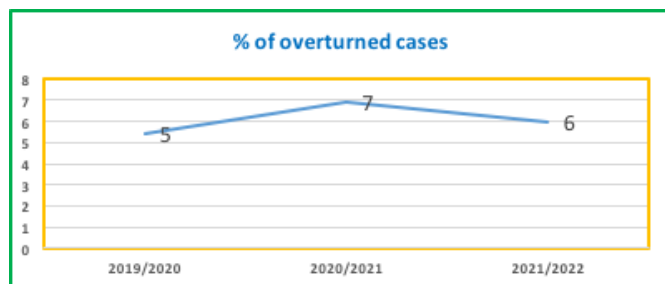


## II. Delivery of Quality Justice

### II.1 Percentage of cases overturned at appeal level

The following table shows the percentage of cases overturned at appeal level in 2021/2022.

The number of overturned cases increased by 20% over the last three years as shown below.



### II.2 Occurrence of injustice cases

(A) Cases judged and injustice confirmed (overturn of the previous decision)	34
(B) Total reviewed cases	1,288
(B1) Cases rejected by Presidents of Courts	1,116
(B2) Cases judged and no injustice found (previous decisions maintained)	143
(B3) Cases submitted by Ombudsman and declined by the President of Supreme Court after review	29
Occurrence of injustice in processed cases $C=A/B$	3%

Among 100 cases submitted for review, injustice was found in 3 cases same as what it was last year.

### II.3. Uphold consistency and predictability of court decisions

The Judiciary publishes law reports to help judges and litigants have a rich reference of decided cases during case preparation and submission.

In this regard, four (4) volumes containing twenty-five (25) cases were published.

### III. Fighting corruption and upholding professional ethics among judicial officers

In the year under review, 3 registrars appeared before the High Council of Judiciary for disciplinary hearing and the following disciplinary sanctions were given: one was dismissed, one reclined from leadership responsibilities while the other will be deferred for horizontal promotion.

### IV. Capacity building of Judicial officers

The following capacity building programs were undertaken:

#### 1. Specialized legal diploma program

90 Judicial officers started on six months specialized program.

#### 2. Continuing Legal Education

The Short courses that were offered in the year under review covered 11 subjects where 889 judges and registrars were trained.

## IV. Judicial Performance Indicators in 2021/2022

The table below presents how the Judiciary performed based on different indicators:

	Indicators	Target	Actual	Performance	Source
1	Performance of Judiciary	76	78	103	RGB/CRC 2021
2	Independence of Judiciary	95	94.3	99	RGB/CRC 2021
3	Citizen trust in Judiciary	87.5	88.3	101	RGB/CRC 2021
4	% overturned at appeal level	7	6	86	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
5	% case backlog	48	59	81	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
6	Clearance rate	97	89	92	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
7	% adjourned cases	20	34	59	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
8	Average time a case waits to start hearing	7	10	70	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
9	Completion of construction of Nyamata Primary Court	100	0	0	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
10	Completion of construction of Nyamabuye Primary Court	80	0	0	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
11	Completion of construction of Gasabo Primary Court	80	0	0	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
12	Completion of construction of Mbogo Primary Court	100	0	0	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
13	Number of judges receiving specialized legal diploma training	120	90	75	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
14	Number of registrars receiving Diploma in Legal practice training	57	0	0	Data from Annual report 2021/2022
15	Number of judicial officers receiving Continuing Legal Education	642	889	138	Data from Annual report 2021/2022

### V. Conclusion, challenges and way forward

Based on the assessment carried out in the reported year, the number of cases judged increased by 19% and the total number of cases judged per judge per month increased from 22 to 24. However, the number of case backlog has continued to increase mainly due to the increase in new filed cases while the number of judges and other judicial officers has not followed the same trend.

The review of cases vitiated by injustice shows that the overall prevalence stands at 3%, employing that injustices found in 3 cases out of 100 cases filed.

#### Challenges

- The upward trend of new filed cases which generates the exponential increase in case backlog, while the number of judicial officers has barely changed
- The persistent issue of lack of court building for Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and newly merged Primary Courts
- Less attractive remuneration of judges and other judicial officers especially in lower courts that for over years has persistently caused the high rate of turnover.

