

Report of the Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society (GE-KS) in Rwanda

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Abbreviations

ART: Anti-retroviral Therapy

AU: African Union

B9Y: Basic 9 Year Programme

B12Y: Basic 12 Year Programme

BDF: Business Development Fund

BPFA: Beijing Platform for Action

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

CEPEX: Central Public Investment and External Finance Bureau.

CEPGL: the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries

COMESA: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

DHS: Demographic and Health Survey

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

EAC: the East African Community

ECD: Early Childhood Development

EDPRS: the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies

FBO: Faith Based Organisations

FFRP: the Forum for Rwandan Women Parliamentarians

FGM: Female Genital Mutilation

FP: Family planning

GBS: Gender Budget Statements

GBV: Gender based violence

GDI: Gender Development Index

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GII: Gender Inequality Index

GE-KS: Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society

GID-DB: Gender, Institutions and Development Database

GFPs: Gender Focal Points

GMO: Gender Monitoring Office

GNI: Gross National Income

GoR: Government of Rwanda

GRB: Gender Responsive Budgeting
HDI: Human Development Index
HDR: Human Development Report
HLIs: Higher Learning Institutions
HMIS: The National Health Management Information System
ICGLR: International Conference on Great Lakes Region
ICT: Information Communication Technologies
IOSC: “One Stop Centres”.
ITU: International Telecommunication Union
LFP: Labour Force Participation
LLIN: Long Lasting Impregnated Nets
MCT: Multi-purpose Community Centre
MDG: United Nations’ Millennium Development Goals
MICS: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MIFOTRA: Rwanda Ministry of Labour
MIGEPFOP: Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINECOFIN: Rwanda Ministry of Finance and Economic planning
MINEDUC: Rwanda Ministry of Education
MININFRA: Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure
MGFP: Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MoH: Ministry of Health
MTCT: Mother-to-Child Transmissions
MYICT: Rwanda Ministry of youth and ICT
NGP: National Gender Policy
NISR: National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda
PBF: Performance-based Financing
RBC: Rwanda Biomedical Center
RCA: the Rwanda Cooperative Agency
RDHS -Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
RFPS: Rwandan Federation for the Private Sector
RoR- Republic of Rwanda

RPHC: Rwanda Population and Housing Census

RPHC4: Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

PMTCT: Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmissions

PRSP- the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Rwf: Rwandan Franc

S&T: Science and Technology

STI- Science, Technology and Innovation

TB: Tuberculosis

TFR: Total Fertility Rate

TVET: Technical and Vocational Education and Training

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF: United Nations Children`s Fund

UPE: Universal Primary Education

VTC: Vocational Training Centre

YTC: Youth Training Centre

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Introduction and context

Overview of the report

This Report of the Gender Equality and the Knowledge Society (GE-KS) in Rwanda is part of an international study aimed to profile indicators of GE-KS using a common data collection framework on variables believed to influence women's participation in science, technology, and innovation internationally. The aim is to create and maintain an international database of qualitative and quantitative gender-disaggregated data hypothesized to affect women's partaking in science, technology, and innovation. The report contains data from Rwanda on the following dimensions: (i) Enabling Policy Environment, (ii) Health Status, (iii) Social Status, (iv) Economic Status, (v) Access to Resources, (vi) Women's Agency, (vii) Opportunity and Capability, (viii) Women in Knowledge Society Decision-making, (ix) Women in Knowledge Economy, (x) Women in S&T and Innovation Systems, and (xi) Women and Lifelong Learning.

Findings show that the Government of Rwanda has invested great efforts towards gender mainstreaming in general, from policies, structures, institutional and non-institutional arrangements and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Notable achievements have been realised especially in representation at the political front, health related indicators, access to land and access to basic education. However, women in Rwanda are significantly underrepresented in leadership positions in general, higher education in general, on the labour market and especially in scientific, technological, and innovative fields.

Overview of Rwanda¹

Demographic and social economic information

The Republic of Rwanda is a small, hilly, and predominantly agricultural country with a surface area of 26,338 square kilometres (10,169 square miles). It is located in east-central Africa, 121km

¹ ¹ Unless otherwise stated, the information contained in the section, Socio-economic factors, is collected from the following documents: Republic of Rwanda (RoR), Ministry of Finance and Economic planning (MINECOFIN), *Rwanda Vision 2020*, Kigali, July 2000; RoR, MINECOFIN, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2 (EDPRS 2); National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR), *Rwanda Statistical Year Book 2014*; Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS), 2011; NISR, *Population and Housing Census 2012*; RoR, Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), *Strategic Plan 2011 – 2016*; International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Report 2014; RoR GMO, November 2014, Gender Monitoring Office Annual Report 2013/2014; and RoR, MINECOFIN, Annual Economic Reports <http://www.euractiv.com/development-policy/rwandas-track-record-mdgs-inspir-analysis-530726>

(75 miles) south of the equator in the Tropic of Capricorn, and it is bordered by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the west, Uganda to the North, and Tanzania to the east and Burundi to the South.

Figure 1: Rwanda Map



Rwanda is a landlocked country located at a distance of 1,416km (880 miles) west of the Indian Ocean and 2,012km (1,250 miles) east of the Atlantic Ocean (see Figure 2). With the altitudes ranging between 1,000m to 4,507m above sea level, the country has the most pleasant temperatures averaging between 24.6 °c and 27.6°c. Rwanda has three official Languages: Kinyarwanda, English and French and its capital city is Kigali.

Based on the Fourth Population and Housing Census (RPHC4) (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR), 2012) conducted in August 2012, the number of Rwanda’s inhabitants is approximately 10.5 million (52% Female, 48% male) and its population density is 477.00 per square kilometre making Rwanda the most densely populated country in Africa. Its average annual population growth rate is 2.6% with 50% aged below 19 years.

Figure 2: Rwanda position in Africa



Rwanda, Burundi and Tanganyika (now Tanzania mainland) formed the Germany colony “Deutsche Ostafrika” (Germany East Africa) which Rwanda joined in 1919 when Germany lost the 1st World War. Thereafter, Rwanda (and Burundi) were colonised by Belgium while Tanganyika was colonised by the British on behalf of the League of Nations. Rwanda gained political independence in 1962, however, before political independence and up to slightly more than 30 years after political independence, Rwanda was afflicted by ethnic-based violence which culminated with Genocide against the Tutsis in 1994.

Post-genocide Rwanda is working steadily towards reconciliation and civic education processes to pre-empt recurrence of vices that led to genocide, ensuring economic growth and human well-being. Education, female participation and decentralisation are treated as key drivers to achieving

the above while science, technology, research and innovation are considered the engines of the vehicle to be driven.

The country is currently a member of regional and global groups, among them the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the East African Community (EAC), and the Commonwealth of Nations.

Rwanda Socio-economic indicators

Despite its limited natural resources and a narrow economic base with a largely underdeveloped agrarian sector, Rwanda has seen tremendous economic growth in the last 10 years with remarkable growth rate in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) averaging 7% - 8% since 2003 (source NISR), while the proportion of the population living below the poverty line fell from 56.7% in 2006 to 44.9% in 2011.

Rwanda economic development is guided by its long-term plan, the *Vision 2020*, whose aim is to transform Rwanda from a low-income, agriculture-based economy to a knowledge-based, service-oriented middle-income country by 2020. The *Vision 2020* bases the national development path on the following key pillars: (i) good governance and an efficient state; (ii) skilled human capital; (iii) a vibrant private sector; (iv.) world-class physical infrastructure; (v) modern agriculture and livestock husbandry; and, (vi.) attracting national, regional, and global markets. *Vision 2020* pillars are aligned with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to be achieved through the following medium term planning frameworks: the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2002 – 2006; the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 1 (EDPRS 1) 2008 – 2012/13; and EDPRS 2: 2013/14 – 2017/18. The PRSP and EDPRS 1&2 objectives are: (i) promoting economic development and providing equitable, efficient and effective pro-poor service delivery by increasing access to education, and (ii) health care and improved infrastructure in terms of water, sanitation and electricity. Core to the *Vision 2020* is improving the economy with both males and females as participants and beneficiaries with equal access to available opportunities. EDPRS 1&2 point out clearly that gender mainstreaming is the strategy of achieving equity of voice, participation, and accessibility to services in every sector. Gender Mainstreaming is to be implemented through three flagship programmes: (i) economic empowerment, (ii) good

governance, and (iii) justice and social welfare. Under EDPRS 1&2 the GoR has attained almost all the MDGs, and is among a few African countries that are likely to achieve all the MDGs.

Rwanda has registered outstanding socio-economic achievements especially in health and education sectors, in economic growth, and also in gender balance in decision making organs. Rwanda is among the 10 countries chosen to pilot thematic areas in the post-MDGs (actually only two countries are from Africa, Tunisia and Rwanda). Due to its exemplary performance in the area of Good Governance, Rwanda is serving as a model in the post-MDGs in the areas of strengthening capacities and building effective institutions.

Also under EDPRS 1&2, the GoR has implemented major reforms which have sustainable long lasting gender equality impacts. The reforms include: (i) a resettlement programme to create villages which was achieved by 2012. The programme has seen 49% of the population living in these settlements which have basic amenities such as safe and clean drinking water, health facilities within a short walking distance, etc.; (ii) a performance-based financing (PBF) scheme in health along with almost universal health insurance scheme known as “*Mutuelle de santé*”; (iii) an effective administrative decentralisation; and (iv.) the introduction of a strong culture of accountability.

As a result of the introduced reforms coupled with good policies, Rwanda has experienced a significant socioeconomic transformation. Each gender has equal access to land, health services, and both genders have a voice at the decision making and legislation levels with the overall 56% proportion of women in parliament (where 64% of all members of the chamber of deputies and 32% of all members Senate are women). Life expectancy has increased from 51 years in 2002 to 64 years in 2012 for both men and women. Child mortality has declined from 86 to 50 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, and maternal mortality from 750 to 476 per 100,000 live births between 2005 and 2010. Also 74% of the households have access to basic amenities such as clean drinking water, just short of the MDG target of 82%. Rwanda has nearly reached universal primary education with net enrolment of more than 90% for both boys and girls in 2013 and the secondary education gross enrolment ratio in 2013 was nearly 42% as compared to 20% in 2008. Post-genocide Rwanda has

witnessed a drastic growth in Tertiary education provision from below 60 tertiary level students per 100,000 inhabitants in 1994 to 750 tertiary level students per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013.

The GoR has worked hard to create an enabling policy environment and frameworks to ensure gender equality processes are on the right track. To start with, Gender equality is provided for in the constitution as a human right. Furthermore, the government has explicitly articulated Gender equality as a development goal in the legal and planning instruments. Additionally the GoR put in place (and continues to improve) clearly elaborated institutional and non-institutional arrangements for implementation of gender equality policies. Although the Rwandan society is still largely characterised by a patriarchal social structure with unequal social power relations between men and women, the policy environment and implementation mechanisms are making it possible for the country to systematically narrow the gender gap in all spheres.

1. Dimension 1: Policy Framework

1.1. Enabling Policy Environment

1.1.1. Rwanda Policies

Rwanda constitution of June 2003 reinforces the principles of gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and provides a very strong platform for gender mainstreaming in all sectors and the condition that at least 30% of positions in decision making organs at national, regional and local levels are held by women. In 2004 the GoR adopted the National Gender Policy (NGP); its second edition was approved in July 2010. Also in 2004, Rwanda initiated policies on Land reform and the organic law was adopted in 2005 to determine the use and management of land. To date, there are 53 policies and other enabling frameworks to aid the accelerated attainment of gender equality in all spheres in the areas of Access to Resources; Education; Health; Social and Economic matters; and Women Agency (see Appendix 1: List of Gender related Policies).

However, the most relevant policies with consideration of gender issues to facilitate the use of women's knowledge and the flourishing of their innovation and entrepreneurship in these sectors (Rwanda Ministry of Education (MINEDUC): www.mineduc.gov.rw) include:

- (i) Nine years basic education implementation strategy-November 2008,
- (ii) Special needs education policy-July 2007,
- (iii) ICT in Education Policy-December 2008,
- (iv) Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy in Rwanda-April 2008,
- (v) Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation-2006 (now being revised),
- (vi) School Health Minimum Package-May 2014,
- (vii) Teacher Development and Management Policy in Rwanda-2007,
- (viii) Education Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14 – 2017/18.

In addition to above policies, other Gender-specific policies necessary to secure gender equity in the knowledge society in view of the multiple roles of women and gender discrimination are, (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF): www.migeprof.gov.rw):

- (i) National Gender Policy -July 2010,

- (ii) Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the National Gender Policy- May 2010 ,
- (iii) Women and Youth Access to Finance Program, Gender Cluster Strategic Plan 2010-2012,
- (iv) Gender Budgeting Guidelines- MINECOFIN-2008,
- (v) Organic Law N° 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on State Finances and Property,
- (vi) Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour in Rwanda.

1.1.2. Ratified International Conventions

The GoR committed itself and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1981, and has adopted the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) under which institutional arrangements have been established to promote gender equality, equity and advancement of women. Rwanda participates and is represented in COMESA annual meetings of ministers in charge of gender and reports annually on gender policy progress. Rwanda is a member and participates in the International Conference on Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) specific women's forum which is responsible for the institutionalisation of women's issues. As a member of the African Union (AU), Rwanda has adopted the Maputo protocol on women's rights and successfully adhered to the declaration issued by the AU's member countries. Also its membership to the East African Community provides an opportunity for joint advocacy, research and information dissemination across the board.

