



Security & Rule of Law

Organisation	Date	Reporting period		
Embassy of the Kingdom of The Netherlands, Kigali, Rwanda	May 2019	reports received between 16 sept 2017- 15 sept 2018		
Result area 1 SRCL	IMPACT/OUTCOME/OUTPUT Outcome	RESULT AREA 2. Strengthened rule of law so that citizens are better able to access their rights through fair, efficient, impartial, independent and accountable institutions		
ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS				
To what extent have the outcomes to this result area been achieved?				
Indicator	Baseline + year	Target		
2.1 No. of beneficiaries (f/m) with access to justice (note: this is an official DGIS-indicator) (separate out: no. of women who present cases of sexual violence or domestic abuse)	40388 (JLOS - national baseline - 2015/2016)	40000 (ALOS national target 2015/2017)		
To what extent have the outputs to this result area been achieved?	<p>Results have been achieved as planned - Rwanda has successfully reconstructed its justice sector, which was in 1994 almost non-existent. The quality of the justice system is now considered by third countries (including the Netherlands) as adequate enough to allow extraditions of genocide suspects. The Netherlands has been traditionally the most important donor of the Rwandan justice sector. Since the end of the genocide in 1994, the Netherlands has assisted the government in rebuilding the justice sector with the aim of enhancing reconciliation and stability. Access to justice is the guiding principle and is a result area in almost all projects.</p> <p>49138 (JLOS national achievement 2016/2017) of which NL contributed 2457 (in conformity with its 5% financial contribution to the sector strategic plan)</p> <p>49138 (JLOS national achievement 2016/2017) of which NL contributed 2457 (in conformity with its 5% financial contribution to the sector strategic plan)</p> <p>Access to justice has a wide definition. It is not only access to a lawyer. Through a range of activities we enhance access to justice. Through support to the Legal Aid Forum (LAF), the organisation is becoming stronger as an institution, and more capable of engaging with the government. In addition they provide for legal aid as well as legal education to make people more aware of their rights.</p> <p>The support to IDLO for the training program of defense lawyers has enhanced their capacity to defend extrajudicial suspects of genocide and increases international confidence in the capability of Rwanda to provide for a fair trial. General knowledge of substantive ICL and international humanitarian law (IHL) was also at a basic level among Rwandan domestic practitioners, who have not had access to, for example, specialised Masters programs in these subjects. Also, Rwanda has also recently moved towards "specialization" of legal practice. Rather than specializing in particular "streams", such as commercial law, family law, criminal law, for example, most lawyers still practice across all areas, taking files on the basis of availability rather than speciality. This is also disadvantageous, as to date very few lawyers have in-depth knowledge and experience in any one "stream". This was particularly acute for the lawyers involved in Transfer Cases, who were also seeking to earn a living by representing clients in numerous other areas of law.</p> <p>The contribution of the NL to the sector through the government (not earmarked budget support of € 5 million annually, which is approximately 7% of the total JLOS budget) makes it not possible to attribute the results to Dutch input only. Therefore, reference is made to the overall progress of the JLOS programme that is based on a fixed set of output indicators, adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability, level of satisfaction of service delivery in the justice sector, performance of the judiciary and access to justice.</p>			
Indicator	Baseline + year	Target	Result	Source
Beneficiaries assisted in legal representation	0 + 2015	0	1366	final narrative report, in SOPHA under MINBUZA-2018-475192. NL contribution constituted the main parts of these activities, whereas other donors primarily supported other specific activities and indicators.
Beneficiaries receiving general legal services	0 + 2015	0	2032	final narrative report, in SOPHA under MINBUZA-2018-475192
Beneficiaries receiving legal education	0 + 2015	0	69978	final narrative report, in SOPHA under MINBUZA-2018-475192
Defense lawyers trained on International Criminal Law	0 + 2017	75 + 2017	67	ILCO final report, 28 september 2018, annex A, MINBUZA-2018-1163033
Defense lawyers trained on IDLO's participatory training methodology	0 + 2017	64 + 2017	36	ILCO final report, 28 september 2018, annex A, MINBUZA-2018-1163033
Adult population with confidence in the control of corruption, transparency and accountability	79.4% + 2015	80% 2016	86,56% in 2016	Backward looking Joint Sector report, Ministry of Justice, 22 november 2017, page 20, MINBUZA-2018-1262888
Level of satisfaction of service delivery in the justice sector	74,75% + 2015	76% 2016	75,75% in 2016	Backward looking Joint Sector report, Ministry of Justice, 22 november 2017, page 23, MINBUZA-2018-1262888
Performance of the judiciary	80,26% + 2015	81% 2016	75,02% in 2016	Backward looking Joint Sector report, Ministry of Justice, 22 november 2017, page 24, MINBUZA-2018-1262888
Access to Justice	80,2% + 2015	83% + 2016	76,48% in 2016	Backward looking Joint Sector report, Ministry of Justice, 22 november 2017, page 26, MINBUZA-2018-1262888
Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1				
Assess achieved results compared to planning:				
Reasons for result achieved.				
B. Results achieved as planned				
The results are achieved as planned. The Netherlands was in a transition phase during the reporting period from one multi-annual country strategy to another during which many projects were finalized, which is why there were only a few active programs that reported results.				
Implications for planning.				
As the lead donor and as co-chair of the JLOS, the Netherlands closely cooperates with JLOS and monitors the progress at technical working group level. The JLOS monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework has a fixed set of indicators and outputs. Even though progress is definitely apparent, improvements in certain parts of the sector still lag behind and have to be addressed. For example, the position of NGO's and CSO's as serious and professional partners in policy dialogues needs to be strengthened. In addition, the focus on quantity instead of quality is worrisome. The Netherlands is transitioning from sector budget support to programmatic support in order to better address the bottlenecks in the sector.				
During the project with IDLO information was shared about the capacity of other actors that deal with the Transfer Law. It was decided to plan a second phase of the project, specifically designed for judges.				

Activity Name	Actual expenditure 2018	Name organisation	Implemented by	Department/Embassy
26933 LAF Core Costs	1,699,269 RWFG	Legal Aid Forum	NGO	Embassy
4000002023 TRAINING PROGRAMME ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW FOR RWANDAN DEFENSE LAWYERS	No expenditure in 2018	ILCO	NGO	Embassy
28891 Sector Budget Support (SBS) to the JLOS (Justice, Reconciliation and Law & Order Sector) Rwanda	No expenditure in 2018	Rwanda Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	government	Embassy