**Way forward:** Judiciary will continue to work on these challenges in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders for adequate solutions.

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



SUPREME COURT

PERFORMANCE OF THE  
JUDICIARY DURING THE  
YEAR 2021-2022



[www.judiciary.gov.rw](http://www.judiciary.gov.rw)

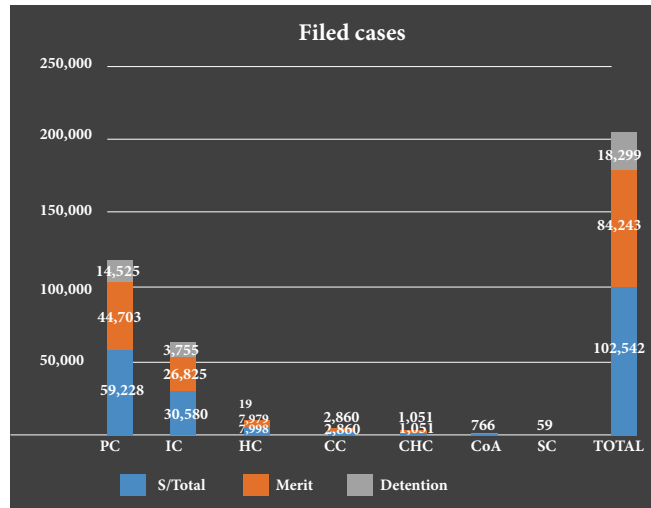
Summary of key results in regard to its Vision of delivering Timely and Quality Justice.

### I. Performance in terms of Timely Justice

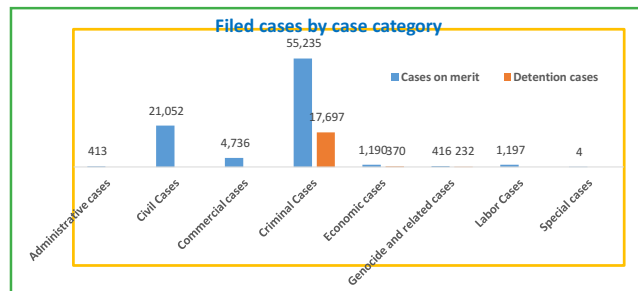
The Judiciary of Rwanda aims at providing Justice in due time and different factors are closely monitored to assess how they contribute to this perspective.

#### I.1. Number of cases filed in courts

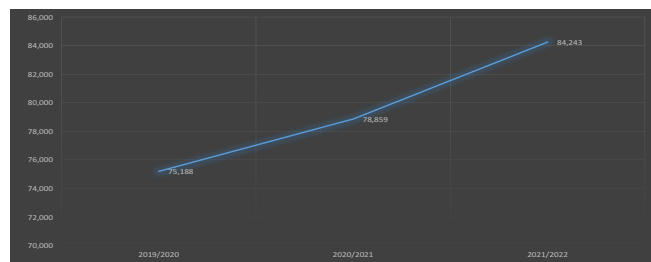
Number of cases filed in all courts over the financial year 2021-2022.



Considering filed cases by their category, criminal cases are dominant, representing 71% of total filed cases and 66% of cases on merit as shown by the following chart.



The trend of entering cases (cases on merit) has been increasing over the last three years as depicted in the below graph.



### I.2. Number of cases settled through court mediation

Courts have two mechanisms of mediation that help litigants settle their cases amicably:

Cases settled during pretrial conference in the year 2019/2020 were 854, 2020/2021 were 864 and 2021/2022 were 681 respectively. This trend shows a 20% decrease of cases settled during pretrial meetings over the three years.

