in practice, there is need for more clarity regarding the mandates of the Rwanda Media Commission (the media self-regulatory body) and RURA (the national utilities regulator), as such, whether the media regulatory model is self-regulation or co-regulation. Article 4 of Law No.02/2013 of 08/02/2013 regulating media provides that the daily functioning of the media and conduct of journalists shall be regulated by the media self-regulatory body; but it also provides for the national utilities statutory regulator to regulate the audio, audio-visual media and internet. Although the same Article provides for a joint working agreement between the two regulatory bodies to determine their plan of action, the law is not clear as to whether RURA's mandate should be limited to technical regulation or it should extend to broadcasting content.
60. Article 19 of the Law regulating the media, broadly defines the term journalist to cover freelancers and the requirement for journalist's to hold a particular degree was removed in compliance with the UPR recommendations. By December 2014, RMC had accredited 160 journalists, issuing them with press cards and registered 25 media organs.[lxxxvii] Dozens of state and private local and regional radios and TV stations are now operational.[lxxxviii] The One UN however believes that broader knowledge and deeper understanding of the laws by the media and the general public are essential for their effective implementation[lxxxix] It is in this regard that the One UN notes with satisfaction that awareness campaigns have been ongoing throughout the country, and strongly recommends that these campaigns are stepped up and sustained.
61. In compliance with the UPR recommendation to remove restrictions on political participation and association, a number of laws have been promulgated in recent years, giving effect to the right to peaceful assembly, association and the right to participate in

political and public life such as the Organic Law No.10/2013/OL governing political organizations and politicians, Law No. 06/2012 determining the organization and functioning of religious based organizations, Law No. 04/2012 governing the organization and functioning of national NGOs, as well as Law No. 05/2012 governing the organization and functioning of international NGOs. One UN noted despite these gains in democratic governance, important challenges in reinforcing inclusive participation and strengthening political processes through addressing the issue of political space and the limited capacity of the civil society remain.[xc] In this regard the One UN has put in place a number of joint programmes to address these challenges. These programmes include the ones for deepening democracy, strengthening citizen participation in national affairs, supporting the work of the forum for political parties as well as the programme for reinforcing capacities of civil society organizations. In this context the One UN noted the accelerated formal recognition of the opposition Democratic Green Party/DGP in 2013, which had sought registration for four years thus allowing it to build its structures at national and local levels.[xci] Rwanda currently has 11 political parties.

62. During his visit to Rwanda, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association expressed concern that the exercise of the right to peaceful assembly is subject to prior authorization by the authorities, noting the guarantees of the right to appeal against rejected decisions as being insufficient.[xcii] He found the sanctions to be disproportionate and significantly contributing to dissuading people from holding peaceful assemblies and demonstrations, stressing the importance of the principle of individual liability in ensuring organizers of peaceful assemblies and demonstrations are never held liable for the unlawful behavior of others.[xciii]
63. Law No. 04/2012 removed annual registration of national NGOs, while article 11 of Law No. 05/2012 extended the registration of international NGOs to 5 years but with a requirement in practice that international NGOs provide evidence of funding for the entire period for which they seek registration. Article 30 of Law 04/2012 also gives the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) a monitoring function over national NGOs. The number of registered national NGOs has significantly increased in the past 2 years partly because of some improvements of the conditions for registration. However, the One UN still considers the conditions for registration stringent to some extent. The One UN also notes that the Rwanda Governance Board provides support for the empowerment of NGOs in collaboration with the development partners notably the One UN.
64. Whilst welcoming the progress made in preventing acts of Genocide, the Special Rapporteur on the freedom of peaceful assembly and association cautioned against legal provisions that interfere with the full enjoyment of fundamental human rights such as the Organic Law instituting the Penal Code and Law 84/2013 on the crime of Genocide ideology and other related offences. The GoR accepted the recommendation to accelerate the revision of the Genocide ideology law during the 2011 UPR. The One UN notes that the revision of the Law No. 18/2008 of 2008 relating to the punishment of the Crime of Genocide Ideology is still ongoing.

G. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

65. The One UN noted a National Policy on the elimination of worst forms of Child Labour was adopted in June 2013 but there is need to create awareness for effective implementation. Rwanda has been a member of ILO since 1962 and has ratified 28 Conventions, including all of the 8 Core Conventions.[xciv]

H. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

66. In view of the recommendation to ratify and implement into national law the Optional Protocol on the International Convention on the Economic Social Cultural Rights, the GoR ratified this treaty by Law No 18/2013 of 25/03/2013.
67. The UN Independent Expert on Minority Rights commended the GoR for programmes instituted, such as the "One Cow per Poor Family" programme, subsidies for housing, health insurance, reduced school costs and other initiatives outlined in the National Social Protection Strategy of 2011 targeting those considered to be the poorest in every community.[xcv]These form part of the socio-economic development strategies and protection for the most vulnerable that the GoR agreed to continue implementing at the 2011 UPR review. The One UN indicated this is made possible using the four wealth categories based on Ubudehe mapping, allowing the most socially vulnerable people in Rwanda to be targeted.[xcvi] It however stated the Government should make efforts to allow refugees access to the Ubudehe social stratification scheme, which would enable them get equitable access to Government services according to their socio-economic status.[xcvii]
68. In accordance with the UPR recommendation to eradicate extreme poverty, ensure food security and improve living conditions, the One UN noted nutrition and household vulnerability have consistently formed part of a distinct sub-programme focused on reducing stunting amongst children below 5 years in the most vulnerable households,[xcviii] but indicated challenges such as high population density, land degradation and land scarcity persist.[xcix] The One UN noted at least 4% of Rwandan households receive food assistance for school children in Huye, Kayonza, Nyamagabe and Kirehe which has been instrumental in maintaining or increasing school attendance and performance.[c]
69. The One UN supported the development of health, water and sanitation policies and strategies to promote access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. According to a Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation, the percentage of the national population having access to an improved water source increased from 65 % in 2008 to 71 % in 2012,[ci] and thus Rwanda is on track to meeting this MDG target.
70. The Special Rapporteur on adequate housing welcomed the fact that the GoR is legally obliged to take all appropriate measures, as far as its available resources permit, to ensure the gradual realization of the right to decent housing.

I. Right to health;

71. In the framework of the UPR, Rwanda accepted to continue efforts to enlarge access to treatment of HIV/AIDs and malaria and to apply programmes and measures to improve the right to health. The One UN noted the country has increased access to prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDs, TB and malaria.[cii] In addition to the gains made in the prevention of HIV using five integrated components: HIV testing and counselling (HTC), prevention of

maternal-to-child transmission (PMTCT), Male Circumcision and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC); HIV treatment services are available in 95% of all health facilities and thus Rwanda is on track to achieving universal access to HIV testing and treatment, currently at 91%.[ciii]

