

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
P.O Box 1314 Kigali

**REPORT OF THE 12th NATIONAL DIALOGUE
COUNCIL**

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1. Introduction

The National Dialogue Council is provided for by article 168 of the constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 4th June 2003 as amended to date. Under the chairmanship of His Excellency The President of the Republic, the National Dialogue Council takes place every year and brings together representatives of all categories of Rwandans. It discusses the issues relating to the state of the nation, state of the local government and national unity. It is in this respect that the 12th National Dialogue Council was held on 18-19 December, 2014 in Parliament building. The 12th NDC was organized under the theme **“Common Vision, New Momentum”** and was attended by more than 1,000 participants.

The 12th National Dialogue Council coincided with the meeting of the Advisory Council of the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide and the Youth Connekt Convention. The latter brought together more than 2000 youths who participated in the National Dialogue Council from the National Stadium through live web-streaming. Two remote sites in the Districts of Gakenke and Rutsiro were also covered and more than 900 people participated in the Dialogue through web-streaming.

2. Proceedings of the 12th National Dialogue Council

2.1. Opening Remarks

The 12th National Dialogue Council was opened by His Excellency, Paul KAGAME, The President of the Republic of Rwanda. In his remarks, he emphasized on the importance of National Dialogue Council as an opportunity to share views and opinions in shaping the development of the Nation – that the contributions of Rwandans during this dialogue shape the direction of the country. He pointed out that such a dialogue implies coming together as Rwandans to agree on the strategic national orientation for sustainable development. He emphasized that although, for the last 20 years, Rwandans have been able to find solutions to their challenges, there is still a long way to go and there is a need to double our efforts to achieve the development we, Rwandans aspire for. The President of the Republic further called on everyone to remain focused and committed to our vision of a united, self-reliant and prosperous nation.

2.2. Reporting back on the 11th National Dialogue Council Resolutions

The report on the implementation of the 11th National Dialogue Council Resolutions was presented by the Prime Minister.

2.3. Presentations and discussion

The following topics were discussed during the 12th National Dialogue Council:

1. Family: Foundation for National Prosperity
2. Safeguarding our achievements: shaping a better future
3. Preventing Genocide, Fighting Denial of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi

Each presentation was followed by discussions that involved participants in the conference room, the youths gathered at the National Stadium, live phone calls, short telephone messages and social media platforms such as Facebook and twitter. Umushyikirano

website (www.umushyikirano.gov.rw) was also established for live streaming of the proceedings of the meeting. AskGov platform that centralizes and displays all messages from Twitter, Facebook and SMS provided people with access to internet to actively participate in the Dialogue by sending their contributions, observations or questions.

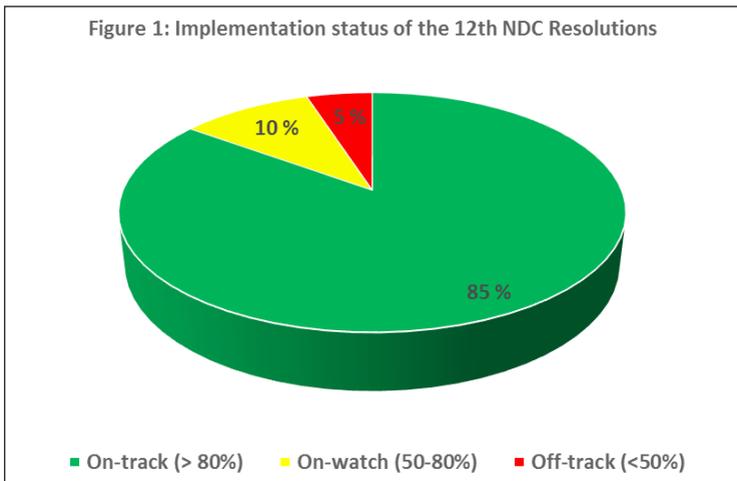
2.4. Closing remarks

H.E Paul KAGAME, The President of the Republic thanked all the participants and the organizers for a successful meeting and ideas shared. He emphasized on the outcomes of the meeting such as new commitment and dedication from all Rwandans to address challenges that still exist and hinder progress towards achieving the desired development goals of the Country. He assured that overcoming these hardships is a must and possible since Rwandans have built a firm foundation to build on. He closed the meeting by wishing everyone a merry Christmas and Happy New Year 2015.

3. Reporting on the implementation of the 12th National Dialogue Council (NDC) resolutions

3.1. Summary of implementation of the 12th NDC Resolutions

As presented in Figure 1 below, the 12th NDC took 20 resolutions that were implemented as follows: 17 (85%) were well implemented (above 80%), 2 (10%) partially achieved (between 50 & 80%) and 1 (5%) whose implementation is below 50%. Institutions with resolutions that were partially implemented committed to reach full implementation by end of the financial year 2015/2016 as some of them require huge budget and/or implementation timelines exceeding one year.



