

Country Gender Profile: Rwanda

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Summary

Summary of Country Gender Profile in Rwanda (2012)	
Current Situation of Women in Rwanda	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda is a landlocked country in African continent, which has most of the 10,720,000 population are Christians. Having repeated conflicts between the Hutu who occupied approximately 80% of the population and the Tutsi who occupied 10% after the Belgium Colonialism ended in 1962, it resulted in genocide in 1994. The new government started, and the administration has been putting its effort for abolition of discrimination amongst population based on races and gender, and economic development of the nation. • The government has been addressing the issue of gender equality from the perspectives of national reconstruction and human rights. The effort attributed number one in the world that women occupied 56% seats in the Parliament. • As women's achievement in participation of decision-making position, it has led the improvement of gender equality in legislation and revision of laws as well as policies and strategies of nation. 	
Gender Policy of Gender	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 2003 Constitution, "Gender equality" is explicitly described. "Gender" is recognized as a cross-sectional issue in the national development as well as the importance on desegregate all discrimination against woman. "The National Gender Policy" was adopted in 2004, and a revised in 2010. Through the analysis of gender principle in each sector, the Policy is expected to aim for contribution of confirmation of the problems and national development based on gender equality. • Under the initiative of MINECOFI, introduction of "gender-responsive budgeting" was introduced and a pilot project started in 2008. From the fiscal year 2010/11, the system was integrated into the government planning and budgeting process. 	
National Machinery	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Rwanda, the National Machinery is consists of three Government organizations i.e. MIGEPROF, GMO and NWC. • MIGEPROF, as Ministry directly involved in Gender issues, makes its concrete efforts on promoting women's participation in the national socio-economic development, gender mainstreaming and gender equality. GMO established by the 2003 Constitution as an autonomous body within the government, plays the role of a "watchdog" to monitor and evaluate progress of gender equality. NWC, a forum aimed at women's empowerment at grassroots level, has been working to strengthen capacity of women's organizations as well as supporting women's voice to reflect on policy for status of women. 	

Situation of Women/Gender in Education

- The enrolment rate of girls has improved after the free basic education system was implemented in 2003/4. It also contributed to the achievement of equity in educational opportunities. According to the data in 2011, the enrolment rate in basic education has become higher for girls (97.5%) than boys (94.3%).
- Despite the improvement of enrolment rate in basic education, gender equality index in education tends to go down towards higher education after secondary education and the enrolment rate of girls continues to be low.

Situation of Women/Gender in Health

- In Rwanda Health Sector Strategy Plan, actions reflecting gender are included based on EDPRS/Vision2020.
- As for a concrete example of the actions, combination of programmes in the strategy, such as HIV / AIDS and reproductive health, has been introduced as a method for providing public services to which population can easily access. There is also a framework that each health facilities make the effort based on "Performance-based Financing (PBF)" as incentives.
- HIV / AIDS prevalence is higher for women (3.7%) than men (2.2%). It is required to support the population including the environment affects to the improvement such as understanding of partners of the patients.

Situation of Women/Gender in Agriculture

- In Rwanda, more than 90% of the population are involved in agricultural sector which is one of the major industries.
- Challenges faced for gender equality in agriculture sector are firstly the voices of women cannot be reflected in the process of sales from cash crops, secondly access to credit for female farmers to be involved in the industry is limited, and finally it is difficult for women to participate cooperatives with various reasons. Moreover it is recognised that traditionally gender roles are clearly divided in agricultural production. Despite women are involved in various stages of production such as sales and harvesting, women usually cannot participate in the decision-making for utilisation of income earned from the crops.
- Women's land ownership was to be recognized by the revision of the Land Law, also be seen in the local repulsion, that there is a part that does not work yet has been pointed out.
- Revision of Land Law contributed to the women's ownership which had not been recognised for long time, However, it has been pointed that the new system is less likely to be accepted by rural community due to the traditional value.

Situation of Women/Gender in Economic Activities

- The government understands women's economic empowerment from the perspective of poverty reduction, and recognises that women's economic participation would significantly contribute to the national development. Therefore the government has made effort on gender equality in participation of government-led poverty reduction programme, supporting economic independence of women as well as providing opportunities to learn such as equity in asset management in family.
- Although the employment rate of women is 86%, there are few employment opportunities beside agriculture sector. Therefore, support for self-employment and entrepreneurship has been promoted, moreover "Guarantee Fund" was founded by the government to create environment for women to access to the microcredit.
- Private sector in Rwanda is still small and less of women are involved.

Situation of Women/Gender in ICT

- Gender equality has been described in the "National Information and Communication Plan." It is pointed out that enhancing ICT education at school education and the importance of non-formal education targeted women in rural areas.
- According to gender-disaggregated data, 7.3% of men have experience of using computer whereas 5.5% of women. Amongst the population with the experience, 5% of men are computer literate but only 3% of women.

Situation of Women/Gender in Peace-Building/Governance

- Through the reconstruction period after the 1994 genocide, poverty of women has become a major issue. A statistics shows that many widows were produced as result of armed conflict, and about female-head household occupied about 70% of total immediately after the genocide.
- It has been pointed out that assistance to the widows by the government and CSOs after the genocide became the cornerstone of efforts on promotion of gender mainstreaming in Rwanda.
- At grassroots level, the group of genocide survivors actively involved in reconciliation in local community through community development activities, and have been trying to contribute to reconstruction and reconciliation of community.

Situation of Women/Gender in Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