Despite the political will and enabling policy environment and frameworks, concerted efforts are still needed to mainstream gender and bring about societal transformation towards gender equality. For example, the Rwanda Demographic Health Surveys (RDHS 2005 and RDHS 2011) established in 2005, that, 56.4% of women work as dependent family workers and over 80 per cent of women were engaged in agricultural work, mainly in subsistence farming. By 2011, the situation had not changed much. Gender based violence is still a major concern and girls/ women continue to be under represented in science and engineering in secondary school and overall in tertiary education. Girls are also much less likely than boys to gain a place at a public university. On average, women spend more than 20 hours a week on collecting wood and water, domestic work and childcare. Also women are generally unaware of their rights.

Indeed, the very good Rwandan policy environment has contributed enormously to reducing the gender gap in various areas of development. However, gender equality in many key areas is yet to

be attained and in some cases such as employment the gap is even widening. Realising the complexity, the GoR opted decentralisation to be the main driver in the fight against poverty and gender mainstreaming has been considered a vital ingredient for achieving sustainable economic growth and poverty eradication.

The GoR has put in place national machinery, as well as central and local government instruments and mechanisms to ensure that existing gender inequalities are successfully addressed and integrated in the policies, plans and strategies in its central and decentralisation policy processes. These continue to be progressively improved to address identified challenges based on annual monitoring and five yearly evaluation activities.

1.1.3. Institutional and non-institutional arrangements

Institutional and non-institutional arrangements have been established for the implementation of gender policies which are clearly stipulated in the 2010 National Gender Policy document (NGP, 2010) as described below²:

- (i) The *Directorate of Strategic Planning, Office of the President* is responsible to make gender and development issues a national priority; mobilise development partners to support government efforts to respond to gender issues; and ensure the effective integration of gender dimension in the policies and programmes of different ministries, private sector and civil society institutions.
- (ii) The *Prime Minister's Office* provides line ministries with administrative directives to mainstream gender into their respective policies.
- (iii) The *Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)* established in 2003 is the national machinery with portfolio to promote gender equality throughout the development process of the country.
- (iv) Each **Government (Sector) Ministry** is responsible to elaborate a gender sector policy and strategic plan for the implementation of the NGP, to set up a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system that is gender responsive, and to develop a capacity development plan in gender skills for its personnel.

² These are taken almost verbatim from the UNECA Report by Verdiana Grace Masanja titled “Compendium of Good Practices in Gender Mainstreaming: Rwanda National Policy Focus on Gender Responsive Local Government”, October 2012

- (v) The *department for promoting gender equality* of the *Ministry of Local Governments (MINALOC)* is responsible for facilitating and coordinating gender mainstreaming initiatives at district and sector levels. MINALOC ensures that gender concerns are fully integrated into the district development plans and budgets, oversee and facilitate gender policy implementation at the district level, initiates and implements gender responsive budgeting, and undertakes development programmes that are gender responsive.
- (vi) The *Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)* established in 2008 is an organ responsible for monitoring progress towards gender equality, (Section 2.2 explains more the roles of the GMO).
- (vii) The *National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)* to ensure compliancy of gender mainstreaming within the EDPRS implementation.
- (viii) The *Women's Councils (national level and grass-roots level)*, first established in 2003, are forums for women's empowerment and active participation in the national development whose role is to advocate for women's rights and gender equality, mobilize women to participate in different development activities and develop women capacities to enable them to access and participation in the development activities.
- (ix) The *Gender Cluster*, made up of government, development partners, the private sector and civil society, facilitates collaboration and coordination of all interventions in the area of gender through sharing experiences, generating new ideas, identifying gaps, lobbying and advocacy.
- (x) The *Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)*, which is responsible for planning and managing the Rwandan economy, has a role to ensure the government budget observes the national commitments to gender equality objectives, ensures gender mainstreaming in the planning and policy review, coordinates Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) process, designs gender budgeting guidelines to ensure budgets of sector ministries and districts are compliant with gender equality standards, and develops guideline that aim at checking integration of gender concerns into the Central Public Investment and External Finance Bureau (CEPEX) procedures and system of project screening. Also MINECOFIN works closely with MIGEPROF, GMO, NISR and other partners to ensure gender responsive monitoring progress is adhered to within the EDPRS implementation.

- (xi) The ***Gender Focal Points (GFPs)*** are present in all government and public sector institutions, first introduced in 2005. GFPs are responsible at the operational level, in Government departments at national and district levels, and in all public institutions. Their roles include monitoring implementation progress of the national gender policy within their respective institutions and sectors, advocating for all data within their respective sectors to be disaggregated by sex, ensuring that all their policies, programmes, budgets are gender responsive, and overseeing the capacity needs in gender mainstreaming within their respective institutions.
- (xii) The ***Forum for Rwandan Women Parliamentarians (FFRP)***, established in 1996, is assigned the advocacy and lobbying role with decision makers, line ministries and institutions affiliated with Government for gender equality in legislation.
- (xiii) Since gender equality is regarded both as development issue and a human rights issue, the ***National Human Rights Commission*** is a major stakeholder with responsibility to establish gender sensitive structures to monitor human rights from a gender perspective, in collaboration with the GMO and other actors. Also the commission has a role to design programmes to sensitise the public on women's rights as human rights and ensure compliance by all concerned.
- (xiv) The ***Unity and Reconciliation Commission***, which is vested with initiatives for conflict prevention, plays the role of ensuring interrelations between gender discrimination and other forms of discrimination in its framework and strategies.
- (xv) The ***National Commission for the fight Against HIV/AIDS*** is to ensure that gender issues and HIV/AIDS multifaceted dimensions are effectively and systematically mainstreamed into its policies, programmes and budgets.
- (xvi) ***Institutions of Higher Learning*** roles in gender mainstreaming include: undertaking gender research thus generating new knowledge in gender related issues and communicating the findings; engaging in knowledge transfer thorough scholarly works and training (both short courses and long courses) in gender related studies; and carrying out surveys and other studies and documenting gender practices.
- (xvii) The ***Civil Society Organizations'*** roles include resources mobilise for policy implementation of the NGP, actual implement the policy in their areas of operation, monitor the implementation of the NGP, undertake lobbying and advocacy activities,

demand accountability for respecting agreed upon standards and principles, undertake gender sensitisation at community level, and design and implement affirmative action to bridge gender gaps in their organisations and areas of operation.

- (xviii) **Faith Based Organisations (FBO)** are entrusted the leading role at the community level in contributing to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, to include, initiating and facilitating the promotion of, among other approaches, community based dialogue for a better understanding of healthy gender relations at family and community level; promoting a better understanding of gender through sensitization of women and men on gender issues and initiating development activities that will contribute to the removal of gender inequalities at community level.
- (xix) Multilateral, bilateral organizations and United Nations Agencies, *Development Partners*, also have responsibilities in the implementation of the NGP. They include developing mechanisms of collaboration among themselves and with the Government on gender mainstreaming into their interventions in Rwanda and providing financial and technical support for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of NGP.
- (xx) The *Private Sector* through the Rwandan Federation for the Private Sector (RFPS) is responsible to understanding of the concept of gender to pave the way for smooth gender mainstreaming; facilitating and supporting development and implementation of instruments for effective gender mainstreaming in the various programs and projects and/or activities within the private sector, and facilitating and supporting promotion of recruitment of women, especially in decision making roles within the private sector.
- (xxi) *Other* forums that have been established to ensure the country's accountability and responsiveness to gender and proper implementation of the NGP include Media High Council and the Ombudsman's Office.

Key to the success of implementation of gender policies (just like any other development plans, strategies, and programmes in Rwanda) is the design and implementation of performance contracts from ministerial level all the way to an individual level, monitoring the progress and taking to account the responsible leaders and individuals. To ensure that gender mainstreaming is implemented accordingly and the responsible people are accountable, the Gender Monitoring

Office (GMO) was established in 2008. Section 2.2 focuses on the monitoring process of the gender mainstreaming at central and decentralised levels.

1.2. Monitoring Gender Mainstreaming

1.2.1. The Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)

The GMO develops gender specific performance indicators and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, gender disaggregated data collection system, tools and mechanisms for mainstreaming gender in various development sectors, and guidelines for periodic reporting by different stakeholders. Also the GMO conducts and publishes gender audits and periodic gender impact assessment studies and surveys, it builds capacity of all institutions and population on gender equality, it holds different institutions accountable through scrutinising reports from different institutions and conducts regular dissemination of best practices to be scaled up or replicated elsewhere

The objectives of the GMO strategic plan 2011-2016 are aligned with the GoR development agenda built on EDPRS 2, the Seven Year Government Programme and the Rwanda Vision 2020. The strategic plan focuses on three responsibility areas: (i) Monitoring gender mainstreaming, (ii) fighting against Gender Based Violence (GBV) and injustices, and (iii) monitoring gender related international commitments. Furthermore, the GMO is a national reference point for information and documentation on gender equality as well as institutional development.

1.2.2. Gender accountability in Government institutions and public sector

To promote gender accountability among all GoR sectors of development, the GMO does the following: (i) conducts annual gender equality monitoring exercises and develops sector gender profiles which, (ii) provides baseline gender data and annual gender data, and (iii) identifies best practices, gender related constraints and gaps, and (iv) proposes recommendations to improve and accelerate attainment of gender equality in Rwanda.

The GMO works closely with MINECOFIN and the PBC to scrutinise budgets of districts, ministries and all public Institutions and assess the extent to which the allocation of resources capture gender equality priorities. Since 2009/2010 fiscal year, public sectors of Rwanda were

obliged to formulate Gender Budget Statements (GBS). The GoR is making notable progress in holding budget agencies accountable through the formulation of Gender Budget Statements.

In 2013/14 the GMO assessed the extent to which gender equality is being mainstreamed in the strategies, policies and programmes across sectors. The assessment focused on four areas: (i) Performance Contracts, (ii) Gender Responsive Budgeting; (iii) Elections, and (iv) Laws and Policies. Presented below are findings of the assessment vis-à-vis the Performance Contracts and the Gender Responsive Budgeting.

- (i) **Performance contracts:** Assessment of gender mainstreaming in 2013/2014 Performance Contracts was done in four sampled districts, the aim was to establish the extent to which gender and GBV are inclusive in the performance contracts and provide recommendations for effective mainstreaming of gender in their planning and implementation. The following was established:
 - a) Guidelines for preparation of district performance contracts is guided by ministerial instruction no 001/0701 of 20th May 2011 (henceforth known as the ministerial instructions). These guidelines do not explicitly articulate how districts are supposed to mainstream and evaluate gender and GBV into the preparation of the performance contracts.
 - b) Gender sensitive indicators: The ministerial instructions give key interventions and define indicators to be considered in the elaboration of district performance contract across sectors and districts. However, most indicators are generic and they are not clear on how different needs of both men and women will be tracked during monitoring and evaluation processes.
 - c) Interventions to address Gender Based Violence: Analysis showed that there were no interventions planned in the performance contracts to address GBV and there were no clear commitments in the performance contracts to address GBV. However based on the statistics from the Rwanda National Police (RNP), prevalence of the GBV crime was on the increase from 4,614 reported cases in 2008 to 64,961 cases reported in 2013. The GBV include human trafficking and domestic violence.
 - d) Sex disaggregated data: The findings indicate that there was a general lack of sex disaggregated data.

The GMO recommended that gender and GBV be considered to be among the evaluation scoring criteria for the district or sector performance. In Rwanda, leaders of a district or sector which performs below a given pass mark get sanctioned for underperforming.

- (ii) **Implementation of 2013/2014 Gender Budget Statements (GBS):** The Organic Law No. 12/2013/OL adopted in December 2013 puts emphasis on public entities to consider gender as a fundamental principle for public financial management. The law contains articles that budget framework papers must contain gender budget statements and activity reports must indicate implementation of gender plans. Also there is a government resolution requiring all public institutions to ensure gender mainstreaming in budget preparation. Although by 2013/14 all ministries and districts made GBS, however, the quality of the statements needs improvement. The GMO assessed to which extent the formulation and implementation of 2013/2014 GBS were in line with the law and resolutions. All 30 districts and 13 ministries were assessed for their conformity to the guidelines issued by MINECOFIN in the 2013/14 Budget circular. By 2013/2014, all districts and almost all ministries developed GBS which demonstrates that building gender accountability in Rwanda is achievable through concerted efforts. The quality aspect of the GBS still needed improvement. To that effect, among others, the following was assessed:
- a) Whether the budget was backed by a comprehensive gender situational analysis with sex disaggregated data. It was established that: (i) Only 7% of Ministries and 10% of districts managed to elaborate a comprehensive gender situation analysis backed by sex disaggregated data, (ii) 72% of Ministries and 50% of Districts identified gender gaps but did not manage to support the elaborated gender situation analysis with sex disaggregated data, while 21% of Ministries and 40% of Districts formulated a simple statement with no identified gender gaps.
 - b) Whether the budget has a clear linkage with outputs, indicators, targets and activities. The following was established: Only 14% of Ministries and 13% of Districts developed GBS with logical link between the gender situational analysis, outputs, activities and indicators, the rest did not. In general, there is a gap in the logical link between gender situational analysis, outputs, indicators, targets and planned activities.

