



Rwanda

CIVIL SOCIETY BAROMETER 2023

THE STATE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN RWANDA

2023

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2023

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Rwanda

Civil Society Barometer 2023

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2023

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CRC	Citizen Report Card
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
FIC	Financial Intelligence Centre – Rwanda
FRW	Franc Rwandais
GBV	Gender Based Violence
INGOs	International Non-Government Organisations
JADF	Joint Action Development Forum
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
ML	Money Laundering
NINGOs	Networking of International Non-Governmental Organisations
NNGOs	National Non-Governmental Organisations
PSF	Private Sector Federation
RCSB	Rwanda Civil Society Barometer
RCSP	Rwanda Civil Society Platform
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
RGB	Rwanda Governance Board
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TF	Terrorism Financing

Preface

The Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) is pleased to present the Rwanda Civil Society Barometer (RCSB) 2023. RCSB is a publication that assesses the status of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Rwanda. The RCSB 2023 is the fourth edition of the publication, following the 2012, 2015 and 2018 editions which were published in collaboration with Civil Society partners. In this assessment, the CSOs herein refers to both National and International Non-Governmental Organisations.

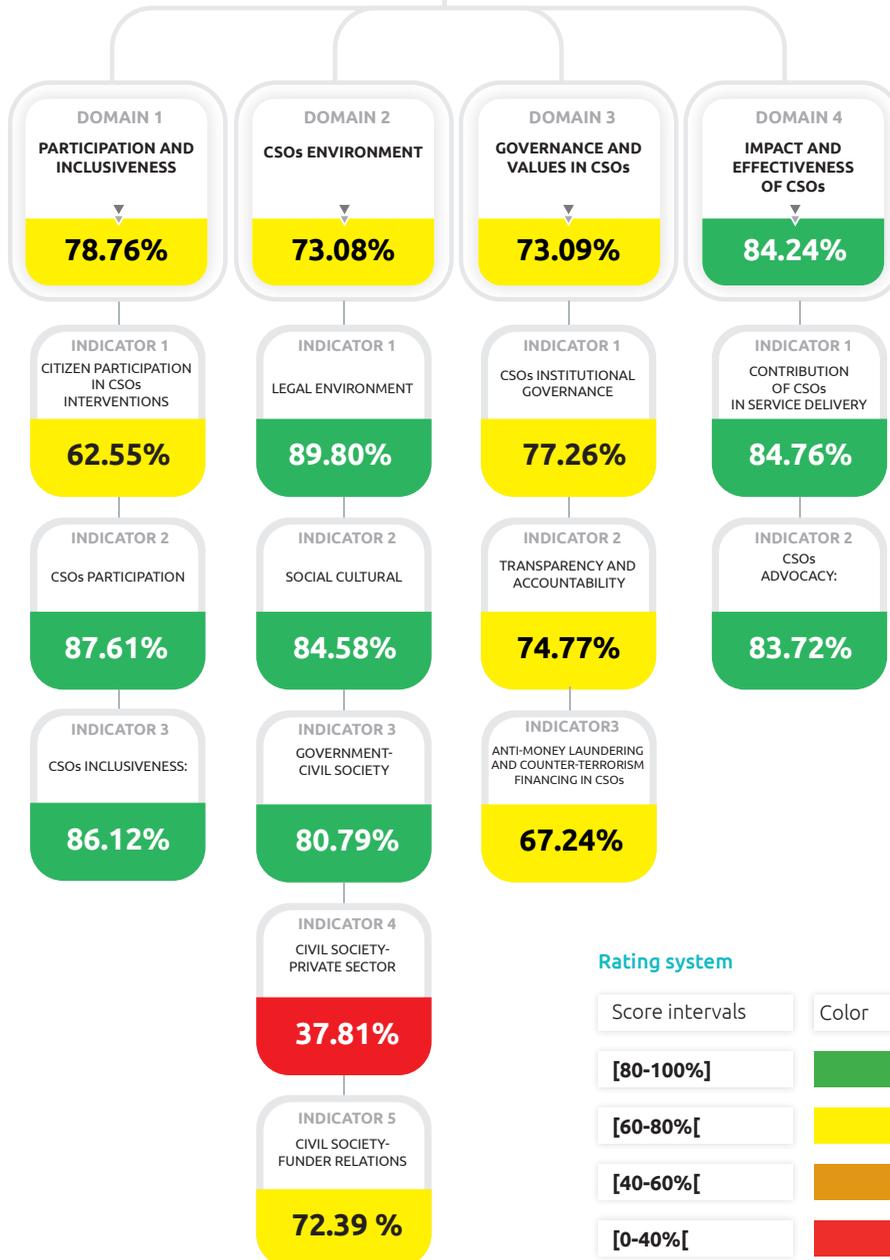
The RCSB 2023 is built on four domains, 13 indicators and 39 variables. The four domains are: Participation and Inclusiveness, CSOs Environment, Governance and Values in CSOs as well as the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs.

The findings show that the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs is the highest performing domain with a score of 84.24% followed by the Participation and Inclusiveness with a score of 78.76%, Governance and Values in CSOs with 73.09% while CSOs Environment is lowest performing domain with a score of 73.08%.

We hope that the findings of the RCSB 2023 will inform interventions meant to empower and strengthen civil society to deliver on their mandate. RGB takes this opportunity to acknowledge different stakeholders for their contribution in the production of this barometer.

Dr. KAITESI Usta
Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY OF RCSB 2023 FINDINGS



1.Introduction

Civil Society Organisations are one of the key drivers of good governance, as they provide an important platform for citizens' voice, enabling accountability and transparency as well as the promotion of human rights and social justice. The establishment, organisation and functioning of NGOs are governed by laws.¹ In this report, the CSOs refers to both National and International Non-Governmental Organisations.

The Rwanda Civil Society Barometer (RCSB) is a publication of the Rwanda Governance Board that assesses the state of Civil Society in Rwanda. The production of Rwanda Civil Society Barometer aligns with RGB's mandate of enhancing the capacity of CSOs and monitoring their functioning.

The RCSB 2023 provides information on the capacity of Civil Society Organisation, existing challenges and possible solutions shaped into recommendations. It intends to inform stakeholders including policy makers, regulators, private sector operators and development partners about the performance of NGOs and areas for improvement.

Methodologically, this barometer was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Primary data were collected from: the citizens who interacted with or were involved in any CSOs interventions in the last 3 years; representatives of CSOs and key informants at central and local government levels. Additionally, secondary data from different administrative and monitoring reports were used in the development of this barometer.

The findings of RCSB 2023 show that the Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs is the highest performing domain with a score of 84.24% followed by the Participation and Inclusiveness with 78.76%, Governance and Values in CSOs with 73.09% while CSOs Environment is lowest performing domain with a score of 73.08%.

From the findings, some areas need to be strengthened in order to improve the performance of CSOs in delivering on their mandate. The particular attention should be placed on the Civil Society-Private Sector Relations; Preventive Measures against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing; Participation of Citizen in Promoting Transparency and Accountability in CSOs activities as well as the Functioning of National NGOs organs.

1. In particular, the Law 56/2016 of 16/12/2016 establishing RGB and determining its mission, organisation and functioning. Law 04/ 2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organisation and functioning of National Non-Governmental Organisations. Law 05/ 2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organisation and functioning of International Non-Governmental Organisations. Law 028/2023 of 19/05/2023 on prevention and punishment of money laundering, terrorist financing and financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

2. Methodology

The RCSB 2023 is a cross-sectional study that uses both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gauge the status of CSOs in Rwanda. Primary data was collected across the 30 districts from citizens who have interacted with or were involved in any CSOs' intervention in the last three years. Primary data was also gathered from representatives of both National and International NGOs. On the other hand, administrative data was drawn from different monitoring and assessment reports.

This barometer used document analysis guide, questionnaire and key informant guide as data collection instruments as described below:

Document analysis guide was used to scrutinise the existing laws, policies, reports and other publications pertaining to the regulation and the state of CSOs in Rwanda. The document analysis was preceded by an appropriately pre-designed template capturing all the pertinent issues under review.

Survey questionnaire was developed and administered to the target respondents including citizens and CSOs leaders to get their perception on the functioning and state of CSOs using close ended questions and observation checklist for CSOs.

Key Informant guide was administered to collect views on CSOs development from representatives of MINALOC, MINECOFIN, Districts officials, Rwanda Civil Society Platform (RCSP) and the Network of International Non-governmental Organisations (NINGOs).

2.1. Sampling method

The study population for the RCSB 2023 was multidimensional and involved different categories such as citizens aged 18 years and above in all districts of Rwanda, International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs) and National Non-Government Organisations (NNGOs) operating in Rwanda.

The sample size for both citizens and NGOs was determined using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{Z^2pqN}{e^2(N - 1) + Z^2pq}$$

NGOs were stratified into National NGOs and International NGOs and each stratum was represented in the sample based on its proportion from the total.

The minimum sample size for citizens and NGOs were:

— Table 1: Sample size distribution

Category	Population size	Population proportion	Sample size
1. Citizens	7,739,431		2,454
2. NGOs	1,601	1	283
National NGOs	1,399	0.87	248
International NGOs	202	0.13	35

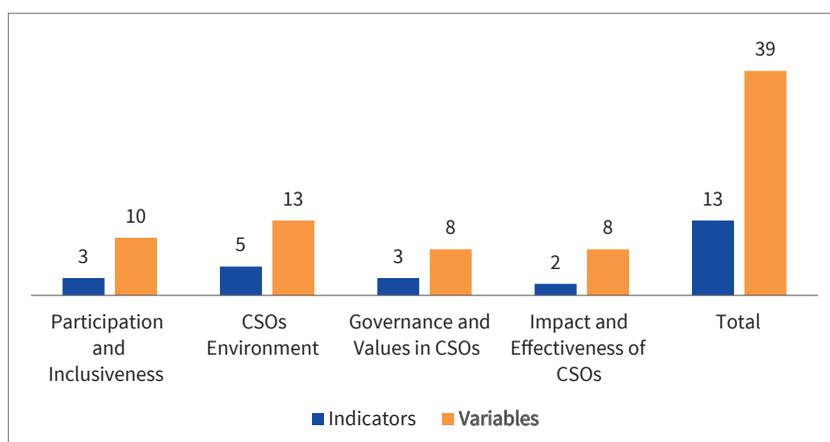
Source: RGB dataset, 2023

CSOs were firstly selected based on their domain of intervention for both National and International NGOs. The second stage of selection was based on geographical location in all 4 provinces and City of Kigali where three districts per province and CoK with majority number of NGOs were sampled. The districts are Gasabo, Kicukiro, Nyarugenge, Huye, Kamonyi, Muhanga, Bugesera, Kayonza, Rwamagana, Gicumbi, Musanze, Rulindo, Nyamasheke, Rubavu and Rusizi. The selection of CSOs in the selected districts was based on simple random sampling.

2.2. RCSB 2023 Indicator Framework

The RCSB 2023 was built on four (4) domains namely: Participation and Inclusiveness, CSOs Environment, Governance and Values in CSOs and Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs. These domains are divided into 13 indicators and 39 variables. The legal framework and socio-political context in Rwanda were taken into account in developing the indicators and variables. The figure below summarises the number of indicators and variables per domain.

— Figure 1: Number of indicators and variables per domain



Source: RGB dataset, 2023

2.3. Scoring

All variables are weighted equally and averaged to form an indicator score where indicators under each domain are also weighted equally and averaged to generate an overall score for the domain. The scoring scale ranges from 0 to 100, where 0 is the lowest and 100 the highest performance score. The details of the scoring methods are provided below:

a. Scoring using existing percentages

In most cases, primary data are captured automatically as percentages calculated from the totals and are scored as they are.

b. Scoring variables on gender equality

Regarding gender equality, a variable with parity of men and women of 50% scores 100% as an ideal gender balance in a given sub-domain.

3. Characteristics of respondents

3.1. Demographic information of citizens

RCSB 2023 involved citizens from all districts of Rwanda and their demographic characteristics are summarized in the table below:

Table 2: Demographic information of citizens

RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Gender	2454	100.0
Male	1115	45.4
Female	1339	54.6
Age group	2454	100.0
18-30	553	22.5
31-40	700	28.5
41-50	626	25.5
51-60	370	15.1
60+	205	8.4
Marital status	2454	100.0
Single	342	13.9
Legally married	1510	61.5
Widowed	215	8.8
Illegally married	356	14.5
Divorced	31	1.3
Education level	2454	100.0
No education	540	22.0
Primary education	1357	55.3
Vocational education (Artisanal, CERAI, VTC and Familial)	160	6.5
Secondary education (D4, D5, D6, D7, A2, S6 and TVET)	297	12.1
University technical education (IPRC)	5	0.2
University (A1, Bachelors, Masters and PhD)	95	3.9
Employment	2454	100.0
Not employed	74	3.0
Students	60	2.4
Farmers	1873	76.3
Art	97	4.0
Trader	143	5.8
Public servant	69	2.8
Non public servant	125	5.1
Retired	13	0.5

RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTIC	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Ubudehe category	2454	100.0
Cat 1	302	12.3
Cat 2	1158	47.2
Cat 3	967	39.4
Cat 4	1	0.0
Not known	26	1.1
Monthly Income level	2454	100.0
< 30,000	1348	54.9
30,000-100,000	760	31.0
100,000-300,000	233	9.5
300,000-600,000	22	0.9
Above 600,000	5	0.2
Not known	86	3.5

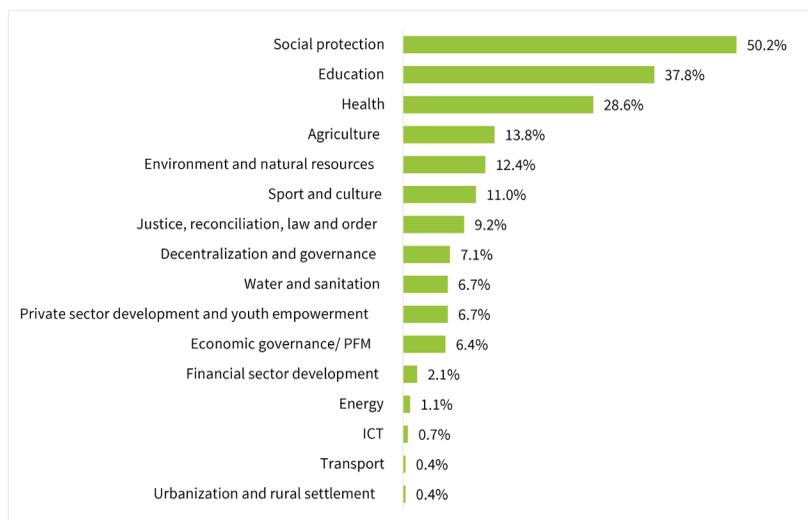
3.2. The characteristics of sampled Civil Society Organisations

In 283 sampled Non-Government Organisations, 248 (87.6%) were National Non-Government Organisations and 35 (12.4%) were International Non-Government Organisations.

3.2.1. Diversity of CSOs domain of intervention

CSOs interventions are diversified across different domains as presented in the figure below.