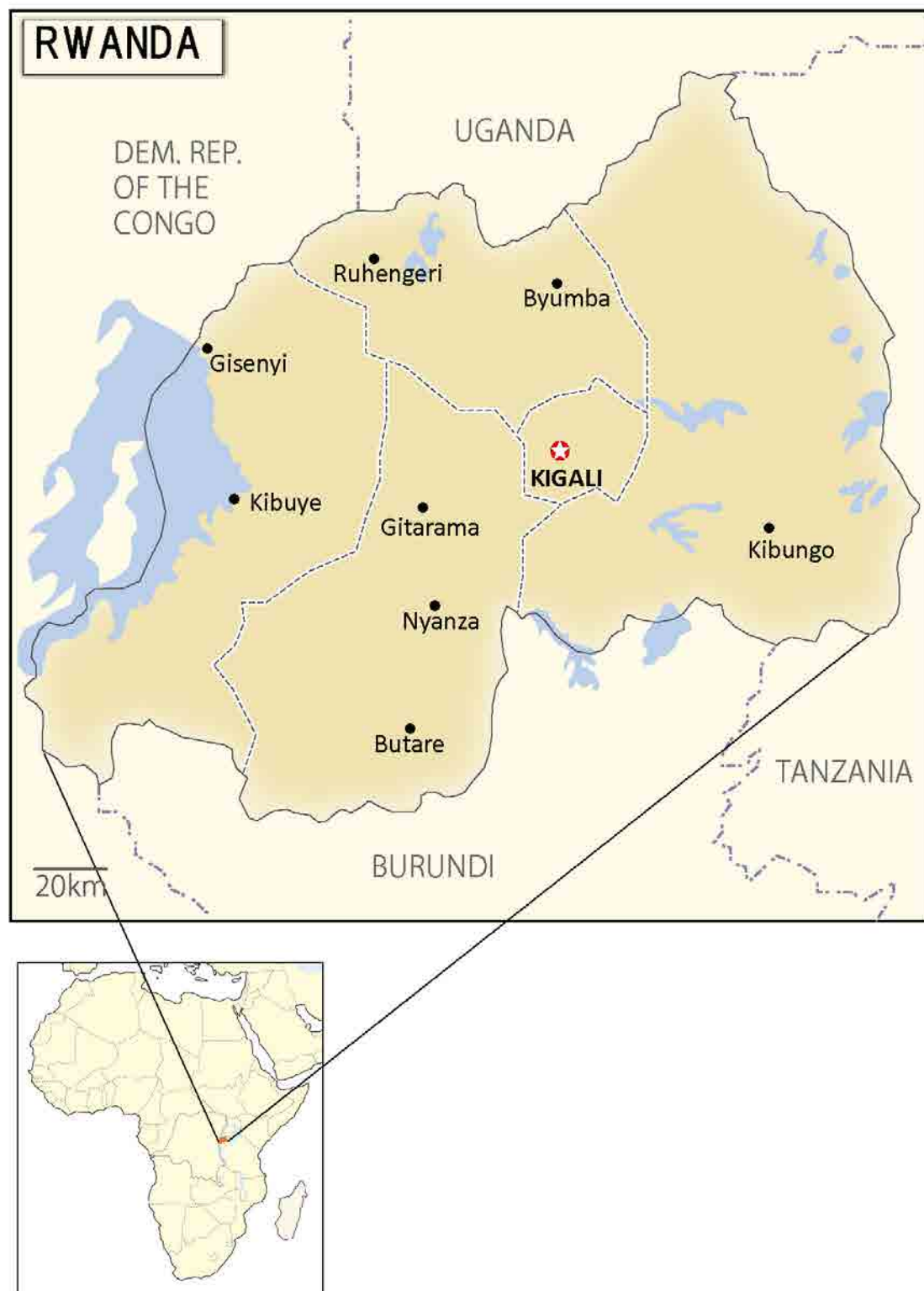
- Law for the Prevention, Protection and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) was adopted in 2008 and GBV is exposed to criminal liability. In 2011, the National GBV Policy was formulated.
- Number of GBV cases reported to police shows a tendency of increasing in 2009 in which 388 cases, majority of GBV, were violence against wife by husband that of 430 cases in 2010.
- Working committee for tackling GBV has been established under the initiative of MIGEPROF. It provides trainings at District level on measures to respond to the GBV victims including sexual violence. Moreover mechanism to coordinate amongst relevant organisations related to GBV such as police and the Ministry of Health has been formulated and campaigning against GBV.

List of Abbreviations (Rwanda)

BPFA	Beijing Platform for Action
12YBE	12 Years Basic Education
9YBE	9 Years Basic Education
AfDB	African Development Bank
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CSW	Commision on the Status of Women
DAC	Development Assistance committee
DfID	UK Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DoL	Division of Labour
DPCG	Development Partners Cooperation Group
DV	Domestic Violence
EAC	East African Community
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Household Living Conditions Survey
ESSP	Education Sector Strategic Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFRP	Forum of Rwandan Women Parliamentarians
GAD	Gender and Development
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GMO	Gender Monitoring Office
GNI	Gross national Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information, Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LARS	Learning Achievement in Rwandan Schools
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

MIGEPROF	Ministry for Gender, and Family Promotion
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NCDRP	National Commission for the Demobilization and Reintegration Program
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non Governmental organizations
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNA	Peace-building Needs and Impact Assessment
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSD	Private Sector Development
PTSD	posttraumatic stress disorder
RDRC	Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission
RWF	Rwandan Franc
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SWAps	Sector Wide Approaches
TOT	Training of trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Plan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations for Children Funds
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for women
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence Against Women
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
WDA	Workforce Development Authority
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development

Map of Rwanda



1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

<u>International Development Indicators</u>	Human Development Index		Gender-related development index	Gender empowerment measurement (Value)	Gender Inequality Index Reference	Reference		
	0.429/166位(2011)		NA	NA	0.453/82rank (2011)	1)		
	0.425/152位(2010)		0.450/140位 (2008)	NA	0.451/83rank (2008)	1)、2)		
<u>Demographic Indicators</u>	Population 3)		Urban Population 3),4)		Population Growth rate 5)	Total Fertility Rate 5)	3),4),5)	
	Total	% of female Population	% of urban population	% of female Population *1				
	10,718,379(2011)	5,534,873(2011)	14.8%(2011)	52.30%(2011)	2.96%(2011)	5.34%(2011)		
	10,117,033(2009)	5,236,798 (2009)	16.6%(2006)	51.92%(2006)	2.99%(2010)	5.37%(2010)		
	Life Expectancy		Households number by head of household(HH) **					
	Male	Female	Total	Male-headed(%)	Female-headed(%)			
	55.39(2011)	56.74(2011)	2,492,642(2011)	82.3	27.7			
	55.06(2010)	56.38(2010)	1,892,000(2006)	81.4	28.6			
	<u>Economic Indicators</u>	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of Real GDP	GDP implicit Deflator	Gini index	Aid /GDP		5)
US\$1270(2011)		8.6%(2011)	309.67(2011)	50.02(2011)	18.5%(2010)			
US\$1180(2010)		7.2%(2010)	298.10(2010)	53.1(2006)	17.9%(2009)			
<u>Public sector expenditure on sectors</u>	Health	Education	Social Protection	Defence (Military)	Gender	Others	1),5)	
	8%(2011)	17%(2011)	5%(2011)	6%(2011)	NA	NA		
	6.5%(2007)	18.4%(2007)	3%(2007)	11.3(2007)	NA	NA		
	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP	/GDP		
	4.9%(2011)	4.7%(2011)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	NA	4.1%(2008)	NA	NA	NA	NA		
<u>Industry/GDP</u>	Agriculture	Indstry	Service	Others			6)	
	33.1%(2012)	13.9%(2012)	53%(2011)	NA				
	NA	NA	NA	NA				
<u>Labour indicators</u>	Labour population 5)		Unemployment rate 4)		Minimum Wage		4),5)	
	Total no.	% of female population	Unemployment	% of Female Population	Male	Female		
	5,228,060(2010)	51.78%(2010)	0.9%(2011)	1.0%(2011)	NA	NA		
	4,920,718(2008)	51.97%(2008)	1.9%(2006)	2.0%(2006)	NA	NA		
<u>Employment rate(year)</u>		Agriculture	Indstry	Service	Others			5)
	Population 3)	78.8%(2005)	3.8%(2005)	16.6%(2005)	NA			
	% of female	NA	NA	NA	NA			
	Population	90.1%(1989)	2.9%(1989)	6.7%(1989)	NA			
	% of female	95.9%(1989)	0.7%(1989)	3.2%(1989)	NA			