- (iii) **Recommendations:** The GMO recommended that (i) the elaboration of gender situation analysis must be backed by sex disaggregated data, clearly linked to outputs, activities and indicators; (ii) GBS reporting system needs to be established to guide budget agencies and facilitate the tracking of GBS implementation status; and (iii) technical support to ministries and districts should be provided during the elaboration process to improve the quality of GBS. The GMO was requested by the GoR to scrutinise GBS of each budget agency before the 2014/15 parliamentary budget committee hearing sessions to enable the committee to oblige budget agencies to include gender equality and GBV in budgets.
- (iv) **Best practices:** The GMO identified a number of best practices to emulate. They include (i) savings and credit schemes. By 2013/14 women constituted 45% of registered members of the microfinance savings and credit cooperatives. (ii) Access to loans. Women's access to loans improved significantly by using land titles as collaterals with 38% in 2011 as compared to 25% in 2006. (iii) Off-farm jobs: There were some initiatives where 67% of off-farm job created were occupied by women. Off-farm jobs generate more income as compared to farm jobs.
- (v) **Challenges:** Through the gender machinery, the GoR is addressing the following identified Challenges:
- a) Limited skills in gender mainstreaming and gender analysis in some districts and ministries
 - b) Low engagement of the gender machinery to provide gender technical support to institutions
 - c) Inadequate collection and use of sex disaggregated data at central and decentralized levels
 - d) Limited quality of GBS produced by Districts and Ministries which leads to weak delivery of efficient initiatives in favour of gender equality
 - e) Limited coordination of gender related interventions

1.2.3. GBV Prevention and Response

To support GBV victims, Rwanda established nine centres called “One Stop Centres” and abbreviated (IOSC). The IOCSs are specialised free-of-charge referral centres spread across the

country. The IOSCs offer comprehensive services to victims to include psychological support, medical care, legal support and judicial related support. To promote accountability and GBV service delivery at grassroots level, the GMO monitors the functioning of the IOSCs by assessing their effectiveness, identifying best practices which deserve emulation and gaps which require improvements in providing services to GBV victims. The GMO shares the best practices and communicates the gaps by proposing possible solutions through public dialogues at grass-root (district) levels. This has contributed enormously to raise the commitment of stakeholders at district and sector levels to address GBV and to inform future discussions with high level decision makers (Justice, Security and Health sectors). The GMO has established a toll free telephone line for the population to report GBV cases and injustices.

The GMO conducted an audit of all nine IOSCs and established that services rendered to GBV victims were highly commendable and reduced possibilities of re-victimisation that can be encountered by GBV victims while seeking services from scattered service providers. Also the data compiled by the IOSCs were sex disaggregated.

However some gaps were identified. They include inadequate financial and human resources, non-standardised GBV infrastructure, insufficient equipment, limited coordination and collaboration among service providers, untimely submission of expert medical reports and slow pace of scaling-up the IOSCs based on the 7 Year Government plan.

These have been shared widely and the following steps by various stakeholders are being implemented:

- a) awareness raising campaigns to various stakeholders and for improved reporting on GBV,
- b) a standardised data collection tool has been approved.
- c) Data collection, reporting of GBV cases and integrating GBV prevention and response indicators into institutional monitoring and evaluation frameworks by RNP and stakeholders has been improved.
- d) Through dialogues, establishment of an accountability mechanism was recommended as one of the strategies that would promote the commitment of local authorities in delivering quality services to GBV victims.

1.2.4. Gender related international commitments

The GMO in collaboration with MIGEPROF and UN-Women produced the Beijing+20 country report, the fifth of the series since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995. The report articulates major strides made by Rwanda in the twelve critical areas of concern, key challenges and emerging priorities. The achievements include among others; the revision of discriminatory laws and enactment of gender sensitive laws, high level of women participation in various decision making organs and increased number of women in peacekeeping operations and peacebuilding initiatives, reduction in maternal and infant mortality rates, and parity between boys and girls in primary school enrolment and retention. In particular, the report noted the following key achievements across critical areas of Beijing Platform for Action:

- a) **Progress in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment:** Women were well represented in the legislator and some decision making positions: 64% in lower parliament, 50% in the judiciary, 40% in cabinet, 40% among provincial governors, 43.2% among members of district council, 83.3% among vice mayors in charge of social affairs.
- b) **Universal Primary Education:** enrolment was 50.9% for girls against 49.1 % for boys. The enrolment ratio for girls in primary school rose from 95.1% in 2009 to 98% in 2012, and it was higher than that of boys which was 95%. Achievements can be attributed to girls focused programmes to support their access and retention, among others, the 9 Year Basic Education (B9Y) programme and the 12 Year Basic Education (B12Y) programme, setting up special rooms for girls in each school, and provision of sanitary towels contributed to these achievements.
- c) **Health:** as a result of improved access to improved primary health care, quality service delivery, as well as high and sustained immunisation coverage at 97%, maternal mortality rate decreased from 1,070 per 100,000 live births in 2005 to 476 per 100,000 live births in 2010. The Infant mortality rate also declined from 86 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 50 per 1,000 in 2010. All female children of up 15 years were inoculated against cervical cancer.
- d) **Legal and justice:** Rwanda's legal framework led to equal rights and access to property and inheritance. GoR has registered all the land which resulted in 18% of land to be registered in the names of husband and wife, 26% in the names of women alone, and 54% is co-owned by men and women. This has improved women's access to loans.

Some of the identified challenges include:

- a) 32.2% female as compared to 22.4% male are financially excluded without sufficient capital or adequate collateral to obtain loans and other financial services.
- b) 82% women as compared to 61.4% men were employed in subsistence farming.
- c) Women continued to bear the burden of unpaid care and household work which reduced their income levels and pushed them deeper in poverty.
- d) Patriarchal attitudes and gender stereotypes were still rampant and these continue to keep girls and women away from some professions, especially the technical fields.
- e) Insufficient or lack of gender analysis limits evidence based advocacy, planning and programming and mainstreaming throughout the development cycle.

1.2.5. GMO as a national reference point on gender equality

The GMO undertakes proactive steps to analyse and provide gender responsive advice on laws, policies and strategies in collaboration with the gender machinery and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and makes recommendations to the Parliament or the concerned public sector to ensure that the concerned laws, policies, and strategies are reviewed to guarantee equal rights of both genders in Rwanda.

Also GMO conducts gender responsive research for evidence-based advocacy and improving communication for effective dissemination of monitoring findings. It also coordinated establishment of the Gender Reference Group, a forum for dialogue, consultation, information sharing and a mechanism for quality assurance. GMO also participates in various international and regional fora for increased sharing of information on gender equality and women empowerment.

1.3. Challenges

Despite the many achievements resulting from the well-articulated policy environment, gender gaps still exist, calling for increased efforts and improved ways of addressing the gender equality agenda. The main challenges hindering effective delivery of gender responsive programmes include the continued limited capacities in gender analysis and gender mainstreaming at various levels, and the insufficiency of gender and sex disaggregated data. Prevention of GBV in general and girls trafficking in particular require great attention of all stakeholders whereas loss of

evidence is still a serious problem towards GBV response. All these, require strengthened partnership and collaboration with all stakeholders while establishing quick and sustainable strategies.

2. Dimension 2: Health

2.1. Health Status

2.1.1. Female Healthy Life Expectancy³

Rwanda life expectancy at birth for males and females has significantly increased by 18 years from 46.4 years in the year 1978 to 64.4 years in the year 2012. According to the 2012 census, the ratio of female healthy life expectancy at birth over male is 3.7 more years for a female Rwandan out of a population of 10,515,973. Figures 3 and 5 depict the trend of life expectancy at birth for both male and female in Rwanda.

Figure 3: Trends in Rwandan Life Expectancy at birth

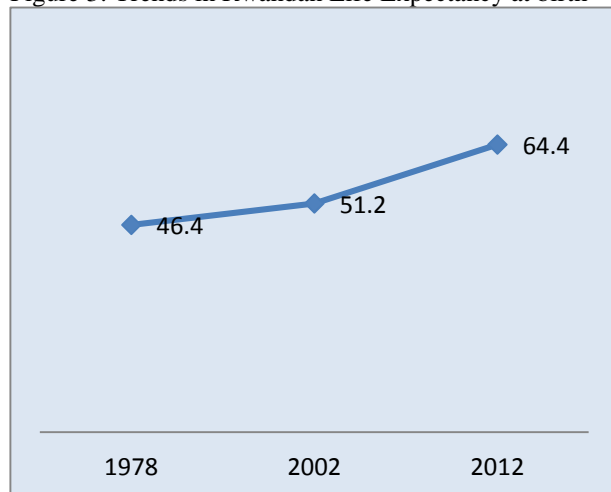
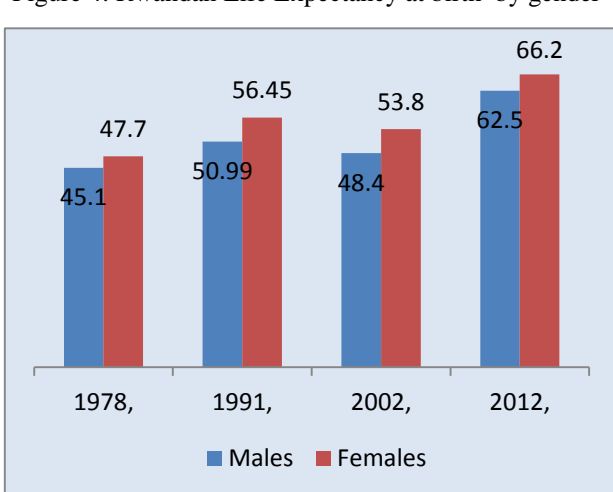


Figure 4: Rwandan Life Expectancy at birth by gender



Maternal mortality rate has intensely reduced from 1,071 per 100,000 live births in the year 2000 to 476 in year 2010/2011, the 2015 target for the Millennium Development Goals' (MDG's) is to reduce maternal mortality rate to 268. Additionally, mortality rate in infants has plummeted to 27 per 1,000 live births in 2010/11 from 85 in 1992. Similarly, child mortality rate has dropped from 151 per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 76 in the year 2010/11. The improvement of life expectancy can also be attributed to the increase of the antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) of 5.5% in the past ten years for the year 2010/2011. Further, the number of vaccinated children has also increased by 4.1% between 1992-2010/11. Furthermore, improvement of "nutritional status" has

³ Unless otherwise stated data come from the Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS), 2010 and 2014/2015; Republic of Rwanda (RoR), Ministry of Health (MOH), Family Planning Policy (MoH, December, 2015), RoR MoH, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights, (MoH, May 2012), RoR MoH, Health Sector Policy, (MoH, January 2015) and National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) 2014

seen the reduction in the number of underweight children below the age of five years from 29% (1992) to 11% (2010/11). However, despite the aforementioned exceptional improvements, malnutrition remains to be amongst the most substantial problems facing Rwanda today.

The GoR through the MoH has restructured the Health Sector Policy, January 2015 which, as a foundation for quality of service, healthcare providers are sensitized to improve customer care in terms of availability, continuity, quality, choice and confidentiality in all health facilities. The overhaul of the Health Sector Policy (from the previous one of 2005) is expected to also accelerate the achievement of the set “national and international goals” for instance the MDG 2015 targets for reducing maternal mortality rate to 268 per 100,000 live births.

2.1.2. Prevalence of rates of Malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS

Through the National Malaria Control Program, the GoR has been working towards improving the healthcare system to achieve the MDGs and the 2010 targets set by the African leaders in the Abuja Summit of African Leaders (RDHS, 2010). A number of initiatives, which have contributed immensely in combatting Malaria and HIV/AIDS, have been implemented. They include the Rwanda’s community health insurance-“*Mutuelles de Sante*”-, revamping family planning methods, and increasing the number of medical personnel amongst others, (MoH, May 2012).

Table 1: Malaria proportional Mortality 2005-2012

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Under 5 Deaths due to Malaria	280	175	-	48	64
Under 5 All Deaths	1,230	1,341	-	1,647	1,854
Above 5 Deaths due to Malaria	529	494	-	314	401
Above 5 Deaths	2,980	3,486	-	7,379	7,275
Under 5 Malaria proportional Mortality (%)	22.76	13.05	8	2.91	3.45
Above 5 malaria proportional Mortality (%)	17.75	14.17	6	4.26	5.51

Source: NISR, 2014

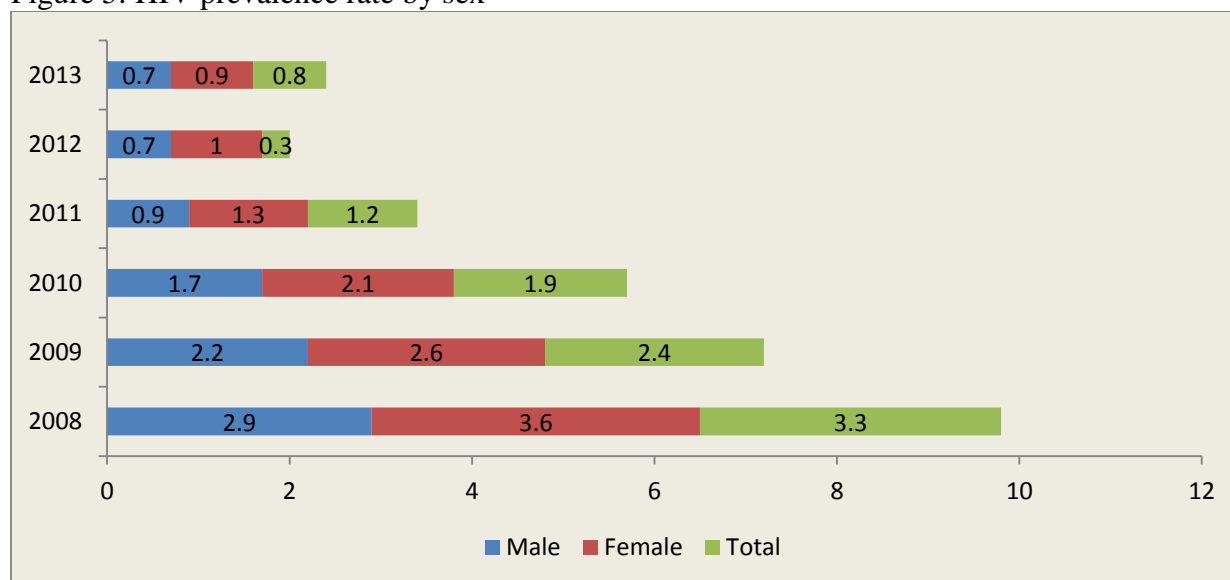
According to (MoH, December 2012), there has been a remarkable improvement of health status in Rwanda particularly pertaining to malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS. The figures from MoH (December 2012), show that Malaria prevalence fell to 1.4 % from 2.6% in children between 6 and 59 months between 2007 and 2008. Furthermore, a decline from 1.4% to 0.7% is recorded for female between 15 and 49 years which accounts for a significant decline of 32.3% of “severe Malaria cases” between 2006-2007 (MoH, May 2012). The Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC) Malaria Unit indicates Malaria proportional mortality has continued to decrease from 22.76% in

2009 to 3.45% in 2013 for under 5 year and 17.75% in 2009 to 5.51% in 2013 for individuals above five years of age, and thus a decline of 70% of Malaria cases between 2005 and 2010 (see Table 1 for statistics) as highlighted by RDHS (2014).