Figure 2: Organisations' domain of interventions

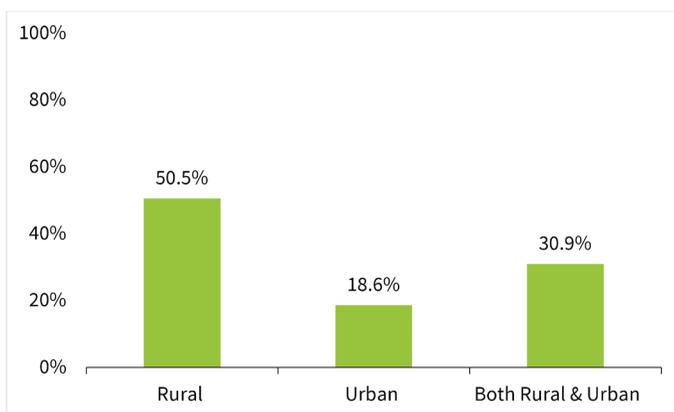


Source: RGB dataset, 2023

3.2.2. Distribution of CSOs projects according to rural and urban area

CSOs projects are carried out in rural, urban or both rural and urban areas depending on the mission of the organisation and national priorities as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3: Distribution of CSOs projects per rural, urban and both rural & urban area

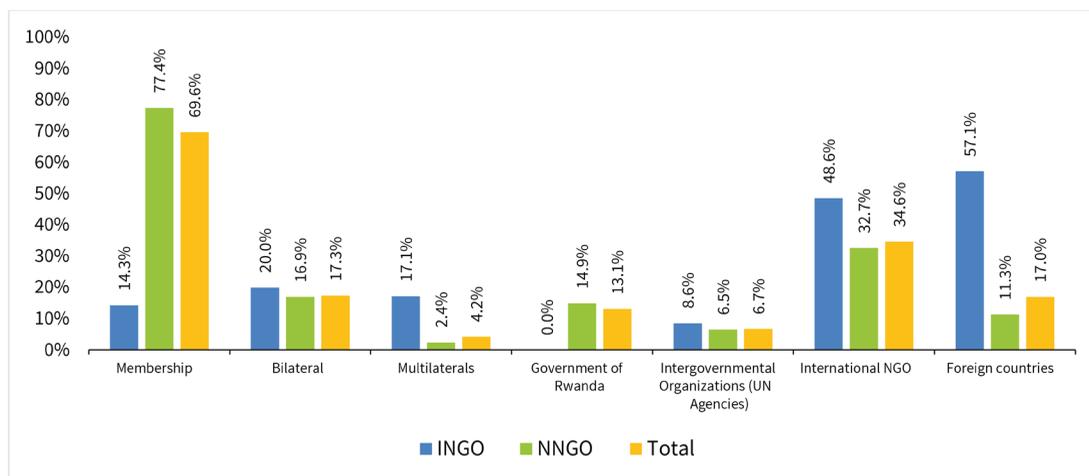


Source: RGB dataset, 2023

3.2.3. Distribution of CSOs funding sources

In order to implement their action plans, CSOs funding sources are distributed per category of organisations as presented in the figure below.

Figure 4: CSOs funding sources per category of organization



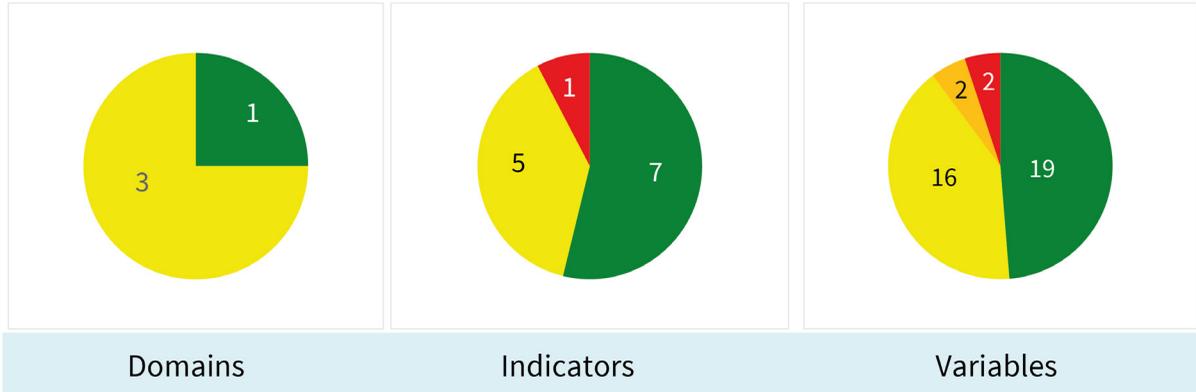
Source: RGB dataset, 2023

RCSB

2023 Findings

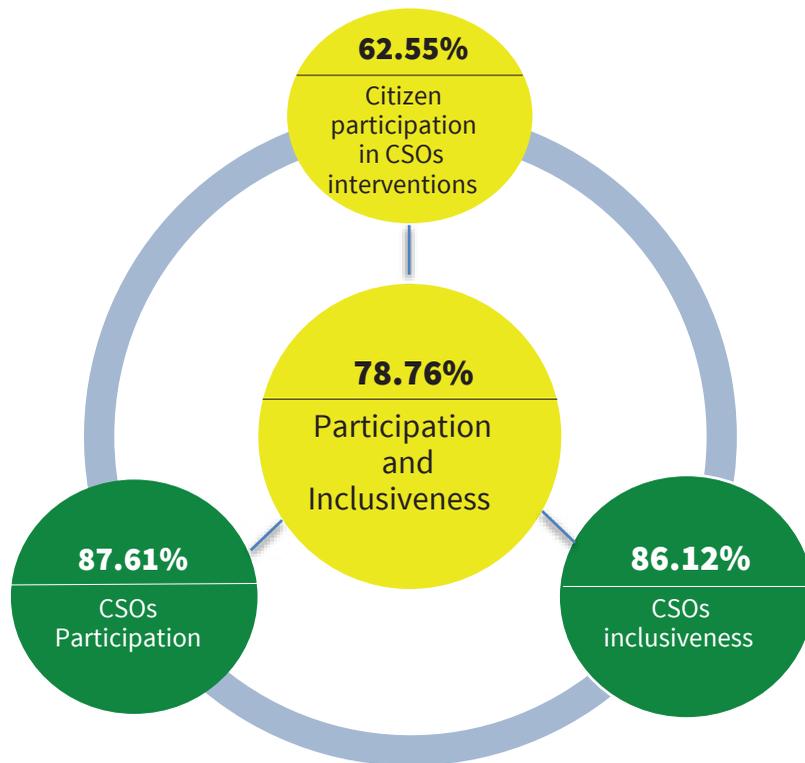
4.Highlights of RCSB 2023

Figure 5: Detailed scores of the RCSB 2023 domains, indicators and variables



The RCSB 2023 shows that three out of four domains scored between 60% and 80% and one domain scored above 80%. Out of 13 indicators, seven scored above 80%, five scored between 60% and 80% while one scored below 40%. Out of 39 variables, 19 scored above 80%, 16 scored between 60% and 80%, two scored between 40% and 60% while two scored below 40%.

Participation and Inclusiveness



5. Participation and Inclusiveness

Increasing citizens' participation, engagement and partnerships in development is the 6th priority area of the transformational governance pillar of the NST 1. This barometer measures the level of citizen participation in CSOs activities, the level of CSOs participation in planning processes and CSOs participation in national development through institutionalized spaces for dialogue and gender inclusiveness.

Table 3: Indicators and variables of Participation and Inclusiveness

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
1	Domain: Participation and Inclusiveness					78.76%
1.1.	Indicator: Citizen participation in CSOs interventions					62.55%
1.1.1.	Variable	Citizen participation in implementing CSOs projects	63.33%	100%	Citizen survey	63.33%
1.1.2.	Variable	Citizen participation in sustaining CSOs development achievements	75.51%	100%	Citizen survey	75.51%
1.1.3.	Variable	Participation of Citizen in promoting transparency and accountability in CSOs activities	48.82%	100%	Citizen survey	48.82%
1.2.	Indicator: CSOs participation					87.61%
1.2.1.	Variable	CSOs participation in national planning processes	79.86%	100%		79.86%
		International NGOs	91.43%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.43%
		National NGOs	78.23%	100%	CSOs Survey	78.23%
1.2.2.	Variable	CSOs participation in national development	92.58%	100%		92.58%
		International NGOs	97.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.14%
		National NGOs	91.94%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.94%
1.2.3.	Variable	CSOs alignment with national priorities	92.46%	100%		92.46%
		International NGOs	97.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.14%
		National NGOs	91.80%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.80%
1.2.4.	Variable	CSOs participation in institutionalized spaces for dialogue	81.65%	100%		81.65%
1.2.4.1.		CSOs participation in JADF framework	85.90%	100%	CSOs Survey	85.90%
		International NGOs	91.43%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.43%
		National NGOs	85.08%	100%	CSOs Survey	85.08%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
1.2.4.2.		CSOs participation in sector working groups	77.40%	100%	CSOs Survey	77.40%
		International NGOs	91.43%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.43%
		National NGOs	75.40%	100%	CSOs Survey	75.40%
1.2.5.	Variable	Role of CSOs in enhancing decentralisation	91.52%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.52%
		International NGOs	97.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.14%
		National NGOs	90.73%	100%	CSOs Survey	90.73%
1.3.	Indicator: CSOs inclusiveness					86.12%
1.3.1.	Variable	Gender equality in CSOs management	43.54%	50%		87.07%
1.3.1.1.		Percentage of women in CSOs leadership	44.48%	50%	Observation	88.97%
1.3.1.2.		Percentage of women in CSOs staff	42.59%	50%	Observation	85.18%
1.3.2.	Variable	Appreciation of the institutionalised spaces for inclusive dialogues (JADF, Sector working group, CSOs Umbrellas, Network INGOs)	85.16%	100%		85.16%
		International NGOs	91.43%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.43%
		National NGOs	84.27%	100%	CSOs Survey	84.27%

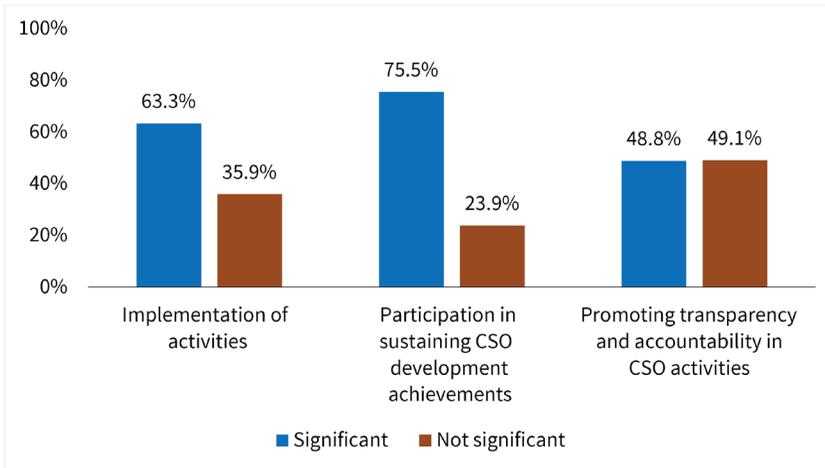
Source: RGB survey, 2023

The overall performance of Participation and Inclusiveness domain is 78.76% with CSOs participation indicator as the highest performing at 87.61% and Citizen Participation in CSOs Interventions as the lowest performing indicator at 62.55%. The following sections show details of the findings for each indicator.

5.1. Citizen participation in CSOs interventions indicator

This indicator measures the level of citizens' participation in implementing CSOs projects, sustaining CSOs achievements and promoting transparency and accountability in CSOs activities. The figure below shows the performance of variables of citizen participation in CSOs interventions.

Figure 6: Involvement and participation of citizens in CSOs interventions

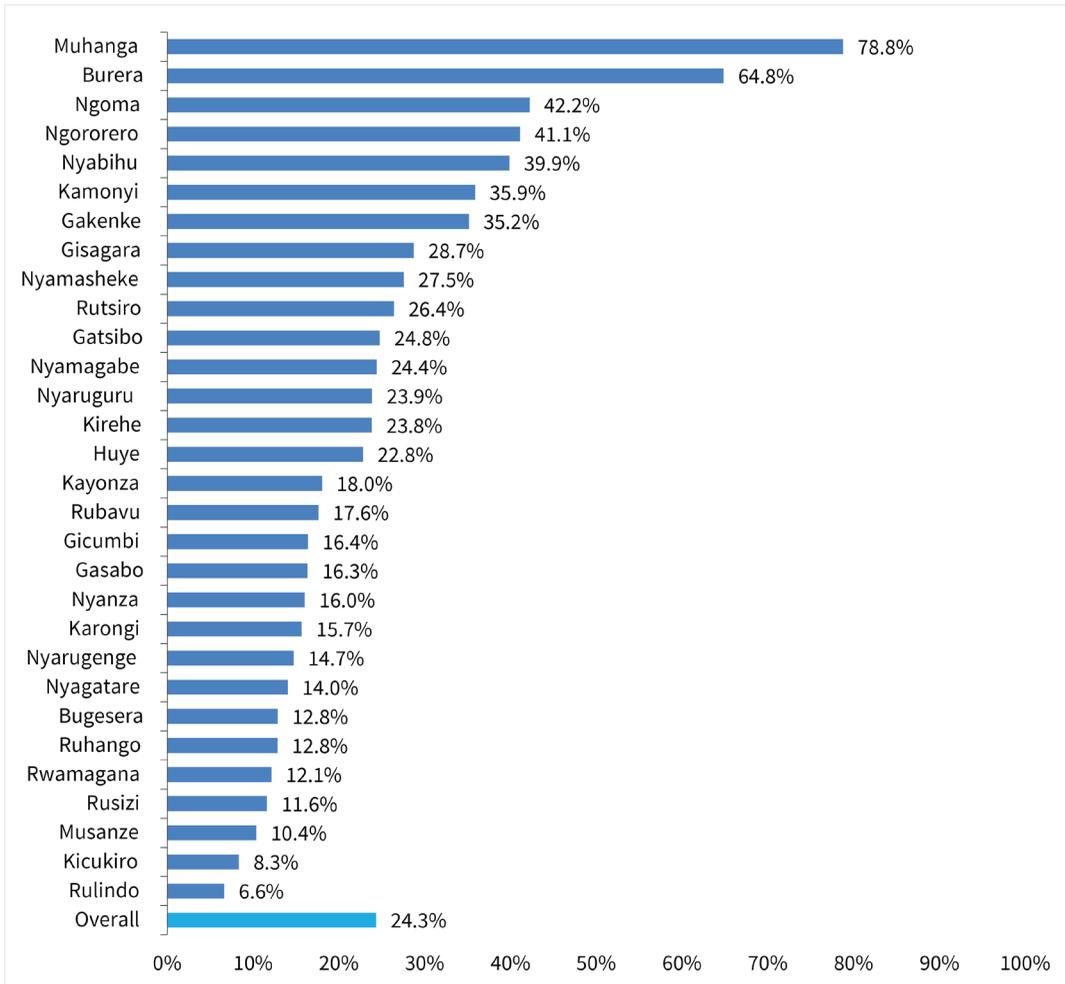


Source: RGB dataset, 2023

As presented in the figure above, 63.3% of respondents confirmed that their participation in the implementation of CSOs activities is significant while 49.1% of them confirmed that their participation in promoting transparency and accountability in CSOs activities is not significant.

