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THE WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS INITIATIVE

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PROGRAMMING IN RWANDA:
ACTORS, ACTIVITIES, COLLABORATION, COORDINATION**

May 8, 2006

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Chemonics International in partnership with Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA); Partners of the Americas; and MetaMetrics Inc.

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A Task Order Under the Women in Development IQC

Contract No. GEW-I-00-02-00016-00

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**Gender-based Violence Programming in Rwanda:
Actors, Activities, Collaboration, Coordination**

**Final Report
May 8, 2006**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The research team would first like to thank the 44 Rwandan NGOs, Rwandan government agencies, and international community members who participated in this assessment. The team is deeply indebted and grateful to these staff who took time out of their busy schedules to discuss their work in combating gender-based violence in Rwanda. The team would also like to extend its deepest gratitude to Lyn Beth Neylon, Legal and Gender Specialist for the Women's Legal Rights Initiative at Chemonics International in Washington, DC, and to Rose Mukantabana, Coordinator of the Women's Legal Rights Initiative-Rwanda in Kigali, for their invaluable support, guidance, and knowledge-sharing during the entire assessment process, from the initial consultancy agreement to the final draft of this report and its dissemination. The team also expresses its thanks to the team's translators who worked steadfastly to make sure that all interview data was captured and understood by the research team, and to the U.S. Agency for International Development Mission in Rwanda for covering the cost of printing and distribution of the publication. Finally, the team expresses its appreciation to Dr. David Gow, Director of the International Development Studies program at the Elliott School of International Affairs at George Washington University in Washington, DC, for his support, and Dr. Carol Underwood at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Program for her input on the research design.

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ACRONYMS

APROFER	Association pour la Promotion de la Femme et la Fille Rwandaises
AUU	Aho Umwaga Utari
BAIR	Support Office to Rural Initiative
CDF	Netherlands Development Corporation
CEPAF	Center for the Training and Promotion of Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLADHO	Collectif des Ligues et Associations de Defense des Droits de l'Homme
CCOAIB	Consultation Council of Supporting Organizations on Basic Initiatives
CCP	Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programs
DFID	British Department for International Development
FACT	Forum des Activites Contre La Torture
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GOR	Government of Rwanda
HRC	Human Rights Commission
HRW	Human Rights Watch
IA	International Alert
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IIS	Initiative for Inclusive Security
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ISAE	Institut Superieur d'Agriculture et d'Elevage
LDGL	Ligue des Droits de la personne dans la région des Grands Lacs
MAP	Market Access for the Poor
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice
MSF	Medicins sans Frontieres
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOVIB	Oxfam Netherlands
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NWC	National Women's Council(s)
pMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RdF	Reseau des Femmes

RRP+	Reseau des Associations des Personnes Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA
RWI	Rwanda Women's Initiative
RWLC	Rwanda Women's Leaders Caucus
RWN	Rwanda Women Network
SNV	The Netherlands Development Organization
SSI	Semi-Structured Interviews
SWAA	Society for Women Against AIDS in Africa
UCF	Union Chrétienne des Femmes
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WLR	Women's Legal Rights Initiative
WWI	Women for Women International
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Rwanda, gender-based violence (GBV) has been a widespread problem for women both during the genocide and in peacetime. GBV can be manifest as domestic violence, sexual assault and rape, and psychological abuse. In Rwanda, “economic violence” is often included under the rubric of GBV. The lack of access of many women to economic opportunity and education increases economic dependence on husbands, which inhibits many women from escaping violent relationships. During the genocide, women were specifically targeted as victims, and were subject to rape and sexual assault. Many women became widows. Thus, civil society, the international community, and government programming in the field of GBV is essential to preventing GBV, mitigating its many effects (physical, biological, emotional, psychological) and prosecuting perpetrators.

In assessments conducted in October of 2004 and 2005, the Women’s Legal Rights Initiative-Rwanda found that both the government of Rwanda and civil society wanted more information on activities addressing GBV throughout Rwanda, as well as collaboration among actors working in the area of GBV. Thus, this assessment seeks to address these concerns by documenting activities currently being conducted to address GBV in Rwanda, and any current collaborative activities and coordination. The research team conducted semi-structured, face-to-face interviews with representatives of Rwandan NGOs, government agencies, and members of the international community, both funding and implementing organizations. The primary purpose of this report is to offer this information to the GBV community in an effort to increase information-sharing and encourage more effective collaboration and coordination.

The actors involved in responding to the challenges and problems presented by GBV in Rwanda include the Rwandan government, civil society, and the international community. Civil society organizations involved represent a range of different types of organizations, such as widows’ and women’s organizations, education-focused NGOs, faith-based organizations, PLWHAs associations, and Haguruka, the only legal aid organization that specializes in providing direct legal services for women. The most popular and prevalent activities utilized by these actors included sensitization, training and education of populations to raise awareness about GBV issues, the provision of legal aid and advice to GBV survivors, interpersonal counseling and health service provision to treat GBV survivors, income generation, mediation of disputes, advocacy and lobbying of policy and law makers, and research, monitoring and evaluation. According to their specializations and target groups, different actors conduct and collaborate on one or more of these activities to respond to GBV.

Collaboration does exist in Rwanda but has been very limited in quality and quantity. Mainly, only the largest NGOs are collaborating with each other and the majority of instances of collaboration are limited to case referral. Accounting for this is mainly a lack of resources on the part of most organizations in Rwanda for collaboration. Additionally, logistical barriers, the crosscutting nature of GBV, and lower levels of information sharing can also account for a lack of collaboration in the area of GBV prevention and response.

Coordinating bodies within Rwandan civil society and the government have the potential to ensure that the most effective GBV prevention activities are occurring, that GBV victims are receiving needed treatment, and that the most appropriate organizations are engaged in these activities. Like collaboration, however, effective coordination confronts many obstacles. In particular, coordination requires the same high administrative costs required for collaboration efforts, such as costs for phone calls, meetings, transportation, photocopying, and staff. There are two principal coordinators of GBV policies and activities in Rwanda: Profemmes in civil society and the Ministry of Gender and Family

Promotion within the Rwandan government. In addition, international funders of GBV programs and activities also play a more limited coordination role. However, Profemmes has confronted difficulties in acting as a coordinator and has been implementing their own programs in competition with its member NGOs. In addition, MIGEPROF is suffering from a significantly reduced capacity and does not presently possess the financial or human resources it needs to coordinate more effectively.

In light of these findings and analyses, the report offers a number of recommendations, both regarding particular activities conducted by all actors, and for specific actors. A few caveats are important for these recommendations. The hierarchy of NGOs, which mirrors the hierarchy of government and often leaves smaller, rural NGOs without adequate voice, is an issue that affects collaboration among actors in GBV activities, but its causes and effects extend far beyond GBV. The culture of insufficient information sharing which still exists in Rwanda also extends beyond GBV activities and NGO collaboration, and must be addressed by the country as a whole. However, this assessment intends to offer set of practical recommendations that will hopefully prove useful to NGOs, the government, and the international community in the field of GBV. These recommendations appear at the end of the body of the report.

1. HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The main portion of the text describes the main findings of the assessment, as well as analysis and recommendations for various actors. This section will hopefully provide an extensive description of current activities and collaborative and coordinating efforts already existing, as well as provide some concrete recommendations. This is intended to aid actors in improving upon existing efforts and identify gaps that can be filled. The appendix offers fuller descriptions of the GBV activities conducted by the organizations that were interviewed, which is intended to provide suggestions for collaboration based on size, activities, geographic reach, and intended beneficiaries. This is meant more as a reference guide than to be read in full, and is intended to help Rwandan NGOs, government entities, and the international community, which is active in Rwanda, undertake their GBV activities and identify partners for collaboration.

2. BACKGROUND TO THE ASSESSMENT

The Women's Legal Rights Initiative (WLR) is a five-year project led by Chemonics International and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through its Women in Development office in Washington D.C. WLR-Rwanda seeks to advance the legal, civil, property, and human rights of women in Rwanda. The consultants are four second-year graduate students at the George Washington University Elliott School of International Affairs who are completing their Master of Arts degrees in International Development Studies. Along with completing this project as consultants for WLR-Rwanda, this project is also a requirement for their degree.

In assessments conducted in October 2004 and October 2005, WLR-Rwanda asked local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government entities to suggest ways in which WLR-Rwanda could mitigate and prevent GBV in Rwanda during its project implementation. Both the government and NGOs expressed that they did not have sufficient knowledge about GBV-related activities and programs occurring throughout the country, limiting opportunities for collaboration. In particular, the government of Rwanda also wanted to explore issues of coordination of GBV activities.

These concerns seem to emphasize the belief that increased knowledge and information about GBV activities will lead to increased collaboration between actors, including Rwandan NGOs, government entities, and members of the international community, as well as improved coordination of GBV activities through information-sharing. It is also assumed that collaboration and coordination will increase organizational capacity to serve beneficiaries, the quality and reach of programs through more effective programming, and decreased duplication of efforts. In response to these concerns, WLR-Rwanda enlisted four consultants to conduct a fact-finding mission, with four objectives in mind:

- To provide an up-to-date assessment of the status of NGO programs that deal with GBV
- To provide a one-stop, comprehensive resource on activities and actors targeted at combating GBV
- To increase awareness of NGO GBV programs within the Rwandan government
- To formulate recommendations which will help NGOs and other partners collaborate and coordinate on GBV and women's legal rights issues.

The assessment focused on investigating these general research questions:

- What do the NGOs working in the field consider to be the most urgent GBV-related problem area facing women in Rwanda today?
- What types of work related to GBV and the promotion of women’s legal rights have been and are currently being implemented in Rwanda? What activities are planned in the future?
- What is the reach of these programs? (Where and who?)
- What implementation problems, if any, have NGOs faced in their past or current programs dealing with GBV?
- What general trends in programming are present throughout Rwanda and what aspects are unique to a region or NGO? What have NGOs learned about doing anti-GBV programs?
- What has been the impact of NGO activities seeking to reduce and mitigate GBV, from the point of view of the program participants/recipients? How do they know? Do they do regular monitoring and evaluation, and if so, how (using indicators or through stories about successes or challenges)?
- Do NGOs regularly collaborate on GBV activities? Why or why not?

Based on preliminary background research, the research team made several underlying assumptions about the nature of GBV in Rwanda and the activities seeking to address related issues. The assessment assumed that in Rwanda, many women and girls are victims of GBV, and that NGO activities to address victim’s socioeconomic, physical, legal, and psychological needs can be useful. The assessment also assumed that these activities would mostly be treatment-oriented in nature. Another assumption indicated that these activities are insufficient due to low organizational capacity, low coverage of rural areas, and persistent stigma and discrimination. Finally, the assessment assumed that a survey of current activities can mitigate the barriers to collaboration and coordination on GBV activities and improve services.

3. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND WOMEN’S RIGHTS IN RWANDA

3.1 Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), “Gender-based violence is perhaps the most widespread and socially tolerated of human rights violations,” and can take form of domestic violence, sexual abuse, and psychological abuse, usually perpetrated against women and girls, both outside and within the home.¹ In Rwanda, spousal battery, sexual abuse, and rape are prevalent and commonly cited forms of GBV during peacetime. In addition, economic violence is often included under the rubric of GBV. This includes inheritance disputes between a widow and her husband’s family over his property, as well as acute economic dependence of women on their husbands. Since many Rwandan women were prevented from receiving secondary educations or skills training, they are unable to support themselves, and are less able to escape violent relationships. The persistence of polygamy in certain regions of Rwanda has also depleted the rights of women whose husbands have remarried, and are no longer legally bound to their husbands but remain economically dependent on them. In addition, HIV/AIDS in Rwanda has both contributed to and been exacerbated by GBV. Women who are HIV-positive are also at greater risk for becoming victims of domestic violence.

Moreover, many of the violent acts committed during the 1994 genocide were gender-specific, affecting women differently than men. A post-conflict report by the United Nations estimated that at least 250,000 women were raped during the genocide.² Human Rights Watch estimates that every

¹ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). State of the World’s Population. 2005. New York City: UNFPA. pp. 65-74.

² Human Rights Watch (HRW). Struggling to Survive: Barriers to Justice for Rape Victims in Rwanda. September 2004. New York, HRW.

woman and girl who survived the genocide survived some form of sexual assault, if not rape.³ Sexual violence was used as a weapon of war and took many forms, including individual rape, gang rape, rape with objects including guns, sexual enslavement and forced marriage, forced labor, and sexual torture and mutilation. Many of these victims were murdered immediately afterwards. The medical, physical, and psychological effects of sexual violence are enormous. Unwanted pregnancies, intentionally transmitted HIV/AIDS, permanent physical scarring and medical trauma, emotional trauma and stigma are all results of the physical violence perpetrated during the genocide. The Beijing Platform for Action, the result of the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, addressed the issue of GBV during armed conflict, especially the risks for vulnerable women. In addition to sexual violence, thousands of women became widows, facing stigma and discrimination and increased risk of violence. The deep gender inequalities that are manifested in GBV are often worsened by armed conflict.⁴ While the incidence of GBV lessened after the conflict, patterns of violence continue today.⁵

3.2 Addressing Gender-Based Violence

The Government of Rwanda (GOR) recognizes the myriad varieties of GBV and the physical, biological, psychological, and social consequences for women and girls, as well as their families and communities.⁶ Ensuring the rights of women, who lead more than a third of Rwanda's households, is essential to national stability, especially during post-genocide reconstruction. The Rwandan Constitution recognizes the importance of gender equality and the need for specific legal provisions ensuring women's equal protection under the law, including freedom of movement, right to property, freedom of employment, and access to elective offices.⁷ Women now compose close to half of Rwandan Parliament – even more than the one-third required under the 2003 Constitution – giving Rwandan women a legislative position unique in the world that will hopefully contribute to their overall empowerment.

In 1992, the Ministry for Family and Women Promotion (now the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, MIGEPROF, as of 2003) was established as a coordinating mechanism for promoting women's rights. The Ministry's role has changed significantly since 1994; between 1994 and 1998 it focused on assisting vulnerable groups in the wake of the genocide, and as of 1999 has dealt solely with gender and women's issues, in the form of policy, programming, and strategy, coordination of gender activities, monitoring and evaluation, and mobilization of resources. Unfortunately, MIGEPROF has been significantly downsized since 2004.⁸ A National Women's Council (funded mainly through MIGEPROF) was also established in 1996 as a means of information exchange, mobilization, and advocacy for women at the community to national level. The Women's Council is highly decentralized and works at cell, sector, district, province, and national levels through general assemblies and an executive committee.

Additionally, the Rwandan government has established laws that address regard gender-based violence. Sexual violence (outside of cases related to the genocide) is prosecutable under the law, with

³ Human Rights Watch (HRW). *Shattered Lives: Sexual Violence During the Rwandan Genocide and Its Aftermath*. 1996. New York, HRW.

⁴ Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium and John Snow International. *Gender-Based Violence in Populations Affected by Armed Conflict*. 2005. Arlington, VA: RHRC/JSI.

⁵ USAID. *Aftermath: Women in Post-Genocide Rwanda*. July 2000. Washington DC.

⁶ Government of Rwanda (GOR). *A Beijing (1995-2004) Conference Ten-Year Evaluation Report*. Kigali, 2005.

⁷ Legal and Constitutional Commission, Republic of Rwanda. *Provision Relating to Gender Equality in the Constitution*. Kigali.

⁸ GOR, 2005.

five to ten years' imprisonment for rape and a death sentence if the rape leads to death of the victim (Article 360 of the 1977 Rwandan Penal Code).⁹ Additional prison time (up to 20 years total) is given if the perpetrator possesses authority over the victim. However, insufficient definitions of "rape" and "sexual torture," as well as different interpretation of the law among prosecutors and judges, have led to inconsistent verdicts in cases related to Article 360.¹⁰ During the administrative restructuring currently underway in Rwanda, the courts have not been functioning, contributing to women being unable to seek justice through the legal system. While the courts are expected to begin operating soon, the government has not yet announced precisely when this will occur.

The high incidence of sexual violence and its devastating effects on women during the genocide has required renewed dedication to prosecuting GBV. Substantial lobbying from women's rights organization convinced the government to include in the 1996 and 2001 Genocide Law acts of "sexual torture."¹¹ Category 1 crimes exist within the jurisdiction of the conventional criminal court system; such offenders include "...planners, organizers, and leaders of crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity; persons that killed with particular zeal or excessive malice; and persons that committed acts of sexual torture."¹² While this definition places sexual violence within the scope of the most heinous crimes of the genocide, it also takes crimes of sexual violence out of the control of the Gacaca courts, which deal with lesser crimes designated as Category 2, 3, and 4 crimes. The Gacaca courts utilize local communities as the base for conflict resolution, reconciliation and justice. Supporters of the Gacaca system believe that community involvement in the post-genocide justice process will help restore unity in Rwanda, down to the cell level. Although the prosecution of sexual torture as a Category 1 crime reinforces its particular destructiveness, lack of prosecution at the Gacaca level also takes discourse about sexual violence – including victim testimony – out of the community level. Although pre-trial proceedings for all genocide cases at the Gacaca level can include testimony regarding sexual violence, the level of stigma and discrimination, as well as the widely-held belief that the proceedings will not lead to substantive punishments, has precluded the vast majority of victims from actually stepping forward.¹³

Despite the efforts of the Rwandan government to prosecute GBV, persisting social norms and customary laws that place women at a socio-economic disadvantage, and the significant stigma and discrimination that accompany rape and domestic violence, limit the ability of Rwandan society to address GBV. The work of local and international organizations can provide necessary grassroots efforts to address GBV on multiple levels, other than just criminal prosecution, such as treatment of victims, changing harmful social norms and behaviors, and legal assistance. However, the extent to which development actors collaborate and are coordinated in their efforts to combat GBV can determine the effectiveness and efficiency of these activities.

4. NGO COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION

Until recently, the subject of inter-organizational relationships has not been studied much. However, there has been growing interest over the past 20 years in the international development realm about the

⁹ GOR, 2005.

¹⁰ HRW, 2001.

¹¹ Under "The Organic Law of August 30, 1996 Organizing Prosecutions for Offences Constituting the Crime of Genocide or Crimes Against Humanity Committed between October 1, 1990 and December 31, 1994 and the Organic Law of January 26, 2001 Setting Up "Gacaca Jurisdictions" and Organizing Prosecutions for Offences Constituting the Crime of Genocide or Crimes Against Humanity Committed between October 1, 1990 and December 31, 1994," or the "2001 Gacaca Law."

¹² Wells, Sarah. Gender, Sexual Violence, and the Prospects for Justice at the Gacaca Courts in Rwanda. Southern California Review of Law and Women's Studies, Spring 2005

¹³ HRW, 2004.

use and possible benefits of collaboration, coordination and partnerships between NGOs.¹⁴ Generally NGO relationships involve resource sharing (typically in the forms of information, expertise and funding) and different levels of autonomy for the individual organizations involved.

In this study, the term “collaboration” simply means working together, including sharing information on activities and needs, planning and implementing activities jointly, developing common approaches to activities, and referrals to other organizations. This usually involves a common goal. Collaboration in Rwanda exists on a variety of levels: between NGOs; among donors; between NGOs and government entities; between NGOs and the international community; within the government (between government entities); and between the government and members of the international community. Additionally, the term “coordination” does not mean one major entity dictating what other organizations do, but that one entity takes primary responsibility for ensuring that the appropriate GBV activities are being implemented in the right amounts, and by appropriate organizations. This often affects collaboration because it involves one organization taking the lead to gather organizations to work together.

Those interested in advocacy have been particularly interested in ways that they could enlist collaboration and coordination and partnership with NGOs working in a common field toward a set goal. This is for a number of reasons—NGOs are considered better positioned to involve stakeholders in interventions because they are more accountable to the people they serve.¹⁵ Stakeholder involvement in turn increases the legitimacy and visibility of a development policy or advocacy movement.¹⁶ Many proponents of these relationships from the international development community also believe that working with NGOs will lead to successful development and eventual self-reliance. Building NGO relationships can also help facilitate information sharing between NGOs and identify successful strategies and areas of need.

Despite these benefits, effective collaboration and coordination of NGOs does not happen on its own. Jane Covey of the Institute for Development Research identifies four factors that facilitate positive collaboration and coordination of NGOs—(1) a coherent campaign strategy, coupled with adequate resources; (2) definition of an issue in terms that are compelling to NGOs; (3) commitment to strengthening civil society and democracy; and (4) allowing NGOs to have significant influence on structure, goals, and strategy.¹⁷

Attaining these factors often requires a balancing act. For instance, NGOs may need to balance between establishing a coherent common strategy while also allowing NGOs to have significant influence on this strategy. Degrees of independence have to be sacrificed by NGOs in this arrangement, yet they still must be responsive to their constituency and their goals. This has led some to be pessimistic about the prospects for partnerships between large institutions and tiny NGOs, citing power differentials between the grassroots and larger NGOs, international NGOs (INGOs), donors, and governments that could make true collaboration difficult if not impossible.¹⁸ Others have pointed out

¹⁴ For the purposes of this section, “NGOs” refers to both organizations officially registered as NGOs with the government, as well as faith-based organizations and community-based organizations that are not officially registered.

¹⁵ Fowler, Alan in “*Beyond the Magic Bullet*” Edwards, Michael and Hulme, David eds. 1996. West Hartford: Kumarian Press. pp. 181-182

¹⁶ Clark, John “Democratizing Development” 1991. West Hartford: Kumarian Press. pp. 89-90

¹⁷ Covey, Jane in “*Beyond the Magic Bullet*” Edwards, Michael and Hulme, David eds. 1996. West Hartford: Kumarian Press. pp. 207-208

¹⁸ Aubrey, Lisa M. “Politics of Development Co-Operation : NGOs, Gender and Partnership in Kenya” 1997. London: Routledge. p. 6

that there is hardly ever ‘adequate funding’ without the presence of a larger institution. Without the support of external funding, competition for scarce funds creates little incentive to share positive lessons and many reasons to conceal negative lessons, to the detriment of any meaningful collaboration.¹⁹ It is likely, then, that inter-relationships between NGOs require an institutionalized support structure with access to resources, whether it be from large NGOs, a government institution or a well-financed umbrella organization. At the same time, these institutionalized support structure needs to be diligent about sustaining member input and direction. External organizations need to act as what has been called “pump-primers,” providing enough support to jumpstart inter-relationships but then allowing NGOs to take control of their direction.²⁰

The literature on NGOs inter-relationships identifies a number of possible issues that can discourage their collaboration, coordination or partnerships:

Lack of Compelling Common Goal: Individual NGOs are unlikely to enter into a more visible and possibly controversial role that being part of a larger institution entails if they and their constituency do not believe in or understand the value of pursuing it.²¹ Many attempted coordination efforts fail when they are merely mandated externally without deep-seated NGO interest.²² Governments sometimes view collective NGOs actions as subversive to their own goals and therefore there is a threat that governments might act to suppress these NGOs.²³ Further, while some goals might be deemed compelling, they might still be subordinate to more pressing immediate needs within a NGO’s locale.

Lack of Adequate Institutional Support: Individual NGOs will find it hard to providing incentives and direction for collaboration, coordination or partnerships without an institution backing it.

Logistical Barriers: Non-existent or insufficient communications or transportation infrastructure can hinder the necessary information sharing and participatory aspects of inter-relationships. Lack of institutional capacity can also be a factor that will hinder a NGO’s ability to share information or participate in coordinated activities.²⁴

Resource Competition: All inter-relationships imply sharing of resources. When resources are scarce, competition between NGOs can discourage sharing resources. Tackling countrywide issues takes adequate and constant cash flow, without which collaboration tends to be weak or non-existent.²⁵

Value of Autonomy: Any coordination or partnership between NGOs and other institutions (particularly INGOs, funding institutions, national governments and umbrella organizations) indicates a decrease in autonomy and increase in dependence. Thus, NGOs might avoid partnerships, coordination or even information sharing to protect their autonomy and accountability to their constituency.²⁶ This assessment will concentrate on examining these issues and will explore issues specific to Rwanda that affect collaboration by local and international development actors working to mitigate GBV.

¹⁹ Smillie, Ian in “*Beyond the Magic Bullet*” Edwards, Michael and Hulme, David eds. 1996. West Hartford: Kumarian Press. pp. 188-189

²⁰ Clark, p. 94

²¹ Covey, p. 207-208

²² Clark, p. 91 and Abelson, p. 11.

²³ Clark, p. 94-95 and Abelson, Adam “NGO Networks: Strength in Numbers?” 2003 USAID Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation. p. 11

²⁴ Clark, p. 93

²⁵ Ward, Thomas “Development, Social Justice and Civil Society” 2005, St. Paul: Paragon House. p. 10 and Abelson, p. 10

²⁶ Aubrey, p. 5

PART 2 METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for this study consisted of an in-country field assessment of important actors involved in GBV programming, as well as a pre-field assessment. The study is qualitative in nature and sought to answer the general research topics outlined in the introduction. Each of these research topics links to at least one of the assessment's main objectives.

1. PRE-FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND OUTPUTS

The researchers conducted pre-field assessment research to provide contextualized background information on historical and contemporary issues concerning GBV and general trends in GBV programming in Rwanda. This included a review of relevant literature and interviews with international development professionals with field experience in gender and/or legal rights in Rwanda. The researchers collected and reviewed scholarly articles, working papers, NGO annual reports, project descriptions, evaluation reports, other grey literature, and information from NGO, donor, and government organization Web sites to gain a deeper understanding of GBV and GBV programming in Rwanda. U.S.-based interviews were conducted with U.S.-based professionals with experience in gender, GBV, legal issues, media and public health in Rwanda. Interviews were conducted with staff from Internews, Human Rights Watch, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health/Center for Communication Programs (CCP), USAID, and the World Bank. The results of the review of literature and interviews were compiled into an interim report which outlined information and perspectives on GBV programming in Rwanda, the assessment research areas, methodology, hypothesis and expectations and plan for analysis of the field research.

2. FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

During the field research phase, the researchers investigated the activities of NGOs involved in GBV work and factors affecting coordination and collaboration among actors involved in current GBV programming in Rwanda. The field assessment took place between March 5, 2006 and March 17, 2006 and consisted of semi-structured interviews of 44 government, non-governmental and international organizations, direct observation of activities of relevant NGOs as possible, and an exit briefing with USAID/Rwanda and WLR to debrief on field work and address ambiguous findings. The research team conducted each interview in teams of two for all but three of the interviews. Each team was accompanied by a translator who spoke fluent English, French and Kinyarwanda. The validity and confidence in the findings was addressed through triangulation of data from multiple sources and multiple perspectives of the investigators with different backgrounds (gender, behavior change communication, civil society, law and justice, and public health perspectives).²⁷ In addition, the researchers incorporated into the design ethical and confidentiality considerations for the interviewees. For example, each NGO was invited to take part in the assessment before the field work began. Before the interview, interviewees were to be informed that they will not be directly quoted on any factual information that does not concern the cataloging of their GBV activities. Furthermore, the translators were required to sign confidentiality forms that record their agreement to refrain from revealing any information acquired during the interviews.

²⁷ Mikkelsen, B. *Methods for Development Work and Research. A New Guide for Practitioners.* (2nd Ed). 2005. New Delhi: Sage Publications. p.152.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS/QUESTIONNAIRES

The researchers developed one questionnaire for Rwandan NGOs and interview guides for interviews with international and government organizations. The NGO questionnaire, which was also used for interviews with public organizations, included primarily open-ended and probing questions designed to capture relevant data and limit the interview to one hour. The tools designed for the international NGOs, donors and government interviews were designed as interview guides supplemented with probing questions. Each question was also designed to uncover NGO activities and current collaboration and coordination efforts. Prior to the field assessment, the questionnaires were developed and revised several times with the input of Dr. David Gow, Director of the International Development Studies Program; WLR Rwanda; and Dr. Carol Underwood, Senior Program Evaluation Officer at CCP.

4. SAMPLING METHOD

The research team used purposive sampling methods to select the NGOs for the assessment. Namely, maximum variation sampling aimed to identify common patterns that cut across the different NGOs working in GBV and criterion sampling to pick up on patterns among rural and urban NGOs.²⁸ Chain sampling was applied to compile the initial list of NGOs to be invited to participate, based on the institutional and historical knowledge of Rose Mukantabana, WLR-Rwanda Coordinator who selected the NGOs through her extensive knowledge of gender and development stakeholders in Rwanda. Ms. Mukantabana is the former executive secretary of Haguruka, a well-known and connected NGO that specializes in women's and children's rights and helped found Profemmes, the chief gender umbrella organization. Ms. Mukantabana also consulted with colleagues to secure additional info on NGOs located further away from Kigali. While in the field the researchers also used chain sampling to identify additional organizations who work in GBV. The sampling method guideline included NGOs that varied in size, age, religious denomination and geographical location, identified themselves as women/gender/GBV focused, and worked in health, legal issues, human rights, poverty eradication, or were Profemmes members. Ms. Mukantabana also included other organizations working in Rwanda, such as U.N. agencies, bilateral donors, and international NGOs, particularly those with a particular emphasis on women's rights or GBV. See Appendix A for a list of the organizations contacted.

5. DATA COLLECTION AND LIMITATIONS

The field analysis and data collection plan included coding and mapping of demographic data from the interviews. Data on general and GBV activities, collaboration trends and perspectives, and coordination trends and perspectives was entered into an *a priori* list of codes organized in Microsoft Excel. During the field study, additional codes were added as deemed necessary. Throughout the research process, the research team was also cognizant of potential limitations of the study. The potential limitations included tool pre-testing opportunities, time constraints, NGO availability and a reduced sample size, NGO unwillingness to disclose information, and language. In order to overcome these limitations successfully, the team attempted to be both flexible and definitive in interviewing and collecting data during the study.

First, due to time constraints, opportunities to pretest the tools with individuals outside of the research team did not present themselves. Therefore, before the field assessment, the tool was pretested with one of the team members who currently works for an international NGO. Additionally, while in

²⁸ Patton, M. Q. *Qualitative evaluation and research methods*. (2nd ed.) 1990. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications.

Rwanda, the questionnaire was found to take more than the hour allotted and therefore, the researchers adjusted their interviewing method to try and capture the most relevant information—namely the nature of activities and collaboration and coordination trends and issues. Although the majority of the interview questions were not discarded entirely, these three areas became the focus of the data collection. By changing their approach, the researchers were able to minimize the number of times interviews passed the hour mark. When possible, documents, brochures, annual reports and print materials were collected from interviewees and from institutional Web sites to fill any gaps in findings.

Second, the team was concerned that that some NGOs would not be able to participate in the assessment due to changing schedules and commitments. The team was also concerned that NGOs would be unwilling to disclose certain information or may be reluctant to make evaluative statements about their counterparts or the government’s activities or performance. Although the researchers did encounter changes in schedules, cancellations and interviewee switches, WLR-Rwanda worked hard to ensure that interviews were rescheduled at different times or with alternate NGO staff. The initial sample of NGOs was reduced by no more than three NGOs. The research team also used opportunistic and chain sampling to follow up on new leads from interviews, to take advantage of unexpected opportunities, and to capitalize on the informational links between NGOs who, like Ms. Mukantabana, were aware of other relevant and “information-rich” interview subjects.²⁹

The research team also encountered situations where interviewees did not feel comfortable commenting on the performance of other organizations. However, this did not occur often and interviewees generally seemed open to discussing the activities and performance of their counterparts. Questions about the government’s performance were minimal at best and therefore interviews did not yield much data about local NGOs’ perception of the government’s performance. Many interviewees did, however, provide opinions about the role of government in coordination.

Finally, language was a limiting concern for collecting comprehensive and quality data from interviewees. Each team of two researchers worked with a translator who was fluent in English, French and Kinyarwanda. Although translation from the two languages into English did increase the complexity and duration of the interviews, the process was generally seamless. When necessary, interviewers and translators cross checked field notes immediately after interviews and translators were available to clarify data findings from interviews.

Direct observation was used throughout the field assessment to obtain data that was used to triangulate and cross-validate data collected during the SSIs. For example, the researchers were able to attend a day-long conference promoting harmony among families sponsored by WLR, MIGEPROF, MINIJUST and Haguruka and broadcast nationwide on the radio in Kinyarwanda.

²⁹ Ibid.

PART 3 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS: ACTORS AND ACTIVITIES

This section will discuss findings and an analysis of the actors involved in the response to GBV in Rwanda and the activities that they conduct to address the GBV issues they encounter in their work. First, the section will provide a summary list of actors and their GBV-focused activities and present actors by their activities. The section will then discuss some of the urgent issues in GBV that interviewees thought significantly affected women and men in contemporary Rwandan society. The trends found in these urgent issues correspond to the types of activities conducted by the various actors in GBV programming in Rwanda. The section will continue with an analysis of the activities and will demonstrate this consistency, reveal the major trends in types of activities conducted, trends among different actors and their activities, and trends in the geographic reach of these activities. The section will conclude with a discussion on the future aspirations and goals of the various actors with respect to scaling up their response to GBV in Rwanda. Although this section provides a summary of actors and activities, an exhaustive description of each of the actors interviewed and their activities are located in Appendix B for readers who want to gain detailed knowledge of these governmental, non-governmental and international actors.

1. ACTORS AND ACTIVITIES IN GBV PROGRAMMING

The actors involved in responding to the challenges and problems presented by gender-based violence in Rwanda include the Rwandan government via various government and public organizations, Rwandan civil society via numerous NGOs, and the international community via international NGOs and donors. The civil society actors involved are classified into human rights NGOs, widows' organizations, women's organizations, education-focused NGOs, faith-based organizations, PLWHAs associations, and one legal organization. Although these actors are involved in the response to GBV at different levels, the assessment found that the most popular and prevalent activities utilized by these actors included (in the general order of prevalence) sensitization of populations to aid in the prevention of GBV (including trainings and education activities), the provision of legal aid and advice to GBV survivors, interpersonal counseling and health service provision to treat GBV survivors, income generation to address the economic aspects of GBV, mediation of disputes, advocacy and lobbying of policy and law makers, and research, monitoring and evaluation. Actors use at least one of these activities to target some aspect of GBV, whether sexual violence, domestic violence, psychological abuse or economic violence. The utilization of these activities also depends on the program area of focus and target audience/beneficiaries of the actors. Table 1 and Table 2 below summarize both the actors and the activities they undertake to deal with GBV and present the activities in a matrix for easy reference.

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
Government Organizations			
Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST)	Kigali-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly centralized ministry ▪ Key areas are Justice, law, policy making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Currently revisiting GBV related laws scattered throughout penal code and constitution and working on new GBV law ▪ Conducts an annual nationally broadcasted GBV conference (since 2004) with govt. and civil society orgs ▪ Operates a Justice cluster of different stakeholders meet to discuss GBV ▪ Works with civil society organizations on various GBV related issues
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)	Kigali-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small ministry with severely reduced staff that operates out of the Prime Minister's office ▪ Develops policy on gender, family and children related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has staff in Gender Unit and one person in Children's Unit work on GBV ▪ Shares information with civil society on GBV policy issues through informal networks ▪ Co-sponsors national GBV-related events ▪ Currently working on developing a national GBV policy framework and strategic plan and coordination of implementation of that policy ▪ Will set up a Steering Committee to inform development of framework
Office of the Ombudsman (Office of the Inspector General of Government) 2003	Kigali-based; operates all over Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serves as liaison between citizens and the state ▪ Works to prevent injustice and corruption and reveal existing corruption at local and national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encounters GBV through prevention and corruption units ▪ Receives complaints from individuals about treatment of their GBV cases by government officials ▪ Assists women involved in inheritance disputes and domestic violence with police support, writing letters to relevant authorities and connecting them to legal aid ▪ Broadcasts a radio program on injustice and corruption
Office of the General Prosecutor	Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prosecutes defendants ▪ Promotes human and women's rights ▪ Protects witnesses and victims ▪ Works to prevent future crimes ▪ Strengthen sustainability of Gender Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rape and domestic violence crimes fall within the jurisdiction of the GP's office ▪ Created special Gender Office in 2005 to respond to growing GBV problem, protect witnesses and GBV victims, and speed up gender-sensitive cases ▪ Uses radio and TV programming to increase public awareness of the Gender Office and its GBV policies
Rwanda National Police 2000	Kigali (headquarters)	Protects the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established Gender Desk at the National Police with UNIFEM funding ▪ Focuses on scaling up capacity and timeliness of police officers response to GBV incidents ▪ Free national hotline housed at Gender Desk that receives GBV complaints and advises women about their rights ▪ Gender desk has 20 focal points trained in counseling in 20

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
			<p>districts that carry out activities at local level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have instituted a webpage dedicated to domestic violence on National Police website ▪ Participates in workshops with stakeholders to discuss sexual violence ▪ Collects data and statistics on rape crime reports ▪ Intends to strengthen focal points, invest more in training, improve quick response to GBV incidents, increase public awareness of GBV
Rwanda Women Parliamentarians Forum	Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitates gender integration in the Parliament ▪ Oversees legislation and government action on the PRSP, Vision 2020, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, CEDAW, the Millennium Development Goals related to women, and the NEPAD gender perspective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Held a conference in 2005 to identify Rwanda's key GBV problems ▪ Currently creating a policy framework/strategic plan for GBV and drafting the new GBV legislation ▪ Spearheads a campaign to talk to people about GBV with radio as the centerpiece ▪ Supports the National Police's Gender Desk and its free hotline
Public Organizations			
National Women's Council/National Office 1997	Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Represents women from the grassroots to the national level; is a right of every Rwandan woman ▪ Focuses on health issues, legal affairs, economic promotion, education, and social affairs via multiple committees ▪ Targets women and community members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GBV work is handled by Legal Affairs Committee member ▪ Legal Affairs representative works with women to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Settles domestic matters; accompany them to judiciaries; provide counseling within families, promotes awareness of women's rights; inheritance rights and law among women; and works to ensure that women are legally married. ▪ Interacts daily with Haguruka to manage GBV cases ▪ Conducts district sensitization program for local authorities and leaders, police, women's organizations and the military
National Women's Council for Butare Province 1997	Butare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Represents women from the grassroots level at the national level through elected representatives ▪ Addresses social issues brought to the Women's Council committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal advisor prioritizes GBV and justice issues and attempts to find funds to address these issues ▪ Holds community meetings to discuss ways to prevent violence, conducts demonstrations against GBV and income generating activities ▪ Has a violence prevention committee at the cell level that attempts to preempt acts of via mediating the dispute ▪ Refers people to health institutions and legal assistance ▪ Collects statistics on cases in Butare from the police ▪ Intends to open a GBV center victims and conduct youth education about GBV
National Human Rights	Kigali	Works to ensure human rights and justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocates with government to address specific citizens

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
Commission 1992		for all Rwandan citizens and raises awareness about human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> complaints regarding GBV ▪ Supplies legal representation from the government for society's poorest ▪ Conducts IEC activities to sensitize the general population on GBV and its consequences – e.g. disseminates pamphlets, magazines and posters on human rights ▪ Produces a radio program on Fridays about human rights ▪ Conducts meetings, workshops with police, local authorities, local leaders and mediator volunteers to educate them on the laws that punish perpetrators and how to tend to rape victims
Law Clinic at the National University of Rwanda	Butare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides free legal advice to the public on all types of cases ▪ Approximately 20-40 cases per day ▪ 70% are women the majority of which are inheritance cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addresses GBV through legal aid, sensitization and research ▪ Conducted a gender sensitization project in 2004 that sought to change behavior by improving knowledge of GBV, women and child rights (trained 1,545 people) ▪ Currently conducting research on causes of child rape ▪ Intends to extend reach of services once funding is in place
Association pour la Promotion de la Femme et la Fille Rwandais (APROFER) 1999	Ruhengeri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Student association that strives to increase positive attitudes of the value of women and girls; 88 student members ▪ Conducted trainings at six secondary schools with focus in RH, life skills, AIDS 	Have touched upon GBV in trainings but has not integrated addressing GBV into its trainings
International Community – Bilateral and Multilateral Donors			
European Union	Kigali	Funding focuses on democratization, governance, economic development, national reconciliation, reintegration of soldiers and prisoners, genocide justice , integration of minority groups, disabled children, and child-headed households	No discrete programming on GBV
Netherlands Development Corporation (CDF) Netherlands Embassy	Kigali	Funding focuses on decentralization, rural economic transformation, and justice, human rights, gender mainstreaming in local government, budgeting and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assisted Gacaca courts with advocating for punishment of sex crimes ▪ Encouraged the establishment a gender focal person in every court with special attention to GBV ▪ Hopes to expand its programs to include domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, public health
UNIFEM	Kigali	Provides financial support for organizations working towards gender	Funded the following organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haguruka to train local administrators (mayors, health

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
		equality, women's rights and prevention of GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> administrators, MIGEPROF staff, and police) in 10 districts on GBV ▪ Forum of Women Parliamentarians to draft of the GBV bill ▪ Was involved in drawing up a GBV action plan, and is waiting for MIGEPROF to approve the action plan ▪ FACT for sensitization programs, gender desk, and research on best practices in preventing GBV and protecting GBV victims ▪ National Police for establishing and strengthening the Gender Desk ▪ Plans to provide funding to strengthen MIGEPROF to help establish the national GBV policy, as well as to continue to strengthen the National Police's Gender Desk
International Community – INGOs			
Initiative for Inclusive Security (formerly Women Waging Peace) In Rwanda since 1999	Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on women in conflict and post conflict situations; networking & training ▪ Researches women's role in conflict prevention, peace and post-conflict resolution ▪ Trains Rwandan women leaders with IIS/International Alert toolkit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Covers some GBV issues in the toolkit, including human rights, the right to be free from violence, justice, rapes during conflict, transition issues, protecting vulnerable groups, sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS ▪ Funds Women parliamentarian forum in drafting the new GBV bill
International Alert In Rwanda since 1996		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on peace building, conflict reconciliation, transformation, & justice ▪ Worked with MINIJUST to train 318 community leaders in conflict resolution workshops at the community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Works with women's associations to promote and strengthen women's role in the Gacaca tribunals ▪ Conducts seminars with prosecutors to discuss GBV during the genocide, the after affects on women, and the reluctance of women to speak out about experiences with violence ▪ Trains prosecutors on how to conduct sensitization sessions or group discussions in which they educate communities on GBV issues and Rwanda's legal system. ▪ Plans to adapt a domestic violence project to the Rwandan context using the IIS/IA developed toolkit
International Rescue Committee (IRC) In Rwanda since 1994	Kigali, Cyangugu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on restoring trust, civil society and sustainable economic growth ▪ Has three programs in Rwanda: Good Governance and Reconciliation, Civil Society, and Health and Child Survival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided initial funding to establish the National Police Gender Desk ▪ Trained National Women's Council elected representatives in charge of health and social affairs to be a community mobilizer, who then trained others ▪ Supports the Rwanda Women Network's legal aid program

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
The Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)	Kigali	Gender mainstreaming in Market Access program; microfinance and natural resources management; women's economic empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assisted Reseau de Femmes to develop a tool for sensitization on gender, which touches on the social, economic and legal consequences of GBV ▪ Currently drafting a document with RWLC on best practices in gender issues, including GBV ▪ Hopes to help implement gender mainstreaming on the national level (looks to work with Profemmes, Women Parliamentarians and National Women's Caucus on this)
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) In Rwanda since 1994	Kigali	Focuses on ending GBV, youth participation, and land access Works in partnership with local civil society and governance using a rights-based approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Held a participatory Road Map exercise (RME) in 2005 to identify the current and desired GBV situation. ▪ Works with the courts and prosecutors in five provinces on prosecuting and judging rape cases ▪ Addresses GBV through sensitization of families and works to address domestic violence through promotion of "harmonious families" ▪ Conducts field visits with its partners to couples that participated in past projects ▪ Intends to conduct another RME in 2006 with last year's partners as well as new partners
Trocaire (Catholic INGO) In Rwanda since 1994	Kigali	Focuses on rehabilitation, long-term development, civil society advocacy, peace building, food security and microfinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided support to Haguruka for its Butare clinic branch, financial and technical support for advocacy work, research on inheritance law, media outreach through radio, TV, posters and trainings, capacity building and international exchange visits ▪ Provided financial and technical support to Icyuzuzo for its research on violence against widows
Women for Women International (WWI) In Rwanda since 2004	Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides life skills training, letter exchange with sponsor abroad, vocational skills training and monetary support for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducts life skills training twice a month which includes topics such as domestic violence, women's rights and equality in raising girls and boys ▪ Conducts activities to provide women with financial independence
Rwandan NGOS – Human Rights NGOs			
Forum des Activities Contre La Torture (FACT) 1999	Kigali Cyangugu, 12 counseling units to cover each of the provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses in human rights, advocacy and trainings ▪ Addresses issues both pre- and post-genocide period related and includes both women and men ▪ Targets schools, prisons, local law enforcement, local administration, and female ex-combatants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trained police officers on sexual harassment and how to investigate sexual offenses and to prepare the officers to work at the National Police's Gender Desk ▪ Targets men in its GBV activities, particularly in its prison program ▪ Currently offers rehabilitation counseling and a hotline for GBV victims. Services are reduced due to reduced funding

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
Union Chrétienne des Femmes (UCF) (YWCA) 1999	Gitarama, Butare, Gisenyi, Kibungo and Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 500 member organization that focuses on women and girl's education and economic empowerment, leadership training, capacity-building and improving women's capacity to contribute to community development, nonviolence, and HIV/AIDS education ▪ Provides some economic support and income generation for women and girl-headed households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tries to reduce vulnerability of girl headed households through micro credit programs, vocational training, farming, animal husbandry, food and petrol selling and by providing overnight security to girl headed households ▪ Encourages schooling to ensure girls' empowerment. ▪ Has established a nursery school so women can leave their children in a safe place while they work
Rwandan NGOs – Widows' Organizations			
Avega (Association of Genocide Widows-Agohozo) 1995	Kigali, Cyangugu (serving Butare), Gisenyi (serving Ruhengeri), and Kibungo	Focuses on rehabilitation of surviving women of the genocide, especially widows; mitigation of poverty; reconciliation, fighting for justice, assuring women's participation in reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducts psychological trauma and group counseling ▪ Provides HIV voluntary counseling and testing, provision of ARVs in partnership with TRAC ▪ Operates a small outpatient center for special counseling cases in partnership with Ndera psychiatric hospital ▪ Has lawyers working on sexual violence case ▪ Provides income generation opportunities, including bags, baskets, and other crafts, which Avega seeks sell to in the US with the help of the Business Council ▪ Works with the Women's Councils to train and elect widows and to mobilize women in the community ▪ Works to integrate youth and women's voices into the Gacaca courts and the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission ▪ Intends to expand the counseling clinic
Duhozanye 1994	Butare (Save)	Focuses on protection of genocide surviving widows and orphans; income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secured access to medical services for women who had been raped in the genocide ▪ Sensitizes women who have been chased out of their homes by in-laws because of the genocide on their and children's rights ▪ Provides legal workers to assist victims with seeking justice ▪ Works mainly in genocide related GBV causes and effects ▪ Owns a taxi, carpentry, workshop, cows & other items that help generate income for the organization and its members
Icyuzuzo Founded before 1994	Kigali, Gitarama, and eight other of the former provinces	Focuses on promotion and protection of all widows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed animal husbandry skills for economic empowerment ▪ Trained beneficiaries about their rights to fight against violence of all kinds ▪ Provides psychosocial counseling to depressed or

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> traumatized widows and other people seeking counseling ▪ Provides professional training to orphans ▪ Helps provide ARVs to ten women infected with HIV/AIDS ▪ Currently conducting research on violence against widows
Rwandan NGOs – Women’s NGOs			
Aho Umwaga Utari (AUU) 1999	Kayonza	Focuses on income generation and assisting widows and orphans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducts sensitization and referrals to other organizations ▪ Provides help to victims of domestic violence through mediation and referrals to the police, justice officials, local authorities and legal aid, and accompany women who are abused or raped for medical testing ▪ Conducts meetings with couples regarding gender issues, and encourages men to allow their wives to participate in income-generating activities
Duterimbere	Kigali	Gives micro-loans to women and small businesses	Attended GBV training run by International alert and GBV seminar led by Human Rights Commission
Profemmes/Twese Hamwe 1992	Kigali, Ruhengeri, Byumba, Gitarama Butare, Rwamagana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Umbrella organizations with 43 member organizations ▪ Official role is coordination, capacity building of its members, advocacy at the national level, and facilitation of synergy between all members ▪ Tends to implement activities as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on activism and advocacy work with MIGEPROF and MINIJUST on GBV issues ▪ Participates in annual national campaigns against GBV ▪ Supports GBV survivors through funding activities of RWN, AVEGA and other members ▪ Ruhengeri Regional office conducted small activity with local authorities to examine the causes of GBV – plans to initiate income generating activities to reduce women’s vulnerability
Reseau des Femmes (RDF) 1985	Kigali, Gisenyi, Butare, Gikonko, Mugombwa, and in 10 districts in five zones	Focuses in rural development; increasing women’s agency, gender mainstreaming and decentralization, microfinance, education, women’s rights, income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embarked recently on a new 2-year educational and advocacy project to encourage the prevention of GBV via schools and couples, will also work with gender and media partners to publicize GBV and form advocacy groups ▪ Conducts a sensitization project targeted to cell leaders and couples in Gisenyi using testimonies about domestic violence ▪ Plans to begin working with domestic workers/maids who are at risk for GBV and expand into areas of HIV and violence
Rwanda Women’s Leaders Caucus (RWLC) 2002	Kigali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses in capacity building and empowerment of all women leaders at grassroots and national level ▪ Does not implement activities ▪ 140 members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides opportunities for sharing and exchanging information and experiences ▪ Serves as an advocacy/lobbying mechanism for members ▪ Invites women knowledgeable about GBV to monthly meetings ▪ Organizes protests when incidence of GBV incidents

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
			increase
Rwanda Women's Network (RWN) 1997	Kigali, Ruhengeri, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Butare, Kigali, Mutara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on social-economic development of women, children (boys and girls) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on education, awareness and advocacy among victims about sexual, domestic and community violence at home and in the community ▪ Assists GBV rape victim with shelter and medical services referral including young girls ▪ Focuses on provision of legal and medical support (on-site paralegal gathers information on case only) ▪ Operates the Polyclinic of Hope to cater to the health needs of women genocide survivors
Seruka 1992	Kigali, Gitarama, Ruhengeri, Burundi, the DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on socio-economic development of women and girls through education, economic independency and autonomy, public awareness of women's rights ▪ Target groups are vulnerable populations such as widows, OVCs, and rape victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on "associative movement development" in interventions ▪ Conducts GBV activities emphasize sensitization and participatory interaction ▪ Conducted 12 focus groups which discussed family violence and the relationship between violence and Rwandese culture ▪ Conducts trainings and promotion of women's involvement at Gacaca proceeds, trains community mobilizers and conducts communication days where groups are invited to discuss GBV
Umushumba Mwiza 1985	Kigali, Nyamata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotes the well being of ex-prostitutes via income generation, agricultural production, and vocational training ▪ Operates a MOE approved kindergarten and primary school and library ▪ Ensures that members contribute to Mutuelles de Sante, the national health insurance scheme ▪ Conducts sensitization and education of women about women's rights, HIV, RH and nutritional education; counseling and ARVs for HIV positive members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Counsels genocide survivors who are ex-prostitutes ▪ Attempts to help other women who have experienced violence and if necessary refers relevant women to other local NGOs, like Haguruka
Rwandan NGOs – Legal Aid NGOs			
Haguruka 2001	Kigali, Butare, Gitarama, Ruhengeri,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on providing legal aid and assistance to women and children ▪ Conducts training and sensitization on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted public awareness campaign to tackle corruption of officials in GBV cases ▪ Provides legal aid and assistance to women and children

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
	Kibungo	human rights; IEC campaigns; advocacy and lobbying of government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on GBV issues Helps guide client through legal system except for court representation Conducts sensitization programs and advocacy on inheritance laws, property rights and child rights Provides other NGOs and organizations with legal services for their beneficiaries who have experienced GBV
Rwandan NGOs – PLWHAs, Education			
Reseau des Associations des Personnes Vivant Avec HIV/SIDA (RRP+) 2003	Kigali, districts in every province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella organization for PLWHAs with 800 member associations Focuses on sensitization of communities on issues HIV+ women face; advocacy Provides VCT and PMTCT, care and treatment services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works in GBV when it links up with HIV/AIDS infection, for example with rape victims
Society for Women Against AIDS in Africa (SWAA) 1988 (Kigali), 2005 (Gitarama)	Gitarama, Kigali, Kibungo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on sensitization to decrease stigma & discrimination of PLWHA, counseling, financial support, legal assistance, and VCT referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts counseling for discordant couples Conducts legal aid regarding inheritance laws to women whose husbands have died from AIDS complications
Umuseke	Kigali (4 schools) Cyangugu Gikongoro Butare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focuses on education, conflict resolution Operates Path to Peace program that helps students understand and deal with conflict using 8-themed guide. Has 91 clubs in 11 Cyangugu parishes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific GBV module in Path to Peace Guide, but guide covers family/domestic violence Refers testimonies to Haguruka as necessary Intends to conduct research on links between childhood drug abuse and different forms of violence
Rwandan NGOs – Other NGOs³⁰			
Center for the Training and Promotion of Women (CEPAF), 1996	Gitarama	Rents space for conferences/events & runs a telecenter for computer/internet training for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sometimes provides shelter for women and refers them to Haguruka if they seem to have experienced violence Plans to form an anti-rape club
BAIR (Support Office to Rural Initiative)	Gisenyi	Focuses on food security and economic independence for women; environment; human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers women to HRC or Haguruka for GBV related issues Provides education in inheritance law, micro loan and micro finance programs Plans to conduct research in 4 districts to identify existing forms violence against women and children
Impuyaki	Byumba	Focuses on agriculture, food support to	Not GBV specific, but local gender representative talks to its

³⁰ A number of NGOs were found not to have any significant focus on GBV in their activities. This does not rule out that they had ever been involved in GBV activities or their activities do not have an affect on GBV issues. Considering the importance of these NGOs to the women that they serve and the potential resources or capacity they may provide for NGOs that focus on GBV issues, information about their activities are included.