*reproduce from the reference No. 3)

**reproduce from the reference No. 4)

Approaches to gender issues

<u>Ratification and signature of international laws</u>	Year	Conventions and International Laws
	2002	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality
	1995	Beijing Platform for Action
	1981	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
	2004	Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) *2009(add)
	2004	Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

Women in decision - making (% of female)

Government			Private Sector	
In parliament	Ministers	Deputy ministers	Managers	Technicians
56 (2011)	7 (2011)	NA	NA	NA
54 (2010)	6 (2011)	NA	NA	NA

4)

Policy of Gender

Year	Policy
2008	Girls' Education Policy
2010	National Gender Policy
2011	National Policy against Gender-based Violence

Laws of Gender

Year	Law
1999	Law No 22/1999 of 12 Nov. 1999, to supplement Book on of the Civil Code and to institute Part Five regarding Matrimonial Regimes, Liberalities and Successions
2003	Constitution
2005	Organic Law No 08/2005 of 14 July 2005, Determining the Use and Management of Land in F
2008	Law on the Prevention and Punishment of Gender -based Violence

Public organization of gender

National Machinery	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
	Gender Monitoring Office
	National Council of Women

1-2 Health Profile

<u>Prevalence of health service</u>	No. of hospital beds per 1,000		No. of physicians per 1,000		Reference		
	1.6(2007)		0.05(2004)				
	1.6(2006)		0.02(2002)				
<u>Infant mortality</u>	Total (per 1,000 live births)		Female (per 1,000 live births)		5),6)		
	50(2010/11)		58.83(2011)				
	62(2007/08)		NA				
<u>Under-five mortality rate</u>	Total per 1,000		Female per 1,000		12),13)		
	76(2010)		97(2010)				
	152(2005)		177(2005)				
<u>Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</u>	Total per 100,000		Total per 100,000		8)		
	11(2011)		NA				
	66(2002)		NA				
<u>Infectious diseases</u>	Total per 100,000		Total per 100,000				
	NA		NA				
	NA		NA				
<u>% of vaccinated (1 year old)</u>	BCG	DPT1	Polio	Measles	8)		
	75%(2010)	80%(2010)	80%(2010)	82%(2010)			
<u>Reproductive health</u>	Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of married women age 15-49)		Rate of births attendance by trained personnel		Anemia prevalence amongst pregnant women		5),8),13),14)
	36.4(2008)		52(2010)				
	17.4(2005)		36(2008)				
	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		Total fertility rate		Average age of first marriage		
					Men	Women	
	340(2010)		5.4(2010)		24.9(2010)	21.4(2010)	
550(2005)		NA		24.8(2005)	20.7(2005)		
<u>Nutrition</u>	Children under weight for age & aged under-five		Oral rehydration therapy use ratio		Iodine deficiency		13),14)
	901(2010)		30.8(2007/2008)		NA		
	10.22(2009)		34.5(2010)		NA		
<u>Community health service</u>	Access to safe water			Access to adequate sanitation			5)
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
	65(2010)	76(2010)	63(2010)	55(2010)	52(2010)	55(2010)	
	66(2006)	80(2006)	63(2006)	53(2006)	55(2006)	52(2006)	
<u>HIV/AIDS</u>	HIV Prevalence aged 15-49 years-old				% of population aged with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS		12),13)
	Total	Male	Female		Male	Female	
			Total	Pregnant women			
	3.0(2011)	2.2(2010)	3.7(2010)	NA	50.7(2010)	55.5(2010)	
	3.0(2005)	2.3(2005)	3.6(2005)	NA	57.5(2005)	53.6(2005)	

1-3 Education Profile

<u>Education System</u>	Primary	Pre-Secondary	Secondary	Reference
	6 Year	3 Year	3 Year	12)

<u>Adult literacy rate (over 15 year-old)</u>	Total	Male	Female	4)
	69.7(2010/11)	75.7(2010/11)	64.7(2010/11)	
	65.3(2005/06)	71.5(2005/06)	60.1(2005/06)	

Primary	Enrollment rate			13)
	Total	Male	Female	
	95.9(2011)	94.3(2011)	97.5(2011)	
	95.8(2007)	94.7(2007)	96.8(2007)	
	Progression rate			
	Total	Male	Female	
	75.6(2010)	73.04(2010)	76.2(2010)	
	68.4(2007)	67.6(2007)	69.2(2007)	
	Drop-out rate			
	Total	Male	Female	
	11.4(2010)	11.5(2011)	11.3(2011)	
	13.9(2007)	14.6(2007)	13.1(2007)	

<u>Pre-secondary*</u> <u>Secondary*</u>	Enrollment rate			13)
	Total	Male	Female	
	25.7(2011)	24.2(2011)	27.2(2011)	
	13.9(2007)	13.8(2007)	13.9(2007)	
	Progression rate			
	Total	Male	Female	
	88.8(2010)	89.0(2010)	88.5(2010)	
	84.5(2008)	88.7(2008)	80.3(2008)	
	Drop-out rate			
	Total	Male	Female	
	7.4(2010)	7.4(2010)	7.5(2010)	
	9.6(2008)	5.7(2008)	13.3(2008)	

<u>Tertiary level enrollment by field of study by gender</u>	Education		Art		Sociology		13)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Engineering & Technology		Medicine		Others		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

*secondary total

1-4 Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Gender parity index

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Reference
1.03(2010/11)	0.93(2010/11)	0.7(2010/11)	7)
1.03(2005/06)	0.81(2005/06)	0.71(2005/06)	

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

NA	7)
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Proportion of seats hold by women in national parliament

Seats held by women (%)	Total no of seats	Seats held by men	Seats held by women	7)
56.6%(2011)	106(2011)	50(2011)	56(2011)	
48.8%(2010)	106(2010)	52(2010)	54(2010)	

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

476(2011)
750(2010)

Birth attended by skilled health

69%(2011)
39%(2010)

7)

Contraceptive prevalence rate(Current contraceptive use amongst married women 15-49 years-old)

全ての避妊法 (%)	現代的避妊法(%)	コンドーム(%)
2010 28.6	2010 25.2	2010 1.8
2005 9.6	2005 5.6	2005 0.8

12),13)

Adolescent birth rate(per 1,000 women)

43 (2000-2010)

7)

Antenatal care coverage

at least one visit(%)	Four visit and over(%)
64.4 (2010/11)	35.4(2010/11)
74.6 (2007/08)	23.9(2007/08)

10)、11)

Unmet need for family planning

Total(%)	Spacing(%)	Limiting(%)
10.2(2010/11)	5.4(2010/11)	4.8 (2010/11)
38(2007/08)	25(2007/08)	13 (2007/08)

7)

Reference :