MoH (May 2015) reports significant use of Long Lasting Impregnated Nets (LLIN) in 70% children, 72% pregnant women and 80% household ownership (of at least one net) as among the contributory factors to the decline of the disease in terms of “prevention and health promotion”. Moreover, the Home Based Malaria Program has also contributed to 91% of children under 5-years being treated within the first 24 hours (MoH, May 2015). Despite the declined statistics, infectious diseases still amounts to 61.9% of all outpatient mortality rates in Rwanda (MoH, May 2015) with Malaria being the highest of all morbidity cases for under-fives which accounts for 130,189 cases equivalent of 32% (NISR, 2014).

On the other hand, the number of TB cases in the period of 5 years between 2009 and 2013 has fallen from 7,644 to 5,979 according to RBC Tuberculosis Unit (NISR, 2014). The death rates associated with the disease, however, remain constant at 5% rate.

Figure 5: HIV prevalence rate by sex



The most recent statistics on HIV infection in Rwanda indicate that more women are infected than their male counterparts. According to RDHS (2010), women in adult population above 15 years living with HIV account for 3.7% while men account for 2.2%. However, HIV prevalence rates

for both women and men (between 15 and 49) have considerably reduced in the period of five years between 2008 and 2013. HIV prevalence rates for women have reduced to 0.9 from 3.6 while those for men have reduced to 0.7 from 2.9 according to statistics carried out by RBC HIV-AIDS division (NISR, 2014) as can be seen in Figure 5.

Further, statistics from RBC HIV-AIDS division (NISR, 2014) show an increase of the number of women tested for HIV between 2010 and 2013, from 1,666,245 to 3,188,823 with a decrease percentage of HIV detection in this period of time to be 2% in 2010 to 0.8% in 2013.

RDHS (2014/15) reveals that women/men ratios of HIV awareness including condom use as a preventive measure to be 91 to 95 respectively. Also, the awareness of having a single faithful uninfected partner as another preventive measure for HIV contraction, for women and men ratios is 89 to 92 respectively. Nevertheless, the survey indicates that the aforementioned pattern to be ‘likely’ in urban areas than the rural.

Further statistics from RBC HIV-AIDS division (NISR, 2014) reveal the upsurge of HIV testing for pregnant women in Rwanda. 343,506 pregnant women were tested for HIV in 2013, an increase from 303,332 in 2010. Furthermore, there is a decrease in the percentage of HIV positive outcomes from 2010 with 2.4% to 1.24% in 2013.

The number of pregnant women receiving the Anti-retroviral Therapy (ART) in order to reduce Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) /Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) has increased from 81.3% in 2008 to 87.1% in 2013. Additionally, the total number of pregnant women with HIV has reduced from 8,870 in 2008 to 4,226 in 2013 as can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: HIV+ pregnant women receiving ART to reduce the risk of MTCT/PMTCT

Characteristics	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total women HIV+	8,870	8,074	9,650	5,470	3941	4,266
HIV + women on ART	7,210	7,086	4,676	5,352	3956	3,717
HIV + women on ART in %	81.3	87.8	-	97.8	100.4	87.1
HIV prevalence among pregnant women in PMTCT in %	3	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
HIV prevalence among partners in %	3.1	2.7	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.3

Source: RBC HIV-AIDS division (NISR, 2014)

The above-mentioned findings are thus consistent with the decrease of the number of pregnant women on ART, from 7,210 in 2008 to 3,717 in 2013. Similarly, the prevalence rate of young people between 15 and 24 years of age that are living with HIV/AIDS according to RBC HIV-AIDS division (NISR, 2014) has reduced from 0.9 in 2011 to 0.6 in 2013. Also, there is a substantial increase in HIV testing amongst younger people with 1,060,168 testing in 2013 from 240,637 in 2010. The results are in agreement with the decline of new infections with statistics indicating a decrease from 1% in 2010 to 0.6% in 2013

According to RDHS (2014/2015), HIV prevention awareness is very important in order to aid reducing the risks of HIV infection particularly for this age group. According to RDHS (2014/2015), awareness of HIV prevention amongst “young people” is regarded as knowledge of HIV prevention through the use of condoms ‘condomising’, having one faithful “uninfected partner”, and discarding the most common HIV myths and misconceptions such as HIV transmission through blood or food sharing. Statistics from the above survey therefore indicate HIV prevention awareness among women and men ratio of the age 15 to 24 to be 65:64 respectively. The youngsters from urban areas are most likely to possess more “comprehensive” knowledge than their rural counterparts, according to aforementioned survey.

The national policies/programmes relevant for this dimension are: Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy 2011-2015, Family Planning Policy-December 2012, Non communicable disease Policy-March 2015, Health Sector Research Policy-February 2012, National Food and Nutrition Policy, January 2014. These Policies and their Strategic Plans will serve to guide interventions concerning Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, particularly to respond to challenges related to HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies (www.moh.gov.rw)

The related qualitative issue in Female healthy life expectancy and prevalence of rates of malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS is the availability of and access to health care, medical services and other factors affecting women’s life expectancy related to MDG number 5 to “improve maternal health” and MDG number 6 to “combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases” respectively (MoH,

December 2012). The overall statistics above, however, suggest substantial accomplishment in combatting HIV in Rwanda.

2.1.3. Physical Integrity (FGM)

The “Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting” Report (UNICEF, 2005) and the UNICEF global databases 2014, based on DHS, MICS and other nationally representative surveys indicate that Rwanda is among those countries where Female Genital Mutilation is not widely practiced.

2.1.4. Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The National Health Management Information System (HMIS) database (NISR, 2014) suggests an increase in new cases of victims of sexual violence amongst women in Rwanda from 6,299 in 2012 to most current data figures of 6,248 in 2013 which is 6,025 more female than male victims (see Table 3). This evidences an incredibly higher proportion of sexual violence against women than against men in Rwanda.

Table 3: Comparison of Sexual violence in women and men in Rwanda

Number of GBV Victims in District Hospitals	2012			2013		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
GBV victims with symptoms of physical violence (new cases)	1,947	4,111	6,058	1,984	3,984	5,968
GBV victims with symptoms of sexual violence (new cases)	368	6,299	6,667	223	6,248	6,471
Total	2,315	10,410	12,725	2,207	10,232	12,439

Source: National HMIS Data base (NISR, 2014)

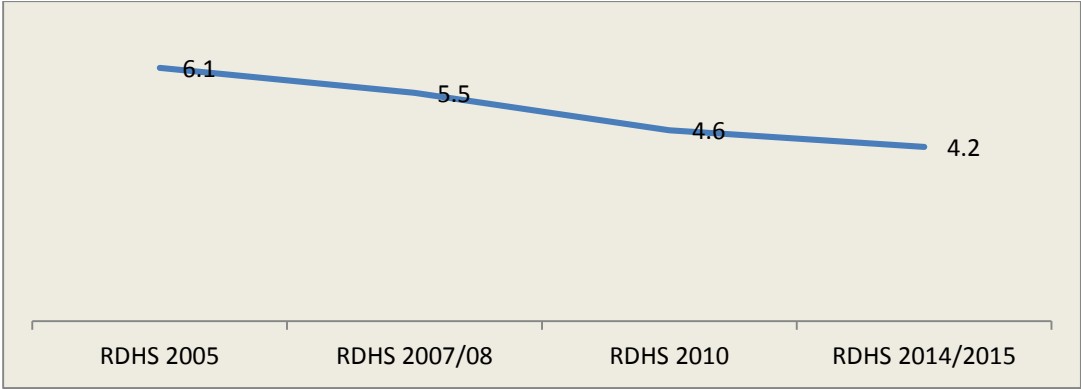
Rwanda has made great efforts to eradicate domestic violence, sexual assault or rape and sexual harassment. The relevant policy for this particular dimension includes the National Policy against Gender-Based Violence-July 2011 (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: www.migeprof.gov.rw). The policy recognises that the social environment and culture in which people are brought up contributes to their ways of thinking and to their value judgments. Therefore, men and women, boys and girls are all affected by GBV and all have an important role to play in changing social attitudes and preventing GBV. Furthermore, the National Strategic Plan for Fighting Against Gender-Based Violence-2011-2016 is to ensure that the environment in which

Rwandans live does not promote gender-based violence and actively seeks to prevent it. Moreover, the relevant law is law N°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-based-violence (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: www.migeprof.gov.rw) was enacted aimed at preventing and suppressing GBV.

2.1.5. Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) in numbers of children measures the average number of births a group of women would have by the time they reach age 50 if they were to give birth at the current age-specific fertility rates (RDHS 2000, 2005, 2007/08, 2010). RDHS (2014/2015) showcases a continuous decline of the TFR in women (aged between 15 and 49) in Rwanda in the past decade. For instance RDHS 2005’s statistics exhibited a 6.1 rate of fertility (per 1000 women) as opposed to the RDHS 2014/2015’s statistics of a 4.2 rate as can be seen in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Trends in Total Fertility Rates



The 2014/2015 RDHS also suggest a lower number of women fertility rates of 3.6 in urban areas compared to 4.3 in rural areas, consequently rural women giving birth to 0.7 “more children” than the women living in urban areas.

3. Dimension 3: Social Status

3.1. Equity/discrimination in social institutions

3.1.1. Enabling Frameworks

The qualitative issues pertaining to implementation of equity programmes to eradicate gender discrimination are policies or laws promoting women's equality, rights and access. The GoR has progressively put in place policies, laws and programmes to ensure equity initiatives are implemented in the vain to get rid of deep-rooted gender blinded discrimination. Already the 2003 Rwandan constitution was clear on this. In 2005, the NGP was approved and revised in July 2010 with aim to set the Rwandan society free from all forms of gender based discrimination and see to it that both men and women participate fully and enjoy equitably from the development processes. Furthermore, with the objective of guiding and promoting sustainable action aimed at the progressive elimination of gender disparities in education and training as well as in management structures, the Girls' Education Policy was approved in April 2008 (Rwanda Ministry of Education: www.mineduc.gov.rw).

Other policies and Programmes which aim to address issues of equity and eradication of gender discrimination include: the Strategic plan for the Implementation of the National Gender Policy- May 2010, Women and Youth Access to Finance Programme, Gender Cluster Strategic Plan 2010-2012, Gender Budgeting Guidelines- MINECOFIN-2008, Organic Law N° 12/2013/OL Of 12/09/2013 On State Finances and Property, Organic Law N° 08/2005 Of 14/07/2005 Determining the use and Management of Land In Rwanda, Law N° 22/99 Of 12/11/1999 to Supplement Book I of the Civil Code and to Institute Part Five Regarding Matrimonial Regimes, Liberalities and Successions, and Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour In Rwanda, (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: www.migeprof.gov.rw).

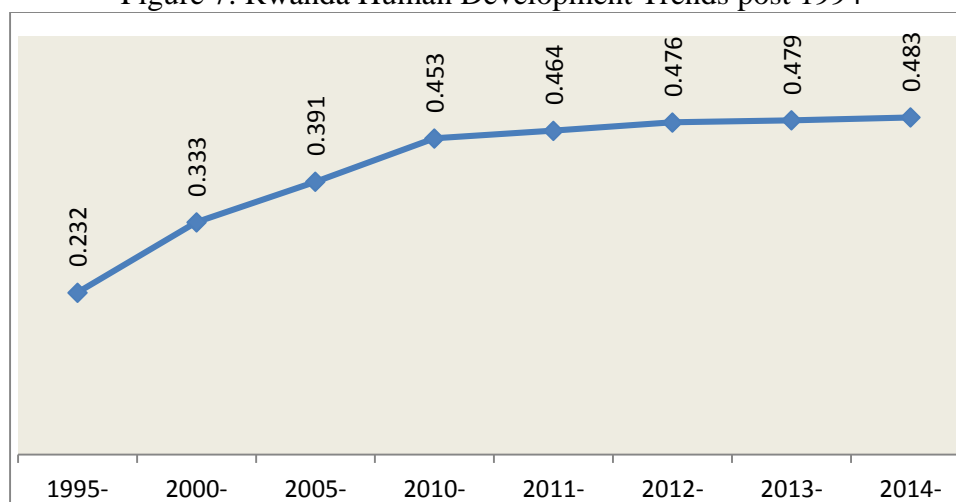
3.1.2. Trends in Gender Human Development Indices⁴

Rwanda has registered some tangible steps in this indicator. In 2014 Rwanda Human Development Index (HDI) value was 0.483. It is below the average of 0.505 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.518 for countries in Sub - Saharan Africa

⁴ Unless otherwise stated content in this section comes from the UNDP, 2015, Human Development Report 2015, Work for human development, Briefing note for countries on the 2015 Human Development Report, Rwanda (UNDP,2015)

positioning the country at 163 out of 188 countries. The 2014 Female HDI is 0.472 and that of males is 0.493. However, the trend since 1995 (post genocide) is impressive as can be seen in Figure 7.