According to the 2023 CRC data, only 2,454 out 10,090 respondents equivalent to 24.5% said that they have participated in one way or another with CSOs interventions. This indicates that the community reach of CSOs is still limited. Similarly, as illustrated in the figure below, the percentage of citizens who have interacted with CSOs interventions across the districts remains very low in many districts.

Figure 7: Percentage of citizens who have interacted with or were involved in any CSOs projects in the last three years per district



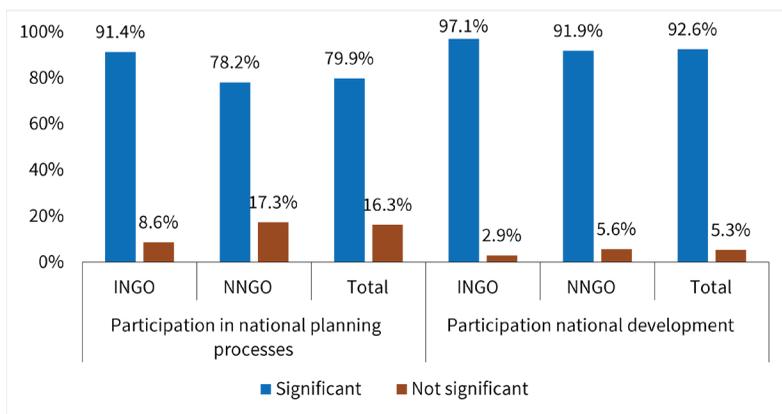
Source: CRC, 2023

5.2. CSOs Participation indicator

The participation of civil society organisations in governmental processes is an essential component in empowering the citizens to articulate their needs and to take part in the decision-making processes. This indicator measures the National and International NGOs participation in national planning processes and national development through JADF framework and sector working groups as institutionalized spaces for dialogues.

In general, the level of CSOs participation in national planning processes and national development is significant. This significant participation is justified by joint planning of activities and joint monitoring and evaluation as confirmed by key informants from both central and local government levels.

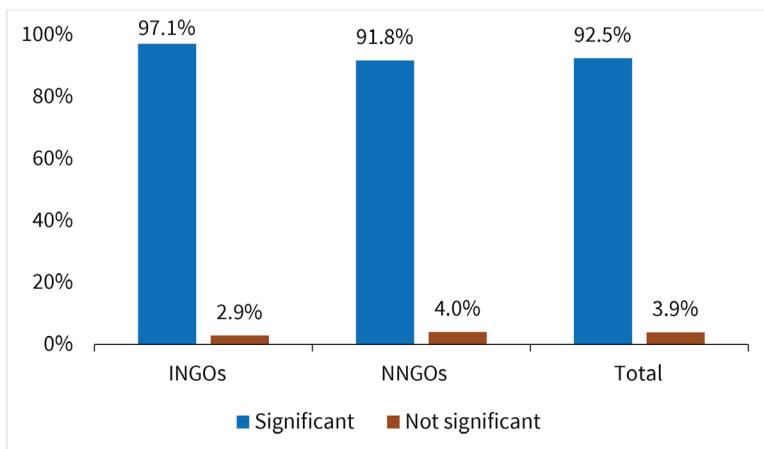
Figure 8: Participation of CSOs in national planning processes and national development



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The CSOs alignment with national priorities is another variable that is assessed under the indicator of CSOs Participation. National priorities are defined in strategic documents such as NST 1, Sector Strategic Plans and District Development Strategies. The figure below highlights the level of appreciation with regard to alignment of CSOs interventions to national priorities.

Figure 9: Alignment of CSOs interventions to National priorities

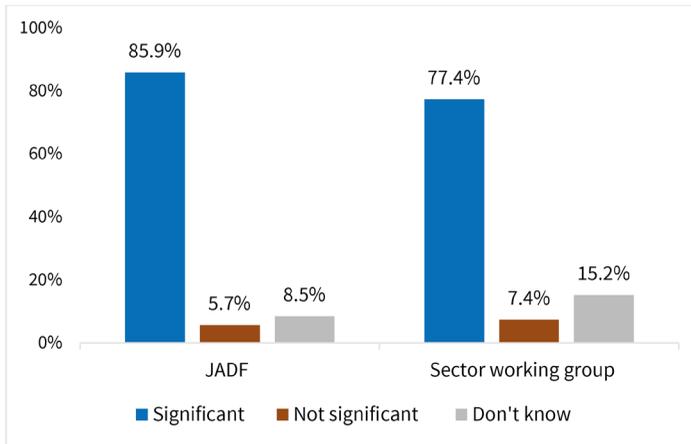


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

In general, over 90% of respondents confirm that there is alignment of CSOs activities to the national priorities which was also affirmed by key informants.

Another variable assessed under this indicator is CSOs participation in institutionalised spaces for dialogue specifically JADF and Sector working groups.

Figure 10: CSOs Participation through JADF and sector working group

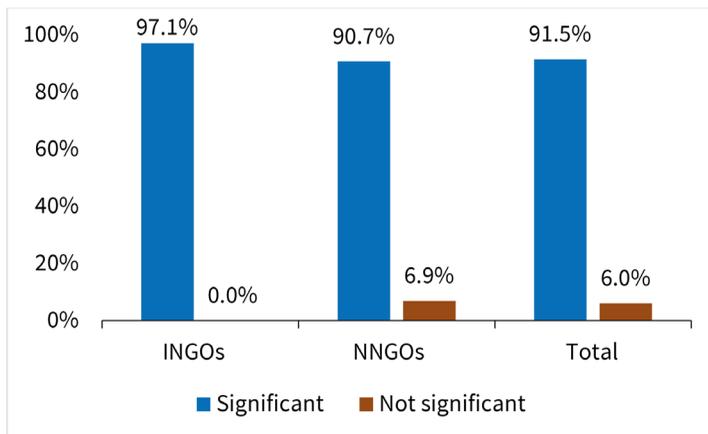


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The figure above shows that the majority of respondents affirmed their participation in JADF framework is more significant than in sector working group

The last variable assessed under the indicator of CSOs Participation is the role of CSOs in enhancing decentralisation.

Figure 11: The role of CSOs in enhancing decentralisation



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

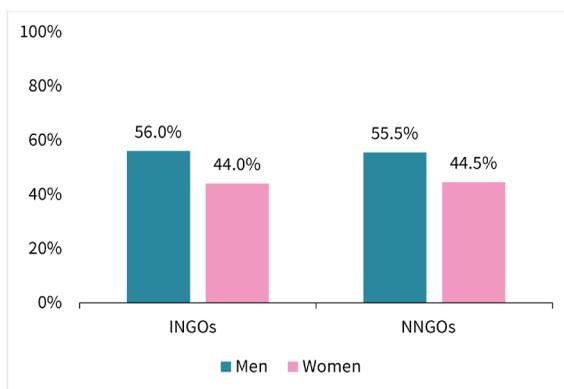
Based on the figure above, over 90% of respondents confirm that CSOs role in enhancing decentralisation is significant.

5.3. CSOs inclusiveness indicator

Inclusiveness is one of the principles of good governance in Rwanda's context. In this regard, this indicator assesses the status of gender equality in CSOs management and the functioning of institutionalized spaces for inclusive dialogues.

In regard to gender equality in CSOs management, the assessment focused on the representation of men and women in CSOs decision-making organs and among their staff. The assessed CSOs leadership organs are senior management for INGOs and the executive committee for NNGOs.

Figure 12: Gender equality in CSOs leadership

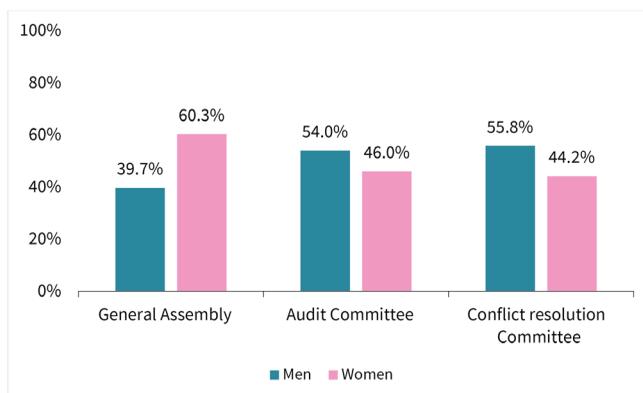


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The findings show that the more than 55% of members in leadership position are men.

In regard to the other governing organs of National NGOs, the representation of women and men is indicated as follow:

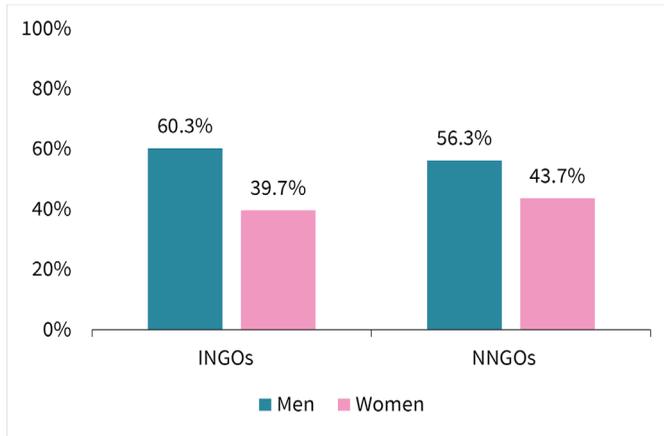
Figure 13: Gender equality in other organs of NNGOs



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The figure above indicates that women are more represented than men in the general assembly whereas in the audit and conflict resolution committees, women are less represented.

Figure 14: Gender equality in CSOs staff

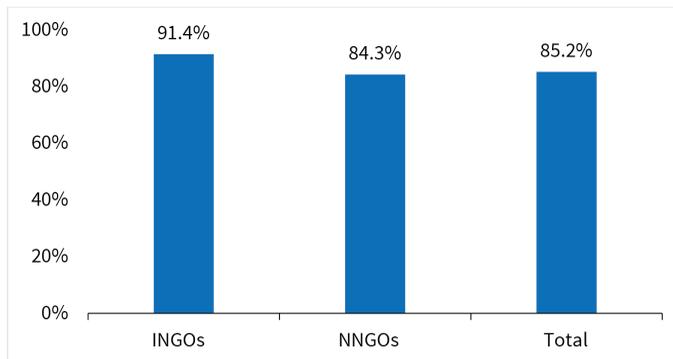


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

With regard to staff, men are more represented than women in both National and International NGOs.

The variable of the functioning of institutionalized spaces for inclusive dialogues measures the level of satisfaction of INGOs and NNGOs on the functioning of both JADF and Sector working group.

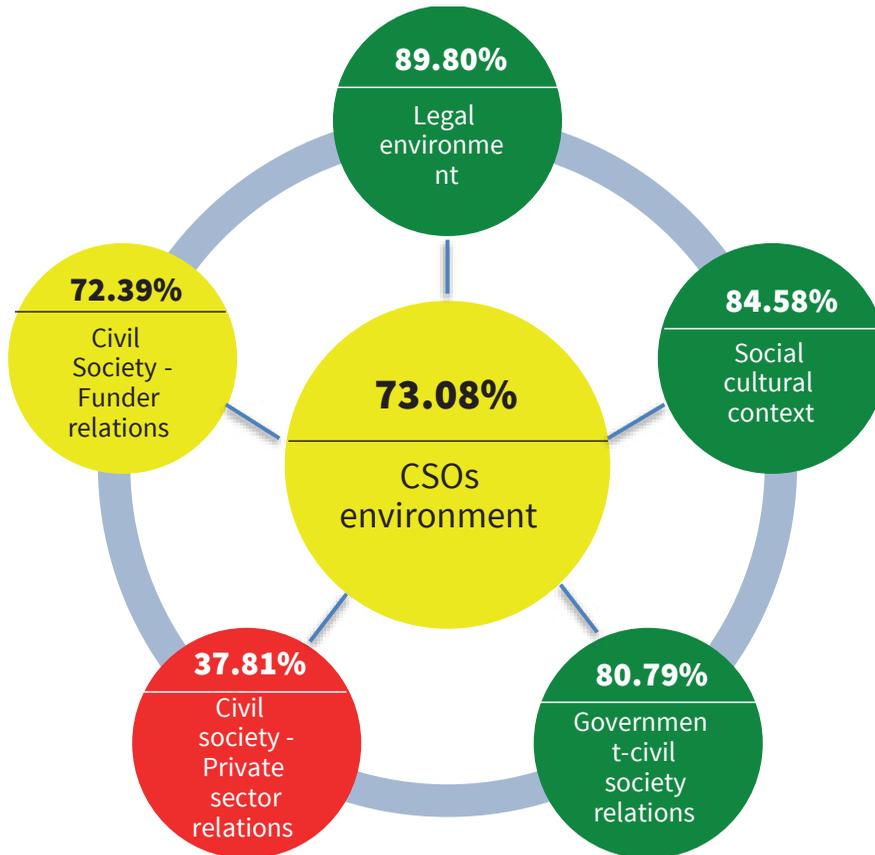
Figure 15: CSOs Satisfaction with functioning of JADF and sector working group



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

International NGOs are satisfied at the rate of 91.4% against 84.3% satisfaction of National NGOs with the functioning of JADF and sector working.

CSOs Environment



6.CSOs Environment

The development of the civil society depends partly on the nature of the environment in which CSOs carry out their activities. In this domain, five indicators are measured namely: i) Political and legal environment, ii) Socio-cultural context, iii) Government-civil society relations, iv) Civil Society-Private sector relations and v) Civil society-funders relations.