- 1) Human Development Report 2011, UNDP
- 2) Human Development Report 2008, UNDP
- 3) Population and Housing Census Provisional results November 2012
- 4) Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 2010/2011 (EICV3) Main Report and Thematic Report on Gender(2012)
- 5) The World Bank Website
- 6) The World Factbook, CIA

- 7) Rwanda Statistical Year Book 2012
- 8) Tuberculosis Profile Rwanda (WHO website)
- 9) World Contraceptive Use 2011, 2007, UNFPA
- 10) Budget Execution Report for the Fiscal Year 2010/11
- 11) 2007 Budget Execution(presentation document) by MINECOFIN
- 12) Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2005
- 13) Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010
- 14) Rwanda Interim Demographic and Health Survey 2007-2008
- 15) School Funding and Equity in Rwanda: An Interim Discussion Paper 2012
- 16) Rwanda Education Statistics 2012

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Rwanda

General Situation of Women in Rwanda

- Rwanda is a landlocked country in African continent, which has most of the 10,720,000 population are Christians. Having repeated conflicts between the Hutu who occupied approximately 80% of the population and the Tutsi who occupied 10% after the Belgium Colonialism ended in 1962, it resulted genocide in 1994. The new government started, and the administration has been putting its effort for abolition of discrimination amongst population based on races and gender, and economic development of the nation.
- The government has been addressing the issue of gender equality from the perspectives of national reconstruction and human rights. The effort attributed number one in the world that women occupied 56% seats in the Parliament. As women's achievement in participation of decision-making position, it has led the improvement of gender equality in legislation and revision of laws as well as policies and strategies of nation.

[General Situation]

Rwanda, with approximately 10,720,000 populations, is a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, shares its border with Burundi in the south, Democratic Republic of Congo in the west, Uganda in the north, and Tanzania in the west. After the independence in 1962 from former colonial power Belgium the Hutu occupied 80% of the population repeated clash with the Tutsi who occupied 10%. Approximately 800,000 people lost their lives in the 1994 the genocide against Tutsi. Rwanda Patriotic Front (here after RPF) held the country and General Kagame who led RPF took the power. He won the presidential election held in 2003 and re-elected in 2010.

After the conflict ended, the government has tried to grapple the issues of development from reconstruction of the country including abolition of discrimination against any ethnic groups and maintenance of economic infrastructure. Although the government performs an active action to ICT business, agriculture is still a main industry in which occupied almost 80%¹ of labour force though service sector is important at GDP basis. Industries for foreign currency acquisition are tourism industry, mineral resources, coffee and tea.

¹ World Bank website(2012)

In spite of a global economic crisis, the GDP growth rate of the third-quarter of 2012 marked 7.3% (Office for National Statistics December, 2012). The progress of achievement towards MDGs is favourable. The Human Development Index is the 166th place out of 187 countries (2011) which is less than average of sub-Saharan Africa. The gender equity is high with the gender inequity index 0.491, which is low in worldwide standard.

After 1994 conflict, the government has stepped forward for grappling the issue of gender equality from the perspective of human rights. It has been recognised that the Government's commitment on promoting gender mainstreaming got strengthened または expanded rapidly since 2007 at the central government level.

[National Development Policy and Strategy]

In 2000, the government developed its long-term development program "VISION 2020" through dialogue with participation of people. It aims to become middle income country in raising the income per capita from US\$ 220(2000) to US\$900 (2020)(The target has been revised in 2012 as US\$1240). In order to achieve the target, the annual economic growth is expected to be more than 7%. The government stated that this would require more than 11.5% of economic growth and not be achieved unless transforming from a subsistence agriculture economy to a knowledge-based society, with high levels of savings and private investment, thereby reducing the country's dependence on external aid. In the Plan, "Gender" is explicitly recognised as an important crosscutting issue which is necessarily to be incorporated for the accomplishment of the goals. Therefore the gender perspectives would be integrated into sector policies and strategies such as education or the health.

The government formulated PRSP in 2002 and elaborated the Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) as the second PRSP in 2007. The EDPRS described its concrete mid-term development target (2008 ~ 2012) in order to accomplish the objectives of "VISION2020". Setting the priority areas as: ①skills for knowledge-based society; ② agriculture; ③ infrastructure; ④ finance sector; ⑤ manufacturing and services; ⑥population and health; ⑦ environment; and ⑧ good governance, EDPRS's objective is poverty reduction through economic growth of the country. "Gender" issue is integrated into the Strategy as crosscutting issue. This is because that men and women are different in terms of the process and the impact of development in general and it is necessary to consider the needs and priority of each

gender from individual aspect.

[Issues Originating in Religion and Traditional Customs]

In Rwanda, Christianity is the majority which consists 56.5% of Catholicism, 26% of Protestantism and 11.1% of Adventist. 4.6% of Muslim and 0.1% of indigenous belief are also exists in the country².

Due to the abolition of racial status in the national identity introduced during the Belgium colonisation, today it is difficult to obtain correct figure on the races in Rwanda. According to the CIA World Factbook (2012), the ethnic ratio consists of 84% of Hutu, 15% of Tutsi and Twa 1%³. It was generally believed that Tutsi living in pastoralism, Hutu as agriculturalist and Twa depending on hunting migrated in Rwanda over time, however, it is now believed that the concept had been made during the nation building in the history. As Tutsi occupied the high level of governance body through formulation of kingdom over the years, awareness has been established that Hutu was colonised group of farmers forced labour service and tax payment. It was only the central portion of the kingdom where the perpendicular hierarchy existed between Tutsi and Hutu, and little understanding of each race has been pointed out in other areas⁴. Since the two races shares the values based on Christianity and speak common language (Kinyarwanda) it is believed that there is little difference in the lifestyle between them.

During the Kingdom period before colonialism, it is relatively said to the women are relatively free to speak about political economic issues since the mother of king had big influence. However division of labour between men and women was brought during the Belgian colonisation, the custom of patriarchy is still dominant and men occupy the positions of head of community and family. The traditional custom in a family means that husbands make decision whereas women deal with domestic work⁵.

According to law, men and women are equally allowed marriage after 21 year-old. However cases of early marriage are still reported in rural area. Bride-price (mainly cows) is common for marriage by husband and the family, and it is still remain that women are treated as material. Polygamy was practiced before, but it becomes rare

² CIA World Factbook(website on 1 December 2012)

³ ditto

⁴ JICA, PNA Rwanda(2010)

⁵ Culture of Rwanda(<http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/Rwanda.html>)

today.

EICV3 shows that women have relatively become more independent in daily decision-making as the government's effort for improvement of women's status. For example, the ratio of which women by themselves to decide the content of health care reached 74%, which women to decide on the main purchase at home marked 71%, and 80% of women decide themselves of visiting family and relatives. Despite the progress, local young women tend to depend on their spouses and partners for their decision. There is strong tendency that couples discuss and decide on utilisation of income (60-70%).