72. Rwanda has scaled up the availability of PMTCT services nationwide, strengthened the capacity of health care providers to give comprehensive services, and is promoting Option B+ (ART for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers).[civ] However some challenges remain such as low utilization of modern family planning methods among HIV-positive women and the low ART coverage for children, currently at 50%.[cv]
73. The One UN noted with concern, the high prevalence of HIV amongst the youth, particularly young girls between 20 to 24 years, who are five times more likely to be HIV positive than boys (2.4% versus 0.5%).[cvi] Women are also more exposed to HIV than men with a prevalence of 3.7%; 2.2% for men while urban youth are more at risk with 2.7%, compared to their rural counterparts at 0.7%.[cvii] Cross generational sex and high risk taking behaviour are cited as the likely contributors, with 12.1% of girls aged 15 to 24 years having their first sexual experience with a partner who is 10 or more years older. Another issue of concern is the high HIV prevalence rate among female sex workers, at 51 % as compared to 3 % in the general population.[cviii] The One UN notes the role played by key populations such as sex workers in the dynamics of HIV epidemic in Rwanda, and recommends a revision of the provision in the Penal Code criminalising prostitution as this may constitute a major obstacle to access to health information and services by female sex workers.
74. The GoR adopted the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) concept with the goal of ensuring all persons obtain the health services they need without suffering financial hardship.[cix] The principles of UHC are implemented in the Health Sector Strategic Plan III 2012-2018 for the equitable access of community user friendly services. The One UN noted it supported the country to develop several health strategic plans to address priority health issues such as maternal and child neonatal morbidity and mortality and Family Planning.
75. The One UN recognizes Rwanda's progress in strengthening the pre-payment mechanisms of the CBHI (Community based health insurance and other health insurance schemes.[cx]The population covered by health insurance rose to 88%,[cxi] but there are disparities in the implementation such that the percentage of Rwandan Returnees repatriated after 2009 who have access to Mutuelle de Sante is less than 65%.[cxii]
76. Rwanda made remarkable progress in the reduction of maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and child mortality rate. The One UN noted the decline in maternal mortality from 750/100000 live births in 2005 to 476/100000 live births; and under five mortality declined from 103/1000 live births to 76/1000 live births. Maternal and Child Health weeks are organized every year in all districts where children under the age of 5 and women receive critical health interventions such as immunization, mosquito nets, de-worming as well as assessment of their nutritional support, distribution of iron and folic acid to pregnant and lactating women to prevent anaemia.[cxiii] The decline in maternal mortality is associated with improvements in the contraceptive prevalence rate, skilled birth attendance, implementation of maternal death audits and accountability framework for information for women and children's health.

77. The One UN also noted it supported the country to expand its immunization infrastructure and introduce new vaccines, citing improvements in full immunization coverage of children below one year, currently at 94%.[cxiv]
78. The 2012 National Family Planning Policy addresses the accessibility of FP services and encourages its integration with services for HIV/AIDS, maternal health, child health, and other development initiatives.[cxv]This policy further develops adolescent sexual and reproductive health programs to attract and retain the next generation of FP users. Government efforts to promote family planning and the use of contraceptives are however affected by some religious beliefs and religious leaders opposed to the use of contraceptive methods.[cxvi]

J. Right to education

79. The GoR accepted a recommendation to continue applying programmes to improve the enjoyment of the right to education, further free secondary education, continue its efforts towards universal primary education and secure investment in the education sector, among others. The One UN noted, Rwanda is on track to achieving universal access to primary school education with a Primary Net Enrolment Rate in 2012 of 96.6%(girls 98%) from 86.6 % in 2005/06;[cxvii] a qualified teacher to pupil ratio at 62.1; [cxviii] and a primary school completion rate of 73 % in 2012/13 from 52.5 % in 2008, but that there are still disparities in access to education between urban and rural populations.
80. The One UN also underscored that refugee children face practical impediments in accessing upper secondary education, due to a lack of resources and thus all possible efforts should be made to expand upper secondary education to refugee children as well.[cxix]
81. The One UN indicated the 9 Year Basic Education Programme is allowing children to complete primary and lower secondary with basic numeracy and literacy skills but noted the low completion and high dropout rates at primary level risk reversing the achieved gains in education.[cxx] The overall completion rate at primary level decreased from 78.6 % in 2011 to 72.7 % in 2012, to 69 % in 2013, with boys being most affected than girls at both primary (11.6 vs 10.6 in 2012) and secondary levels.[cxxi]
82. As of October, 2013, the One Laptop per Child Programme had reached 207,026 laptops to 407 schools across the country.[cxxii]
83. The One UN noted an increasing fertility rate amongst adolescent girls. At 19 years of age, 20% of the girls have begun childbearing, with 16% having at least one child.[cxxiii] It is widely recognized that adolescent pregnancy and childbearing are correlated with low education outcomes for girls as pregnant girls are compelled to drop out of school and rarely return to complete their education.[cxxiv] The One UN calls on the education sector to put in place effective strategies to strengthen the implementation of the Girl's education policy which allows adolescent mothers to resume their education. Reforms in the socialization of children through school-based sexuality education programmes would enable adolescent girls take advantage of their education.
84. One UN indicated it is working with the Ministry of Education and partners to implement an inclusive education model aiming to change perceptions against People With Disabilities (PWDs), particularly in schools, through training teachers to be sensitive to and able to cater better to special needs of children with disabilities.