3.2. Key achievements

This section presents in details, the 20 resolutions of the 12th National Dialogue Council and highlights key achievements under each resolution.

1. To expedite the implementation of the three (3) resolutions of the previous National Dialogue Council that were not fully implemented so that they are completed by FY 2014/2015.

This resolution required concerned institutions to complete implementation of the resolutions of the 11th National Dialogue Council that were not fully implemented including:

- Adopting the draft law establishing maternity leave insurance scheme;
- Updating the pension law;
- Identification and categorization of different categories of Rwandans including Diaspora into different volunteerism priority programs, and Putting in place mechanisms to attract different categories of Rwandans including Diaspora to join volunteerism program.

These resolutions were implemented as follows:

- The draft law establishing maternity leave was approved by Cabinet on 20th/3/2015 and was submitted to parliament for enactment.
- The pension law was published in the official gazette N^o 20 of 18/5/2015.
- Categories of Rwandans excluding Diaspora to be involved in volunteerism program were identified. The priority programs identified include: Health, Disability and Education, Justice, Reconciliation, Good governance, Environmental Protection, Agriculture, Social Welfare, and Civic Education.
- Mechanisms to attract Rwandans in volunteerism were established. Such mechanisms include Itorero of different Rwandan categories, awareness creation and mobilization. In this regard, the following Rwandans are in volunteerism program:
 - ✓ National Electoral Commission: 30,768
 - ✓ National Youth Council : 75,000
 - ✓ National Women Council: 122,297

- ✓ Community Policing Committees : 140,000
- ✓ Community Health Workers : 45,000
- ✓ National Service 2015 : 58,167
- ✓ Districts & City of Kigali volunteer councilors: 852
- ✓ Sectors volunteer councilors: 8,157
- ✓ Cells volunteer councilors : 30,536
- ✓ Village committee members: 74,185
- ✓ National Unity and Reconciliation : 3,720
- ✓ Abunzi committee members: 30,768
- ✓ Farmer promoters:14,200
- ✓ Ubudehe committee members: 44,511
- ✓ Youth Volunteers in crime prevention
- ✓ Board members on different institutions Boards of Directors
- ✓ PSF Committees at different administrative levels
- The data bank for all volunteers in different programs is under construction and mechanisms for regular updates will be established.

2. To mobilize all Rwandans to play an active role in protecting and preserving our achievements and strengthen the programs that uphold unity and security as the foundation for Rwanda’s sustainable development

This resolution had 3 outputs which centered on: protection and preservation of our achievements and incorporating this concept into the Civic education and Itorero curriculum; inclusion of “Ndi Umunyarwanda” program into the Civic education program and the latter to be taught at all local levels and schools; and improvement of Community participation and awareness of crime prevention. Below is a highlight of key achievements:

- Topics on protecting and preserving our achievements such as foundational values (“Patriotism”, “Heroism”, “Self-Respect”, “Hardwork Spirit” “Integrity” etc. were developed and taught through Itorero from national to village level as well as in diaspora.

- Leadership and Cadreship development programs are delivered to leaders at all levels.
- Ndi Umunyarwanda” program is taught at all levels (schools, private and public institutions and in all Itorero intakes countrywide) as the pillar of all other values. This program is also extended to Rwandan living abroad e.g. in Chicago/USA, Central African Republic, Switzerland, Canada and being extended to other countries.
- 15,111 Community Policing Committees were trained, including 300 CPCs that were trained to train others in Local Government.
- 117 Anti-crime clubs were created and sensitized across the country.
- Youth Volunteers in crime prevention were trained.

3. To encourage all Rwandans to ensure professionalism, increase productivity and make efficient use of working hours

The key targets for this resolution were to establish and institutionalize the Result-Based Management (RBM) in all public institutions, sensitization on efficient use of working hours, professionalization of Rwanda artisanry, promotion of quality work and provision of better services both in the private and public institutions. The following are key achievements:

- The RBM Policy was approved by the Cabinet meeting held on 9th September 2015.
- Public Institutions have been assisted to enter their performance contracts in the RBM tool that is implemented under the IPPIS. Currently, 88 Institutions have captured their Action plans 2015/2016 and all units assigned strategic actions upon which individual staff will make their performance contracts. Planning Officers, M&E Officers, Budget Officers and HR Officers of all public institutions were trained to ensure effective rollout of RBM.
- The Ministerial Order determining weekly working hours and modalities of their respect was approved by the Cabinet Meeting

of 14/04/2015 and published in the official Gazette N°. 27 of 06 July 2015.