The support for self-reliance of women, which was led by assistance to widows after the genocide in 1994, has been continued to the support for gender equality and policy against domestic violence. Gender mainstreaming, recognised as requisite aspect to achieve nation rebuilding and development of a country suffered by conflict, has been integrated into "VISION2020" and "EDPRS". In addition to that, gender equality was explicitly described the Constitution in 2003, which also include establishment and the role of Gender Monitoring Office (hereafter GMO) - which is an autonomous body in the government to promote gender mainstreaming-, and the National Women's Council(hereafter NWC).

The government's positive commitment of gender policy has promoted women's social status in community, and the most notably the ratio of women parliamentarians is now 56% and recognised as the world top level.

[Participation in Key Decision-making Positions in the Government]

As it was described above, political participation of women has been shown in the ratio of woman in the Parliament which is 56% (2011). The quota system is adopted in the Constitution as the ratio of woman in decision-making is stipulated more than 30%. This requirement is not only at the central level but each assemblies of local administration. In 2012, the representation of women confirmed as 44.8% at district councils.

Forum for Rwandan Women Parliamentarians (hereafter FFRP) was established in 1996 and promoted policy development for improvement of women's status at government level. In cooperation with NWC which are a part of National

Machinery, it continues to advocate from women's view and to make its effort on tackling issue of women in order to accommodate the needs of women at grassroots level. The advantage of occupying majority of seats in the Parliament by women has strongly contributed for promotion of legislation and policy related to gender equality which also led ratification of gender-related international conventions, land law and law of successions which revised inequality against women, moreover advancement of formulation of gender-sensitive policies. In the government, women occupies seven position as ministers (as of December 2012) and it is significant portion of 36% in all ministers⁶. However women's leadership in local administrations particularly at district level is still low and only two female mayors are appointed out of 30 in total number. It is pointed out that the reason behind why the government of Rwanda has strongly committed to improve women's status could be that is sensitive to international trends in policies and strategies besides that has rational idea made by the characteristic of an organisation has military background on which the "Rwanda Patriotic Front (hereafter RPF)" to choose competent personnel for national reconstruction after genocide⁷.

2-2 Government Policy on Gender

Government Policy on Gender

- In the 2003 Constitution, "Gender equality" explicitly described. "Gender" is recognized as a cross-sectional issue in the national development as well as the importance on desegregate all discrimination against woman. "The National Gender Policy" was adopted in 2004, and a revised in 2010. Through the analysis of gender principle in each sector, the Policy is expected to aim for contribution of confirmation of the problems and national development based on gender equality.
- Under the initiative of MINECOFI, introduction of "gender-responsive budgeting" was introduced and a pilot project started in 2008. From the financial year 2010/11, the system was integrated into the government planning and budgeting process.

[Government Policies on Gender]

"Gender equality" is specified in constitution above sentence and Article 9 in 2003, and the exclusion of any kind of discrimination against gender equality and woman will be promoted by a constitution, and gender mainstreaming in all sectors becomes the strong

⁶ NINR, Year Book 2012

⁷ Interview of Dr. Takeuchi, Institute of Development Economics

base of making. It assumed the ratio of Congresswoman in the Diet 30% higher than and am listed in the constitution text about the setting of GM forming National Machinery and NWC.

A draft was made for the first time in 2002, and "the national gender policy" was adopted in 2004. A revised edition was newly adopted in 2010. The contents gathered a principle of the gender that it should be fused in the case of strategic development in each sector. The gender issues showed the big progress, in comparison with other crosscutting issues, including a development of framework and undertaking actions for improvement of women's status. However, enough linkage was not established for the program of each sector, including a priority policy and the budget to hang in the gender. This policy confirms the problems in a field accomplished so far and the gender problem, and gender mainstreaming of each sector is intended that promotion of the gender equality society by making it can contribute to national development in the state policy.

MINECOFIN selected programmes considered the linkage between the policy and the national development strategies in cooperation with other stakeholders

Table 2-1 Programmes of Rwanda National Gender Policy

Programme	Sub-programme
Gender Mainstreaming and Institutional Capacity Development Programme	Raising gender awareness
	Training on gender analysis and planning skills
	Equipping public, private and civil society institutions with the necessary instruments for effective gender mainstreaming processes
Economic Empowerment for Employment, Growth and Markets	Food Security
	Supply-chain transformation for local and export markets
	Microfinance and finance adapted to agricultural transformation
	Economic Empowerment for rural women
	Care economy
Health and Population	Family planning
	Rural Health systems and referrals
Education and Vocational Training	Establishment of relevant technical and vocational training
	To improve Formal Education

	To improve informal Education
Good Governance and Justice	Participation in decision-making
	Human Rights and the rule of law
	Peace building and reconciliation
	Public finance management
	Decentralisation and community participation
Environment Protection and Land Use Management	Environment Protection
	Land Use Management
Empowerment of the Most Vulnerable	Economic Empowerment schemes
	Social protection schemes
Private Sector	Women's representation in high finance positions
	Employment of women
Water and Sanitation	—
Infrastructure	Energy
	Transport
ICT	—

Reference: National Gender Policy(2010)

In addition, policy enforcement, gender mainstreaming promotes becoming it; and "adopt affirmative action (Affirmative Action), and plan the organization reinforcement of engines concerned". it assume the participation of the man in gender problem one of the important actions.

National Machinery is constructed by 3 engines in the government of MIGEPROF, GMO and NWC. As for other important people concerned for gender policy enforcement, there is the civil society in the field of National Gender Cluster and gender that are the Executive Office of the President, a prime minister prefecture, a government office of MINECOFIN, FFRP established in the Diet, the adjustment frame of government, donor.

For the gender policy in each sector and promotion of the development program development, the Planning Bureau of all ministries and government offices becomes the gender focal point (GFP) from 2005, and gender mainstreaming in each sector is to perform becoming it through a plan of the business and budget development. Gender mainstreaming according to the sector is to work on becoming it after the chief of the bureau of the station attends the training about gender, and having understood the

basic knowledge about the gender problem

As an adjustment framework of support about the gender, a gender cluster is installed in 2008. It becomes a forum the government, a development partner, the third sector extend, and to talk about a plan of the support to contribute to gender equality, adjustment or a priority between civil society. The chairperson is MIGEPROF, and co-chair is chosen among a development partner.

[Gender-Related Laws and Regulations]

Other than the 2003 constitution that made gender equality clear, the legal position between unequal men and women in the inheritance was reviewed in 1999. In addition, possession of the land by women who was not recognized was law revision of 2005 till then, and inequity was improved⁸. In addition, it is approved the Diet in September, 2008, and "law (Law N ° 59/2008 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence) about the prevention of violence (Gender-Based Violence/GBV) by the gender and the penalty" is enforced in 2009.