85. The GoR's education-specific targets for 2020 include, but are not limited to an adult literacy rate of 100%, a primary school GER of 100%, a secondary GER of 98% and a focus on pre-primary and special needs education.[cxxv] The Government developed a strategy for the comprehensive review of the primary and secondary curriculum which will integrate age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education.

K. Cultural rights;

L. Persons with disabilities;

86. The One UN noted measures taken to improve the social integration of Persons with Disabilities (PWD), through the Constitutional establishment of the National Council of Persons with Disabilities (2010), regulated by Law N°03/2011 of 10/02/2011; the representation of PWD in the national Parliament (1 seat) and in the East African Community Parliament as well as the improvement in physical access of PWDs to public and private infrastructures by ministerial instruction demanding modifications in buildings to cater for physically disabled people. Despite improvements in the national legislation however, the National Census on People with Disabilities found people; especially children living with disabilities continue to face discrimination and stigma and are often treated as outcasts, particularly if their disabilities are severe.[cxxvi] The One UN calls on the government to strengthen measures to protect PWDs against any form of abuse, ensuring their increased access to sexual and reproductive health services.

M. Minorities and indigenous peoples;

87. While the GoR rejected the UPR recommendation to adopt concrete measures to avoid discrimination and protect the rights of the Batwa community and other minorities, as well as request for technical assistance from the United Nations to identify their basic social needs, it accepted the recommendation to adopt measures aimed at reducing poverty in the Batwa community (also referred to as Historically Marginalised People or HMP) and its full integration in society, noting it considers this to be in the process of being implemented. The GoR also accepted the visit of the UN Independent Expert on Minority Issues in 2011.
88. The One UN noted the national social protection policy recognises HMP's as a vulnerable group exempt from the health insurance contribution,[cxxvii]although these communities, for various reasons, hardly collect their health insurance cards which would enable them to access health services.[cxxviii]Additionally, early sexual debut, marriage and childbearing were found to be the norm among HMP's, with 52% of female and 38 % male respondents becoming sexually active before 18 years, and 76% and 90 % respectively before the age of 21 - the legal minimum age for marriage.[cxxix]

N. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers;

89. Rwanda is home to over 73,000 refugees, over 99% of whom are Congolese. Over 37,000 of this population qualify as being in a protracted refugee situation.[cxxx] In response to the urgent need to settle the influx from DRC, the government allocated land in Kigeme, Nyamagabe, Mugombwa and Gisagara districts. However, additional living spaces for camp-

based refugees are urgently needed because currently the camps are overcrowded, leading to promiscuity and incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as child abuse.[cxxxi]

90. The One UN indicated Law No. 13 ter/2014 of 21/05/2014 relating to Refugees[cxxxii] was enacted in June 2014, however despite some positive institutional changes and improved adherence to international legal principles it brings, it continues to display challenges. For instance, key provisions such as non-penalization upon entry, UNHCR's supervisory responsibility and observer status in the new National Refugee Status Determination Committee (NRSDC) remain absent.[cxxxiii]
91. The One UN expressed concern over access to asylum procedures becoming increasingly problematic for individual asylum-seekers in terms of access to asylum, length of the procedure and the quality of decision-making. Lack of clarity regarding the role of the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration to "review" asylum claims, according to the Refugee Law of 2014 also contributes to these concerns.[cxxxiv]

O. Internally displaced persons

92. In order to protect and assist IDPs, Rwanda signed and ratified the 2009 Kampala Convention on Internally Displaced Persons on the 27/12/2012, although this still needs to be domesticated into national legislation.[cxxxv]