Table 1: Organizations and Their Activities			
Organization Name, Type and year of origin	Geographical Coverage	Key Functions, Program Areas, Target Groups	Key GBV activities
Restarted in 1995		orphans, animal husbandry, small commercial activities; 995 members (730 women, mostly widows)	members about women and good governance
Rwandan NGOs – Faith-based organizations not registered as NGOs – formally linked with Catholic Church			
Committees for Peace and Justice (CPJ) Organ of the Catholic Church Gisenyi (1994); Ruhengeri (2001)	Ruhengeri, Gisenyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trains pastoral animators, para-jurists and youth on human rights ▪ Training in mediation, facilitation and negotiation and provides facilitation and negotiation in inheritance disputes for widows or orphans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educated groups of women about their rights and promotion among women to speak out on rights ▪ Sensitized men to make domestic violence unacceptable ▪ Focuses on vulnerable people including orphans, widows and women forced to have sex ▪ Intends to provide legal assistance in Ruhengeri
L'Association Catholique pour la Promotion de la Famille (ACPF) 1998		Training, sensitization, counseling through a “Christian Framework”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducts training and sensitization on GBV for families ▪ Holds discussions about laws, child abuse, marital rape and culture’s affect on GBV at parishes; referrals to Haguruka ▪ Counseling to abusive husbands to help them realize they are perpetrators of violence. ▪ Conducts home visits for at risk families ▪ Conducts monitoring and evaluation of trainings and have developed a training manual

Table 2: Matrix for Quick Referencing of Activities and Those of Various Actors

Sensitization									
Actors	Discussions/ Meetings	Training/ Education	Legal Assistance	Counseling	Income Generation	Mediation	Health Services	Advocacy/ Lobbying	Research, M&E
MINIJUST	X	X							
MIGEPROF	X	X							
Ombudsman			X						
General Prosecutor			X						
National Police				X			X (rape exam)		X
Forum of Women Parliamentarians	X								
NWC/National	X		X						
NWC/Butare			X			X			
HRC	X	X	X			X			
Law Clinic at Nat'l University	X	X	X					X	X
APROFER	X								
EU									
Dutch Embassy									
UNIFEM									
IIS									
International Alert		X							
IRC									
SNV									
NPA								X	
Trocaire									
WWI	X	X		X	X				
FACT	X	X		X					
YWCA				X					
AVEGA			X		X		X		X (R&M)
Duhozanye	X	X	X		X				X (M&E)
ICYZUZO	X	X		X			X		X
AUU						X	X		
Duterimbere									

Table 2: Matrix for Quick Referencing of Activities and Those of Various Actors

Sensitization									
Actors	Discussions/ Meetings	Training/ Education	Legal Assistance	Counseling	Income Generation	Mediation	Health Services	Advocacy/ Lobbying	Research, M&E
Profemmes	X	X						X	X (VAW) ³¹
RdF	X	X		X				X	X (M&E)
RWLC	X	X						X	
RWN	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Seruka	X	X							
Umushumba Mwiza				X	X				X (Monitoring)
Haguruka	X	X	X					X	X (R, M)
RRP+							X		
SWAA				X			X		X (Evaluation)
Umuseke	X	X							X (children)
CEPAF									
BAIR									X (VAW/C)
Impuyaki									
CJP/Gisenyi	X	X	X			X			
CJP/Ruhengeri	X	X	X			X			
ACPF	X	X		X					

³¹ Italics indicate future plans for research and the subject of the research).

2. URGENT ISSUES IN GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

To obtain an understanding of the sociocultural and societal issues that influence and affect the response to GBV, actors were asked to give their opinions about the most urgent GBV issue currently affecting women and men in Rwandan society. Responses both coincided with many of the activities actors are undertaking and revealed the gaps in interventions and efforts. This will be discussed more in the following section on activities.

Answers were grouped into four major problem areas that were seen as contributing to the increase or decrease of gender-based violence. The four areas are culture and tradition, education and awareness, poverty, and polygamy. Most NGO staff responses dealt with issues dealing with culture and tradition, education, poverty or polygamy. Some NGO staff gave answers consisting of a wide range of issues; however, most answers encompassing multiple problem areas were provided by government institutions, INGOs and donors. This may be a result of the latter institutions having a wider view of GBV programming and thus able to give a comprehensive answer of the issues Rwandans must contend with. Respondents elaborated on aspects of these four societal challenges that contribute to GBV. These have been categorized under the four challenges:

- a. ***Culture and tradition.*** Ten respondents felt that various culture norms and traditions contributed to the prevalence of GBV. These respondents saw the following issues as impediments to their work in GBV: inequality between men and women; pervasive belief that women do not possess rights; society's tolerance for men's physical abuse of women; men's drinking habits; a culture that is unreceptive to concepts of gender and is resistant to change; lack of respect for family law; and the low value placed on young girls as compared with young boys.
- b. ***Lack of education and awareness.*** Ten respondents also considered lack of education and awareness as the most urgent issue influencing the response to GBV. Respondents felt that there is poor awareness of rights and laws; low sensitization in society about gender and GBV issues; little awareness of what to do when one experiences GBV or witnesses GBV; and a need for further education of women and young girls.
- c. ***Poverty.*** Eight respondents indicated that poverty plays a large part in the prevalence of GBV. Important issues under this challenge include: women's financial dependence on men; unequal access to and control of finances; cost of legal representation and court process; poor support to victims; lack of food security; difficulties in feeding families; and paying for children's school fees.
- d. ***Polygamy.*** Four interviewees responded that polygamy was the most urgent issue. Two other respondents emphasized the prevalence of polygamy in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi as contributing to GBV. Specifically, respondents reported that polygamy can cause all forms of GBV; provokes disputes between husband and wives about resources and children's education; results in large numbers of children to support; and leaves older wives discarded without support after marriages are legalized with younger wives.

Other responses focused on the need for additional research on the causes of GBV, land inheritance, treatment of trauma or the “broken spirit” experienced by many from their experiences in the genocide, the need for harsher punishments, the increase in women and children homicides relating to domestic violence, the need for more resources to support victims, flaws in current ‘sensitization’ approaches, the need to model positive individual behavior, the need for better communication methods for educating people on GBV and creating sustainable behavior change.

3. TYPES OF GBV ACTIVITIES

As stated above, GBV programming in Rwanda currently includes sensitization activities, legal advice and aid, interpersonal counseling, income generation, health services, mediation, advocacy/lobbying, and research, monitoring and evaluation. For reasons that will be discussed below, trainings and educational activities will fall under the general rubric of sensitization. An analysis of these activities will show how the methods actors use to respond to GBV are consistent with the issues they feel are currently affecting Rwandans. Additionally, one must also keep in mind that although certain activities are prevalent across Rwanda, needy populations are largely served. Eighty-three percent of the Rwandan population resides in rural areas where—as will be shown below—there is a low concentration of NGOs compared with those in urban areas.

3.1 Sensitization (Including Training and Educational Activities)

The most popular activities used to address GBV in Rwanda are sensitization activities. Seventeen interviewees expressed that they conduct GBV “sensitization,” “training,” or “educational” activities. Among the interviewees, the word ‘sensitization’ referred generally to activities that transferred information to audiences, raised public awareness or intended to generate attitudinal and behavioral change. For example, many interviewees referred to staff trainings, activities intended to educate groups, print materials, radio programs, meetings, and workshops as “sensitizations.” Basically, any activity aimed at internalizing knowledge of the laws, rights and social issues surrounding GBV were referred to as sensitization. Thus, although most trainings and workshops would be better classified under capacity building, for this report trainings and educational activities are grouped under the term ‘sensitization.’

Sensitization can be directed at communities, staff or members of specific organizations, and/or specific target groups. Although most interviewees stated that they directed these efforts at the community, or the “people,” some specified certain targets: couples, local leaders, members of the organization, children, prisoners, families, law enforcement, and prosecutors. Where it is directed at staff of organizations or government officials to help them increase their capacity to deal more effectively with GBV issues, it is often referred to interchangeably as training or sensitization. Nevertheless, as noted above, there is a commonly accepted or clear definition of this term.

All types of actors – government and public organizations, NGOs and INGOs – are equally likely to focus their efforts on preventing GBV by spreading knowledge of women’s rights, legal prescripts, and gender-based violence via sensitization. This includes 12 Rwandan NGOs, two INGOs, and five government or public entities. Although there is no clear pattern regarding the

target audience of these efforts, government officials and local leaders seemed to be more likely to be targeted by the government, the international community, and the largest women's NGOs. One of the reasons for this may be that smaller NGOs may not have the expertise or resources to conduct such trainings. On the other hand, all different types of organizations target couples (including a women's NGO, widows' NGO, and a FBO) and children (a women's NGO, educational NGO, and a public organization). Interestingly, only three organizations specifically targeted men in their GBV-related activities – a FBO, a women's NGO and FACT (targets men in prisons).

Although the term sensitization was widely used by all types of interviewees, some interviewees did not use the term during their interview. It is not clear whether this means that they do not consider their training or educational activities to fall within the category of sensitization activities. While “sensitization” was the most commonly-used term (9 of 20 interviewees) in reference to GBV training and educational activities, many interviewees (sometimes the same interviewees) referred to trainings (6), education (4), meetings (3), discussions (2), raising awareness (1), or simply, talking to people (1). Finally, one interviewee referred to training government officials as conducting sensitizations. One interviewee felt that there was a substantial difference between “sensitization” and other educational activities. This interviewee considered sensitization to imply more of a unidirectional lecture while some of the other terms implied a more equal interaction. This interviewee was also concerned about the quality and nature of sensitization activities and whether they actually resulted in the desired changes in attitudes and behavior. It is not clear whether other interviewees considered these issues when explaining their activities.

However they are defined, these activities seemed to be focused heavily on informing people of human and legal rights. Although they were conducted to change behavior and attitudes about women's rights or gender-based violence, many of the techniques that were used (e.g., meetings, lecture style discussions, and ill-placed print materials) may not lead to the desired change in behavior. Additionally, while educating people on women's legal rights and the benefits of preventing GBV is extremely necessary and important, activities that strive to transform the underlying widespread socio-cultural and socio-economic norms that give rise to GBV are just as important and seem to be lacking.

3.2 Legal Advice and Aid

Legal advice and aid was the second most popular activity used by actors to respond to GBV issues. However, if trainings are classified as a separate activity, sensitizations take second place to legal assistance. Legal advice and aid involves providing individuals trained in the law to listen to GBV survivors' cases and offer educated interpretation of the legal courses of action potentially available to the client. Unfortunately, only lawyers formally registered with the Bar Association as barristers can appear before Rwandan courts. Thus, unless clients are prepared to represent themselves, legal aid always involves finding and paying for legal representation in court. This severely limits the efficacy of many lawyers with the necessary expertise to represent clients in court and it limits the ability of GBV survivors to receive justice in court. Eleven interviewees expressed that they engage in legal advice and aid. Both local NGOs and the Rwandan government offer legal services to help GBV victims identify their options and

navigate the Rwandan legal system. Two government entities, three public organizations, and five NGOs participate in this activity. The government's efforts largely focus around government policy of prioritizing GBV cases when they are received. Due to their more grassroots-oriented nature, however, the National Women's Councils (both at the national level and in Butare) are more involved in giving legal advice and helping victims report their cases to the authorities. The Law Clinic at the National University and local NGOs, on the other hand, are heavily involved in providing legal advice and aid. Although Haguruka is the only primarily legally-focused NGO, four other NGOs mentioned giving their own legal assistance. Two of the four were widows organizations, both of whom have legal workers on staff to give advice. The third was the Rwanda Women's Network. Finally, the Commissions for Peace and Justice (not formally registered as NGOs but operationally similar), accompany women to police or prosecutors following violations and provide legal advice.

3.4 Counseling

The third most prevalent activity conducted to address GBV is interpersonal counseling to address the psychological aftermath of GBV on survivors. This includes short-term emergency formal counseling as well as long-term formal counseling. This trend is not surprising considering the traumatic impact of the genocide on women and children. Many women have had to psychologically deal with sexual violence during the genocide, the loss of their husbands and inheritance disputes with their in-laws, rapes in peacetime, rapes of their children, and domestic violence. Some women have had to cope with all of these physical and psychologically damaging issues simultaneously. Although psychological trauma or mental health was not indicated as one of the major urgent issues affecting the response to GBV, the activities of actors reflect the need for treatment of psychological trauma and abuse. First, nine interviewees stated that they provide at least one of the following counseling services: hotlines; counseling as an integral part of a larger program; HIV counseling and interpersonal counseling specifically for widows and genocide survivors; one-on-one psychosocial counseling; couples counseling and communication programs to address partner violence; HIV counseling for discordant couples; counseling for sexual violence survivors and group counseling. Second, other than the National Police's gender hotline and Women for Women International's integration of counseling into its program, analysis showed that local NGOs, especially those that serve the most vulnerable groups, namely widows and women LWHA, overwhelmingly provide the majority of counseling services available to GBV survivors.

Finally, data analysis revealed that NGOs with the largest geographical reach specialize in counseling and target similar populations. Eleven NGOs have a sizeable presence across Rwanda (i.e., work in at least three provinces). Seven of these NGOs identified counseling of GBV victims as one of their main activities, thereby constituting all of the NGOs offering GBV counseling services in Rwanda. This does not even include the women's councils which conduct informal counseling at the cell, sector and province level as needed. This highlights the need for increased widespread treatment of counseling services for trauma related to GBV across the country. In addition to counseling services, most of the 11 NGOs with sizeable presences also give their beneficiaries legal aid services or referrals to Haguruka. The prevalence of legal activities across the country emphasizes the corresponding profound need for legal assistance by women seeking justice and requiring psychological help.

3.5 Income Generation

As noted above, in Rwanda the term “economic violence” is defined as extreme and debilitating dependence on others (usually partners) for basic resources and the seizing of women’s inheritance by in-laws or family members. Income generation activities seek to help women establish the skills or financial security necessary to break debilitating dependency on their husbands for food and shelter, allowing them to become independent and less susceptible to violence. Income generation is also conducted to provide support to survivors of genocide-related GBV. Some organizations with GBV activities treat economic and income-generation activities as an integral part of preventing GBV. Eight organizations interviewed had incorporated income generation into their activities for these reasons. Two widows’ NGOs, Avega and Duhozanye, implement comprehensive, wide-reaching economic activities that are complementary to their GBV-related activities. Avega’s member produce crafts that are sold in the U.S. with the help of the Business Council, and Duhozanye operates numerous economic activities that not only provide income for its members, but also for its administrative costs. One INGO, Women for Women International, linked vocational skills training and financial support to GBV in its comprehensive package of services for vulnerable women.

Nevertheless, although this link between an individual’s economic status and GBV is critical, this assessment did not actively seek information on economic-focused activities. Because the sample focused on organizations with GBV-related activities, it could not reach all of the other organizations that may implement economic and income-generation activities for women. However, from trends discovered from this analysis, it is important to note that in addition to support of GBV survivors, these activities, in conjunction with adequate donor funding, have the potential to support different operational expenses of NGOs that are lacking in funds for specific programs.

3.6 Mediation

Mediation involves an attempt to resolve a GBV problem, usually domestic violence, by bringing the victim and perpetrator together to evaluate the problem and agree to a solution. Mediation is intended to avoid expensive litigation, but when it fails, legal advice or referrals often follow. Only four interviewees stated that mediation is a part of their response to GBV – the National Women’s Councils, the Human Rights Commission, Aho Umwaga Utari (a rural women’s NGO), and the faith-based Commission for Peace and Justice. The government also stations local mediators/volunteers trained in human and legal rights in multiple districts hoping to minimize the amount of cases that need to be tried in court and to provide rural populations with focal points of human and legal rights information. Evaluating the impact of the mediators is outside the scope of this assessment but is an area that needs to be investigated considering the grassroots reach of these government volunteers.

3.7 Health Service Delivery and Referral

Health services related to GBV can either involve giving emergency medical care to a victim of rape or domestic violence or long-term care for a physical condition resulting from GBV such as infection with HIV or other physical health complications. Psychological medical support/counseling is classified under the previously discussed counseling activities to emphasize the pervasiveness of the activity and its widespread presence across Rwanda relative

to other activities. Of the five interviewees that mentioned they provided or guided victims to health services, three (Aho Umwaga Utari, RRP+, RWN) stated that they accompanied rape victims to medical examinations, subsequently referring the results of the examinations to the police. The National Police emphasized that the rape exam they facilitated is provided free of charge. Two widow's organizations, Avega and Icyuzuzo, provide HIV testing and access to ARVs to their members.

It is alarming that so few organizations mentioned referrals to health services considering the need for such services by rape and domestic violence survivors. It is also important to note that one of the limitations of this assessment was the absence of public health-focused NGOs, INGOs and government organizations like the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) to gain useful insight into the links between the general response to GBV and health-related approaches. This link and any potential collaboration should be examined in any future assessments of GBV activities in Rwanda.

3.8 Advocacy/Lobbying

For the purposes of this assessment, advocacy and lobbying generally refer to activities designed to convince lawmakers and policymakers to reform the legal regime applying to GBV and to generally address the issue of GBV. This can include formal discussions with government officials or participation in protests and demonstrations. Only a few interviewees mentioned that they directly lobbied MIGEPROF or other government bodies, but this does not mean that others do not engage in this kind of advocacy more informally. Most GBV advocacy activities focus more on demonstrations and protests, with the vast majority of activities revolving around national events like the annual 16 Days of Activism and the International Elimination of Violence Against Women Day in 2005.

Although at least one INGO participates in national advocacy campaigns, local NGOs initiate the vast majority of advocacy activities. The sole legal NGO, Haguruka, and larger women's NGOs such as Profemmes (both national and regional), RDF, and RWLC, spearhead NGO GBV advocacy and lobbying efforts. NGOs focused on human rights, widows, and other GBV-related issues do not appear to be actively engaged in GBV advocacy. This is not unexpected considering the cost required for effective advocacy and lobbying. Most advocacy efforts are conducted with other organizations due to high costs and resources.

The government is usually the objective of advocacy and lobbying efforts rather than their initiator. A caveat of this trend is the National Women's Councils and the National University's Law Clinic, which have initiated or engaged in advocacy. The government also sponsors the only major Rwandan conferences on GBV, which can take the form of conferences directed at understanding GBV but have also included conferences consulting NGOs for suggestions on GBV laws and policy. For example, on March 16, 2006, MIGEPROF and MINIJUST co-sponsored a conference with Haguruka and Women's Legal Rights/Rwanda on Women's Legal rights and the Rwandan Family which advocated for harmony among families and was broadcast on the radio across the country in Kinyarwanda.

3.9 Research, Monitoring and Evaluation

Research, monitoring and evaluation in one form or another is conducted by a number

organizations working in gender-based violence in Rwanda. These activities involve applied or formative research by a small number of NGOs to attempt to identify the causes of GBV, monitoring of project outputs by a large number of NGOs for reporting purposes, data collection by the government, and in some cases, program evaluation. Most organizations interviewed saw the serious need for research about GBV and most new research is focused in investigating the cause of GBV. Government institutions, such as the National Police, confirmed that improved data collection, handling and dissemination were vital to better respond to GBV. Except for research by the National University Law Clinic regarding incidence of child rape, current research regarding causes of GBV appears to be limited to NGOs. Umuseke said that it is beginning research on the effect of childhood drug abuse and different forms of violence. Icyuzuzo plans to conduct a study on violence against widows, and Haguruka is planning a study on the broad causes of violation of women and children's rights. BAIR has added to its 2006 operational plan a four district study to identify all forms of violence conducted against women and children. SWAA intends to conduct a quality assessment of its counseling services to the HIV+ women it serves. An outlier among the interviews maintained that too much surveying has been done and that efforts should be focused on giving concrete support to women in need.

These few research studies aside, data analysis showed a heavier emphasis on monitoring and data collection activities than formative or baseline research and/or project evaluations. Many organizations monitored their activities through the development of project, weekly, quarterly or annual reports which were then submitted to executive boards and funders. Data collection of GBV incidents extends only to the National Police which receives claims of GBV-related crimes like rape and domestic violence and is able to compile and disseminate statistics on trends in these crimes. No other entity has this advantage, so data collection efforts have been limited to the government. Additionally, although the National Police's Gender Desk collects data on its GBV cases, it is not clear if the hotline is also collecting data on its operations. On the other hand, many of the larger organizations and some of the rural organizations that do not address multiple program areas or multiple target populations evaluate their project and activities through qualitative (interviews and focus group discussions) and quantitative methods (surveys, questionnaires). Of special mention is RDF which uses different research methods depending on the activity to be evaluated (i.e. monitoring couples, training questionnaires, qualitative interviews). Thus, the divide on who conducts research related activities is evident along the lines of NGO capacity as well as geographical area (rural vs. urban).

Although monitoring and evaluation is conducted on some level among NGOs, many development actors have reservations about the quality and quantity of research and monitoring and evaluation. Another government institution stressed that many NGOs activities are driven by donor funding rather than by evidence-based research and that it was inconsistent and poorly done. On average, the international community asserts that although research is sometimes donor driven, NGOs also want to evaluate the effectiveness of their interventions. However, research and evaluation is expensive, funding is minimally available and capacity among Rwandan NGOs is low. One interviewee also indicated that because many NGOs may be unaccustomed to generating information without government intervention, NGOs may tend to self-censor or be unfamiliar about how to report on sensitive or unfavorable data collected during research.

Finally, data analysis also revealed a prevailing consciousness among Rwandan organizations

that information about the causes of gender-based violence is severely needed to better address the phenomena. For instance, multiple organizations, both government and non-governmental, mentioned their need to understand what incites certain men to rape small children.

4. REACH OF NGO GBV PROGRAMS

NGOs and public institutions working in GBV are spread across Rwanda and target various populations. As expected, the primary target group is women since the types of GBV that occur in Rwanda affects them relatively more than any other target group in Rwanda. The geographical reach of these programs are also concentrated in certain regions versus others which may have severe adverse implications for women, men and children who live in underserved areas.

4.1 Targeted Populations

The primary target groups for most of the interventions NGOs conduct in GBV are women and children. This group includes widows and orphans of the genocide, widows and orphans in general, rape survivors, and young girls and boys. Secondary target groups are couples, men, community leaders and PLWHAs. A tertiary target group is the general population through the multiple sensitizations that occur at the community level. Government and public institutions primarily target judges, community leaders, women, prosecutors, the police, and the general public. As mentioned earlier, in interventions for all groups there is a heavy emphasis on rights awareness and education, dispute mediation and the push to increase intolerance of domestic violence. As noted elsewhere, men are often not targeted as a specific group. But, since men are often the perpetrators of GBV or may have the power to prevent it from occurring within families, men should also be targeted as a primary group.

4.2 Geographical Reach of Programs

Although interviews were not conducted with all of the NGOs in all of the provinces that deal with GBV or their satellite sites, interviews were conducted with most of first and second tier NGOs.³² NGO activity is concentrated in Kigali and its surrounding areas. For example, except for rural-based NGOs that target specific populations in a specific geographical area, most organizations are either headquartered or have main office in Kigali. Additionally, some organizations, particularly Profemmes and Avega, have provincial locations that serve as the offices for neighboring areas. For example, Avega's Cyangugu office also serves the Butare area. Profemmes has a large member base but not a large presence in all of the districts. There is, however, at least one Profemmes member organization operating in each of the five provinces. After Kigali, Gisenyi and Cyangugu areas in the Western Province, Ruhengeri in the Northern Province and Gitarama in the Southern Province have the highest concentration of NGO representation. Eleven out of 25 surveyed organizations (NGOs and the University Law Clinic) serve the Ruhengeri area and nine operate in Gisenyi. Although not all of these locations are wholly GBV-focused, they are NGOs working to address GBV through programs focused on gender, families, women, legal aid or health. Data analysis also revealed that areas in the north eastern province are not as well served as in other areas in Rwanda. Table 3 shows the dispersion of NGOs in each of the five provinces. Note that with the new administrative structure that took place this year, names can denote a district, general area, or city where the organization operates

³² First tier NGOs are defined here as those most widely known to work in GBV.

or has an office.

Table 3: Representation of Surveyed Organizations Working in Some Aspect of GBV					
Organization	Kigali Province	Northern Province	Southern Province	Western Province	Eastern Province
1. Aho Umwaga Utari					Kayonza
2. APROFER* ³³		Ruhengeri			
3. ACPF*		Ruhengeri			
4. AVEGA	Kigali	Ruhengeri	Cyangugu for Butare	Cyangugu Gisenyi	Kibungo
5. BAIR*				Gisenyi	
6. CEPAF			Gitarama		
7. CPJ-Gisenyi*				Gisenyi Nyundo	
8. CPJ-Ruhengeri*		Ruhengeri			
9. Duhozanye			Huye, Save		
10. FACT*	Kigali (office and CU)	Counseling Units	Counseling Units (CU)	Cyangugu (office and CU)	Counseling Units
11. Haguruka	Kigali	Ruhengeri	Gitarama, Butare	Cyangugu	Kayonza
12. Icyuzuzo	Kigali	Ruhengeri Byumba	Gitarama, Gikongoro	Cyangugu Gisenyi	Umutara
13. Impuyaki*		Gicumbi			
14. National University Law Clinic*			Butare		
15. Profemmes/National	Kigali	Ruhengeri	Gitarama, Butare		Rwamagana
16. Profemmes/Gisenyi				Gisenyi	
17. Reseau des Femmes	Kigali	presence	Butare, Gikonko, Mugonga	Gisenyi	presence
18. RRP+*	Kigali	presence	Presence	presence	presence
19. Rwanda Women Leaders Caucus	Kigali				
20. Rwanda Women's Network	Kigali	Ruhengeri	Gitarama	Gisenyi	presence
21. Seruka ³⁴	Kigali	Ruhengeri	Gitarama		
22. SWAA	Kigali		Gitarama		Kibungo
23. UCF	Kigali		Gitarama, Muhanga Riyumba, Butare	Gisenyi	Kibungo
24. Umushumba Mwiza	Kigali				Nyamata
25. Umuseke*	Kigali		Butare, Gitarama, Gikongoro	Cyangugu	

The government and other public institutions which by nature of their broad-based operations encounter GBV and thus must respond to it, include the women's councils, the Ombudsman's Office, the National Police, and the National Human Rights Commission. All of these

³³ A "*" denotes organizations that are not Profemmes members. This does not mean, however, that these organizations do not collaborate with Profemmes on some level or at some times.

³⁴ Seruka also works in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

organizations, and most extensively the Women's Councils with their grassroots membership, operate across Rwanda. This does not, however, assume that they have a strong presence in every district and province. Except for women's councils, these organizations' reach into rural and isolated areas is limited by material, technical and financial and human resources.

5. PROGRAMMING TRENDS OVER TIME

5.1 From Past to Present: Shifts in Approaches and Focus

This assessment did not aim to construct a complete picture of past GBV activities in Rwanda, although a few general trends can be identified. In the years following the genocide, many GBV activities emphasized treatment of victims of sexual-based violence during the conflict. Activities included sensitizing victims to speak out about their violations, medical treatment, and economic and material support. In the more recent past, activities shifted towards addressing existing GBV issues rather than GBV committed solely during or related to the genocide. NGOs advocated for changes in the law, successfully leading to the reform of the inheritance law as it applies to women and giving women greater economic independence. Sensitization activities focused on broader topics in Rwandan law, such as informing participants about family law and women's rights. These activities also focused on training authorities and other leaders, who would then sensitize their communities. Central fora for GBV advocacy appeared, including the International Elimination of Violence Against Women Day and 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence. As demonstrated in the analysis above, this trend appears to have continued. Although many activities in Rwanda continue to assist victims of genocide-related GBV, activities have shifted away from emergency responses for genocide survivors to dealing with long-term effects and survivors of existing GBV. For example, activities assisting widows and survivors are being conducted alongside activities that seek to address current survivors of sexual, domestic and psychological abuse and violence.

5.2 Outlook for the Future: Plans and Aspirations

Many interviewees described specific future plans for expansion of their GBV activities. Although in most cases funding had not yet been secured, interviewees generally expressed these activities as more than aspirations but as plans contingent upon the availability of funding. These future plans include:

- *Sensitization/Training/Education:* Some interviews expressed that they hope to expand their GBV sensitization and training activities. Some expressed general expansion plans and others planned to expand into areas of GBV training entirely new to them. Several are planning expansion of sensitization activities directed at children and students and at least one is planning to target NGO staff.
- *Research:* Planned future research activities include some activities that may have already been initiated, but if so are likely in the initial stages of research. These include BAIR's plan to research all forms of violence against women and children and Umuseke's research on the effects of childhood drug abuse on violent tendencies as adults. In the future, the National Police hopes to see research about the causes of rape, acknowledging that rape victims are often less than 18 years old.

- *Geographic Expansion:* Duhozanye hopes to begin expanding into Maraba, Kiruhura, and Mbazi districts between June and August. Profemmes intends to expand to 30 districts after it adjusts to the new administrative structure. Umuseke plans to open 11 new parishes in Gitarama (Southern province), and pending funding from the EU, plans to open locations in Goma (DRC) and Burumba (Burundi). The National University Law Clinic in Butare also hopes to find more funds to expand by the end of 2006 or in 2007 so it can receive more clients from other provinces in Rwanda.
- The National Police hopes to strengthen its decentralized focal points to better provide services through its Gender Desk. The Office of the Prosecutor intends to decentralize its Gender Office to the district level.
- *Income Generation:* Profemmes in Ruhengeri hopes to get more involved in income-generating activities specifically linked to GBV.
- *GBV Center:* The National Women's Council of Butare Province plans to open a GBV Center, in which it might provide office space for relevant NGOs.

In summary, the activities that actors intend to focus on in the future are consistent with the general opinion of the urgent gender-based violence-related issues facing Rwandans today. NGOs, government institutions, and the international community intend to use sensitization, training and education to change cultural, social, and gender norms and traditions seen as negative and supportive of sexual, domestic and economic violence. These activities also intend to increase education and awareness of human and legal rights and laws and are targeted at educating women and young girls of these rights. Finally, many actors acknowledge the limitations of poverty and polygamy and their links to GBV. They plan to increase the economic independence of the groups of women which with they work and promote increased access to equitable financial resources among couples and within communities.

PART 4 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS: COLLABORATION

One of the main goals of this assessment is to better understand the collaborative efforts between organizations in Rwanda, which will lead to recommendations for improving collaborative efforts. Collaboration is defined as the voluntary sharing of any resources or information between two organizations toward a common goal. This assessment also differentiates between active and passive participants in collaboration, with active participants being NGOs that dedicate significant time or resources toward a collaborative activity and passive participants being NGOs that contribute a minimum amount of time and resources toward the activity.

This section will first discuss the findings of our assessment as it relates to collaboration. As in previous assessments by WLR Rwanda, most NGOs interviewed for this study expressed their belief that collaboration would benefit their work and the overall effort in Rwanda to address GBV. Yet, very few NGOs participate in collaborative activities and these are typically confined to referrals of special cases to organizations that might be able to better help them. Collaboration with more than one organization as an active participant is exceedingly rare. Next, the section will discuss the possible causes for this lack of coordination of GBV activities in Rwanda. Lack of adequate institutional support and resources and logistical barriers were most evident in Rwandan NGOs' GBV activities. In addition, our findings point to two additional factors: the culture of unease in Rwandan society and the cross-cutting nature of GBV as an issue.

1. TRENDS IN GBV ACTIVITY COLLABORATION

1.1 NGO Collaboration with Other NGOs

Table 4 summarizes our findings on GBV collaboration between NGOs. There are a number of clear trends. First, there are a handful of organizations that can be labeled *principle collaborative NGOs*. Only the largest and arguably best connected organizations are active participants in collaborative activities. These NGOs tend to have expertise that only a few other NGOs have: Haguruka specializes in legal aid for women; Avega and Icyuzuzo work primarily with widows; Seruka and Rwanda Women Network do training and sensitization activities with other NGOs; and Reseau des Femmes and Rwanda Women Leaders Caucus have a women's capacity building focus. These organizations were without exception larger NGOs based in Kigali.

A second trend is that the activities on which these NGOs collaborate are consistent with their specialization. Haguruka, for example, provided legal services in the form of counseling, training and expertise for a great number of NGOs (14 out of the 21 Rwandan NGOs interviewed). Similarly, Avega and Icyuzuzo had other NGOs refer widows to them for counseling; and Reseau des Femmes and RWLC helped provide administrative capacity building services to other NGOs. That organizations collaborate on activities that pertain to their expertise is not surprising. What is notable is how few organizations are extending their expertise to other organizations. Only 14 of the 22 NGOs interviewed had any collaborative relationships with other NGOs. This has left many important GBV activity areas underrepresented, including income generation and sensitization (only one joint sensitization project was mentioned by interviewed NGOs).

On the other hand, more collaboration occurs in the area of legal aid than in any other activity. This is interesting given that only one NGO, Haguruka, specializes in giving legal aid to GBV victims, so many organizations have sensitization programs. The logic of this arrangement stems from two factors. The first is that legal recourse is recognized as an important tool for combating GBV. Many interviewees understood GBV as a set of illegal acts that are perpetrated against women and thus legal aid is a logical response for them to seek whenever GBV occurs. However, NGOs expressed that limitations in resources and knowledgeable staff made them unable to provide legal aid themselves. Some organizations gave research assistance in the form of legal assistants or paralegals, but no NGO can represent women in court. Only Haguruka had the resources and staff to address GBV in the legal arena effectively (except for legal representation), thus many of the organizations interviewed referred GBV cases to Haguruka for legal aid. This does not occur in sensitization activities, as it requires far less resources and special training.

A final trend is that these instances of collaboration, with a few exceptions, are ones where the principle collaborative NGOs offer services for the other NGOs. This includes referrals to principle collaborative NGOs that give counseling or legal aid to victims of GBV. This is a very loose form of collaboration that requires a minimum amount of time and resources from the referring NGO. It can also include training or capacity building activities that the principle collaborative NGOs give other NGOs. This involves slightly more time and resources from the NGO being trained, but the principle collaborative NGOs still carry most of the burden in these relationships. Thus these collaborations tend to involve one active and one or more passive participants.

There were a few instances of collaborative activities where the organizations involved participated more equally. These occurred in activities that neither NGO specialized in specifically, but in which they could contribute their expertise toward a common goal. A good example can be seen in the advocacy activities conducted by Profemmes and Haguruka pertaining to a law that prevents case lawyers from bringing cases to trial. The law forces Haguruka to pay the extra expense of hiring a barrister to represent its clients in court. In the collaboration, Haguruka could contribute legal understanding and expertise while Profemmes could contribute their experience in the area of advocacy. This type of relationship can also be found in the collaboration between Avega and Rwanda Women Network both of whom have experience with GBV sensitization campaigns, FACT, whose expertise is human rights, and SWAA whose expertise is HIV/AIDS issues. Each contributed their training experience to a joint sensitization campaign for local political leaders and police. These collaborations speak to the potential for collaboration on GBV issues in Rwanda; unfortunately such examples are few.

Table 4: Collaborative Activities Between Rwanda NGOs							
	Major Collaborative NGOs						
Collaborative Activity	Haguruka	Avega	Icyuzuzo	Seruka	Reseau des Femmes	RWLC	Rwanda Women Network
Legal aid	Referrals: -Aho Umwaga Utari -ACPF -Avega -BAIR -FACT -Icyuzuzo -Profemmes -Rwanda Women Network -Umuseke -Umushumba mwiza -UCF						
Sensitization, Training and Capacity-building	-Duhozanye (legal training) -RRP+ -APROFER (on GBV)			-ACPF (legal training)	-Duhozanye (admin. training)	Admin. Support: -FACT -Urumuri -SWAA	Training of local leaders: -FACT -SWAA
Counseling		Referrals: -Haguruka -Icyuzuzo	Referrals: -Urumuri -Urunana -SWAA				
HIV/AIDS		-Icyuzuzo -Urunana					
Advocacy	Profemmes (legal reform)						

1.2 Government Collaboration with NGOs

Many Rwandan government bodies consult and work with NGOs and Table 5 shows the various relationships. It can be argued that no Rwandan NGO can exist without having a collaborative relationship with the government. All NGOs have to share their 'action plan' with the government before being registered. However, it is not clear that these action plans, written before an NGO has begun working, remain accurate, or if they are being utilized in any way by the government. Thus, the assessment is concerned more with collaboration between NGOs and the government after submission of initial action plans. As can be seen in the table, two organizations stand out as particularly active in their collaboration with NGOs in their GBV work: MIGEPROF and the National Women's Councils. They are the two institutions most involved in gender issues. Two points should be noted here.

First, these two institutions collaborate almost exclusively with the larger NGOs (those with a national reach) that are based in Kigali, such as Haguruka, Profemmes, Avega, Reseau de Femmes and Rwanda Women's Network. Second, there is collaboration on a wide range of activities implemented by both institutions. MIGEPROF explicitly sees its expertise as a policy

maker and thus its collaboration is based on developing and disseminating legal regulations and government policy with partner NGOs. It has, for instance, involved Profemmes, FACT and other Rwandan NGOs in the drafting of potential GBV legislation and has used Profemmes to pass on policy information to women's NGOs. The National Women's Council, whose membership often includes women NGO leaders, has also largely limited collaboration to information sharing, training and sensitization. It should also be noted that not all of these collaborations have the government as the only active participant. The 16 Days of Activism Campaign was an activity developed jointly by MIGEPROF, the Women's Councils, Profemmes and Haguruka. The partners worked together to design the program and used their various resources to raise awareness of GBV issues throughout the nation.

Other government institutions do not have a large list of NGO collaborators. These institutions deal with GBV in specific ways. Their collaborative activities reflect that the women parliamentarians work with NGOs in drafting legislation. The Office of the Prosecutor is referred GBV legal cases by Haguruka and Liprodhor and the university legal clinic receives training on GBV legal cases by Haguruka and legal defenders. These activities did not actively involve both institutions, other than drafting legislation by the women parliamentarians. Rather, these activities involved one organization (either the NGO or the government institution) that could provide a service or information to another NGO.

Table 5: Collaborative Activities Between the Government and NGOs

	Governmental Institutions						
Collaborative Activity	MIGEPROF	National University Legal Clinic	Office of the Prosecutor	Women Parliamentarians Forum	Local Government levels	National Women's Councils	Human Rights Commission
Policymaking	-Profemmes -Haguruka -RWLC -FACT -FAWE			-Profemmes -FACT			
Legal aid	-Rwanda Women Network	-Haguruka -Legal Defenders	-Haguruka -Liprodhor		-Aho Umwaga Utari	-Haguruka	
Research						-Haguruka	
Sensitization, Training, Capacity Building	-Reseau de Femmes -UCA				-Duhozanye	-Haguruka -Avega -Aho Umwaga Utari	
Information Sharing	-RWLC -Profemmes -Haguruka -Avega	-Haguruka -Ajprodhoro				-RWLC	-Haguruka -Liprodhor -CLADHO -Duterimbere -Profemmes
Activism	-Haguruka -Profemmes					-Haguruka -Profemmes	

1.3 International Community Collaboration with NGOs

While most activities involving the international community focus on funding Rwandan NGOs to carry out GBV activities, a number of important instances of collaboration should be noted. Some INGOs interviewed have worked hard to build close relationships between Rwandan NGOs and individual members of the international community. For instance, Women for Women International (WWI) attends Profemmes meetings and uses them as an opportunity to share information and experiences with Rwandan NGOs. WWI also has a good relationship with Avega that has expertise in many of the income generation projects that they are interested in. WWI has also worked closely with an NGO called “Speak I am Listening – Mbwira Ndumva” to plan 2005 International Women’s Day celebrations and often share ideas, support, and advice with them.

Norwegian People’s Aid, another INGO, also tries to build a close ‘partnership’ relationship with the NGOs it funds, working with them closely to build their capacity and at the same time attempting to preserve their autonomy in decision making. It also uses its funding to stimulate coordination between Rwandan NGOs on GBV projects. NPA gives its partner NGOs the option of either working alone or together with other NGOs, increasing funds if they opt to work together. This has encouraged a number of collaborative relationships to be formed between Rwandan NGOs, although this initiative was too new at the time of our interviews to evaluate what sort of collaboration was occurring. One Rwandan NGO, Reseau des Femmes, stated that although NPA increases funds for organizations that work together, jointly planning and consulting was a difficult and costly process that might not have been worth the extra support.

2. FACTORS AFFECTING COLLABORATION

2.1 Lack of Institutional Support and Resources

The larger patterns seen in collaboration between NGOs and between the government and NGOs can be best explained by a lack of resources or capacity. Most NGOs felt that they had too much to do with too few resources to even consider collaboration. It was often made clear that each NGO is trying to conduct its own activities and help their own beneficiaries and are often too busy or short-staffed to work with others or pay close attention to other NGOs’ activities. Therefore, collaboration is often minimal, such as referrals for legal aid or counseling; or it **is** initiated by the larger and better funded NGOs, government institutions or sometimes INGOs. Perhaps counter-intuitively, what collaboration that does occur is often driven by this lack of resources and capacity; as in the case of Haguruka, NGOs that do not have the ability to provide certain services must rely on those NGOs that do in order to help their beneficiaries. Again, this type of collaboration, while positive, represents a minimal level of commitment by one of the collaborators and could lead to a strain on larger NGOs like Haguruka.

To this point, few donors have made collaboration between the NGOs they fund a priority and thus have not been willing to pick up the increased costs. Most donors provide the NGOs interviewed with funds that could only be used in projects directed at beneficiaries, not directed at building the capacity of the NGO itself. While some donors recognized that the NGOs capacity had to be addressed in order for collaboration to occur, few have changed their funding practices to address this. As discussed, the one exception is NPA. It will be interesting to see if their investment in their partner NGOs and the financial incentives do improve collaboration, and

more importantly the coverage and effectiveness of activities.

2.2 Logistical Barriers

Logistical issues might also account for the fact that larger NGOs in Kigali tend to be more able to collaborate with each other than smaller NGOs outside of the capitol. While this is very much linked to the issue of low capacity or resources, there are other barriers of distance and communication that can be expanded on. For instance, there is no internal postal service in Rwanda and electricity in many parts of the country is intermittent, making electronic communication difficult (mobile phones are, however becoming more prevalent). However, financial barriers often loom larger for these NGOs; making phone calls and travel for face-to-face meetings less likely for these NGOs. Some rural based organizations that were interviewed had next to no contact with any other NGOs or umbrella organizations, simply because they didn't have the funds or time to travel to Kigali to meet with these other organizations.

2.3 Lack of Information Sharing

There is a lack of sharing of knowledge and best practices among NGOs that participate in similar activities, including sensitization and counseling. NGOs in general act as independent bodies and only occasionally collaborate. Both NGOs and government entities expressed that it is difficult to obtain information from other organizations upon request. They also claimed that even during conferences and meetings between organizations, the information shared about activities is often not very specific. While some of the reticence to share information might be accounted for by a lack of capacity and competition for resources, the issue of unease between members of Rwandan society was apparent, if not frequently talked about. The effect of unease caused by the genocide and the various cleavages within Rwandan society (by ethnicity, gender, class, and region) cannot be discussed openly and thus cannot be assessed accurately. It is also important not to over-attribute lack of collaboration to this unease—clearly, there are many incidences where it can and has been overcome. However, cleavages do exist here as in many societies, and are likely to have some influence on NGOs willingness to share information with each other.

2.4 Cross-Cutting Nature of GBV

GBV is an issue that involves organizations from many different sectors, from legal aid to women's associations to health care providers. However, there is no organization that specializes on the issue of GBV and no country wide plan for addressing the problem. Because of its complex and cross-cutting nature, collaboration on GBV demands that organizations involved have a common objective. This objective may not follow directly from the particular expertise of either collaborating NGO, thus making collaborative agreements a tricky proposition. For instance, it may be easy to agree upon the common objective of providing retro-viral drugs to HIV/AIDS patients if both NGOs involved specialize in HIV/AIDS care. It is more difficult for an organization specializing in HIV/AIDS to work with an organization specializing in widows' protection to agree upon a common objective. Without an overarching strategic plan to address GBV, it becomes difficult for these disparate NGOs to contribute their efforts to GBV, and even harder to understand how another organization can complement their efforts.

PART 5 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS: COORDINATION

Due to their expertise and ability to maintain awareness of all GBV activities in Rwanda, the coordinating bodies within Rwandan civil society and the government can ensure that the most effective GBV prevention activities are occurring, that GBV victims are receiving needed treatment, and that the most appropriate organizations are engaged in these activities. For example, coordinators could help organizations avoid duplication in sensitization activities and facilitate the establishment of counseling and legal aid in areas that are not covered well.

Like collaboration, however, effective coordination confronts many obstacles. In particular, coordination requires the same high administrative costs required for collaboration efforts, such as costs for phone calls, meetings, transportation, photocopying, and staff. Because only a few entities hold the primary responsibility for coordination efforts, coordinators of GBV policies and activities in Rwanda often face additional obstacles that are very specific to their unique perspectives. These obstacles will be addressed within the discussion of Rwanda's GBV coordinators below.

There are two principal coordinators of GBV policies and activities in Rwanda: Profemmes, a civil society organization, and MIGEPROF, a part of the Rwandan government. In addition, international funders of GBV programs and activities play a more limited coordination role. The coordinating roles of each of these actors and the specific challenges they face are discussed below.

1. CIVIL SOCIETY: PROFEMMES

With 43 members, Profemmes is Rwanda's umbrella organization for women's NGOs. Although this encompasses NGOs with GBV activities, Profemmes' member base is broader than GBV. Similarly, this does not include non-women's NGOs that implement GBV activities or women's NGOs that have not chosen to join Profemmes. Profemmes' primary responsibility as an umbrella organization is to coordinate the activities of its members by: (1) collecting and sharing information; (2) coordinating broad activism efforts; and (3) mobilizing funds for member activities.

First, Profemmes facilitates information by encouraging its members to submit reports of their activities, which Profemmes will share with the other member NGOs at monthly national level meetings. Members can use the information obtained at this meeting to make decisions on future activities as well as identify partners for collaborative efforts. In addition, non-members are often invited to the meetings, thus the potential benefits are not always limited to Profemmes members. Meetings sometimes focus on specific topic areas, including GBV. However, some members indicated that the monthly meetings are often not effective fora for sharing information. Although Profemmes and its members use the meetings to distribute information about their activities, there is rarely any time dedicated to input and discussion. In addition, information shared during the meetings is often informal and non-specific.

Second, Profemmes coordinates broad activist efforts in which its members participate. Specific to GBV, Profemmes coordinates the annual 16 Days of Activism event in partnership with

Haguruka and MIGEPROF. In 2005, this event occurred from November 25 to December 10. Profemmes directed funding to conduct trainings with local level officials and women's councils on GBV during the event.

Third, at its members' request, Profemmes can mobilize funding for its members' ongoing activities. When performing this service, Profemmes actively engages in the process of revising the member's proposal. Because this process can add several steps to an already lengthy process, some members are hesitant to utilize this service.

Besides the specific challenges mentioned above, a more specific debate has surrounded Profemmes' role as coordinator of its members' activities. Like many Rwandan NGOs, Profemmes is heavily dependent on outside funding to continue operating. However, funders prefer not to fund the administrative costs necessary for Profemmes to implement its coordinating role. Accordingly, Profemmes has extremely low capacity to realize its coordination mission. Even when donors such as NPA provide funds for coordination, Profemmes' limited capacity in budgeting and project planning has resulted in an inability to use these funds as intended. In response to these challenges, Profemmes has begun to implement activities similar to those of its member NGOs to secure funding. (These activities are described in Appendix I, the catalogue of GBV activities). This has caused Profemmes' members to feel that they are in direct competition with their umbrella organization, which makes them less willing to share information with Profemmes about their activities, further handicapping the organization's ability to coordinate them effectively.

Interestingly, however, this problem appears to be limited to the national Profemmes office in Kigali. Contrarily, Profemmes' branch offices outside of Kigali appear to perform solely a coordinating role and do not implement any of their own activities. The branch offices interviewed in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi were completely unaware that the debate regarding Profemmes' appropriate coordinating role was occurring at the national level. Still, the branch offices suffer from a lack of capacity even greater than that at the national level, so their ability to coordinate local members is limited. Branch offices lack staff—both the Ruhengeri and Gisenyi offices were staffed at one person—and depend on the national office for their funding, which is limited.

In response to Kigali-based members' complaints regarding Profemmes' implementation of activities, Profemmes, with the assistance of WLR-Rwanda, has developed a Strategic Plan for 2006 to enhance its coordinating efforts. In this five-year plan, Profemmes instituted a staff position in its Kigali office responsible for its coordinating activities. It also created 10 thematic working groups to help NGOs working in similar program areas, including GBV, create stronger relationships. These thematic working groups are education, health, culture of peace, gender promotion, reinforcement of capacity, social justice, civic education, environmental protection, economic development of women, and information and communication. However, more than one month after the plan had been devised, Profemmes' members (and its branch offices in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi) stated that they were unaware of this plan.

2. GOVERNMENT – MIGEPROF

Within the government, MIGEPROF is the primary coordinator of GBV policy. However, because it is now operating under a significantly reduced capacity (described in more detail in Appendix I, the catalogue of GBV activities), its ability to coordinate is extremely limited. With a staff of five, two of which comprise the Gender Unit, MIGEPROF does not have the capacity to collect documentation on GBV activities. Although the Ministry of Local Administration is charged with collecting action plans from all registered NGOs in Rwanda, it does not forward this documentation to MIGEPROF. The Ministry of Local Administration also suffers from limited capacity and often is unable to collect or review all action plans. Even if the Ministry of Local Administration were to make this information easily accessible to MIGEPROF, MIGEPROF's two Gender Unit staff would be unable to review the information in a consistent and thorough manner. Although NPA and UNIFEM have made efforts to encourage greater coordination through MIGEPROF, its staff capacity remains a severely limiting factor.