Table 4: Indicators and variables of the domain of CSOs Environment

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
2.	Domain: CSO Environment					73.08%
2.1.	Indicator: legal environment					89.80%
2.1.1.	Variable	Legal and regulatory environment	83.76%	100%		83.76%
2.1.1.1.		Transparent, equitable and enabling laws governing CSOs	92.58%	100%	CSOs Survey	92.58%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	92.34%	100%	CSOs Survey	92.34%
2.1.1.2.		Satisfaction with CSO registration process	84.81%	100%	CSOs Survey	84.81%
2.1.1.2.1.		Timeliness	70.67%	100%	CSOs Survey	70.67%
		International NGOs	74.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	74.29%
		National NGOs	70.16%	100%	CSOs Survey	70.16%
2.1.1.2.2.		Compliance to Laws	92.23%	100%	CSOs Survey	92.23%
		International NGOs	91.43%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.43%
		National NGOs	92.34%	100%	CSOs Survey	92.34%
2.1.1.2.3.		Equal and equitable treatment	91.52%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.52%
		International NGOs	97.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.14%
		National NGOs	90.73%	100%	CSOs Survey	90.73%
2.1.1.2.4.		Use of ICT in services provision	84.81%	100%	CSOs Survey	84.81%
		International NGOs	85.71%	100%	CSOs Survey	85.71%
		National NGOs	84.68%	100%	CSOs Survey	84.68%
2.1.1.3.		CSOs compliance to legal requirements	73.90%	100%	CSOs Survey	73.90%
2.1.1.3.1.		Reporting (Action plan & annual report)	78.12%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	78.12%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	100.00%
		National NGOs	58.80%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	58.80%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
2.1.1.3.2		Notification of changes of the legal representatives /Country Representatives	75.00%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	75.00%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	100.00%
		National NGOs	52.90%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	52.90%
2.1.1.3.3.		Notification of changes of organization head office	71.88%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2022	71.88%
		International NGOs	80.00%	100%		80.00%
		National NGOs	64.70%	100%		64.70%
2.1.1.3.4.		Notification of changes of the statute	70.60%	100%	RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2023	70.60%
2.1.2.	Variable	Freedoms and Rights	95.85%	100%		95.85%
2.1.2.1.		Freedom of Association	96.11%	100%	CSOs Survey	96.11%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	CSOs Survey	100.00%
		National NGOs	95.56%	100%	CSOs Survey	95.56%
2.1.2.2.		Access to Information	90.81%	100%	CSOs Survey	90.81%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	90.32%	100%	CSOs Survey	90.32%
2.1.2.3.		Freedom of assembly	98.59%	100%	CSOs Survey	98.59%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	CSOs Survey	100.00%
		National NGOs	98.39%	100%	CSOs Survey	98.39%
2.1.2.4.		Secure working environment	97.88%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.88%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	CSOs Survey	100.00%
		National NGOs	97.58%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.58%
2.2.	Indicator: Social cultural context					84.58%
2.2.1.	Variable	Citizen trust in CSOs	87.00%	100%	Citizen survey	87.00%
2.2.2.	Variable	Inter CSOs relations	71.73%	100%	CSOs Survey	71.73%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	68.55%	100%	CSOs Survey	68.55%
2.2.3.	Variable	CSOs actions to promote unity and reconciliation among Rwandans	89.16%	100%	Citizen survey	89.16%
2.2.4.	Variable	CSOs actions to promote non-violence and peace	90.42%	100%	Citizen survey	90.42%
2.3.	Indicator: Government-civil society relations					80.79%
2.3.1.	Variable	CSOs engagement with public institutions	81.86%	100%	CSOs Survey	81.86%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
		International NGOs	92.38%	100%	CSOs Survey	92.38%
		National NGOs	80.38%	100%	CSOs Survey	80.38%
2.3.2.	Variable	Government support to CSOs	79.73%	100%		79.73%
2.3.2.1.		Government support to CSOs institutional capacity	79.51%	100%	CSOs Survey	79.51%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	77.42%	100%	CSOs Survey	77.42%
2.3.2.2.		CSOs Strengthening through RGB grants (FRW)	7,378,462,059	9,229,223,380	RGB, administrative report 2023	79.95%
2.4.	Indicator: Civil society- Private sector relations					37.81%
2.4.1.	Variable	CSOs-Private sector partnership	43.82%	100%	CSOs Survey	43.82%
		International NGOs	42.86%	100%	CSOs Survey	42.86%
		National NGO	43.95%	100%	CSOs Survey	43.95%
2.4.2.	Variable	Private sector corporate social responsibility through CSOs	39.22%	100%	CSOs Survey	39.22%
		International NGOs	42.86%	100%	CSOs Survey	42.86%
		National NGOs	38.71%	100%	CSOs Survey	38.71%
2.4.3.	Variable	Private sector support to CSOs	30.39%	100%	CSOs Survey	30.39%
		International NGOs	20.00%	100%	CSOs Survey	20.00%
		National NGOs	31.85%	100%	CSOs Survey	31.85%
2.4.	Indicator: Civil Society- Funder relations					72.39%
1.2.4.1.		CSOs participation in JADF framework	85.90%	100%	CSOs Survey	85.90%
		International NGOs	91.43%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.43%
		National NGOs	85.08%	100%	CSOs Survey	85.08%
2.5.2.	Variable	Donor support to CSOs	67.76%	100%	CSOs Survey	67.76%
2.5.2.1.		Having funders	65.37%	100%	CSOs Survey	65.37%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	61.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	61.29%
2.5.2.2.		Satisfaction of CSOs on the commitment of donors in funding CSOs	70.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	70.14%
2.5.2.2.1.		Honoring committed funds	71.73%	100%	CSOs Survey	71.73%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	68.55%	100%	CSOs Survey	68.55%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
2.5.2.2.2.		Timeliness		100%	CSOs Survey	68.55%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	64.92%	100%	CSOs Survey	64.92%

Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The overall performance of the domain of CSOs Environment is 73.08% with the Legal Environment indicator as the highest performing at 89.80% and the Civil Society- Private Sector relations as the lowest performing indicator at 37.81%. The following sections show the details of the findings for each indicator.

6.1. Legal Environment indicator

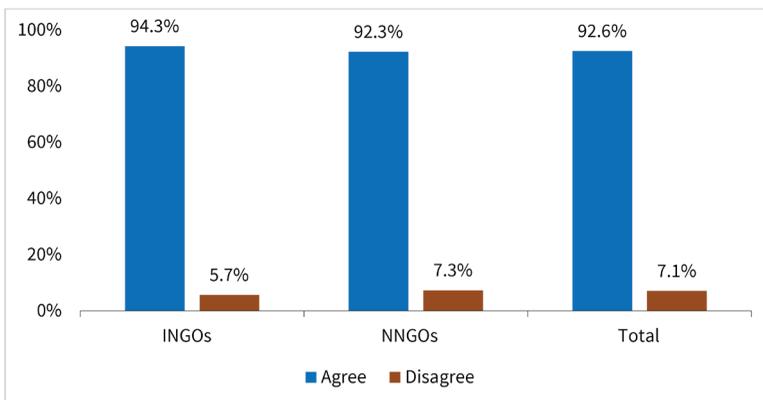
The Legal Environment of CSOs focuses on the legal framework in which the CSOs operate in Rwanda. It is mainly about laws and regulations governing CSO particularly, the Law No 04/ 2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organisation and functioning of National Non-Governmental Organisations and the Law No 05/ 2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organisation and functioning of International Non-Governmental Organisations. In this study, the indicator of the Legal Environment assesses the CSOs Legal and Regulatory framework as well as Freedoms and Rights.

6.1.1. Legal and Regulatory Environment

The variable of Legal and Regulatory Environment measures the extent to which CSOs appreciate that the laws governing CSOs are transparent, equitable and enable CSO to register and carry out their activities. It also measures CSOs perception on registration process in terms of timeliness, compliance to laws, equal and equitable treatment and use of ICT in service provision. Additionally, the variable assesses the extent to which CSOs comply with legal requirements in terms of reporting, notification of changes of legal representatives, organisational head office and of their statutes.

The figure below shows the appreciation of CSOs on transparency, equitability and the enabling nature of laws governing CSOs.

Figure 16: CSOs appreciation on transparency, equitability and enabling nature of laws governing CSOs

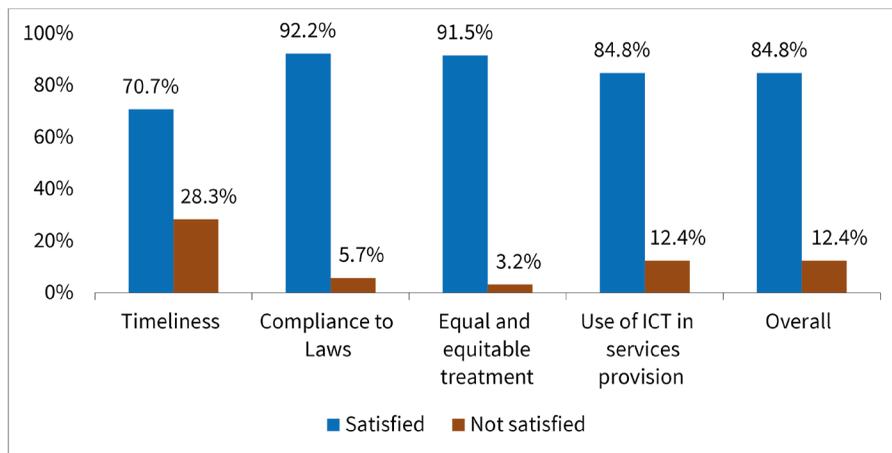


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

Over 90% of the organisations agreed that the laws governing CSOs are transparent, equitable and enable CSOs to register and carry out their activities. Nevertheless, the process of amending the 2012 NGOs laws is yet to be completed. The drafting process has seen detailed inputs from different stakeholders in particular members of the Rwanda Civil Society Platform and the Network of International Non-Governmental Organizations.

For the registration process and compliance to legal requirement, the figures below show the stand of these two activities.

Figure 17: CSOs' Perception on registration process

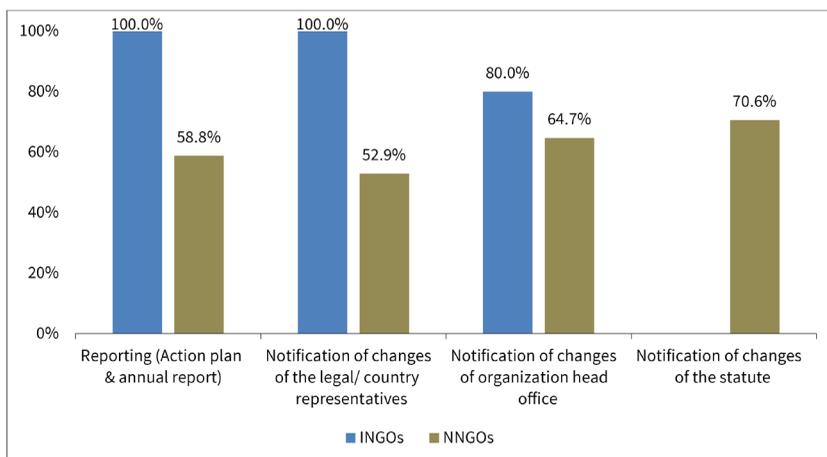


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

Compliance to the law as well as equal and equitable treatment are the most appreciated by the respondents with over 90%. On the other hand, the timeliness in the registration process is the least appreciated at the rate of 70.7%.

The introduction of e-Imiryango, an online registration and reporting system, will improve the CSOs registration process.

Figure 18: CSOs compliance to Legal requirements



Source: RGB, NGO Monitoring report 2023

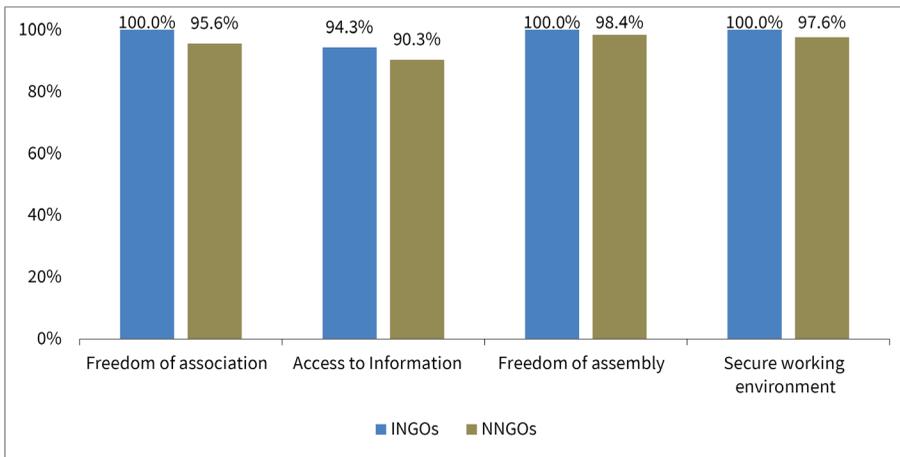
In general, International NGOs significantly comply with all three legal requirements whereas National NGOs remain weak in terms of reporting on their action plan, annual reports and notification of changes of their legal representatives.

Key informants confirmed the above highlighted low rate of compliance for National NGOs with regard to delay in submission of mandatory annual reports and action plans. Additionally, key informants noted that irregularities in monitoring perpetuates non-compliance.

6.1.2. Freedoms and Rights

The variable measures the level of satisfaction with how CSOs exercise their freedoms and rights in terms of freedom of association, access to information, freedom of assembly and secure working environment.

Figure 19: Freedom and rights within CSOs



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

In general, both National and International NGOs highly appreciate the freedom of association, assembly, the right to access to information and a secure working environment.

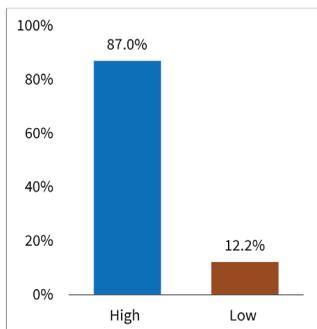
6.2. Social cultural context indicator

This indicator assesses the socio-cultural context through the level of people's trust, inter-CSOs relations, CSOs actions to promote unity and reconciliation among Rwandans and CSOs actions to promote non-violence and peace.

6.2.1. The citizens trust in the CSOs

As illustrated by the figure below, 87% of the citizens expressed their trust in CSOs.

Figure 20: Citizen trust in CSOs

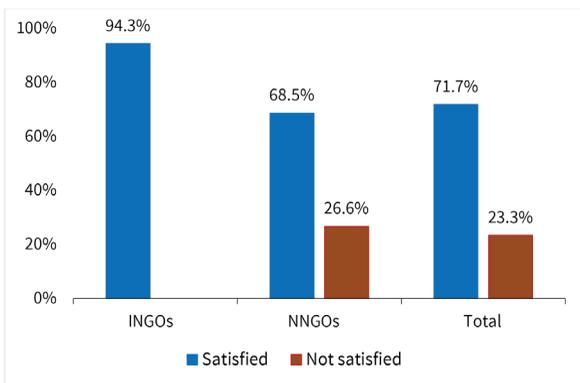


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

6.2.2. The inter CSOs relations

The relationships between the civil society organisations are paramount in the assessment of the civil society development. This is so important that the organisations are core partners and none of them would easily develop sustainably without the support of the other. The variable measures the extent to which CSOs are satisfied with inter-CSOs relations.

Figure 21: Satisfaction with Inter-CSO Relations



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

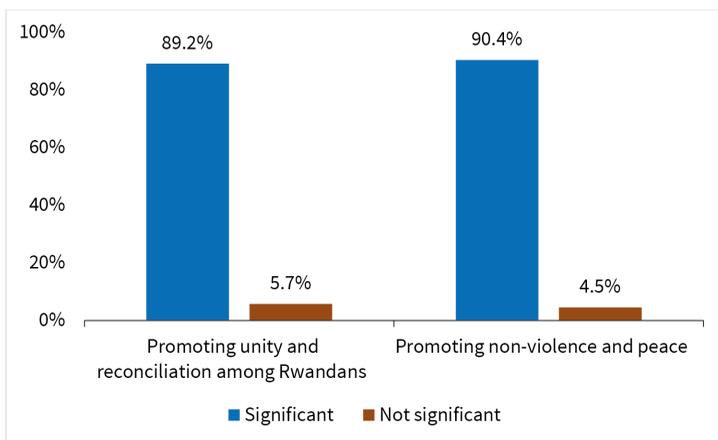
The figure above shows that the International Non-Governmental Organisations highly appreciate inter-CSOs relations at 94.3% while the National Non-Governmental Organisations appreciate it at a lower level of 68.5%. Key informants confirmed the positive inter-CSOs relations in International NGOs while on the side of National NGOs, there is limited coordination and advocacy among member organisations.