P. Right to development and environmental issues

93. In the UPR 2011 cycle, Rwanda accepted to continue seeking development and technical assistance from development partners for capacity building, poverty reduction and protection of the environment while ensuring its strategies for the socio-economic development of the country as well as the Vision 2020 and EDPRS goals are attained.[cxxxvi] The Resident Coordinator's Annual Report (RCAR 2013) noted the new UN Development Assistance Plan 2013-2018 is fully aligned to the EDPRS 2's strategic areas which respond to MDG targets. RCAR 2013 indicated UN Agencies actively participated in the identification and formulation of the EDPRS 2 priorities through respective Sector Working Groups.
94. The One UN noted Rwanda has experienced one of the fastest periods of growth and socio-economic progress in its history with the 'end goal' of becoming a middle income country by 2020.[cxxxvii] The country's income per capita reached US $644 in 2012 which was the second highest in the East African region and the business environment improved significantly as reflected in the World Bank's 2012 'Doing Business Report' where Rwanda moved that year from 150th (2008) to 45th position.[cxxxviii] It however indicated, despite the registered high economic growth in the past 5 years, production base remains narrow; the economic structure is still dominated by agriculture (approx. 32% of GDP in 2012); high transport costs due to the country's landlocked position; high income inequalities and poverty prevalent in rural areas at 48.7% compared to urban areas at 22%; high youth unemployment and the need to strengthen the private sector, high reliance on foreign aid and vulnerability to external shocks, including changes in donor policies.[cxxxix]
95. The Focus Study (2012) and the UNDAF End of Programme Evaluation (2013) underscored Rwanda's development performance and utilization of international aid, acknowledging that

the UN Delivering as One in Rwanda led to better alignment with government plans and priorities and increased efficiency.[cxl] In 2011, Rwanda as one of the African champions on aid effectiveness took a leading role in the negotiation and finalization of the Busan Partnership Outcome Document and was appointed to represent the views of many African developing countries on enhancing the effectiveness of development cooperation.[cxli]

96. The One UN acknowledged Rwanda's Aid Policy articulates a clear framework for coordination of development assistance and has acted as an enabling factor in Rwanda's development trends.[cxlii]
97. The One UN indicated key results in various environment sectors were achieved during the implementation of the EDPRS 1 (2008-2013), for instance, the area of protected land maintaining biological diversity for 2011/2012 rose to 10.13%, the GoR established the Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) as a reliable and sustainable funding mechanism and increased percentage of national forest cover to 22.4%. The One UN however notes environmental concerns exist such as high vulnerability to climate change and increased land pressures.[cxliii]

Q. Human rights and counter-terrorism

100 The One UN noted the steps taken by Rwanda towards the protection and promotion of human rights in ratifying most of the core international human rights instruments, including the right to humanitarian assistance for refugees, but indicated the low level of awareness and knowledge of the rights holders and the limited participation of CSOs is hindering the effectiveness of these human rights guarantees.[cxliv]

101 The One UN noted capacity building trainings initiated in recent years for the judiciary led to an increase in the use of international human rights laws in courts, albeit mainly in the proceedings of cases as opposed to the Court Judgments.[cxlv] Since 2013, over 200 judges and registrars of the Intermediate and Primary Courts were trained by the One UN on the application of the International Human Rights laws and international standards guaranteeing judicial independence.[cxlvi] A further 200 judges will be trained in 2015.

102 The One UN noted state reports of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination were approved and submitted to the treaty bodies and 17 International Human Rights instruments were translated and disseminated to relevant organs.[cxlvii] The UN in Rwanda is also supporting the development of a Human Rights baseline study to form part of the Human Rights Action Plan expected early 2015.[cxlviii]

103 The One UN noted many of the Genocide fugitives live abroad, however that their exact number is not known.[cxlix] As per October 16th 2014, the list of names against whom there was an indictment and signed arrest warrant contained 250 names.[cl]Rwanda has an updated law on extradition enacted in 2013 (Law No. 69/2013 of 02/02/2013 on extradition) but this needs familiarization and usage.[cli]

[i] The UN Agencies Delivering as One/DaO in Rwanda contributed to this report. See list of UN entities with activities in the country, including UN funds, programmes and specialised agencies available online: http://www.rw.one.un.org/who-we-are/un-agencies-rwanda