MIGEPROF sees itself as the coordinator of GBV policy and Profemmes as the coordinator of GBV activities. In particular, MIGEPROF takes the lead role in organizing national conferences on GBV issues like rape. However, because of its limited capacity MIGEPROF has asked NGOs like Profemmes and Haguruka to coordinate national efforts such as the 16 Days of Activism. In addition, MIGEPROF is currently drafting the first GBV policy to be implemented by all branches of the Rwandan government. Because of how MIGEPROF defines its coordinating role and that of Profemmes, it is of concern that MIGEPROF may be expecting Profemmes to ensure the implementation of government policy within civil society.

3. INTERNATIONAL FUNDERS

Although international funders like NPA, SNV, and UNIFEM have given some funding for coordinating efforts, the availability of international funds for coordination is extremely low.

NPA provides an example of an alternative way that international funders can play a coordinating role—by coordinating the distribution of its funding for GBV activities among its recipients. Donors generally only fund the GBV activities of a few organizations, thus, there is a need for entities with broader perspectives regarding all activities to coordinate effectively. Coordinating funding among a smaller pool of recipients does give some consistency within that group of organizations. If this occurs broadly, it can lay the foundation for other coordinators like Profemmes and MIGEPROF to coordinate with more facility. Finally, by collaborating with other donors that fund GBV activities, donors can significantly enhance existing coordination efforts. Examples of this type of activity were not observed or apparent.

PART 6 CONCLUSIONS

This study aimed to assess efforts to address genocide related and post genocide gender-based violence and its consequences. Thus, the assessment examined three aspects of GBV programming in Rwanda: activities being implemented in response to GBV and the actors that conduct them, and collaboration and coordination trends among these actors. The intersection of these three concepts in Rwanda yields interesting findings of the research questions outlined in Part 1 and for the most part supports the assessments' assumptions about the nature of GBV programming in Rwanda. This section will summarize some of the major conclusions found and associational links with the original research questions and assumptions and attempt to present insightful observations regarding these conclusions about activities, collaboration or actors and coordination of activities and/or actors.

1. ACTIVITIES AND ACTORS

As in many other countries, both the government and civil society implement activities to respond to GBV and its affects. National and local government organizations focused on gender, justice, and crime prevention spearhead the Government's response to GBV. Public organizations such as the HRC and Women's Councils serve an integral role in responding to the needs of citizens in general and women at all levels of society. Correspondingly, widow's organizations, women's NGOs and legal-focused organizations lead the response of civil society to GBV. Although the reach of the activities of both sectors extends across Rwanda; both sectors acknowledge that current efforts are insufficient to address adequately the magnitude of the problem due one hand to low technical and resource capacity, logistical barriers between rural and urban areas, uncoordinated responses, shortages of information and on the other hand multiple socio-cultural and socio-economic issues.

Contrary to initial assumptions, activities targeted at GBV in Rwanda are both prevention and treatment oriented. For example, sensitization activities initiated to raise public awareness and knowledge about women's rights and GBV, change behavior or increase skills set via trainings are utilized more than any other activity to help prevent GBV. However, sensitizations are being defined as activities where the 'instruction' or 'communication' of messages are assumed suitable to change individual's attitudes about gender roles and to translate those attitudes into changes in behavior. Also, people may not be able to exercise recently 'learned' rights due to prohibitive social environments. For example, groups can be educated of women's rights yet upon returning home, people encounter life's realities where culture and tradition are the main reference point for action. Nevertheless, some organizations have developed participatory and interactive rather than instructive methods of educating groups such as testimonials of couples that overcame domestic violence and conflict and have become positive role models. Under treatment, actors (mostly NGOs) that provide legal assistance are in high demand but are limited in their capacity to manage cases to their fruition. Although a few NGOs offer some legal assistance, the National University's Law Clinic and Haguruka are the only entities entirely devoted to providing free legal aid.

Haguruka's position as the only organization that specializes in direct legal services for women makes it a source of referral for services of training for all NGOs encountering GBV in their

work. Furthermore, because Rwandan law permits only barristers to appear in court, and because there is a shortage of registered barristers, all organizations offering legal services are severely limited in the extent they can help GBV clients. Thus, in addition to Haguruka's overextension, legal services are limited, ironically, by law.

Other activities, counseling, income generation, advocacy/lobbying, mediation and provision of health services are also used to respond to GBV. While each of these has been discussed in depth in other sections, a special note should be made of certain trends among them that are unique to Rwanda and potentially valuable in the fight against GBV. For example, in addition to the largest NGOs (Avega, Haguruka, RdF and RWN), the National Women's Councils has the largest membership and presence across Rwanda. The Women's Councils are seen as grassroots organizations which represent the best democratic and decentralized example of public membership among women and with increased capacity has the potential to expand GBV services to the wider audiences and groups. For example, the NWCs conduct mediation and counseling that are mostly (if not all) informal and based on volunteerism. Formal training of these individuals would most be useful in increasing their capacity to serve the women and families. However, with increased capacity, measures would need to be taken to sustain the NWCs' grassroots focus and avoid evolution into a top heavy bureaucracy. Finally, the proliferation of research that occurred after the genocide has ensured that some organizations and populations are research-weary. Nevertheless, many organizations stressed frustration about the reasons for the continued prevalence of GBV given the increase in attention it is receiving. Thus, additional research and capacity building in research techniques is needed to help NGOs develop evidence-based interventions. The current and future research plans of certain NGOs attests to the desire for NGOs to better understand the social environment within which they work.

2. COLLABORATION

Actors involved in the response to GBV in Rwanda do collaborate; however, collaboration takes on different forms, occurs at different degrees and levels, and is affected by some of the assessment's initial hypotheses as well as by factors not foreseen. First, the largest NGOs in Kigali are able to serve in active collaboration roles to a far greater extent because of their larger resource base and lower logistical costs. These NGOs are also the NGOs with a presence (albeit limited for some) at the international level. They are ideally positioned to share or distribute international best practices in responding to GBV with smaller or rural NGOs. Nevertheless, collaboration among most NGOs is limited by lack of resources because costs associated with it are not covered by donor funding. Second, legal aid—in the form of referrals to Haguruka, or trainings by Haguruka—is by far the activity on which NGOs mostly collaborate. This speaks to the significance of legal assistance in responding to the affects of the different forms of GBV, and also the lack of capacity that other organizations have to provide such important services. Third, the government's focus on collaboration with large NGOs may often limit the participation of smaller and rural NGOs. On the other hand, the fact that the government is consulting these NGOs on gender issues may ensure that these NGOs have a more flexible and less policy oriented environment within which to work. Finding a balance between the two where both the government and smaller NGOs benefit is challenging but necessary. Finally, the need to holistically respond to GBV can be challenging because it requires expertise in multiple technical areas or collaboration with organizations with such expertise. The lack of a common,

well disseminated goal or strategic plan for responding to GBV decreases the extent to which this occurs. Creating a common goal is further affected by existing cleavages within Rwandan Society between different social classes and between men and women which might limit the extent to which these groups work together.

3. COORDINATION

Like collaboration, effective and efficient coordination among actors working to address GBV is challenging and at times problematic. Coordination efforts are affected by the need for improved donor funding, Profemmes' shifting role and capacity to coordinate its members towards common goals, and the limited human resource capacity of MIGEPROF. First, the lack of donor funding for coordination activities severely limits the ability of coordinating bodies, whether Profemmes or other relevant networks, to carry out their mandates. This is extremely evident when large and high profile advocacy or activism oriented activities like the "16 Days of Activism" event take place. Coordination by the main sponsors and collaboration among participants is more likely to be sustainable until the end of the event because of the influx of funds for administrative costs to coordinate those activities. Donors must understand that coordination of smaller activities and day-to-day administrative costs conducted by Profemmes also requires such funding and contributes to its organizational development. Investing in the institutions that provide services will benefit beneficiaries by increasing coverage and reducing duplication, particularly with a cross cutting issue such as GBV. Second, Profemmes tendency to implement activities places itself in competition with its members. It also needs and is working towards increasing its technical capacity to coordinate activities which will address the concerns of its members regarding their autonomy, information sharing issues and Profemmes role. Lastly, MIGEPROF, the only ministry that focuses solely on numerous government, civil society, private sector and international organizations in its gender, has an extremely small number of staff for a ministry that must collaborate with mission to oversee all policy related to gender and gender based violence. Considering the depth and intensity of the problem of gender based violence in Rwanda, an appropriate increase in staffing and capacity would be useful in minimizing the obstacles to collaboration and coordination.

PART 7 RECOMMENDATIONS

Several challenges specific to Rwanda should be considered while reviewing the recommendations. These challenges reach deep into Rwandan culture and institutional structures and are likely to affect the implementation of these recommendations. These are:

- **The hierarchy of NGOs**, which mirrors the hierarchy of government and often leaves smaller, rural NGOs without adequate voice, is an issue that affects collaboration among actors in GBV activities, but its causes and effects extend far beyond GBV.
- **The uneasy environment** that still exists in Rwanda also extends beyond GBV activities and NGO collaboration, and must be addressed by the country as a whole.

Nevertheless, the March 2006 assessment has led to the formulation of a set of practical recommendations that will hopefully prove useful to NGOs, the government, and the international community in the field of GBV. The following recommendations are organized according to whether the recommendations are targeted at: all actors, NGOs, Profemmes, the Rwandan government, and funders.

1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ALL ACTORS ENGAGED IN GBV ACTIVITIES

Legal aid and advice is currently limited to the expertise of Haguruka and referrals from multiple organizations. Recommendations regarding the government's role are discussed below.

- It is advisable that Haguruka's capacity should be increased, as well as information sharing and trainings to build the capacity of other organizations that offer legal assistance.
- This assessment also recommends that funding be directed to Haguruka's regional offices and their underserved, often rural populations.

Sensitization is poorly defined, both by NGOs and donor organizations, and there is little evidence that all of these sensitization activities contribute to changes in attitudes and behaviors or cultural factors that lead to GBV.

- **Implementers of activities** should ensure that their education and sensitization activities involve practical and realistic, action-oriented information for their target audiences on how to respond to GBV.
- **NGOs and funders** collaborating on these activities should make sure the terms identifying behavior change, awareness raising, training and advocacy activities are better defined beyond the generalized rubric of 'sensitization.' This is necessary to prevent the conflation of awareness raising activities with behavior change activities and will allow NGOs to better report on actual program impact and outputs.

- Sharing international, regional and national best practices on behavior change communication and advocacy is necessary given the large number of actors who conduct these or similar activities. This is especially significant for small and rural NGOs.
- Organizations should collaborate on planning and implementing sensitization activities.
- ‘Sensitization’ activities should increase focus not only on giving information about laws and legal rights, but also on overall behavior change and mitigation of the underlying causes of GBV.
- Future ‘sensitization’ activities should be more participatory and interactive. They should allow participants an opportunity to discuss and respond to issues raised during the activity, and should be flexible enough to be modified according to participants’ specific questions and needs. Similarly, sensitization activities should be sensitive to cultural issues that may complicate participants’ abilities to receive or implement the message. Examples of participatory and interactive approaches include drama performances, positive role modeling for individuals, couples and communities. This may also include replicating and adapting examples of participatory and interactive workshops, training and counseling that certain NGOs are currently conducting (RDF, Umuseke).
- Although **men** are exposed to different “sensitization” activities as members of couples or organizational staff, it is important for men to be targeted at the individual level, especially young men.
- **NGOs** should strategically position information exchange/behavior change communication activities to maximize the effectiveness of reach and approach. For example, radio shows/spots/programs modeling positive individual and community behavior and challenging established social gender norms could be developed and broadcast on existing radio programs that deal with human and women’s rights such as the HRC and Ombudsman’s radio programs. Collaboration with health NGOs who broadcast radio programs should also be explored.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NGOS

- NGOs should be more willing to share and should share their action plans and information on GBV activities with MIGEPROF, Profemmes, and other NGOs implementing or interested in implementing GBV activities.
- NGOs should use this report to identify gaps in activities that they can fill.
- NGOs should use this report to identify partners for collaboration in new and existing activities and areas of focus.
- Income generating activities like those conducted by Duhozanye and YWCA would reduce NGOs dependency on outside funds and give them greater ability to fund collaborative and administrative activities. They should also use these activities to

minimize economic violence by giving women an opportunity to participate in the income generation, particularly widows and women that are economically dependent on their husbands.

- NGOs should refer women who are, or may become victims of economic violence to organizations that can help them develop job skills or economic independence. These organizations may be outside of the usual group of NGOs with which NGOs with GBV activities usually collaborate.
- Considering the multiple plans for current and future research on GBV related issues, NGOs that are planning research activities should share information on the reach, focus and content of their research studies and develop ways of collaborating on these studies (i.e., sharing survey tools or adding relevant questions to each other's survey tools that would help them in their own work).

2.1 Recommendations for Profemmes

- The 2006 Strategic Plan is an important step forward. It should be followed to achieve more effective coordination efforts.
- Distribute its 2006 Strategic Plan to its members and its regional offices so that they are apprised of their current and planned activities.
- Engage in its own fundraising and income generating activities for administrative costs to mitigate dependency on donor funding which may cause it to divert from its coordinating role in the future.
- Increase the capacity of its branch offices. If funds cannot be dedicated to the branch offices, Profemmes should empower its branch offices to undertake income-generating activities or independently seek funding with the assistance of the national office.
- Create a new thematic group specifically for GBV. Profemmes should empower this group to develop tools and adapt best practices concerning addressing GBV from the international community to share among its members and other organizations.
- Give members incentives to share their action plans and other information on GBV programs, including covering administrative costs for creating reports or additional GBV training events specifically for members that share this information.
- Ensure the greatest involvement of all implementers of GBV activities by inviting non-member NGOs and other organizations working in GBV (such as INGOs or organizations not registered as NGOs) to participate in relevant meetings and events.
- Hold a meeting or series of meetings to discuss how to overcome the uneasy environment that exists some places in Rwanda to ensure a willingness to share information and work together on GBV activities.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE RWANDAN GOVERNMENT

- The government should increase its capacity to include staff that specialize solely in GBV and so that gender-focused and GBV activities can continue.
- Information-sharing and consultations with civil society should stress a more bottom-up approach and include a wider range of NGOs in consultations about GBV policy, especially those with less capacity and in rural areas. Specifically, MIGEPROF should include these NGOs in the GBV Policy Framework Steering Committee and facilitate travel for officials from more distant NGOs.
- Parliament should amend the laws governing the legal profession to encourage GBV victims the widest possible access to the legal system. The law could be amended either to: (1) allow barristers to work for NGOs, or (2) abolish the distinction between barristers and other lawyers and allow all law school graduates to try cases in Rwandan courts. In addition, barristers should be strongly encouraged to perform a certain amount of pro bono work each year.
- The government should provide barristers either free of charge or at significantly reduced fees for all low-income victims of GBV-related crimes such as domestic violence and rape.
- If MIGEPROF's capacity is increased, the Ministry of Local Administration (MINILOCA) should forward the action plans of all NGOs engaging in GBV activities to MIGEPROF.
- MIGEPROF and other ministries should provide NGOs on information on the new administrative structure and any future changes that occur so that they are aware of the changes to the geographical areas they work in.
- MIGEPROF's push to develop Rwanda's new national GBV policy with the input of civil society stakeholders is commendable and necessary. However, MIGEPROF should make it clear that this policy is to be implemented within government agencies, and that civil society should not feel required to work only within this national policy, but can maintain control over its own policies.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

- More funds should be directed towards administrative costs for collaborative efforts and be re-defined as capacity-building.
- A more holistic approach for the funding of programs that address GBV should be taken; with economic development, health care, legal aid and counseling recognized along side sensitization programs.
- Funders (meaning multilateral and bilateral donors and funding INGOs) and should increase their efforts to collaborate among themselves in order to increase overall

awareness of NGOs' GBV activities, decrease duplication of efforts, identify gaps, and emphasize strong points. Donors that support GBV activities should meet and discuss in detail the GBV programs they are funding. They should develop a joint strategy based on this information. For example, for HIV/AIDS, multilateral and bilateral donors have mapped out different focus areas and target beneficiaries to increase collaboration, streamline coordination and decrease duplication of efforts.

- When a donor supports more than one organization's GBV activities, it should give incentives for these organizations to collaborate. This could include appropriating specific funds for collaboration or increasing available funding when organizations agree to collaborate. This is also advisable for multilateral and bilateral donors. When designing requests for proposal or applications that include a GBV focus, donors should ensure that RFPs are competitive and require collaboration with large and small NGOs and other GBV stakeholders.
- When a donor supports more than one organization's GBV activities, it should also coordinate its funding to ensure that it provides each organization with funding for those activities that are most needed by the organization's beneficiaries and most accurately meet its capabilities.
- Donors should seek out partners in rural and other areas underrepresented by GBV activities.
- International community members should share international best practices and commonly used tools with NGOs that conduct GBV activities.

APPENDIX A

Organizations Interviewed

Government Organizations	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Prosecutor's Office 2. Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) 3. Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST) 4. Office of the Inspector General of Government (Ombudsman's Office) 5. National Police 	
Public Organizations	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law Clinic at the National University in Butare 2. Human Rights Commission 3. National Women's Council, Butare Office 4. National Women's Council, National Office 5. Rwandan Women Parliamentarians 6. APROFER 	
Bilateral and Multilateral Donors	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Union 2. Netherlands Development Corporation (Dutch Embassy) 3. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) 	
International NGOs	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Alert 2. International Rescue Committee 3. Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) 4. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) 5. Trocaire 6. Women for Women International 7. Women Waging Peace (Initiative for Inclusive Security) 	
Rwandan NGOs	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aho Umwaga Utari 2. Association Catholique pour la Promotion de la Famille 3. Avega 4. BAIR 5. Center for the Training and Promotion of Women (CEPAF) 6. Commission for Justice and Peace, Gisenyi 7. Commission for Justice and Peace, Ruhengeri 8. Duhozanye 9. Duterimbere 10. Forum des Activistes Contre La Torture 11. Haguruka 12. Icyuzuzo 13. Impuyaki 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Profemmes, Gisenyi 15. Profemmes, National Office 16. Profemmes, Ruhengeri 17. Réseau des Femmes 18. Réseau des Associations des Personnes Vivant avec le VIH/SIDA 19. Rwanda Women Network 20. Rwanda Women's Leaders Caucus 21. Seruka 22. Society for Women Against AIDS in Africa (SWAA-Rwanda) 23. Support Office to Rural Initiative (delete - see BAIR) 24. Union Chrétienne des Femmes (YWCA) 25. Umuseke 26. Umushumba Mwiza

APPENDIX B

Comprehensive Reference Guide of Actors

RWANDAN GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC ENTITIES

1. Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST)

MINIJUST is a highly centralized ministry with virtually all decisions made at the national level in Kigali, where the central unit is located. MINIJUST has recently focused on the lack of a specific gender-based violence (GBV) law in Rwanda. Laws regarding GBV issues are scattered throughout the penal code and the constitution. MINIJUST has been revisiting these laws in coordination with MIGEPROFE and has identified some for re-consideration, as well as better integration and defining of GBV issues. MINIJUST recently completed its yearly Plan of Action. MINIJUST receives support from UNICEF and UNIFEM.

Regarding GBV, MINIJUST perceives there to be three great challenges: the silence surrounding GBV; the need to qualify GBV terms in the penal code; and the punishment of offenders. There is also the challenge of Rwandan customs and culture. MINIJUST has conducted a yearly, nationally televised GBV conference since 2004. MINIJUST invites those organizations whom they perceive to be stakeholders in the GBV arena, including MIGEPROFE, the Prosecutor General, the National Police, UNICEF, NGOs and others. The purpose is to share common experiences, share statistics, follow-up on organizational achievements in the past year, and give recommendations for the next year. During these conferences, there are also call-in sessions, like a town meeting. MINIJUST is also working with the Female Parliamentarians on the GBV legislation.

MINIJUST also has a “justice cluster” with different stakeholder members to make policy, including GBV-related. This national-level cluster meets once a year; a standing committee meets once every three months, and a technical committee meets as often as needed. MINIJUST believes it works with all NGOs involved in women’s rights, specifically mentioning consultation with Haguruka (sensitization, lobbying), Forum des Activistes Contre La Torture (FACT) (intervention, research), Rwanda Women Network, and Avega. MINIJUST finds these consultations helpful, especially in their ability to provide population-level information. MINIJUST has heard of Profemmes and perceives it as a lobbying and umbrella organization, but has not worked with it and is not sure exactly how the organization works. They also worked with International Alert to train 318 community leaders, including women, on conflict through community based workshops. Comments: 1. MINIJUST worked with Profemmes in different areas such as reports on human rights or annual national meeting of stakeholders on GBV (particularly sexual violence). I think the person the research team met was new in the Ministry and was not aware of this collaboration. 2. The training which is mentioned was conducted by International Alert in collaboration with Profemmes not Minijust. 3. This paragraph should be reformulated accordingly.

2. Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)

The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) is the government ministry in charge of addressing gender, family and children related issues in Rwanda. Its mission is to ensure the advancement of gender equality among Rwandans, to promote the family as the foundation of society and to protect the rights of children. Before the recent administrative restructuring, MIGEPROF was staffed with 43 people, 10 in the Gender Unit. Prior to the restructuring, MIGEPROF focused on policymaking and implementation of activities such as microfinance, training, advocacy, monitoring and coordination. Currently the ministry is operated out of the Prime Minister's office and is staffed by only five people, two in the Gender Unit, which has discontinued implementing activities and now focuses on policy. A third person in the Children's Unit also works on GBV. MIGEPROF's primary role now is to design policy that affects gender, family and children and to coordinate the various collaborative activities between the ministry and civil society such as communication of information about new and revised policies and laws to local governments, women's councils, and NGO forums.

MIGEPROF's Gender Unit views GBV as one of the most critical problems in society and sees the government as responsible for mobilizing various government and non-government institutions to address GBV. In combating GBV the Gender Unit implements two main activities, development of GBV policy and coordination of implementation of that policy, and information-sharing with civil society. Under the first activity, the Gender Desk is spearheading the development of a national strategic plan for gender based violence policy. This strategic plan is currently being drafted and will be informed by a Steering Committee comprised of government institutions and civil society actors that deal with GBV and gender. Most likely the committee will include parliamentarians, police, women's councils, key civil society women's organizations, media organizations, local governments, RALGA, FACT, Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), and Profemmes. Once this strategic plan has been developed and priority areas are defined, it will serve as the foundational basis for the response to GBV in Rwanda. The second activity is an ongoing process. MIGEPROF works to share information such as GBV policy and data acquired from the National Police's Family Protection Unit with civil society and the Forum for Women Parliamentarian. MIGEPROF is also part of an informal network with UNIFEM, civil society and the police. This informal network usually consist of periodic meeting to discuss specific issues and activities, information sharing, and collaborating on major gender and GBV-related events such as the '16 Days of Activism.'

3. Office of the Ombudsman

The Office of the Inspector General of Government, known in Rwanda as the Office of the Ombudsman, is an independent government office created by constitutional amendment in 2003. It began operations in September 2003 and hired staff and developed the Office's action plan in 2004. The Office's mission is to serve as the liaison between Rwandan citizens and the state, prevent injustice and corruption, and reveal existing corruption. It does not seek justice for individuals but works to provide citizens with useful information about the mechanisms and entities that citizens can use to obtain justice. Each of these objectives is administered by units that specialize in the three mission objectives and an administrative support unit. The Office has jurisdiction over the police but not over the judiciary. Because of the recent institution of this

government office, its functions will be discussed in detail below.

The function of the first unit is to work to prevent injustice at the local levels. The unit employs a mobile team that travels from sector to sector discussing corruption and injustice with communities and the general population. This team meets with opinion leaders such as traders, teachers, business leaders, pastors, Muslim leaders, NGO agents and individuals respected by local communities. In this educating role, the mobile team also holds discussions in local schools on how to curb and fight corruption. Complaints from the general populace are collected, investigated and then passed on to relevant officials. As much as possible, the Ombudsman's also works with local authorities to solve these complaints. In contrast, the second unit's objective is to fight against corruption. This unit evaluates local administrative systems to identify areas where these systems are working properly and where they are weak. For example, the unit can exert control on the police to address weaknesses and enforce accountability among police structures. Although the office does not have this jurisdiction over the judiciary, the unit discusses and examines laws with various government institutions to identify weaknesses and propose editing these laws or designing new ones. The unit also reviews procedures of government institutions such as councils, police, hospitals, and requests changes are made to procedures that create bottlenecks. The third unit functions as an 'accreditation' and accountability apparatus that monitors and audits any government staff member who handles state funds. This unit makes sure that all financial information is declared and tracks each worker's assets. Assets of members of Parliament, ministers, and other leaders are also checked by this process. Violations of the law are referred to court. A fourth unit provides administrative support to the three units and the Office in general.

In addition to the activities described above, the Ombudsman's office also conducts trainings on justice and corruption with '*abunzi*' or opinion leaders who are required to be trained in some degree in law and in the issues that they deal with in their communities. The Office also has a 45 minute radio program that is broadcast every Wednesday at 3:15p. The radio program covers a weekly topic on corruption or injustice and is discussed by members from the corruption/injustice prevention unit.

The Ombudsman's office encounters issues associated with GBV mainly through the work of its first two units. Individuals can submit complaints to the Office if they are unsatisfied with the treatment they receive from government officials who handle GBV cases. Since inception, women have been coming to the Ombudsman's office looking for assistance in resolving issues such as getting chased from their homes, not receiving their inheritance, and/or being beaten. The Office helps them get them with police support, writing letters to the relevant authorities, and getting access to legal aid. In addition to assisting the general public in GBV related issues, the Office meets monthly with the Ministry of Gender and Justice to help them better understand GBV issues. The Office also refers individuals searching for legal aid to NGOs like the women's legal aid organization Haguruka and follows up on the individuals' cases with these organizations.

According to the Office, many citizens and NGOs report and submit their complaints to the Office rather than the judiciaries because the Office seems to address their issues at a faster pace. The Office's caseload is relatively high, with 4000 cases in 2004 and 3000 in 2005.

The Ombudsman's office is staffed by 40 people, with a large percentage of women. Four of the five directors or program heads are women. The Office has also requested an additional four to five staff to boost the effectiveness and efficiency of the unit that specializes in fighting corruption.

4. Office of the General Prosecutor

The General Prosecutor's mission and responsibilities are spelled out in the Rwandan constitution's article 160 and article 37 of the organic law. The office is structured into a hierarchy of levels: general and deputy prosecutors at the national level followed by prosecutors at the provincial and district levels. While GBV in itself has not been defined as a crime, rape and domestic violence are crimes under the law. These crimes fall within the jurisdiction of the General Prosecutor's Office of Crimes. In 2005 this office responded to the growing problem of GBV by creating a special Gender Office to protect witnesses and victims of GBV and to speed up gender-sensitive cases. The special Gender Office of the Office of Crimes was the focus of our inquiry.

The Office of the General Prosecutor claims that their new Gender Office remains in close contact with appropriate cases and will help expedite GBV crimes. The five objectives of the Office are: (1) the promotion of human rights and women's rights; (2) protection of witnesses, which they see this as one of the most critical aspects of their work; (3) prevention of future crimes by providing tools and mechanisms in place to respond to GBV specifically; (4) assistance and protection of victims; and (5) the strengthening of the office to make it more sustainable. Most GBV cases are brought by individuals, police, the Forum of Women Parliamentarians and about ten percent by NGOs. Cases are typically referred to the Gender Office by the General Prosecutor or by provincial level prosecutors if they need special assistance related to GBV cases. The Office is currently operational at the level of the General Prosecutor and will be decentralized to the district level in the near future if more funding is found. One problem is that NGOs not based in Kigali can only easily reach out to their local prosecutors and don't have easy access to the gender office. Sometimes when the process slows the case is brought to the attention of the Office, but a decentralized office structure would allow these NGOs to participate. The Office's budget is currently RWF 24 million and a decentralized office would require RWF 134 million annually. The General Prosecutor has used radio and TV programming to make the public aware of the office and its GBV policies, as well as to report on the punishment of offenders.

5. Rwanda National Police

The Rwanda National Police was established in 2000 by a law disbanding ex-gendarmerie, communal police, judicial police inspectors, and other selected members of the preceding policing structures.¹ In 2001, the Child and Family Protection Unit was established at the national headquarters to deal with issues such as rape and domestic violence. However, the Unit faced obstacles as a result of entrenched cultural norms that tolerated issues of domestic violence

¹ The Official Website of the Rwanda National Police. "The National Police History." <http://www.police.gov.rw/fhis.htm>. Last accessed 4/7/06.

and regarded it as a civil issue, aggravated by the lack of a coordinated GBV strategy. In response, the National Police, in collaboration with MIGEPROF with funding from UNIFEM, established the Gender Desk as a function of the National Police. The Desk recently completed its first phase of funding and is now undergoing a second phase. The National Police's other major GBV activities include scaling up the capacity and timeliness of its officers response to GBV incidents. The National Police also has a web page on its website dedicated to domestic violence. The web page introduces and defines domestic violence in Rwanda and provides guidance for men, women and police officers involved in such incidents.²

The Gender Desk works to improve procedures affecting gender sensitivity, change attitudes, and improve communication between victims and doctors. It operates a free national hotline for GBV housed at the National Police headquarters, which receives calls from all over the country. However, the hotline has not reached full capacity to respond to calls. The Gender Desk is managed by a woman and its staff has been reduced from eight to six, with four female and two male officers.

The Gender Desk at the National Police also has focal points in 20 districts where investigators carry out Gender Desk operations at the local level. These focal point investigators have been received training in counseling and are located in towns. Their jobs consist of responding to domestic and sexual violence incidents in their communities. According to the National Police, these officers are on call 24 hours a day and receive most of the calls at night.

The National Police has also participated in workshops with government officials, churches, medical groups, local leaders to discuss implementing a quicker response to gender based violence incidents. The Gender Desk also makes sure that its police officers are trained in issues concerning sexual violence. For example, in 2002, FACT trained police officers on sexual harassment and procedures to investigate sexual offenses. Most of the trained officers that remained on the police force are now officers at the Gender Desk.

In the future, the National Police plans to strengthen the community focal points, invest more effort into training, improving quick response to incidents through better transport and communication resources, increase public awareness of GBV and its causes, and ensure that people are aware of their role in combating and reporting GBV. The National Police also intends to improve collection and maintenance of data on GBV.

6. National Women's Council

The National Women's Council is a public institution that was established in 1997 to bring women together to discuss community problems and advocate for women's interests. Women were affected disproportionately during the genocide and the Women's Council was developed to bring women's perspectives, knowledge and interests to the forefront of communities at the grassroots and national level. Representation in the Women's Council extends from the local to the national level and is a right of every Rwandan woman. A Woman's Council exists at each

² The Official Website of the Rwanda National Police. "DOMESTIC VIOLENCE."
<http://www.police.gov.rw/dome.htm>. Last accessed 4/7/06.

cell level and from that cell, the general assembly of women elects 10 representatives who will serve in the Women's Council at the sector level. This form of representation continues up to the national level of 10 National Women's Council members. A Bureau comprised of the president, vice president and secretary of the National Women's Council is in charge of coordination of the Women's Councils. Other members of the 10 committee members are in charge of health issues, legal affairs, economic promotion, education, and social affairs (which deals with issues facing child heads of households, women living with HIV/AIDS, senior women, widows and women living alone). A tenth member holds the position of treasurer.

The National Women's Council work with GBV is handled primarily by the committee member in charge of Legal Affairs. On a daily basis, she is responsible for addressing GBV related issues and can draw on the expertise and resources of the other committee members when necessary. The Legal Affairs representative works with women to settle domestic matters, accompanies women to judiciaries, provides counseling within families, works to ensure that women are legally married, and promotes awareness of women's rights, inheritance rights, and the 1999 succession law among women.

The National Women's Council (NWC) works with a number of NGOs, including Profemmes and its network members, as well as government institutions. For example, Haguruka trained district level committees on women's legal rights. The NWC hopes that these trainings will also be extended to the sector and cell level. The NWC also organized last year "16 Days of Activism" against GBV with Haguruka, Profemmes and MIGEPROF. Currently, the NWC interacts daily with Haguruka to manage GBV cases. The NWC also conducts district sensitization programs for local authorities and leaders. For example, in four districts of Gisenyi where they brought together police, local authorities, women organizations, and the military to discuss the role of each individual in ensuring the rights of women and children. The NWC is also open to working with the Ombudsman's office, but have not identified activities on which the two institutions can collaborate.

7. National Women's Council for Butare Province³

The NWC for Butare Province (NWC/Butare) represents the general assembly, cell and sector National Women's Councils in Butare. Its mission is to represent women from the grassroots level at the national level through elected representatives. As throughout other NWCs in Rwanda, all women 18 and over constitute the women's council General Assembly in each area. According to the NWC for Butare, approximately 80 percent attend monthly meetings and more women attend the Women's councils than men who attend the local councils. During these meetings, women can raise and prioritize issues that affect their communities. As mentioned above, the General Assembly elects a committee of 10 women who with other cell committees from within that sector elect 10 members to serve on the sector committee and so on until the national level. The committee, which includes a legal advisor, examines issues dealing with poverty, violence and justice, prioritize the concerns that surface in general assembly discussions and attempt to find funds to address these issues. The NWC/Butare's funding includes initial funding from the government which now generates a small amount of interest, women's

³ It is now in South Province, but we are still using Butare because at the time of the assessment, NWC's structures were not harmonized with the new administrative structure

contributions and funds from GTZ and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The NWC/Butare takes a holistic approach to responding to GBV through prevention, response and treatment measures. Women in the General Assembly are encouraged to speak out about spousal violence, violence against children, sexual violence and the rights of women and children. Individual cases are also reported to the district committee which then attempts to resolve the situation before taking further steps. For example, reconciliation is attempted in domestic violence incidents. If unsuccessful, the legal advisor is consulted, medical and legal help is provided if possible, police are informed and the case is referred to local authorities. Cases that cannot be resolved by the Women's Council are also referred to Haguruka, which trains the committee legal advisor. The NWC/Butare collaborates with other NGOs, but most often with Haguruka on GBV cases, (with whom it has conducted research on domestic violence. Comments: there is no research on GBV conducted by NWC in collaboration with Haguruka; they collaborated only in training on gender and women's rights. This paragraph should be deleted). Additionally, the NWC/Butare's violence prevention approach includes meetings with communities to discuss ways to prevent violence, demonstrations against GBV using posters and other print materials, income generating activities and a violence prevention committee at the cell level that attempts to preempt acts of violence by assembling quarreling actors and mediating the dispute. In terms of treatment, this committee also refers people to health institutions and legal assistance. According to the NWC, statistics on cases in Butare are collected from the police.

Future plans for the NWC/Butare include opening a center for GBV victims and educating youth in schools about GBV and their rights in order to instill in them positive norms and behaviors that do not tolerate violence.

8. Human Rights Commission

The establishing of Human Rights Commission (HRC) was provided for in the Arusha Agreement in 1993, but began operations in 1999. The mission of the HRC is to promote and ensure the human rights of all people in Rwanda through censuring any individuals, institutions or groups that violate the rights of people in Rwanda. In 1999, the HRC had offices in all regions and citizens were able to submit complaints to those office. Now, the HRC is located in Kigali but works to ensure human rights throughout the entire country. Although it was established by the government and receives funds from the government, the HRC's role includes criticizing government institutions for human rights abuses or violations. The HRC also receives or has received funds from UNHCR, the African Union, the UN Development Program (UNDP), the European Union (EU) and USAID. Generally, the HRC receives complaints from individuals or groups about violations of human rights and advocates for assistance for victims and harsher punishments for perpetrators. The organization also raises awareness among leaders, especially local leaders, about human rights.

The HRC's strategy to addressing GBV in Rwanda is divided into advocacy, provision of legal assistance, and information, education and communication. First, in the case of property violence where women are chased from their land, the HRC investigates victims' complaints and advocates for the government to intervene when necessary. Currently, because cases involving

abuses committed against women and children are so prevalent, the HRC has set this issue as highest priority. Second, for cases that are brought to court, the HRC makes sure the government provides a lawyer for victims that hail from the poorest section of society. This service is not available to those victims that do not qualify in this income bracket. In the future, the HRC wants to recruit and provide more advocates for women who can advise women on actions to take if they are raped. This is necessary because although there is an onsite lawyer, this lawyer can not represent victims in court because the process is so expensive. Finally, the HRC conducts information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to sensitize the general population about GBV and its consequences. The HRC conducts meetings and workshops with the police, local authorities, local leaders, and local mediator volunteers⁴ to educate on the laws that punish perpetrators of violence and on how to tend to raped victims. Its IEC activities also include print materials such as procedural manuals, magazines, pamphlets, and posters that discuss human rights and HR instruments. The HRC also produces a human rights radio program that discusses covers the GBV aspects of human rights as a specific topic during specific episodes. This program aims to educate the general population on the human rights of children and women and is broadcast nationally on Radio Rwanda every Friday for 45 minutes. The HRC receives letters and complaints from listeners about rights violations and attempts to address those complaints when possible.

The HRC works with members of the NGO community and other government institutions to respond to GBV. For example, it has participated in seminars on GBV and has disseminated HR reports to (CARA – what is this organization. Please add it on the list of acronyms), Haguruka, Liprodhor, Collectif des Ligues et Associations de Défense des Droits de l’Homme (CLADHO), Duterimbere, and Profemmes; however, it does not have the funds to support NGOs. The HRC also interacts with MIGEPROF, a GBV commission in the president’s office, the Ombudsman’s office, and the police from whom HRC received GBV data through police desk monitoring.

9. Rwandan Women Parliamentarians Forum

The Rwandan Women Parliamentarians Forum represents all of the Rwanda’s women members of Parliament. The Rwandan Parliament is separated into a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Women now compose close to half of Rwandan Parliament—even more than the one-third required under the 2003 Constitution—with 9 women senators and 39 women deputies. The Forum facilitates gender integration in the Parliament. Its vision is to have “a society characterized by equality and equity between men and women, evidenced by policies, programs, and laws at all levels.” Its mission is “to contribute to the building of equal, equitable, inclusive and participative society in playing the influential role in matters related to gender considering the mission of the Parliament.” Parliament’s mission is threefold: legislation, control of government actions, and representing the people. The Forum’s activities focus on legislation and oversight of government action on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), Vision 2020, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Millennium Development Goals related to women, and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development gender perspective. The Forum actively includes male parliamentarians in all of its activities.

⁴ Local mediators are government volunteer workers who were brought into existence by law.

GBV falls within the Forum's fight against inequality expressed in its mission. Last year, the Forum held a conference with authorities of all levels to identify Rwanda's key GBV problems. They determined that women do not talk about their rights. They also determined that the primary causal factor is women's economic situation and dependency on their husbands, which they call "economic violence". Where women depend on their men's salaries, they became actually and psychologically dependent and unable to make their own decisions.

With the Forum's leadership, Parliament is currently involved in four primary activities with the aim of preventing GBV. First, along with MIGEPROF, the Office of the General Prosecutor, and civil society, Parliament is creating a policy strategy framework for GBV. Second, the Forum is drafting and will introduce a comprehensive GBV Bill. The Bill is the result of research of foreign laws, including those in Sweden, Canada, the United States, and Kenya. The Forum will formally introduce the Bill when it is satisfied with the draft. Significantly, the GBV will be introduced by half women and half men members of Parliament. UNIFEM and the Initiative for Inclusive Security have supported the Forum's development of the Bill. Third, the Forum is spearheading a campaign to talk to the people about GBV, with radio broadcasting a key element of the campaign. The Forum feels that although the GBV Bill is critically important, the primary problem allowing GBV to continue to occur in Rwanda is not the law but people's knowledge and attitudes. Fourth, the Forum supports a Gender Desk, which runs a free hotline, receives GBV complaints, and advises women about their rights.

10. Law Clinic at the National University of Rwanda

The law clinic of the National University of Rwanda is located in Butare. Participation in the clinic is required for all third-year law students, who provide open consultations for three hours every Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 pm in the municipal building. Ideally sessions last thirty minutes, but this is not possible when there are many people. The mission of the clinic is to help people get easy access to justice. The clinic provides free legal advice to the public on all types of cases. Although there is no salary maximum for clients, virtually all clients are indigent. When the clinic started operating in 2000, it had 100 cases. Over time, this number continually increased to reach 600 cases, or twenty to forty people per day (closer to twenty during the rainy season when people are cultivating their fields). Seventy percent of the clinic's clients are women, with the majority of cases related to inheritance and succession.

The clinic addresses GBV through legal aid, sensitization, and research. It receives many GBV-related cases, including sexual violence, domestic violence, and child rape. All law students are trained in counseling to ensure that they are able to sensitively advise rape victims. Legal aid is not sufficient to achieve their main objective, however. The clinic's gender sensitization project, completed in December 2004, sought behavior change through improving Rwandans knowledge of sexual violence against children, GBV, and the rights of the child and women under Rwandan law. Through the project, the clinic trained both male and female local authorities, ultimately training 1,545 people. During the training, participants were asked whether they knew of victims of rape and sexual violence, and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided lawyers to represent seventy children's cases in court. Finally, the clinic is currently conducting research on the causes of child rape, funded by the General Prosecutor and the Danish Center for Human

Rights. The report is currently in the editing phase.

The clinic has a permanent supervisor and a number of legal advisors that supervise sessions. Although the clinic currently can only provide services in Butare, the clinic hopes to expand to local branches to receive people from other provinces more easily. They expect to begin looking for funds in April and hope to implement the extension by the end of 2006 or early 2007.

The clinic's daily operations are funded by the Danish Institute for Human Rights. Individual projects, however, can be funded by other donors. The gender sensitization project was funded by UNFP, UNICEF, and UNDP.

11. Association pour la Promotion de la Femme et de la Fille au Rwanda (APROFER)

APROFER is a student organization of Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture et d'Élevage (ISAE) Busogo, an institution of higher learning for agriculture. APROFER's objective is a peaceful society, including recognizing the value of women and girl children. APROFER was started in 1999 when ISAE was in Kigali when ISAE students realized the scope of the problem of violence against girls, leading to unwanted pregnancies. The association continued when ISAE moved near Ruhengeri in 2003, and currently has 88 student members. APROFER runs trainings at six secondary schools in Ruhengeri, with a focus on reproductive health, life skills, AIDS, and preparing girls for tomorrow's change. Ten APROFER members have been trained by FAWE, and they conduct the secondary school trainings in groups of two. Thus far APROFER has trained 300 girls. To determine the effectiveness of the trainings, trainers meet with the girls they have trained, looking at factors such as science subjects and school choice. Based on these conferences, APROFER has determined that their trainings have been successful. Beyond the effects on the girl secondary school students, the trainings have also had impacts on APROFER members—no female members have become pregnant and no male members have impregnated anyone.

Although APROFER has touched upon GBV in their trainings, there has not been a specific topic dedicated to GBV. Rather, trainings focus on sensitizing girls to behave properly, especially in relationships with male teachers and students. Although Haguruka has trained APROFER members on GBV, it has not yet been integrated into the training program.

APROFER exists primarily on member contributions, although ISAE has provided small amounts of funding. Since September 2004, FAWE has provided transport fees to go to the schools.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Bilateral and Multilateral Donors

1. European Union

The EU's mission in Rwanda began in the late 1980s. Currently, they fund 35 NGO projects, ranging from 10,000 to 1 million Euros. Ninety percent of this funding is directed through

government entities, with the remainder going to local and international NGO projects. Their aid programs focus on democratization and governance: genocide justice in the Gacaca courts, national reconciliation including re-integration of soldiers and recently released prisoners, and human rights including the integration of minority groups, disabled children, and child-headed households. They also focus on economic development. They do not focus on human rights and have no discrete programming on GBV, although it is touched upon in other projects. They are currently mainstreaming gender into their projects. Also, they focus on funding projects, not technical assistance, although they do fund some capacity-building projects.

Among the EU's gender/GBV related recipients are: Fund Sharing-Rwanda, which works in Kigali with abused girls and child-headed households; CARE, which does some GBV work; the African Social Forum; Christian Aid; Haguruka; and the Human Rights Commission. They ask for yearly reports from recipient organizations. Although the EU has heard of Profemmes, it has not yet worked with them.

2. Netherlands Development Corporation (CDF) – Netherlands Embassy

CDF first became active in 2004 with a project with Réseau des Femmes (RdF). CDF views gender as a cross-cutting issue and works to mainstream gender in all projects. CDF's main program areas are decentralization, rural economic transformation, and justice and human rights. (1) CDF works with RdF in provinces and with local government on decentralization (focus on CDF support areas); ultimate goal is to delegate all responsibility to local government, including budget planning implementation. They also direct money at gender mainstreaming in local government, and in budgeting/planning process and training. RdF completed an evaluation of this program. The RdF project ended in December 2005, but RdF is considering how to extend project goals beyond current regions. CDF also now works at national level with the Ministry of Local Administration. (2) RdF also receives CDF funding to work with peasant organizations on gender sensitization and women's participation in local organizations. (3) CDF works with 3 bodies (Supreme Court, Gacaca courts, human rights organizations such as Ligue des Droits de la personne dans la région des Grands Lacs (LDGL), Liprodhor). In GBV specifically, CDF works on mitigation of economic violence and sensitization on domestic violence. In rural economic transformation programs, CDF encouraged women to be leaders and had minimums for number of women in certain programs.

CDF works with several members of civil society. It has worked with Helpage International in Ruhengeri on infrastructure and environment, microcredit, and gender mainstreaming in civil society. They wish to extend their programs to more issues, including domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, and public health. CDF has been working with RdF to evaluate what happens with microcredit or small enterprise funding once it reaches the home, and if the women are able to have decision-making power over that funding in the home. CDF's work with the Gacaca courts includes supporting *Avocats sans Frontières* in training women judges in gender. It would like to do advocacy against sex crimes and for punishment of sex crimes, but this is a difficult issue. CDF also works with Haguruka on women's rights in the North (Ruhengeri and Gisenyi), where polygamy is widespread and the new inheritance laws deny the first wives their rights. CDF works with Haguruka on legal representation for these women. Haguruka has not completed a formal evaluation, but periodic reports are written and periodic field visits are conducted to collect

“success stories.”

CDF also works with the government on labor intensive programs, including health insurance and HIV/AIDS, for which the local government chooses the beneficiaries. With CDF funding, RdF works on mobilization of local government. Under its human rights programs, CDF works with the Supreme Court (beginning in 2002), and supports the building of courts in more cities, capacity-building for judges, and the hiring/training of a gender focal person in every court, with special attention to GBV.

In the civil society platform, general issues are discussed, such as PRSPs and NEPAD, and not day-to-day activities. CDF has not worked with Profemmes for a while.

3. UNIFEM

UNIFEM is the women’s fund of UNDP. It provides financial support for organizations working towards gender equality and women’s rights. UNIFEM brought its African Women in Crisis Umbrella Programme to Rwanda immediately after the genocide. Its initial focus was on reproductive health and trauma management. It carried out studies on the prevalence of rape during the genocide, conducted training workshops to sensitize the government to gender issues, held workshops for women on the constitution’s gender provisions, and trained Gacaca judges.

UNIFEM sees GBV as an issue of human rights, falling squarely within its mission. UNIFEM has funded GBV activities implemented by four mayors, FACT, Haguruka, Profemmes, the National Police, and the Forum of Women Parliamentarians. It funded Haguruka to train local administrators (mayors, health administrators, MIGEPROF staff, and police) in ten districts on GBV. UNIFEM has also funded the Forum of Women Parliamentarians drafting of the GBV bill. During 16 Days of Activism in 2004, UNIFEM was involved in drawing up an action plan for GBV, but MIGEPROF is waiting to approve the action plan until it completes its GBV policy.

Its current funding activities are directed at FACT and the National Police. It has supported FACT sensitization programs and its Gender Desk. It has also funded FACT to conduct research of best practices in preventing GBV and protecting GBV victims, focusing on remote areas in which FACT conducts trainings. UNIFEM also used UNDP funds to establish a Gender Desk within the National Police (see entry for National Police). Currently it has shifted its focus to strengthening the Gender Desk. In March 2006 UNIFEM trained 20 officers, mostly women, as trainers for counselors to work at the Gender Desk. In the future, UNIFEM plans to provide funding to strengthen MIGEPROF to help establish the national GBV policy, as well as to continue to strengthen the National Police’s Gender Desk.

International NGOs (Funders and Implementers)

1. Initiative for Inclusive Security - formerly Women Waging Peace (funder)

The Initiative for international Inclusive Security (IIS), formally known as Woman Waging Peace, is a program of the private Hunt Alternatives Fund. IIS is headquartered in Boston (USA) and have worked with Rwandan women since 1999. They established an office in Rwanda in

2005, the first country office IIS has created. IIS has worked with women in conflict and post conflict since 1999. There are three key elements that are addressed in their work. The first element is networking: IIS brings together women, both from within conflict situations and across different conflicts from all over the world, in order to meet and discuss best practices. This network is implemented through annual meetings and other opportunities. The network includes 300 trained women ‘peace builders’ in over 30 conflicts areas. The second element is research that serves to document women’s crucial role in conflict prevention, peace and post-conflict resolution. This is meant to fill a gap in the literature. Much has been documented about women as victims but less on their proactive roles in bringing about peace. The third and, in Rwanda, the most important element is advocacy for women’s participation in peace building and reconstruction. IIS brings together peace builders and policymakers in the US and UN to codify women’s participation in international law.

In Rwanda they have two main program areas. The first is training and capacity-building, which they conduct approximately every two months. The training focuses on women leaders generally including those from MIGEPROF and other government bodies, civil society and women’s councils, but with emphasis on women parliamentarians. The training focuses on addressing the ‘conflict cycle’ from prevention through resolution with the goal of preparing women leaders to discuss these issues in the international community. The curriculum used is an IIS toolkit, available online at <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/content/toolkit.asp>. This toolkit is a joint publication of IIS and International Arlet. The kit engages the participants with what the international community says about women in conflict and how to engage the international community using a top-down approach. As a result of this program, IIS has developed close relationships with NGOs like Profemmes and the Rwanda Women Leaders Caucus. The second program area is research. Currently they are conducting a follow-up to a 2003 study documenting how women have achieved such high numbers in Parliament and whether this is having an impact on the legislation that Parliament passes.

In addressing the issue of GBV, IIS’s training toolkit addresses a number of issues related to GBV are covered in the toolkit, including human rights, the right to be free from violence, justice, rape during conflict, transitional issues, protecting vulnerable groups, sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. IIS is also helping to fund the women parliamentarians’ drafting of the GBV bill. This support maybe extended to other gender issues if there is funding following the completion of the GBV initiative.

2. International Alert “IA” (implementer)

International Alert is an international NGO that began operations in Rwanda in 1996 under a partnership between Profemmes and the Women Parliamentarians’ Forum. The organization’s main mission is to “build sustainable peace in areas affected or threatened by violent conflict.”⁵ In Rwanda, IA’s major focus is peace building, conflict reconciliation and transformation, and justice. Since 2002, IA has worked with women’s associations to promote and strengthen women’s role in the Gacaca tribunals. In addition to working with Profemmes, IA collaborates with other non-gender or women oriented umbrella organizations, such as the human rights

⁵ International Alert’s website: http://www.international-alert.org/our_work/regional/great_lakes/rwanda.php?page=work&ext=rcagl&rc=rc

focused Consultation Council of Supporting Organizations on Basic Initiatives (CCOAIB) and CLADHO.

Many of International Alert's GBV activities are prevention-focused. IA conducts seminars with prosecutors where participants discuss GBV during the genocide, the resulting affects on women, and the reluctance of women to speak out about experiences with violence. In addition to these seminars, IA trains prosecutors on how to conduct sensitization sessions or group discussions in which they educate communities on GBV issues and Rwanda's legal system. IA has also worked with PROFEMMES to train 318 community leaders in conflict resolution workshops at the community level.