6.2.3. CSOs actions in promoting unity and reconciliation among Rwandans, non-violence and peace

The figure below shows that 89.2% of the citizens said that, CSOs have a significant role in promoting unity and reconciliation among Rwandans. Similarly, the 2020 Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer had placed the role of CSOs in promoting reconciliation at 84.6%²

2. National Unity and Reconciliation Commission, Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer 2020.

Figure 22: The role of CSOs actions to promote unity, reconciliation, non-violence and peace



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

6.3. Government-civil society relations indicator

The relationship between government and CSOs in socio-economic development is paramount as highlighted in national strategic priorities such as NST 1 and Vision 2050 as well as SDGs specifically goal 17.

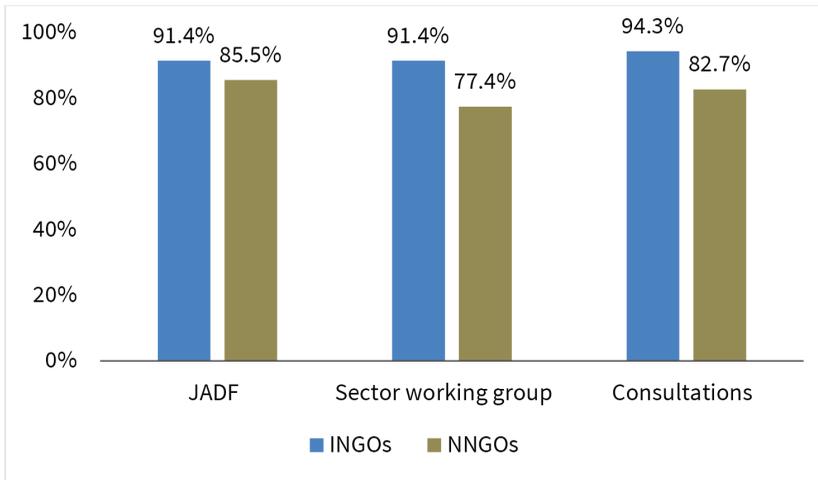
Given that one of the core functions of the civil society consists in shaping public policies and advocating for the voiceless, civil society would not achieve such a mission without cooperation and support from the government. In this regard, this indicator focuses on CSOs engagements with public institutions as well as government support to CSOs.

6.3.1. CSOs engagement with public institutions

CSOs engagement with public institutions is assessed through established institutionalised spaces such as Joint Action Development Forum, Sector working groups and consultations.

Key informants confirmed that NGOs are key stakeholders in planning, information sharing on how they deliver on their mandates and inform their colleagues about the resolutions of their meetings with government authorities for action. The figure below presents the level of CSOs satisfaction with their engagements with public institutions through these platforms.

Figure 23: Civil Society engagements with public institutions



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

In general, the International NGOs highly appreciate their engagement in the three platforms at the rate over 90%. Sector working group is the least appreciated by the National NGOs at a rate of 77.4%. This is confirmed by the key informants who highlighted some challenges related to the functioning of sector working groups such as inadequate information sharing, irregularity in conducting statutory meetings and poor implementation of the resolutions of the meetings.

6.3.2. The proportion of CSOs in JADF leadership

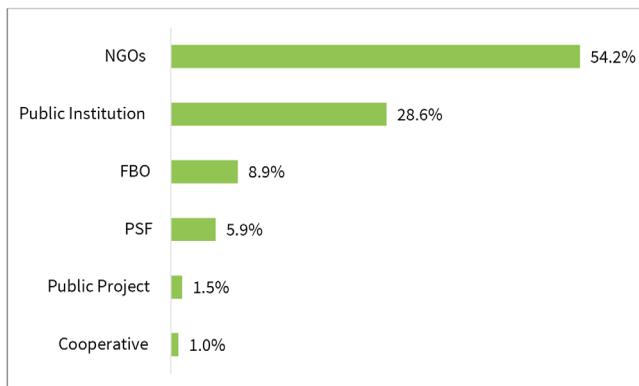
Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) is established by Prime Minister instructions No 003/03 of 03/07/2015 establishing the joint action development forum and determining its responsibilities, organization and functioning.

JADF is a platform for joint planning, accountability and efficient implementation of socio-economic development programs at local level. The platform has the following responsibilities: to support the implementation of the decentralization policy by bringing all stakeholders together; to promote the culture of dialogue, accountability, participatory planning and joint delivery; to ensure full participation of citizens in local development process through their representatives; to ensure coordination and integration of stakeholders' interventions; and to promote quality service delivery.

JADF members are: public sector institutions operating in the district, private sector institutions operating in the district, NGOs, Faith-based organisations, and district administration.

The Joint Action for Development Forum is governed by an executive committee elected from its members. The figure below highlights the distribution of JADF leadership according to its members.

Figure 24: Proportion of CSOs members in JADF leadership



Source: RGB, Administrative data, 2023

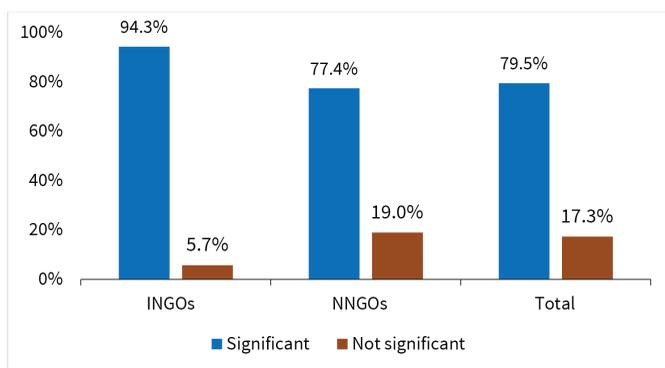
Clearly, CSOs are the majority in the leadership of JADF across the district at 54.2% followed by Public Institutions at 28.6%, Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) that is at 8.9% whereas cooperatives represent only 1% of JADF leadership.

6.3.3. Government support to CSOs

In the framework of CSOs institutional capacity strengthening, the government of Rwanda and its partners provide financial and non-financial supports to CSOs.

From this framework, the assessed CSOs were asked the extent to which they appreciate support from government to their institutional capacity and the following figure summarizes their responses.

Figure 25: Appreciation of CSOs on the government support to CSOs institutional capacity



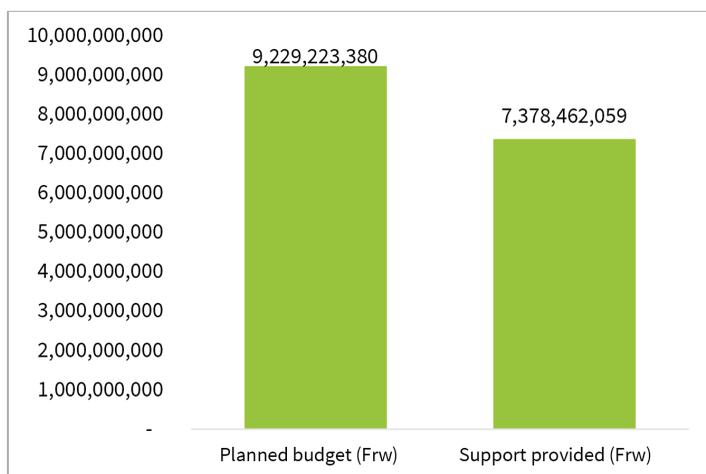
Source: RGB survey, 2023

The figure above shows that 79.5% of CSOs states that the government support to institutional capacity is significant. The International NGOs appreciate the government support to CSOs at 94.1% compared to 77.4% of National NGOs.

According to the article 12 of the law N°04/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organisation and the functioning of National Non-Governmental Organisations stipulates that “The Government shall include in its national budget funds meant for supporting national non-governmental organisations”. In line with this, through a joint partnership between the Government of Rwanda and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), since 2014, the project of Strengthening CSOs for responsive and accountable governance in Rwanda has been implemented under its three following components: Strengthening the capacities of CSOs, strengthening engagement of CSOs in policy dialogue and advocacy, reinforcing a conducive institutional environment to enable CSOs to deliver on their mandate.

So far, a total amount of 7,378,462,059 Frw (79.95% of planned budget) has been disbursed in form of grants support CSOs strengthening.

Figure 26: CSOs Strengthening by Government



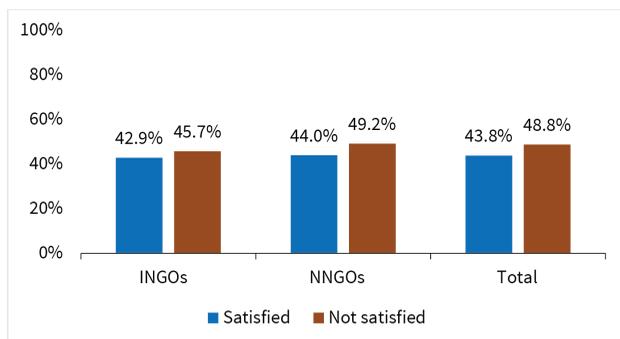
Source: RGB administrative, 2023

6.4. Civil society- Private sector relations indicator

The partnership between private sector and CSOs is needed to allow each partner to deliver to its mandate. The nature of CSOs funding has continuously changed. The private sector presents an alternative CSOs funding opportunity. This is conditioned by the need for increased CSOs- private sector relations.

The figure below shows the level of CSOs satisfaction with their partnership with private sector.

Figure 27: CSOs partnership with private sector

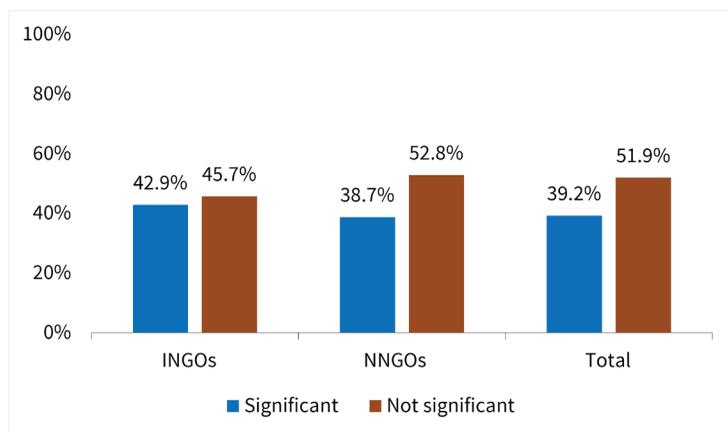


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

CSOs rate their relationship with private sector below 50%.

The private sector corporate social responsibility through CSOs is another area of CSOs-Private sector relations. This is appreciated by CSOs as shown in the figure below.

Figure 28: Private sector corporate social responsibility through CSOs

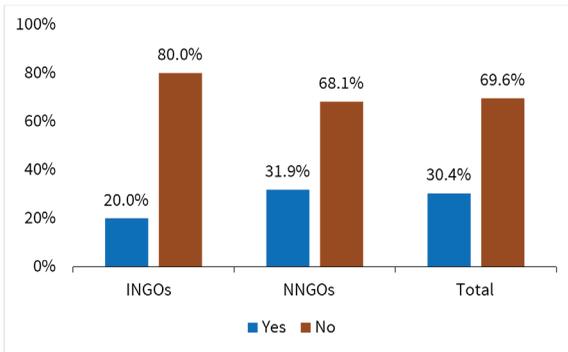


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

According to CSOs, the private sector corporate social responsibility through CSOs is less significant for both National and International NGOs.

In relation to the support from the private sector to CSOs, the majority of CSOs confirm not benefiting from this kind of corporate social responsibility partnership.

Figure 29: The Private Sector support to CSOs



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

6.5. Civil Society- Funder relations indicator

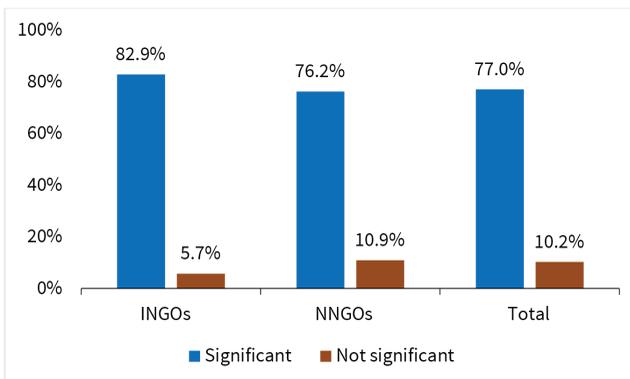
The CSOs cannot be developed without relevant resources to support operations and programmes. In order to achieve their goals, all CSOs need to mobilise financial resources. National NGOs are granted by the law, the freedom of dealing in commercial activities to foster their financial sustainability. The law provides that a **“National non-governmental organisation may conduct commercial activities only when it is authorized to do so and the profit from such activities is meant to be used in activities related to its objectives. While carrying out commercial activities, the national non-governmental organisation shall abide by laws which govern registration and functioning of the commercial activities carried out by companies or cooperative societies”**.³

This indicator measures the autonomy of CSOs vis-a-vis funder influence, diversity of funders by sector of intervention, donor support to CSOs and CSOs compliance to funders’ requirements.

6.5.1. The autonomy of CSOs vis-a-vis funder influence

CSOs appreciation of their autonomy vis-à-vis funders influence is presented in the figure below.

Figure 30: Autonomy of CSOs vis-a-vis funder influence



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

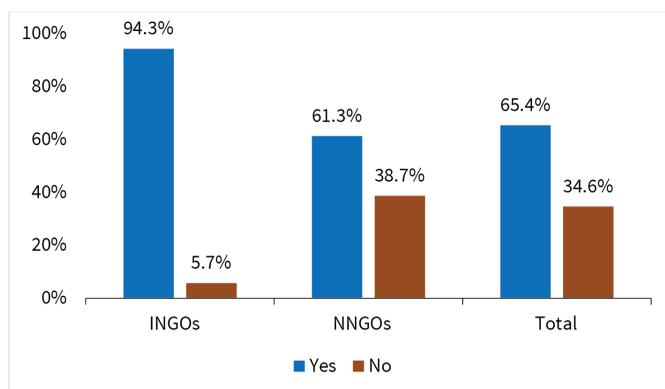
3. Article 4 of the Law n°04/2012 of 17/02/2012 governing the organisation and the functioning of National Non-Governmental Organisations.

From the findings, 77.0% CSOs confirmed that their autonomy vis-a-vis funder influence is significant. It is important to highlight that 82.9% of International NGOs confirmed that they have autonomy from their funders compared to 76.2% of National NGOs.

6.5.2. Donor support to CSOs

This variable assesses whether CSOs have funders, the satisfaction of CSOs on funding commitment, the distribution of funding per sector of intervention and the experience of CSOs with the requirements of funders. Figures 31 to 34 that follow indicate the responses on each of the above variables.