[ii] http://rwandaun.org/site/rwanda-to-the-unsc/
[iii] Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=RWA&Lang=EN
[iv] The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, available from http://www.parliament.gov.rw/fileadmin/Images2013/Rwandan_Constitution.pdf
[v] Ibid Articles 97 & 116
[vi] CAT/C/RWA/CO/1, para. 24
[vii] http://nhri.ohchr.org/EN/AboutUs/ICCAccreditation/Documents/Report%20May%202013-Consolidated-English.pdf
[viii] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, (2014), p.17
[ix] UNDP Project Supporting Monitoring and Implementation of Treaty Body Reporting in Rwanda, available from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/documents/projects/RWA/00057614/71254%20-%20PRODOC.pdf
[x] http://www.gmo.gov.rw/index.php?id=31&no_cache=1&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=82
[xi] Draft National Human Development Report/NHDR "Decentralisation and Human Development: Accelerating Socio-Economic Transformation and Sustaining Accountable Governance (2014), Rwanda
[xii] UNDP Project Supporting Monitoring and Implementation of Treaty Body Reporting in Rwanda
[xiii] A/HRC/17/4, para 77.10
[xiv] http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Invitations.aspx#rwanda
[xv] OHCHR Annual Report p.241, available from http://www2.ohchr.org/english/OHCHRReport2013/WEB_version/allegati/15_Africa
[xvi] ibid.,
[xvii] The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda (as amended in 2010)
[xviii] A/HRC/17/4, paras. 77.11, 78.7 & 78.14
[xix] Addendum to the concluding observations of the CEDAW: Information provided in follow-up to the concluding observations (CEDAW/C/RWA/CO/6)
[xx] United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Report (2013), p.16
[xxi] See Articles 33, 34,35 & 36 of the Constitution of Rwanda
[xxii] National Gender Statistics Report 2014 & United Nations Rwanda DaO Report (2013), p.16
[xxiii] United Nations Development Assistance Plan/UNDAP (2013 – 2018)
[xxiv] UN Women Strategic Note (2013-2018)
[xxv] http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2012/un-women-ar-2012%20pdf.pdf
[xxvi] Ibid.,
[xxvii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.33
[xxviii] Ibid.,
[xxix] The United Nations Rwanda DaO Annual Report (2013), p.33
[xxx] The Rwanda Governance Scorecard (2014)
[xxxi] http://www.rw.undp.org/content/rwanda/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases
[xxxii] UNDP Project Support to Monitoring and Implementation of Treaty Body Reporting in Rwanda
[xxxiii] A/HRC/17/4, para. 79.1
[xxxiv] ibid
[xxxv] Working Group Report, A/HRC/22/45 (2013)p.18
[xxxvi] A/HRC/17/4, para.78(9)
[xxxvii] National Integrated Child Rights Policy (Para. 5.5)
[xxxviii] Article 25 of the Law No. 54/2011 of 14/12/2011
[xxxix]Stop Violence Against Children, National Conference Handbook, (2011) p.17, available from http://www.unicef.org/rwanda/RWA_resources_vac2011.pdf
[xl] Addendum to the concluding observations of the CEDAW: Information provided in follow-up to the concluding observations (CEDAW/C/RWA/CO/6)
[xli] Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Policy on Fighting against GBV
[xlii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.9
[xliii] "ISANGE ONE STOP CENTER, Ejecting GBV from our communities through holistic, multi-sectoral approaches" Available from http://www.newtimes.co.rw/files/promo/1414136556Isange-Oct-24.pdf
[xliv] Ibid.,
[xlv] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.10
[xlvi] A/HRC/17/4, paras 78.6-78.8
[xlvii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.30
[xlviii] United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2013), p.35
[xlix] A/HRC/17/4, Para. 77.10
[l] http://www.judiciary.gov.rw/fileadmin/documents/Statement%2Bby%2BUNDP%2BCountry%2BDirector.pdf
[li] A/HRC/17/4, Para. 79.7