IA's future plans include adapting a domestic violence project developed in the UK to the Rwandan context and using IIS's Conflict Resolution Manual to train NGOs. The NGO also plans to train women's organizations about local and international policies with a focus on UN Resolution 1325.

3. International Rescue Committee "IRC" (implementer)

The IRC's mission is to provide "emergency relief, rehabilitation, protection of human rights, post-conflict development, resettlement services and advocacy for those uprooted or affected by conflict and oppression." When the IRC began working in Rwanda in 1994 it focused on emergency operations, but now it has shifted its emphasis to restoring trust, civil society and sustainable economic growth. It has three programs in Rwanda: Good Governance and Reconciliation; Civil Society; and Health and Child Survival.

IRC supports the Rwanda Women Network's legal aid program and provided initial funding to establish the National Police Gender Desk. IRC has also provided funding to Seruka's civil society reconstruction and governance project. Additionally, IRC trained National Women's Council elected representative in charge of health and social affairs to be a community mobilizer, who then trained others.

The IRC's Rwanda headquarters are in Kigali. It has one field office in Cyangugu. It operates with two expatriate staff and twenty-eight national staff.

4. The Netherlands Development Organization "SNV" (funder)

In Rwanda, SNV's Gender sector has focused on gender mainstreaming in their Market Access for the Poor (MAP) project, which includes microfinance and natural resources management, in order for it to provide better opportunities for women's empowerment. They are also helping to elaborate their education and water sector plans to include gender components. In their support of NGOs, they help with strategic planning and business plans that include gender considerations.

They have done gender analysis elaboration with Adenya (les Services au Développement des Associations), National Women's Councils, the Rwandan Women Leaders Caucus, and Réseau des Femmes. They are currently drafting a document with RWLC on best practices in gender issues, including GBV. They hope to help implement gender mainstreaming on the national

level, especially because the most recent Rwanda PRSP does not include gender mainstreaming. It is looking to work with three organizations in the future on national level gender mainstreaming: Profemmes, Women Parliamentarians and National Women's Caucus. They have also helped developed a tool with Réseau des Femmes for sensitization on gender, which touches on the social, economic and legal consequences of GBV.

4. Norwegian People's Aid "NPA" (funder)

NPA has worked in Rwanda since 1994, with a focus on health, refugees, justice, and civil society. In 2004 NPA transitioned to focus on ending GBV, youth participation, and land access, and began to focus on working in partnership with local civil society and governance using a rights-based approach.

In its GBV work, NPA has partnered with the justice sector in addressing rape cases, which make up the largest amount of penal cases (as much as 80%). It also working with the courts and prosecutors in five provinces on prosecuting and judging these cases. Along with the justice sector, NPA also seeks to address GBV through families, and focuses on domestic violence through a message of "harmonious families." NPA asked for project proposals to fit this new framework, and conducted training on project proposal writing with interested NGOs.

NPA now funds 9 organizations on 7 projects (some are joint projects, which NPA encourages) in Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye, and Umutara. NPA works with AJPRODHO, AGR (Umutara), ADTS, ACPF, Seruka (Ruhengeri), Réseau des Femmes (Gisenyi), Tubibe Amaharo, APROFER, and Avega (Kibuye). Most projects focus on sensitization of couples to realize that, "within a harmonious family, there is no space for domestic violence". NPA requires that its local partners be engaged in the program area of focus. NPA conducts field visits before implementing projects in order to assess the knowledge and opinions of local women and couples regarding particular organizations.

In addition, NPA held a participatory Road Map exercise in 2005 to identify the current GBV situation and the desired GBV situation, including obstacles, risks, and past successes. There is another scheduled for 2006 with last year's partners as well as new partners, including the National Police, MIGEPROF, (NSP- what is this organization. Please add it on the list of acronyms), local mayors, and beneficiaries. Also, NPA participated in the International Elimination of Violence against Women Day (November 25, 2005) with a protest in which many couples legalized their marriages. NPA conducts field visits with its partners and couples that had participated in past projects in order to monitor and evaluate programs. Testimonials were obtained from this process, and the couples became advocates for the program.

5. Trocaire (funder)

Founded in 1973, Trocaire is the Catholic development agency of Ireland, with a field office in Rwanda since 1994. Although Trocaire works in 55 countries, it has only 7 field offices. This field office is responsible for Rwanda as well as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi. Trocaire's mission is twofold: (1) to financially support partners in developing countries (eighty percent), and (2) development education in Ireland (twenty percent). Partners present Trocaire

with ideas with which to independently address problems, resulting in a responsive, not prescriptive, approach.

In 1994, Trocaire's focus in Rwanda was on emergency relief. Since then, it has shifted to rehabilitation and ultimately to long-term development. Trocaire is active in three program areas: (1) Civil Society Advocacy, providing support to advocacy-oriented civil society organizations; (2) Peace building; and (3) Poverty Reduction, including food security and microfinance, with a strong focus on women's organizations. Currently Trocaire's primary women's organization partners are Haguruka, Icyuzuzo, and Réseau des Femmes. It also funds the Catholic Peace and Justice Commission in Ruhengeri.

Trocaire's support to Haguruka and Icyuzuzo most directly addresses to GBV. Haguruka has been a partner since 1997, with a three-year program on socioeconomic justice, including GBV. Trocaire supports the following Haguruka activities: (1) Haguruka's Butare clinic branch, one of Haguruka's strongest branches; (2) beginning in 2004, three-year financial and technical support for advocacy work; (3) research on inheritance law; (4) media outreach through radio, TV, posters, and trainings; (5) capacity-building, such as involvement in this year's strategic plan; and (6) exchange visits to other countries. Icyuzuzo is Trocaire's main partner in its poverty reduction program. Trocaire recently funded Icyuzuzo to conduct research on violence against widows (see entry for Icyuzuzo for details). Trocaire provided support in the development of the concept, instruments, and data analysis.

6. Women for Women International (WWI) (implementer)

Women for Women International's mission is to "provide women survivors of war, civil strife and other conflicts with the tools and resources to move from crisis and poverty to stability and self-sufficiency, thereby promoting viable civil societies." It promotes viable civil societies by providing women survivors of war, civil strife, and other conflicts with tools and resources to move from crisis and poverty into stability and self-sufficiency. WWI has offices in nine countries. Although it has worked in Rwanda since 1997 through its Rwandan NGO partner "Speak I Am Listening – Mbwira Ndumva", it has had a Rwanda office only since 2004.

WWI serves socially excluded women, which it defines flexibly to include women facing low to middle poverty, and takes into consideration whether women have experienced specific consequences of war such as having been raped or widowed. They identify eligible women through the Vice Mayor for Social Affairs in each district, an individual that knows which women are socially excluded and can reach further into the community than WWI would be able to do. After women graduate from the program, WWI checks on them for the next three years.

WWI's program includes four components, in which all of its participating women take part over the span of one year: Component 1, Life Skills Training a one-and-a-half-hour training twice a month, including counseling, which covers fourteen topics, including family law, domestic violence, women's rights, and equality in raising girls and boys; component 2, letter exchange with a sponsor abroad; component 3: Vocational Skills training, including basket weaving, sewing, and craft-making; and component 4, monetary support for women who have had unique experiences such as prostitutes, child heads of family, and widows.

Typically socially excluded women have undergone some form of GBV, so WWI's program deals with GBV in a holistic manner. Beyond the GBV-related topics in the Life Skills Training, WWI recognizes that vocational training and monetary support provide women with the financial independence needed to escape dependency on men and to continually suffer various forms of GBV.

WWI's office is located in Kigali. However, WWI serves women in rural areas, which currently includes rural Kigali and five eastern Rwanda locations. It determines where to provide services based on the numbers of socially excluded women identified in a particular area. However, this is limited to areas within one and a half hours from Kigali, as WWI is currently unable to establish other offices or pay trainers to stay overnight outside of Kigali. Ultimately, when they find the funding, WWI plans to open satellite offices.

RWANDAN NGOS

Human Rights NGOs

1. Forum des Activistes Contre la Torture (FACT)

Established in 1999 for torture victims, FACT's mission is to promote "...a world free from all forms of torture and violence." Its main activities are advocacy (including campaigns and sensitizations) and trainings, both with the aim of being simultaneously preventative and rehabilitative. Its activities reach to both the pre- and post-genocide period and include both women and men. FACT conducts its advocacy and training activities via programs for schools, prisons, local law enforcement, local administration, and female ex-combatants. In its schools program, FACT's advocacy activities include providing posters for each classroom and handbooks for each student. FACT ensures sustainability by establishing human rights clubs within the schools. There are currently 60 clubs in secondary schools and 420 in primary/secondary schools in Cyangugu. FACT also trains teachers. Its prison program aims primarily at prevention, which is Rwanda's national policy. FACT has conducted this program twice, in 2004 and 2005, and asserts that it is reaching all of the nation's prisoners in 16 prisons throughout the country. It has also included 8,000 prisoners in a study on prisoner's understanding of human rights. It appears to be the only NGO with a comprehensive program reaching out to prisoners.

Preventing GBV and treating GBV victims is an integral part of FACT's fight against torture. GBV comprises approximately 80 percent of FACT's advocacy and training activities, increasing as GBV has increased over the past few years. FACT specifically targets men in its GBV activities, particularly in its prison program. In 2002 and 2003, FACT trained police officers on sexual harassment and how to investigate sexual offenses to prepare the officers to work at the National Police's Gender Desk (see entry for the National Police for details). FACT also currently offers rehabilitation counseling for GBV victims. This program includes a free domestic hotline, which has received over 1,000 calls to date. Unfortunately, because USAID and the Dutch NGOs that had previously supported FACT did not emphasize rehabilitation, this service has been reduced. Currently FACT's primary funder is UNIFEM.

FACT operates two offices, one in Kigali and the other in Cyangugu, with an additional twelve counseling units to cover each of the provinces. It is planning to open three new offices. FACT has a staff of twenty-one, twelve of whom are women, including the program coordinator, accountant, and trainer. Previously FACT had sixty volunteers, but now that has decreased to forty-five. Volunteers are a mixture of men and women. FACT has had more than ten international volunteers over the past ten years, with the largest numbers from the United States and Norway.

Legal Aid NGOs

1. Haguruka

Haguruka was founded on July 16, 1991. There are offices in Kigali (main office), Butare, Gitarama, Ruhengeri, and Kayonza in Rwanda. The mission of Haguruka is the promotion and protection of women's and children's rights. They provide training on human rights for vulnerable women; they sensitize other members of the community, including local authorities; they lobby officials; they provide documentation that simplifies complicated legal language; and they conduct IEC campaigns, including radio, television, posters, etc. They divide activities into two main areas: awareness-raising and service provision. With service provision, they provide legal aid for women on cases included succession (1,910 cases last year) and rape (798 cases last year). Domestic violence has been the most common form of GBV. Haguruka hires trained paralegals who are connected to their communities. Legal aid includes accompanying victims to court, advice on when/how to appear in court, and provision of lawyers and court fees to those that cannot do so themselves. Haguruka cannot represent women in court. Second, Haguruka also conducts sensitization programs and advocacy, including with MIGEPROFE on inheritance laws, property rights, and child rights.

Haguruka provides Avega beneficiaries with services, and also refers special cases to Avega for trauma counseling (mostly widows). Haguruka has also worked with UNIFEM on a public awareness campaign to tackle the issue of officials in charge of GBV cases taking bribes and dropping cases. Haguruka also goes to the Rwanda Women's Network for counseling referrals. Also, Haguruka is a founder member of Profemmes and works with the organization on advocacy on a variety of issues, including charges for medical certificates, and barrister charges for victims of GBV. Haguruka has worked with Profemmes on developing common strategies and messages and going to the government with those ideas. Haguruka usually takes the lead on GBV issues in Rwandan networks. Haguruka has also worked with the government, who consulted them for last year's national meeting on GBV. They also work with the Ombudsman, and according to the General Prosecutor, Haguruka brings GBV-related cases to their office.

Most interviewees specifically mentioned Haguruka as an organization with whom they worked closely. The main reason is that Haguruka is the only NGO entirely focused on legal aid, and over 15 organizations—varied in terms of type, size, and purpose, NGOs as well as government entities—refer GBV cases to Haguruka, including cases involving marital and inheritance law, domestic violence, polygamy, children, sexual violence, and rape, and most often those that are most traumatic or unsolvable at a local or community level. Haguruka has also trained the staff

of several NGOs on legal aid.

Ninety-eight percent of Haguruka's funding comes from outside organizations, including the EU, World Bank, CARE, Oxfam Netherlands (NOVIB), Netherlands Embassy, Catholic Committee Against Hunger for Development, Trocaire, Canadian Embassy, CECI (Canadian), US Embassy, and GTZ (Germany).

There are currently 31 staff members, 16 women and 15 men, in the main office and regional offices. When meeting with the regional Profemmes office in Ruhengeri, the team also met the lawyer and only staff member for the Northern Province office.

Widows' NGOs

1. Avega

Avega was formed in January 1995 by 50 widows of the genocide. Its main mission is the rehabilitation of women who are survivors of the genocide, especially widows, and to consecrate the memory of the genocide victims. Avega also seeks to mitigate poverty, create solidarity, fight for justice, reconciliation, and reconstruction in the country, and assure women's participation in reconstruction.

GBV is essential to Avega's work, especially with widows. During the genocide, many women—especially widows and female orphans—were raped. Avega mentioned that in a 1999 survey on violence against women, sixty-seven percent of those women were HIV positive. Avega's GBV programming includes: (1) Psychological trauma counseling, including group counseling in areas around the country, as well as HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), provision of ARVS in partnership with TRAC, and a small outpatient center (CHUK) for special cases, in partnership with Ndera psychiatric hospital; (2) Lawyers working on sexual violence cases, including rape; (3) Economic support, including bags, baskets, and other crafts, which Avega seeks to sell to the US with the help of the Business Council; and (4) involvement with the Women's Councils to train and elect windows, and use them for mobilizing women in the community, as well as work to integrate youth and women's voices into the Gacaca courts and the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission. Future plans include expansion of the clinic.

Avega works with a large number of other NGOs and organizations in Rwanda, including LDGL (legal aid), Haguruka (referrals for legal aid), and the Center for Dialogue and Peace Studies. They would like to expand work with icyuzuzo, a widows' association with a hospital in Kigali. Avega also facilitated contact between icyuzuzo, Urunana, and WE-ACT, an international NGO which supports members through ARVs, food, and counseling. The Commission for Peace and Justice also mentioned that it shares information with Avega. Avega is a Profemmes member (both nationally and locally), and works with its Peace Promotion Action Program. Profemmes noted that it has funded Avega for events such as the 16 Days of Activism. In addition, the Rwanda Women Leader Caucus and MINIJUST mentioned Avega as a NGO with whom they consult and work, and from whom they receive helpful population-level information.

Avega receives funding from a large number of donors, including Norwegian People's Aid,

MSF/Belgium, Belgium Embassy, NOVIB (Netherlands), Christian Aid, SURF, and CAFOD. There is one project coordinator who handles all donor issues.

Avega has offices in Cyangugu (serving Butare), Gisenyi (serving Ruhengeri), and Kibongo. There are currently 30 staff members in Kigali, a coordinator and support staff in its satellite centers. All decisions come from the main office in Kigali.

2. Duhozanye

Duhozanye means “Let’s Cheer One Another” in Kinyarwanda. It was created by a group of widows in Save, Butare, shortly after the genocide. Its mission is to protect widows and orphans, who are the most vulnerable groups before, during, and after the genocide. Shortly after the genocide, Duhozanye focused its services on women who had been raped and possibly contracted HIV/AIDS during the genocide, sensitizing them to speak, identify other needy women, and providing them with medical services. Now Duhozanye has broadened its focus, including helping women who were chased out of their homes and land by their husband’s families following their husband’s death during the genocide. Duhozanye sensitizes the women to their rights and provides legal support.

GBV fits within Duhozanye’s mission, as women and children in a family without a husband becomes vulnerable and more likely to experience violations from others. Duhozanye’s GBV-related activities included sensitization and legal aid. It sensitizes women about GBV issues and women’s and children’s rights with the aim that knowledge of these rights can help women avoid being abused and raped. In addition, its legal workers help victims of GBV seek justice. Duhozanye does not work on GBV cases not linked to the genocide, such as current domestic violence.

In December, 2003, two members of Duhozanye surveyed the association's entire district operation to assess impact of its work. They found that as long as Duhozanye's activities continue, the problems decreased. Duhozanye has one person in charge of impact evaluation.

Duhozanye is located in Save, near Butare. It has also implemented programs in Save of Shyanda District. It hopes to extend their services to Maraba, Kiruhura, and Mbazi districts. Duhozanye is currently searching for funding to finance its expansion, and if it finds funding it should be able to begin contacting leaders in June and start the project in August. Duhozanye has fourteen permanent staff, five of whom are women. It claims 615 beneficiaries, twenty-five of whom are association members. Their decision-making organ is a Board of Directors made up of association members, all of whom are women.

Funding for Duhozanye’s activities initially came from *Paix et Développement*, a Canadian NGO. *Paix et Développement* provided six years of support for administration, construction, and training. Now that funding has ended and Duhozanye receives funding from GTZ, UNDP, and SURG. Donors are continuously changing. Duhozanye supplements donor funding with income-generating activities, including a taxi, carpentry workshop, beer sales, cows, public phone, care, guesthouse, and farming.

3. Icyuzuzo

Icyuzuzo's mission is to protect widows. As the organization was founded before the genocide, its beneficiaries include all widows, not just genocide widows. It has five primary activities. First, a psychosocial center provides counseling to depressed or traumatized widows. Often people seek counseling because they are not secure with testifying at gacaca or because they have contracted HIV/AIDS. Staffed with three counselors, the center receives 15-20 people per week. Depending on the severity of the case, people can seek counseling for four to five sessions up to four or five years. During April, the month of the genocide, the center accepts more people than usual. Second, in rural areas, Icyuzuzo helps women develop animal husbandry skills for economic empowerment. Third, Icyuzuzo provides professional training to orphans. Fourth, Icyuzuzo has trained beneficiaries about their rights to fight against violence of all kinds. Thus far it has trained 500 people, split into ten groups of fifty. Finally, Icyuzuzo currently helps provide ARVs to ten women infected with HIV/AIDS.

Beyond the counseling and trainings, which directly address GBV, Icyuzuzo is currently conducting research on violence against widows. This is the association's first research effort. This research will look into the nature of the violence, defined broadly, and determine its causes, incidences, and responses. The report is currently in the editing phase and is expected to be published in May 2006.

Icyuzuzo has a staff of approximately 35 in Kigali and five in Gitarama for professional training. Six of the staff are men; the rest are women, mostly widows. The Embassy of Belgium funds Icyuzuzo's HIV/AIDS work. Trocaire funds agriculture and animal husbandry, a small microfinance cooperative, the violence against widows research, and HIV/AIDS work. Solidarity Socialist funds sanitary education and has also funded professional training for orphans. We Act and CHF International's CHAMP project funds HIV/AIDS work. MSF Belgium provides additional support.

Women's NGOs

1. Aho Umwaga Utari

Aho Umwaga Utari (AUU) was created in 1999 to help bring widows and orphans out of poverty through support of income-generative activities. AUU receives all of its funding from Profemmes, from whom they received a one million RwF grant for further distribution to local women for agriculture and small business. AUU works in Kayonza district. They estimate that they have serviced over 280 beneficiaries.

Their main activities for GBV are sensitization and referrals to other organizations. They provide help to women and children who are victims of domestic violence through mediation and referrals to the police, justice officials, local authorities and legal aid, and they accompany women who are abused or raped for medical testing. In addition to advising and referring women, they also work with husbands. AUU conducts meetings with couples regarding gender issues, and speaks with the men separately regarding allowing their wives to participate in income-generating activities. This issue, which they consider “economic violence,” is central to AUU’s work. They intend to emphasize prevention of GBV if future funds allow, again with special emphasis on sensitizations of men and husbands.

AUU works with Haguruka and Profemmes. AUU is a Profemmes member and has been invited to meetings. AUU refers women to Haguruka and also consults with them on cases of economic violence. It also has met with ARBEF, Avega, and Urumuri. Members have participated in trainings and have been consulted on certain issues. At the cell level, AUU has worked with local authorities to identify crimes, as well as the Women’s Councils. AUU attends training workshops and meetings given by Avega with the Women’s Councils. Also, AUU was consulted about the Women Parliamentarians’ draft GBV legislation on issues such as the type of punishment that should be given to perpetrators of GBV.

AUU is currently composed of an executive committee (President, 2 controllers, and 2 advisors) and 28 members (the “Association”). These are not paid staff members and there is no physical office for lack of funding. The committee, which is all women, makes decisions for the organization, whose members can be men.

2. Rwanda Women’s Leaders Caucus (RWLC)

Founded in 2002, RWLC’s mission is to build capacity and empower women in leadership positions from the local to the national level. Because leadership among women in Rwanda is new, women need training to acquire the self-esteem and skills needed to be leaders. As a platform for women on leadership, RWLC does not implement programs but provides opportunities for women to share and exchange experiences. RWLC conducts capacity building and training, inviting Rwandan or western leaders to monthly meetings of RWLC membership to share pertinent experiences. RWLC also serves as an advocacy and lobbying mechanism for its members.

Membership is open to all women in leadership positions from the government, private sector, and civil society. The Caucus has 140 members total, including cabinet ministers, mayors, presidents of women's organizations, and community "team leaders," in both rural and urban areas. Leaders in all Profemmes member organizations are members of RWLC, with three members from Haguruka alone. Profemmes is also a member. The General Assembly, comprised of all members, meets twice annually as RWLC's decision-making body. Members also pay fees and volunteer their time for RWLC. All members must pick a commission in which to belong: Technical, Politics and Law, Social Affairs, Economic, and Media and Communication Commissions. The Executive Committee is made up of nine elected representatives. The Secretariat consists of a coordinator, accountant, assistant, and a security clerk.

GBV is a crucial issue for RWLC. It fits within the jurisdiction of the Politics and Law Commission and the Social Affairs Commission, who can invite women leaders knowledgeable about GBV to the monthly meetings. In addition, when there is a rise in GBV prevalence, RWLC can call up associations and organize protests. The Caucus received a request from the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology to give a talk on GBV on March 8, 2006 for International Women's Day.

RWLC is staffed with one coordinator and nine executive staff. It is located in Kigali. Initially, trainings were conducted with IIS and Swiss Embassy funds. USAID and UNIFEM provided other funding. Presently RWLC is in negotiations for a project with DFID.

3. Duterimbere

In Kinyarwanda, the name "Duterimbere" roughly translates to "Women working together for a better future." Duterimbere mainly grants loans to individuals and women's cooperatives for small businesses. Several organizations, including Profemmes, believe that Duterimbere is involved in gender and GBV issues. A representative of Duterimbere was present at the team's interview with Profemmes-Gisenyi. Duterimbere is a member of Profemmes at the national level and at the regional level in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi. (Reseau des Femmes also believes that – delete because it is not a belief, Duterimbere is founder member of Profemmes). Duterimbere is a founder member of Profemmes. Duterimbere members attended GBV trainings run by International Alert, as well as the GBV seminar led by the Human Rights Commission.

4. Profemmes

The original umbrella organization for NGOs focused on gender, Profemmes was founded in 1992 with thirteen members, but was destroyed during the genocide. In the aftermath, women's organizations formed outside the country in the Rwandan diaspora came back into the country and, in addition, organizations like Avega were established. This led to a revival of Profemmes, which was created with the intention of providing a forum for the disparate organizations to get to know each other. Profemmes currently has 43 member organizations. Profemmes soon began to develop and implement programs on their own, however, in order to "take concrete actions to bring about peace"—this became their Campaign Action for Peace 'CAP' program, one of their major centerpieces.

Profemmes has a highly-developed administrative structure. Each member organization has a representative in the general assembly. This assembly elects a nine person board of directors every two years and the board in turn elects the executive director of Profemmes. The assembly also elects five member 'sage boards' whose role is to resolve disputes between members and three member monitoring boards who review financial reports and write narrative reports. These boards exist at each Profemmes regional office but are intended to act as independent entities. Profemmes' central office is located in Kigali. They also have decentralized offices—in Ruhengeri, serving Gisenyi and Byumba; in Gitarama, serving Kigali City and Kibuye; In Butare, serving Gikongoro and Cyangugu; and in Rwamagana, serving Kibungo and Kigali Ngali. It is currently being adjusted to the change in the provincial structure in Rwanda and is going to be expanding to 30 district level offices. The team visited two Profemmes regional offices; one in Ruhengeri and one in Gisenyi. Established in 2002, the Ruhengeri office has one staff member, the regional director, covering eleven member organizations throughout the province. There are staff meetings with the entire Profemmes organization once a month, with other meetings as needed to plan activities. In Gisenyi there is a committee composed by 9 persons including President, vice president and secretary) eight member organizations. Only the Kigali office implements activities, however. The regional offices are purely coordinating bodies.

Profemmes' activities occur at the 'national, regional and global level'. Their official roles are coordination, capacity building of its members, facilitation of synergy between all members and advocacy at the national level. Its members, in turn, are supposed to execute actions under Profemmes' direction. In actuality, as they themselves acknowledge, Profemmes' focus has been on implementation of its own activities and not on coordination and capacity building of its members. Profemmes was able to gain significant levels funding for its own activities in a number of areas: UNPFA funds advocacy, International Alert funds prevention and conflict management, Norwegian Peoples Aid for a 'Woman Can Do It' political training program, the Global Fund and Intrahealth for health programming, CHF International for HIV/AIDS issues, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for gender issues, UNIFEM for GBV programming, March Mondial de Femmes for conferences. Only one funder, 11.11.11, gives them funding for general institutional support. UNPFA also provides funding for the 'Information, Education and Communication Program,' which is intended to improve communications between members and Profemmes. Profemmes also mobilizes money for its members and regional offices, however some members have complained about the speed that Profemmes works to get funds.

In the area of GBV, Profemmes has focused on activism, including advocacy work with MIGEPROF and MINIJUST on GBV issues. All members participated in an annual '16 Days of Activism' campaign against GBV. Profemmes also supports victims of GBV, primarily by giving money to Rwanda Women Network (RWN), AVEGA and other members. The Ruhengeri office has conducted a small activity bringing together local authorities to look at causes of GBV and what to do to decrease GBV and plans to commence income-generating activities with women in order to reduce vulnerability.

5. Réseau des Femmes (RdF)

Réseau des Femmes is a large NGO that aims to improve the condition of Rwandan women with a focus on rural development. Since its inception in 1985, RdF has worked to make urban and primarily rural women agents of their own development. RdF's mission also includes tackling sexual violence issues among young girls and maids, domestic violence and education of young girls. The NGO views the situation of young girls as especially significant because of their dependency on and vulnerability to external social factors. RdF's main office is in Kigali and it operates in Gisenyi, Butare, Gikongoro and Mugonbwa, and in 10 districts in the five Provinces (North, South, East, West and Kigali). The NGO is also a founder member of Profemmes and indicated that it works with other members in the Profemme network.

RdF's non-GBV-specific programs currently consist of a gender and water project, a gender mainstreaming and decentralization program, educational and microfinance programs for women, and a women's rights educational program with the Butare Gacaca Tribunals. In the gender and decentralization project, which is funded by the Dutch Embassy, RdF works in two districts in each of three provinces to promote the mainstreaming of gender in local governments in charge of planning and development. RdF educates local government on the benefits of consulting with local women on plans for infrastructure development and involving women and women's associations at the planning stage to incorporate their perspectives in development of their communities. RdF also worked with women's associations on this project.

Réseau des Femmes' GBV-specific portfolio comprises two major projects: a new three-year educational and advocacy project to encourage the prevention of gender based violence funded by Action Aid and a sensitization project targeted to cell leaders and couples in Gisenyi. The strategy of the new education and advocacy project is to address prevention of violence through multiple methods—via sensitization of (illiterate – delete because children in primary and secondary schools are not illiterate) children in primary and secondary schools, through encouraging communication and consultation between couples and through media advocacy. The school program will be implemented in 2 secondary and primary schools and the couples program will engage with 200 couples in 10 districts in five provinces. Under the project's advocacy component, RdF intends to work with gender partners to pressure the media to publicize gender based violence and will form an advocacy group of 20 stakeholders to pressure the government to take address GBV issues. This advocacy group will consist of 20 people who will represent gender NGOs, hospitals, courts, opinion leaders, and primary/secondary schools. This project is supported by MIGEPROF and NPA.

Under its second GBV-specific project, RdF works with cell leaders and couples in Gisenyi on mitigating and addressing the problems that incite partner and domestic violence through the use of couples' testimonials. The NGO works with 200 couples, 80 of which were considered "special cases" who had previously experienced violence in their relationships. An assessment of the couples showed that after one year, divorce rates and alcoholic consumption had decreased and many couples were willing to be more outspoken in their testimonials about the changes they made in their lives. In addition to these programs, RdF's future plans include working with house maids are at risk of GBV because of their dependency on and vulnerability in their employer's household, intensifying its efforts with couples, and expansion into HIV/AIDS and violence.

Additional projects include working with the Gacaca tribunals in Butare to educate women about family, gender, and women's rights and in "decision-making" skills and working with women's associations in the isolated rural areas of Gikongoro and Mugonga to create income generating opportunities. The former project developed in response to incidents where men who were trying to escape the Gacaca trials forced their wives to move across the border to Burundi. The microfinance project was established because women in these remote areas did not have access to other microfinance or revenue generating opportunities.

RdF receives funds from NPA, NOVIB, the Dutch Embassy, Trocaire, CARE International, Action Fund Nairobi, ActionAid, and MIGEPROF. It has also received funds from the Canadian Corporation to conduct a survey on the perception of women as leader in 1999.

Although it has a sizeable portfolio, RdF has a small core workforce (and – delete) but also relies on members who work without pay. Presently, the organization has 13 permanent staff, seven of whom are women. The employee in charge of gender programming is male and a woman is manages the NGOs GBV programs. RdF draws on local expertise for the duration of projects.

6. Rwanda Women Network (RWN)

The Rwanda Women Network is a women-focused NGO that was established in 1997 by the US based Church World Service. RWN's mission is to improve the socio-economic condition of women and families through enhancing the power of the family. The organization main target groups are women and children (boys and girls) and it works across the country in Kigali, Ruhengiri, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Butare, (Kigali, the Eastern Provinces, Mugotara and Gitarama – delete because it is a repetition).

In the realm of GBV, RWN focuses on education, awareness and advocacy among victims and legal and medical support. RWN encourages education and advocacy about sexual, domestic and community violence both in the home and in the community. The NGO focuses on both the boy and girl-child because it realizes that boys can also experience GBV such as hard labor. RWN also advocates for victims of GBV to challenge stigma and discrimination and to challenge the lack of awareness among individuals who have not been affected by violence. In addition to education and raising awareness, the organization assists victims of GBV with legal aid and medical support. First, RWN helps victims bring their cases through the "modern legal approved channels" to prosecution within 24 hours. A full-time on-site paralegal helps assemble the necessary information needed to process these cases. RWN ensures that a police statement is made; a medical exam is conducted and accompanies the victim to submit the results to the police. Additionally, where relevant, RWN shelters the victim until the victim's family can be oriented to the victim's situation. This occurs in the event a young woman can not return to the family who she has accused of committing violence. RWN also provides victims with counseling and moral support and makes referrals to other organizations such as Haguruka as necessary. The legal aid program is supported by USAID, MIGEPROF, and the IRC. Finally, RWN works with medical clinics to treat genocide survivors and victims, house girls and other women who have experience rape. Future plans include increasing more direct and concrete assistance to GBV victims.

The organization has 14 full-time staff, three male staff (the accountant, driver and program manager), relies on international volunteers and researchers from the National University as resources. The on-site paralegal, while is unable to represent victims in court, assembles much needed information on GBV cases.

7. Seruka

Seruka is an NGO that specializes in the socio-economic development of women. The organization is based in Kigali but also operates programs in Gitarama and Ruhengeri and to a small extent in Burundi and the DRC. Seruka was established in 1991 and gained legal status as an NGO in 1992. Its mission is to promote Rwandan women's active contribution to socio-economic development through access to education, economic independence and power, increased decision-making skills and to reduce gender inequality. The organizations objectives include increasing girl's access to education, increasing women's organizational and financial autonomy, increasing women's and communities' awareness of women's rights, finding solutions to "women-specific issues" and developing synergies with other national and international development actors. The target groups for its activities are post-genocide vulnerable populations such as widows, orphans and vulnerable children and victims of rape.

Seruka views gender as a cross cutting issue and focuses on "associative movement development," capacity building through training, sensitization, advocacy, IEC and participatory approaches to development. Seruka's GBV activities follow this emphasis on IEC, sensitization and participation. It is funded by USAID to conduct trainings and promotion of women's involvement at Gacaca proceedings, trains community mobilizers and conducts communication days on which interested groups are invited to discussions on GBV. Seruka also managed a domestic violence project that involves families and communities. In this project, Seruka talked with families and couples about disputes may cause or caused violence and conducted 12 focus groups that discussed family violence and the relationship between violence and Rwandese culture. This project was funded by NPA and lasted for four months. Additionally, Seruka was also funded by NOVIB/CCOAIB to construct housing for widows and currently collaborates with the IRC and USAID on a civil society reconstruction and governance project that has a GBV component.

Seruka's is staffed by a number of executive staff members, field mobilizers, a program coordinator and a project coordinator, an M&E/Planning Coordinator and a secretary.

8. Umushumba Mwiza

Umushumba Mwiza is an NGO that works with ex-prostitutes. Umushumba's mission is to alleviate stress experienced by these women and others who come in contact with the NGO. The NGO works to do this through creating positive social impact through these women. Umushumba was started by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1985 and operates in Kigali with a small satellite center in Nyamata. Before the genocide, Umushumba worked with prostitutes who had worked in the airport and other areas in Kigali. The NGO trained the women in trade, educated them on the basics of nutrition and good health and set up a day care center for their children. They also gave material support and counseling to the ex-prostitutes.

Currently, Umushumba's work focuses in three areas: agricultural production, a youth component, and sustainable well being of its members. First, Umushumba has established *seven women's associations* and gives them maize, sorghum and soja (soya) seeds for planting. The NGO also provides the women with a technician as to assist them with planting and harvesting. The women sell the flour from the seeds and retain the money they make. So far in 2006, the women have produced three tons of soja. Umushumba works with the Ministry of Agriculture on this project. Second, Umushumba, with the support of the Ministry of Education, has expanded the original day care center into an official MOE recognized *kindergarten and primary school*. The school's education is based on Catholic principles and also serves children in the surrounding neighborhood. The school enables the women's children to continue their education as they grow and works to socially integrate them with neighborhood children to reduce stigma and discrimination. In addition to the school, Umushumba runs a youth program called Centre de Formation des Jeunes (CJF) to minimize the social risks that may push young vulnerable women into prostitution. These young women and girls are trained in skills that enable them to work in cooking, hospitality, tailoring and hairstyling industries. Third, Umushumba works to maintain social well-being among its members. The NGO ensure that the women contribute to Mutuelles de Sante, the national health insurance scheme, with the funds they earn through agricultural production. The NGO educates women about their rights during 'sensitization' sessions and, through a free service from ARBEF, provides education on HIV and reproductive health. Umushumba also provides counseling and ART support for HIV positive members, and an on-site nurse teaches nutritional courses. Umushumba is also particularly proud of the educational/games center and library that they have established on their compound. According to Umushumba, this center is the first of its kind in Rwanda and the third in Africa. Professional training is provided through assistance from FARG.

The NGO's GBV portfolio is mainly comprised of counseling genocide survivors who are prostitutes. However, if women who have experienced violence come to Umushumba for assistance, the NGO's social program staff treats the women as new "customers" or as new cases and enters them into the organization's "identification list." If necessary or applicable, relevant women are referred to other local NGOs, like Haguruka, that specialize in responding to GBV related issues such as the legal rights of women who are raped or beaten.

In addition to Haguruka, ARBEF, FARG and the ministries mentioned above, Umushumba works with the National Commission of HIV/AIDS (CNLS) and is a member of Profemmes. Additionally, Umushumba receives funds from a Canadian corporation and Capmer (for school fees and other projects). The Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd also support the children's education and raise funds and collect material support in Canada for Umushumba.

9. Union Chrétienne des Femmes "UCF) (YWCA)

In 1995, the International Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) began to support all aspects of women's lives and its Rwandan affiliate, Union Chrétien des Femmes, began operating in Gitarama in 1999. The main mission of YWCA-International is to protect the rights of women and children, especially orphans and vulnerable children. Goals under this mission include women's education, leadership, capacity-building and improving the ability of women to contribute to the development of the community, nonviolence, and HIV/AIDS education. UCF

perceives its role in Rwanda to be the same as YWCA International. UCF trains women, supports widows, and provides economic support including income generation in order to provide for women's empowerment, sustainable self-reliance (especially in becoming less dependent on husbands), and improved overall conditions of women and children. One of their main concerns is the position of girls who are heads of households and their inability to maintain effective ownership of family property despite the fact that national law in theory gives them rights to property. In their leadership training activities they seek to improve the voice of women in local government.

A number of their activities touch on the issue of GBV. If a young girl who heads a household or lives alone needs security, they provide someone to stay with them overnight. They try to reduce vulnerability by providing microcredit programs and vocational training, including batik-making, card-making and sewing (a program in which the girls receive a sewing machine from UCF at the end so that she may continue to profit from her newfound skill), farming, animal husbandry, food and petrol selling. Their members were part a USAID-funded program begun in 2003 which focused on economic development through passion fruit juice extraction and pig farming. The Church World Service also funded an animal fodder processing program in Gitarama, which is vital because previously feed was only available in Kigali, and even then it was imported from Uganda. They also help encourage schooling to ensure girls' empowerment. They have established their own nursery school, and hope to protect from sexual abuse through this, since girls are often at home alone when the mother is busy working. Most women have no capacity to take their children to school. The nursery school's costs are lower than other schools. If children do attend other schools, UCF gives some support for school fees and materials.

They have offices in Gitarama, Butare, Gisenyi, Kibungo and Kigali. There are currently thirteen staff members and six social assistants. Of the staff, eleven are female. They currently have 500 members (the criteria for membership are that they are groups or clubs of girls that are already active, as they do not have enough capacity to take in everyone who needs help). They receive their funding from Worldwide YWCA, YWCA Switzerland (for a one year capacity building program), Church World Service, MAP (World Bank – for AIDS Programming), USAID (2003 - PAIFD). Worldwide YWCA encourages UCF to find other funding after its initial funding and decreases its funding each year. Because each donor has particular contracts/agreements with a focus on beneficiaries, UCF realizes that it needs to find creative ways to achieve program sustainability and have a separate income source for administrative costs—this has led them to their income generating activities. Funding for administration and for their facilities is gained through their passion fruit juice and agricultural initiatives and also through a minibus service.

NGOs with Other Emphases

1. Réseau des Associations des Personnes Vivant Avec HIV/SIDA (RRP+) (AIDS-focused)

RRP+ began in 2003 as an umbrella organizations/coordinating body for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the areas of advocacy, care and treatment. RRP+ has grown since 2003, and now has over 800 member associations, all organizations of PLWHA. RRP+ conducts meetings with their members and other partners.

Their focus areas include VCT and PMTCT (prevention of mother-to-child transmission). Regarding gender, RRP+ recognizes that it plays a role in HIV/AIDS issues. With VCT, women often need permission to be tested; with PMTCT, women are often unable to make their own decisions about pregnancy; women are often unable to negotiate condom use; and if a woman is HIV+, this can cause problems in the family.

RRP+ has sensitization programs for HIV+ woman and the community on these issues, in addition acting as a network of HIV/AIDS organizations. Although they work to strengthen the capacity of their member organizations, they would like to be able to offer care and support to PLWHA. This year, they are also conducting an assessment of people's knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and hope to expand their work to children. RRP+ does not work directly with GBV, except in terms of its relationship to HIV/AIDS (for example, with victims of rape).

RRP+ has 15 national staff, 20 local staff, and 11 regional office coordinators. It works in Kigali (where its executive secretariat resides) and in districts in every province. It receives funding from a large number of sources, including UNICEF (ARVs for children), the World Bank (the Multi-sectoral AIDS project, or MAP), the Global Fund for AIDS, TB, and Malaria, CARE, USAID (as of this year), CHF International (also as of this year), and Family Health International (in the past). RRP+ also collaborates with COCAFEM and Profemmes (Comments: RRP+ is not member of COCAFEM and Profemems). RRP+ has turned to Profemmes for advice and expertise, including regarding training, and has begun to work with Haguruka. RRP+ is also a member of various government committees related to HIV/AIDS, participates in HIV/AIDS forums, and has been consulted by the government regarding HIV/AIDS decision-making.

2. Society for Women Against AIDS in Africa (SWAA) (AIDS-focused)

SWAA is an international NGO founded in 1988 with offices in most African countries. The Gitarama, Rwanda office of SWAA began in 2005 (There are also offices in Kigali and Kibungo).

SWAA-Gitarama seeks a holistic approach to dealing with HIV/AIDS. Programs with beneficiaries include: an abstinence and fidelity program; one-on-one counseling, including home visits (to address stigma and discrimination); sensitization for families regarding stigma/discrimination of HIV+ family members; financial support, including loans, school fees and food; and legal assistance. They do not provide VCT but they do make referrals (there are VCT clinics throughout the city; tests cost 300 RWF). GBV-specific programming depends on the issue. For example, with discordant couples (usually an HIV+ wife and HIV- husband), they provide counseling for both partners. They also provide legal aid to women regarding inheritance laws if the husband has died from HIV/AIDS. Although the center currently has no evaluation tool, they are developing a midterm questionnaire for beneficiaries and have collected testimonies from the "Vivre Positivement avec HIV/SIDA" campaign. They also hope to assess general HIV/AIDS knowledge (and knowledge about SWAA) in Gitarama.

SWAA works closely with RRP+ member associations (those are their clients) and also is a member of Profemmes. They have been involved in Profemmes meetings as well as projects, such as the Supanets projects in which SWAA distributed Profemmes-provided mosquito nets to

people in Gitarama. SWAA also works with the national government through La Commission Nationale de Lutte contre le SIDA (CNLS), who has provided expertise and technical support. Although not mentioned in its own interview, other interviewees mentioned working with SWAA on local leaders training (FACT), consultations (Rwanda Women's Leaders Caucus), counseling (IcyUzuzo), and other issues (YWCA).

SWAA-Gitarama has 8 staff members, including 3 counselors, all of whom have separate clients. There are also 20 volunteers who visit beneficiaries. SWAA's main donors include USAID, Family Health International, CARE, World Relief, Lutheran World Federation, Association François-Xavier Bagnoud (AFXB, based in Geneva), UN World Food Programme (limited), and the World Bank (through MAP).

3. Umuseke (Educational)

Umuseke is an educational NGO and operates a Path to Peace program focusing on primary schools, using presentations, posters and booklets for students as teaching aids. The Path to Peace program that forms the basis of Umuseke's activities was developed in Holland immediately after World War II as a method to bring about conflict resolution into the education system. It has since been adapted to other post-conflict situations. The director of Umuseke was given training in this method by a French NGO *Medicins du Monde* in 1994 and Umuseke then adapted it to the Rwandan context. The Path to Peace is based on eight interconnected themes that lead students on a process toward better understanding and dealing with conflict: perceptions and bias, facts and opinions, rumors, similarities and differences, discrimination, scapegoating, standing at the crossroads (making crucial decisions) and finally, finding unity. These eight themes guide Umuseke-led discussions at the schools and form the basis of other activities within after-school peace clubs.

The Path to Peace program does not have a specific module on GBV but its general focus on disputes cover family/domestic violence, and sometimes children have brought up such issues occurring in their families during discussion. Umuseke is not equipped to follow up on these testimonies so they refer them to Haguruka (only two times so far however). They are also starting to do research on the effect of childhood drug abuse and different forms of violence. They see drug addiction is a basis of all types of violence including GBV and part of the cycle of violence.

Umuseke's Path to Peace program started in Kigali, where there are still currently four model schools. After three years the program moved its focus to Cyangugu province, where they work in eleven parishes and where they now have 91 clubs within schools. They also have two centers in Gikongoro and five in Butare province. They are planning to expand their efforts to 11 parishes within Gitarama province and are currently moving into Goma, Bukavu and Uvira in the DRC and Bujumbura, Burundi. Umuseke was initially entirely volunteer-run except for the executive director. They now have two women and four men on staff. Their driver, watchmen and part-time accountant are men and the executive director and assistant are women. In Cyangugu they have trained more than one hundred volunteer facilitators to organize and run the clubs there.

Other NGOs

A number of NGOs were found to not have any significant focus on GBV in their activities. This statement does not rule out that these NGOs had ever been involved in GBV activities or that their activities do not have any affect on the issue of GBV in Rwanda. However, considering the importance of these NGOs to the women that they serve and the potential resource or capacity they may provide for NGOs that focus on GBV issues, information about their activities are included:

- Center for the Training and Promotion of Women (CEPAF). CEPAF is a small conference center/telecenter that is utilized by women organizations in Gitarama and the surrounding areas. The organization was established in 1996 by the local Women's Council in order to assist women in finding ways to support themselves. The organization rents space for conferences and events and runs an internet/telecenter to train women on how to use computers and navigate the internet. The telecenter construction was financed by UNIFEM and the Japanese Embassy. Additionally, the center sometimes provides shelter for women and refers them to Haguruka if they seem to have experienced violence. The center also plans to form an anti-rape club.
- BAIR (Support Office to Rural Initiative). BAIR is a NGO that works to maintain women's food security and economic independence. The NGO is located in Gisenyi and is staffed with six men and four women. BAIR focus areas are food and economic security, environment issues and human rights, however it views gender as a cross cutting issue. The NGO views the economic condition of women as crucial to understand the causes of violence against women. Although BAIR is not a human rights organization, when GBV issues arise in meetings with the women it works with, BAIR refers the women to the National Human Rights Commission or Haguruka. Its past activities (some of which are ongoing) include education in inheritance laws, microloan and micro- finance programs, training on business management, entrepreneurship, commerce and production, project management, and crop transformation. Currently, BAIR works to ensure loan repayment and that funds from the micro-loans are being reinvested by women back into their projects. In 2006, the NGO plans to conduct a study in four districts to identify the existing forms of violence conducted against women and children and to organize a conference and a follow on project at the sector level to discuss women and children's rights.
- Impuyaki. Impuyaki is an NGO located in Byumba in Gicumbi District that specializes in agriculture, animal husbandry and small commercial activities. After a year of operation, it ended in 1990 but restarted in 1995. The NGO's staff consists of four staff and one secretary. It has 995 members, of which 730 of them are women and mostly widows. The NGO assists members with vegetable and dairy farming and provides food for vulnerable groups such as orphans. Impuyaki works with district level officials and has had a local gender representative talk to its members about women and good governance. It receives funding from PREFED, the Canadian Corporation and SNV.

Faith-Based Organizations Not Formally Registered as NGOs

The following organizations are NGOs in the general sense that they are non-governmental. However, they are not legally registered as NGOs in Rwanda and therefore do not formally claim that status. They are included here because they are similar to local NGOs in that they implement programs. The following two organizations are formally linked with the Catholic Church.

1. Committees for Peace and Justice

The Committees for Peace and Justice (CPJ) are an organ of the Catholic Church, established by Pope Paul VI during the second Vatican Council to be spearhead the Church's\ peace and justice initiatives. They are open to all people, both inside and outside of the church, but are built around existing Church structure with committees at each level and with the diocesan level acting as coordinator. Our team met with two committees, one in Ruhengeri and one in Gisenyi. Gisenyi's committee started immediately after genocide. Ruhengeri's began in 2001 with activities beginning in 2002. Both committees have been funded by Trocaire, Cafod (an English NGO) and Missio (a German NGO), although both are currently seeking new funding to be able to continue work. CPJ has a five-fold mission: (1) to promote and respect human rights through information, training, and sensitization inspired by Christ's message; (2) to make each individual responsible for violations of human rights (whatever types of violations/perpetrators); (3) to sensitize and mobilization a population on protection and resolution mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict in peaceful ways; (4) to sustain a culture of peace and justice and promote welfare of population through tangible activities at denomination and global level; (5) to promote collaboration with other organizations with similar objectives.

Their activities are then broken into three phases. Phase one was training on human focusing on three groups in order to address the entire population. First, they worked with pastoral animators who have leadership positions and can be good communicators to the rest of their communities;. They also did training for para-jurists—people who can help with the law and youth in the primary and secondary schools. Phase two, completed in 2005, was the tolerance phase—this was used to put in practice what the trainees had learned in the first phase. Included in this was: mediation, facilitation and negotiation in cases of conflict such as widows or orphans who had problems with succession rights. The CPJ also helped teach people their rights against wrongful arrest by explaining what the actually laws were and what they were not. Finally they distributed booklets including a dictionary of infractions, a book on judiciary competences, a booklet on the genocide convention, crimes against humanity, universal human rights, convention against torture and the Arusha ITCR statutes and a translation of Vatican II into Kinyarwanda. These booklets were distributed to animators and priests and also sold. CPJ also organized community meetings and had animators do training in schools. The third and current phase is the conciliation phase. CPJ is trying to decentralize power and organize people to talk about issues and problems concerning peace and justice. They want to accomplish this by establishing peace houses in the communities to be centers of learning and conciliation.

GBV is addressed at a number of points within the phases. During the first phase CPJ mobilized women on their rights and encouraged women to speak out on their rights. They also sensitized men in order to make domestic violence unacceptable. During phase two their focus was on

vulnerable people including orphans, widows and women forced to have sex. During phase three they will help provide legal assistance—in Ruhengeri (not in Gisenyi) there is already a lawyer at CJP who provides legal advice to the public, and many GBV cases are settled within the commission.

2. L'Association Catholique pour la Promotion de la Famille (ACPF)

Founded in 1998, ACPF's main mission is to help families in Ruhengeri district communicate better, identify problems, and find solutions for prevention of GBV. ACPF brings together families for training and sensitization about GBV. Such discussions are usually based on problems that arise and are discussed. This includes counseling to abusive husbands to help them realize they are perpetrators of violence. Other issues include: the contribution of child abuse to future abusive behavior; marital rape as a form of GBV; and the effect of Rwandan culture on GBV. ACPF seeks to conduct its activities through a "Christian Framework."

There are 3 phases to the training/counseling: Meeting the spouses in groups at the parishes and discussing laws and other GBV-related issues; meeting with those groups one month later to evaluate progress; and home visits with families that may need extra attention or were reluctant to discuss certain issues during group counseling. With NPA support, they conducted sensitization programs with 418 people. Unpaid volunteers worked with 716 people. They conduct monitoring and evaluation after trainings and also produce documents, such as a March 2005 training manual/workshop report, with NPA's assistance.

ACPF is composed of 23 non-paid members, with 4 main organizers, 3 advisors, 3 heads of groups, and a head chaplain. Most of its support comes from members' contributions and their non-paid voluntary work. ACPF is currently not a registered NGO. Although it does not receive funding from the Catholic Church, they believe the Church provides "spiritual support" and have received permission from the Church to conduct activities. ACPF previously received funding from FOR (Forum des Organisations Rurales) and now receive most of their funds from Norwegian People's Aid (NPA).

ACPF works with Seruka, with whom they conducted a sensitization project for women about laws and spousal relationships. Seruka also attended testimonies and used them for their own project design. ACPF also refers women and families who need legal representation to Haguruka.