Table 2-2 List of Gender-Related Laws and Regulations

Laws	Year	Outline
Constitution Preamble and Article 9	2003	Gender and Gender equality
Constitution on "GMO (Article 185) " and "NWC(Article 187)"	2003	Establishment of GMO and NWC
Law No 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 "use and management of Land in Rwanda	2005	Ownership of land by women
Law N° 22/99 of 12/11/1999 "matrimonial regimes, liberalities and successions	1999	Supplement to the Civil Law on gender equality on succession
Law No 59/2008 of 10/09/2008 "prevention and punishment of gender based violence"	2008	Prevention and punishment of GBV

[Gender Responsible Budget]

The Government began in 2002 with initiative by MIGEPROF. During until 2004, it received support of DFID and, as for the thing of a collaborative relationship with

⁸ Even before the legislation, which had been adjusted in the community or between relatives so as not to disadvantage women in rural areas have come out some opinions by being institutionalized, and become more complex as "every struggle" (interview of Dr. Takeuchi, IDE)

MINECOFIN in charge of national budget, had been pushed forward, but was not able to penetrate for a national action⁹. It did MINECOFIN with a responsibility government office¹⁰ to place it in a national budget development process, and, as for the thing of cooperation of MIGEPROF in charge of making it and the GMO, gender mainstreaming chooses four areas (education, health, agriculture, infrastructure) as a pilot and will carry out the trial of the gender budget introduction that began newly from 2008 through 2010. It received the introduction result by the field of pilot, and the development of the gender budget statement will be carried out for a plan, budget development in all ministries and government offices and District¹¹ by budget development of the 2010/2011 year. MINECOFIN directs notification (Budget Call Circular) about a plan, the budget development to make a statement (cf. list) to depend on a gender budget along attached guidance. The making of the sex data of the staff concerned is included in the statement, too. All ministries and government offices are to make Gender Budget Statement (GBS) as an attached document than budget development of 2011-12 year by action.

In addition, each ministries and government offices and District choose at least four subprograms and, in statement making, are to list it, but are based on having gone along size (big thing) of 2 limited (organization reinforcement or the daily life expense do not include it)) budget allocations, subprogram that are placed for 3) gender problems if important, 4) national gender policy and EDPRS for the offer service of 1) field concerned in choice, four points.

In gender budget statement making, GFP of each ministries and government offices, District catches the training and learns gender mainstreaming in the plan development process about becoming it.

In addition, about the gender budget statement making required by notification of MINECOFIN, legislation advances. It was cited in a cabinet meeting as a reform bill of the national Finance Act and is going to be approved the Diet in future now. [gender budget]

⁹ MINECOFIN(2011), Gender-Responsive budgeting Programme in Rwanda 2008-2010

¹⁰ Project year 2002-2004, there was a reflection that the authorities responsible for implementing MINECOFIN is budgeting has become a centre that is preferable to reduce the dependence on external consultants, and institutionalized.

¹¹ Five provinces (Northern Province, Eastern Province, Southern Province, Western Province, and Kigali city) administrative division in Rwanda, the (district) exists Sector District 30 (county), under the 416. Cell of 2148 (cell), under the sector have (village) Village of 14,842 under it further.

All ministries and government offices are to make Gender Budget Statement(GBS) as an attached document than budget development of 2011-12 year.

MINECOFIN performs a delivery of an answer about the budget development, but attaches guidelines about the making on this occasion. Rhetorical present tense maintenance advances about the making imposition of GBS, and cabinet meetings include a reform bill of the national Finance Act and are going to be approved the Diet in future.

Table 2-3 Example of Gender Budget Statement at District Level

PROGRAMME: PLANNING, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND SUB-PROGRAMME: PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND				
GENDER ANALYSIS	OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	BUDGET (RWF)
The law regulating land tenure in Rwanda gives women the right to administer and manage land as a precious family heritage. Nevertheless, many women are unaware of this right and are denied the right to manage land, and many of them do not benefit from the revenues from sale of the property of their husbands. These revenues instead benefit the husbands who use the money as they wish.	From now on, so as to promote the rights of women in respect of property in Karongi District, property will be registered in the name of both spouses – husband and wife.	Register all landholdings	All landholdings in the District are registered in the name of husbands and their wives.	10,549,095

Reference: MINECOFIN, Gender—Responsive Budgeting Programme in Rwanda 2008-2010

2-3 National Machinery

National Machinery

- In Rwanda, the National Machinery is consists of three Government organizations i.e. MIGEPROF, GMO and NWC.
- MIGEPROF, as Ministry directly involved in Gender issues, makes its concrete efforts on promoting women's participation in the national socio-economic development, gender mainstreaming and gender equality. GMO established by the 2003 Constitution as an autonomous body within the government, plays the role of a "watchdog" to monitor and evaluate progress of gender equality. NWC, a forum aimed at women's empowerment at grassroots level, has been working to strengthen capacity of women's organizations as well as supporting women's voice to reflect one

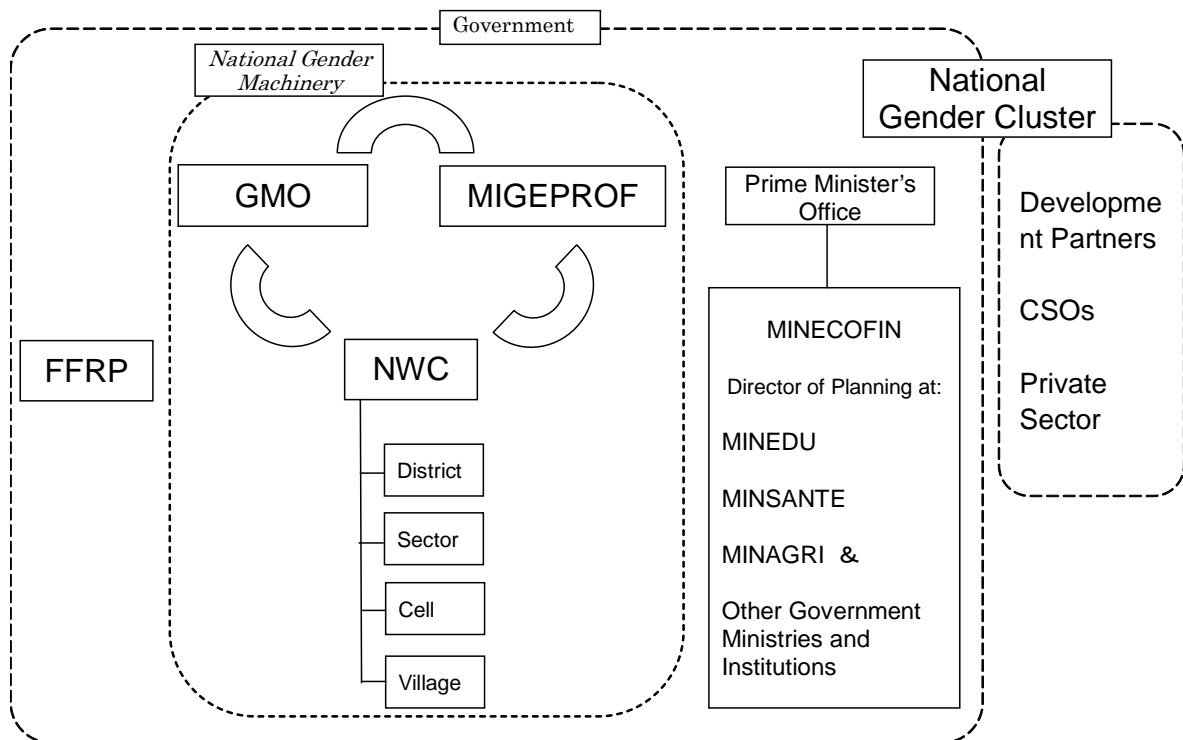
policy for status of women.