- Sensitization campaigns were conducted on products and system certification process through Itorero which covered 1,498 businessmen in which 500 were from the southern province, 477 from City of Kigali, 534 from Northern Province and 487 from western province.
- RSB trained 29 companies, certified 72 different products plus 8 companies that were certified against HACCP (Hazard critical control Point).
- The needs assessment of Integrated Craft Production Centers (ICPCs) was conducted in May 2015. After this assessment, WDA technical experts from TEVT schools in the proximity of each ICPC were allocated to provide technical advice.
- To boost better service delivery and quality improvement, the best service providers' awards were organized. The best organizations in 10 sectors (airline transport, banking, insurance, restaurants, hotels, government agencies, internet operators, telephone services, and media and healthcare services) were awarded. RSSB emerged the overall winner.
- Different trainings were organized by MIFOTRA on public services and labor laws and covered among others, sensitization on ministerial order determining working hours.
- From 2nd February to 17th March 2015, a one day training for each District was conducted where by 2,839 employers and employees from private enterprises were trained on the labor law and its implementing orders.
- From 16th March to 5th June, 239 staff responsible for human resource management, and 189 staff in planning departments were trained.
- 8,500 handbooks (educational materials) were developed and

distributed in 616 public and private institutions. The Hand books include components of good communication, timeliness, problem solving skills and professionalism.

4. **To improve service delivery in both public and private institutions and encourage people to report on poor services provided**

The key deliverables for this resolution were to carry out a citizens satisfaction survey on service delivery in Public Service, establishment of a permanent Service Delivery Task Force both at National and Districts level to conduct regular inspections, and the development of good service delivery culture among Rwandans. The following are key achievements:

- The Service delivery in Local Government is assessed through Citizen Report Card (CRC) and the draft report of CRC 2015 is available pending publication.
- An annual assessment of service delivery was conducted in Central Government from 12th October to 12th November, 2015 covering 22 Ministries and Delivery Agencies (MDAs) including 14 Ministries and 8 Public Institutions (Boards).
- A process to hire a firm to carry out service delivery satisfaction survey in the private sector is ongoing. The process is at the evaluation stage.
- Hotline for citizens to report malpractices including poor service delivery in local and central government institutions were established at MINALOC (hot line 0788384081). Districts also have hotlines through which citizens report their complaints.
- An assessment on barriers to quality service delivery in the private sector was conducted through “Noza service” and Reviewed service delivery standards in the private sector and recommended amendments. The new guidelines for quality service delivery are being reviewed by the taskforce members before validation.
- A countrywide satisfaction survey on the hospitality establishments

in tourism sector for 2015 was conducted and a draft report is available.

- Citizen charters for all public institutions of central and local government were developed and were officially launched. These institutions were requested to post their citizen charter on their Official websites to ease consultation by the Rwandan Population. These are also posted on MIFOTRA's Website.
- Behavior change campaigns for quality service and increasing citizen's awareness of rights to demand better services were conducted and reached more than 600,000 people through weekly radio talk shows, *Na Yombi* serial drama, outdoor campaign, newspapers, magazines and online (web and social media). Additionally, the campaign on customer care standards was conducted for 1,258 staff in the private sector and 1,228 public service.
- Technical support was provided to 120 establishments in the private sector to establish service delivery electronic feedback mechanism.
- The Techno Brain (private company) was hired to establish and manage call center services to receive feedback and suggestions on services through 1415 hotline.
- RDB established call center services to receive feedback in the private sector and suggestions on service improvement.
- There is a roadmap being implemented to ensure quality services in international events starting with the just concluded Transform Africa and Interpol.

5. To sensitize Rwandans on the culture of saving their money in banks and financial institutions

Implementation of this resolutions put emphasis on increasing the number of clients opening accounts in financial institutions (increase

of 15% in micro finance and 10% in commercial banks). In this respect, the following were done:

- Weekly savings campaigns were conducted over the radio through URUNANA drama program plus two Live talk shows that were organized on Radio one and ISANGO star.
- Association of Microfinance Institutions in Rwanda (AMIR) conducted financial literacy campaigns through voluntary savings and loans associations, whereby they sensitized clients and members on the importance of embracing a savings culture and how to use loans to make profit.
- The New Faces, New Voices- a new initiative geared at increasing financial literacy and saving culture among rural women was launched by Equity Bank Group.
- The increase of clients opening accounts in Micro Finance Institutions as of March 2015 reached 46% from the baseline of 828,000 clients. As of June, 2015, the number of clients with accounts in Micro Finance Institutions increased to 1,800,000. The percentage of clients opening accounts in Commercial Banks also increased by 12% as of March 2015 from the baseline of 235,000 clients.