APPENDIX C

Assessment Tool for Interviews with U.S.-based Experts

Name of Interviewer: _____	Date Conducted: _____
Time started: _____	Time ended: _____
Name of Interviewee: _____	M: ___ F: ___
Organizational Affiliation: _____	
Title: _____	
Contact Information (P/E): _____	

1. Do you currently have projects in Rwanda? If not, when did you work in Rwanda?
2. What was/is the nature of your work in Rwanda?
3. Did your work address any area of gender-based violence or women's legal rights? If so, what areas were addressed and what was your approach (i.e. research, health, women's empowerment, service provision)?
4. Which Rwandan NGOs have you worked with (or had exposure to) in your work regarding GBV or gender issues?
5. What kinds of GBV-focused projects were the Rwandan NGOs you were exposed to involved in?
6. What difficulties, if any, did you have with communication between your organization, local NGOs with whom you collaborated, and government organizations about activity plans, funding changes, policy changes, or the like?
7. Does there seem to be a tendency for Rwandan NGOs to engage in a particular type of activity in their GBV work? If so, are there any particular types of activities that seem to be left out?
8. In your experience, how do grassroots NGOs involved in gender activities or preventing GBV or monitor and evaluate their programs, if at all? How developed is local research expertise?
9. Were the organizations you worked with members of networks of civil society networks? If so, would you characterize them as well-organized and efficient?

10. From your experience, are collaborative activities among Rwandan NGOs working on gender issues coordinated effectively? Why or why not?
11. Do you know if NGOs working in gender issues in Rwanda have to compete for resources and funding? If you have encountered this phenomenon in your work in Rwanda, did it affect collaborative relationships between NGOs you worked with? If so, how?
12. What social or political issues do you believe affect allocation of resources among NGOs? Why do you think so?
13. What do you think would greatly improve coordination of NGOs who want to collaborate with each other on activities dealing with gender issues?
14. Who do you believe to be the major funding sources for local NGOs in Rwanda? Do you have a sense of what are their priorities?
15. Are there any geographical areas in Rwanda that get more or less INGO, donor or government attention than others? Have you heard of or encountered any allocation of resources based on social or ethnic groups? Do you have any specific examples?

APPENDIX D

Assessment Tool for Interviews with Rwandan NGOs

**GWU-WLR/Rwanda NGO Assessment
Questionnaire**

	District/Region: _____ Name of the Organization: _____ Physical Address: _____ Mailing Address: _____ Email Address: _____ Telephone: _____ Person Interviewed: _____ Title: _____	
1.	When was your organization started/founded?	
2.	How many staff members does your organization have? How many are women? How many are men?	a. Total staff members _____ b. Female staff members _____ c. Male staff members _____
3.	To what extent are women involved in decision-making?	Most decision-makers are women1 Men & women are about equally involved2 Most decision-makers are men3 Other4
4.	How many volunteers, if any, does your organization have?	Total volunteers _____
5.	Would you say the volunteers are mostly women, mostly men or equally divided between women and men?	Mostly women1 Mostly men2 Equally divided3

9.	Which areas of gender-based violence did your organization work in when it was first formed?	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Partner violence0 1</p> <p>b. Sexual violence0 1</p> <p>c. Violence during pregnancy...0 1</p> <p>d. Violence during conflict 0 1</p> <p>e. Working with men to prevent violence0 1</p> <p>f. Legal rights0 1</p> <p>g. Justice advocacy.....0 1</p> <p>h. Policy development.....0 1</p> <p>i. Other (specify) _____0 1</p>	
10.	What new areas in gender-based violence, if any, does your organization plan to work on in the near future?	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Partner violence0 1</p> <p>b. Sexual violence0 1</p> <p>c. Violence during pregnancy...0 1</p> <p>d. Violence during conflict 0 1</p> <p>e. Working with men to prevent violence0 1</p> <p>f. Legal rights0 1</p> <p>g. Justice advocacy.....0 1</p> <p>h. Policy development.....0 1</p> <p>i. Other (specify) _____0 1</p>	

11.	<p>In this district, which villages/towns does your organization work in?</p> <p>In other districts?</p> <p><u>Probe 1:</u> In which of these areas do you do most of your work?</p>		
12.	<p>Does your organization work in other provinces? Which ones?</p>	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Kigali City.....0 1</p> <p>b. Kigali Ngali Province0 1</p> <p>c. Gitarama.....0 1</p> <p>d. Butare0 1</p> <p>e. Gikongoro0 1</p> <p>f. Cyangugu0 1</p> <p>g. Kibuye.....0 1</p> <p>h. Gisenyi0 1</p> <p>i. Ruhengeri0 1</p> <p>j. Byumba0 1</p> <p>k. Umutara.....0 1</p> <p>l. Kibungo.....0 1</p>	
13.	<p>What type of activities do you do?</p> <p><u>Probe:</u> What resources do you usually need to do these activities?</p> <p><i>Ask interviewee for a list of their programs.</i></p>	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Community mobilization 0 1</p> <p>b. Advocacy training0 1</p> <p>c. Sensitization meetings.....0 1</p> <p>d. Home visits0 1</p> <p>e. Activities involving</p>	

		<p>.....0 1</p> <p>f. Legal rights education0 1</p> <p>g. Spousal counseling.....0 1</p> <p>h. Counseling for women.....0 1</p> <p>i. Economic support.....0 1</p> <p>j. Other (specify) _____0 1</p>	
14.	Who does your organization serve?	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Anyone0 1</p> <p>b. Women in local area0 1</p> <p>c. Women not in local area0 1</p> <p>d. Men in local area.....0 1</p> <p>e. Men not in local area0 1</p> <p>f. Widows0 1</p> <p>g. Young girls.....0 1</p> <p>h. Children.....0 1</p> <p>i. Women who can afford to pay for services0 1</p>	
15.	<p>If people who you usually don't serve come to your office for help, what do you do?</p> <p>Can you give me some examples of when this has happened?</p>	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Refer them to other NGOs....0 1</p> <p>b. Tell them you cant help them.....0 1</p> <p>c. Help them as best you can0 1</p>	

		d. Contact other NGOs for them.....0 1 e. Other (specify) _____0 1	
16.	Do people in the local area help your NGO carry out its activities? If so, how?		
17.	In your gender based violence work, what is the most urgent problem faced by the women and men you work with now? <u>Probe:</u> What is the most urgent problem facing men?		
18.	Do you monitor and evaluate the impact of your activities? How? <u>Probe 1:</u> How do you collect information on whether your programs have or have not worked? <u>Probe 2:</u> Do you collect success stories or participant’s opinions on their experiences with your programs? <u>Probe 3:</u> Do you know if participants in your anti-GBV activities see them as helpful in their daily lives? <i>Ask for any research, monitoring or evaluation reports they would be willing to give out.</i>		
19.	Do you ever find that you are unable to conduct or complete any of your planned activities? If so— <u>Probe 1:</u> What are some of the main issues that prevent you from conducting these activities? <u>Probe 2:</u> How have you been able to solve these problems?		
20.	Where does your organization’s funding come from? <u>Probe:</u> Do you ever have difficulties finding funding? Why?	No Yes a. Membership dues0 1 b. International donors0 1 c. Government.....0 1	

		d. International NGOs0 1 e. NGO networks0 1 f. Rwandan NGOs0 1 g. Local Fundraising0 1 h. Fees for service0 1 i. Other (Specify): _____.....0 1	
21.	If you received money from other organizations, how did you find out about these sources of funding?		
22.	How do you obtain non-monetary resources? (technical support /training, computers, templates/forms, volunteers) <u>Probe:</u> Do you share these resources with other organizations?		
23.	Are you a member of PROFEMMES or any other group of NGOs? If yes, when and why did you join? If no, would you like to join one? <u>Probe:</u> Are there advantages to joining these groups?		
24.	Do you have regular meetings or conferences with other NGOs about GBV-related activities and issues? <u>Probe:</u> How often?		
25.	Are you able to discuss your concerns at these meetings? <u>Probe:</u> After the meetings, do you continue to work with the NGOs you meet at these meetings?		
26.	Have you worked with another NGO on a joint activity in GBV? Why or why not? If yes, who are the NGOs that you most often work with?		
27.	Have you been asked by other NGOs to participate in a joint activity?		

	<u>Probe:</u> Can you name three of the activities you think were a success and three you think did not succeed?		
28.	Have you ever been to other districts and seen what other groups like yours are doing?		
29.	If you wanted to work with another NGO on a project, how would you do it? <u>Probe 1:</u> How would you determine which NGO you wanted to work with? <u>Probe 2:</u> How would you contact this NGO? Who would you try to communicate with?		
30.	Is it difficult for you to communicate with other groups like yours in this district or nationally? Why?		
31.	Please take a minute to think about activities you worked in the last six months. Were most of these activities designed by your organization or by another organization?		
32.	If you ever design programs or activities together with other NGOs, does this benefit or hurt your activities?		
33.	Is it easy or difficult to find information on what other NGOs in Rwanda are doing to stop GBV? <u>Probe:</u> Where do you find information about what other NGOs are doing?	<p>No Yes</p> <p>a. Very easy.....0 1</p> <p>b. Easy0 1</p> <p>c. Not so easy0 1</p> <p>d. Not so difficult0 1</p> <p>e. Difficult.....0 1</p> <p>f. Very difficult.....0 1</p>	
34.	NGOs are always willing to help out other NGOs with their GBV programs.	<p>STRONGLY AGREE.....1 AGREE.....2 DISAGREE.....3 STRONGLY DISAGREE.....4 DON'T KNOW.....5</p>	

35.	<p>Does your NGO ever work with the government on any of your programs?</p> <p><u>Probe 1:</u> If so, which programs?</p> <p><u>Probe 2:</u> What part of the government do you work with?</p> <p><u>Probe 3:</u> Do you work with any Women’s Councils?</p>		
36.	<p>Have there been any local or NGO meetings in the past few months about the draft GBV legislation that Parliament will consider?</p> <p><u>Probe 1:</u> If so, did someone from your organization attend?</p> <p><u>Probe 2:</u> Who hosted the meeting?</p>		
37.	<p>How does the government show that it believes GBV is an urgent issue?</p>		
38.	<p>What is the single thing you think would greatly help NGOs who work on GBV activities work together better?</p>		
39.	<p>In the last five years, has coordination among NGOs working in GBV become easier, more difficult or stayed the same? Why?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No Yes</p> <p>a. Easier.....0 1</p> <p>b. Much easier0 1</p> <p>c. Difficult.....0 1</p> <p>d. Much more difficult0 1</p> <p>e. Stayed the same.....0 1</p> <p>f. Don’t know0 1</p>	

APPENDIX E

Assessment Tool for Interviews for Interviews with Rwandan Government

District/Region: _____	Date: _____
Government Ministry: _____	Time started: _____
Physical Address: _____	Time ended: _____
Mailing Address: _____	
Email Address: _____	
Telephone: _____	
Person Interviewed: _____	
Title: _____	

1.	What is this office's mission or primary objective? How does GBV fit into that vision?
2.	Is your Ministry involved in any GBV-related projects or activities? If so, what?
3.	Are your GBV-related projects/activities concentrated in any particular geographic region(s)? Which one(s)?
4.	Do you work with Rwandan NGOs engaged in GBV-related activities? Which ones?
5.	Are there any problems specifically facing NGOs working in GBV in the rural areas?
6.	Are there any problems specifically facing NGOs working in GBV in the urban areas?
7.	Do you think that Rwandan NGOs work together on GBV-related projects or activities? Why do you think they do/do not work together?
8.	How does this Ministry show NGOs that it thinks GBV is an urgent issue?

9.	If NGOs do work together, are their activities and programs coordinated effectively and efficiently? Why or Why not?
10.	Do you communicate information on new GBV policy developments, action plans, or funding opportunities to NGOs? How?
11.	What do you think is the most urgent GBV-related problem facing women and men today?

APPENDIX F

Assessment Tool for Interviews with Bilateral Donors and UN Agencies

District/Region: _____	Date: _____
Name _____ of _____	Time started: _____
Organization: _____	Time ended: _____
Physical Address: _____	
Mailing Address: _____	
Email Address: _____	
Telephone: _____	
Person Interviewed: _____	
Title: _____	

1.	What is your organization's mission or primary objective? How does GBV fit into that vision?
2.	Do you provide any financial/non-monetary resources to Rwandan NGOs for GBV-related projects? Probe 1: If so, to which ones? Probe 2: What kinds of resources do you provide?
3.	Are you involved with any network organizations that work in GBV? Which ones? Probe: In your experience are they effective in helping NGOs collaborate? Why/why not?
4.	Do you think Rwandan NGOs want to collaborate on GBV-related activities? Why/why not?
5.	Do you encourage Rwandan NGOs to collaborate on GBV-related issues? Probe: If not, why ?

	Probe: If so, how do you do this? On what activities do you encourage collaboration on GBV-related issues?
6.	Do you monitor whether the NGOs you encourage to collaborate actually collaborate with one another? How? What are the results?
7.	If NGOs do work together, are their activities and programs coordinated effectively and efficiently? Why or Why not?
8.	Do you communicate information on new GBV policy developments, action plans, or funding opportunities to NGOs? How?
9.	What is the single thing you think would greatly help NGOs who work on GBV activities work together better??

APPENDIX G

Assessment Tool for Interviews for Interviews with International NGOs

District/Region: _____ Name of Organization: _____ Physical Address: _____ Mailing Address: _____ Email Address: _____ Telephone: _____ Person Interviewed: _____ Title: _____	Date: _____ Time started: _____ Time ended: _____
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1.	What is your organization’s mission or primary objective? How does GBV fit into that vision?		
2.	What program areas of gender-based violence does your organization work in?	No	Yes
	j. Partner violence	0	1
	k. Sexual violence	0	1
	l. Violence during pregnancy.	0	1
	m. Violence during conflict	.0	1
	n. Working with men to prevent violence	.0	1
	o. Legal rights	0	1
	p. Justice advocacy	0	1
	q. Policy development.....	0	1
	r. Other (specify) _____0	1
3.	When your organization first started working in Rwanda, what program areas of GBV did it work in?		

4.	What GBV program areas does your organization intend to expand into in the near future?
5.	Do you ever work with Rwandan NGOs? On what projects or activities? Probe: What is the nature of your organization's role in these projects or activities?
6.	Would you like to work more with Rwandan NGOs? Why/why not?
7.	Do you belong to or work with any networks that work in GBV? Which ones? Probe: In your experience are they effective in helping NGOs collaborate? Why/why not?
8.	Are there any problems facing NGOs working in GBV in rural areas? In urban areas? If so, what are they?
9.	Do you think NGOs work together effectively and efficiently on their GBV programs or activities? Why or Why not?
10.	Do NGOs turn to other entities for assistance in helping them coordinate their activities? If so, who?
11.	What is the single thing you think would greatly help NGOs who work on GBV activities work together better?
12.	In your gender based violence work, what do you think is the most urgent problem faced by women? By men?

UMUGEREKA A: INZEGO N'IMIRYANGO BYABAJIJE

Inzego za Leta
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repubulika2. Minisiteri y'Uburinganire n'Iterambere ry'Umuryango (MIGEPROF)3. Minisiteri y'Ubutabera (MINIJUST)4. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi5. Polisi y'Igihugu
Ibigo bishamikiye kuri Leta
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ikigo gitanga inama mu by'amategeko cya Kaminuza y'u Rwanda i Butare2. Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu3. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu Ntara ya Butare4. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu rwego rw'Igihugu5. Ihuriro ry'Abagore bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko (FFRP)6. Umuryango ugamije iterambere ry'umugore n'umuobwa mu Rwanda (APROFER)
Abaterankunga mu rwego rw'ibihugu cyangwa imiryango ibihugu bihuriyemo
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Umuryango w'Ubumwe bw'Ibihugu by'i Burayi2. Ikigega cy'Abaholandi Gishinzwe Iterambere (CDF) – Ambassade y'Ubuholandi3. Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku bagore (UNIFEM)
Imiryango mpuzamahanga itegamiye kuri Leta
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. International Alert2. International Rescue Committee (IRC)3. Umuryango w'Abaholandi ushinzwe iterambere (SNV)4. Norwegian People's Aid (NPA)5. Trocaire6. Women for Women International7. Women Waging Peace (Initiative for Inclusive Security)

Imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri leta

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Aho Umwaga Utari2. Ishyirahamwe gatorika rigamiye guteza imbere umuryango (Association Catholique pour la Promotion de la Famille)3. AVEGA4. Ibiro bitera inkunga ba rwiyezamirimo bo mu cyaro (BAIR)5. Ikigo cy'Amahugurwa n'Iterambere ry'Umugore (CEPAF)6. Komisiyo y'Ubutabera n'Amahoro, Gisenyi7. Komisiyo y'Ubutabera n'Amahoro, Ruhengeri8. Duhozanye9. Duterimbere10. Ihuriro ry'abiyemeje kurwanya iyicarubozo (FACT-Rwanda)11. Haguruka12. Icyuzuzo13. Impuyaki | <ol style="list-style-type: none">14. Profemmes, Gisenyi15. Profemmes, ibiro bikuru16. Profemmes, Ruhengeri17. Isangano ry'Abari n'Abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro18. Urugaga rw'imiryango y'ababana n'ubwandu bwa Sida19. Rwanda Women Network20. Ihuriro ry'abagore b'Abayobozi (<i>Rwanda Women's Leaders Caucus</i>)21. Seruka22. SWAA-Rwanda23. Ishyirahamwe ry'abagore b'abakirisitu (YWCA)24. Umuseke25. Umushumba Mwiza |
|---|--|

UMUGEREKA B: IBISOBANURO BIRAMBUYE KU NZEGO/IMIRYANGO BYITA KU IHOHOTERWA RISHINGIYE KU GITSINA MU RWANDA

INZEGO ZA LETA N'IBIGO BIYISHAMIKIYEHO

1. Minisiteri y'Ubutabera (MINIJUST)

MINIJUST ifite icyicaro i Kigali, aho ibyemezo byose bifatirwa. MINIJUST muri iyi minsi yihatiye kugaragaza ko nta tegeko ryihariye ririho mu Rwanda ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Ingingo z'amategeko zivuga ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina zigiyeye zitanyeye mu gitabo cy'amategeko ahana no mu Itegeko Nshinga. MINIJUST yagiye rero isuzuma ayo mategeko ifatanije na MIGEPROF hanyuma igaragaza akwiye guhindurwa ndetse n'ukuntu ibibazo by' ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina byakwinjizwa muri ayo mategeko, bikanarushaho gusobanuka neza. Ubu MINIJUST yarangije gukora igenamigambi yayo y'umwaka. MINIJUST iterwa inkunga na UNICEF na UNIFEM.

Ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, MINIJUST isanga hari ibibazo bitatu by' ingutu : kuba abantu batatura ngo bavuye ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ; kuba hakenewe gusobanura neza ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu gitabo cy' amategeko ahana ; no guhana abarikoze. Haracyari kandi inzitizi zishingiye k'umuco wa kinyarwanda. Kuva mu w'i 2004, MINIJUST ikoresha buri mwaka inama nyunguranabitekerezo ku rwego rw'igihugu kandi iyo nama ikanyura kuri televiziyo. Iyo nama itumirwamo inzego n'imiryango byita ku kibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, harimo MIGEPROF, Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repubulika, Polisi y'Igihugu, UNICEF, imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta n'abandi. Ikiba kigamijwe ni ukungurana ibitekerezo ku byagezweho, imibare igaragaza ubukana bw'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, gusuzuma ibyagezweho na buri rwego /umuryango mu mwaka ushize kandi hagatangwa n'umurongo ngenderwaho ku bizakorwa umwaka utaha. Muri izo nama kandi, abaturage barahamagara bakoresheje telefoni, bakazitangamo ibitekerezo. Muri iki gihe kandi MINIJUST irakorana n'Ihuriro ry'Abagore bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko mu gutegura itegeko rirebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

MINIJUST kandi ifite itsinda ry' ubutabera rigizwe n'abantu baturutse mu nzego zitandukanye, rikaba rishinzwe gushyiraho politiki harimo n'irebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Iryo tsinda ku rwego rw' igihugu rihura rimwe mu mwaka naho Komite nshingwabikorwa igahura buri mezi atatu; hakaba na Komite tekini ihura igihe cyose bibaye ngombwa. MINIJUST ivuga ko ikorana n'imiryango yose itegamiye kuri Leta iharanira uburenganzira bw'abagore. Yavuze ko ikorana by'umwihariko na Haguruka (amahugurwa n'ubuvugizi), Ihuriro ry'abiyemeje kurwanya icyicwarubozo "FACT" (mu kurengera abahohotewe no mu bikorwa by'ubushakashatsi), *Rwanda Women Network* na Avega. MINIJUST isanga gukorana n'iyo miryango ari ingirakamaro cyane cyane ko iba ishobora kugera ku muturage wo hasi igatanga amakuru nyayo. MINIJUST ibona Profemmes nk'impuzamiryango ikwiye gukora ubuvugizi no kumvikanisha ibibazo.

2. Minisiteri y'Uburinganire n'Iterambere ry'Umuryango (MIGEPROF)

MIGEPROF ni urwego rwa Leta rushinzwe ibibazo by'uburinganire, umuryango n'abana mu Rwanda. Ishingano zayo ni ukwimakaza uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye hagati y'umugore n'umugabo mu banyarwanda, guteza imbere umuryango nk'inkingi y'umuryango mugari nyarwanda no kurengera uburenganzira bw'abana. Mbere y'ivugururwa ry'ubutegetsi bwite bw'inzego za Leta riherutse, MIGEPROF yari ifite abakozi 43, icumi muri bo bakaba mu biro bishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Mbere y'iryo vugurura, MIGEPROF yibandaga mu gushyiraho politiki ikanazishyira mu bikorwa ikora nk'ibijyanye n'imari iciriritse, amahugurwa, ubuvugizi, ikurikirana n'ihuzabikorwa. Ubu iyo Minisiteri ikorera mu biro bya Minisitiri w'Intebe kandi ikaba ifite abakozi batanu gusa; babiri mu biro bishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye, bakaba bararetse gushyira mu bikorwa za gahunda ahubwo basigaye bibanda kuri politiki ngenderwaho gusa. Umukozi wa gatatu ukora mu biro bishinzwe abana, ni nawe ukora ibijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Inshingano y'ibanze ya MIGEPROF muri iki gihe ni ugushyiraho politiki ngenderwaho ku bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye no kurengera umuryango n' abana kandi ikanahuza ibikorwa binyuranye hagati ya za Minisiteri n'imiryango ya sosiyete sivile nko kugeza amakuru ajyanye na za politiki n'amategeko bishya cyangwa byahinduwe ku bayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze, inama y'igihugu y'abagore n'amahuriro y' imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta.

Ishami rya MIGEPROF rishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye risanga ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ari kimwe mu bibazo by'ingutu bibangamiye umuryango nyarwanda kandi Leta ikaba ariyo yagombye gufata iya mbere mu gushishikariza inzego zayo zinyuranye n'izitegamiye kuri Leta guhagurukira icyo kibazo. Mu rwego rwo kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ishami rishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye rishyira mu bikorwa gahunda ebyiri: gutegura politiki ku kibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina no guhuza ibyerekeye ishyirwa mu bikorwa by'iyi politiki, hari kandi no guhana amakuru n'imiryango ya sosiyete sivile. Ku bijyanye n'igikorwa cya mbere, hashyizweho urwego rushinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye (*Gender Desk*) ruyobora itegurwa ry'igenamigambi mbonezabikorwa rizayobora politiki ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Iyo genamigambi mbonezabikorwa ubu iri gutegurwa kandi izahabwa ibitekerezo na Komite Nyoborabikorwa igizwe n'abantu baturutse mu nzego za Leta n'imiryango ya sosiyete sivile yita ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Nta gushidikanya ko iyo Komite izaba igizwe n'Abadepite, Polisi, inama y'igihugu y'abagore, imiryango ya sosiyete sivili iri ku isonga mu kwita ku bibazo by'abagore, imiryango ikora ku itangazamakuru, ubuyobozi bw'inzego z'ibanze, RALGA, FACT, FAWE na Profemmes. Iyo genamigambi mbonezabikorwa nimara gutegurwa kandi hamaze kugaragazwa ibikorwa byihutirwa kurusha ibindi, izashingirwaho mu guhangana n'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu Rwanda. Igikorwa cya kabiri cyo gihoraho. MIGEPROF yungurana ibitekerezo n'imiryango ya sosiyete sivile n'Ihuriro ry'Abagore bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko ku makuru ajyanye na politiki ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'imibare y'abakorewe ihohoterwa yaturutse mu biro bya Polisi y'igihugu bishinzwe kurinda umuryango. MIGEPROF kandi iri mu ihuriro nyunguranabitekerezo ihuriyemo na UNIFEM, sosiyete sivile na Polisi y'Igihugu. Iri huriro

nyunguranabitekerezo rikunda guhurira kenshi mu nama zo kuganira ku bibazo n'ibikorwa runaka, guhana amakuru no gukorana ibintu bimwe na bimwe bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, nk'igikorwa cy'iminsi 16 yo kwamagana ihohoterwa.

3. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi

Ibiro by'Umugenzuzi mukuru w'ibikorwa bya Leta, mu Rwanda bizwi ku izina ry'Ibiro by'Umuvunyi, ni urwego rwa Leta rwigenga rwashyizweho n'Itegeko Nshinga rishya ryo mu wa 2003. Urwo rwego rwatangiye gukora muri Nzeri 2003, rushyiraho abakozi kandi runakora gahunda y'ibikorwa muri 2004. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi bifite inshingano yo kuba umuhuza w'abaturage na Leta, gukumira akarengane na ruswa, no kugaragaza ibikorwa bya ruswa. Urwo rwego ntirurenganura abantu ku giti cyabo, ahubwo rubayobora inzira banyuramo n'inzego bakwifashisha kugira ngo barenganurwe. Buri ntego igiye ifite ishami ry'umurimo rshinzwe kureba ko igerwaho, hakaba n'ishami rishinzwe imirimo y'ubutegetsi. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi bifite ububasha kuri polisi ariko nta bubasha bifite ku nzego z'ubutabera. Kubera ko urwo rwego rwa Leta ari rushya, tugiye kureba birambuye imikorere yarwo mu ngingo zikurikira.

Ishami ry'umurimo rya mbere rishinzwe gukumira akarengane mu nzego z'ibanze. Iri shami rikoresha ikipe igenda izenguruka mu mirengane ikaganira n'abaturage kuri ruswa n' akarengane. Iyi kipe igenda ibonana n'abavugaga rikijyana (*opinion leaders*) twavugaga nk'abacuruzi, abarimu, abanyamadini, abakora mu miryango itegamiye kuri Leta n'abandi bantu usanga bafite ijamba mu baturage. Muri urwo rwego rwo kwigisha abaturage, iyo kipe itanga ibiganiro mu mashuri yo mu turere bakoreramo k'ukuntu ruswa yarwanywa. Ibibazo by'abaturage birakusanywa, bigakurikiranwa hanyuma bigashyikirizwa inzego zishinzwe kubikemura. Uko bishobotse kose, Ibiro by'Umuvunyi bikorana kandi n'abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze kugirango ibyo bibazo by'abaturage bibonerwe umuti. Naho ishami ry'umurimo rya kabiri rishinzwe kurwanya ruswa. Iri shami rigenzura imikorere y'inzego z'ibanze rikagaragaza aho zikora neza n'aho zicumbagira. Urugero, iri shami rishobora kugenzura polisi rikagaragaza aho icumbagira kandi rikaba ryanasaba inzego za Polisi kugaragariza abaturage ibyo zibakorera. Nubwo Ibiro by'Umuvunyi bidafite ububabasha ku nzego z'ubucamanza, iri shami risuzuma ibikubiye mu mategeko kandi rikanayaganira n'inzego zinyuranye za Leta kugira ngo hagaragazwe ingingo zitagenda neza zibe zahindurwa cyangwa hakorwe amategeko mashya. Iri shami kandi rigenzura imikorere y'inzego za Leta nka za nnyanama, polisi, ibitaro rikaba ryazisaba guhindura imigenzereze iba yatumye rubanda icika uruhondogo. Ishami rya gatatu rikora nk'irishinzwe kugenzura no gutuma abashinzwe gukorera rubanda babagaragariza ibyo bashinzwe kubakorera; rikurikirana kandi rikanagenzura imikorere y'umukozi wa Leta uwo ari we wese ugira aho ahurira n'imari ya Leta. Iri shami rikora ku buryo amakuru ajyanye n'imikorereshereze y'umutungo agaragazwa kandi rigakurikirana ibyo uwo mukozi atunze. Imitungo y'abadepite, abaminisitiri n'abandi bayobozi igenzurwa muri ubwo buryo. Iyo basanze amategeko atarubahirijwe bishyikirizwa urukiko. Ishami rya kane rifasha mu bijyanye n'ubutegetsi izindi nzego n'Ibiro by'Umuvunyi muri rusange.

Uretse ibyo bikorwa tumaze kuvuga, Ibiro by'Umuvunyi binahugura k'ubutabera no kurwanya ruswa abunzi cyangwa abandi bavuga rikijyana baba bakeneye guhugurwa ku mategeko amwe namwe no ku bibazo baba bagomba gukemura mu baturage. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi kandi bitanga ikiganiro cy'imminota 45 kuri radiyo buri wagatatu saa cyenda na cumi n'itanu. icyo kiganiro gifata buri cyumweru insanganyamatsiko ku butabera cyangwa ruswa kandi kigatangwa n'abakozi bo mu ishami rishinzwe kurwanya ruswa/n'akarengane.

Ibiro by'Umuvunyi byakira ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina cyane cyane ku bijyanye n'ibikorwa n'amashami abari abanza. Abantu ku giti cyabo bashobora kuregera Ibiro by'Umuvunyi igihe batishimiye uko izindi nzego za Leta zakemuye ibibazo bazigejejeho birebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Kuva Ibiro by'Umuvunyi byashyirwaho, abagore bagiye babigana bifuza ko bibarenganura mu bibazo baba bahuye na byo nko kuba birukanywe mu ngo zabo, kuba bavukijwe uburenganzira bwo kuzungura cyangwa se bakubiswe. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi birabafasha, bikabageza kuri polisi kugirango ikomeze ibafashe, bikabandikira amabaruka akenewe abayobozi ikibazo kireba, kandi bikabagira inama mu birebana n'amategeko. Uretse gufasha abaturage ku bibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ibyo biro bihura buri kwezi na Ministeri y'Uburunganire n'iterambere ry'Umuryango na Minisiteri y'Ubutabera bikabasobarira ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi kandi byohereza bamwe mu babigana bakeneye inkunga mu byerekeye amategeko ku miryango itegamiye kuri Leta nka Haguruka, kandi bigakurirana uburyo iyo miryango yita ku bibazo yashyikirijwe.

Nk'uko Ibiro by'Umuvunyi bibitangaza, abantu benshi n'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta bageza ibibazo byabo kuri ibyo biro aho kubijyana mu nzego z'ubutabera kubera ko Ibiro by'Umuvunyi usanga byihutira kubikemura. Ibiro by'umuvunyi byakira ibibazo byinshi; mu w'i 2004 byakiriye ibibazo 4000 naho mu w'i 2005 byakira ibibazo 3000. Ibiro by'Umuvunyi bifite abakozi 40 benshi muri bo bakaba ari ab'igitsina-gore. Mu bayobozi batanu ba za porogaramu, bane ni abagore. Ubu Ibiro by'Umuvunyi byasabye ko byakongererwa abakozi bane cyangwa batanu kugira ngo ishami ry'imirimu rishinzwe kurwanya ruswa rirusheho kunoza imikorere.

4. Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repbulika

Intego n'inshingano by'Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repbulika bigenwa n'itegeko Nshinga rya Repbulika mu ngingo ya 160 n'ingingo ya 37 y'itegeko ngenga. Ubushinjacyaha bugizwe n'inzego zinyuranye kandi zisumbana: ku rwego rw'igihugu hari Umushinjacyaha Mukuru wa Repbulika n'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru wungirije ; bakurikirwa n'abashinjacyaha b'Intara n'ab'Uturere. Nubwo ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ridafatwa nk'icyaha imbere y'amategeko, ibyaha byo gusambanya ku ngufu no guhohotera uwo mwashakanye byo bihanwa n'amategeko. Ibyo byaha bikurikirwa n'ishami rishinzwe ibyaha by'ubugome riba mu biro by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru. Mu mwaka wa 2005, iri shami ryahanganye n'ikibazo cyarushagaho gutera inkeke cy'ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina hashyirwaho urwego rwihariye rushinzwe uburunganire n'ubwuzuzanye (*gender*) hagamiywe kurinda abatangabuhamya n'abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, kimwe no kwihutisha imanza zijyanye

n'ihohoterwa rikorewe abari n'abategarugori. Mu bushakashatsi bwacu twibanze cyane kuri urwo rwego rushinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye mu ishami rishinzwe ibyaha by'ubugome.

Iburo by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru bisanga ruriya rwego rukurikiranira hafi ibibazo kandi rukazafasha kwihutisha ikurikiranwa ry'ibyaha bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Urwego rufite intego eshanu arizo: (1) guteza imbere uburenganzira bwa muntu n'ubw'umugore; (2) kurinda abatangabuhamya, icyo kikaba kiri mu byibanze urwo rwego rushinzwe; (3) gukumira ibyaha bishobora kuzakorwa hashyirwaho uburyo bwo guhagurukira by'umwihariko ibibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina; (4) gufasha no kurinda abakorewe ihohoterwa; (5) kongerera ubushobozi urwo rwego rushya kugira ngo ruzashobore gukora ku buryo burambye. Ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina akenshi bizanwa n'abantu ku giti cyabo, polisi, Ihuriro ry'Abategarugori bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko, ariko ibigeze ku icumi ku ijana bizanwa n'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta. Ibibazo bigezwa kuri urwo rwego rushinzwe uburinganire n'Iburo by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru cyangwa Abashinjacyaha b'intara iyo hari ibyerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bakeneye ko byitabwaho by'umwihariko. Muri iki gihe urwo rwego rukorerwa mu biro by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru ariko harateganywa kuzabimanura ku rwego rw'akarere mu gihe cya vuba haramutse habonetse amafaranga ahagije. Ikibazo n'uko imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta idakorera i Kigali usanga biyoroheye kugera ku bashinjacyaha b'aho bakorera ariko ntibiborohere kugera kuri urwo rwego rufite icyicaro i Kigali. Rimwe na rimwe iyo ikibazo gitinze gishyikirizwa urwego rushinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye (gender), ariko kuzamanura urwo rwego rukegera abaturage nibyo bizatuma imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ishobora gukorana narwo. Ubu ingengo y'imari yagenewe urwo rwego ingana na miliyoni 24 z'amafaranga y'u Rwanda naho urwego ruramutse rumanuwe mu turere byasaba amafaranga y'u Rwanda miliyoni 134 ku mwaka. Iburo by'Umushinjacyaha Mukuru byagiye bitanga ikiganiro kuri Radio na Televisiyo mu rwego rwo gukangurira abanyarwanda imikorere y'urwo rwego n'ibyo rukora mu gusubiza ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina; ndetse no kumenyekanisha ibihano biba byahawe abakoze icyaha cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

5. Polisi y'Igihugu

Polisi y'Igihugu cy'u Rwanda yashinzwe muri 2000 n'itegeko ryakuragaho icyahoze ari gendarumori (*gendarmarie*), polisi ya komini, ba ipeji n'abandi bakoraga imirimo ya gipolisi muri icyo gihe¹.

Mu wi 2001, mu buyobozi bukuru bwa Polisi y'Igihugu, hashyizweho ishami rishinzwe kurinda Umwana n'Umuryango kugira ngo rikurikirane ibibazo nk'ibyo gusambanywa ku ngufu cyangwa ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo. Nyamara ariko, iryo shami ryahuye n'imbogamizi zikomeye ziturutse ahaninini ku mahame y'umuco usanga akingira ikibaba ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagore mu ngo akarifata nk'ikibazo mbonezamubano, ibyo bigahuhurwa no kubura ingamba zihamye zo guhuza ibikorwa ku kibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Mu gushakira umuti icyo kibazo, Polisi y'Igihugu ifataniye na MIGEPROF ku nkunga ya UNIFEM, bashyizeho urwego

¹ Urubuga rwa interineti ya Polisi y'Igihugu cy'u Rwanda. « Amateka ya Polisi y'Igihugu» <http://www.police.gov.rw/fhis.htm>. Ruheruka gusurwa 4/7/06

rushinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye (*Gender Desk*) rukorera muri Polisi y'Igihugu. Urwo rwego ubu rwarangije igice cya mbere cy'inkunga rwari rwagenewe ubu rukaba rugeze mu gice cya kabiri. Ibindi bikorwa by'ingenzi bya Polisi y'Igihugu ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina hari ukongerera ubushobozi abakozi bayo bagashobora gutabara abahuye n'ibibazo by'ihohoterwa igihe cyose bahamagawe. Polisi y'igihugu kandi yagennye ku rubuga rwa interineti, ipaji yihariye ivuga ku ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo. Iyo paji isobanura ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo icyo ari cyo mu Rwanda kandi igatanga inama ku bagabo, abagore n'abapolisi bafite aho baturira n'iryo hohoterwa².

Urwego rushinzwe uburinganire rugerageza kunoza imigenzereze yabangamira uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye, guhindura imyumvire kandi rugatuma abahohotewe n'abaganga barushaho gushyikirina. Rufite umurongo wa telefoni mu buyobozi bukuru bwa Polisi y'Igihugu abantu bashobora guhamagara ku buntu, aho baba bari hose mu gihugu. Nyamara ariko uwo murongo nturagira ubushobozi bwuzuye bwo kwakira abawuhamagayeho bese. Urwego rushinzwe uburinganire ruyoborwa n'umugore kandi umubare w'abakozi barwo wavuye k'umunani ugera kuri batandatu, hakabamo abagore bane n'abagabo babiri.

Urwego rushinzwe uburinganire muri Polisi y'Igihugu rufite imboni mu turere 20 hakabayo abakora iperereza ku rwego rw'ibanze. Izi mboni zahuguwe ku bijyanye n'ubujyanama kandi baba mu mijyi. Bakaba bashinzwe gutabara abakorewe ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo n'irishingiye ku gitsina aho batuye. Nk'uko Polisi y'Igihugu ibitangaza, izo mboni zikora amasaha 24 kuri 24 kandi kenshi bakunda kuzihamagara mu masaha ya n'ijoro.

Polisi y'Igihugu kandi yagiye igirana inama nyunguranabitekerezo n'izindi nzego za Leta, abanyamadini, inzego z'abaganga, abayobozi b'ibanze bakaganira k'ukuntu hashyirwaho uburyo bwihuse bwo gutabara abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Urwego rushinzwe uburinganire kandi rugerageza guhugura abapolisi barukoramo ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Urugero, muwi 2002, umuryango FACT wahuguye abapolisi ku itoteza rishingiye ku gitsina n'inzira zo gukora iperereza ku byaha by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Benshi mu bapolisi bahuguwe icyo gihe bakiri mu mutwe wa Polisi y'Igihugu ubu bakora muri urwo rwego rushinzwe uburinganire.

Mu minsi iri imbere, Polisi y'Igihugu irateganya kongerera ubushobozi imboni zayo zegereye abaturage, gushyira imbaraga mu bijyanye n'amahugurwa, kunoza uburyo bwo gutabara bwangu abahohotewe ibyo bigasaba imodoka n'itumanaho, kurushaho gukangurira abaturage ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'umuzi wacyo no gukora ku buryo abaturage barushaho kumva uruhare rwabo mu kurwanya no kudahishira ihohoterwa ryabaye. Polisi y'Igihugu kandi irateganya kugira uburyo bwiza bwo gukusanya no kubika amakuru ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

² Urubuga rwa interineti ya Polisi y'Igihugu cy'u Rwanda « ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo » <http://www.police.gov.rw/dome.htm>. Ruheruka gusurwa 4/7/06

6. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore

Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ni urwego rwa Leta rwashyizweho muwi 1997 kugira ngo ruhurize abategarugori hamwe baganire ku bibazo byabo kandi bakorere ubuvugizi ibibangamiye inyungu zabo. Jenoside yagize ingaruka ku bari n'abategarugori ku buryo budasubirwaho. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ikaba yaragiyeho kugira ngo iserukire abagore kandi ibitekerezo n'inyungu byabo byitabweho; haba ku rwego rw'ibanze cyangwa ku rwego rw'igihugu. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ifite inzego zituruka hasi zikagera hejuru ku rwego rw'igihugu kandi n'uburenganzira bwa buri munyarwandakazi kujya muri izo nzego. Hari inama nnyanama muri buri kagari, ikitoramo abantu 10 bahura n'abavuye mu tundi tugari bakagira nnyanama y'umurenge. Ubwo buryo bwo guhagararira abandi burakomeza bikagera kuri Nama Nkuru ku rwego rw'igihugu, igizwe n'abantu 10. Biro ishinzwe guhuza ibikorwa by'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore igizwe na Perezidante, Visi Perezidante n'Umunyamabanga. Mu bandi 10 bagize Komite Nyobozi harimo ushinzwe ubuzima, ushinzwe iby'amategeko, ushinzwe ibikorwa nyongerabukungu, ushinzwe uburezi, ushinzwe umuco n'ushinzwe imibereho myiza (wita ku bibazo nk'iby'abana bibana bayobora ingo, abategarugori babana n'ubwandu bwa Sida, abakecuru, abapfakazi n'abagore bibana). Uwa cumi afite umwanya w'umubitsi.

Ushinzwe iby'amategeko niwe ahanini uhura n'ibijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu Nama y'Igihugu y'Abagore. Mu kazi ke ka buri muni, ashinzwe gukemura ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina kandi akaba yakwitabaza abandi bagize Komite Nyobozi iyo bibaye ngombwa. Ushinzwe iby'amategeko afasha abagore gukemura ibibazo byo mu rugo, abaherekeza mu nzego z'ubutabera, agira inama abashakanye, ashishikariza abagore gushaka mu buryo bukurikije amategeko kandi agakangurira abagore uburenganzira bwabo, uburenganzira bwo kuzungura n'itegeko ku izungura ryo muri 1999.

Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ikorana n'imiryango inyuranye itegamiye kuri Leta, harimo Profemmes n'imiryango iyigize, ikorana ndetse n'inzego za Leta. Urugero, Haguruka yahuguye abagize Komite Nyobozi y'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ku rwego rw'uturere ku burenganzira bw'abagore. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore irizera ko ayo mahugurwa azagezwa no ku nzego z'imirenge n'utugari. Mu mwaka ushize kandi, Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore yafatanyije na Haguruka, Profemmes na MIGEPROF, gutegura ibikorwa bijyanye n'Iminsi 16 yo kwamagana ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagore. Muri iki gihe, Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ikorana cyane na Haguruka mu gushakira umuti ibibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore inashyira mu bikorwa gahunda y'amahugurwa ku bayobozi b'ibanze. Urugero, mu turere tume twa Gisenyi hakoreshejwe amahugurwa yahuje polisi, abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze, imiryango yita ku bibazo by'abagore n'abasirikare baganira ku ruhare rwa buri wese mu kurenge uburenganzira bw'abana n'abagore. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore yiteguye gukorana n'Ibiro by'Umuvunyi, ariko kugeza ubu ntiharagaragazwa ibikorwa izo nzego zombi zagiranaho ubufatanye bw'imikoranire.

7. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu Ntara ya Butare³

Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ku rwego rw'intara ya Butare ihagarariye inzego z'utugari, imirenge n'iz'uturere mu Ntara ya Butare. Inshingano yayo ni uguhagararira abari n'abategarugori kuva ku nzego zo hasi kugeza ku rwego rw'igihugu binyuze mu babahagarariye bitoreye. Kimwe no mu zindi nzego zose z'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu gihugu hose, abanyarwandakazi kuva ku myaka 18 kuzamura baba bagize inama nnyanama muri buri kagari. Nk'uko Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu Ntara ya Butare yabitangaje, nka 80% bitabira inama ziba buri kwezi kandi usanga abagore bitabira izo nama zabo kurusha uko abagabo bitabira inama zikoreshwa n'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze. Muri izo nama, abari n'abategarugori batanga ibitekerezo ku bibazo bibangamiye imibereho muri rusange kandi bakareba ibyihutirwa kurusha ibindi byakwitabwaho mbere. Nk' uko byasobanuwe mbere, inama nnyanama itora komite nyobozi y'akagari igizwe n'abagore 10 bakaba ari bo, bafatanije n'izindi komite z'utundi tugari tugize umurenge, batora abantu 10 bagize komite nyobozi y'umurenge, nabo bakitoramo abahagararira abandi ku karere bigakomeza gutyo kugeza ku rwego rw'igihugu. Komite nyobozi iba irimo ushinzwe iby'amategeko, isuzuma ibibazo birebana n'ubukene, ihohoterwa n'ubutabera; ireba kandi ibyihutirwa kurusha ibindi mu byavuye mu nama nnyanama kandi ikagerageza gushaka inkunga y'amafaranga izabafasha kubishyira mu bikorwa. Amafaranga Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore muri Butare ikoresha harimo ayo Leta yabahaye ubu yatangiye kuzana inyungu nkeya, hakabamo umusanzu w'abari n'abategarugori n'inkunga yavuye muri GTZ n'Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku mpunzi (HCR).

Mu guhangana n'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore muri Butare ikoresha uburyo bufata impande zose haba gukumira cyangwa kwita ku bakorewe iryo hohoterwa. Mu nama nnyanama, abagore bashishikarizwa kudahishira ihohoterwa rikorwa n'abo bashakanye, ihohoterwa rikorerwa abana, ubugizi bwa nabi bushingiye ku gitsina, banavuga kandi ku burenganzira bw'abana n'ubw'abagore. Iyo hari uwahohotewe ashidikiriza ikibazo cye komite nyobozi y'akagari nayo ikabanza gushakisha uko yagikemura mbere y'uko igira ahandi icyohereza. Urugero, iyo hari ikibazo hagati y'abashakanye, hageragezwa kubahuza no kubunga. Iyo byanze, hitabazwa ushinzwe iby'amategeko, byashoboka uwahohotewe agasuzumwa na muganga kandi agahabwa inama mu by'amategeko, ikibazo kikamenyeshwa inzego za polisi kandi kigashyikirizwa abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze. Ibibazo bidashoboye kubonerwa umuti n'inzego z'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore byoherezwa kandi umuryango Haguruka ari nawo wahuguye ushinzwe iby'amategeko. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore muri Butare ikorana n'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ariko cyane cyane na Haguruka ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Ikindi kandi, uburyo bwo gukumira ihohoterwa Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore muri Butare ikoresha harimo gukorana inama n'abaturage bakaganira ku buryo bwo gukumira ihohoterwa, kwamagana ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina hakoreshejwe amashusho ari ku bipapuro binini (posters) n'izindi nyandiko, kwita ku bikorwa bibyara inyungu; hari kandi na Komite ishinzwe

³ Ubu habarirwa mu Ntara y'Amajyepfo, ariko muri iyi raporo hakomeza gukoreshwa intara ya Butare kuko inzego z'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore zari zitarahuzwa n'imiterere mishya y'intara n'uturere mu gihe ubushakashatsi bwakorwaga.

gukumira ihohoterwa ku rwego rw'akagari igerageza kuburizamo ihohoterwa riba rishobora gukorwa ihuza abari gutongana ikabunga amazi atararenga inkombe. Ku bijyanye no gufasha abahohotewe, iyo komite yohereza abantu kwa muganga no ku babaha ubujyanama mu by'amategeko. Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore muri Butare ivuga ko imibare y'ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina iboneka muri Polisi

Mu byo Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore muri Butare iteganya hari ugufungura ikigo cyo gufasha abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina no kwigisha abanyeshuri ibijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'uburenganzira bwabo hagamijwe kubatoza imyifatire n'imytwarire myiza bizabafasha kurwanya ihohoterwa aho riva rikagera.

8. Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu

Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu yateganyijwe n'Amasezerano y'Amahoro ya Arusha muwi 1993, ariko yatangiye gukora muwi 1999. Intego ya Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa muntu ni uguteza imbere no kurengera uburenganzira bw'abaturarwanda bose hakorwa iperereza ku bantu ku giti cyabo, inzego cyangwa amatsinda y'abantu ahungabanya uburenganzira bw'abaturarwanda. Muri 1999, Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa muntu yari ifite ibiro mu ntara zose z'igihugu kandi abaturage bashoboraga kujyana ibibazo byabo kuri ibyo biro. Muri iki gihe, Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa muntu ifite ibiro i Kigali gusa ariko igakora ku buryo uburenganzira bwa muntu bwubahirizwa mu gihugu hose. Nubwo iyo Komisiyo yashinzwe na Leta y'u Rwanda kandi ikaba ibona amafaranga aturutse mu isanduku ya Leta, mu nshingano zayo harimo no kwamagana inzego za Leta zagaragayeho ihungabanya n'ihohoterwa ry'uburenganzira bwa muntu. Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa muntu ihabwa cyangwa yigeze guhabwa inkunga n'Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku mpunzi, Umuryango w'Ubumwe bw'Afurika, Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku Iterambere, Umuryango w'Ubumwe bw'ibihugu by'i Burayi n'Ikigo cya Leta Zune Ubumwe z'Amerika gishinzwe iterambere mpuzamahanga (USAID). Akenshi Komisiyo yakira ibibazo by'abantu ku giti cyabo cyangwa amatsinda y'abantu bijyanye n'ihohoterwa ry'uburenganzira bwa muntu kandi igakora ubuvugizi kugirango abahohotewe bafashwe n'ababahohoteye bahanwe by'intangarugero. Komisiyo kandi ikangurira abayobozi uburenganzira bwa muntu, cyane cyane abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze.

Mu ngamba Komisiyo yafashe zo guhagurukira ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina harimo ubuvugizi, ubujyanama mu by'amategeko no kumenyekanisha uko ikibazo giteye muri rubanda. icya mbere, ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku mutungo aho usanga abagore birukanwa mu masambu yabo, Komisiyo isuzuma ikibazo cy'uwayiregeye hanyuma ikagikorera ubuvugizi kugira ngo nibiba ngombwa inzego za Leta zikiteho. Muri iki gihe, aho usanga ihohoterwa rikorerwa abana n'abagore rikabije, Komisiyo ishyira ku mwanya w'ibanze icyo kibazo. icya kabiri, ku birego biba byashyikirijwe inkiko, Komisiyo ikora ku buryo Leta ishakira uburanira (avoka) abakorewe ihohoterwa batishoboye. Ibyo ariko ntibikorera abahohotewe bishoboye. Mu minsi itaha, Komisiyo irateganya gushyiraho abandi

bakozi bashinzwe kugira inama abagore no kubereka inzira banyuzamo ibibazo byabo igihe basambanyijwe ku ngufu. Ibyo birakenewe cyane kuko nubwo haba hateganyijwe ugomba kubaburanira, usanga bidakorwa kuko inzira binyuramo iba ihenze cyane. Icyo nyuma, Komisiyo isakaza muri rubanda ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'ingaruka zacyo binyuze mu bikorwa byo gutanga amakuru, inyigisho n'ibikorwa by'isakazabutumwa. Komisiyo igirana inama n'amahugurwa na polisi, abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze n'abunzi⁴, ikabahugura ku mategeko ahana ihohoterwa n'uko bakwita ku basambanyijwe ku ngufu. Mu bikoresho nsakazabutumwa bya Komisiyo byanditse harimo inyangiko ngengamikorere, ibinyamakuru n'izindi nyandiko kimwe n'amashusho biba bivuga k'uburenganzira bwa muntu n'amategeko aburengera. Komisiyo kandi inyuzwa ikiganiro kuri radiyo ku burenganzira bwa muntu kijya kivuga mu bihe bimwe na bimwe ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina nka kimwe mu bihungabanya uburenganzira bwa muntu. Icyo kiganiro kigamije gukangurira abaturage uburenganzira bw'abagore n'abana cyumvikana mu gihugu hose kuko kinyura kuri Radiyo y'igihugu buri wa gatanu kikamara iminota 45. Komisiyo yakira amabarwa n'ibibazo ababa bumvise ikiganiro bayigezaho ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa ry'uburenganzira bwa muntu kandi ikagerageza gushakira ibisubizo ibyo bibazo uko bishobotse.