[General Situation]

The National Machinery is consists of three gender-related organisations in Rwanda.

Chart 2-1 Correlation of National Machinery

Reference : Hearing form Gender-related organisations and reports

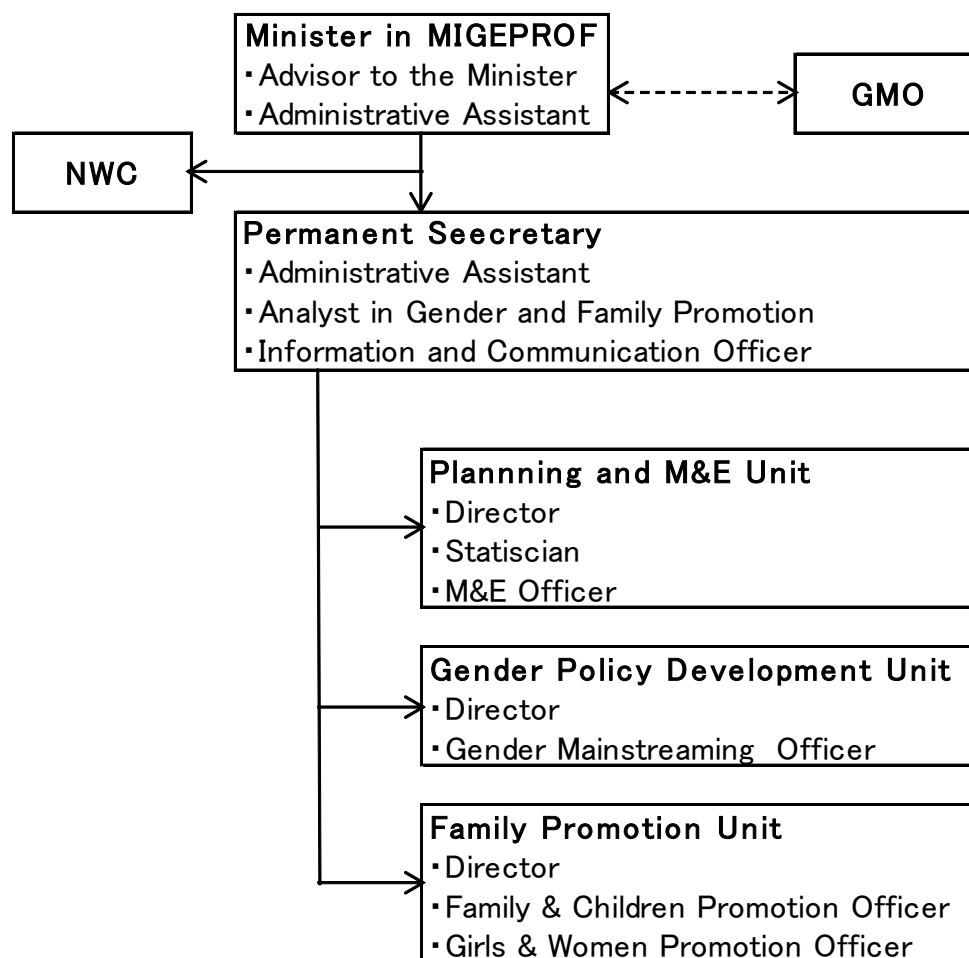


Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion(MEGEPRF)

Woman (Ministry of Women) in charge of the problem about women in 1965-saving was established, but was transferred afterwards under a prime minister prefecture, and became independent as gender, woman promotion province in 1999; looked back. It becomes "gender, the family promotion ministry" taking a role to propel the social welfare policy of a child and the family now. The role promotes gender liberation, and it formulate a strategy for gender policy enforcement to be certain and formulate a gender policy for each sector, and the effective gender mainstream is to act as the participation of women in planning the spread for becoming it and development of the social economy. In addition, it is a coordinator of National Gender Cluster which is the adjustment frame amongst the government, development partners and becomes the chairperson. it

push forward becoming it, but gender mainstreaming to all sectors in the government still needs reinforcement about the ability of the staff.

Chart 2-2 Organisation Char of MIGEPROF



Reference : Reproduced from Organisation charts of Prime Ministry Office and related agencies

[Main Activities of MIGEPROF]

In the field of gender, it carry roles following for a concrete action promotion and the gender of the gender liberation are mainstream and to promote participation in national social economy development of women.

- Concrete strategic planning development of the national gender policy
- Adjustment between the sector for certain enforcement of the policies
- Networking in a nation for gender liberation promotion, neighbouring areas and the global community
- Dispatch for the local administration of the policy to depend on gender liberation, a nation, neighbouring areas and the global community

Other than the gender training of the MIGEPROF staff, it carry out the training for the gender focal point of each sector ministries and government offices and District level, and importance and the mainstream of the gender analysis promote an action to becoming it.

it plan the cooperation with the organization concerned and carry out various actions, but gender analysis and the mainstream are hard to say that understanding to becoming it penetrates surely (including a local government) in the government. A state having low recognition continues for a frame or the legislation for becoming it gender mainstreaming. In addition, it is a breakaway from traditional sense of values to be pointed out as a big problem, but it is expected what is solved with time if the understanding to an action advances.

Gender monitoring office (GMO)