Figure 7: Rwanda Human Development Trends post 1994



In 2014 the Gender Development Index (GDI) was introduced in the Human Development Report (HDR). The GDI is a ratio of the female to the male HDI which measures gender inequalities in achievement in the following three basic dimensions of human development: (i) health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), (ii) education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and (iii) command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated Gross National Income (GNI) per capita).

Table 4: Rwanda GDI Values for 2014

Life Expectancy at Birth		Expected years of Schooling		Mean Years of Schooling		GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)		HDI value		Female/Male Ratio
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	GDI Value
67.0	61.1	10.4	10.2	3.2	4.3	1,312	1,612	0.472	0.493	0.957

Sources: UNDP, 2015

As can be seen from Table 4, the GDI value for Rwanda is 0.957. The perfect value is 1.000 and Rwanda is close to reaching that value.

Another index which was introduced in the HDR already in 2010 is the Gender Inequality Index (GII). This is the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the following three dimensions: (i) reproductive health (measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates), (ii) empowerment (measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender), and economic activity (measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men). In 2014 in Rwanda, women held 57.5 % of parliamentary seats, 8.0 % of adult women and 8.8% of adult men had reached at least a secondary level of education, for every 100,000 live births, 320 women died from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate was 33.6 births per 1,000 women of age ranging between 15-19. Female Participation in the labour market was 86.4% for women and 85.3% for men. As a result the 2014 GII value for Rwanda was 0.400, positioning Rwanda at rank 80 out of 155 countries in the 2014 index.

3.2. Social Institution data

A set of Gender indicator topic areas in the Social Status Dimensions which compare countries can be found on the OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB), (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=GID2>). The latest data available are for the year 2009. They are based on the following qualitative indicators: Family code, civil liberties, physical integrity, son preference, and writes and ownership. The qualitative variables are quantified by numbers between 0 and 1. For example if the variable information sought is about existence of laws: 0 signifies the law is in place, 0.5 the law is being planned and 1 means the law does not exist. Table 5 gives values for Rwanda Indices for 2009:

Table 5: Values of Rwanda for Social indices for 2009

Family code				civil liberties		Physical Integrity		son preference	ownership rights		
PA*	FI	EM	P	FM	DC	VAW	FGM	SP	WAL	WABL	WAP
0.5	0.5	0.07	0.5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5	0.5

*PA=parental authority over girls, FI=inheritance by females; EM=Early marriages by girls; P=Polygamy; VAW=Violence Against Women/Legal Indicator; FGM=Female Genital Mutilation; FM=Free movement of females; DC=Dress Code for females, SP=Son preference, WAL=Women Access to Land; WABL=Women Access to Bank Loan; and WAP=Women Access to Property other than Land

These indices show that in 2009, in Rwanda, movement was free for women, there was no specified dress code for women, Female Genital Mutilations/ cuttings were not practiced, and there was no evidence of preference for a son. Also women had access to land. Early marriages were

still being practiced albeit to a very few occurrences. By 2009, parental authority over girls, inheritance by females, polygamy practices, as well as women access to bank loans and property other than land were partially prevalent while violence against women was very rampant.

The sex ratio at birth measures the number of boys born alive per 100 girls born alive. Based on the RDHS of 2010, for every 100 girls born alive, 97.4 boys were born alive in 2004 and 101.2 boys were born alive in 2008.

3.3. Prevalence of female discrimination and violation of women rights

3.3.1. Prevalence of violence against women

According to the 2005 RDHS, in Rwanda, 31% of women in the total population were reported to have been subjected to physical violence by an intimate partner over their lifetime. Also, statistics from the Rwanda National Police (2010) indicate that the proportion of reported cases of ever partnered women who experienced physical violence by current or former intimate partner has increased from 388 cases reported in 2009 to 430 in 2010 consequently prompting an increase in reported murder cases against wives from 38 in 2009 to 83 women in 2010 (see Table 6). Proportion of other types of marital violence such as sexual violence is reported at 35% according to RDHS 2005.

Table 6: Cases of Violence, Murder and Suicide as a result of family conflict

	Female	Male
Victims of spousal homicide	39	14
Victims of homicide between concubines	9	10
Victims of spousal assault	242	22
Victims of assault between concubines	84	63
Victims of spousal suicide	3	7
Victims of suicide between concubines	4	11

Source: Rwanda National Police (2013)

The related qualitative issue under prevalence of violence against women is the laws and/or policies addressing aspects of violence against women, presence of civil society activism, policies and laws concerning women's rights / human rights and public discussions. The relevant policy pursued by the Government is the National Policy against Gender-Based Violence of July 2011, LAW N°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 On Prevention And Punishment Of Gender - Based Violence, and

the National Strategic Plan for Fighting Against Gender-based Violence-2011-2016 (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: www.migeprof.gov.rw).

3.4. Time use/workload

Other discriminatory practices are related to attitudes towards division of domestic responsibilities in families, and availability or not of child care, domestic help or labour-saving devices. The GoR is also addressing this. The relevant policy and laws for this indicator are: The National Integrated Child Rights Policy-August 2011, National Policy for Family Promotion-December 2005, National Strategic Plan for Family Promotion 2011-2015, Law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: www.migeprof.gov.rw) relating to the rights and the protection of the child which collectively ensure that every child in Rwanda and every Rwandan child, his/her rights are ensured and provided for.

To sum up, social status indicators are based on deep rooted cultural practices, evidently, the measures and initiatives put in place by the GoR have started to bear fruits. However, more concerted efforts are still needed and these require involvement of a diversified pool of stakeholders. The policies, laws, strategies and programmes that are in place and being implemented all propound on the fact that the social environment and cultures in which people are brought up contribute to their ways of thinking and to their value judgments. Therefore, men and women, boys and girls are all affected by gender discrimination, and GBV and all have an important role to play in changing social attitudes towards gender equality and preventing GBV.

4. Dimension 4: Economic Status⁵

4.1. Indicator Statistics

The indicator topic areas considered for examining the Economic Status Dimension include: (i) Women as a percentage of economically active population (Labour force participation, Adult agricultural labour force participation, Service sector participation and Own-account workers); (ii) Self-employment, (iii) Households, (iv) Comparative wages (M/W), and (v) Comparative household income. Table 7 gives indicators for Rwanda as collected by the national censuses on 2002 and 2012; they are discussed in section 4.1.1 to 4.1.3.

Table 7: Economic Status Indicators

Indicator name	2002			2012		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Percentage of the total population of female and male adults that participates in the overall labour force.	57.6	54.9	54	71.7	75.1	73.6
Percentage of the total population of female and male adults that participates in the agricultural labour force.	92.9	81	87.6	82	63	73
Percentage of the total population of female and male adults that participates in the service sector.	1.8	3.7	2.6	7.4	10.2	8.7
Percentage of the total population of female and male adults that are own account workers	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Percentage of adult females and males that are self-employed	76.2	77.6	76.8	74.5	67.2	71.1
The percentage of households headed by females and males.	32.1	67.9	100	27.7	72.3	100
Average annual earnings for adult females and males in US dollars.	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	694
The average annual income of female-headed and male-headed households in US dollars.	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	386

4.1.1. Women as percentages of economically active population

Equal participation in the labour force by both males and females is among indicators under the economic status which are considered for gender equality. Labour force participation (LFP) is

⁵ Unless otherwise stated data used in this section are obtained from 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC 2012) and the Third Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV3).

determined as the percentage of the total population of female and male adults that participates in the overall labour force. It is the ratio between the labour force and the overall size of their cohort (national population of the same age range). As can be seen in Table 7, the proportion of females participating in labour force among all females of working age was 57.6% and that of male was 54.9% in 2002. Ten years later in 2012 the figure was 71.4% for females (14.1% increase) while that of men was 75.6% (a 21% increase). It is observed that although in 2002 more women than men were participating in the overall labour force, by 2012 men surpassed women.

The adult agricultural labour force participation indicates a percentage of the total population of female and male adults that participates in the agricultural labour force. Further, the women-to-men percentage ratio in 2012 was 82:63; thus a higher percentage of women are participating in agricultural labour force which has remained to be high for the past decade, since 2002. While 92.9% women and 81% men participated in the agricultural labour force in 2002; ten years later, in 2012, the figures were 82% for women and 63% for men. Although the percentage of women participating in agricultural labour force is much bigger than that of men, the number of women participating in service sector of 7.4% rate is fairly lower than that of men which is 10.2% in 2012. The statistics also show consistently lower percentage of women in service sector in the past decade.

It should be noted that agricultural labour where women labourers are lumped is by far lowly paid than off-farm jobs.

4.1.2. Earned income ratios

Unfortunately sex disaggregated data on annual earnings rates for Rwanda are not available, just totals are available. The average annual earnings for adult females and males in Rwanda (in US dollars) are 694 in 2014 according to the survey by the Third Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV3). Additionally, the survey indicates an average annual income of female-headed and male-headed households in Rwanda to be approximately USD386 in 2014. Furthermore, the EICV3 specifies that the majority of the household in Rwanda are headed by males. As can be seen in Table 7, in 2014 the women/men household-head ratio was 27.7: 72.3

4.1.3. Females by category of workers (self-employed, salaried, family workers)

The Percentage of adult females and males that are self-employed has fluctuated over the years. For instance, in 2002 the percentage for self-employed males was 77.6 and that of females was 76.2. In 2012, the proportion of self-employed females was 74.5% (a decline by 1.7%), it surpassed that of the men which was 67.2% (a decline of 10.4). In 2014, the proportion of female in self-employment was 74.5% and that of males was 67.2%. The RDHS survey of 2010, indicate that 90% of married women are employed with 19% of them paid in cash and 17% paid “in-kind-only”.

4.2. Labour Law

Data on shares on women in the poorest quintile and maternity leave benefits are not available. The qualitative issues pertaining to these indicators within the Economic Status dimension are the perceptions concerning women’s work outside the home, policies and laws encouraging or prohibiting paid vs unpaid labour inside and outside the home and the length of maternity leave, percentage of wages paid during the maternity leave period and provider of benefits. Thus, the Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour in Rwanda (Rwanda Ministry of Labour www.mifotra.gov.rw) is relevant for the above indicators. This law governs labour relations between workers and employers as well as between the latter and the apprentices or the trainees under their authority as per contract.

5. Dimension 5: Access to Resources⁶

5.1. Indicator Statistics

The Indicator topic areas for the Access to Resources Dimension include: (i) Ownership rights to land, houses and other property, (ii) Women's access to credit, loans, venture capital, (iii) Percent of women using Internet and cell phones, (iv) Use by women of railroads and other transportation infrastructure. (v) Access of women to electricity, including penetration and reliability in rural areas, and (vi) Electric power consumption. Tables 8, 9 and 10 give indicator values, which are discussed in subsequent sections of this Dimension.

Table 8: Indicators for Access to Resources

	2002			2012		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Ownership rights to land, houses and other property	no data	no data	no data	75.3	69.3	73.6
Women's access to credit, loans, venture capital	no data	no data	no data	75.3	69.3	73.6
Internet-- % women/men aged 15-74 who use the Internet	no data	no data	no data	5.2	7.2	4
Ratio men/women over age of 16 who use the Internet	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
percentage of males and females with access to transportation	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Households with access to electricity	no data	no data	4.6	11.9	18.8	16.8
Households using solid fuels for cooking	no data	no data	92.1	95	95.5	95.4

Table 9: Data for Electric Consumption

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Electric power consumption	194	248	276	345	393

Table 10: Data on telephone use

Indicator	2006			2012		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Percentage of adult females and males that have access to and regularly use mobile phones.	0	0	6.2	40.8	59.4	45.2

⁶ Unless otherwise stated data in this section come from the EICV3, the RPHC 2012, and the 2013 Rwanda Statistical Yearbook (NISR,2013).

5.1.1. Ownership rights to land, houses and other property.

Women's ownership rights measure in GID includes credit and loans. Statistics from the EICV3 survey indicate a consistency between 2010 and 2014 with women possessing more ownership rights at 75.3 compared to 69.3 for men, as given in Table 8. Yet, Micro-credit Incubators and other programmes to promote access to financing remain an issue. The relevant policy and laws for this indicator are the Organic Law N° 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and Management of Land in Rwanda. This organic law determines the use and management of land in Rwanda instituting the principles that are respected on land legal rights, accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial.

Additionally, Law N° 22/99 of 12/11/1999 (MIGEPROF: www.migeprof.gov.rw) is pursued to supplement book I of the civil code and to institute part five regarding matrimonial regimes, liberalities and successions.

5.1.2. Women's access to credit, loans, venture capital

Statistics for Women's access to credit, loans, and venture capital are identical to those for women's ownership rights mentioned in section 5.1.1 above. MIGEPROF and the Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT) in collaboration with the Business Development Fund (BDF) and the Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA) have sketched out a Women and Youth Access to Finance Programme that encompasses two elements. First, capacity building and training with specific emphasis to financial literacy (in order to address the non-financial barriers) and secondly, financial access and credit enhancement programs so as to address the financial barriers. Similar to ownership rights to land, houses and other property indicators, this indicator is confronted with qualitative issues on Micro-credit Incubators and other programmes to promote access to financing and resources.

5.1.3. Percentage of women using Internet and cell phones

As can be seen in Table 8, the statistics from the EICV3 survey suggest a lower percentage for women (5.2%) aged between 15 and 74 compared to men (7.2%) of the same age on the use of internet and cell phones in Rwanda. Correspondingly, the percentage of adult females (40.8%) with access to and regularly using mobile phones is lower than that of males (59.4%). The statistics also remain unchanged since 2011.