Komisiyo ikorana n'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta n'izindi nzego za Leta mu guhangana n'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Urugero, yagiye yitabira inama n'amahugurwa ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina kandi ikageza za raporo zayo kuri Haguruka, LIPRODHOR, CLADHO, Duterimbere na Profemmes; ariko nta mafaranga Komisiyo igira yo gutera inkunga iyo miryango. Komisiyo kandi ikorana na MIGEPROF, Komisiyo ishinze ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina yo mu biro bya Perezida wa Repubulika, Biro by'Umuvunyi na Polisi y'Igihugu ari nayo Komisiyo y'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu ikuraho imibare igaragaza ubukana bw'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina binyuze muri rwa rwego rwa polisi rushinzwe kubukurikirana.

9. Ihuriro ry'Abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko

Ihuriro ry'Abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko rihuza abari n'abategarugori bose bari mu nteko ishingamamategeko. Inteko Nshingamategeko y'u Rwanda igizwe na Sena n'Umutwe w'Abadepite. Ubu abagore ni hafi kimwe cya kabiri cy'abagize Inteko Ishinga amategeko y'u Rwanda - banenze kimwe cya gatatu giteganywa n'Itegeko Nshinga ryo muw'i 2003 - harimo Abasenateri 9 n'Abadepite 39. Iryo huriro rifasha kwinjiza uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye mu Nteko. Icyerekezo cyayo (*vision*) ni ukubona "umuryango nyarwanda urangwa n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bw'abagore n'abagabo kandi bombi bafatwa kimwe, bikagaragarira muri za politiki, za gahunda z'ibikorwa n'amategeko ku nzego zose". Intego nkuru yayo ni "ukugira uruhare mu kubaka umuryango nyarwanda ureshyeshya abantu, ukabagenera ibintu bimwe kandi ntugire uwo uheza, ibyo ihuriro rikabigeraho ryifashishije umwanya rifite mu bibazo byerekeye uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye kandi hitawe ku nshingano nkuru y'Inteko Ishingamategeko". Inteko Ishingamategeko ifite inshingano eshatu: gushyiraho amategeko, kugenzura ibikorwa bya guverinoma, no guhagararira abaturage. Ibikorwa by'Ihuriro byibandana mu

⁴ Abunzi ni urwego rwa Leta rwashyizweho n'itegeko. Abarugize ntibahembwa.

gushyiraho amategeko no kugenzura ibikorwa bya guverinoma kuri Gahunda y'Igihugu yo kurwanya ubukene (*PRSP*), icyerekezo cya 2020, Imyanzuro na gahunda y'ibikorwa by'Inama mpuzamahanga ya kane y'abagore yabereye i Beyijingi, Amasezerano mpuzamahanga agamije guca burundu ivangura iryo ari ryo ryose rikorerwa abagore, intego z'iterambere z'ikinyagihumbi ku rwego rw'isi ku ngingo zijyanye n'ibigomba gukorerwa abagore n'ibyo Ubufatanye Nyafurika mu Iterambere (*NEPAD*) buteganya ku bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Ihuriro usanga ryanjiza Abadepite n'Abasenateri b'igitsinagabo mu bikorwa byaryo byose.

Ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina kinjira mu bikorwa by'Ihuriro byo kurwanya ubusumbane nk'uko bisobanuye mu ntego nkuru yayo. Umwaka ushize, Ihuriro ryagiranye inama n'abayozzi b'inze zose kugira ngo hagaragazwe ibibazo by'ingutu bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu muryango nyarwanda. Basanze abagore batajya bavuga ku burenganzira bwabo. Basanze kandi ahanini biterwa n'ubushobozi buke bw' abagore mu bukungu bakaba batunzwe n'abagabo babo; ibyo nabyo bikaboneka nk'ihohoterwa mu by'ubukungu. Iyo abagore batunzwe n'imishahara y'abagabo babo, usanga mu by'ukuri no mu bitekerezo bagendera ku bandi ntibababashobora kwifatira ibyemezo byabo bwite.

Ibifashijwemo n'ubuyobozi bw'Ihuriro, ubu Inteko Ishingamategeko ifite ibikorwa bine bigamije gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. icya mbere, ifatanyije na MIGEPROF, Ubushanjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repubulika na Sosiyete sivile, Inteko Ishinga Amategeko irashaka gushinga urwego mbonezamikorere kuri politiki yo kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. icya kabiri, Ihuriro rirategura umushinga w'itegeko ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Uwo mushinga ushingiyeye ku bushakashatsi ku mategeko yo mu bindi bihugu nka Suwedi, Canada, Leta zunze ubumwe z'Amerika na Kenya. Ihuriro rizashyikiriza uwo mushinga Inteko k'umugaragararo nirimara kuwunononsora neza. Usanga umushinga uzashyigikirwa na ½ cy'abagore na ½ cy'abagabo bagize Inteko. *UNICEF* na *Initiative for Inclusive Security* byateye inkunga Ihuriro mu itegurwa ry'uwo mushinga w'itegeko. icya gatatu, Ihuriro riri ku isonga rya gahunda yo gukangurira abaturage ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, muri icyo gikorwa hakaba hakoreshwa cyane ibiganiro kuri Radiyo. Ihuriro risanga nubwo uwo mushinga w'itegeko ari ingenzi, ikibazo gikomeye gituma ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rikomeza gushinga imizi mu Rwanda atari amategeko, ahubwo ari ubumenyi n'imyifatire y'abanyarwanda imbere y'icyo kibazo. icya kane, Ihuriro rishyigikira urwego rushinzwe uburinganire (*gender desk*) rufite umurongo wa telefoni abantu bahamagaraho ku buntu, hakakirwa ibibazo by'abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, kandi rugira inama abagore ku burenganzira bwabo.

10. Ikigo gitanga inama mu by'amategeko cya Kaminuza y'u Rwanda

Ikigo gitanga inama mu by'amategeko cya Kaminuza y'u Rwanda kiri i Butare. Abanyeshuri bose bageze mu mwaka wa gatatu mu ishami ry'amategeko baba bagomba kwitwaza muri icyo kigo, bagatanga ubujyanama mu by'amategeko mu gihe cy'amasaha atatu buri wa gatatu saa munani ku bantu bose babyifuzaga mu nzu mberabyombi y'akarere. Ubundi abajyanama bamarana iminota 30 n'umukiriya ariko hari igihe bidashoboka iyo haje abakiriya benshi. Inshingano y'icyo kigo ni ugufasha

abaturage kugera ku butabera biboroheye. Ikigo giha abaturage inama ku buntu mu byerekeye amategeko ku bibazo binyuranye. Nubwo abakiriya nta giciro ntarengwa bishyura, uroye abakiriya bese bakirwa baba ari abakene. Igihe ikigo cyatangiraga gukora mu mwaka wi 2000, cyakiriye ibibazo 100. Uko imyaka yagiye ishira, niko umubare w'ibibazo cyakira wagiye wiyongera bigera kuri 600 cyangwa abantu kuva kuri 20 kugeza kuri 40 ku munsu (bagera kuri 20 mu gihe cy'imvura aho abantu baba bahugiye mu mirimo y'ihinga). Mirongo irindwi ku ijana by'abakiriya b'icyo kigo ni abagore, ibibazo byinshi byabo biba bijyanye n'iminani n'izungura.

Icyo kigo gikora ku kibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina binyuze mu nama gitanga mu by'amategeko, ubukangurambaga n'ubushakashatsi. Cyakira ibibazo byinshi bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, harimo ubugizi bwa nabi bwangiza imyanya ndangagitsina harimo no gusambanya ku ngufu, ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo, no gusambanya abana. Abanyeshuri bese biga amategeko bahabwa amahugurwa ku bujyanama kugirango koko bashobore kumva no gufasha abasambanyijwe ku ngufu. icyakora ubujyanama mu by'amategeko ntabwo buhagije kugirango intego y'ibanze y'ikigo igerweho. Umushinga w'icyo kigo wo guhugura ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye warangiye muwa 2004, wari ugamije guhindura imyitwarire hongerwa ubumenyi bw'abanyarwanda ku bugizi bwa nabi bwangiza abana ku myanya ndangagitsina, ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'uburenganzira bw'umugore n'umwana nk'uko biteganywa n'amategeko y'u Rwanda. Muri uwo mushinga, ikigo cyahuguye abagabo n'abagore bo mu buyobozi bw'inzego z'ibanze bageze kuri 1.545. Abaje mu mahugurwa babazwaga niba hari abantu bazi bakorewe ubugizi bwa nabi bwangiza imyanya ndangagitsina cyangwa bafashwe ku ngufu, kandi UNICEF yatanze abavoka bo guhagararira abana 70 mu nkiko. Muri iki gihe, ikigo kiri gukora ubushakashatsi ku mpamvu zitera icyorezo cyo gusambanya abana, kibitwemo inkunga n'Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repubulika n'Ikigo cy'Abadanwa kita ku burenganzira bwa muntu (*Danish Center for Human Rights*). Raporo y'ubwo bushakashatsi ubu iri mu kwandikwa.

Ikigo gifite umugenzuzi uhoraho n'abajyanama mu by'amategeko bakurikirana uko ubujyanama butangwa. Nubwo muri iki gihe ikigo gikorera i Butare gusa, kirateganya gufungura amashami kugira ngo kijye cyakira abantu bo mu zindi ntara ku buryo bworoshye. Barateganya gutangira gushaka inkunga y'amafaranga muri Mata, bakaba bizera ko bashobora gufungura andi mashami mu mpera za 2006 cyangwa mu ntangiriro za 2007.

Imirimo ya buri munsu y'ikigo iterwa inkunga n'Ikigo cy'Abadanwa kita ku burenganzira bwa muntu (*Danish Institute for Human Rights*). Umushinga wo gukangurira abaturage uburunganire n'ubwuzuzanye wawe inkunga n'ishami ry'umuryango w'abibumbye ryita ku bibazo by'abaturage (*UNFP*), *UNICEF* na *PNUD*.

11. Umuryango ugamije iterambere ry'umugore n'umukobwa mu Rwanda (APROFER)

APROFER ni umuryango w'abanyeshuri w'Ishuri rikuru ry'Ubuhanzi n'Ubworozi (ISAE) rya Busogo. Intego ya APROFER ni ugutuma habaho umuryango nyarwanda

urangwa n'amahoro, himakazwa agaciro k'umutegarugori n'umwana w'umukobwa. APROFER yashinzwe muri 1999 igihe ishuri rya ISAE ryari rikiri i Kigali, abanyeshuri ba ISAE bamaze kubona ubukana bw'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rikorerwa abakobwa bikabaviramo gutwara inda batifuza. Umuryango wakomeje gukora na nyuma y'uko ISAE igarukiye mu Ruhengeri muri 2003 ukaba muri iki gihe ufite abanyeshuri b'abanyamuryango 88. APROFER ikoresha amahugurwa mu bigo by'amashuri yisumbuye bitandatu byo mu Ruhengeri, ukaba wibanda ku buzima bw'imyorokere, ukuntu abanyeshuri bashobora kwirwanaho mu buzima, SIDA no gutegura umwana w'umukobwa kuri ejo hazaza. Hari abanyamuryango 10 ba APROFER bahuguwe na FAWE, nibo bayobora amahugurwa mu bigo by'amashuri yisumbuye bigabanyijemo amatsinda y'abantu babiri babiri. Kugeza ubu APROFER imaze guhugura abakobwa 300. Mu rwego rwo gukora isuzuma ku migendekere y'amahugurwa, abahuguye bahura n'abakobwa bahuguwe bakareba ibyahindutse muri bo nko kuba basigaye biga amashami y'ubumenyi n'uburyo bahitamo amashami biga muri rusange. Bashingiye kuri izo nama, APROFER isanga amahugurwa yatanze yaragize akamaro. Uretse kuba amahugurwa yarahinduye abanyeshuri b'abakobwa biga mu mashuri yisumbuye, yanagiriye akamaro abanyamuryango ba APROFER ubwabo - nta mukobwa w'umunyamuryango wigeze atwara inda, nta n'umuhungu w'umunyamuryango wigeze agira uwo atera inda.

Nubwo APROFER yagiye ikomoza ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu mahugurwa yagiye ikoresha, nta nsanganyamatsiko yabaga igenewe by'umwihariko iryo hohoterwa. Ahubwo wasangaga amahugurwa yibanda mu gukangurira abakobwa kwitwara neza cyane cyane mu mibanire yabo n'abarimu ndetse n'abanyeshuri b'igitsina-gabo. Nubwo kandi Haguruka yigeze guhugura abanyamuryango ba APROFER ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ntabwo iyo nsanganyamatsiko irinjizwa muri gahunda y'amahugurwa yabo.

APROFER ibeshwaho ahanini n'imisanzu y'abanyamuryango bayo ariko na ISAE yabateye inkunga y'amafaranga make. Kuva muri Nzeri 2004, FAWE yagiye itanga amafaranga y'urugendo igihe abanyamuryango ba APROFER bagiye guhugura mu bigo by'amashuri.

UMURYANGO MPUZAMAHANGA

Abaterankunga mu rwego rw'ibihugu cyangwa imiryango ibihugu bihuriyemo

1. Umuryango w'Ubumwe bw'Ibihugu by'i Burayi (*European Union*)

Ibikorwa byawo mu Rwanda byatangiyeye muri za 1980. Ubu utera inkunga imishinga y'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta 35, iyo nkunga iri hagati y'ama Euros 10.000 na miliyoni. Mironko cyenda ku ijana by'iyi nkunga binyuzwa mu nzego za Leta, asigaye akanyuzwa mu mishinga y'imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta n'imiryango mpuzamahanga. Inkunga zawo zibanda kuri demokarasi n'imiyoborere myiza: imanza za jenoside mu nkiko Gacaca, ubwiyunge bw'abanyarwanda harimo gusubiza mu buzima busanzwe ingabo zavuye ku rugerero n'abaherutse gufungurwa, n'uburenganzira bwa muntu harimo kwinjiza mu buzima rusange bw'igihugu ba nyakamwe, abana bafite ubumuga n'abana birera. Banibanda kandi ku iterambere mu

by'ubukungu. Ntibibanda cyane ku burenganzira bwa muntu, nta n'umushinga wihariye ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bafite, nubwo bagenda babikomozaho mu yindi mishinga. Ubu batangiye gukurikirana uburyo uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye byubahirizwa mu mishinga yabo. Bibanda kandi mu gutanga amafaranga akoreshwa mu mishinga, ntibatanga inkunga yo mu rwego rwa tekiniki, n'ubwo hari imishinga yo kongerera ubushobozi abantu batera inkunga.

Bamwe mubo uwo muryango utera inkunga ijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye kimwe n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina harimo: *Fund Sharing-Rwanda*, umuryango ukorera i Kigali ugafasha abakobwa basambanyijwe ku ngufu n'imiryango y'abana birera; *CARE*, nayo hari ibyo ikora bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina; *The African Social Forum*; *Christian Aid*; Haguruka; na Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburenganzira bwa Muntu. Basaba imiryango batera inkunga gutanga raporo y'umwaka. Nubwo Umuryango w'Ubumwe bw'Ibihugu by'i Burayi wumvise ko Profemmes ibaho, ntibatangira gukorana nayo.

2. Ikigeza cy'Abaholandi kigamije Iterambere (CDF) - Ambasade y'Ubuholandi

CDF yatangiye kugaragaza ibikorwa bifatika muri 2004, mu mushinga yakoranye n'Isangano ry'Abari n'Abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro (RdF). CDF ifata ikibazo cy'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye nk'igifata impu nyinshi, bityo igakurikirana ko bwubahirizwa mu mishinga yayo yose. Gahunda z'ingenzi za CDF zibanda kuri gahunda yo kwegereza ubuyobozi abaturage, imizamukire y'ubukungu bw'icyaro, ubutabera n'uburenganzira bwa muntu. (1) CDF ikorana na RdF mu ntara kimwe n'inzego z'ibanze ku bijyanye no kwegereza ubuyobozi abaturage (bibanda kuri gahunda CDF iteramo inkunga); intego nyamukuru ni uguha ububasha bwose inzego z'ibanze, harimo gutegura no gushyira mu bikorwa igenamigambi. Batanga kandi amafaranga yo gufasha kwinjiza gahunda y'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye mu nzego z'ibanze, gutegura ingengo y'imari n'igenamigambi kimwe n'amahugurwa. RdF imaze kurangiza raporo y'isuzumabikorwa by'iyi gahunda. Umushinga wa RdF warangiye mu Kuboza 2005, ariko RdF irimo kwiga uburyo yageza intego z'uwo mushinga mu tundi turere utakorewemo. CDF ikorana kandi ku rwego rw'igihugu na MINALOC. (2) RdF nayo ihabwa inkunga na CDF yo gukoresha mu mashyirahamwe y'abahinzi agamije kwimakaza umuco w'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye no gusaba abagore kwitabira kujya mu mashyirahamwe abagereye. (3) CDF ikorana n'inzego 3 (Urukiko rw'Ikirenga, Inkiko Gacaca n'imiryango y'uburenganzira bwa muntu ariyo LDGL na LIPRODHOR). By'umwihariko ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, CDF ikora ku byerekeye kurwanya ihohoterwa mu by'ubukungu n'ubukangurambaga ku ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo. Muri gahunda zo guteza imbere icyaro, CDF ishishikariza abagore kuba abayobozi; yanashyizeho imibare fatizo y'abagore bajya mu mishinga imwe n'imwe.

CDF ikorana n'imiryango myinshi ya sosiyete sivile. Yakoranye na *Helpage International* mu Ruhengeri mu bikorwa remezo n'ibidukikije, inguzanyo ziciriritse no kwinjiza iby'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye muri sosiyete sivile. Bifuza kongera imishinga ku bindi bibazo birimo ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo, VIH/SIDA, n'ubuvuzi bw'ibanze. CDF imaze igihe ikorana na RdF mu gusuzuma uko bigenda

iyo inguzanyo ziciriritse cyangwa imishinga mito ibyara inyungu igeze mu ngo no kumenya niba abagore bagira uruhare mu gufata ibyemezo bijyanye n'iyi nkunga mu rugo rwabo. Mu byo CDF ikorana n'inkiko Gacaca harimo gufasha umuryango w'Abavoka batagira umupaka (*Avocats sans Frontières*) guhugura abacamanza b'abagore mu bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Yifuzaga gukora ubuvugizi ku byaha bishingiye ku gitsina n'ibihano bigenerwa, gusa ariko ibi ni ibintu bitoroshye. CDF kandi ikorana na Haguruka mu bijyanye n'uburenganzira bw'abagore mu majyaruguru y'igihugu (ahahoze ari Ruhengeri na Gisenyi), aho usanga ubuharike bwiganje n'amategeko mashya ku izungura avutsa abagore ba mbere uburenganzira bwabo. CDF ikorana kandi na Haguruka mu byerekeye guhagararira abagore mu nkiko. Haguruka ntirarangiza isuzumabikorwa rirambuye, ariko raporo zirakorwa buri gihe, kimwe no kujya gusura ibikorwa aho bikorerwa kugirango hakusanywe inkuru z'aho besheje imihigo.

CDF ikorana kandi na Leta gahunda nini z'imirimo, harimo ubwisungane mu kwivuzana no kurwanya icyorezo cya SIDA, ubuyobozi bw'ibanze akaba aribwo buhitamo abagenerwabikorwa. Hakoreshejwe inkunga ya CDF, RdF ikora ubukangurambaga mu nzego z'ibanze. Muri gahunda zayo z'uburenganzira bwa muntu, CDF ikorana n'Urukiko rw'Ikirenga (guhera muri 2002), ikanafasha mu kubaka aho inkiko zikorera mu yindi mijyi, kongerera ubushobozi abacamanza, guha akazi no guhugura imboni imwe kuri buri rukiko ishinzwe iby'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye hibandwa cyane ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

Mu rugaga rw'imiryango ya Sosiyete Sivile, hagibwa impaka ku ngingo zitandukanye zirimo *PRSP* na *NEPAD* aho kuba ibikorwa bya buri muni. CDF imaze igihe idakorana na Pro-Femmes.

3. Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku iterambere ry'bagore (UNIFEM)

UNIFEM ni ikigega cy'Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye rishinzwe iterambere gitera inkunga abagore. Itanga inkunga y'amafaranga ku miryango iharanira uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye n'uburenganzira bw'abagore. UNIFEM yazanye mu Rwanda gahunda yayo yitwa "*African Women in Crisis Umbrella Programme*" nyuma ya jenocide. Mbere yitaga ku buzima bw'imyororokere no guhangana n'ihungabana n'ihahamuka. Yakoze ubushakahatsi k'ubukana bw'ikibazo cy'ifatwa ku ngufu mu gihe cya jenocide, yakoresheje amahugurwa nyunguranabitekerezo agamije gukangurira Leta ibibazo bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye, ibiganiri nyunguranabitekerezo ku ngingo z'Itegeko Nshinga zerekeye abagore, inahugura inyangamugayo za Gacaca.

UNIFEM ibona ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina nk'ikibazo cy'uburenganzira bwa muntu, bikaba bihuye n'inshingano zayo. UNIFEM yateye inkunga ibikorwa bigamije kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina byashyizwe mu bikorwa n'abayobozi b'uturere bane, FACT, Haguruka, Profemmes, Polisi y'Igihugu, n'Ihuriro ry'Abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko. Yahaye Haguruka inkunga yo guhugura abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze (Abayobozi b'uturere, abashinzwe ubuzima, abakozi ba MIGEPROF, n'abapolisi) mu turere 10 ku

ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. UNIFEM yanateye inkunga Ihuriro ry'Abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko mu gukora imbanzirizamushinga y'itegeko rihana ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Mu gihe cy'iminsi 16 yo kwamagana ihohoterwa muri 2004, UNIFEM yari mu gikorwa cyo gushyiraho gahunda y'ibikorwa bigamije kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, gusa MIGEPROF itegereje kuyemeza ari uko imaze kurangiza politiki y'igihugu ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

Ibikorwa biterwa inkunga na UNIFEM muri iki gihe ni ibyo muri FACT na Polisi y'Igihugu. Yashyigikiye gahunda za FACT z'ubukangurambaga n'ishami ryayo rishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Yanahaye FACT inkunga yo gukora ubushakashatsi ku bikorwa by'intangarugero byakoreshwa mu gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina no kurengera abakorewe iryo hohoterwa, bibanda ku batuye mu cyaro aho FACT ikorera amahugurwa. UNIFEM yakoresheje kandi amafaranga ya UNDP mu gushyiraho ishami rishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye (*Gender Desk*) muri Polisi y'Igihugu (reba ingingo ivuga kuri Polisi y'Igihugu). Ubu yahinduye gahunda yibanda ku kongerera ubushobozi iryo shami. Muri Werurwe 2006, UNIFEM yahuguye abapolisi 20, abenshi muri bo bari abagore, ngo bajye bahugura abajyanama bakora mu ishami ry'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Mu minsi iri imbere, UNIFEM iteganya gutanga inkunga yo kongerera ubushobozi MIGEPROF kugira ngo ibashe gushyiraho politiki y'igihugu ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina no gukomeza gushyigikira ishami ry'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye muri Polisi y'Igihugu.

Imiryango mpuzamahanga itegamiye kuri leta (Abaterankunga n'abashyira mu bikorwa)

1. Initiative for Inclusive Security "IIS"- yahoze yitwa Women Waging Peace (umuterankunga)

IIS yari izwi ku izina rya *Women Waging Peace* ni gahunda ya Hunt Alternatives Fund. IIS ifite icyicaro gikuru i Boston (Leta Zunze Ubumwe z'Amerika), yakoranye n'abanyarwandakazi guhera muri 1999. Bashyizeho ibiro byabo mu Rwanda muri 2005, akaba aribyo biro bya mbere bafunguye mu gihugu runaka. IIS ikorana n'abagore mu gihe na nyuma y'amakimbirane guhera 1999. Hari ibintu bitatu bakoraho mu kazi kabo. icya mbere ni ugukora urunana (networking): IIS ihuza abagore b'isi yose, baba abo mu bihugu birimo amakimbirane, baba abo mu bihugu bivuye mu makimbirane, hagamijwe kuganira ku migenzereze myiza. Uru runana rugaragarira mu nama ziba buri mwaka no mu gihe habonetse impamvu zindi zihuza abantu. Uru runana rugizwe n'abagore 300 bahuguwe nk' "abatara-mahoro" bo mu bihugu 30 byaranzwemo intambara n'amakimbirane. icya kabiri ni ubushakashatsi bugamije kwerekana inyandiko zigaragaza uruhare rukomeye rw'abagore mu gukumira amakimbirane, kubaka amahoro no mu gukemura amakimbirane yabaye. Ibi ni ukugira ngo hazibwe icyuho mu birebana n'inyandiko zivuga k'uruhare rw'abagore. Ibyinshi byavuzwe byibanze ku bagore bahohoterwa, ariko havuzwe bike ku ruhare rwabo mukugarura amahoro. icya gatatu, cyane cyane mu Rwanda, ni ubuvugizi kugira ngo abagore bitabire kwimakaza amahoro no gusana ibyangiritse. IIS yahuriye muri Leta Zunze Ubumwe z'Amerika no mu Muryango w'Abibumbye

“abatera-mahoro” n’abashinzwe gufata ibyemezo, bagira hamwe amategeko yerekeye uruhare rw’abagore mu mategeko mpuzamahanga.

Mu Rwanda bibanda kuri gahunda ebyiri z’ingenzi. icya mbere ni amahugurwa no kongera ubushobozi bikorwa ugereranije buri mezi abiri. Amahugurwa yibanda ku bagore b’abayobozi barimo aba MIGEPROF no mu zindi nzego za Leta, Sosiyete sivile n’Inama y’Igihugu y’Abagore, ariko hibandwa cyane cyane ku bagore bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko. Amahugurwa yibanda mu gusobanura inzira inyurwamo mu gukemura amakimbirane uhereye ku ikumirwa ukagera ku ikemurwa ryayo. Ibi bigamije gutegura abagore bari mu nzego z’ubuyobozi kuganira kuri izi ngingo mu nama mpuzamahanga. Imfashanyigisho ikoreshwa ni iya IIS iboneka ku rubuga rwa interineti <http://www.womenwagingpeace.net/content/toolkit.asp>. Iyo mfashanyigisho yanditswe na IIS ifatanije na *International Alert*. Igamije gusobanurira abitabiriye amahugurwa icyo umuryango mpuzamahanga uvuga ku bagore mu gihe cy’amakimbirane n’uburyo bwo kubishishikariza umuryango mpuzamahanga hakoreshejwe uburyo buhera hejuru bugana hasi. icyavuye muri icyo gahunda ni uko IIS yagiranye ubufatanye bwihariye n’imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta, nka Profemmes n’Ihuri ry’abagore b’abayobozi. Indi gahunda ni ijyanye n’ubushakashatsi. Ubu barakora igenzura ku bushakashatsi bwakozwe muri 2003 bugaragaza mu nyandiko uko abagore bashoboye kugera ku mubare munini mu Nteko ishinga Amategeko no kureba niba ibi bifite ingaruka nziza ku mategeko atorwa mu Nteko.

Mu rwego rwo guhangana n’ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, imfashanyigisho ku mahugurwa ya IIS ivuga ku ngingo zitandukanye zirebana n’iryo hohoterwa harimo uburenganzira bwa muntu, uburenganzira bwo kurindwa ihohoterwa, ubutabera, ifatwa ku ngufu mu gihe cy’amakimbirane, ingingo z’inzibacyuho, kurengera amatsinda y’abatishoboye, ubuzima bw’imyororokere na VIH/SIDA. IIS inafasha mu gutera inkunga igikorwa cy’abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko cyo gutegura imbanzirizamushinga ku itegeko rirebana n’ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Iyi nkunga ishobora no kuzagera ku zindi gahunda zirebana n’uburinganire n’ubwuzuzanye bw’umugore n’umugabo nihaboneka andi mafaranga nyuma yo kurangiza gahunda yo kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

2. International Alert “IA” (abashyira mu bikorwa)

IA ni umuryango mpuzamahanga utegamiye kuri Leta watangije ibikorwa byawo mu Rwanda muri 1996 mu bufatanye na Profemmes n’Ihuri ry’abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko. Intego nkuru y’uyu muryango ni „ukubaka amahoro arambye mu duce twahuye cyangwa twenda guhura n’amakimbirane akaze”⁴⁵. Mu Rwanda, IA yibanda cyane mu kubaka amahoro, ubwiyunge n’impinduka nziza nyuma y’amakimbirane, ndetse n’ubutabera. Kuva 2002, IA yakoranye n’imiryango y’abagore mu guteza imbere no gushimangira uruhare rw’umugore mu nkiko Gacaca. Uretse gukorana na Profemmes, IA ikorana n’izindi mpuzamiryango zitari mu bijyanye n’uburinganire n’ubwuzuzanye cyangwa abagore, nka CCOAIB na CLADHO.

⁵ Urubuga rwa interineti rwa International Alert ni: http://www.international-alert.org/our_work/regional/great_lakes/rwanda.php?page=work&ext=rcagl&rc=rc

Byinshi mu bikorwa bigamije kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina IA ikora byibanda ku gukumira. IA igirana inama nyunguranabitekerezo n'abashinjacyaha, abazitabiriye bakajya impaka ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu gihe cya jenocide, ingaruka zabyo ku bagore n'impamvu abagore badashaka kuvuga ku mugaragaro ihohoterwa ryabakorewe. Uretse izi nama, IA ihugurira abashinjacyaha uburyo bayoboramo ubukangurambaga cyangwa ibiganiro mpaka mu matsinda, aho bakwigishiriza abaturage ibijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'icyo amategeko ateganya. IA yakoranye kandi na PROFEMMES mu guhugura abakangurambaga 318 bakorera mu baturage, ayo mahugurwa akaba yari yerekeranye no gukemura amakimbirane

Gahunda z'igihe kiri imbere za IA zirimo kureba uburyo umushinga wo kurwanya ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo wakorewe mu Bwongereza washyirwa mu bikorwa mu Rwanda no gukoresha imfashanyigisho ya IA yo gukemura amakimbirane mu guhugura imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta. Uyu muryango kandi urateganya guhugura imiryango y'abagore ku mategeko y'u Rwanda n'amategeko mpuzamahanga, hibandwa cyane cyane ku mwanzuro w'Umuryango w'Abibumbye nimeru 1325.

3. International Rescue Committee “IRC” (abashyira mu bikorwa)

Inshingano ya IRC ni “ugutanga imfashanyo yihutirwa, gusana ibyangiritse, kurengera uburenganzira bwa muntu, iterambere nyuma y'amakimbirane, gahunda zo gutuza abantu n'ubuvugizi ku bavanywe mu byabo cyangwa bahutajwe n'amakimbirane n'itotezwa”. Igihe IRC yatangiraga ibikorwa byayo mu Rwanda muri 1994, yibandaga ku butabazi bwihutirwa. Ubu yahinduye gahunda isigaye yibanda ku kongera kubaka icyizere, sosiyete sivile n'iterambere mu by'ubukungu rirambye. Ifite gahunda 3 mu Rwanda: Imiyoborere myiza n'ubwiyunge, sosiyete sivile, n'ubuzima no gutuma abana bashobora kubaho.

IRC itera inkunga *Rwanda Women Network* muri gahunda yo kunganira abantu mu mategeko. Yatanze inkunga y'ibanze mu gushyiraho ishami rya Polisi y'Igihugu rishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Yanateye inkunga umuryango Seruka mu mushinga wayo wo kongera kubaka sosiyete sivile n'imiyoborere myiza. Byongeye kandi IRC yahuguye abashinzwe ubuzima n'imibereho myiza y'abaturage mu Nama y'Igihugu y'Abagore kugira ngo bazabe abakangurambaga mu baturage bashinzwe, banahuguye nabo bagenzi babo.

Iburo bya IRC biri i Kigali. Ifite ibindi biro i Cyangugu. Ikoresha abanyamahanga 2 n'abenegihugu 28.

4. Umuryango w'Abaholandi ugamije Iterambere “SNV” (abaterankunga)

Mu Rwanda, ishami rya SNV rishinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye ryibanda ku kugenzura uburyo byubahirizwa mu mushinga wabo ugamije guha amahirwe abakene yo kugira ubushobozi bwo kugura ibintu mu isoko (Market Access for the Poor – “MAP”). Uwo mushinga urimo ibyerekeye imari iciriritse n'imicungire y'umutungo kamere hagamijwe guha abagore amahirwe yo kugera ku bushobozi. Bari gufasha igikorwa cyo gutegura gahunda y'uburezi n'iy'amazi kugirango barebe uko

bakongeramo ibyerekeye uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye. Bafasha imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta mu gutegura igenamugambi ryita ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye.

Bakoze isesengura ku burunganire bafatanyije na ADENYA (Umuryango ugamiye guteza imbere amashyirahamwe), Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore, Ihuriro ry'abagore b'abayobozi (RWLC), n'Isangano ry'abari n'abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro. Ubu bari gukora inyandiko mbanzirizamushinga bafataniye na RWLC ku byakorwa byiza mu rwego rwo guteza imbere uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye, harimo n'ibijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Bizeye gutanga inkunga mu rwego rwo gusakaza ibitekerezo by'ingenzi ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye ku rwego rw'igihugu, cyane cyane kubera ko gahunda nshya yo kurwanya ubukene mu Rwanda (PRSP) nta by'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bashyizemo. Irateganya mu minsi iza kuzakorana n'imiryango itatu ku rwego rw'igihugu ibijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye: Profemmes, Ihuriro ry'Abanyarwandakazi bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko n'Ihuriro ry'abagore b'abayobozi. Bafashije kandi Isangano ry'abari n'abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro mu gutegura imfashanyigisho y'ubukangurambaga ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye yibanda ku ngaruka ku mibereho myiza, ubukungu n'amategeko zikururwa n' ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

5. Norwegian People's Aid “NPA” (umuterankunga)

NPA yakoreye mu Rwanda kuva muri 1994, yibanda ku buzima, impunzi, ubutabera na sosiyete sivile. Muri 2004, NPA yahagurukiye gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, yibanda kandi ku ruhare rw'urubyiruko n'uburenganzira ku butaka, itangira no kugirana ubufatanye n'imiryango ya Sosiyete sivile ikorera mu cyaro n'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze hakoreshejwe uburyo bushingiye k'uburenganzira.

Mu kazi kayo kajyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, NPA yagiranye ubufatanye n'inzego z'ubutabera mu gukemura ibibazo byo gufatwa ku ngufu, icyaha kiganje mu byaha bihamwa n'amategeko (bigera kuri 80%). Ikorana kandi n'inkiko n'abashinjacyaha mu ntara eshanu mu gukurikirana no gucira imanza abakoze ibi byaha. Ifatanyije kandi n'inzego z'ubutabera, NPA irifuzaga gukemura ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ibinyujije mu miryango; inakurikirana ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo ikoresheje ubutumwa bwo "kugira imiryango ibanye neza". NPA yasabye imishinga ijyanye n'iyi gahunda nshya, inakoresha amahugurwa ku buryo bategura inyandiko y'umushinga ifatanyije n'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ibyifuza.

NPA itera inkunga imiryango 9 mu mishinga 7 (imishinga imwe ihuriweho, ibi NPA ikaba ibishyigikiye) mu Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, Kibuye n'Umutara. NPA ikorana na AJPRODHO, AGR (Umutara), ADTS, ACPF, SERUKA (Ruhengeri), Isangano ry'Abari n'Abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro (Gisenyi), Tubibe Amahoro, APROFER na AVEGA (Kibuye). Imyinshi muri iyi mishinga yibanda ku gukangurira abashakanye gutekereza ko “mu muryango urangwa n'ubwumvikane nta mwanya w'ihohoterwa uhari”. NPA isaba abo bafataniye ko bagomba kwibanda kuri gahunda zijyanye n'ibikorwa byabo. NPA ibanza gusura ahazakorwa ibikorwa mbere yo gutangiza umushinga kugira ngo basuzume uko abagore bo muri ako karere n'imiryango y'abashakanye bazi cyangwa batekereza umuryango runaka.

Na none kandi, NPA yakoresheje umwitozo ku gishushanyo mbonera muri 2005 kugira ngo barebe aho iby' ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bihagaze n'uko byagombye kuba bimeze, harimo imbogamizi, ingorane n'ibyagezweho byiza mu gihe cyashize. Hari undi uteganijwe muri 2006 uzahuza abo bafatanije mu mwaka ushize ndetse n'abashya harimo Polisi y'Igihugu, MIGEPROF, abayobozi b'uturere n'abagenerwabikorwa. NPA yanitabiriye umunsi mpuzamahanga wo kurwanya ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagore (25 Ugushyirye 2005) mu rugendo rwo kubyamagana, icyo gihe imiryango myinshi yasezeranye mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko. NPA ijya gusura aho ikorera ijyanye n'abo bafatanyaga n'abashakanye baba barakoranye mu mishinga yarangiye hagamijwe kugenzura imikorere no gusuzuma ibyakozwe. Ubuhamya bwaratanze hakoreshejwe ubu buryo, abashakanye biyemeza kuba abavugizi b'iyi gahunda.

6. TROCAIRE (umuterankunga)

TROCAIRE yashinzwe muri 1973, ikaba ari ishami rya Kiliziya Gatolika yo muri Ireland rishinzwe iterambere, ikaba ifite ibiro mu Rwanda kuva 1994. Nubwo TROCAIRE ikorera mu bihugu 55, ifite ibiro 7 gusa. Ibiro byayo byo mu Rwanda bishinzwe u Rwanda, Repubulika Iharanira Demokarasi ya Congo n'u Burundi. Intego rusange ya TROCAIRE irimo ibice bibiri: (1) Gutera inkunga y'amafaranga abo bakorana mu bihugu bikiri mu nzira y'amajyambere (80%), (2) N'iterambere ry'uburezi muri Ireland (20%). Abafatanyaga na TROCAIRE bayigezaho ibitekerezo byafasha gukemura ibibazo bihari bivuye mu buryo butari ugutanga amategeko ahubwo ari ukureba ibishobora kuba umuti w'ibyo bibazo.

Muri 1994, TROCAIRE yibanze cyane ku nkunga zihutirwa. Nyuma yaho yahise ijya muri gahunda zo gusana igihugu n'iz'amajyambere arambye. TROCAIRE ubu irakorera muri gahunda eshatu: (1) Ubuvugizi bwa sosiyete sivile, ifasha imiryango ifite gahunda zirebana n'ubuvugizi bwa sosiyete sivile; (2) Kwimakaza amahoro; (3) No kurwanya ubukene, harimo kwihaza mu biribwa n'imari iciriritse, hibandwa cyane ku miryango yita ku bibazo by'abagore. Ubu imiryango y'ibanze yita ku bibazo by'abagore ikorana na TROCAIRE ni Haguruka, icyuzuzo n'Isangano ry'Abari n'Abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro. Itera inkunga kandi Komisiyo Gatolika y'Ubutabera n'Amahoro mu Ruhengeri.

Inkunga TROCAIRE igenera Haguruka n'Icyuzuzo ijyanye cyane cyane no kwita ku bibazo by' ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Haguruka bakoranye kuva muri 1997, buri gihe hakorwa gahunda y'imyaka itatu ku butabera mu by'imibereho myiza n'ubukungu harimo no kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. TROCAIRE itera inkunga ibikorwa bya Haguruka bikurikira: (1) Ishami rya Haguruka mu yahoze ari intara ya Butare, rimwe mu mashami akomeye ya Haguruka; (2) Guhera muri 2004, inkunga y'amafaranga n'iyi mu rwego rwa tekini mu gihe cy'imyaka itatu ku bikorwa by'ubuvugizi; (3) Ubushakashatsi ku itegeko ry'izungura; (4) Kugera ku bantu benshi hakoreshejwe itangazamakuru rya radiyo, televiziyo, ibishushanyo bimanikwa n'amahugurwa; (5) Kongera ubumenyi nko kugira uruhare mu ikorwa ry'igenamigambi ry'uyu mwaka; (6) N'ingendo shuri mu bindi bihugu. TROCAIRE ifatanyaga cyane n'Icyuzuzo muri gahunda yayo yo kurwanya ubukene. TROCAIRE mu

minsi ya vuba aha yateye inkunga icyuzuzo mu gukora ubushakashatsi ku ihohoterwa rikorerwa abapfakazi (reba icyuzuzo ku bisobanuro birambuye). TROCAIRE yatanze inkunga mu gutegura ibitekerezo ngenderwaho, imfashanyigisho n'uburyo bwo gusesengura amakuru yakusanyijwe.

7. Women for Women International “WWI” (ishyira mu bikorwa)

WWI ifite intego yo "guha abarokotse intambara, imyivumbagatanyo n'andi makimbirane ibikoresho n'imari ngo bave muri izo ngorane n'ubukene bajye mu mahoro arambye no kwihaza muri byose, bityo bigateza imbere imiryango itajegajega". Iteza imbere imiryango itajegajega iha abarokotse intambara, imyivumbagatanyo n'andi makimbirane ibikoresho n'imari ngo bave muri izo ngorane n'ubukene bajye mu mahoro arambye no kwihaza muri byose. WWI ifite ibiro mu bihugu 9. Nubwo yakoreye mu Rwanda kuva 1997 ibinyujije mu muryango nyarwanda bafatanije witwa " *Speak I Am Listening – Mbwira Ndumva*", yafunguye ibiro byayo mu Rwanda muri 2004.

WWI ifasha abagore batereranywe, ibisobanura mu mvugo yoroheje ku buryo harimo n'abagore bahanganye n'ikibazo cy'ubukene bukabije cyangwa bucirirtse, ikanita ku bijyanye n'uko abo bagore baba barahuye n'ingaruka zihariye z'intambara nk'izo kuba barafashwe ku ngufu cyangwa barapfakaye. Batoranya abo bagore babinyujije ku muyobozi wungirije ushinze imibereho myiza y'abaturage muri buri karere, uyu akaba ariwe uba uzi abagore batereranywe mu muryango kubera ko ari we uhura n'abaturage kenshi kurusha WWI. Iyo abagore bamaze gucutswa na gahunda za WWI, ibakurikiranira hafi mu gihe cy'imyaka itatu.

Gahunda za WWI zirimo ibice bine buri mugore ufashwa asabwa kunyuramo mu gihe cy'umwaka umwe: Igice cya 1, ihugurwa ku mibereho y'abantu mu gihe cy'isaha imwe n'igice kabiri mu kwezi, harimo ubujyanama bugizwe n'ingingo 14 zirimo amategeko agenga umuryango, ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo, uburenganzira bw'abagore, uburinganire mu burere bw'abahungu n'abakobwa. Igice cya 2, kwandikirana n'abaterankunga bo hanze y'igihugu. Igice cya 3, amahugurwa ku myuga irimo kuboha utwibo, kudodesha imashini, n'ubukorikori. Igice cya 4, inkunga y'amafaranga ku bagore bahuye n'ibibazo byihariye barimo indaya, abana birera n'abapfakazi.

Uko bigaragara, abagore bahejwe mu muryango babamo bahura ku buryo ubu n'ubu n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina; bityo rero gahunda za WWI zita ku buryo bukomatanyije ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Uretse ingingo zijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina zigwaho muri gahunda y'amahugurwa ku mibereho y'abantu, WWI yemera ko amahugurwa ku myuga n'inkunga y'amafaranga biha abagore ubushobozi mu by'imari bubafasha kubona ubwigenge bubarinda guhora barambirije ku bagabo babo no guhora bahohoterwa bishingiye ku gitsina ku buryo butandukanye.

WWI ifite ibiro i Kigali. Ariko rero WWI ifasha abagore bo mu cyaro barimo abo muri Kigali Ngari n'ahantu hatanu ho mu burasirazuba. Igena aho gukorera bitewe n'umubare w'abagore bahejwe mu miryango bagaragaye ahantu runaka. Gusa aho

hantu ntiha gomba kuba harenze isaha n'igice uvuye i Kigali, kubera ko WWI idashobora gushyiraho ibindi biro cyangwa kwishyurira abahugura icumbi hanze ya Kigali. Mu byihutirwa, WWI irateganya ko nibona inkunga, izafungura ibiro by'ingoboka.

IMIRYANGO NYARWANDA ITEGAMIYE KURI LETA

Imiryango y'uburenganzira bwa muntu

1. Umuryango w'abiyemeje kurwanya iyicarubozo (FACT)

FACT yashinzwe muri 1999 kugira ngo irengere abakorewe iyicarubozo; ikaba ifite inshingano yo "gutuma habaho isi itarangiye iyicarubozo n'ihohoterwa iryo ari ryo ryose." Ibikorwa byayo by'ingenzi harimo ubuvugizi (harimo gahunda zo kwamagana n'iz'ubukangurambaga) n'amahugurwa byose bikaba bigamije gukumira iyicarubozo no gufasha abahohotewe. FACT ikora ku ihohoterwa ryakozwe mbere na nyuma ya jenocide kandi igafasha abagabo n'abagore. FACT ikora ibikorwa byayo by'ubuvugizi n'amahugurwa muri gahunda ikorera mu bigo by'amashuri, amagereza, abashinzwe kubahiriza amategeko ku nzego z'ibanze, abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze n'abagore bavuye ku rugerero. Muri gahunda FACT ikorera mu mashuri, mu bikorwa by'ubuvugizi hatangwa amashusho (*posters*) kuri buri shuri n'igitabo kuri buri munyeshuri. Mu rwego rwo gutuma ibikorwa byayo bizakomeza, FACT ishinga amashuri (*clubs*) y'uburenganzira bwa muntu mu mashuri. Magingo aya, ifite amashuri y'uburenganzira bwa muntu 60 mu bigo by'amashuri yisumbuye n'andi 420 mu mashuri abanza n'ayisumbuye muri Cyangugu. FACT kandi ihugura abarimu. Gahunda yayo yo mu magereza igamije ahanini gukumira iyicarubozo, bikaba bijyanye na politiki ya Leta y'u Rwanda. FACT yakoze iyo gahunda ubugira kabiri, muri 2004 na 2005, igera kandi hafi ku magereza yose yo mu gihugu (hafi imfungwa 8000 mu magereza 16). Izo mfungwa 8000 zose zakoreweho ubushakashatsi bugamije kureba uko imfungwa zumva uburenganzira bwa muntu. Bigaragara ko ariwo muryango utegamiye kuri Leta wonyine ufite gahunda ifatika igera ku bantu bafunze.

Gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina no kwita ku bakorewe iryo hohoterwa byinjira mu gikorwa cya FACT cyo kurwanya iyicarubozo. Ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rigize hafi 80 ku ijana by'ibikorwa bya FACT ku birebana n'ubuvugizi n'amahugurwa; byagiye byiyongera uko ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina naryo ryagiye ryongera ubukana muri iyi myaka ishize. Mu bikorwa bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, FACT yibanda by'umwihariko ku bagabo, cyane cyane muri gahunda yayo yo muri za gereza. Muri 2002 na 2003, FACT yahuguye abapolisi ku bijyanye n'itoteza rishingiye ku gitsina n'uburyo hakorwa iperereza ku byaha byerekeranye n'igitsina bategura abapolisi kuzakora mu rwego rwa Polisi y'Igihugu rushinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye (reba Polisi y'Igihugu ku bisobanuro birambuye). Muri iki gihe, FACT itanga ubujyanama bugamije guhumuriza abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Muri icyo gahunda habamo umurongo wa telefoni abakeneye ubufashya bahamagaraho ku buntu, magingo aya ukaba umaze guhamagarwaho n'abantu barenga 1000. Ariko kubera ko Ikigo cy'Abanyamerika gishinzwe iterambere mpuzamahanga (USAID) n'Umuryango utegamiye kuri Leta

w'Abaholandi byahoze bitera inkunga FACT bitibandaga ku bikorwa byo guhumuriza no gufasha abahohotewe, ubwo bufasha bwagiye bugabanuka. Muri iki gihe FACT iterwa inkunga ahanini na UNIFEM.

FACT ifite ibiro bibiri, kimwe kiri i Kigali, ikindi kiri i Cyangungu, hakiyongeraho udushami 12 tw'abajanama buri ntara ikaba ikorerwamo na kamwe. FACT irateganya gufungura ibindi biro bitatu. Ifite abakozi 21, cumi na babiri muri bo ni abagore harimo n'umuhuzabikorwa wa gahunda, umubaruramari n'ushinzwe amahugurwa. Mbere FACT yahoranye abakoranabushake 60, ariko ubu basigaye ari 45. Muri abo bakoranabushake harimo abagore n'abagabo. Mu myaka 10 ishize, FACT yari ifite abakoranabushake bo ku rwego mpuzamahanga barenze icumi, benshi bakaba baraturukaga muri Leta Zunze Ubumwe z'Amerika no muri Noruwege.

Imiryango ifasha mu by'amategeko

1. Haguruka

Haguruka yashinzwe kuya 16 Nyakanga 1991. Ifite icyicaro i Kigali, ikagira n'amashami ahahozze ari i Butare, Gitarama, Ruhengeri na Kayanza. Inshingano ya Haguruka ni uguteza imbere no kurengera uburenganzira bw'umugore n'ubw'umwana. Itanga amahugurwa ku burenganzira bwa muntu agenewe abagore batishoboye; ikora n'ubukangurambaga ku bandi bagize umuryango nyarwanda, harimo n'abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze; igerageza kumvisha abayobozi ibibazo bibangamiye umugore n'umwana; itanga udutabo ku mategeko twanditse ku buryo bworoheye buri wese, ikanasakaza ubutumwa n'amakuru muri rubanda hifashishijwe radiyo, televiziyo n'amashusho ku bipapuro bimanikwa ahahurira abantu benshi n'ibindi. Ibikorwa bya Haguruka bigabanyije mu byiciro bibiri by'ingenzi: gukangura abaturage no kwakira ibibazo by'abayigana. Mu bijyanye no kwakira ibibazo, abagore bahabwa inama mu by'amategeko ku bibazo bijyanye n'iminani n'izungura (hakiriwe ibibazo 1910 umwaka ushize) no gusambanywa ku ngufu (hakiriwe ibibazo 798 umwaka ushize). Ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo niryoye ryakunze kugaragara mu ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Haguruka ikoresha abafasha mu by'amategeko (*paralegals*) bahuguwe, bakaba babana n'abaturage. Ubufasha mu by'amategeko butangwa habamo no guherekeza abahohotewe mu nkiko, kubagira inama haba ku gihe bazitabira urukiko n'uko bazitwara bagezeyo, kurihira abavoka n'amafaranga y'urukiko abakene badashobora kubyibonera. Haguruka ntishobora ubwayo guhagararira abagore mu rukiko. icya kabiri, Haguruka ifite gahunda z'ubukangurambaga n'ubuvugizi, cyane cyane nk'ubwo ikorana na MIGEPROF ku itegeko ryo kuzungura, uburenganzira ku mutungo n'uburenganzira bw'abana.

Haguruka ifasha bamwe mu bagenerwabikorwa ba AVEGA, kandi nayo ikohereza AVEGA ibibazo byihariye biba bikeneye ubujyanama bujyanye n'ihungabana (akenshi baba ari abapfakazi). Haguruka kandi yakoranye na UNIFEM mu gukangurira abaturage ikibazo cy'abayobozi bamwe na bamwe baba bashinzwe gukurikirana ibibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina hanyuma bakarekura abakoze ihohoterwa badahannwe. Haguruka kandi ikorana n'umuryango "Rwanda Women's Network" bakabohereza abagore bahohotewe cyane cyane ababa bakeneye ubujyanama n'ubufasha byisumbuye. Haguruka kandi ni umwe mu

miryango yashinze Profemmes, ikaba ifatanyaga nayo mu buvugizi ku bibazo binyuranye harimo ikiguzi cy'ibyemezo byo kwa muganga n'amafaranga ahabwa abavoka baburanira abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Haguruka yakoranye na Profemmes mu gutegurira hamwe ingamba n'ubutumwa kandi bakajyana kubigeza ku nzego za Leta. Ubusanzwe Haguruka ifata iya mbere mu kwita ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu rugaga nyarwanda rushinzwe kurirwanya. Haguruka kandi ikorana na Leta, umwaka ushize yayigishije inama mu gutegura inama yakoresheje ku rwego rw'igihugu ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Haguruka ikorana kandi n'Iburo by'Umuvunyi; nk'uko Ubushinjacyaha Bukuru bwa Repubulika bubivuga, Haguruka ibashyikiriza ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bakabikurikirana.