6. To fast track the development programs of the 6 secondary cities by linking them with industrialization policy, infrastructure and other development activities

Activities relating to the expropriation and development of the basic infrastructure were the main targets for this resolution. The key activities done in this regard include the following:

- Rwamagana industrial park: Site installation was completed and the earthworks of access road are at 35%. For expropriation, valuation report and related payment lists of 120 out of 127 PAP's (people affected by project) has been sent to MINECOFIN for payment. 25 ha are expropriated so far in phase one; phase two of the remaining is planned to be completed this FY 2015/2016, after which roads and other infrastructures will be serviced.

- Huye industrial park (50 ha): Zoning, demarcation, detailed engineering study and expropriation process were completed. Basic infrastructures such as roads are in place pending upgrade. Electricity and water are brought nearby, but for water, systems need to be upgraded/ reinforced.
- Rusizi industrial park: Site was identified and people are expropriated at 100%. Detailed engineering study, zoning and demarcation are completed, and roads servicing is ongoing.
- Muhanga industrial park: Plot is identified but not yet expropriated; expropriation is planned in the FY 2015/2016.
- Musanze industrial park: The earlier identified plot was abandoned because it required high expropriation cost. A new site has been identified and expropriation is planned to be complete in the FY 2015/2016.
- Nyagatare industrial park (50 ha). Land was identified and people are compensated. Detailed engineering study is available but no basic infrastructure provided yet.

7. To revisit District Performance Contracts /Imihigo basing on their potentialities and with emphasis on activities that bring about positive change on development, citizens welfare and job creation

To implement this resolution, the focus was put on reviewing the guidelines for Local Government in regard to the Imihigo planning and evaluation and also identifying priority areas based on the specific comparative advantage of each local government entity (Local Economic Development/LED). The aspect of creation of off-farm jobs was also considered key in this endeavour. Key achievements include:

- Guidelines on District Performance Contracts /Imihigo planning were reviewed, validated and disseminated to guide the FY 2015/2016 Imihigo preparation, coordination and M&E processes.
- Seven priority areas: Exports led by MINICOM, Agriculture led by

MINAGRI, Energy led by MININFRA, Job Creation led by MIFOTRA, Urbanization and Improved Settlement led by MININFRA, Social Protection, and Service Delivery both led by MINALOC were chosen and are reflected in Districts' Imihigo as part of Joint Imihigo between Districts, Ministries and Private Sector.

- During 2015/2016 Districts and City of Kigali Imihigo preparation process, all targets were set considering LED potentialities of the Districts. In this respect, Districts were coached and District development plans reviewed for incorporation.
- Job creation targets have been captured under National Employment Program (NEP) and each District has indicated in its performance contract (Imihigo for 2015/2016) the number of off-farm jobs to be created. By the end of FY 2014/15, about 54,647 out of 65,000 short-term off-farm jobs targeted which is equivalent to 84% were created.
- In terms of improving entrepreneurship and business development skills, 5,471 youths graduated from Massive Vocation Training (MVT); 137 Small and Medium Enterprises and start-ups were supported to access finance through guarantee.
- All the 5 Community Processing Centers (CPCs) are reflected in 2015-2016 Districts Imihigo: Dairy CPC in Burera is completed and operational; construction of Irish potato CPC in Nyabihu is at 80%; while Banana CPC in Rwamagana, Honey CPC in Rutsiro and Ceramics in Nyanza are at early (tender) stages of procurement and are planned to be operational by the end of financial year 2015-2016.

8. To enhance dialogue between Local Government entities and the citizens, improve performance of citizens fora and empower mediation committees to timely address citizens' complaints without waiting for visits by His Excellency the President of the Republic

Implementation of this resolution focused on institutionalization of the governance month, strengthening of *Inteko y'abaturatione* and

mediation committees, and maximizing all existing foras to address citizen's complaints. Here we note the following achievement:

- Governance month is institutionalized at local government level. Two Governance months were held and monitored. The first from January to March 2015 and the second in November 2015. Part of the issues addressed include: GVB and Child Abuse prevention and response, Child Protection, family conflicts and Human Trafficking among others. On its checklist, the assessment on governance issues conducted during the governance month considers the citizens' forum effectiveness and how often the forum convenes and monitored at local levels. In the governance month, 226/354 (63.8%) citizen complaints raised were resolved while the remaining 36.2% cases are still pending remedial actions.
- Citizens' Fora (*inteko z'abaturatione*) are held per month and monitored at Cell level to enhance dialogue between Local Government entities and citizens for improved service delivery satisfaction and citizen participation.
- Regarding mediation, 2,564 (100%) *Abunzi* committees were trained and provided with basic materials (Scarves, forms, registers and metallic Boxes). *Abunzi* Handbook was also revised. Mediation committees in 26 Districts were trained on using reporting forms, and the mostly used laws (family law and conjugal rights and inherited property, powers and operation of *Abunzi* committees and mediation procedures). Some 30,719 civil cases and 9,392 criminal cases were received by *Abunzi*. A total of 40,111 cases were received of which 36,830 (91.82%) cases were resolved by *Abunzi* and 2,366 (5.9%) cases continued to courts.
- MAJ services received 23,799 cases of which 21,758 were civil cases (91.42 %) and 2,041 were penal cases (8.58 %).
- Legal aid week was held and mainly focused on execution of court judgments especially those of Gacaca.

9. To establish partnership between Government and Parents to improve school feeding program in Nine and Twelve Year Basic Education (9-12YBE); particularly children from the most vulnerable families under Ubudehe category 1

The main target was to establish guidelines for this program, carry out an assessment of the beneficiaries and then mobilize funds to implement the program. To implement these activities, an assessment to determine the exact number of students in category one of Ubudehe was initiated. While waiting for availability of real figures, the Ministry of Education, in September 2015, instructed Districts to use a part of the budget initially planned for boarding schools (RWF1.4 billion)-that is, 100Frw per student and per day to support 114,730 students provisionary identified as needy in all Districts. These students will start to benefit this support in the 2016 school year. By October 2015, participation to school feeding program was at 69 % in Secondary Day Schools commonly known as Nine and Twelve Year Basic Education (9&12YBE) Schools.

10. To improve the quality of education through construction of Laboratory facilities in the Twelve Year Basic Education (12 YBE), especially in science and technology schools without laboratories

The target for the 12th NDC was to construct 12 Laboratories: 3 Science Labs at Fawe Girls School in Gasabo District; 3 Science Labs at ES Muhazi in Kayonza District; 3 Science Labs at ES Rusumo in Kirehe District; 2 Science Labs at ES Don Bosco Rushaki in Gicumbi District; and 1 Science Lab at ES Kagogo in Burera District. Construction of all these laboratories was fully completed and buildings were handed over to concerned schools whereas equipping these laboratories is planned in the next fiscal year (2016-2017).

11. To include in performance contracts of local Government entities, the follow up of the implementation of Households Performance Contracts

The key targets were to streamline guidelines, disseminate them and align them with Households Performance Contracts. Below are the key achievements:

- Guidelines for sub-District Imihigo preparation were reviewed, validated and disseminated in order to facilitate improved monitoring of Households Performance Contracts.
- Household Performance Contract Booklet “*Ikayi y’Imihigo y’Umuryango*” has been developed as a tool for effective monitoring of implementation of Imihigo at family level. It clearly indicates the timeline for Imihigo implementation and the monitoring and evaluation team members.
- Alignment of household level Imihigo 2015/2016 with sub-District targets was done and serves as an interconnection in Imihigo signing between the upper level and the lower level up to the household.

12. To enhance sensitisation of all Rwandans to denounce and report to the concerned organs cases of child abuse and to devise appropriate mechanisms to collect evidence on violence crimes

All efforts centered on scaling up awareness campaigns through various mechanisms. Key achievements under this resolution include:

- A national campaign on GBV was launched at Kabgayi Isange One Stop Center (IOSC). The campaign aimed at sensitizing the population on the availability of IOSC services, and the importance of timely reporting and keeping the evidences. The campaign was jointly organized by all key government institutions involved in the fight against GBV (RNP, MIGEPROF, MoH, MINIJUST and MINALOC).
- Awareness Campaigns on fighting GBV, of which most are regular were conducted through various Media Channels such as Radio and TV talk shows. They include Radio Rwanda, KT Radio, Radio Inteko, C-FM, Authentic Radio, Voice of Hope, Amazing radio, Family TV, TV10 and TV1).