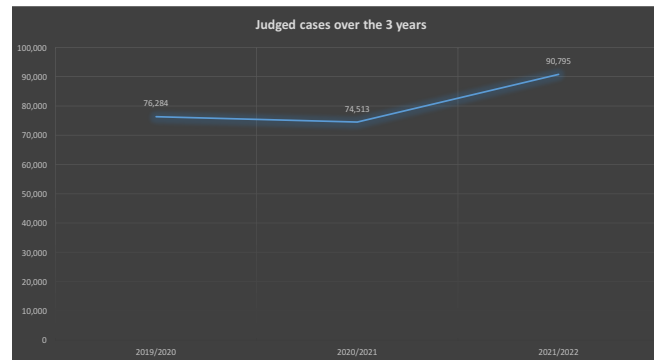
Judges facilitated mediation: On the year 2021/2022, the number of cases in which judges mediated litigants to settle their cases amicably were 73 while in 2020/2021 they were 61 and 43 in 2019/2020 respectively.

### I.3. Number of cases judged

#### Number of cases judged by court level

Court	Total	Cases on merit	Detention cases
Total	90,795	72,744	18,051
Supreme court	47	47	
Court of Appeal	617	617	
Commercial High Court	1,043	1,043	
Commercial Court	2,473	2,473	
High Court	4,147	4,135	12
Intermediate Court	27,785	24,044	3,741
Primary Court	54,033	39,744	14,289

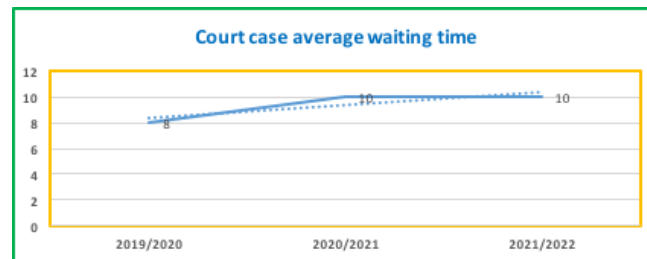
The following chart shows the trend of judged cases over the last three years



The twenty hired contractual judges have contributed to an increase of 19.2% of judged cases in the year under review compared to the previous two years.

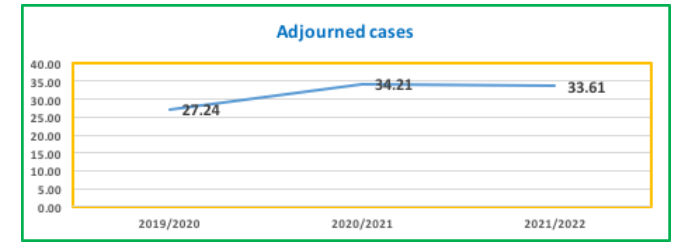
### I.4. Average time a case takes before trial on merit

The overall average time a case waits before trial on merit increased by 25% compared to 2019/2020 as presented below.



### I.5. Percentage of postponed cases

In the financial year 2021/2022 adjourned cases represent 33.61% of the total scheduled cases while they were at 34.21% in 2020/2021 and 27.24% in 2019/2020 as shown in the chart below:



### I.6. Number of pending cases by end of year 2021/2022

Number of pending cases increased by 50% over the three consecutive years.

Court	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Change
Total	52,952	69,813	79,468	50%
Supreme Court	51	35	44	-14%
Court of Appeal	302	1,144	1,233	308%
Commercial High Court	951	882	938	-1%
Commercial court	828	738	982	19%
High Court	7,993	11,379	14,379	80%
Intermediate Court	19,478	25,834	27,803	43%
Primary Court	23,349	29,801	34,170	46%

The number of pending cases has generally increased by 50%. This problem has manifested in all courts except the Supreme Court and Commercial High Court which shows a correlation in the increase of new filed cases.

### I.7. Number of case backlog

Among the pending cases, cases exceeding six months are considered as case backlog as weighed in the table below.

Court	Case backlog by end June 2022	Pending cases by end June 2022	%
Total	47,091	79,468	59%
Supreme Court	24	44	55%
Court of Appeal	810	1,233	66%
Commercial High Court	400	857	47%
Commercial Court	93	982	9%
High Court	10,386	14,379	72%
Intermediate Court	16,550	27,803	60%
Primary Court	18,828	34,170	55%

This year the case backlog represents 59%.

Trend of case backlog compared to the trend of pending cases are as depicted in the below chart.