[lii] Justice, Reconciliation, Law & Order /JRLO Sector Strategic Plan (July 2013 to June 2018)p.41
[liii] According to the Rwanda Bribery Index/RBI published by Transparency International Rwanda/TI-Rwanda, the judiciary and the private sector ranked as the worst performers in 2014 compared to the year 2013
[liv] The Abunzi system is an innovative mechanism providing a framework for mediation before cases are filed before courts of First Instance thus reducing the backlog of cases within the judiciary.
[lv] UNDP Final Access to Justice Evaluation Report, (2008 – 2013) p. 31
[lvi] 10 years of Abunzi: Celebrating a home grown solution, Article available online from: http://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/article/2014-10-13/181877/
[lvii] UNDP Access to Justice Annual Report (A2J) 2014
[lviii] http://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/article/2014-12-24/184354/
[lix] http://www.minijust.gov.rw/fileadmin/Documents/MoJ_Document/Legal_Aid_Policy_-_IMCC_Feedback.pdf
[lx] United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2013)
[lxi] A/HRC/17/4, Para. 78.10
[lxii] United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2013)
[lxiii] http://www.newtimes.co.rw/section/article/2014-02-06/72920/
[lxiv] Ministry of Internal Security Peer Review Report (2015)
[lxv]http://migeprof.gov.rw/IMG/pdf/Law_relating_to_the_rights_the_protection_of_the_Child_O_G_no_26_of_25_06_2012_.pdf
[lxvi] Gacaca Report available from: http://www.minijust.gov.rw/uploads/media/GACACA_COURTS_IN_RWANDA.pdf
[lxvii] Assessment Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit/GFTU, "Building the system from the beginning of the pipeline" Martin Witteveen, (December, 2014) p.29
[lxviii] UN Security Council Resolution 1966 of 22nd December, 2010
[lxix]http://www.rw.undp.org/content/dam/rwanda/docs/operations/Procurement/Notices/RW_operations_procurement_ToRs_GFTU.pdf
[lxx] http://www.unicef.org/rwanda/protection.html
[lxxi] Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child para.8
[lxxii] EICV3
[lxxiii] NCC/MIGEPROF Report 2013
[lxxiv] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.39
[lxxv] UNHCR Submission to the UPR
[lxxvi] Ibid.,
[lxxvii] Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child para.31
[lxxviii] According to the Population Census 2012, there are 2,377 children in orphanages
[lxxix] Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child para.35
[lxxx] http://www.mifotra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Laws/Sitati_nshya.pdf
[lxxxi] Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Geneva, 28 July 1951, UNTS, vol.189, p.137, available at: http://www.unhcr.org/3d9abe177.html
[lxxxii] See Articles 33, 34,35 & 36 of the Constitution of Rwanda as amended in 2010, available from: http://www.parliament.gov.rw/fileadmin/Images2013/Rwandan_Constitution.pdf
[lxxxiii]These laws are available from: http://www.mhc.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/PdfDocuments/Laws/Official_Gazette_n__10_of_11_March_2013.pdf
[lxxxiv] http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/freedom-of-expression/freedom-of-information/foi-in-africa/
[lxxxv] UNDP Statement at the 6th Annual National Dialogue on Media Development, December 2014
[lxxxvi] Ibid
[lxxxvii] http://rmc.org.rw/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/RMC-Annual-Report-Final.pdf
[lxxxviii] See http://www.mhc.gov.rw/news-details/article/new-list-of-licensed-media-organs-in-rwanda.html
[lxxxix] See RMC Annual Report, available from: http://rmc.org.rw/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/RMC-Annual-Report-Final.pdf
[xc] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018)p. 8
[xci] United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2013)p.8
[xcii] Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, 16 September, 2014,
[xciii] Ibid para 20
[xciv]The fundamental 8 ILO Conventions are: **C029** - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); **C087** - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); **C098** - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); **C100** - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); **C105** - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); **C111** - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); **C138** - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)*Minimum age specified: 14 years;* **C182** - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
[xcv] UN Independent Expert for Minority Rights Report (para. 96)