Figure 31: Percentage of CSOs with funders

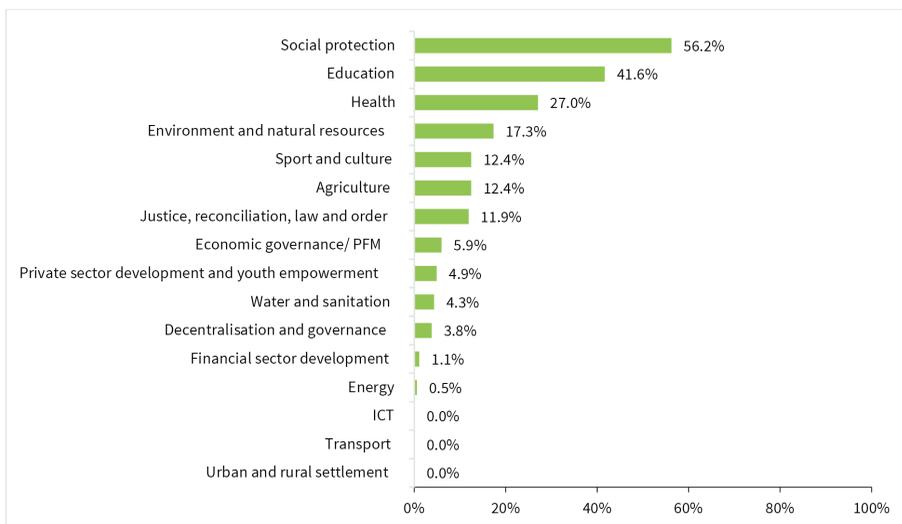


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

In general, 65.4% of CSOs affirm that they have funders, where International NGOs show that they have more access to funding than National NGOs.

The findings show that most of the funders are in the area of social protection whereas urban and rural settlement, transport and ICT sectors with very few CSOs, have no funding at all. The figure below shows the distribution of funding in different sectors of intervention.

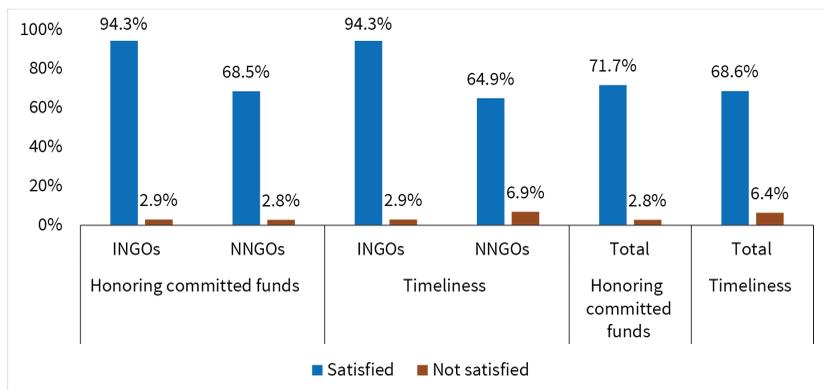
Figure 32: Distribution of funding per sector of intervention



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

CSOs satisfaction with the commitment of donors was also assessed focusing on how donors honour their commitment and timeframe agreed on. The figure below illustrates the findings.

Figure 33: Donor Commitment in funding CSOs

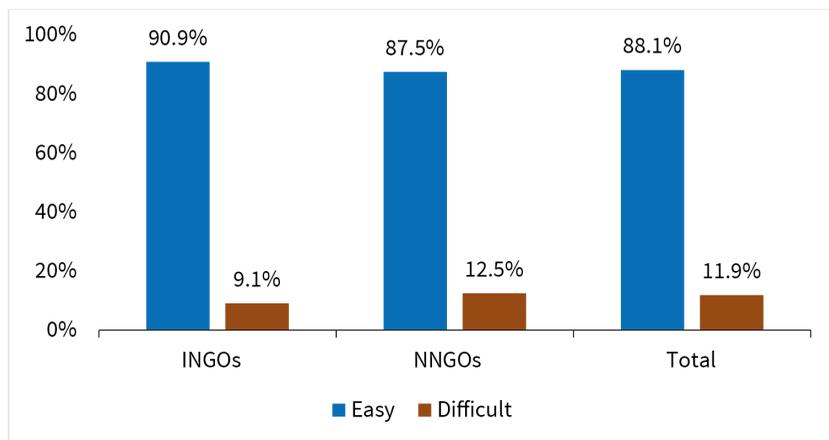


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The overall satisfaction of CSOs of donors in honouring their funding commitment is 71.7% where International NGOs show more satisfaction than their National NGOs counterparts. On respecting the funding timeframe, the overall CSOs satisfaction is 68.6% where still International NGOs show more satisfaction.

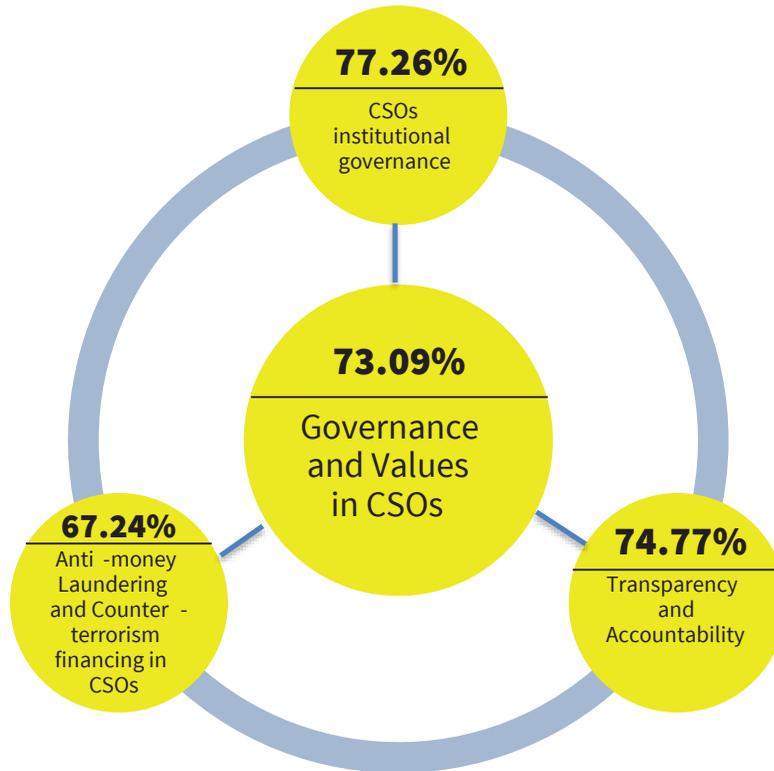
The CSOs were also asked about their appreciation of funders' requirements and the results show that 88.1% of CSOs find the requirements of funders feasible.

Figure 34: CSOs appreciation of funders requirements



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

Governance and Values in CSOs



7. Governance and Values in CSOs

Effective governance and values are some of the key aspects that determine the success of any organisation. In the assessment of CSOs, both internal and external factors were taken into considerations. In this respect, the following indicators were measured: CSOs institutional governance, Transparency and Accountability and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-terrorism financing in CSOs. The table below details the CSOs aspects that were assessed and the findings.

Table 5: Indicators and variables of Governance and Values in CSOs

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
3.	Domain: Governance and Values in CSOs					73.09%
3.1.	Indicator: CSOs institutional governance					77.26%
3.1.1.	Variable	Status of Governance practices within NNGOs	82.94%	100%	CSOs Survey	82.94%
3.1.1.1.		Methods of choosing leaders	88.71%	100%	CSOs Survey	88.71%
3.1.1.2.		Role of members in decision making	89.52%	100%	CSOs Survey	89.52%
3.1.1.3.		Respect of term of office	70.59%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	70.59%
3.1.2.	Variable	CSOs actions to promote good governance	88.51%	100%	Citizen survey	88.51%
3.1.3.	Variable	Compliance to the Statutory meetings of governing organs	60.33%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	60.33%
3.1.3.1.		General Assembly	64.71%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	64.71%
3.1.3.2.		Executive Committee	82.40%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	82.40%
3.1.3.3.		Audit Committee	47.10%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	47.10%
3.1.3.4.		Conflict Resolution Committee	47.10%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	47.10%
3.2.	Indicator: Transparency and Accountability					74.77%
3.2.1.	Variable	Perception on corruption in CSOs	26.05%	0.0%		73.95%
3.2.1.1.		Citizen perception on corruption in CSOs	20.29%	0.0%	Citizen survey	79.71%
2.1.1.3.		CSOs compliance to legal requirements	73.90%	100%	CSOs Survey	73.90%
3.2.1.2.		CSOs perception on corruption in CSOs	31.80%	0.0%	CSOs Survey	68.20%
		International NGOs	20.00%	0.0%	CSOs Survey	80.00%
		National NGOs	33.47%	0.0%	CSOs Survey	66.53%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
3.2.2.	Variable	Financial and human resource management	72.24%	100%		72.24%
3.2.2.1.		Financial management	76.25%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	76.25%
		International NGOs	93.33%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	93.33%
		National NGOs	61.18%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	61.18%
3.2.2.2.		Human resource management	68.23%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	68.23%
		International NGOs	93.33%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	93.33%
		National NGOs	46.08%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	46.08%
3.2.3.	Variable	Strategic documents approved by the competent organ/ authority	78.13%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	78.13%
		International NGOs	91.11%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	91.11%
		National NGOs	66.67%	100%	RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022	66.67%
3.3.	Indicator: Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorism financing in CSOs					67.24%
3.3.1.	Variable	Awareness of regulations against ML and TF	73.85%	100%	CSOs Survey	73.85%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	70.97%	100%	CSOs Survey	70.97%
3.3.2.	Variable	Availability of preventive measures against ML and TF	60.63%	100%	CSOs Survey	60.63%
		International NGOs	70.48%	100%	CSOs Survey	70.48%
		National NGOs	54.84%	100%	CSOs Survey	54.84%
3.3.2.1.		Staff responsible for tracking ML and TF transactions	21.91%	100%	CSOs Survey	21.91%
		International NGOs	57.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	57.14%
		National NGOs	16.94%	100%	CSOs Survey	16.94%
3.3.2.2.		Keeping records of leaders of organizations	78.45%	100%	CSOs Survey	78.45%
		International NGOs	94.29%	100%	CSOs Survey	94.29%
		National NGOs	76.21%	100%	CSOs Survey	76.21%
3.3.2.3.		Keeping records of finances of organizations	89.05%	100%	CSOs Survey	89.05%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	CSOs Survey	100.00%
		National NGOs	87.50%	100%	CSOs Survey	87.50%
3.3.2.4.		Transactions done through recognised financial institutions	91.87%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.87%
		International NGOs	97.14%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.14%
		National NGOs	91.13%	100%	CSOs Survey	91.13%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
3.3.2.5.		Internal risk assessment against ML and TF within CSOs	24.38%	100%	CSOs Survey	24.38%
		International NGOs	48.57%	100%	CSOs Survey	48.57%
		National NGOs	20.97%	100%	CSOs Survey	20.97%
3.3.2.6.		Reporting of ML and TF suspicious transactions	20.49%	100%	CSOs Survey	20.49%
		International NGOs	22.86%	100%	CSOs Survey	22.86%
		National NGOs	20.16%	100%	CSOs Survey	20.16%
3.3.2.7.		Activities are implemented in the interest of beneficiaries	98.23%	100%	CSOs Survey	98.23%
		International NGOs	100.00%	100%	CSOs Survey	100.00%
		National NGOs	97.98%	100%	CSOs Survey	97.98%

Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The overall performance of Governance and Values in CSOs domain is 73.09% with CSOs institutional governance indicator as the highest performing at 77.26% and Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-terrorism financing in CSOs as the lowest performing indicator at 67.24%. The following sections show details of the findings for each indicator.

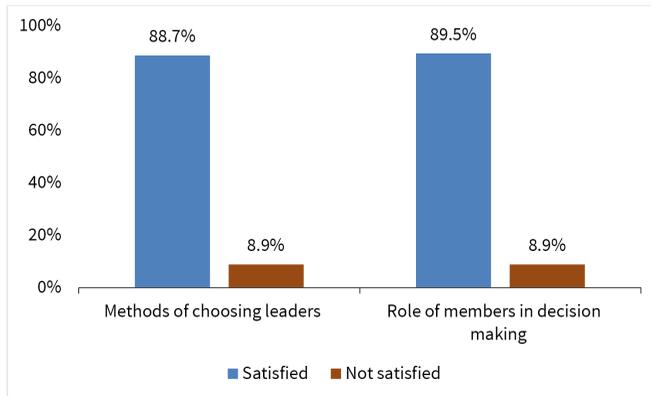
7.1.CSOs institutional governance indicator

This indicator measures the Status of Governance practices within NNGOs; CSOs actions to promote good governance and Compliance to the Statutory meetings of governing organs.

7.1.1.Status of governance practices within NNGOs

This variable assesses the perception of representatives of National NGOs on the extent to which governance practices are respected, specifically, the method of selecting leaders, the role of members in decision making and the respect of the term of office as presented in the figure below.

Figure 35: Status of governance practices within NNGOs



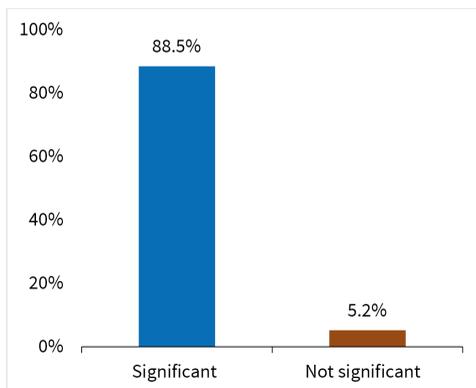
Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The methods of choosing leaders and role of members in decision making are appreciated by NNGOs representatives at high rate (over 85%). Regarding the respect of term of office, the findings show that it is observed at 75.6%.

7.1.2. CSOs actions to promote good governance in Rwanda

This variable assesses the citizen perception on CSOs actions to promote good governance in Rwanda. the findings show that 88.5% of the citizens affirm that CSOs actions to promote good governance are significant.

Figure 36: CSOs actions to promote good governance

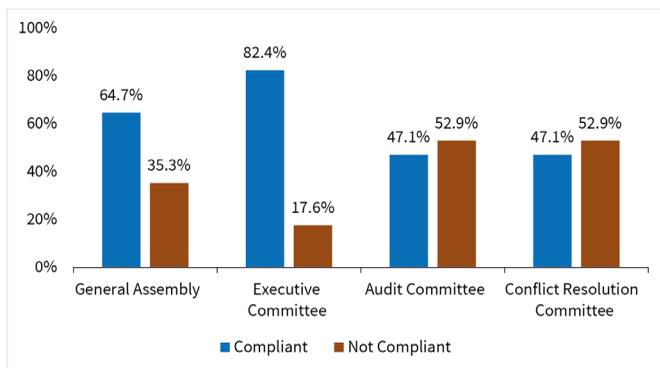


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

7.1.3. National NGOs compliance with the statutory meetings of their organs

This variable assesses the extent to which National NGOs comply with the statutory meetings of their organs.

Figure 37: National NGOs compliance with the statutory meetings of their organs



Source: RGB, NGO Monitoring Report, 2023

In general, apart from the executive committee which conforms at 82.4%, the compliance rate of other organs is low. Particularly, the rate of non-compliance is above 50% for the Audit and Conflict Resolution Committees. This raises a question of how these organs fulfil their mandate.