Abenshi mubabajijwe bavuze ko bakorana by'umwihariko na Haguruka. Ibyo biterwa ahanini n'uko Haguruka ariwo muryango wonyine wibanda ku bujyanama mu by'amategeko kandi inzego/imiryango irenga 15 - inyuranye haba mu miterere yayo, mu ngano yayo, mu byo ikora, yaba imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta cyangwa inzego za Leta – bose boherereza HAGURUKA ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, harimo ibibazo bijyana n'itegeko ry'umuryango n'izungura, ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo, ubuharike, abana, ibyaha byerekerakenye n'igitsina no gusambanya ku gahato, kandi akenshi bohererezwa ibibazo biba bikabije guhungabanya ababikorewe kandi bitashoboye gusubizwa mu nzego z'ibanze. Haguruka kandi yahuguye abakozi b'imiryango inyuranye ku bijyanye n'ubufasha mu by'amategeko.

Mirongo icyenda n'umunani ku ijana by'amafaranga Haguruka ikoresha aturuka mu baterankunga harimo Umuryango w'Ubumwe bw'Ibihugu by'i Burayi, Banki y'Isi yose, CARE, NOVIB, Ambasade y'Abaholande, Komite Gatorika irwanya inzara hagamijwe iterambere (*Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement*), Trocaire; Ambasade ya Canada, CECI (ikigo cya Canada), Ambasade ya Leta Zunze Ubumwe z'Abanyamerika na GTZ y'abadage.

Ubu Haguruka ikoresha abakozi 31, 16 b'igitsina-gore na 15 b'igitsina-gabo, bakorera ku biro bikuru no mu biro by'uturere. Mu gihe babonaga n'ishami rya Profemmes mu hahoze ari Ruhengeri, abashakashatsi bahuye n'umunyamategeko wa Haguruka, akaba ari nawe mukozzi wenyine wayo ukorera mu ntara y'Amajyaruguru.

Imiryango y'abapfakazi

1. AVEGA

AVEGA yashinzwe muri Mutarama 1995 n'abapfakazi ba jenocide 50. Intego nkuru yayo ni ugufasha abagore bacitse ku icumu rya jenocide, cyane cyane abapfakazi, no gukomeza kwibuka abazize jenocide. AVEGA igerageza kurwanya ubukene, kwimakaza ubufatanye, guharanira ubutabera, ubwiyunge no gusana igihugu, kandi igakora ku buryo abagore babigiramo uruhare.

Ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bifata umwanya munini mu kazi ka AVEGA, cyane cyane ku bapfakazi. Muri jenocide, abagore benshi - cyane cyane

abapfakazi n'abakobwa b'imfubyi - bafashwe ku ngufu. AVEGA yavuze ko mu bushakashatsi yakoresheje muri 1999 ku ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagore yasanze 67% baranduye agakoko gatera SIDA. Gahunda y'ibikorwa bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ya AVEGA irimo: (1) ubujyanama bugamije guhumuriza abagize ihungabana, harimo ubujyanama bukorerwa abantu mu matsinda, hamwe n'ubujyanama ku kwipimisha agakoko gatera SIDA, gutanga imiti igabanya ubukana bwa SIDA ku bufatanye na TRAC, n'akavuriro kita ku bibazo byihariye ku bufatanye n'ibitaro by'indwara zo mu mutwe i Ndera; (2) Abanyamategeko bakurikirana ibibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina harimo no gufatwa ku ngufu; (3) Imishinga ibyara inyungu, harimo kuboha ibikapu, uduseke n'ubundi bukorikori, AVEGA igerageza kubigurisha muri Leta zunze ubumwe z'Amerika ibifashijwemo na *Business Council*; (4) Gukorana n'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu guhugura abapfakazi no kubashishikariza kwitwoshya mu nzego, kandi bifashisha abo bapfakazi bahuguwe gukangura abandi bagore, no gukora ku buryo ijwi ry'urubyiruko n'iry'abagore ryumvikana mu nkiko Gacaca no muri Komisiyo y'Ubumwe n'Ubwiyunge. Mu minsi izaza, barateganya kwagura akavuriro kabo.

AVEGA ikorana n'indi miryango myinshi itegamiye kuri Leta ikorera mu Rwanda harimo LDGL (inama mu by'amategeko), HAGURUKA (babohereza abakeneye inama mu by'amategeko) na IRDP. Bifuza kuzakorana n'Icyuzuzo, umuryango w'abapfakazi ufite ivuriro i Kigali. AVEGA yahuje icyuzuzo, Urunana na *WE-ACT*, umuryango mpuzamahanga ufasha abanyamuryango b'iyoy miryango ibaha imiti igabanya ubukana bwa SIDA, ibiribwa, n'ubujyanama. Komisiyo y'Amahoro n'Ubutabera nayo yavuze ko ijya ihererekanya amakuru na AVEGA. AVEGA ni umunyamuryango wa Profemmes (haba ku rwego rw'igihugu no mu nzego zo hasi), kandi ikorana na gahunda yayo yo kwimakaza umuco w'amahoro. Profemmes yavuze ko ijya itera inkunga AVEGA ikoresha ibikorwa bimwe na bimwe nk'igikorwa cy'iminsi 16 yo kwamagana ihohoterwa. Byongeye kandi, Ihuriro ry'Abagore b'abayobozi mu Rwanda na MINIJUST bavuze ko AVEGA ari umuryango bakorana, kandi ubagezaho amakuru y'ingenzi y'uko abaturage bamerewe.

AVEGA ihabwa amafaranga n'abaterankunga benshi banyuranye, harimo NPA, Ishyirahamwe ry'Abaganga batagira umupaka wo mu bubiligi (MSF/Belgique), Ambasade y'Ababirigi, NOVIB (Abaholandi), Christian Aid, SURF, na CAFOD. Umuryango ufite umuhuzabikorwa umwe w'imishinga, ushinze gushyikirana n'abaterankunga bese.

AVEGA ifite ibiro i Cyangugu (byita no ku bibazo bya Butare), Gisenyi (byita no ku bibazo bya Ruhengeri) na Kibungo. Ubu i Kigali hakorera abakozi 30, umuhuzabikorwa n'abamufasha bakorerwa mu bigo biyishamikiyeho. Ibyemezo byose bifatirwa ku biro bikuru by'i Kigali.

2. Duhozanye

Duhozanye yashinze n'itsinda ry'abapfakazi bo mu karere ka Save, muri Butare jenoside ikimara kurangira. Intego yayo ni ukurengera abapfakazi n'imfubyi, bo bagize umubare munini w'abatishoboye haba mbere ya jenoside, muri jenoside cyangwa nyuma yayo. Jenoside ikirangira, Duhozanye yibandaga mu gufasha

abagore bafashwe ku ngufu mu gihe cya jenocide kandi bashobora kuba baranduye agakoko gatera SIDA, babakangurira kuvuga ibyababayeho, kugaragaza abandi bagore bakeneye gufashwa, kandi bakanabafasha kwivuzza. Muri iki gihe, Duhozanye yaguye ibikorwa byayo, isigaye ifasha n'abagore birukanywe mu ngo zabo no mu masambu yabo n'imiryango y'aho bari barashatse, nyuma yuko abagabo babo bitaba Imana muri jenocide. Duhozanye ikangurira abagore uburenganzira bwabo ikabafasha ibagira inama mu by'amategeko.

Ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina ryinjira mu nshingano za Duhozanye, kubera ko abagore n'abana bibana mu ngo zitagira abagabo usanga bakunda guhohoterwa kurusha abandi. Ibikorwa bya Duhozanye bijyanye n'ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina birimo ubukangurambaga n'ubujyanama mu by'amategeko. Ikangurira abagore ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'uburenganzira bw'abagore n'ubw'abana hagamijwe ko baramutse bamenye uburenganzira bwabo byafasha abagore kwirinda guhohoterwa no gufatwa ku ngufu. Byongeye kandi, abakangurambaga ba Duhozanye mu by'amategeko bafasha abakorewe ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina kwitabaza ubutabera. Duhozanye ntijya ikora ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ritakozwe muri jenocide nk'ihohoterwa rikunze kugaragara mu ngo.

Mu Ukuboza 2003, abanyamuryango babiri ba Duhozanye bakoze iperereza ku bikorwa bya Duhozanye mu karere kose bagamije kureba icyo bimariye ababikorwa. Basanze ibibazo byaragabanutse aho ibikorwa bya Duhozanye bigikomeza. Duhozanye ifite umukozi umwe ushinzwe isuzumabikorwa.

Ibikoresho bya Duhozanye biri Save, hafi ya Butare. Ifite ibikorwa aho i Save, muri Shyamba. Irateganya kwagura ibikorwa byayo bikagera mu turere twa Maraba, Kiruhura na Mbazi. Ubu Duhozanye iri gushakisha inkunga y'amafaranga yo kwagura ibikorwa byayo; inkunga iramutse ibonetse, batangira gushyikirana n'abayobozi muri Kamena hanyuma umushinga nyirizina ugatangira muri Kanama. Duhozanye ifite abakozi bahoraho cumi na bane; batanu muri bo ni abagore. Duhozanye ivuga ko ifite abanyamuryango 615, 25 muri bo akaba ari amashyirahamwe. Inama y'Ubuyobozi igizwe n' abanyamuryango, bese mu bayigize bakaba ari abagore, nirwo rwego rufata ibyemezo.

Amafaranga afasha Duhozanye mu bikorwa byayo mbere na mbere yaturutse mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta w'abanyakanada witwaga "*Paix et Développement*". Uwo muryango wateye inkunga Duhozanye mu gihe cy'imyaka itandatu mu mirimo y'ubutegetsi, kubaka n'amahugurwa. Ubu uwo muryango wahagaritse inkunga yawo, none Duhozanye ifashwa na GTZ, PNUD na SURG. Abaterankunga bagenda bahinduka. Duhozanye yunganira inkunga y'abaterankunga ikora ibikorwa bibyara inyungu harimo imodoka itwara abagenzi, isarumara, ubucuruzi bw'inzoga, ubworozi bw'inka, telefoni, amacumbi, n'imirimo y'ubuhinzi bworozi.

3. icyuzuzo

Intego y'Icyuzuzo ni ukurengera abapfakazi. Kubera ko uwo muryango washinzwe mbere ya jenocide, mu bagenerwabikorwa babo habamo abapfakazi bese, batari abapfakazi ba jenocide gusa. icyuzuzo gifite ibikorwa bitanu by'ingenzi. icya mbere,

ikigo gitanga ubujyanama ku bagore baremerewe cyangwa bahungabanye. Akenshi abantu bajya gushaka ubujyanama kubera bahungabanywa n'ubuhumya batanga muri Gacaca cyangwa no kuba baranduye agakoko gatera SIDA. icyo kigo gifite abajyanama batatu, kikaba cyakira abantu kuva kuri 15 kugeza kuri 20 mu cyumweru. Bitewe n'uburemere bw'ikibazo, abantu bashobora guhabwa ubujyanama bw'ihungabana inshuro enye cyangwa eshanu mu gihe cy'imyaka ine cyangwa itanu. Mu gihe cy'icyunamo cyo muri Mata, ikigo cyakira abantu benshi kurusha abo gisanzwe cyakira. icya kabiri, icyuzuzo gifasha abagore bo mu cyaro kwiteza imbere bigishwa korora amatungo. icya gatatu, icyuzuzo kigisha imfubyi imyuga. icya kane, icyuzuzo cyahuguye abagenerwabikorwa bacyo ku burenganzira bwabo bwo kurwanya ihohoterwa iryo ari ryo ryose. Ubu bamaze guhugura abantu 500, bagiye bagabanije mu matsinda icumi y'abantu mirongo itanu. icya nyuma, icyuzuzo gifasha abagore icumi banduye SIDA babaha imiti igabanya ubukana.

Uretse ubujyanama n'amahugurwa bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ubu icyuzuzo kiri gukoresha ubushakashatsi ku ihohoterwa rikorerwa abapfakazi. Nibwo bushakashatsi bwa mbere uwo muriyango ukoze. Ubu bushakashatsi buzareba imiterere y'ihohoterwa, ikiritera, irikorwa uko ringana n'uko abantu bahangana naryo. Ubu raporo irimo kwandikwa kandi iteganyijwe gusohoka mu kwezi kwa Gicurasi 2006.

Icyuzuzo gifite abakozi bagera hafi kuri 35 bakorera i Kigali na 5 bakorera i Gitarama bita ku mahugurwa y'imyuga. Batandatu muri abo bakozi ni abagabo, abandi basigaye ni abagore, abenshi muri bo akaba ari abapfakazi. Ambasade y'Ababiligi itera inkunga ibikorwa by'icyuzuzo bijyanye na SIDA. Trocaire igatera inkunga ubuhinzi n'ubworozi, koperative nto yo kubitsa no kugurizanya, ubushakashatsi ku ihohoterwa rikorerwa abapfakazi, ibikorwa kuri SIDA. *Solidarité Socialiste* itera inkunga inyigisho zo gukangurira abantu isuku kandi yanateye inkunga amahugurwa y'imyuga agenewe imfubyi. *WE-ACT* n'Umushinga *CHAMP* wa *CHF International* bitera inkunga ibikorwa bijyanye no kurwanya SIDA. *MSF* y'Ababiligi nayo hari inkunga itanga.

Imiryango/amashyirahamwe y'abagore

1. Aho umwaga utari (AUU)

Umuryango AUU washinzwe muri 1999 mu rwego rwo gufasha abapfakazi n'imfubyi kwikura mu bukene binyuze mu bikorwa by'imishinga ibyara inyungu. Amafaranga yose AUU bakoresha bayahabwa na Profemmes; yanabahaye inkunga ya miliyoni y'amafaranga y'u Rwanda ngo iyagabanye abagore bo mu karere bayashore mu buhinzi n'utundi dushinga duta. AUU ukorera mu karere ka Kayanza. Ibikorwa byabo byaba bigera ku bantu 280.

Ibikorwa byabo by'ingenzi ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bijyanye no gukangurira abaturage icyo kibazo no kohereza ibibazo byo muri urwo rwego mu yindi miryango. Bafasha abagore n'abana bakorewe ihohoterwa binyuze mu mishyikirano no kubohereza kuri polisi, mu bucamanza, abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze bakanabaha inama mu by'amategeko kandi baherekeza abagore bafashwe ku ngufu

kwa muganga. Uretse kandi kugira inama abagore no kubohereza ku bagomba kubafasha, bakorana n'abagabo. AUU uhura n'abashakanye bakaganira ku buringanire n'ubwuzuzanye, bagenda kandi baganira n'abagabo ukwabo kubijyanye n'uko bajya bareka abagore babo bakitabira ibikorwa bibyara inyungu. icyo kijyanye no kubuzwa kwitabira ibikorwa bibateza imbere, basanga ari "ihohoterwa mu by'ubukungu" kandi kiri mu byo AUU yitaho cyane. Barateganya kwibanda mu gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina nibashobora kubona inkunga y'amafaranga mu minsi iri imbere, na none ariko batibagiwe gukangura abagabo.

Bakorana na Haguruka na Profemmes. AUU ni umunyamuryango wa Profemmes kandi bakunda gutumirwa mu nama zakoreshejwe na Profemmes. AUU boherereza Haguruka abagore bakeneye gufashwa kandi babagisha inama ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa mu by'ubukungu. Bajya kandi bagirana inama na ARBEF, AVEGA n'URUMURI. Abanyamuryango bagiye bahabwa amahugurwa anyuranye kandi bagishwa inama ku bibazo bimwe na bimwe. Ku rwego rw'akagari, AUU bagiye bakorana n'abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze kimwe n'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore mu kugaragaza ibyaha. AUU bitabiriye amahugurwa n'inama byakoreshejwe na AVEGA ifatanije n'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore. AUU kandi bagishijwe inama n'Abagore bari mu Nteko Ishinga Amategeko k'umushinga w'itegeko ryerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, cyane cyane ku bihano byahabwa abakoze icyo cyaha.

AUU ubu ifite Komite nshingwabikorwa (Prezidante, abagenzuzi 2 n'abajyanama 2) n'abanyamuryango 28. Abo bose ntabwo ari abakozi bahembwa kandi kubera kubura amafaranga nta biro umuryango ufite. Komite yose igizwe n'abagore kandi niyo ifata ibyemezo byose by'umuryango ushobora no kugira abanyamuryango b'abagabo.

2. Ihuriro ry'abagore b'abayobozi (RWLC)

RWLC ryashinzwe muri 2002 rikaba rifite intego yo kubaka ubushobozi bw'abagore bari mu nzego z'ubuyobozi, kuva mu nzego z'ibanze kugera ku rwego rw'igihugu. Kubera ko mu Rwanda, abagore mu buyobozi ari ikintu kikiri gishya, abagore bakeneye amahugurwa kugira ngo bashobore kwigirira ikizere kandi babone ubushobozi bwa ngombwa ngo babe abayobozi. Nk'ihuriro ry'abagore bari mu buyobozi, RWLC ntishyira za gahunda mu bikorwa ahubwo iha urubuga abagore bakungurana ibitekerezo n'ibyabo bagezeho. RWLC itanga amahugurwa mu rwego rwo kongera ubushobozi, igatumiramo abagore b'abayobozi b'abanyarwandakazi nab'i Burayi cyangwa muri Amerika mu nama ya buri kwezi y'abanyamuryango bakungurana ibitekerezo. RWLC kandi ikorera ubuvugizi abanyamuryango bayo ikanumvikanisha ibibazo byabo mu nzego zo hejuru.

Abagore bose bari mu nzego z'ubuyobozi haba mu nzego za Leta, iz'abikorera ku giti cyabo cyangwa za Sosiyete sivile, baba bashobora kuba abanyamuryango. Ihuriro rifite abanyamuryango bose hamwe 140 barimo abaminisitiri, abayobozi b'aturere, abayobozi b'imiryango y'abagore, n'abahagarariye abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze haba mu mijyi cyangwa mu byaro. Abayobozi b'imiryango igize Profemmes bose n'abanyamuryango ba RWLC, harimo batatu baturuka muri Haguruka yonyine. Profemmes nayo ni umuryango. Inteko rusange igizwe n'abanyamuryango bose, iterana inshuro ebyiri mu mwaka kandi ni rwo rwego rwa RWLC rufata ibyemezo.

Abanyamuryango batanga umusanzu kandi bakagira umwanya wo kuza gukorera RWLC ku buntu nta gihembo. Buri munyamuryango agomba guhitamo komisiyo abarizwamo : Komisiyo Tekiniki, Komisiyo Politiki n’Amategeko, iy’Imibereho myiza, iy’Ubukungu, iy’Itangazamakuru n’itumanaho. Komite Nyobozi igizwe n’abantu icyenda batorwa n’abandi. Ubunyamabanga bugizwe n’umuhuzabikorwa, umucungamari, uwunganira umuhuzabikorwa n’umukozi ushinzwe umutekano.

Ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n’ikibazo cy’ingutu gihangayikishije RWLC. Icyo kibazo kitabwaho na za Komisiyo iya Politiki n’Amategeko n’Imibereho myiza y’abaturage, batumira abagore bari mu buyobozi bafite ubumenyi ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu nama za buri kwezi. Byongeye kandi, iyo ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rikabije ubukana, RWLC ishobora guhamagara imiryango bagakora ibikorwa byo kwamagana. RWLC yasabwe n’ishuri rikuru rya KIST gutanga ikiganiro ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina kuya 8 Werurwe 2006, mu rwego rwo kwizihiza Umunsi Mpuzamahanga w’Abagore.

RWLC ifite umuhuzabikorwa n’abandi bakozi 9. icyicaro cyayo kiri i Kigali. Mbere amahugurwa yakozwe ku nkunga ya *Initiative for Inclusive Security* na Ambassade y’Abasuwisi. USAID na UNIFEM batanze indi nkunga y’amafaranga akenewe. RWLC ubu iri mu mishyikirano na DFID ku mushinga w’inkunga yayishyikirije.

3. Duterimbere

Duterimbere ahanini itanga inguzanyo ku bantu ku giti cyabo n’amakoperative y’abategarugori mu mishinga iciriritse. Imiryango myinshi harimo na Profemmes ivuga ko Duterimbere yita ku bibazo by’uburinganire n’ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina. Uhagarariye Duterimbere yaganiriye n’ikiye yahuye na Profemmes-Gisenyi. Duterimbere ni umwe mu miryango igize Profemmes ku rwego rw’igihugu no ku rwego rw’aturere mu Ruhengeri na Gisenyi. Duterimbere iri mu miryango yashinze Profemmes. Abanyamuryango ba Duterimbere bitabiriye amahugurwa ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina yakoreshejwe na *International Alert* ndetse n’inama nyunguranabitekerezo ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina yakoreshejwe na Komisiyo y’Igihugu y’Uburenganzira bwa Muntu.

4. Profemmes

Impuzamiryango Profemmes igishingwa muri 1992 n’imiryango cumi n’itatu yibandaga k’uburinganire n’ubwuzuzanye hagati y’umugore n’umugabo, ariko iza guseniyuka muri jenocide. Nyuma y’intambara na jenocide, hatahutse imiryango y’abagore yari yashingiwe hanze y’igihugu n’abanyarwanda babaga mu mahanga kandi hashingwa n’indi miryango mishya nka AVEGA. Ibyo byatumye habaho kubyutsa Profemmes hagamijwe gushaka ihuriro kugira ngo imiryango yari itatanye imenyane. Ubu Profemmes igizwe n’imiryango 43. Cyakora Profemmes yatangiye kwitegurira no kwishyirira mu bikorwa za gahunda zayo mu rwego rwo gushaka ibikorwa bifatika byo kugarura amahoro- iyo yabaye gahunda yo kwimakaza umuco w’amahoro “CAP”, ikaba ari imwe muri za gahunda zayo zikomeye.

Profemmes ifite inzego z'ubuyobozi zubatse neza. Buri muryango uyigize ufite uyihagararira mu nteko rusange. Iyo nteko rusange itora inama y'ubuyobozi igizwe n'abantu icyenda buri myaka ibiri, hanyuma iyo nama y'ubuyobozi ikaba ariyo ishahiraho umunyambanga nshingwabikorwa. Inteko rusange kandi itora akanama k'inararibonye gashinzwe gukemura amakimbirane hagati y'abanyamuryango n'inama y'ubugenzuzi igizwe n'abantu batatu ishinzwe kugenzura raporo z'imikoreshereze y'imari bakabikoraho raporo. Izo nzego z'ubuyobozi ziba no ku rwego rw'aturere Profemmes ikoreramo ariko zigakora nk'inzego zigenga. Ibiro bikuru bya Profemmes biri i Kigali. Bafite n'ibiro by'aturere twa Profemmes - ibiro biri mu Ruhengeri bihuriweho na Ruhengeri, Gisenyi na Byumba; ibiro biri i Gitarama bihuriweho na Kigali y'Umujyi na Kibuye; ibiro biri i Butare bihuriweho na Gikongoro na Cyangugu; ibiro bya Rwamagana bihuriweho na Kibungo na Kigali ngari. Ubu ariko ibyo biro bisanzwe bya Profemmes bari kugerageza kubihuza n'imiterere mishya y'intara n'aturere nibishoboka bakazakorera mu turere twose uko ari 30. Ikipi yakozwe ubushakashatsi yasuye ibiro bibiri byo mu turere bya Profemmes, mu Ruhengeri na Gisenyi. Ibiro byo mu Ruhengeri byatangiyeye muri 2002 bikaba bifite umukozi umwe, ari nawe ubikuriye, akaba akorana n'imiryango 11 iri mu ntara ya Ruhengeri. Haba inama y'abakozi ba Profemmes bose mu kwezi, hakaba n'izindi nama iyo hakenewe gukora gahunda y'ibikorwa. Muri Gisenyi hari imiryango umunani ya Profemmes. Usanga ariko ibiro by'i Kigali ari byo bishyira mu bikorwa za gahunda. Naho za biro zo mu turere zikaba zishinzwe guhuza ibikorwa by'imiryango ihakorera.

Ibikorwa bya Profemmes bigaragarira ku rwego rw'igihugu, urw'akarere n'urwego rw'isi. Ubusanzwe ifite inshingano yo guhuza ibikorwa, kongera ubushobozi bw'abanyamuryango bayo no guhuriza hamwe imbaraga z'abanyamuryango bayo bagakora ubuvugizi ku rwego rw'igihugu. Naho abanyamuryango bayo ubundi nibo baba bashinzwe gushyira mu bikorwa za gahunda bayobowe na Profemmes. Ariko uko ibintu bimeze nk'uko imiryango iyigize ibyivugira, profemmes yagiye yibanda kwishyirira mu bikorwa gahunda zayo, ntiyita bihagije ku byerekeye guhuza ibikorwa no kubaka ubushobozi bw'imiryango iyigize. Profemmes yashoboye gukusanya inkunga igarara y'amafaranga yo gukora ibikorwa byayo mu bintu byinshi. Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku baturage (UNPFA) ritera inkunga ibikorwa by'ubuvugizi, *International Alert* itera inkunga ibikorwa byo gukumira no gukemura amakimbirane, *Norwegian People Aid "NPA"* itera inkunga gahunda y'amahugurwa yiswe "Umugore nawe yabishobora" (*Woman Can Do It*), *Global Fund* na *Intrahealth* batera inkunga gahunda y'ubuzima, *CHF International* ibijyanye na VIH/SIDA, Ishami rishinzwe iterambere mpuzamahanga ry'abanyekanda (*CIDA*) ritera inkunga ibijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye, UNIFEM igatera inkunga gahunda y'ibyerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'inama zikorwa mu rwego rwa "*Marche Mondiale des Femmes*". Umuterankunga umwe *II II II* niwe utanga amafaranga afasha umuryango mu mibereho yawo ya buri muni. *UNFPA* itanga inkunga yo gukoresha muri gahunda y'ihanamakuru, inyigisho n'isakazabutumwa (*IEC*) igamije gutuma Profemmes irushaho gushyikirana n'imiryango yayo. Profemmes kandi ishakisha amafaranga yo gutera inkunga imiryango iyigize n'ibiro byayo byo mu turere. Nyamara ariko imiryango imwe n'imwe yagiye yinuba ivuga ko Profemmes izarira mu gushaka iyo nkunga.

Ku birebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, Profemmes yagiye yibanda mu kwamagana harimo no gukora ubuvugizi ifatanyije na MIGEPROF na MINIJUST ku bibazo bimwe na bimwe birebana n'iryo hohoterwa. Imiryango yose igize Profemmes yitabira igikorwa cyiba buri mwaka kiswe "Iminsi 16 yo kwamagana ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina". Profemmes kandi ifasha abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina itanga inkunga y'amafaranga cyane cyane ku miryango nka *Rwanda Women Network*, AVEGA n'indi. Ishami rya Ruhengeri ryayoboye igikorwa gito gihuza abayobozi b'ibanze mu rwego rwo kurebera hamwe umuzi w'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina n'icyakorwa kugira ngo rigabanuke kandi riranateganya gukorana n'abagore imishinga ibyara inyungu kugira ngo hagabanuke ibyabashora mu ihohoterwa.

5. Isangano ry'Abari n'Abategarugori baharanira amajyambere y'icyaro (RdF)

RdF ni umuryango mugari utegamiye kuri Leta wihaye intego yo guhindura imibereho y'abanyarwandakazi wita cyane cyane ku iterambere ry'icyaro. Kuva yashyirwaho muri 1985, RdF yakozwe ku buryo abagore bo mu mijyi by'umwihariko abo mu cyaro, babasha kwiteza imbere. Na none, intego ya RdF irimo kurwanya ibikorwa byo kurwanya ubugizi bwa nabi bushingiye ku gitsina bukorerwa abana b'abakobwa cyane cyane abakora mu ngo, ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo n'uburezi bw'abana b'abakobwa. Uyu muryango ureba by'umwihariko abana b'abakobwa uko babayeho kubera ko batishoboye bagatega amaramuko ku bandi bikaba byabaviramo guhohoterwa. Ibiro bikuru by'uyu muryango biri i Kigali kandi ukaba unakorera muri Gisenyi, Butare, Gikongoro, na Mugombwa ndetse ukanakorera mu turere 10 mu ntara uko ari eshanu (Amajyaruguru, Amajyepfo, Iburasirazuba, Iburengerazuba no muri Kigali). Uyu muryango ni umwe muyashinze Profemmes kandi ukaba werekana ko ukorana n'abandi banyamuryango ubinyujije mu runana rwa Profemmes.

Ibikorwa bitari ibyo kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bikorwa na RdF muri iki gihe, bigizwe n'ibyerekeye uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye kimwe n'umushinga wo kuzana amazi meza, kwita ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye muri gahunda yo kwegereza ubuyobozi abaturage, kwigisha abagore ibyerekeye imari iciriritse, na gahunda yo kwigisha uburenganzira bw'abagore bafatanyije n'inkiko Gacaca muri Butare. Mu mushinga w'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye no kwegereza ubuyobozi abaturage uterwa inkunga n'Ambasade y'Abaholandi, RdF ikorera mu turere tubiri tw'intara eshatu mu kureba ko uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye byitaweho n'abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze bashinzwe igenamigambi n'iterambere. RdF yigisha abayobozi b'inzego z'ibanze ibyiza byo kugisha inama abagore mu igenamigambi ry'ibikorwa remezo bigamije iterambere, no gushishikariza abagore n'imiryango bahuriramo gutanga ibitekerezo byabo ku byakorwa mu iterambere ry'aho batuye. Na none, RdF ikorana n'indi miryango muri uyu mushinga.

Ibikorwa bya RdF ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bigizwe n'imishinga ibiri minini: umushinga mushya uzamara imyaka itatu wo kwigisha no gukora ubuvugizi hagamijwe kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina uterwa inkunga na *Action Aid* n'umushinga w'ubukangurambaga ugenewe abayobozi b'utugari n'abashakanye muri Gisenyi. Umushinga mushya wo kwigisha no gukora ubuvugizi uzarwanya

ihohoterwa binyuze mu buryo bwinshi - ubukangurambaga ku bana mu mashuri abanza n'ayisumbuye, gushishikariza abashakanye kuganira no kujya inama, n'ubuvugizi hakoreshejwe itangazamakuru. Gahunda yo mu mashuri izakorerwa mu bigo bibiri by'amashuri abanza na bibiri by'amashuri yisumbuye, gahunda y'abashakanye izakorerwa ku bashakanye 200 bo mu turere 10 two mu ntara eshanu. Mu mushinga w'ubuvugizi, RdF irateganya gukorana n'abandi bita ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye mu kotsa igitutu itangazamakuru ngo rijye ritangaza iby'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, irateganya kandi gukora itsinda ry'ubuvugizi rigizwe n'abari muri ibyo bikorwa 20 rizaba rishinzwe kotsa igitutu guverinoma ngo yihatire gushaka ibisubizo by'ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Iri tsinda rizaba rigizwe n'abantu 20 bazaba bahagarariye imiryango itagengwa na Leta ikora ku burunganire n'ubwuzuzanye, amavuriro, inkiko, abavuga rikijyana, n'amashuri abanza n'ayisumbuye. Uyu mushinga uterwa inkunga na MIGEPROF na NPA.

Mu mushinga wayo wa kabiri wita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, RdF ikorana n'abayobozi b'utugari n'abashakanye muri Gisenyi mu koroshya no gukemura ibibazo bituma habaho ihohoterwa mu ngo, hakoreshejwe ubuhamya bw'abashakanye. Uyu muryango ukorana n'abashakanye 200, muri bo 80 bagize « itsinda ryihariye » kuko mu bihe byashize bagiranye ibibazo by'ihohoterwa mu mibanire yabo. Igenzura ryakozwe muri abo bashakanye, ryerekanye ko nyuma y'umwaka umwe gusa, abatandukana n'abatwawe n'ubusinzi byaragabanutse, kandi benshi mu bashakanye bafite ubushake bwo kuvugisha ukuri mu buhamya bwabo batanga ku mpinduka yabayeho mu buzima bwabo. Uretse izi gahunda zombi, RdF irateganya ko mu gihe kizaza izakorana n'abakozi b'abakobwa bo mu ngo kuko bakunze kugirirwa ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina bitewe n'uko baba badafite amikoro bagatega buri cyose ku bakoresha babo, izongera kandi ingufu mu mikoranire n'abashakanye, inatangire ibikorwa kuri VIH/SIDA n'ihohoterwa.

Mu mushinga y'inyongera harimo gukorana n'inkiko Gacaca muri Butare mu kwigisha abagore ibijyanye n'umuryango, uburunganire n'ubwuzuzanye, uburenganzira bw'umugore, no kubaha ubumenyi mu bijyanye no «gufata ibyemezo », ndetse no gukorana n'imiryango/amashyirahamwe y'abagore ikorera mu duce twa kure two mu cyahoze ari intara ya Gikongoro na Mugombwa ku mushinga ibyara inyungu. Uyu mushinga uvuzwe haruguru, watekerejwe mu rwego rwo gushakira igisubizo ikibazo cy'abagabo bageragezaga guhunga imanza za Gacaca bagategeka abagore babo guhungira i Burundi. Umushinga w'imari iciriritse washyizweho kubera ko abagore bo muri ibyo bice bya kure nta buri buri bafite bwo kugera ku mari n'ibikorwa bibyara inyungu.

RdF iterwa inkunga na NPA, NOVIB, Ambassade y'Abaholandi, Trocaire, Care International, Action fund Nairobi, Action Aid na MIGEPROF. Yahawe inkunga kandi n'Umuryango nterankunga wo muri Canada witwa “*Canadian Corporation*” mu gukora ubushakashatsi muri 1999 ku byerekeye uko abagore b'abayobozi babonwa.

Nubwo RdF iteganya gukora ibintu byinshi, nta bakozi bahagiye ifite uretse ko icungira ku banyamuryango bakora badahembwa. Muri iki gihe, uyu muryango ufite abakozi 13 bahoraho, muri bo barindwi ni abagore. Umukozi ushinze gahunda

y'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye ni umugabo, naho umugore akaba ari we ushinzwe gahunda y'uwo muryango yerekeye ibikorwa byo kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. RdF ikoresha inzobere z'abanyarwanda mu mishinga yayo.

6. Rwanda Women Network (RWN)

Uyu muryango wita ku bibazo by'abagore washinzwe muri 1997 n'umuryango ukorera muri Amerika witwa *Church World Services*. Intego ya RWN ni uguhindura imibereho y'abagore n'ingo zabo ubinyujije mu kongerera ubushobozi imiryango yabo. RWN yibanda cyane ku bagore n'abana (abahungu n'abakobwa) kandi ukorera mu gihugu hose cyane cyane muri Kigali, Ruhengeri, Gitarama, Gisenyi, Butare n'Umutara.

Ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, RWN yita ku kwigisha, gukangura n'ubuvugizi ku bahohotewe, kimwe no kubafasha mu by'amategeko n'ubuvuzi. RWN ishyigikira inyigisho n'ubuvugizi ku bijyanye n'ubugizi bwa nabi bushingiye ku gitsina kimwe n'ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo cyangwa ahandi aho ariho hose. Uyu muryango wita ku mwana w'umuhungu n'uw'umukobwa kubera ko ubona ko hari igihe umwana w'umuhungu nawe ashobora guhohoterwa, urugero ni nko kumukoresha imirimo ivunanye. RWN ivuganira kandi abagezweho n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina hagamijwe kurwanya kubatunga agatoki cyangwa kubaha akato, ndetse no kurwanya ubumenyi buke abatarahura n'iryo hohoterwa barifiteho. Uretse inyigisho no gukangurira abantu ikibazo cy'ihohoterwa, RWN ifasha abahohotewe mu rwego rw'amategeko n'ubuvuzi. Mbere na mbere, RWN ifasha abahohotewe kugeza ibibazo byabo mu nzego zemewe z'ubutabera kugirango bikurikiranwe mu gihe kitarenze amasaha 24. Buri gihe, haba hari umufasha mu by'amategeko, akabafasha gukusanya amakuru yose akenewe kugirango ibyo bibazo bishobore gukurikiranwa. RWN ikurikirana ko Polisi yakoze inyandiko isabwa, igafasha uwahohotewe gukoresha ibizamini bya muganga, kandi ikamuherekeza kubijyana kuri Polisi iba yabisabye. Byongeye kandi, iyo bishoboka, RWN icumbikira uwahohotewe kugeza abo mu murango we bamugezeho. Ibi bikorwa nk'igihe umwana w'umukobwa adashobora gusubira mu muryango arega ko wamuhohoteye. RWN nanone itanga ubujyanama ku bahohotewe ikanabahumuriza, kandi iyo bibaye ngombwa ibohereza mu yindi miryango nka Haguruka. Gahunda y'ubujyanama mu by'amategeko iterwa inkunga na USAID, MIGEPROF na IRC (*International Rescue Committee*). icya nyuma, RWN ikorana n'amavuriro mu rwego rwo kwita ku barokotse jenocide, abakobwa bakora mu ngo n'abandi bagore bahuye n'akaga ko gusambanywa ku ngufu. Mu biteganywa kuzakorwa, harimo kongera inkunga no kwita ku buryo bugaragara abakorewe ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

RWN ifite abakozi 14 bakora, batatu muri bo ni abagabo (umucungamari, umushoferi n'ushinzwe za gahunda), wifashisha kandi abakorabushake bo mu rwego mpuzamahanga n'abashakashatsi bo muri Kaminuza y'u Rwanda. Umufasha mu by'amategeko bafite, kubera ko adashobora guhagararira abahohotewe mu nkiko, akusanya amakuru yose akenewe ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina aba yakiriye.

7. Seruka

Seruka ni umuryango utegamiye kuri Leta ukora ibikorwa bigamije guteza imbere abagore mu byerekeye imibereho myiza n'ubukungu. Uyu muryango ufite icyicaro i Kigali ariko ukaba ukorera no muri Gitarama na Ruhengeri, ndetse ukaba unakorera ku gace gato k'i Burundi na Repubulika Iharanira Demokarasi ya Kongo. Seruka yashinzwe muri 1991, ibona ubuzima-gatozi nk'umuryango utegamiye kuri Leta muri 1992. Intego yayo ni uguteza imbere uruhare rugaragara rw'umugore mu iterambere mu by'imibereho myiza n'ubukungu binyujijwe mu burezi, kwibeshaho mu by'ubukungu no kugira ubushobozi, kongera ubumenyi ku rwego rwo gufata ibyemezo no kugabanya ubusumbane hagati y'abagabo n'abagore. Mu ntego z'uyu muryango harimo guteza imbere uburezi ku mwana w'umukobwa, kongerera abagore ubushobozi bwo kugira ubwigenge k'umutungo, kongerera abagore n'abandi baturage ubumenyi ku burenganzira bw'abagore, gushakira ibisubuzo ibibazo byihariye by'abagore, no gushimangira ubufatanye n'indi miryango yo mu gihugu cyangwa mpuzamahanga. Ibikorwa by'uyu muryango byibanda cyane ku bantu bafite ibibazo bya nyuma ya jenocide, nk'abapfakazi, imfubyi n'abana batishoboye ndetse n'abasambanyijwe ku ngufu.

Seruka ibona ko uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye ari ikibazo kigomba kwitabwaho mu nzego zose, ikaba kandi yita cyane ku iterambere ry'ukwishyirahamwe mu miryango, kongerera abantu ubushobozi binyuze mu mahugurwa, ubukangurambaga, ubuvugizi, imenyekanishamakuru no kugira uruhare mu bikorwa by'iterambere. Ibikorwa by'umuryango Seruka ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina byibanda kuri izo gahunda z'imenyekanishamakuru, ubukangurambaga no kugira uruhare mu iterambere. Seruka iterwa inkunga na USAID muri gahunda z'amahugurwa no gukangurira abagore kwitabira inkiko Gacaca, guhugura abakangurambaga no gukoresha iminsi yahariwe guhana amakuru, aho amatsinda abyifuza ahura akungurana ibitekerezo ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Seruka kandi yakoze umushinga werekeye ihohoterwa ryo mu ngo warebaga abashakanye n'abandi bantu batuye mu mu karere wakoreragamo. Muri uwo mushinga, Seruka yaganiriye n'abashakanye n'abagize imiryango ku byerekeranye n'intonganya zishobora kuganisha ku ihohoterwa mu muryango. Bakoreye mu matsinda 12 yaganiriye ku ihohoterwa mu ngo n'isano riri hagati y'iryo hohoterwa n'umuco nyarwanda. Uwo mushinga wamaze amezi 4, watewe inkunga na NPA. Byongeye kandi, Seruka yatewe inkunga na NOVIB/CCOAIIB mu kubakira abapfakazi, naho muri iki gihe, irafatanye na IRC na USAID mu mushinga wo kongerera ubushobozi sosiyete sivili n'ibyerekeye imiyoborerere myiza, uwo mushinga ukaba urimo n'ibikorwa ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.

Seruka ifite abakozi bakora imirimo y'ubuyobozi, abakangurambaga bo mu cyaro, umuyobozi wa za gahunda, umuyobozi w'umushinga, umuyobozi ushinze iteganyabikorwa, ikurikiriranabikorwa n'isuzumabikorwa (*M&E/planning coordinator*), ndetse n'umunyamabanga.

8. Umushumba mwiza

Umushumba mwiza ni umuryango utegamiye kuri Leta, ukorana n'abahoze mu buraya. Intego y'umuryango ni ukugabanya ibibazo binyuranye by'abo bagore n'abandi bawugana. Uwo muryango ubikora wifashishije kugaragaza impinduka nziza mu bikorwa by'abo bagore ubwabo. Washinzwe n'ababikira b'Umushumba Mwiza muri 1985, ukorera i Kigali, ukagira n'ikigo gito i Nyamata. Mbere ya jenocide, Umushumba mwiza wakoranaga n'abagore b'indaya bakoreraga ku kibuga cy'indege, no mu tundi duce twa Kigali. Umuryango wahuguye abagore mu by'ubucuruzi, ubigisha amahame y'imirire myiza n'ubuzima bwiza, ushyiraho n'ikigo cyo kwita ku bana babo ku manywa. Wahaga kandi abo bagore bavuye mu buraya ibikoresho ukanabagira inama.

Muri iki gihe, Umushumba mwiza ushyira ingufu kuri gahunda eshatu: kongera umusaruro uva mu buhinzi, gahunda y'urubyiruko n'imibereho irambye y'abanyamuryango bayo. icya mbere, Umushumba mwiza watangije *amashyirahamwe 7 y'abagore*, ubaha imbuto z'ibigori, amasaka na soya byo gutera. Umuryango uha abo bagore impuguke yo kubafasha mu mirimo yo gutera no gusarura. Abagore bagurisha ifu bakuye mu byo basaruye, amafaranga bakayagumana. Kugeza muri 2006, abo bagore bari bamaze kubona umusaruro wa toni eshatu za soya. Umushumba mwiza ukorana na Minisiteri y'Ubuhinzi kuri uyu mushinga. icya kabiri, Umushumba mwiza, utewe inkunga na Minisiteri y'Uburezi, waguye cya kigo cyo kwita ku bana ku manywa, ukihinduramo *ikigo cy'amashuri y'incuke n'abanza*. Uburere muri iryo shuri bushingiye ku mahame y'idini gatolika, kandi ryakira abana bose barituriye. Iri shuri rifasha abana babo bagore gukomeza amashuri uko bagenda bakura kandi rikabafasha kubana neza n'abandi bana batuye hafi aho, bakagabanya kubatunga agatoki no kubaha akato. Uretse iryo shuri, Umushumba mwiza ufite n'ikigo cy'amahugurwa y'urubyiruko (CFJ) kigamije kugabanya ibishuko abagore bakiri bato bagira byabajyana mu buraya. Abo bagore bigishwa ubumenyi bwabageza ku mirimo bakora mu bigo cyangwa inganda nko guteka, kwakira abantu, kudoda, gutunganya imisatsi. icya gatatu, Umushumba mwiza ugamije kubonera imibereho myiza ihoraho abanyamuryango bayo. Umushumba mwiza ukora ku buryo umenya niba abo bagore bararishye ubwinshingizi bw'indwara, bakoresheje amafaranga bakura mu musaruro w'ibyo bahinga. Umuryango uhugura abagore ku burenganzira bwabo mu bukangurambaga babakorera no muri gahunda ya ARBEF y'ubuntu, ihugura ku buzima bw'imyorokere na SIDA. Umushumba mwiza utanga inama ku bagore babana n'ubwandu bwa SIDA ukanabafasha kubona imiti igabanya ubukana, hari n'umuforomokazi wigisha ibyerekeye imbenezamirire. Umushumba mwiza urishimira kandi ikigo cy'imikino n'isomero bubatse mu kibanza cyabo. Dukurikije ibyo Umushumba mwiza uvuga, icyo kigo ni icya mbere mu Rwanda, kiba n'icya gatatu muri Afrika. Amahugurwa ku bijyanye n'imyuga bayafashwamo n'inkunga y'ikigega cyo gufasha abacitse ku icumu rya jenocide (FARG).

Gahunda y'ibikorwa by'Umushumba mwiza ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina igizwe cyane cyane n'ubujyanama ku bacitse ku icumu rya jenocide babaye indaya. Cyakora iyo abagore bahohotewe baje k'Umushumba mwiza ngo babafashe, umukozi ubishinzwe abakira nk'abakiriya bashya cyangwa ibibazo bishya, akabashyira kuri

lisiti y'abafashwa. Igihe bibaye ngombwa cyangwa bishoboka, Umushumba mwiza wohera abagore mu yindi miryango nka Haguruka, izobereye mu gukemura ibibazo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina nk'uburenganzira bw'umugore wafashwe ku ngufu cyangwa wakubiswe.

Uretse Haguruka, ARBEF, FARG na za Minisiteri zavuzwe mbere, Umushumba mwiza ukorana kandi na Komisiyo y'Igihugu ishinze kurwanya SIDA (CNLS), ikaba ari n'umunyamuryango wa Profemmes. Umushumba mwiza kandi uhabwa inkunga na *Canadian Corporation na Capmer* (ku mafaranga y'ishuri y'abana n'indi mishinga). Umuryango w'Ababikira b'Umushumba Mwiza nawo utera inkunga uburezi bw'abana, ukanashakira Umushumba mwiza inkunga y'amafaranga n'ibikoresho muri Kanada.

9. Umuryango gikirisitu w'abagore (UCF/YWCA)

Muri 1995, Umuryango Mpuzamahanga gikirisitu w'abakobwa n'abagore bakiri bato (*Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)*), watangiye gushyigikira abagore mu buzima bwabo bunyuranye n'umuryango nyarwanda ukorana nawo, ariwo Umuryango gikirisitu w'abagore (UCF) watangiye gukorera i Gitarama muri 1999. Intego ya mbere ya YWCA- Mpuzamahanga ni ukurengera uburenganzira bw'abagore n'abana, cyane cyane imfubyi n'abandi bana batishoboye. icyo bagamije muri iyi ntego harimo kwigisha abagore, ubuyobozi, kubaka ubushobozi no guteza imbere imyumvire y'abagore ngo bagire uruhari mu iterambere ry'aho batuye, kudakimbirana, n'inyigisho kuri SIDA. UCF ibona uruhare rwayo mu Rwanda ari rumwe n'urwa YWCA-mpuzamahanga. UCF ihugura abagore, ifasha abapfakazi, ikanatanga inkunga mu by'ubukungu harimo imishinga ibyara inyungu hagamijwe gufasha abagore kwibeshaho, kwigirira ikizere mu buryo burambye (cyane cyane bakagabanya guhora bateze imibereho ku bagabo babo), no kuzamura imibereho muri rusange y'abagore n'abana. Kimwe mu byo bitaho cyane ni ikibazo cy'abana b'abakobwa bakuriye ingo no kuba badashobora guhabwa umutungo w'umuryango wabo, kandi nyamara itegeko ribemerera uburenganzira kuri uwo mutungo. Mu bikorwa by'amahugurwa mu byerekeye ubuyobozi, bahora basaba ko ijwi ry'abagore ryakumvikana mu buyobozi bw'ibanze.

Bimwe mu bikorwa byabo birebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Iyo umukobwa ukuriye urugo cyangwa uba wenyine afite ikibazo cy'umutekano, bamushakira umuntu wo kumurinda ijoro ryose. Bagerageza kubagabanyiriza ibibazo bituma baboneranwa babafasha gukora imishinga y'inguzanyo ziciciritse, amahugurwa ku myuga, harimo gutera amarangi mu myenda, gukora amakarita, kudoda, (iyi gahunda iyo irangiye, buri mukobwa ahabwa imashini yo kudoda kugira ngo azakomeze kwibeshaho akoresheje ibyo yize), ubworozi, ubucuruzi bw'ibiribwa na peteroli. Abanyamuryango babo bari muri gahunda yaterwaga inkunga na USAID yatangiye muri 2003 yibandaga ku iterambere ry'ubukungu bakora umutobe mu mbuto za maracuja no korora ingurube. Umuryango mpuzamahanga wa Kiliziya (*The Church World Service*) nawo wateye inkunga umushinga wo gukora ibiryo by'amatungo i Gitarama, uwo mushinga ukaba ufite akamaro kanini kuko mbere ibyo biryo byabonekaga gusa i Kigali bivuye muri Uganda. Banashyigikira kandi bagatera inkunga abakobwa mu mashuri kugirango babongerere ubushobozi. Bishyiriyeho

ishuri ry'incuke, kandi barizera ko ibyo bizashobora gufasha mu gukumira ubugizi bwa nabi bushingiye ku gitsina bukorerwa abana rishingiye ku gitsina kubera ko kenshi abo bana baba bari mu rugo bonyine mu gihe ababyeyi babo bagiye mu mirimo. Abagore benshi nta bushobozi bafite bwo gushyira abana mu ishuri. Amafaranga bariha mu ishuri ry'incuke rya UCF ni make ugereranyije n'andi mashuri. Iyo abana biga mu yandi mashuri, UCF ibaha inkunga y'ibikoresho n'amafaranga y'ishuri. Bafite ibiro i Gitarama, Butare, Gisenyi, Kibungo na Kigali. Hari bakozi 13 n'abasosiyari 6. Mu bakozi bose, 11 ni ab'igitsina-gore. Bafite abanyamuryango 500 (kugira ngo wemererwe kuba umunyamuryango, ugomba kuba uri mu itsinda cyangwa ihuriro ry'abakobwa bafite icyo bakora kuko umuryango udafite ubushobozi buhagije bwo kwakira buri wese ukeneye gufashwa). Babona inkunga yo mu Muryango Mpuzamahanga gikirisitu w'abakobwa n'abagore bakiri bato "YWCA-International", Umuryango Mpuzamahanga gikirisitu w'abakobwa n'abagore bakiri bato wo mu Busuwisi "YWCA Switzerland" (mu gihe cy'umwaka umwe hakorwa gahunda yo kubaka ubumenyi n'ubushobozi), Church World Service, MAP (Banki y'Isi- gahunda yo kurwanya SIDA), USAID (2003-PAIFD). YWCA-International ishishikariza UCF gushakisha abandi baterankunga bazakomereza aho bari bagejeje kandi ugenda ugabanya inkunga yawo buri mwaka. Kubera ko buri muterankunga agira amasezerano yihariye n'icyo agamije ku bagenerwabikorwa, UCF isanga igomba gutekereza uburyo bushya bwo kurangiza gahunda zayo mu buryo burambye kandi ikagira imishinga ibyara inyungu yo kuyifasha mu mirimo y'ubuyobozi - ibi byabagejeje kwitabira imishinga yabo bwite ibyara inyungu. Amafaranga yo gukoresha mu buyobozi no kubona ibikoresho n'aho bakorera bayakura mu mutobe wa marakuja n'ibivuye mu musaruro w'ubuhinzi n'imodoka yabo itwara abagenzi.

Imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ikora ku bindi binyuranye

1. Urugaga rw'amashyirahamwe y'ababana n'ubwandu bwa SIDA "RRP+" (bita ku bibazo bya)

RRP+ yatangiye muri 2003 nk'impuzamiryango y'amashyirahamwe/impuzabikorwa y'ababana n'ubwandu bwa SIDA mu rwego rwo kubavuganira, kubitaho no kubavuzwa. RRP+ yagiye ikura kuva muri 2003, ubu ifite amashyirahamwe arenze 800 y'abanyamuryango, yose y'ababana n'ubwandu bwa SIDA. RRP+ ikorana inama n'abanyamuryango bayo n'abandi bakorana mu kurwanya SIDA.

Ibikorwa bibandaho cyane ni ukugira abantu inama zo kwipimisha ku bushake no kurinda abagore batwite baranduye SIDA, kwanduza abana babyara. Ku byerekeye uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye, RRP+ yemera ko bifite uruhare mu bibazo bijyanye na SIDA. Ku byerekeye kwipimisha ku bushake, abagore kenshi bagomba uruhushya rw'abo bashakanye; muri gahunda yo kurinda abagore batwite baranduye SIDA kwanduza abana babyara, abagore akenshi ntibashobora gufata icyemezo ku byerekeye gutwita; ntibashobora kwumvikana ku mikoreshereze y'agakingirizo; kandi iyo umugore yanduye, bishobora gutera ibibazo mu muryango.

RRP+ ifite gahunda yo gukangurira abagore babana n'ubwandu bwa SIDA ndetse n'abandi baturage ku bibazo bya SIDA, bikaba byiyongera ku ruhare rwayo

nk'impuzamashyirahamwe y'ababana n'ubwandu bwa SIDA. Nubwo bakora ku buryo bwo kongerera abanyamuryango babo ubushobozi, bifuzaga kuba bashobora kwita ku barwayi no kubafasha mu byo bakeneye byose. Uyu mwaka, bari gukora ubushakashatsi ku bumenyi abantu bafite ku bibazo bya SIDA, bakaba bizeye kuzagura ibikorwa byabo bikagera no ku bana. RRP+ ntifite ibikorwa byihariye ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, keretse iyo bifitanye isano n'ubwandu bwa SIDA (urugero nk'abafatwa ku ngufu).

RRP+ ifite abakozi 15 mu rwego rw'igihugu, 20 mu nzego z'ibanze n'abahuzabikorwa 11 mu rwego rw'uturere. Urugaga rukorera i Kigali (aho ubunyamabanga nshingwabikorwa bufite icyicaro) no mu turere twa buri ntara. Urugaga rubona inkunga ziturutse henshi, harimo Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku Bana "UNICEF" (itanga imiti igabanya ubukana bw'indwara ya SIDA mu bana), Banki y'Isi (Gahunda yo kurwanya SIDA mu nzego zinyuranye "MAP"), Ikigega cy'isi cyo kurwanya SIDA (the Global Fund for AIDS), Gahunda yo kurwanya igituntu na malariya, USAID (muri uyu mwaka), *CHF International* (nawo ni uyu mwaka) na *Family Health International* (mu myaka yashize). RRP+ ikorana na COCAFEM na Profemmes. RRP+ yiyambaza Profemmes mu bujyanama n'inararibonye mu byerekeye amahugurwa, yatangiye kandi no gukorana na Haguruka. RRP+ iri muri za komite nyinshi zashyizweho na Leta mu byerekeye SIDA, yitabira inama n'ibiganiro byinshi kuri SIDA, kandi Leta ibagisha inama mu byemezo bifatwa kuri SIDA.

2. Umuryango w'abari n'abategarugori bagamije kurwanya SIDA muri Afrika "SWAA-Rwanda » (bita ku bibazo bya SIDA)

SWAA ni umuryango mpuzamahanga washinzwe muri 1988 ufite ibiro mu bihugu byinshi by'Afurika. Ibiro bya SWAA-Rwanda biri i Gitarama byatangiyeye muri 2005 (SWAA-Rwanda kandi ifite n'ibiro i Kigali na Kibungo).

Ibiro bya SWAA ahahozze ari Gitarama bifite gahunda irambuye yo kurwanya SIDA. Gahunda zayo ku bo zigenewe zirimo: gahunda yo kwifata n'ubudahemukiranaa, ubujyanama k'umuntu umwe umwe, harimo no gusura abarwayi ba SIDA iwabo mu rugo (mu rwego rwo kurwanya guhezwa/gutungwa agatoki no guhabwa akato); gukangurira imiryango kurwanya gutunga agatoki nu guha akato abo mu miryango yabo barwaye SIDA; inkunga y'amafaranga harimo inguzanyo, amafaranga y'ishuri n'ibyo kurya n'ubufasha mu by'amategeko. Ntibagira inama abantu ngo bipimisha k'ubushake ariko babohereza ku babishinzwe (hari bitaro/ibigo mu muji bitanga inama ku kwipimisha ku bushake, bapimira amafaranga 300). Gahunda yihariye ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina iterwa n'ikibazo kivutse. Urugero, iyo abashakanye badahuje ibisubizo (akenshi umugore aba yanduye umugabo atanduye), bagira inama abashakanye bombi. Banafasha mu buryo bw'amategeko abagore bapfushije abagabo bazize SIDA, bakaba bafite ibibazo byo kuzungura. Nubwo icyo kigo nta bikoreho by'isuzumabikorwa gifite, ubu bari gutegura urutonde rw'ibibazo bigenewe abagenerwabikorwa hagati mu mwaka, kandi bakusanyije n'ubuhamya bwo muri gahunda yihariye yiswe "Kubana neza n'ubwandu bwa SIDA". Barateganya no kuzakora ubushakashatsi ku bumenyi bw'agakoko gatera SIDA n'indwara ya SIDA muri rusange (n'ubumenyi kuri SWAA) i Gitarama.

SWAA ikorana cyane na RRP+ (nibo ba kiriya babo) kandi ni umunyamuryango wa Profemmes. Bitabiriye inama n'imishinga bya Profemmes nk'umushinga w'inzitiramibu, SWAA ikaba yaratanze mu cyahoze ari Gitarama inzitiramibu yahawe na Profemmes. SWAA kandi ikorana na Leta y'u Rwanda binyuze muri Komisiyo y'igihugu ishinzwe kurwanya SIDA (CNLS), ibatera inkunga mu buhanga n'ubumenyi kuri SIDA. Nubwo bo batabivuze mu ibazwa ryabo, abandi babajijwe bemeje ko bakorana na SWAA mu guhugura abayobozi b'ibanze (FACT), gukora ubushakashatsi cyangwa indi mirimo ya gihanga (Ihuriro ry'Abagore b'Abayobozi), ubujyanama (Icyuzuzo) n'ibindi bibazo binyuranye (YWCA).

SWAA-Rwanda, ibiro by'ahahoze ari Gitarama ifite abakozi 8, harimo abajyanama 3, buri wese afite abakiriya be. Hari n'abakorera-bushake 20 basura abagenerwabikorwa. Abaterankunga b'ingenzi ba SWAA-Rwanda harimo *USAID*, *Family Health International*, *CARE*, *World Relief*, *Lutheran World Federation*, umuryango *Francois-Xavier Bagnoud* ("AFXB", ufite icyicaro i Geneve), Ishami ry'Umuryango w'Abibumbye ryita ku biribwa "PAM" (imfashanyo itari nyinshi) na Banki y'isi (binyuze muri Gahunda yo kurwanya Sida mu nzego zinyuranye "MAP").

3. Umusuke (Uburezi)

Umusuke ni umuryango Nyarwanda utegamiye kuri Leta w'uburezi ukora kuri gahunda y'Inzira y'Amahoro yibanda cyane ku mashuri abanza, ukoresha ibiganiro, ibishushanyo n'udutabo tw'abanyeshuri nk'imfashanyigisho. Gahunda y'Inzira y'Amahoro niyo shingiro ry'ibikorwa by'Umusuke, ikaba yaratangiriye mu Buholandi intambara ya kabiri y'isi ikirangira, nk'uburyo bwo gukemura amakimbirane muri gahunda y'uburezi. Nyuma yagiye ikoresha ku bindi bihe bya nyuma y'amakimbirane. Umuyobozi w'Umuseke yahuguwe muri ubu buryo n'umuryango w'abafaransa "*Medecins du Monde*" muri 1994, nyuma yaho Umuseke utangira kubukoresha mu Rwanda. Inzira y'Amahoro ishingiyeye ku ngingo 8 zisobekeranye zituma abanyeshuri bumva neza kandi bashobora gukemura amakimbirane: imyumvire n'imibogamire, ibikorwa n'ibitekerezo, ibihuha, ibisa n'ibitandukanye, ivangura, abazira ibyo batakoze, guhagarara hagati (gufata ibyemezo bikomeye) icya nyuma ni ukugera k'ubumwe. Izo ngingo 8 nizo ziyobora ibiganiro by'Umusuke mu mashuri kandi bikaba ishingiro ry'ibindi bikorwa mu mahuriro y'amahoro ashingwa mu mashuri nyuma y'ibyo biganirwa.

Inzira y'Amahoro nta mfashanyigisho igira yihariye ku ihohoterwa rishingiyeye ku gitsina, ariko yibanda cyane ku makimbirane n'ihohoterwa mu ngo kandi rimwe na rimwe ibyo bibazo biba bizanywe n'abanyeshuri mu gihe cy'impaka, bakavuga ku bibera mu miryango yabo. Umuseke nta bushobozi ufite bwo gukurikirana ubwo buhamya, bityo babohereza muri Haguruka (byabaye inshuro ebyiri kugeza ubu). Bagiyeye no gutangira gukora ubushakashatsi ku ngaruka zo gukoresha ibiyobyabwenge ukiri umwana n'uburyo bunyuranye bw'ihohoterwa. Basanga ibiyobyabwenge ari ishingiro ry'ubwoko bwose bw'ihohoterwa harimo n'ihohoterwa rishingiyeye ku gitsina.

Gahunda y'Inzira y'Amahoro y'Umusuke yatangiriye i Kigali, ahari amashuri 4 y'icyitegererezo. Nyuma y'imyaka 3, iyo gahunda yagejejwe no mu ntara ya Cyangugu, aho bakorera mu maparuwasi 11 bakaba bahafite amashuriro 91 mu mashuri. Bafite n'ibigo 2 mu ntara ya Gikongoro n'ibigo 5 mu ntara ya Butare. Barateganya kwagura ibikorwa byabo bikagera mu maparuwasi 11 mu hahoze ari intara ya Gitarama kandi bari kwerekeza i Goma, Bukavu na Uvira muri Repubulika Iharanira Demokarasi ya Kongo n'i Bujumbura mu Burundi. Umuseke watangiye ukorwamo n'abakorera bushake keretse umuyobozi. Ubu bafite abagore 2 n'abagabo 4 b'abakozi. Umushoferi, abazamu n'umucunga-mari ukora rimwe na rimwe ni abagabo, umuyobozi n'umwungirije ni abagore. Muri Cyangugu, bahuguye abakorera-bushake barenze 100 bo gutangiza no kuyobora amashuriro muri ako gace.

Indi miryango itegamiye kuri Leta

Habonetse imiryango myinshi itegamiye kuri Leta idakora ikintu na kimwe kigaragara ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Ibi ariko ntibivuga ko iyo miryango itigeze igira aho ihurira n'ibikorwa ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina cyangwa ko ibikorwa byayo bitagize akamaro ku bibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu Rwanda. Cyakora hakurikijwe akamaro iyi miryango ifitiye abagore ikorera, n'uburyo ishobora gufasha imiryango ikora ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina haba mu byerekeye umutungo cyangwa kubaka ubushobozi, byabaye ngombwa gutangaza muri iyi raporo amakuru ayerekeye:

- **Ikigo cy'amahugurwa n'iterambere ry'umugore (CEPAF).** CEPAF ni ikigo gito gikorera mu inama n'iberekeye itumanaho rigezweho (*telecenter*), gikoreshwa n'amashyirahamwe y'abagore i Gitarama no mu nkengero zaho. Icyo kigo cyashinzwe muri 1996 n'Inama y'Igihugu y'abagore bo muri ako karere hagamiywe gufasha abagore gushaka uburyo bwo kwirwanaho ubwabo. Icyo kigo gikodesha aho bakorera inama n'indi minsi mikuru kandi gifite ibyuma kabuhariwe, cyigishirizaho abagore uko bakoresha ibyo byuma n'uko bakora itumanaho kuri interineti. Ahakorera itumanaho rigezweho hubatswe ku nkunga ya UNIFEM n'Amabasade y'Ubuyapani. Hejuru y'ibyo, icyo kigo rimwe na rimwe gicumbikira abagore bakorewe ihohoterwa, hanyuma kibabohereza muri Haguruka. Ikigo kirateganya gushinga amashuriro yo kurwanya gusambanywa ku ngufu.
- **Ibiko bifasha ba rwiyezamirimo mu cyaro (BAIR).** BAIR ni umuryango Nyarwanda utegamiye kuri Leta ufasha abagore kwihaza mu biribwa no mu bukungu. Uwo muryango ufite icyicaro i Gisenyi, kandi ufite abakozi b'abagabo 6 n'abagore 4. BAIR yibanda cyane ku kubona ibyo kurya bihagije n'umutekano mu by'ubukungu, ibidukijije n'uburenganzira bwa muntu, ariko kandi isanga ko ibyerekeye uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye bigomba kwitabwaho mu nzego zose. Uwo muryango ubona ko ari ngombwa gusobanukirwa n'imibereho y'abagore mu by'ubukungu kugirango hashobore kumvikane impamvu zitera ihohoterwa bakorerwa. Nubwo BAIR itari umuryango w'uburenganzira bwa muntu, iyo havutse ibibazo by'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mu nama z'abagore bakorana n'uwo muryango, BAIR ibohereza muri Komisiyo y'Igihugu y'Uburereanzira bwa Muntu cyangwa muri Haguruka. Ibikorwa byawo byarangiye (bimwe

biracyakomeza) byitaga ku mahugurwa ku mategeko y'izungura, inguzanyo ziciriritse n'imishinga iciriritse, amahugurwa k'uburyo bayobora umushinga, kwihangira imirimo, ubucuruzi n'inyungu, kuyobora imishinga, no gutubura imbuto. Muri iki gihe, BAIR ikurikirana ko inguzanyo zishyurwa, ko inyungu zivuye muri izo nguzanyo zikoresha n'abagore bazihawe mu mishinga yabo. Muri 2006, umuryango urateganya gukora ubushakashatsi mu turere 4 hagamiywe kumenya ubwoko bw'ihohoterwa bukorerwa abagore n'abana, gukoresha inama nyunguranabitekerezo n'ikurikira ry'umushinga ku rwego rw'umurenge kugirango haganirwe ibijyanye n'uburenganzira bw'abagore n'abana.

- **Impuyaki.** Impuyaki ni umuryango utagengwa na Leta ukorera mu hahoze ari Byumba mu karere ka Gicumbi, ukora ibikorwa bijyanye n'ubuhinzi, ubworozi bw'amatungo magufi ndetse n'imishinga mito mito y'ubucuruzi. Uwo muryango wakoze igihe cy'umwaka umwe nyuma urahagarara muri 1990, uza kongera gutangiza ibikorwa byawo muri 1995. Ubuyobozi bwawo bugizwe n'abakozi bane n'umunyamabanga umwe. Ugizwe n'abanyamuryango 995, muri bo 730 ni abagore kandi abenshi muri abo bagore ni abapfakazi. Uyu muryango ufasha abanyamuryango bawo mu buhinzi bw'imboga no gutunganya amata, ndetse ugaha ibyo kurya abantu bababaye cyane nk'imfubyi. Impuyaki ikorana n'abayobozi b'akarere, kandi umuyobozi wungirije ushinzwe uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye yigeze kuganirira abanyamuryango bayo ibyerekeye abagore n'imiyoborere myiza. Iterwa inkunga na *PREFED*, Umuryango w'Abakanada (*Canadian Corporation*) n'umuryango w'Abaholandi wita ku iterambere (*SNV*).

Imiryango ishingiyeye ku madini, itaremerwa nk'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta

Imiryango ikurikira ni imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta mu mvugo rusange kuko itashyizweho na Leta. Nyamara ariko ntabwo iremerwa ku buryo bw'amategeko y'u Rwanda nk'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta, kandi nayo ntabwo ariko yiyita. Yanditswe muri iyi raporo kubera ko isa cyangwa ikora bimwe nk'indi imiryango itagengwa na Leta yo mu gihugu. Iyi miryango ibiri ikurikira, ishamikiye cyane kuri Kiliziya Gatolika.

1. Komite z'Ubutabera n'Amahoro (*Commission Justice et Paix* "CJP")

CJP ni umuryango ushingiyeye kuri Kiliziya Gatolika, washinzwe na Papa Pawulo VI mu nama ya kabiri ya Vatikani kugira ngo ureberere ibijyanye n'amahoro n'ubutabera muri Kiliziya. Abaturage bose bashobora kuwugana, baba abanyagatolika cyangwa abatari bo, ariko ushingiyeye ku mahame ya Kiliziya ku rwego urwo ari rwo rwose, ndetse no ku rwego rwa Diyoseze ari narwo rukora akazi k'ihuzabikorwa. Itsinda ry'ababashakashatsi ryahuye na Komite ebyiri muri zo, Komite imwe ikorera mu Ruhengeri, n'indi ikorera i Gisenyi. Komite ikorera i Gisenyi yahise itangira nyuma ya jenocide. Iyo mu Ruhengeri yatangiye mu mwaka w'2001, ariko ibikorwa nyirizina bitangirana n'umwaka wa 2002. Izi Komite zombi zaterwaga inkunga na *Trocaire*, *Cafod* (Umuryango w'Abongereza utagengwa na Leta) na *Missio* (Umuryango w'Abadage utagengwa na Leta), ariko ubu ziri gushaka abaterankunga bashyashya kugira ngo zibashe gukomeza ibikorwa byazo. CJP zifite

inshingano eshanu: (1) guteza imbere no kubaha uburenganzira bwa muntu binyujijwe mu itangazamakuru, amahugurwa, n'ubukangurambaga, byose bishingiye ku butumwa bwa Yezu Kirisitu; (2) kumvisha buri wese ko arebwa n'ihohoterwa ry'uburenganzira bwa muntu (ihohoterwa iryo ariryo ryose n'uwaba warikoze uwo ariwe wese); (3) gukangurira abaturage gukumira no gukemura ibibazo mu mahoro;(4) guteza imbere umuco w'amahoro n'ubutabera, no guteza imbere imibereho myiza y'abaturage binyujijwe mu bikorwa bifatika bigenewe icyiciro runaka cyangwa ku rwego rusange; (5) guteza imbere imikoranyire n'ubufatanye n'indi miryango bihuje intego.

Ibikorwa byabo bigabanyijemo ibyiciro bitatu. Icyiciro cya mbere, cyari kigizwe n'amahugurwa ku burenganzira bwa muntu hibandwa ku matsinda atatu kugira ngo abaturage bese bizabagereho. Ubwa mbere bakoranye n'abakangurambaga b'amadini bayobora abandi kandi bashobora kugeza ubutumwa ku bandi baturage. Nanone bahuguye abafasha mu by'amategeko - aba ni abantu bashobora gufasha mu by'amategeko mu rubyiruko ruri mu mashuri abanza ndetse n'ayisumbuye. Icyiciro cya kabiri, cyarangiyeye mu muri 2005, cyari cyerekeranye no kwihanganirana-cyari kigamije gushyira mu bikorwa ibyo abahuguwe bize mu cyiciro cya mbere. Muri ibyo harimo ubuhuza no gufasha abagiranye amakimbirane kwishakira ibisubizo, cyane cyane nk'abapfakazi n'imfubyi bari bafite ibibazo birebana n'izungura. CJP nanone zafashije abaturage mu kubigisha uburenganzira bwabo bwo kudafatwa ngo bafungwe bidakurikije amategeko, babasobanurira ibyo amategeko yemera n'ibyo atemera. Icyacya nyuma, CJP zatanze udutabo tugizwe n'inkoranyamagambo ku byaha bihanirwa ; agatabo ku bubasha bw'inkiko ; agatabo ku masezerano mpuzamahanga yerekeye jenocide, ibyaha by'ibasiye inyoko muntu, uburenganzira bwa muntu, amasezerano yerekeye kurwanya iyicarubozo n'amategeko agenga Urukiko Mpuzamahanga rwa Arusha rwashyiriweho u Rwanda, n'inyandiko yahinduwe mu kinyarwanda y'Inama ya Vatikani II. Utu dutabo twahawe abakangurambaga n'abapadiri hanyuma turanagurishwa. CJP zakoresheje kandi inama mu miryango, n'abakangurambaga bazo batanga amahugurwa mu bigo by'amashuri. Icyiciro cya gatatu ari nacyo kirimo ubu, cyerekeranye n'ubwiyunge. CJP zigerageza kwegereza ubushobozi abaturage, ndetse zikanabafasha kuvuga ku bibazo bijyanye n'umuco w'amahoro n'ubutabera. Ziteganyaga kubigeraho zishyiraho inzu z'amahoro aho zikorera, iza nzu zikazaba ibigo by'amahugurwa n'ubwiyunge.

Ibyerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina byagiye byitabwaho mu ngingo nyinshi zo muri ibi byiciro bimaze kuvugwa. Mu cyiciro cya mbere, CJP zakanguriye abagore iby'uburenganzira bwabo no kubuvuga ku mugaragaro. Nanone bakanguriye abagabo kwiyumvisha ko ihohoterwa rikorerwa mu ngo ridakwiye. Mu cyiciro cya kabiri, bibanze cyane ku kwita ku bantu batishoboye barimo imfubyi, abapfakazi n'abagore bahatirwa kugira imibonano mpuzabitsina. Mu cyiciro cya gatatu, bazafasha mu byerekeye amategeko – mu Ruhengeri (Gisenyi hatarimo), hari umunyamategeko muri CJP ugira inama abaturage ku bijyanye n'amategeko, ndetse n'ibibazo byinshi birebana n'hohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina byigirwa muri iyo Komisiyo.

2. Ishyirahamwe Gatolika ryita ku Iterambere ry'Umuryango (Association Catholique pour la Promotion de la Famille "ACPF")

Iri shyirahamwe ryashinzwe muri 1998, ishingano yaryo y'ibanze ni ugufasha imiryango yo mu turere twa Ruhengeri kurushaho kujya inama no kuganira, kwigira hamwe ibibazo bafite, no gushakira hamwe ibisubizo bigamije gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. ACPF rihuriza hamwe imiryango hagamijwe kuyihugura no kuyikangurira ibyerekeranye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. Ibiganiri nk'ibi, akenshi biba bishingiye ku bibazo byagaragajwe kandi bikunguranwaho ibitekerezo. Ibi bigizwe n'ubujyanama buhabwa abagabo babangamira abo bashakanye mu kubafasha kumva ko ari bo bakora ibikorwa by'ihohoterwa. Ibindi byibandwaho ni ibi bikurikira: ingaruka z'uko umwana wahohotewe nawe ashobora kuzagira imyifatire irangwamo ihohoterwa mu gihe azakura; guhatira umugore imibonano mpuzabitsina bikozwe n'umugabo nk'uburyo bw'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina; n'uruhare rw'umuco nyarwanda mu ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina. CJP zikora ibikorwa byazo binyujijwe mu nzego za gikirisitu.

Hari ibyiciro bitatu ku mahugurwa/ubujyanama: Guhura n'abashakanye mu matsinda muri za paruwasi bakaganira ku mategeko n'ibindi bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina; guhura n'ayo matsinda nyuma y'ukwezi ngo basuzumire hamwe ibyagezweho; gusura imiryango ikeneye kwitabwaho by'umwihariko, cyangwa itemera kuganira ku bintu bimwe na bimwe mu gihe cy'ubujyanama mu matsinda. Hifashishijwe inkunga ya *NPA*, hakozwe ubukangurambaga ku bantu 418. Abakorerabushake badahembwa bakoranye n'abantu 716. Bakurikiranye kandi banareba uko ibyavuye mu mahugurwa birimo bishyirwa mu bikorwa, basohora n'inyandiko, urugero ni nka raporo ku mahugurwa yo muri Werurwe 2005 yanditswe babifashijwemo na *NPA*.

ACPF igizwe n'abanyamuryango 23 badahembwa, harimo abayobora abandi 4, abajyanama 3, abayobozi b'amatsinda 3, n'umupadiri uwuyoboye. Inkunga nyinshi y'uyu muryango iva mu misanzu y'abanyamuryango, n'ibikorwa abp banyamuryango bakora badahembwa. ACPF ntiremerwa nk'umuryango utegamiye kuri Leta. Nubwo ACPF itabona inkunga zivuye muri Kiliziya Gatolika, batekereza ko Kiliziya itanga "inkunga y'amasengesho" kandi Kiliziya niyo yabahaye uburenganzira bwo gukora. ACPF ryigeze kubona inkunga ivuye muri *FOR (Forum des Organisations Rurales)*, naho ubu baterwa inkunga ahanini na *NPA*.

ACPF ikorana na Seruka, bikaba bifatanye mu mushinga ugamije gukangurira abagore ibyerekeranye n'amategeko n'imibanire hagati y'abashakanye. Seruka yagiye yitabira ubuhamya bwatanzwe ibwifashisha mu kugena imishinga yayo. ACPF yohereza muri Haguruka abagore cyangwa imiryango bakeneye ubahagararira/ubunganira mu nkiko.

UMUGEREKA C: IBIBAZO BYABAJIWE IMPUGUKE ZIBA MURI LETA ZUNZE UBUMWE Z'AMERIKA.

Izina ry'ubaza -----	Itariki ryabereyeho -----
Igihe ryatangiriye -----	Igihe ryarangirirye -----
Izina ry'ubazwa -----	Igitsina GABO ----- GORE -----
Umuryango akoramo -----	
Icyo ashinzwe-----	
Aho abarizwa (P/E) -----	

1. Ese muri iki gihe hari imishinga mufite mu Rwanda? Niba ntayo, muheruka gukorera mu Rwanda ryari ?
2. Ni ibihe bikorwa mwakoreye/mukorera mu Rwanda ?
3. Ese ibikorwa byanyu hari aho byari bihuriye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina cyangwa se uburenganzira bw'umugore? Niba hahari, ni ibihe mwibandagaho ndetse mwakorehaga ubuhe buryo? (Ingero: ubushakashatsi, ubuvuzi, iterambere ry'umutegarugori, gutanga ibikenewe)
4. Ni uwuhe muryango utegamiye kuri Leta mwaba mwarakoranye mu byerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina cyangwa ibijyanye n'uburinganire?
5. Ni ayahe moko y'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yo mu Rwanda mwakoranye yibandagaho?
6. Ni izihe ngorane, niba zihari, mwahuye nazo mu ihererekanya-makuru hagati y'umuryango wanyu, indi miryango itegamiye kuri Leta mwakoranye cyangwa inzego za Leta ku byerekeye igenamigambi, impinduka mu iterankunga, impinduka za politiki n'amategeko cyangwa se n'ibindi nka byo?
7. Ese haba hariho ikintu ku miryango itegamiye kuri Leta yo mu Rwanda cyo gushaka gukora by'umwihariko ku gikorwa runaka mu bikorwa byayo byibanda ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina? Niba gihari se, hari ibindi bikorwa byaba byarashyizwe iruhande?
8. Mukurikije ibyo muzi, ni gute imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ikorerana n'abaturage yita ku bikorwa bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye cyangwa se igerageza gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, cyangwa se ikurikirana ikanagenzura za gahunda zayo? Ese haba hari ubushakashatsi bukorwa?
9. Ese imiryango mwakoranye yaba hari amahuriro y'imiryango ya sosiyete sivili ibamo? Niba ari uko bimeze se, musanga ayo mahuriro akora neza?

10. Mukurikije ibyo muzi, ese ibikorwa by'ubufatanye mu miryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta ku bibazo by'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye musanga bihuzwa ku buryo bunoze ? Kubera iki bikorwa cyangwa bidakorwa?
11. Ese mwaba muzi niba imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yita ku bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye yaba ihangana mu gushaka abayitera inkunga? Niba se mwarahuye n'ibintu nk'ibi mu gihe mwakoreraga mu Rwanda, byaba byaragize icyo bitwara imikoranye myiza hagati y'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta mwakoranaga? Niba ari byo, byari bimeze gute?
12. Ni ibihe bintu byo mu rwego rw'imibereho myiza cyangwa rwa politiki mutekereza ko byaba bifite ingaruka mu itangwa ry'inkunga mu miryango itegamiye kuri Leta? Kuki se mubibona gutyo?
13. Ni iki mutekereza cyatuma ihuzabikorwa ryiyongera cyane mu miryango itegamiye kuri Leta yifuzaga gukorera hamwe ku bikorwa bijyanye n'uburinganire n'ubwuzuzanye?
14. Ese mutekereza ko yaba ari nde muterankunga w'ibanze w'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yo mu Rwanda ? Ese mwaba muzi ibyibandwaho cyane?
15. Ese haba hari uduce tumwe two mu Rwanda twaba twitaweho cyane cyangwa gahoro kurusha ahandi n'imiryango mpuzamahanga, abaterankunga, cyangwa Guverinoma? Mwaba se mwarumvise cyangwa mwariboneye aho itangwa ry'inkunga ryaba rikorwa hitaweho imibereho cyangwa amoko y'abagenerwabikorwa ? Mwaba mufite ingero zifatika?

UMUGEREKA D: IBIBAZO BYABAJIJE IMIRYANGO NYARWANDA
ITEGAMIYE KURI LETA

GWU-WLR/Urutonde rw'ibibazo bigenewe imiryango
Itegamiye kuri Leta

Akarere _____

Izina ry'umuryango _____

Aho ubarizwa _____

Agasanduku k'iposita _____

Email _____

Telefone _____

Uwabajijwe _____

Icyo ashinzwe _____

1. Umuryango wanyu watangiye/washinzwe ryari?
2. Umuryango ufite abakozi bangahe ?
Abagore ni bangahe?
Abagabo ni bangahe?
 - a. Bose hamwe ni -----
 - b. Igitsina gore ni-----
 - c. Igitsina gabo ni -----
3. Ni ku rugero ki abagore bagira uruhare mu gufata ibyemezo ?
 - Abenshi mu bafata ibyemezo ni igitsina gore -----1
 - Abagore n'abagabo barangana -----2
 - Abenshi mu bafata ibyemezo ni igitsina gabo -----3
 - Ibindi -----4
4. Abakorerabushake, niba bahari, ni bangahe mu muryango wanyu ?
Igiteranyo cy'abakorerabushake
5. Ese mwatubwira mu bakorerabushake niba abenshi ari abagore, abagabo, cyangwa niba umubare w'abagabo
 - Abenshi ni abagore -----1
 - Abenshi ni abagabo -----2
 - Bose barangana -----3

n'abagore ungana ?

6. Ni iyihe ntego nkuru y'umuryango wanyu ?

7. Ese hari indi miryango mwaba muzi, yaba igengwa na Leta cyangwa itagengwa na Leta, mwaba mufite intego zimwe ?

Oya ----- 0
Yego ----- 1

Niba ntawo komeza ku kibazo cya 11.

8. Ni ubuhe bwoko bw'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina umuryango wanyu ukora ubu ?

Oya Yego

(Shyira akaziga kuri 1 ku kijyanye n'ibyo mukora, cyangwa uce akaziga kuri 0 niba nta na kimwe cyavuzwe.)

a. Ihohoterwa ku bashakanye -----0 1
b. Kwangiza imyanya ndangagitsina----- 0 1
c. Ihohoterwa mu gihe umubyeyi atwite ----- 0 1
d. Ihohoterwa mu gihe hari amakimbirane ----- 0 1
e. Gukorana n'abagabo mu gukumira ihohoterwa -0 1
f. Uburenganzira bwemewe mu mategeko -----0 1
g. Ubuvugizi ku bijyanye n'ubutabera -----0 1
h. Gushyiraho za politiki n'amategeko -----0 1
i. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0 1

9. Ni ubuhe bwoko bw'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina umuryango wanyu waba warakozeho ukimara gushingwa ?

Oya Yego

a. Ihohoterwa ku bashakanye -----0 1
b. Kwangiza imyanya ndangagitsina -----0 1
c. Ihohoterwa mu gihe umubyeyi atwite ----- 0 1
d. Ihohoterwa mu gihe hari amakimbirane ----- 0 1
e. Gukorana n'abagabo mu gukumira ihohoterwa -0 1
f. Uburenganzira bwemewe mu mategeko -----0 1
g. Ubuvugizi ku bijyanye n'ubutabera -----0 1
h. Gushyiraho za politiki n'amategeko -----0 1

- i. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0 1
10. Ni ubuhe bwoko bw'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, umuryango wanyu uteganya kuzakoraho mu mu gihe gito kizaza ?
- Oya Yego
- a. Ihohoterwa ku bashakanye -----0 1
- b. Kwangiza imyanya ndangagitsina ----- 0 1
- c. Ihohoterwa mu gihe umubyeyi atwite ----- 0 1
- d. Ihohoterwa mu gihe hari amakimbirane ----- 0 1
- e. Gukorana n'abagabo mu gukumira ihohoterwa -0 1
- f. Uburenganzira bwemewe mu mategeko -----0 1
- g. Ubuvugizi ku bijyanye n'ubutabera -----0 1
- h. Gushyiraho za politiki n'amategeko -----0 1
- i. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0 1
11. Muri aka Karere, ni mu tuhe duce umuryango wanyu ukoreramo ?
- Mu tundi turere se ?
- Ibaza 1 : muri utu duce, ni utuhe mukoreramo cyane?
12. Umuryango wanyu waba ukorera no mu zindi Ntara ? Ni izihe se ?
- Oya Yego
- a. Umujyi wa Kigali ---- 0 1
- b. Intara ya Kigali Ngali⁶ --0 1
- c. Gitarama -----0 1
- d. Butare -----0 1
- e. Gikongoro -----0 1
- f. Cyangugu -----0 1
- g. Kibuye -----0 1
- h. Gisenyi -----0 1
- i. Ruhengeri -----0 1
- j. Byumba -----0 1
- k. Umutara -----0 1
- l. Kibungo -----0 1
13. Ni ubuhe bwoko bw'ibikorwa mukora ?
- Oya Yego
- a. Ubukangurambaga -- -- 0 1
- b. Amahugurwa

⁶ Ibi bibazo byateguwe mbere yuko haba ivugururwa riherutse ry'imiterere y'intara n'uturere.

		k'ubuvugizi -----0	1
		c. Inama zigamije gukangura	
		abaturage -----0	1
		d. Gusura ingo -----0	1
		e. Kumenyereza abantu	
		ibikorwa -----0	1
		f. Kwigisha uburenga-	
		nzira bwemewe mu	
		mategeko -----0	1
		g. Ubujyanama ku	
		bashakanye -----0	1
		h. Ubujyanama ku	
		bagore -----0	1
		i. Inkunga mu by'ubu-	
		kungu -----0	1
		j. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0	1
14.	Umuryango wanyu ukorera		Oya Yego
	bande ?	a. Nta n'umwe -----0	1
		b. Abagore mu gace	
		batuyemo -----0	1
		c. Abagore mu gace	
		badatuyemo -----0	1
		d. Abagabo mu gace	
		batuyemo -----0	1
		e. Abagabo mu gace	
		badatuyemo -----0	1
		f. Abapfakazi -----0	1
		g. Abana b'abakobwa-----0	1
		h. Abana bose -----0	1
		i. Abagore bashobora	
		kwirihira ibibakorerwa--0	1
15.	Abaturage batari mubo mukorera		Oya Yego
	iyo baje ku biro byanyu kudasaba		
	ubufashwa mubigenza mute ?	a. Tubohereza mu yindi	
		miryango itegamiye kuri	
		Leta -----0	1
		b . Tubabwira ko tuda-	
		shobora kubafasha ----0	1
	Mushobora kumpa ingero z'igihe		
	ibi byaba byarabereye ?	c. Tubafasha uko	
		dushoboye kose -----0	1
		d. Tubashakira	
		indi miryango -----0	1
		e. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0	1

16. Abaturage b'aho mukorera bajya bafasha umuryango wanyu mu bikorwa byawo ? Niba bibaho se bigenda gute ?
17. Mu bikorwa byanyu bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ni ikihe kibazo cyihutirwa abagabo n'abagore mukorana bahura nacyo muri iki gihe ?

Ibaza : ni ikihe kibazo kihutirwa abagabo bakunda guhura nacyo ?

18. Mujya mukurikirana niba ibikorwa byanyu bigira icyo bigeraho ? Mubikora gute ?

Ibaza 1: mugerageza gute kwegeranya amakuru abereka niba gahunda zanyu zaratunganye cyangwa zitaratunganye ?

Ibaza 2 : mujya mukusanya inkuru ntangarugero cyangwa ibitekerezo by'abagize uruhare mu bikorwa ku bijyanye n'uko babona gahunda zanyu ?

Ibaza 3 : mwaba muzi niba abagira uruhare mu bikorwa byanyu bijyanye no kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina babona hari icyo bibamarira mu buzima bwabo bwa buri muni ?

Kubaza niba haba bari raporo k'ubushakashatsi, ku ikurikirana-bikorwa baba bifuzaga gutanga.

19. Mwaba mwarigeze kudashobora gukora cyangwa kurangiza ibikorwa mwiyejeje ?

Niba byarababayeho ---

Ibaza 1 : ni ibihe bibazo
by'ingenzi byatumye mutarangiza
ibyo bikorwa ?

Ibaza 2 : mwaba mwarashoboye
gute kwikura muri ibyo bibazo ?

20. Inkunga y'umuryango wanyu ituruka he? Oya Yego
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| | a. Mu banyamuryango -----0 | 1 |
| | b. Abaterankunga bo mu rwego mpuzamahanga -----0 | 1 |
| Ibaza 1 : ese hari ingorane mwaba muhura nazo mu gushaka imfashanyo ? | c. Guverinoma -----0 | 1 |
| | d. Imiryango Mpuzamahanga itegamiye kuri Leta -----0 | 1 |
| | e. Amahuriro y'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta -----0 | 1 |
| | f. Imiryango nyarwanda tegamiye kuri Leta -----0 | 1 |
| | g. Inkunga isabwa abaturarwanda -- -----0 | 1 |
| | h. Amafaranga aboneka mu mirimo yakozwe -----0 | 1 |
| | i. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0 | 1 |
21. Iyo mwabonaga amafaranga avuye mu yindi miryango, iyi mfashanyo mwayakiraga mute ?
22. Mubona mute izindi mfashanyo zitari amafaranga ? (mu rwego rwa tekini, amahugurwa, imashini kabuhariwe mu kubara, inyandiko zifashishwa, abakorera bushake)
- Ibaza : ese mwaba muzifatanya n'indi miryango ?
23. Umuryango wanyu waba uri mu banyamuryango ba PROFEMMES cyangwa irindi huriro ry'umuryango itegamiye kuri Leta ?
Niba ari byo, wagiye mu ryari kandi kubera iki ?

Niba atari byo, hari ihuriro
mwaba mwifuza kubera
umunyamuryango ?

Ibaza : ese hari akamaro ko kujya
muri bene ayo mahuriro ?

24. Mwaba mugira inama cyangwa
ibiganiro bihoraho n'indi
miryango itegamiye kuri Leta ku
bikorwa bireba cyangwa ibibazo
bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye
ku gitsina ?

Ibaza : Biba kangahe ?

25. Mwaba muvuga ibiberekeyeho
muri bene izo nama ?

Ibaza: nyuma y'izo nama, ese
mukomeza gukorana n'imiryango
mwahuriyemo?

26. Mwaba mwarakoranye n'undi
muryango utegamiye kuri Leta ku
bikorwa muhuriyeho birebana
n'ihohotera rishingiye ku gitsina ?

Kubera iki mubikora cyangwa
mutabikora ?

Nibamubikora, ni iyihe miryango
itegamiye kuri Leta mwaba
mukorana cyane ?

27. Mwaba mwarigeze musabwa
n'indi miryango gufatanya nayo
igikorwa ku ihohoterwa
rishingiye ku gitsina ?

Ibaza : mushobora kuvuga bitatu
muri ibyo bikorwa mutekereza ko
byagize icyo bimara na bitatu
mwumva bitaragize icyo bimara ?

28. Mwaba mwarigeze mujya mu tundi turere kureba ibyo andi matsinda asa n'iri ryanyu akora ?

29. Igihe mwabaga mufite umushinga mushaka gukorana n'undi muryango utegamiye kuri Leta, mwabigenzaga gute ?

Ibaza 1 : mwahitagamo gute umuryango mwifuza gukorana nawo ?

Ibaza 2 : uyu muryango mwabonanaga gute ? Ninde se mwagerazaga kuvugana?

30. Ese byaba bibakomereye kuvugana n'andi matsinda asa n'iryanu yu muri aka Karere cyangwa se mu rwego rw'igihugu ? Byaba se ari ukubera iki ?

31. Mwihangane mufate akanya gato mutekereze ku bikorwa mwaba muheruka gukora mu gihe cy'amezi atandatu ashize. Ese ibyo bikorwa byose yaba ari mwe mwabyiteguriye cyangwa mwabiteguriwe n'undi muryango ?

32. Niba mwaba mwarigeze mutegurira hamwe gahunda cyangwa ibikorwa n'indi miryango, ese byagize icyo bifasha ku bikorwa byanyu cyangwa byarababangamiye ?

33. Ese byaba biborohera kubona amakuru ajyanye n'ibyo indi miryango itegamiye kuri Leta ikora mu rwego rwo guhagarika ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ?

Ibaza : amakuru ajyanye n'ibyo indi miryango itegamiye kuri Leta

	Oya	Yego
a. Biratworohera cyane -----0	0	1
b. Biratworohera -----0	0	1
c. Ntibyoroshye cyane -----0	0	1
d. Ntibikomereye cyane -----0	0	1
e. Birakomeye -----0	0	1
f. Birakomeye cyane -----0	0	1

ikora muyavana he ?

34. Buri gihe imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta iba ifite ubushake bwo gufasha indi miryango itegamiye kuri Leta muri gahunda zayo ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina.
- NDABYEMERA CYANE-----1
NDABYEMERA-----1
SIMBYEMERA-----1
SIMBYEMERA NA GATO -----1
NTABWO MBIZI -----1

35. Umuryango wanyu waba warigeze ukorana n'inzego za Leta muri imwe muri za gahunda zawo ?

Ibaza 1 : niba ari byo, ni mu yihe gahunda ?

Ibaza 2 : ni uruhe rwego rwa Leta mwaba mukorana ?

Ibaza 3 : mwaba mukorana n'Inama y'Igihugu y'Abagore ?

36. Ese mu gihe cy'amezi make ashize, haba hari inama ku rwego rw'akarere cyangwa yakoreshejwe n'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ku mushinga w'itegeko ryerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina Inteko Nshinga Amategeko ishobora guha agaciro ?

Ibaza 1 : Niba aribyo, hari intumwa y'umuryango wanyu wazigiyemo ?

Ibaza 2 : Ni inde se wakoresheje izo nama?

37. Ni gute Guverinoma yerekana ko ifata ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina nk'ikibazo cyihuturwa ?

38. Ni ikihe kintu kimwe mutekereza ko gishobora gufasha cyane imiryango yose itegamiye kuri Leta ikora ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina gukorera

hamwe mu buryo bwiza ?

39. Mu myaka itanu ishize, Oya Yego
ibyerekeye ihuzabikorwa hagati a. Byoroshye cyane -----0 1
y'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta b. Birushijeho koroha cyane-0 1
ikora ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku c. Bikomeye -----0 1
gitsina, byaba byari byoroshye d. Birushijeho gukomera
cyane, byari biruhanyije cyane, cyane -----0 1
cyangwa ntakigeze gihinduka ? e. Ntibyahindutse -----0 1
Byaba ari ukubera iki ? f. Ntacyo mbiziho -----0 1

UMUGEREKA E: IBIBAZO BYABAJIJE INZEGO ZA LETA Y'U RWANDA

Akarere _____
Minisiteri _____ Itariki _____
Aho abarizwa _____ Igihe bitangiriye _____
Agasanduku k'iposita _____ Igihe birangiriye _____
Email _____
Telefoni _____
Uwabajijwe _____
Icyo ashinzwe _____

1. Ni iyihe ntego y'ibanze y'iki kigo/Minisiteri? Ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rigaragamo gute?
2. Iyi Minisiteri yaba igira ibikorwa cyangwa imishinga irebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina? Niba bihari, ni ibihe?
3. Ibikorwa cyangwa imishinga byanyu ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina byaba biherereye by'umwihariko mu karere runaka? Ni akahe se?
4. Hari imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta yita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mwaba mukorana? Yaba se ari iyihe?
5. Haba hari ibibazo byihariye imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ikorera mu cyaro ihura nabyo?
6. Haba hari ibibazo byihariye imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ikorera mu mijyi ihura nabyo ?
7. Mutekereza ko imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta yaba ikorera hamwe imishinga cyangwa ibikorwa byita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina? Kuki mutekereza ko ikorana cyangwa idakorana?
8. Ni gute iyi Minisiteri yereka imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ko ifata ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina nk'ibibazo kihutirwa?
9. Niba imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ikorera hamwe, ese ibikorwa na za gahunda byayo byaba bihuzwa neza kandi mu buryo bufite akamaro ? Kubera iki mubona ko bikorwa neza cyangwa bidakorwa neza?
10. Mujya mutanga amakuru mu miryango itegamiye kuri Leta kuri za politiki n'amategeko mashya ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ku igenamigambi, cyangwa se uburyo inkunga zishobora kuboneka? Mubikora gute?
11. Ni ikihe kibazo cyihutirwa kijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina abagabo n'abagore bahura nacyo cyane muri iki gihe?

UMUGEREKA F: IBIBAZO BYABAJIWE ABATERANKUNGA MU RWEGO RW'IBIHUGU N'AMASHAMI Y'UMURYANGO W'ABIBUMBYE

Akarere _____ Itariki _____
Izina ry'Umuryango _____ Igihe bitangiriye _____
Aho ubarizwa _____ Igihe birangiriye _____
Agasanduku k'iposita _____
Email _____
Telefoni _____
Ubazwa _____
Urwego arimo _____

1. Ni iyihe ntego y'ibanze y'uyu muryango/ikigo ? Ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rigaragaramo gute?
2. Hari inkunga iyo ariyo yose mwaba mutera imishinga y'imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta mu bikorwa byayo bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina?

Ibaza 1: Niba hari, ni iyihe miryango muyiha?

Ibaza 2: Ni ubuhe bwoko bw'inkunga mutanga?

3. Hari ihuriro murimo rihuza imiryango ikora ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina? Iyo miryango ni iyihe?

Ibaza: mukurikije ibyo muzi, ayo mahuriro hari icyo yaba yongera ku mikoranire hagati y'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta? Kubera iki musanga gihari cyangwa kidahari ?

4. Mutekereza ko imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta ishaka gukorana hagati yayo ku bikorwa bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina? Kubera iki mutekereza ko ibishaka cyangwa itabishaka?

5. Mwaba mushishikariza imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta kugirana imikoranire hagati yayo ku bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina?

Ibaza: Niba ari oya, ni ukubera iki?

Ibaza: Niba ari yego, mubikora gute? Ni ku bihe bikorwa bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina mushishikarizamo iyo mikoranire?

6. Mwaba mukurikirana niba imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta mushishikariza imikoranire mu by'ukuri ikorana hagati yayo? Mubikora gute ? Hari icyo bigeraho ?

7. Niba imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ikorera hamwe, ese ibikorwa na za gahunda byayo byaba bihuzwa neza kandi mu buryo bufite akamaro ? Kubera iki mubona ko bikorwa neza cyangwa bidakorwa neza?
8. Mujya mutanga amakuru mu miryango itegamiye kuri Leta kuri za politiki n'amategeko mashya ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, ku igenamigambi, cyangwa se uburyo inkunga zishobora kuboneka? Mubikora gute?
9. Ni iki mubona cyafasha imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina gukorana kurushaho?

**UMUGEREKA G: IBIBAZO BYABAJIJE IMIRYANGO MPUZAMAHANGA
ITEGAMIYE KURI LETA**

Akarere _____ Itariki _____
 Izina ry'Umuryango _____ Igihe byatangiriye _____
 Aho ubarizwa _____ Igihe byarangiriye _____
 Agasanduku k'iposita _____
 Email _____
 Telefone _____
 Uwabajijwe _____
 icyo ashinzwe _____

1. Ni iyihe ntego y'ibanze y'uyu muryango? Ese ni gute ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ribonwa mu muryango wanyu?

2. Ni ubuhe bwoko bw'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina umuryango wanyu ukoreho? Oya Yego
 - a. Ihohoterwa ku bashakanye -----0 1
 - b. Kwangiza imyanya ndangagitsina -----0 1
 - c. Ihohoterwa mu gihe umubyeyi atwite-----0 1
 - d. Ihohoterwa mu gihe hari amaki-mbirane ----- 0 1
 - e. Gukorana n'abagabo mu gukumira ihohoterwa -----0 1
 - f. Uburenganzira bwemewe mu mategeko -----0 1

 - g. Ubuvugizi ku bijyanye n'ubutabera -----0 1
 - h. Gushyiraho za Politiki n'amategeko-----0 1
 - i. Ibindi (bivuge) -----0 1

3. Igihe umuryango wanyu watangiraga gukorera mu Rwanda, ni izihe gahunda zerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina wakoragaho?

4. Ni izihe gahunda zerekeye ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina umuryango wanyu uteganyaga gukoraho mu gihe gito kizaza ?

5. Ese mwaba mukorana n'imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta ? Mu bihe bikorwa se cyangwa mu yihe mishinga?

Ibaza: ni uruhe ruhare rw'umuryango wanyu muri ibyo bikorwa cyangwa muri iyo mishinga?

6. Mwaba mwifuza gukorana cyane n'imiryango nyarwanda itegamiye kuri Leta? Niba aribyo se ni ukubera iki? Niba atari byo se, ni ukubera iki?

7. Haba hari amahuriro y'imiryango irwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina umuryango wanyu urimo, cyangwa se hari ayo ukorana nayo ? Ni ayahe?

Ibaza: mukurikije ibyo muzi, ayo mahuriro hari icyo yaba yongera ku mikoranire hagati y'imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta? Kubera iki musanga gihari cyangwa kidahari?

8. Haba hari ibibazo imiryango itegamiye kuri leta irwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina ikorera mu cyaro ihura nabyo? Ikorera mu mijyi se yo? Niba bihari ni ibihe?

9. Mutekereza ko imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta ikorana neza kandi mu buryo bunoze, ku bikorwa bijyanye n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina? Niba ari byo, ni ukubera iki? Niba atari byo, ni ukubera iki?

10. Imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yaba ihindukira igashaka abayifasha mu guhuza ibikorwa byayo? Niba ari byo, ni bande?

11. Ni iki mubona cyafasha imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta yita ku ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina gukorana kurushaho?

12. Mu bikorwa byanyu byo birebana n'ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina, n'ikihe kibazo mutekereza ko cyaba cyihutirwa abagore bahura nacyo? Ni ikihe se abagabo bahura nacyo?