The relevant policies for this indicator are: the Broadcasting Policy of Rwanda of March 2011, the National Broadband Policy for Rwanda of October 2013, an Integrated ICT-led Socio-Economic Development Policy and Plan for Rwanda 2001 - 2005, an Integrated ICT-led Social-Economic Development Plan for Rwanda 2006-2010, the National ICT Strategy and Plan-NiCi-2015, SMART Rwanda Master Plan 2015 -2020, and Law N° 44/2001 of 30/11/2001 Governing Telecommunications (Rwanda Ministry of Youth and ICT: www.myict.gov.rw). The Broadcasting Policy is intended to ensure and promote an even greater contribution by the broadcasting sector to Rwanda's welfare, security and interest.

The issues encountered in this indicator are: (i) the barriers for girls and women to access ICTs; (ii) the social-economic-cultural issues in women's and girls' use of mobile phones and cybercafés; and (iii) women's limitations to use public access centres for various reasons.

5.1.4. Use by women of railroads and other transportation Infrastructure

Statistics for this indicator are not available. The relevant policies pursued are Public Transport Policy and Strategy for Rwanda of October 2012. This strategy aims to ensure universal public transport services for all citizen, ensure accessibility (easy to use); ensure mobility (door to door); ensure availability for use (responsive to demand); ensure reliability to use (providing services as per standard time schedule or available on demand); and promote safety and security. In addition to that, Fleet Policy of Government of Rwanda-July 2014, Law N° 55/2011 OF 14/12/2011 governing roads in Rwanda (Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure: www.mininfra.gov.rw).

5.1.5. Access of women to electricity, including penetration and reliability in rural areas

While data from the 2002 census were not disaggregated by sex with total number of households with access to electricity being 4.6% and total number of households using solid fuels for cooking being 92.1%, the 2012 census data are sex disaggregated. In 2012, households with access to electricity in Rwanda, 11.9% were headed by female and 18.8% were headed by male, while 95% female headed households and 95.5% male headed households used solid fuels for cooking.

The relevant policy for this indicator is Law N°21/2011 of 23/06/2011 Governing Electricity in Rwanda (Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure: www.mininfra.gov.rw). This Law shall govern activities of electric power production, transmission, distribution and trading within or outside the

national territory of the Republic of Rwanda. The relevant issue to be addressed along gender are the rural/urban access differences.

6. Dimension 6: Women's Agency

6.1. Women in Parliament

After the 2013 elections, Rwanda is leading the world in the “highest number” of women parliamentarians,

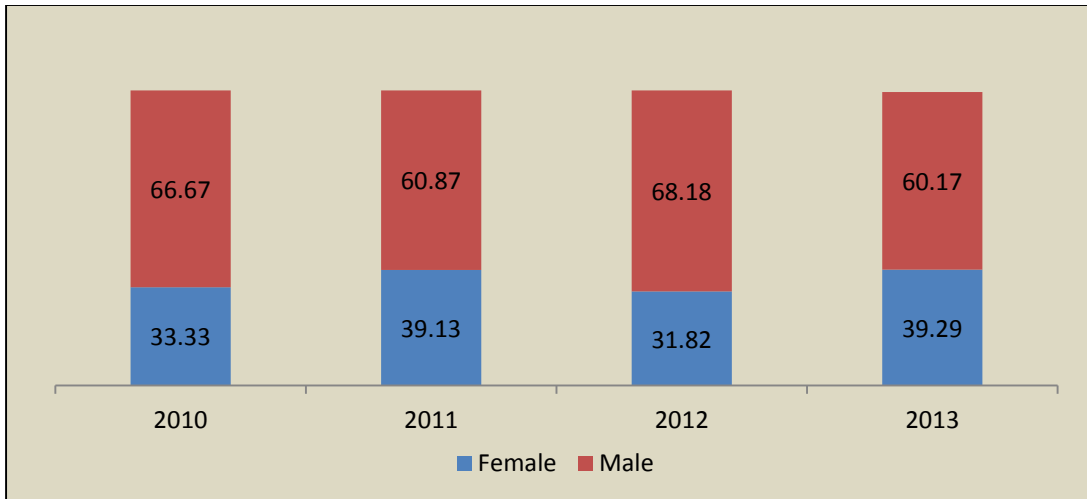
(http://www.gov.rw/newsdetails2/?tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=778&cHash=2d9fc4b8875d9f6acf3b17d507d9723e). 51 out of 80 seats were earned by women which is equivalent to 63.8% in lower or single house in 2013 Parliamentary elections. This statistic is supported by ipu.org (2015) (LINK- <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>). Further statistics from the source points out that in 2011 elections, 10 out of 26 seats equivalent to 38.5% were earned by women in Upper house/Senate. So, currently, the total number of women parliamentarians in both houses is 61 out of 106 parliamentarians or 57.5% women representation in Rwanda.

The qualitative issue to be observed under shares of women in lower houses of parliaments however is the history and assessment of civil society and governmental activity to promote women's participation in elections, parliament, and public consultations regarding women's issues.

6.2. Women ministers

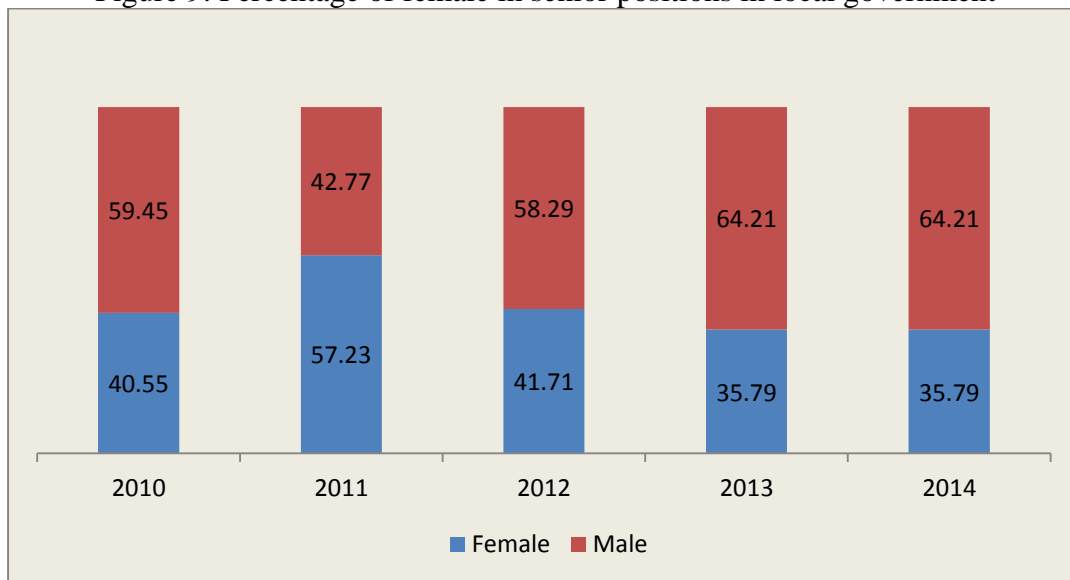
Despite the success story with respect to representation in elected positions, **the proportion of women representation in other senior positions is lower than that of men**, as can be seen in Figures 8 to 11.

Figure 8: Percentage of female government ministers and sub-ministers



Source: 2014 Rwanda Statistical Yearbook, NISR

Figure 9: Percentage of female in senior positions in local government



Source: 2014 Rwanda Statistical Yearbook, NISR

Statistics for the years 2010 – 2013 indicate that the proportion of female government ministers and sub-ministers is lower and ranges between 30% and 40% (see Figure 8) just enough to keep within the law which requires women representation to be 30% and above, while that of senior positions in local government is better, ranging between 36% and 57% (Figure 9).

The relevant laws for the above indicators is Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour in Rwanda which governs labour relations between workers and employers as well as between the latter and the apprentices or the trainees under their authority as per contract., Law N°86/2013 of 11/09/2013 Establishing the General Statutes for Public Service, Presidential Order N°46/01 of

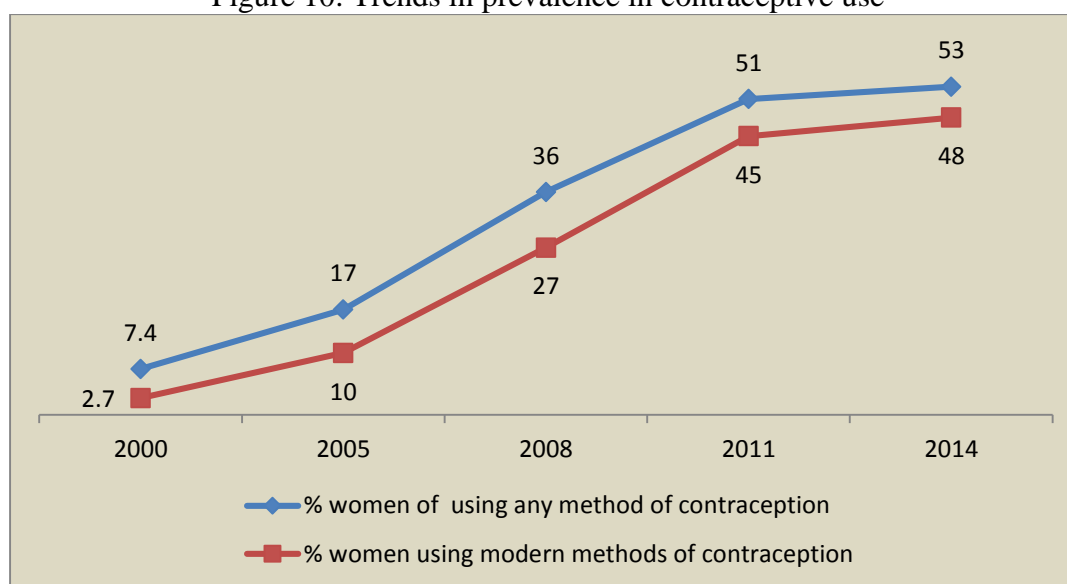
29/07/2011 Governing Modalities for the Recruitment, Appointment and Nomination of Public Servants (Rwanda Ministry of Labour www.mifotra.gov.rw).

6.3. Contraceptive prevalence

Rwanda is doing well on the indicator of prevalence of contraceptives as can be seen in Figure 10, (RDHS 2010 and 2014).

As it can be seen in Figure 10, the Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey of 2014 show that 53% of women of reproductive age in Rwanda were using any contraceptive method in 2014, while 48% were using modern methods. The use of contraceptives saw a sharp increase in the ten years 2000 to 2011 from 7.4% to 51% for any contraceptive and from 2.7% in 2000 to 45% in 2011 for modern contraceptives.

Figure 10: Trends in prevalence in contraceptive use



Source: 2014 Rwanda Statistical Yearbook, NISR

The policy governing this indicator is the National Policy for Family Promotion-December 2005, and National Strategic Plan for Family Promotion 2011-2015 (Rwanda Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: www.migeprof.gov.rw). The objectives of this policy include: (i) Support sustainable FP service delivery systems in both the public and private sectors. (Supply); (ii) increase the correct knowledge, acceptability and use of the full range of FP methods and services in the community, (Demand); (iii) strengthen and sustain a supportive environment for

comprehensive FP programs, (Environment); and (iv) Identify and apply innovations to support effective practices in Family Planning.

The relating qualitative issues for this indicator are the acceptability of reproductive choice; availability of family planning policies and related laws affecting and regulating it. Focus was put on promoting family education through sensitizing reproductive health and family planning to local families at cells level; providing access to health care and developing family planning programs (National Strategic Plan for family promotion, 2011 -2015); as well as promotion of family education to eliminate all cultural, social and economic barriers to reproductive health and family planning (National Policy for Family Promotion, 2005).

7. Dimension 7: Opportunity and Capability

7.1. Comparative literacy situation – female/male

Illiteracy rates in Rwanda have steadily decreased over the years, as can be inferred from Table 11. This statistic shows that more than half of the female population in Rwanda have the ability to read and write. Over the 10 year period between successive censuses, the gap between women’s literacy to those of their male counterparts has narrowed. In addition, the GoR has taken measures to empower the female population, as the proportion of women literacy rates has been growing at a much faster pace than their male counterparts.

Table 11: Percentage of illiterates among females and males (2002-2012)

Year	Literacy (%)			Illiteracy (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2012	64.7	72.4	68.3	35.3	27.6	31.7
2002	54.7	66.5	60	45.3	33.5	40

Source: 2012 Rwanda Population and Housing Census

The GoR has developed a Holistic Early Childhood Development Services, with the aim of expanding adult literacy levels in women, through their role as mothers and first educator to a child (ECD Policy, 2011). There is gender disparity, with evidence that parents tend to favour educating boys as opposed to girls (Special Needs Education, 2007). This is attributed to patriarchal societies viewing women’s basic needs as secondary (Girls Education Policy, 2008); and sometimes compromised by factors such as poor health which inhibits their access to education (School Health Minimum Package, 2014). Gender stereotypes in the societies tend to limit women’s access to education (Rwanda Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2013-2018). However, the National Gender Policy aims to promote literacy levels among women with particular emphasis on girls’ enrolment into Science & Technology (Girls Education Policy, 2008).

7.2. Gross [net] primary, secondary and gross tertiary enrolments, males and females

As can be inferred from Tables 12 and 13, female enrolment in primary education has generally been higher than that of their male counterparts over the years, bringing an elimination to gender disparity at that level (ICT in Education Policy, 2008). Through the Government Education Sector

Strategic Plan Framework, the Government commits to provide basic education to all citizens, and support disadvantaged persons. A surge in enrolment over the ten years is particularly due to the implementation of Universal Primary Education (UPE) as part of Rwanda's commitment to the MDG's (Special Needs Education, 2007). In addition, a nine year basic education system, comprising of six years of primary education and three years general cycle of secondary education, is free and compulsory for all Rwandese school children (Nine Years Basic Implementation Strategy, 2008). The qualitative issues here is encouraging or discouraging girls and women's education.