- Dialogues and debates on anti-teenage pregnancy were conducted in 206 secondary schools across all the Districts from February to October 2015 under the theme “No to Teenage Pregnancy.” Two Nationwide Anti-GBV and Child abuse campaigns were also conducted in collaboration with key stakeholders in April and October 2015 respectively:
 1. The International Day of the Girl Child celebrated in October 2015 which created awareness against child abuse in general and Girl Child in particular.
 2. GMO in collaboration with Kigali City Kigali Bus Service conducted a one day campaign on 20th April 2015 under the theme “*Twiyemeje gukumira no kurwanya ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ruhamwe.*”
- MINALOC in partnership with the National Women Council conducted awareness on prevention of child abuse through community fora (*Inteko z’ abaturage*), *umugoroba w’ ababyeyi and Umuganda*.
- In consideration of child abuse prevention, MINISPOC developed the manual on the cultural values.
- All members of community policing committees and anti-crime clubs were trained mainly on community policing concept, crime and human trafficking prevention, anti GBV, drugs abuse etc.
- 180 medical workers including doctors, police officers working in different hospitals: psychologists, social workers and medical workers received a training on Gender-Based Violence response so as to improve their medico-legal reporting, medical and psycho-social management of victims of GBV.
- 210 female District Administrative Security Support Organ (DASSO) officers across the country were trained on the fight

against domestic and Gender-Based Violence to ensure a collective and holistic approach to eliminate GBV.

- MIGEPROF in collaboration with the Rwanda National Police organized a National campaign against GBV and child abuse under the theme: “Stop Gender-Based Violence and Child Abuse - Act Now”. The campaign which started on 16th October 2015, aimed at sensitizing and enhancing the community’s active role in prevention and response to GBV and child abuse.
- Booklets on GBV Prevention and response were produced and disseminated: *Men-Engage* (107), *Noza imibanire* (300), and *Nanze gutwita kw’abangavu* (1,500).
- A national stakeholders meeting was organized in June 2015 to discuss GBV evidence collection among others.
- Capacity building for RNP Forensic Lab technicians was done (candidates were sent to Germany for training on DNA testing).
- In order to improve the capacities of IOSCs in collecting and keeping evidences, the following activities were conducted:
 - 10 District Hospitals have been rehabilitated in order to accommodate IOSC services (Kabgayi, Rwamagana, Kabutare, Muhororo, Nyanza, Kinihira, Kigeme, Ruhengeri, Ngarama and Gakoma) and 46 police officers have been deployed at IOSCs.
 - 61 service providers from different IOSCs have been trained on the provision of multidisciplinary services to GBV victims.

13. To strengthen strategies to prevent and fight against domestic conflicts, family dislocation and to analyse their root causes so as to solve them

Conducting research on the root causes of the domestic conflicts, family dislocation and strengthening of the existing mechanisms for prevention and response to GBV at community level (Anti GBV

committees and umugoroba w'ababyeyi) were the main targets for this resolution. These were implemented as follows:

- MIGEPROF conducted a baseline survey to get data on the causes of the GBV and child abuse in general. A desk review of various related existing researches, studies and reports was conducted to assess the root causes of domestic conflicts and family dislocation. After analysis of the existing related researches/studies and reports the following are some of the key findings for the main root causes of domestic conflicts which are classified as follows:
 - **Economic factors:** Land/Inheritance was predominant. More than 40% of the respondents in the several studies conducted revealed that the issue of land/inheritance was the cause of family disputes and dislocation. A study conducted by RWAMREC shows even a higher impact of land/Inheritance where 77% of the respondents blamed this issue to be the major cause of family disputes. Succession and lack of consent of the spouse were the most frequent causes of land-related disputes, not ruling out the mindset of some men on land sharing/ownership. Poverty was cited by 35.2% of respondents as the key issue that causes family dislocation in the research conducted by the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission. These findings were also confirmed by qualitative information from other researches (NPPA, Protestant Institute of Arts and Social Sciences (PIASS), Rwanda Women Network (RWN), NURC.
 - **Psychological and/ or sociological factors:** These include lack of dialogue between spouses; Infidelity/ Adultery; Alcohol and drug abuse; Illegal marriage; Wickedness and excessive anger; Bad character; Influence of family background; and Stigma attached to GBV victimization.
 - **Culture related factors:** Patriarchy/Mindset change (traditional beliefs/practices and norms).
 - The root causes above have had several consequences which include among others: Killings between spouses and parricide; Repudiation; Assault and battery; Family abandonment; Non

assistant to the family; Divorce; Family dislocation etc.

- **Proposed strategies include:** Laws enforcement; Sociotherapy; Severe punishment of perpetrators, Counseling to the families with conflict, Mediation through meetings; *Umugoroba w'ababyeyi*; Economic empowerment; Rehabilitation of drug abusers and perpetrators and Awareness campaigns and sensitization.
- **Wayforward and next steps :** Carrying out periodical assessment of the implementation of existing strategies and conducting a deep research on psychological aspect as one of the root causes of domestic conflicts.
- Regarding of existing mechanisms (*Umugoroba w'Ababyeyi* and Anti GBV committees) the following activities were implemented:
 - *Umugoroba w'Ababyeyi* was operationalized in 9,025 villages, and integrated in the District Performance contracts to ensure its sustainability.
 - Anti GBV committees are being restructured to deliver better services through *Inshuti z'Umuryango* mechanism. So far, 6,600 *Inshuti z'Umuryango* are now operational, and communication facilities are available (9,127 phones).