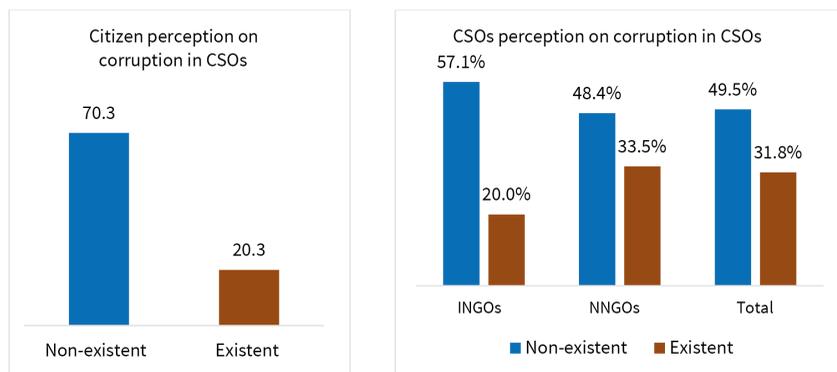
7.2. Transparency and Accountability indicator

This indicator assesses how CSOs ensure transparency and accountability in the achievement of their missions. Specifically, it focuses on level of corruption within CSOs, compliance with financial and human resources management requirements as well as strategic documents approved by the competent organ/ authority.

7.2.1. Level of corruption in CSOs

The findings show that corruption within CSOs exist at a significant level as confirmed by citizens (20.3%), National NGOs (33.5%) and International NGOs (20.0%).

Figure 38: Citizen and CSOs perception on the level of corruption in CSOs



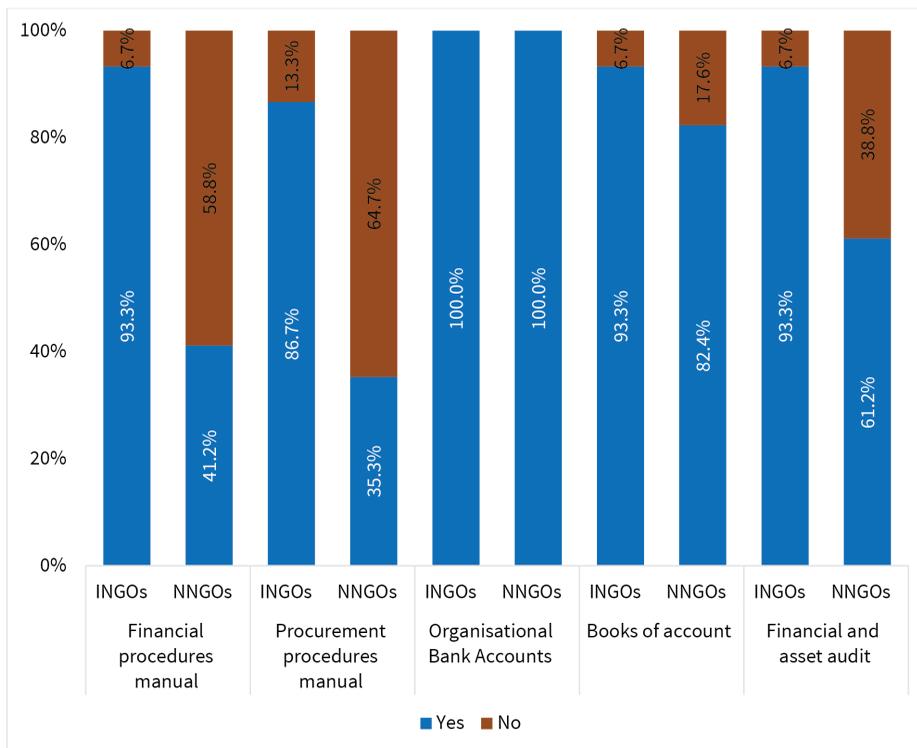
Source: RGB Survey, 2023

7.2.2. Financial and human resource management

Financial and human resources are key factors in the effective functioning of CSOs. In order to put these resources to good use, there is need for functional policies, systems and procedures.

This variable measures the existence of financial and procurement procedures manual; organisational bank account; books of accounts; and whether they conduct financial and asset audit.

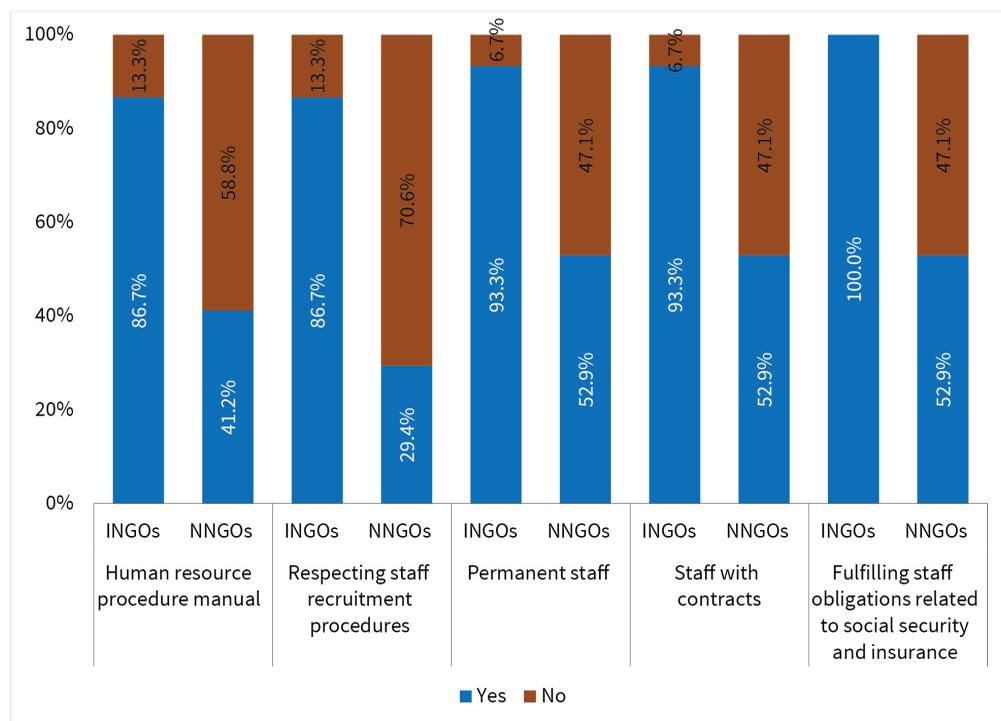
Figure 39: Financial management



Source: RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022

As indicated in the figure above, all CSOs have bank accounts. Majority of National NGOs do not have financial and procurement procedure manuals. Additionally, 38.8% of them did not conduct financial and asset audit.

Figure 40: Human resource management



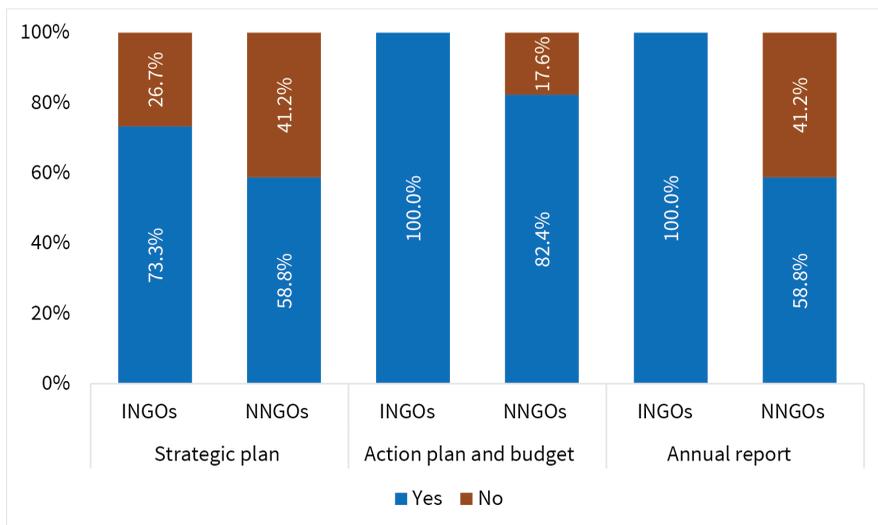
Source: RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022

In general, majority of International NGOs fulfil requirements regarding human resource management which is not the case for their National NGOs counterparts. Particularly, respecting staff recruitment procedures is identified as the biggest challenge in National NGOs because more than 70% of them do not respect this process.

7.2.3. Strategic documents approved by the competent organ/ authority

The implementation of NGOs' activities is guided by strategic documents and have to be approved by a competent organ or authority according to their statute.

Figure 41: Strategic documents approved by the competent organ/ authority



Source: RGB, NGO monitoring report, 2022

In general, majority of International NGOs have approved strategic documents while majority (82.4%) of National NGOs have only approved action plan and budget. A significant percentage of them (over 40%) do not have strategic plan and annual report. This raises a question on their effective functioning to deliver to their mandate.

7.3. Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorism Financing in CSOs indicator

This indicator measures two variables namely: the awareness of regulations against money laundering (ML) and terrorism financing (TF) and the availability of preventive measures.

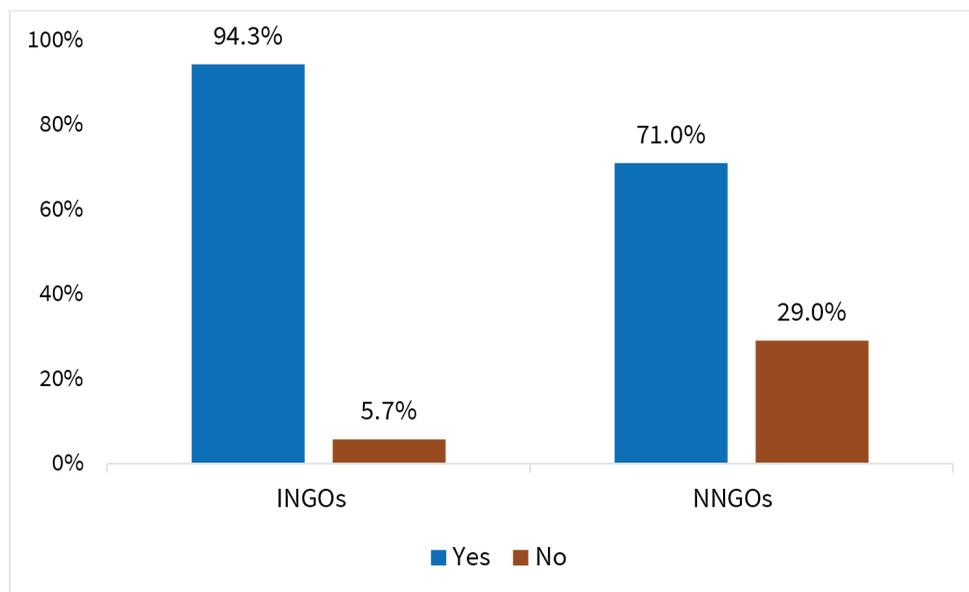
Terrorism Financing is an act committed directly or indirectly by a natural or legal person on behalf of a terrorist or terrorist organisation in giving, collecting or managing property or funds, offering advice, teaching, training in order to acquire property or funds that may be used, knowing or is likely to know that they are intended to be used, in whole or in part in terrorism activities;

Money Laundering entails an illegal process of making large amounts of money generated by criminal activity, such as drug trafficking or terrorism funding, appear to have come from a legitimate source.

7.3.1. The awareness of regulations against money laundering and terrorism financing

This variable assesses the level of awareness of regulations against money laundering and terrorism financing to enable CSOs to effectively contribute to the fight against these crimes.

Figure 42: CSOs awareness of regulations against ML and TF



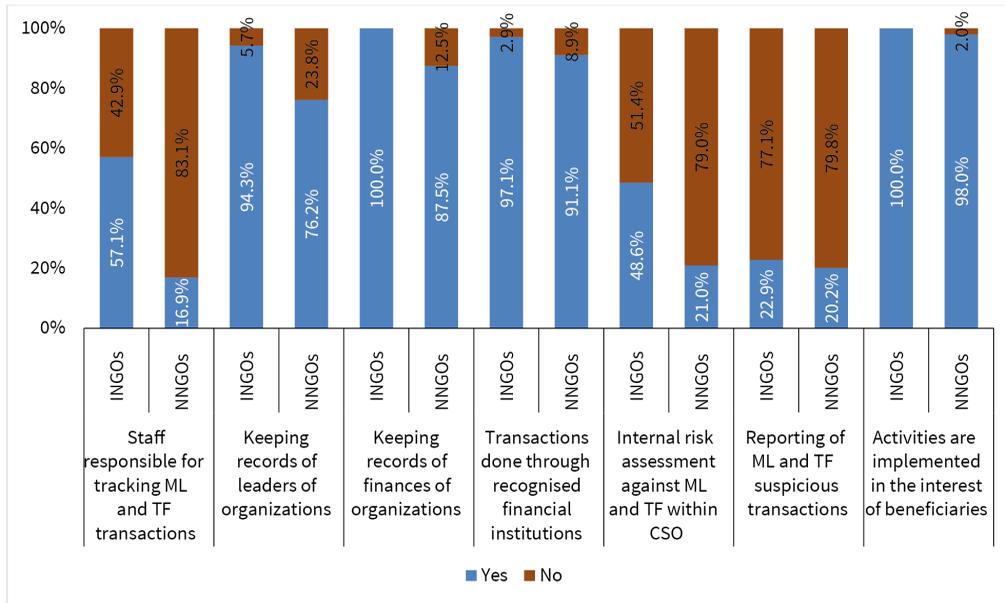
Source: RGB, Survey 2022

The figure above shows that International NGOs are more aware of the regulation against ML and TF compared to their National NGOs counterparts. A significant percentage of National NGOs (29.0%) is not aware of those regulations against ML and TF. This implies that National NGOs are more susceptible to exploitation by criminals related to ML and TF.

7.3.2. The availability of preventive measures against crimes of ML and TF within CSOs

This variable measures the existence of preventive measures against ML and TF within CSOs specifically, the availability of staff responsible for tracking ML and TF transactions; keeping records of leaders and finances of organisations; transactions done through recognised financial institutions; internal risk assessment against ML and TF within CSOs; reporting of ML and TF suspicious transactions as well as the implementation of activities in the interest of beneficiaries.

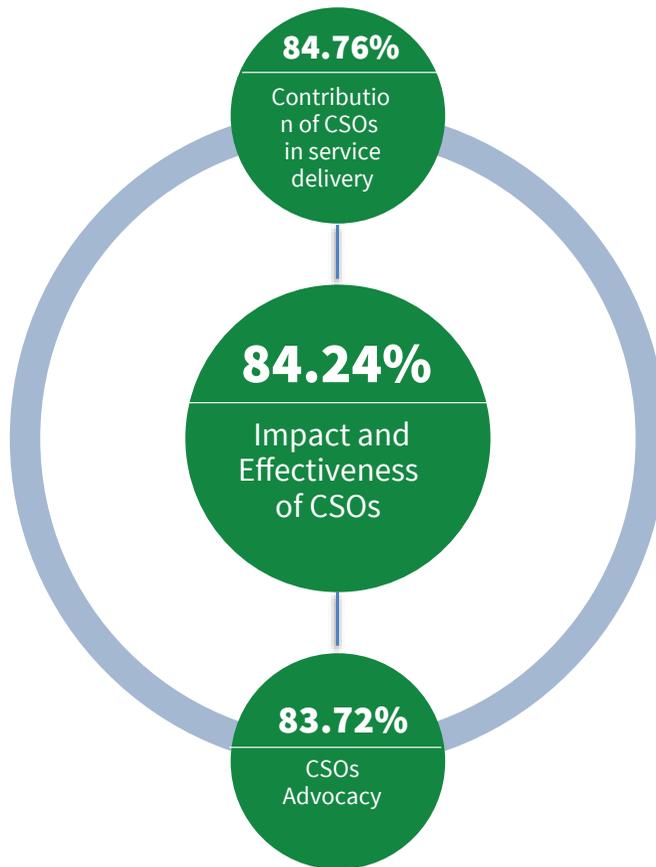
Figure 43: Availability of preventive measures against crimes of ML and TF



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

As indicated in the figure above, the performance of both categories of CSOs in relation to having staff responsible for tracking ML and TF transactions and conducting internal risk assessment against ML and TF within CSOs is very low. Regarding the reporting of ML and TF suspicious transactions, the low rating may be a result of not experiencing any ML and TF cases or not being able to detect them.

Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs



8. Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs

The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) recognizes the role of CSOs in national transformation in partnership with public and private institutions. The Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs domain assesses two indicators namely; CSOs contribution in service delivery and CSOs advocacy.

Table 6: Indicators and variables of Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
4.	Domain: Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs					84.24%
4.1.	Indicator: Contribution of CSOs in service delivery					84.76%
4.1.1.	Variable	Contribution of CSOs in economic sector	79.97%	100%	Citizen survey	79.97%
4.1.1.1.		Appreciation of citizen on the contribution of CSOs in creating decent and productive jobs	81.42%	100%	Citizen survey	81.42%
4.1.1.2.		Appreciation of citizen on the contribution of CSOs in increasing domestic savings	87.08%	100%	Citizen survey	87.08%
4.1.1.3.		Appreciation of citizen on the contribution of CSOs in modernising and increasing productivity of Agriculture and livestock	84.60%	100%	Citizen survey	84.60%
4.1.1.4.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in climate change and environment protection	66.79%	100%	Citizen survey	66.79%
4.1.2.	Variable	Contribution of CSOs in social sector	93.55%	100%	Citizen survey	93.55%
4.1.2.1.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in extreme poverty alleviation	96.70%	100%	Citizen survey	96.70%
4.1.2.2.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in fighting GBV and child abuse	85.09%	100%	Citizen survey	85.09%
4.1.2.3.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in promoting social welfare	96.78%	100%	Citizen survey	96.78%
4.1.2.4.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in promoting education	94.66%	100%	Citizen survey	94.66%
4.1.2.5.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in promoting health	94.54%	100%	Citizen survey	94.54%
4.1.3.	Variable	Contribution of CSOs in transformational governance	81.07%	100%	Citizen survey	80.76%
4.1.3.1.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in promoting democracy	72.70%	100%	Citizen survey	72.70%
4.1.3.2.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in fighting corruption and injustice	80.28%	100%	Citizen survey	80.28%
4.1.3.3.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in promoting gender equality	85.41%	100%	Citizen survey	85.41%

No	Level	Variable	DATA	Target	Source of data	Score (%)
4.1.3.4.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in Human Rights promotion	88.30%	100%	Citizen survey	88.30%
4.1.3.5.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in policy formulation and implementation	86.15%	100%	Citizen survey	86.15%
4.1.3.5.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in policy formulation and implementation	86.15%	100%	Citizen survey	86.15%
4.1.3.6.		Appreciation of citizen on contribution of CSOs in improving the quality of service delivery	77.18%	100%	Citizen survey	77.18%
4.1.3.7.		Quality of service delivery in CSOs	75.31%	100%	RGB, Service delivery monitoring report, 2023	75.31%
4.2.	Indicator: CSOs Advocacy					83.72%
4.2.1.	Variable	CSOs research to inform policy and advocacy	75.27%	100%	CSOs Survey	75.27%
		International NGOs	88.57%	100%	CSOs Survey	88.57%
		National NGOs	73.39%	100%	CSOs Survey	73.39%
4.2.2.	Variable	Citizen perception on CSOs role to enhance public participation in policy development	80.93%	100%	Citizen survey	80.93%
4.2.3.	Variable	Citizen perception on the role of CSOs to enhance the voices of the vulnerable	87.29%	100%	Citizen survey	87.29%
4.2.4.	Variable	Citizen perception on the role of CSOs in enhancing peace building and social cohesion	89.28%	100%	Citizen survey	89.28%
4.2.5.	Variable	Citizen perception on CSOs role in advocacy on citizens' complaints	85.82%	100%	Citizen survey	85.82%

Source: RGB Survey, 2023

The overall performance of Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs domain is 84.24% with its two indicators; the contribution of CSOs in service delivery and CSOs Advocacy scoring 84.76% and 83.72% respectively. The following sections detail the findings of each indicator.

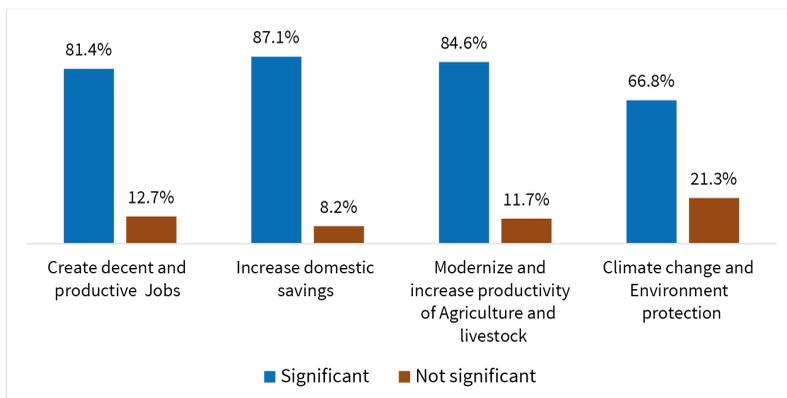
8.1. Contribution of CSOs in Service Delivery indicator

This indicator measures the contribution of CSOs in economic transformation, social transformation and transformational governance pillars. Citizens' perception on the contribution of CSOs in service delivery was assessed in each of the pillars.

8.1.1. Contribution of CSOs in economic transformation

This variable measures the contribution of CSOs in economic transformation. The findings show that over 80% of citizens confirm that the contribution of CSOs is significant except on the aspect of climate change and environment protection where a lower percentage of citizens (66.8%) confirm that their contribution is significant.

Figure 44: Citizen perception on CSOs contribution in economic activities

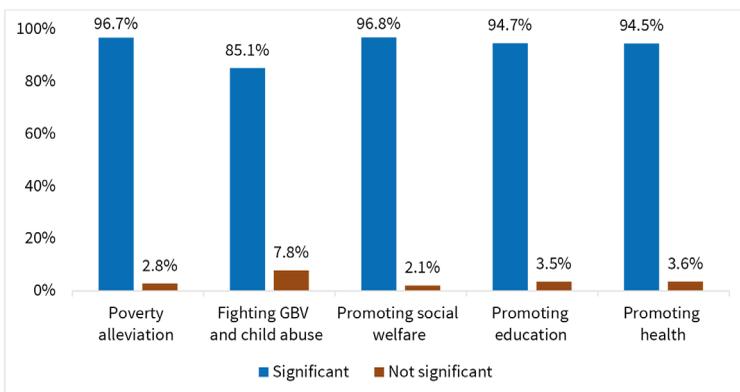


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

8.1.2. Contribution of CSOs in social transformation

This variable measures citizens' perception on the contribution of CSOs in social transformation focusing on extreme poverty alleviation; fighting GBV and child abuse; promotion of social welfare; promotion of education and promotion of health. As shown in the figure below, over 85% of citizens confirm that there is a significant contribution of CSOs in social transformation.

Figure 45: Citizen perception on CSOs contribution in social activities



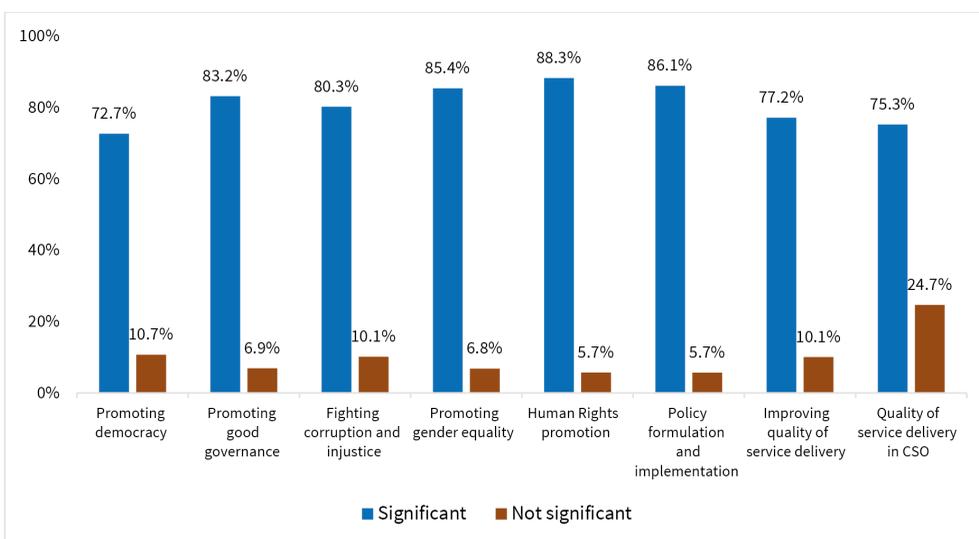
Source: RGB Survey, 2023

8.1.3. Contribution of CSOs in transformational governance

This variable measures the quality of service delivery in CSOs and appreciation of citizens on the contribution of CSOs in transformational governance focusing on the promotion of democracy; fighting corruption and injustice; promotion of gender equality; promotion of human rights; policy formulation and implementation and improving the quality of service delivery.

As indicated in the figure below, over 80% of citizens appreciate the contribution of CSOs in transformational governance except improving quality of service delivery and promoting democracy that are appreciated at 77.2% and 72.7% respectively. On the other hand, the quality of service delivery in CSOs that was assessed through service delivery monitoring scored 75.3%. The scores of the perception of citizens on the contribution of CSOs in improving quality of service delivery and service delivery monitoring are relatively the same.

Figure 46: Citizen perception on CSOs contribution in transformational governance



Source: RGB Survey, 2023 & RGB, Service delivery monitoring report, 2023

In addition to citizen survey on the contribution of CSOs in national transformation, key informants confirmed the significant contribution of CSOs in economy, social and governance.

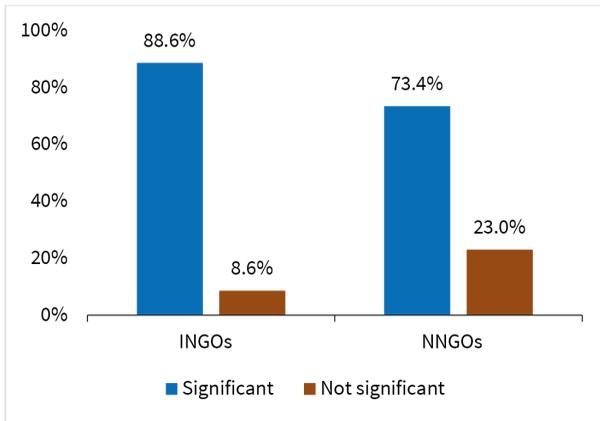
8.2.CSOs Advocacy indicator

This indicator is composed of the following variables: CSOs research to inform policy and advocacy; citizen perception on CSOs role to enhance public participation in policy development; citizen perception on the role of CSOs to enhance the voices of the vulnerable; citizen perception on the role of CSOs in enhancing peace building and social cohesion as well as citizen perception on CSOs role in advocacy on citizens' complaints

8.2.1.CSOs research to inform policy and advocacy

The findings show that 88.6% of International NGOs confirm that CSOs research to inform policy and advocacy is significant compared to 73.4% of National NGOs

Figure 47: CSOs research to inform policy and advocacy

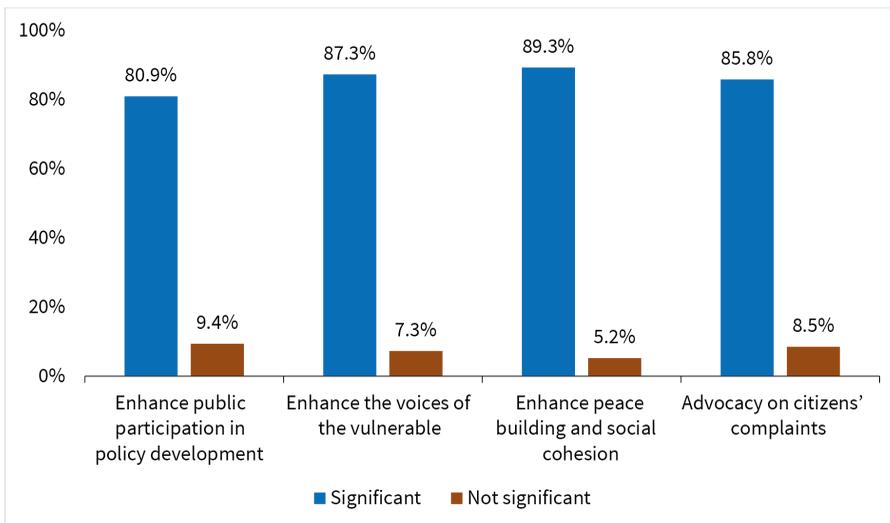


Source: RGB Survey, 2023

8.2.2. Citizen perception on the role of CSOs in policy development and advocacy

Over 80% of citizens confirm that the role of CSOs in policy development and advocacy is significant as summarised in the figure below.

Figure 48: Citizen perception on the role of CSOs in policy development and advocacy



Source: RGB Survey, 2023

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

9.1. Conclusion

The Rwanda Civil Society Barometer 2023 presents the status of civil society development in Rwanda in four domains namely: Citizen participation and CSOs Inclusiveness; CSOs Environment; CSOs Governance and Values as well as Impact and Effectiveness of CSOs. The findings acknowledge significant contribution of CSOs to national transformation, highlighting areas with good progress and challenges that need to be addressed for the CSOs to continuously play their rightful role in the society. In order to address the identified challenges, the following recommendations are formulated.

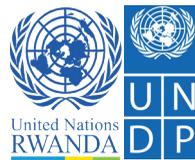
9.2. Recommendations

Recommendations	Responsible Institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve compliance with the requirements of the law governing National NGOs;	RCSP, NNGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen the Civil society-Private sector partnership;	RCSP, NINGO, JADF, PSF, RDB
<ul style="list-style-type: none">National NGOs to comply with their statutes;	RCSP, NNGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">National NGOs to enhance their financial and human resources management systems;	RCSP, NNGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strengthen measures to fight crimes of money laundering and terrorism financing within CSOs;	RCSP, NINGO, FIC-Rwanda
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reinforce measures to fight corruption within CSOs.	RCSP, NINGO, Office of the Ombudsman of Rwanda

References

- ▶ Government of Rwanda (2012). Law N°04/2012 of 17/02/2012 Governing the organisation and the functioning of national non-governmental organisations.
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