Table 12: Primary Education Gross enrolment ratios (GER) by sex

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	137.8	147.2	152.5	128.5	129.5	127.6	128.9	124.8	139.4	135.5
Male	136.7	143.4	151.3	127.3	127.4	125.2	125.7	121.7	137.5	133.2
Total	137.3	145.3	151.9	127.9	128.5	126.5	127.3	123.2	138.5	134.3

Source: Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), 2014 Education Statistical Yearbook

Table 13: Primary Education Enrolment

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of enrolled Boys	1,114,253	1,132,556	1,150,205	1,180,484	1,183,306
Number of enrolled Girls	1,150,419	1,166,770	1,190,941	1,214,190	1,218,858
Total	2,264,672	2,299,326	2,341,146	2,394,674	2,402,164
% of Girls	50.8	50.74	50.9	50.7	50.7

Source: MINEDUC

As for secondary education, female enrolment ratios have slightly increased over the last ten years, now being higher than that of their male counterparts.

Table 14: Secondary Education Gross enrolment ratios by sex

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	15.4	17.1	19.1	23.4	25	31.5	36.2	40	42.5	42.1
Male	17.9	19.7	21.9	22	26.8	31.5	34.9	37	40.3	39.3
Total	16.6	18.4	20.5	20.7	25.9	31.5	35.5	38	41.5	40.7

Source: MINEDUC, 2014 Education Statistical Yearbook

More than half of the students currently enrolled in secondary education are females, as can be seen in Table 14 and 15.

Table 15: Secondary Education Enrolment

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of enrolled Boys	176,580	209,926	235,750	255,503	268,581
Number of enrolled Girls	169,938	215,661	250,687	279,209	297,789
Total	346,518	425,587	486,437	534,712	566,370
% of girls	49	50.7	51.5	52.2	52.6

Source: MINEDUC

Table 16: Tertiary Education Gross enrolment ratios by sex

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Female	39.3	41.6	41.5	42.6	43.5	43.8	43.2	44.2	44.1	45
Male	60.7	58.4	58.5	57.4	56.5	56.2	56.8	55.8	55.9	55

Source: MINEDUC, 2014 Education Statistical Yearbook

Table 17: Profile of Tertiary Education students

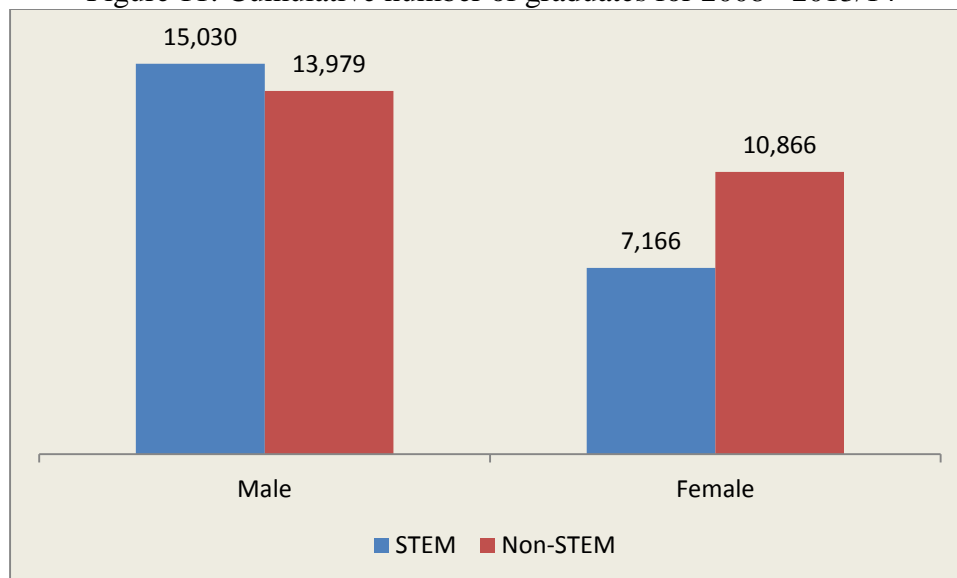
Status	Sex	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public	Male	14,241	17,695	21,188	25,023	25,081	26,839
	Female	6,725	8,609	10,376	12,879	12,551	13,892
	% Male	67.9	67.3	67.1	66	66.64	65.89
	% Female	32.1	32.7	32.9	34	33.35	34.11
Sub-total		20,966	26,304	31,564	37,902	37,632	40,731
Private	Male	12,978	13,479	14,054	16,852	17,669	20,381
	Female	13,462	15,430	17,116	18,920	21,328	23,336
	% Male	49.1	46.6	45.1	47.1	45.3	46.62
	% Female	50.9	53.4	54.9	52.9	54.69	53.38
Sub-total		26,440	28,909	31,170	35,772	38,997	43,717
Public and Private	Male	27,219	31,174	35,242	41,875	42,750	47,220
	Female	20,187	24,039	27,492	31,799	33,879	37,228
	% Male	57.4	56.5	56.2	56.8	55.78	55.92
	% Female	42.6	43.5	43.8	43.2	44.21	44.08
General total		47,406	55,213	62,734	73,674	76,629	84,448
Students per 100,000	Male	575	639	701	808	800	912
Inhabitants	Female	396	459	511	575	595	670
	Total	482	546	602	687	695	787

Source: MINEDUC, 2014 Education Statistical Yearbook

From Tables 16 and 17 we see that the higher the level of education, the lesser number of females who progress to the next stage. Statistics shows a lower number of females in tertiary education compared to that of males. However, over the years, more females have progressed to tertiary education. The Education policy takes measures to promote education of both women and girls in secondary and tertiary levels (Education Policy, 2008).

The tertiary education has witnessed a drastic increase since 1994 in general and also for women. The sharpest increase is seen from 2008 whereby enrolment increased from 46,268 students in 2008 (19,828 in public and 26,440 in private tertiary level institutions) to 84,448 in 2013/14 (33,743 in public and 43,717 in private tertiary level institutions). The private tertiary level institutions were enrolling 57% of all the students in the tertiary education sector and actually they are responsible for improvement of the gender balance among students at the tertiary level. In 2008, female students constituted 32.1% and by 2013/14 that percentage had grown to 44.08% with 34.1% in public tertiary institutions and 53.38 in private tertiary institutions. Cumulative graduation numbers between 2008 and 2013 are given in Figure 11. Except for medicine and health related areas, the proportion of women in Science and Technology based disciplines continue to be lower than that of men.

Figure 11: Cumulative number of graduates for 2008 - 2013/14

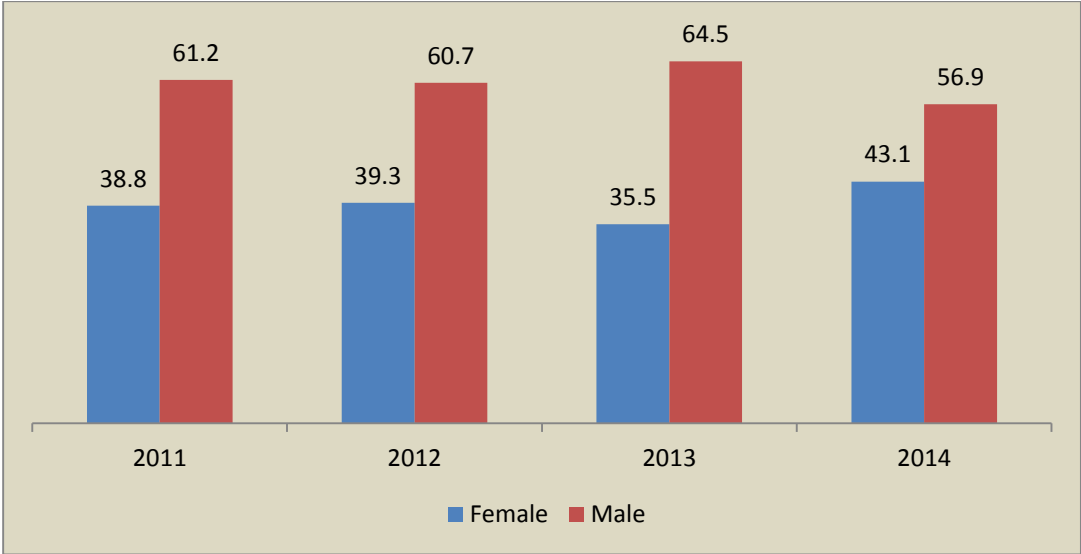


Source: NISR, 2014

The relevant policy for this indicator is Girl's Education Policy-April 2008, Education Sector Policy-July 2003, EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT POLICY-2011, Higher Education Policy-2008, Nine years basic education implementation strategy-November 2008, Special needs education policy-July 2007, ICT in Education Policy-December 2008, Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy in Rwanda-April 2008, Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation-2006, School Health Minimum Package-May 2014, Teacher Development and Management Policy in Rwanda-2007, Education Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14 – 2017/18 (Rwanda Ministry of Education: www.mineduc.gov.rw).

7.3. Availability of on-the-job, staff, specialised training for women and men

Figure 12: Ratio of female/male population aged 25 to 64 participating in training



Source: MINEDUC, 2013/14 Education Statistical Yearbook

The gap of female to male ratio participating in training is rapidly decreasing over the years, with more females having access to on-the-job, staff and specialised training. Through its commitment to the MDGs, of basic education for all, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions would provide programmes for special groups such as women for knowledge purposes. Ministries are also obliged to empower women through innovation and diversification of TVET programmes, (TVET, 2008).

Table 18: Students' enrolment in VTCs

Description	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Short training	251	243	494	2,629	1,869	4,418	3,448	1,969	5,417	4,734	2,328	7,062
First year	2,306	2,170	4,476	2,909	1,722	4,635	3,119	2,301	5,420	4,235	2,497	6,732
Second year	1,270	1,006	2,276	1,250	735	1,985	1,575	1,017	2,592	962	659	1,621
Third year	35	33	68	132	69	201	102	46	148	127	50	177
Total	3,862	3,452	7,314	6,920	4,395	11,315	8,244	5,333	13,577	10,058	5,534	15,592

Source: MINEDUC, 2013/14 Education Statistical Yearbook

Challenges still remain for women who wish to pursue certain fields of TVET, higher education, Science & Technology due to lack of access and support. The proportion of girls enrolled in Youth Training Centre (YTCs) is quite low, with only 5.8% benefitting from the apprenticeship and 2.6% in short training. Of those enrolled, a higher concentration is in 'traditionally female' programmes such as catering, which often lead to poor employment prospects. The statistics is the same for VTCs, with a year-on-year increase on the gap between male and female students (Education Policy, 2008; Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014). VTCs have seen a 50% surge in enrolment between 2010 and 2014, but accounts for only 39.3% of female enrolment (Rwanda Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2013-2018; Education Statistical Yearbook, 2014). The qualitative issue to be addressed is the availability of distance learning, adult education including the access to and the use of.

Relevant policy for this indicator is Ministerial Instructions N°002/2010 of 09/12/2010 Regulating Adult Literacy Education in Rwanda (Rwanda Ministry of Education: www.mineduc.gov.rw). These instructions concern all public institutions in charge of adult literacy education and private organisations or individual intending to undertake and promote adult literacy education, except ordinary primary, secondary, technical and professional schools and higher institutions of learning.

7.4. Enrolment in Distance Learning

Data for on enrolment in distance education are not sex disaggregated. Education sector policy in Rwanda emphasises and encourages adult education and distance learning in all forms of training. This mobilises and provides access to vulnerable groups such as women (Adult Education Policy, 2014). No much data on qualitative issues/law and policy are available, although recently a directive has been issued by MINEDUC requiring all public universities to scale up the enrolment of their students in the Open and Distance e-learning (ODe-L) delivery mode as a means of increasing access and addressing gaps of disadvantaged students (including gender). By 2017, all the public universities should have 50% of their students following the ODe-L mode of study.

8. Dimension 8: Women in Knowledge Society Decision-making

8.1. Management Participation

Generally women in senior positions are still fewer than men in Rwanda. For example, the Global Gender Gap report 2013, show that in 2013/2014 shares of women as legislature, senior officials and managers was only 34%. As can be seen in Table 20 the share of women to men in higher positions is relatively low across all sectors. Women appear to have more representation in the Parliament while they have low representation in the Education sector. Share of businesses with 35% or more women in decision making positions include Government: state ministers and ministers, higher cadres of government, Parliament, Justice, Court & Tribunals and Vice Mayors/Social Affairs.

The constitution states that at least 30% of all positions in government and other decision-making positions should be held by women (STI policy, 2006). Although in some businesses on the aggregate this quota is observed, however gender stereotyping is still observed. Cells marked red in Table 20 are those where women shares are 50% or higher, these are positions of state ministers, deputies, deputy prosecutor general (while the prosecutor general is a man), permanent secretaries, and Vice Mayors for Social Affairs (80%), (while for Vice Mayor Economic Planning women shares are 20% and for Mayor they are 10%). This demonstrates that even at this level gender stereotyping is still manifesting itself. There are some areas where the 30% regulation is not observed, for example in Education.