14. To sensitize all Rwandans to strive for their healthy living with emphasis on balanced diet and proper hygiene

Achievements under this resolution include:

- Radio programmes and TV talk shows produced and broadcasted on various media outlets including Radio Rwanda and Rwanda TV. The message emphasized and focused on a balanced diet, especially for children as follows:
 - *“Indyo yuzuye ku mwana uri muni y’ imyaka ibiri”*
 - *“Turwanye imirire mibi ku bana bari muni y’ imyaka 5 mu muryango Nyarwanda”.*
 - *“Turwanye indwara zituruka ku mirire mibi mu muryango Nyarwanda”*

- *“Turengere imirire y’ abana bato bari muni y’ imyaka 2”*
- A one-week national campaign on the importance of balanced diet, water, sanitation and hygiene and breast-feeding was conducted from 24th to 28th August 2015. The campaign was launched in Rutare sector in Gicumbi District. Cooking booklets on nutrition totaling to 23,142 were distributed.
- Educational programs on nutrition, hygiene and breastfeeding were broadcasted on various Radios and TVs including Radio Rwanda, TVR, City Radio, Contact FM, Isango Star, Radio 10, Flash FM, TV1, and Lemigo TV.
- A hygiene and sanitation campaign was conducted at household level.
- Improved cooking stoves and water filters were distributed to 105,200 vulnerable families in Ubudehe 1&2.

15. To strengthen strategies to fight against use and distribution of illicit drugs among the youth, human trafficking, violence against children by amending related laws so as to provide for heavier penalties against criminals, to eradicate vagrancy and underage marriage

Amendment of the organic law instituting Rwanda Penal code and mobilization of the population were the key activities for this resolution. In this regard, the following activities were implemented:

- The penal code is being revised by the Rwanda Law Reform Commission (RLRC).
- A total number of 3,654 illicit drug trafficking dealers were arrested. Basing on a baseline of 3,065 drug dealers registered in 2013/2014, there has been an increase of 19%.
- The Rwanda National Police (RNP) hosted an Annual General Meeting with a theme “To turn back crimes.”
- On 15th- 18th June 2015, RNP conducted an exercise entitled “SOLIDARITY” which was the first of its kind between Rwanda and

13 countries from the horn of Africa to the East and the border of Indian Ocean with the main objective of combating transnational crimes through joint training exercise.

- Sniffer dogs are abruptly used in public highways to track illicit drugs in vehicles and sometimes checkpoints are mounted to intercept drug dealers.
- The RNP organized a training of all members of community policing committees and anti-crime clubs on community policing concept, crime and human trafficking prevention, anti GBV, drugs abuse etc.

16. To strengthen measures to address denial and revisionism of the Genocide against the Tutsi

Major activities to implement this resolution were to carry out research on the history of genocide against Tutsi, publish findings in international newspapers and other online media, and prosecute international and national individuals and organization denying genocide against Tutsi. These activities were implemented as follows:

- Two researches were conducted, pending publication (at data analysis level). The titles of these researches are: 1) The planning and execution of Genocide perpetrated against Tutsi in former Gisenyi Prefecture” and the 2) “State of Genocide Ideology in Rwanda and its Impact on Rwandan Society between 1994 and 2012.”
- From July 2014 - September 2015, **77** national cases relating to genocide denial and revisionism were received, of which **74** representing **96%** were handled.
- The following campaigns were conducted in order to fight genocide denial:
 - National conference on genocide denial was held in April 2015 in Gabiro (Gatsibo District) under the theme “Genocide against the Tutsi: youth voices against denial.”
 - 14 prisons were visited and presentations given on genocide

- against the Tutsi.
- 10 solidarity camps (*Ingando*) were visited and sensitized on the fight against and prevention of genocide and its ideology.
- Through various meetings and conferences, 12,917 students from 28 schools including 250 from Diaspora and 33 Rwanda Higher Learning Institutions were sensitized on the fight against Genocide Ideology and denial.
- 72 talk shows on fighting against and prevention of Genocide and its ideology were organized and broadcasted on Radio and TV.