[xcvi] National Human Development Report/NHDR "Decentralisation and Human Development: *Accelerating Socio-Economic Transformation and Sustaining Accountable Governance (2014), Rwanda p.142*
[xcvii] UNHCR Draft Submission, p.12.
[xcviii] United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2013)p.37
[xcix] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.8
[c] Ibid.,
[ci] Joint WHO/UNICEF Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (2010 & 2014 Annual Reports)
[cii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.10
[ciii] Ibid.,
[civ] Ibid.,
[cv] http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/RWA_narrative_report_2014.pdf
[cvi] DHS 2010
[cvii] Ibid.,
[cviii] Ibid.,
[cix] Joint Assessment Report, Rwanda's Third Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III) June 2012
[cx] Ministry of Health Annual report 2011-2012
[cxi] Source: UN Inter-agency Estimates, JRF, JMP, DHS 2010 & Census 2012
[cxii] UNHCR Draft UPR Submission report
[cxiii] Addendum to the concluding observations of the CEDAW: Information provided in follow-up to the concluding observations (CEDAW/C/RWA/CO/6)
[cxiv] Immunization Coverage Survey 2013
[cxv] http://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/Docs/Rwanda-Family-Planning-Policy.pdf
[cxvi] Addendum to the concluding observations of the CEDAW: Information provided in follow-up to the concluding observations (CEDAW/C/RWA/CO/6)9
[cxvii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.37
[cxviii] Ministry of Education Statistics Yearbook 2012
[cxix] UNHCR Draft UPR Submission, p.9.
[cxx] United Nations Population Fund Report
[cxxi] Statistical Year-Book 2014
[cxxii]http://presidency.gov.rw/index.php?id=23&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=686&cHash=192ec1c8951d1df8fcfd26494931e31b
[cxxiii] 2010 RDHS
[cxxiv] United Nations Population Fund Report
[cxxv] Education Sector Strategic Plan (2013/14 – 2017/18)
[cxxvi]National Census of People With Disabilities in Rwanda available from: http://uphls.org/IMG/pdf/REPORT_CENSUS_PWD_01Janv11.pdf
[cxxvii] Draft National Human Development Report/NHDR "Decentralisation and Human Development: *Accelerating Socio-Economic Transformation and Sustaining Accountable Governance (2014), Rwanda*
[cxxviii] UNFPA Study (July, 2014) The Socio-Economic Situation and Sexual and Reproductive Health Status of HMP in the West Province of Rwanda
[cxxix] Ibid.,
[cxxx] The United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2013), p.41
[cxxxi] UNHCR Draft UPR Submission p.2
[cxxxii] Available online: http://www.refworld.org/docid/53fb08cd4.html.
[cxxxiii] UNHCR Draft UPR submission p.6
[cxxxiv] Ibid.,
[cxxxv] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.11
[cxxxvi] A/HRC/17/4, Paras. 77.5,77. &77.15
[cxxxvii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.5
[cxxxviii] Ibid.,p. 37
[cxxxix] Ibid., p.8
[cxl] Ibid.,p.11
[cxli] The United Nations Rwanda Delivering as One Annual Report (2011)
[cxlii] Draft Millennium Development Goals/MDGs 4th Progress Report, Rwanda (2014) p.10
[cxliii] The United Nations Development Assistance Plan (2013-2018) p.31
[cxliv] Ibid., p.35
[cxlv] OHCHR Annual Report (2013), available from: http://www2.ohchr.org/english/OHCHRReport2013/WEB_version/allegati/15_Africa..pdf p. 241
[cxlvi] Final Access to Justice Evaluation Report, UNDP Rwanda (2008 – 2013) p. 48
[cxlvii] One UN Access to Justice Annual Report (2014)
[cxlviii] Ibid.,

[cxlix] Assessment Genocide Fugitive Tracking Unit/GFTU, “Building the system from the beginning of the pipeline” Martin Witteveen, (December, 2014) para. 14
[cl] Ibid Para 17.,
[cli] Ibid.,