Table 19: Women in higher positions compared to men

	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	%F	M	F	%F	M	F	%F	M	F	%F
Government												
Ministers	15	6	29	12	7	37	13	5	28	12	8	40
State Ministers	1	2	67	2	2	50	2	2	50	5	3	38
Parliament												
Senators	17	9	35	16	10	39	16	10	39	17	8	32
Parliamentarians/Deputies	35	45	56	34	46	58	34	46	58	29	51	64
Justice												

	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	M	F	%F	M	F	%F	M	F	%F	M	F	%F
Supreme Court	8	6	43	7	7	50	7	7	50	10	7	41
Judges	169	106	39	171	113	40	158	104	40	112	89	44
Inspectors	5	1	17				4	1	20	100	63	39
Court and Tribunals												
Judges/High Courts	18	6	25	18	8	31	15	10	40	17	8	32
Judges/Primary Courts	67	49	42	67	53	44	68	48	42	68	50	42
Intermediate Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	43	41	59	41	41
Commercial Courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	20	3	3	50
High Court of Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	48	4	3	48
General Prosecutor												
General Prosecutors	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Deputy Prosecutor General	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100
Inspectors	3	2	40	3	2	40	4	1	20	4	1	20
National Prosecutors	12	3	20	12	3	20	12	4	25	12	4	25
Chief Prosecutors	11	1	8	11	1	8	9	1	10	10	2	17
Higher Cadres of Government												
Permanent Secretaries(of Ministries)	9	9	50	-	-	-	11	7	39	12	7	37
Director Generals	70	13	16	-	-	-	185	70	28	238	141	37
Directors of Units			23	-	-	-	629	249	28			
Local Government												
Governors	3	1	25	3	1	25	3	1	25	4	1	20
Bureau of Districts' Council	56	34	38	60	30	33	61	32	34			
Districts' Council	463	327	41	421	342	45	484	367	43			
Mayors	27	3	10	28	2	7	27	3	11	27	3	10
Vice Mayors/ Social Affaires	5	25	80	5	25	80	5	25	80	5	25	80
Vice Mayors/ Economic Affaires	25	5	20	25	5	20	25	5	20	25	5	20
Health												
Specialist Doctors	92	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
general Doctors	113	25	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education												
Head of public secondary school	234	47	17	951	223	19	954	224	19	954	224	19
Head of public primary school	1946	799	29	1025	453	31	1053	460	30	1053	460	30

The government of Rwanda is providing support to women in employment, through establishing laws against work prohibited for pregnant and breastfeeding women, equal remuneration for men and women workers of equal value and elimination of discrimination against women (Laws

regulating labour in Rwanda, N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009). The relevant laws and policy for this indicator are: Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour in Rwanda, Law N°86/2013 of 11/09/2013 Establishing the General Statutes for Public Service, Presidential Order N°46/01 of 29/07/2011 Governing Modalities for the Recruitment, Appointment and Nomination of Public Servants (Rwanda Ministry of Labour www.mifotra.gov.rw).

9. Dimension 9: Women in Knowledge Economy

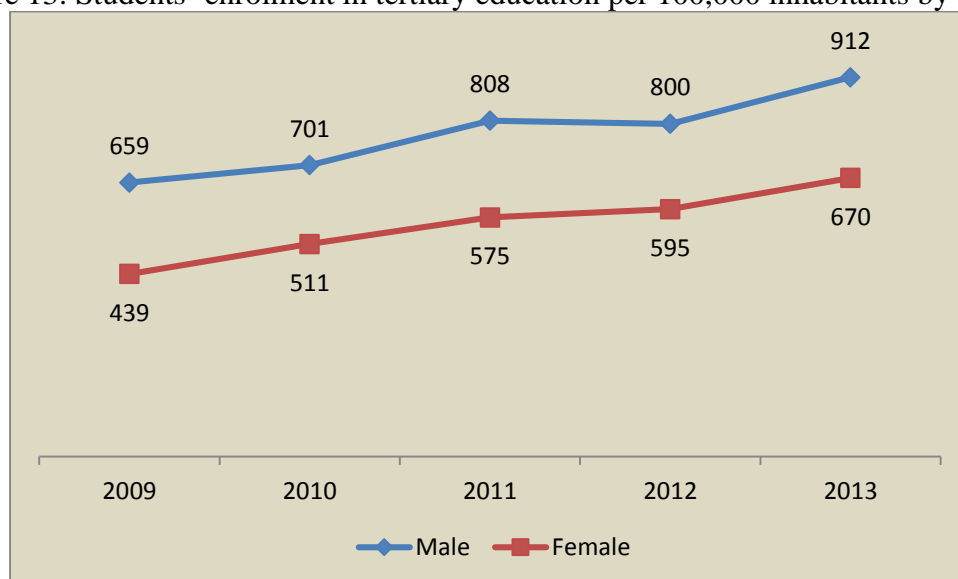
There is lack of information on women with high level computer skills in Rwanda, which appears not to be considered a useful indicator on the dimension of women in knowledge economy. Data is scarce for shares of women among information technology workers, as well. It is unclear whether there is a policy on the percentage of women on corporate boards, though the government promotes women advancement at the work place (Laws regulating labour in Rwanda, N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009). The relevant law is Law N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour in Rwanda, Law N°86/2013 of 11/09/2013 Establishing The General Statutes for Public Service (Rwanda Ministry of Labour www.mifotra.gov.rw).

10. Dimension 10: Women in S&T and Innovation Systems

10.1. Tertiary science and engineering enrolment

Access to tertiary education has mostly been and still is easier for male than female students. The gender gap is still wide with respect to access to tertiary education especially in Science based disciplines. Although the GoR and HLIs have put in place mechanisms to improve the gender balance among students, data from the Education Statistics Year Book 2014 show that in 2013 the number of male students per 100,000 male inhabitants was around 900, while the corresponding figure for female students was 670. Figure 13 shows the trends in student enrolment per 100,000 inhabitants.

Figure 13: Students' enrolment in tertiary education per 100,000 inhabitants by sex



Source: NISR, 2013 and 2014 Education Statistical Yearbooks

The percentage of women enrolled in tertiary science and engineering programs is lower than that of men, as can be seen in Table 21.

Table 20: Proportion of women students in Rwandan Tertiary Education by discipline

Discipline	Natural Sciences	Engineering & Technology	Medical and Health Sciences	Agricultural Sciences	Social Science	Humanities
1996 - 2013	24%	19%	49%	27%	44%	32%
2013	27%	21%	58%	30%	36%	42%

Source: NISR, 2013 and 2014 Education Statistical Yearbooks

The gender inequality persists in tertiary education among teaching staff. Overall, women staffs were 21% of the total (14% in public HLIs and 7% in private HLIs) in 2011. Women with doctoral degrees made up 2% of the total number of staff while men made 13%.

Through the STI policy, it is anticipated that women will be empowered to participate in Science and Technology (STI policy, 2006). The qualitative issues pertaining to this indicator are the attitudes towards women and girls in Science and Technology education and fields as well as issues affecting retention, advancement and leadership in STI sector. The relevant policy are Girl's Education Policy-April 2008, Education Sector Policy-July 2003, Early Childhood Development Policy-2011, Higher Education Policy-2008, Nine years basic education implementation strategy-November 2008, Special needs education policy-July 2007, ICT in Education Policy-December 2008, Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy in Rwanda-April 2008, Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation-2006, School Health Minimum Package-May 2014, Teacher Development and Management Policy in Rwanda-2007, Education Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14 – 2017/18, LAW N° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Regulating Labour in Rwanda, Law N°86/2013 of 11/09/2013 Establishing the General Statutes for Public Service (Rwanda Ministry of Education: www.mineduc.gov.rw).

11. Dimension 11: Women and Lifelong Learning

There is considerable focus on promoting the importance of areas such as ICT and vocational/technical education through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) (Education Policy, 2008). Rwanda proposed national community based ICT initiatives such as the Multi-purpose Community Centre (MCT) project to promote public access in using of ICTs and Internet in the community. The ministry of gender and women in development implemented the set up MCTs in women centres throughout Rwanda.

The government has taken special initiatives to promote women involvement in the use of ICT services and related programmes and professions. MIGEPROF established a public awareness campaign to encourage women in actively seeking employment and involvement in the ICT industry. In addition, collaboration along with local banks, donor agencies and microfinance support organisations was set up in order to assist women (individual or organized group) in embarking in ICT service sector/industry related business, either through loan schemes or micro lending. There also initiatives to increase women representation in leadership and management positions in ICT in private sector (An Integrated ICT-Led Socio-Economic Development Plan For Rwanda 2001-2005)

To reduce gender disparity, more women are encouraged and trained on ICT skills. As an initiative, web content development that is of direct interest to women and girls has been initiated as elaborated in the ICT in Education Master plan of MINEDUC. Rural women are being involved in ICT policies.

As a common practices, many tertiary level institutions implement an admission policy that targets women in ICT related programs. The Ministry of Public Service, Skills Development and Labour has implemented ICT staff recruitment and promotion policy, which aims to encourage women in ICT related careers within civil and public service (An Integrated ICT-Led Socio-Economic Development Plan For Rwanda 2006-2010)

For women as users of (village) knowledge centres, the qualitative issues can involve how women in all sectors engage in lifelong learning (non-formal sector) that is telecentres, public libraries,

online courses and non-formal training as well as access to Cyber-café. The relevant policies and laws are therefore Broadcasting Policy of Rwanda-March 2011, National Broadband Policy for Rwanda-October 2013, An Integrated ICT-led Socio-Economic Development Policy and Plan for Rwanda 2001 - 2005, An Integrated ICT-LED Socio-economic Development Plan For Rwanda 2006-2010, National ICT Strategy and Plan-NiCi-2015, SMART Rwanda Master Plan 2015 ~ 2020, Law ° 44/2001 of 30/11/2001 Governing Telecommunications.

12. Conclusion

Rwanda has registered many achievements towards gender equality based on the methodological approach backed by well-articulated policies, laws, strategies and programmes and institutional and non-institutional arrangements to ensure gender mainstreaming is carried out as planned. However gender gaps still exist, calling for increased efforts and improved ways of addressing the gender equality agenda. The main challenges existing today include limited capacities in gender analysis and gender mainstreaming at various levels and the insufficiency of gender and sex disaggregated data. Prevention of GBV in general and girls trafficking in particular require extra attention of all stakeholders. Gender issues are based on deep rooted cultural practices, as such men and women, boys and girls are all affected by gender discrimination, and GBV and all have an important role to play in changing social attitudes towards gender equality and preventing GBV.

Appendix : List of Related Policies

Policies on Access to Resources:

1. Government of Rwanda, An Integrated ICT-led Socio-Economic Development Plan for Rwanda, 2006-2010; The NICI-2010 Plan
2. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Youth and ICT, SMART Rwanda Master plan 2015 - 2020: A prosperous and knowledgeable society through SMART ICT
3. Law No 44/2001 of 30/11/2001 Governing Telecommunications
4. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Transport Policy and Strategy for Rwanda, Kigali: October 2012
5. Government of Rwanda, National ICT Strategy and Plan. NICI -2015
6. Republic of Rwanda, National Broadband Policy for Rwanda, Kigali, October 2013
7. Law No 53/2011 of 14/12/2011 Law establishing Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority (RCAA), and determining its mission, organization and functioning
8. Government of Rwanda, An Integrated ICT-led Socio-Economic Development Policy and Plan for Rwanda 2001-2005, March 2001
9. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure, Fleet Policy of Government of Rwanda, Kigali: July 2014
10. Law No 21/2011 Governing Electricity in Rwanda
11. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry in the Office of the President in Charge of Information and Communications Technology, Broadcasting Policy of Rwanda, March 2011

Policies on Education:

12. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Education Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14 – 2017/18, October 2013
13. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Scientific Research, Education Sector Policy, July 2003
14. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, 2014 Education Statistical Yearbook, March 2015
15. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Nine Years Basic Education Implementation, Fast Track Strategies, November 2008
16. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Girls' Education Policy, April 2008

17. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Higher Education Policy, July 2008
18. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, ICT in Education Policy ‘Draft’, December 2008
19. Law No 48/2010 of 22/12/2010 Law authorizing the ratification of the grant agreement no TF096936, June 2010
20. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy in Rwanda, April 2008
21. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Special Needs Education Policy, July 2007
22. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Development Policy, Kigali, 2011
23. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Teacher Development and Management Policy in Rwanda, Edition 2007
24. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, School Health Minimum Package, May 2014
25. The Republic of Rwanda’s Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation, October 2006

Policies on Health:

26. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Health, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights Policy 2011-2015, May 2012
27. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Health, Health Sector Policy, January, 2015
28. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Health, Health Sector Research Policy, February, 2012
29. Republic of Rwanda, National Food and Nutrition Policy, Kigali, January 2014
30. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Health, Non Communicable Diseases Policy, Kigali March 2015
31. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Health, Family Planning Policy, December 2012

Policies on Social and Economic

32. Republic of Rwanda, MIGEPROF, Women and Youth Access to Finance Program
33. Law No 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013, Organic Law on State finances and property
34. Law No 08/2005 of 14/07/2005, Organic Law determining the use and management of land in Rwanda
35. Law No 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Law regulating labour in Rwanda

36. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Strategic Plan for Family Promotion 2011-2015, September 2011
37. Republic of Rwanda, Minister in the Prime Minister's Office in Charge of Family Promotion and Gender, National Policy for Family Promotion, Kigali, December 2005
38. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Gender Policy, Final Version, July 2010
39. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Education, Girls' Education Policy, April 2008
40. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Strategic Plan for the Implementation of the National Gender Policy, Final Version, May 2010
41. Law no 22/99 of 12/11/1999 Law to supplement book one of the civil code and to institute part five regarding matrimonial regimes, liberalities and successions
42. Law no 54/2011 of 14/12/2011 Law relating to the rights and the protection of the child
43. National Integrated Child Rights Policy, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, August 2011
44. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Gender Cluster Strategic Plan 2010-2012, Kigali, September 2010
45. Republic of Rwanda, Gender Budgeting Guidelines, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), May 2008
46. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Policy against Gender-Based Violence, July 2011
47. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Strategic Plan for Fighting Against Gender-based Violence 2011-2016, July 2011
48. No 35/2008 of 08/08/2008 Law determining the organization and functioning of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission

Policies on Women Agency:

49. Law No 46/01 of 29/07/2011 Presidential Order governing modalities for the recruitment, appointment and nomination of public servants
50. Law No86/2013 of 11/09/2013 Establishing the General Statues for Public Service
51. No 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 Law regulating labour in Rwanda
52. Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Health, Family Planning Policy, December 2012.