17. To expedite the execution of judgements rendered by Gacaca Courts on assets/property damaged during the Genocide against the Tutsi

The following achievements were registered:

- A special Legal Aid Week was conducted countrywide from 25th May to 5th June 2015. This week was meant to expedite execution of Gacaca judgments relating to looted properties during the 1994 genocide. During the Legal Aid Week 17,718 cases were solved and 657,271,051 francs was paid.
- 3,416 cases of Gacaca judgments were solved by mediation. At the end of June 2015, 534,454 Gacaca judgment cases had been executed countrywide.
- The legal Aid campaign week awakened the community and many unexecuted judgments rose up beyond the expectations. MINIJUST is cooperating with all concerned institutions and the general public to double efforts in order to close this issue once and for all.

18. To put in place appropriate measures on the issue of abusive requests for revisions of judgments rendered by Gacaca Courts

Streamlining existing legal instruments, carrying out sensitization campaigns and putting in place clear guidance were the main activities for this resolution. In this respect, the following activities were performed:

- The draft organic law modifying and complementing 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 was completed pending cabinet consideration).
- In the meantime, MINIJUST organized 3 aired radio talks meant to clarify the law terminating Gacaca courts to the general public. MINIJUST also organized 2 legal aid weeks at sector level focusing to sensitize people on the consequences of revising judgments rendered by Gacaca Courts at Cell level.
- MAJ Staff in 30 Districts carried out sensitization to the community to discourage the abusive revision of Gacaca judgments.
- The Supreme Court issued internal instructions to all courts to carefully deal with Gacaca judgments.

19. To sensitize the general public on trauma issues through CHWs programs and media

Major achievements under this resolution are the following:

- 15,000 Community Health workers were trained on trauma crisis intervention and are considered as primary support persons within each village in Rwanda.
- Members of AERG were trained in first aid skills for trauma to assist in the commemoration ceremonies throughout Rwanda. These AERG students then returned to assigned communities to train community members to assist them in supporting the needs of each community.
- Every week, there is a radio program on mental health issues including trauma.

- On quarterly basis, community health workers give message on trauma awareness in Umuganda.
- 4,713 young people from Rwanda Anglican church in Nyarugenge Diocese were sensitized on the prevention of drug abuse and mental health/trauma related issues.
- Anti-drug abuse day and mental health/ trauma related issues was celebrated with around 4,000 young people from Kigali city.
- 45 heads of mental health units in District Hospitals were sensitized on dignity in mental health including trauma related issues.

20. To strengthen mechanisms for sustainable preservation of proof and evidence of Genocide against the Tutsi

Digitization and preservation of Gacaca archives were key targets of this resolution. Some of the key activities performed include:

- The feasibility study to digitalize and preserve Gacaca archives was completed and discussions among stakeholders on a cost-effective and less time consuming (less than 2 years) option to finalize this exercise is underway.
- An IT professional assessment to design network infrastructure was conducted, 2,000 box shelves with required quality were availed, and some shelves installed - all Gacaca documents are now filed by District.
- Technical guidelines to manage the Gacaca digital archives have been developed.
- Gacaca documentation officers have been recruited and are being trained.

3. Activities to watch

Much as the overall performance is good, there are some other activities that are not completed (either partially achieved or nearing completion), in most cases due to lack of enough budget or due to the fact that one year was not enough. Those activities will not be abandoned, but will continue to be implemented. They include the following:

- Creation and/or improvement of services standards and carrying out service delivery satisfaction survey in the private sector.
- Operationalization of Community Processing Centers (CPCs) in Districts.
- School feeding for students from vulnerable families.
- Digitization and preservation of Gacaca archives.
- Fast-tracking the law terminating Gacaca Courts and determining mechanisms for solving issues which were under their jurisdiction.
- Identification and classification of Rwandans living abroad into different volunteerism priority programs.

4. Conclusion

The rate at which the 12th National Dialogue Council Resolutions were implemented is commendable. With exception of some few activities, a larger percentage (85%) of the resolutions was well implemented. Such a performance was a result of collaborative efforts among government institutions, the private sector, civil society and all Rwandans in their respective capacities. Nonetheless, we cannot be complacent as His Excellency The President of the Republic noted in his opening speech of the 12th National Dialogue Council. More effort in terms of collaboration and sense of urgency will be required to ensure that resolutions which were not satisfactorily implemented are fully completed by the end of financial year 2015/2016. Such a spirit should be able to drive implementation of the resolutions that will be taken in the 13th National Dialogue Council taking into account timelines.

“... we cannot afford to congratulate ourselves, or get complacent. It is now time to set our sights even higher, in order to make Rwanda a self-reliant, middle-income country. Not only we must work hard, but work smart! The mindset of expecting high standards of quality, should follow us in all our endeavors. Good enough is not enough” – H.E Paul KAGAME, 2014 NDC.