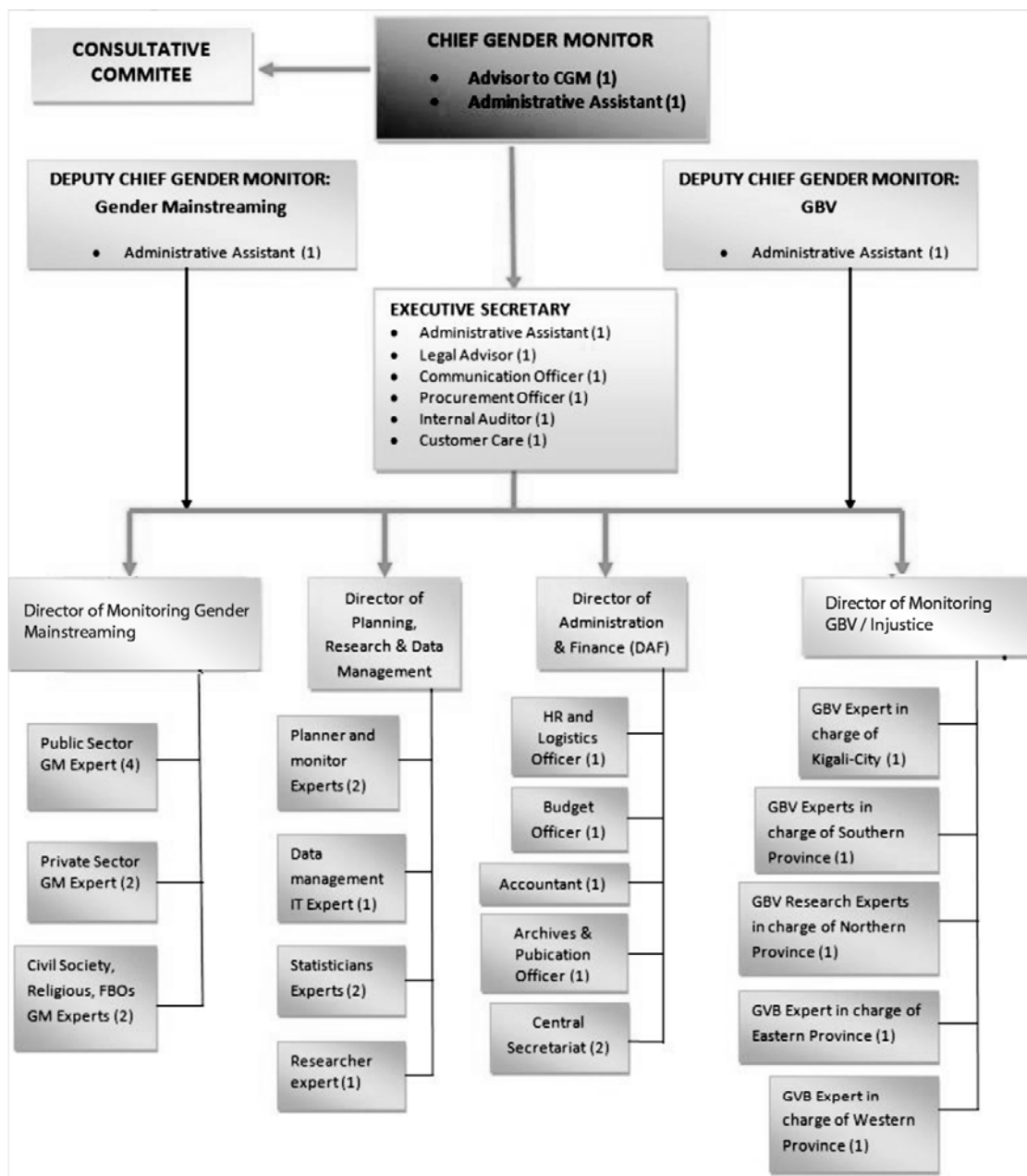
It is an independent engine in the government set up in 2003 by constitution Article 183, and the mission is that monitoring evaluates the progress of the gender liberation. it have a duty to achieve transparency and the accountability that the policy enforcement requires as " monitoring " of the gender policy enforcement situation. Therefore collection analyzes a gender index collected by the organization concerned and a report and performs development, the collection of gender connection indexes and analysis by the cooperation with Office for National Statistics and associated ministries and government offices.

it become the ,① gender mainstream, and, for strategic planning (2011-2012) of the GMO, three pillars include role ,③ organization reinforcement as the inquiry correspondence state organ of information and the document about making it it GBV and the monitoring , ②gender mainstream suffering from the enforcement situation of a treaty and the decision about international gender.

In cooperation with NISR and a research organization, a university and a development partner, it is necessary to gather information. The collaborative relationship with NISR is indispensable and carries in particular out cognitive and technical instruction of the importance of the sex index to the government office again because a sex index is short. In this way, it is necessary to analyze it with gender information system-like collection, but the ability reinforcement of a thing and the staff whom a limit is to the number of the staffs to cover all the whole country and the person concerned is an urgent problem. For organization reinforcement, GMO contains a

project of UNWOMEN, and gender index collection and analysis and gender mainstreaming carry out ability reinforcement about becoming it.

Chart 2-3 Organisation Char of GMO



Reference : GMO(2010), GMO Strategic Plan 2011–2016

National Women's Council (NWC)

It is a forum for the purpose of the empowerment of women and exists in the local level that became central level and decentralization of power. it perform the ability reinforcement of a woman and women organization, and information to suffer from the present conditions of women in the grass-root level comes to decrease by it. In addition, it becomes the dispatch in the information such as the policies about women at the central level.

The central level of NWC is constructed at a general meeting, the executive committee and the permanent construction secretariat. The executive committee is set up in each administrative level to Village level and is constructed by the representative of each level. 11 staff is resident in the secretariat, but the staff in charge of activity of NWC is assigned to District level.

it am active to reflect the voice of women in each level, but there are still many own raise a voice women in the district. It is necessary to perform support to promote active society participation through the training for them

3. Current Situation of Gender by Sector

3-1 Education

Situation of Women/Gender in Education

- The enrolment rate of girls has improved after the free basic education system was implemented in 2003/4. It also contributed to the achievement of equity in educational opportunities. According to the data in 2011, the enrolment rate has become higher for girls (97.5%) than boys (94.3%).
- Despite the improvement of enrolment rate, gender equality index in education tends to go down towards higher education after secondary education and the enrolment rate of girls continues to be low.

[Government Policies on Gender]

MINEDU assumed the girl education one of the important point programs and formulated a girl education policy with MIGEPROF. The strategic planning for the policy is aimed for improvement of the entrance into a school of higher grade situation to the school attendance percentage of the girl, the improvement of the leaving school in

midcourse, repeating the same grade rate and higher education with 2008-2012. In addition, along a national gender policy, it carries out an education policy for the purpose of the offer of the place of high quality, equal education to all nations.

The gender equality index (2006) becomes 1.00 in the elementary course, but it becomes 0.67 by 0.74, the higher education in 0.98, the latter middle-grade education by the first half of secondary education and tends to gradually decrease. In addition, a girl entering a school of higher grade in science and technology system has few ratios. General examination (P3 and P6¹² of the whole country are sometimes enforcement), and, about the achievement rate, a result that the results of the girl are low appears, and the height of the leaving school in midcourse rate becomes the problem again¹³.

The school attendance percentage improves free of a beginning class, the secondary education by becoming it. It is thought that there is the environmental maintenance on the infrastructure surface such as school construction or the construction of the restroom according to the man and woman in the background. There is little gender gap in the attendance at school. It is improved about the leaving school in midcourse, repeating the same grade rate, but, as for the leaving school in midcourse, the repeating the same grade, a girl tends that there is many it because a boy has priority of the education in home. In a project working on by girl education, it let you assign distribution of the sanitary protection and "Senior Lady" which you can talk about as consideration to the students who cannot follow a class during setting and the menstruation period of the restroom according to the man and woman¹⁴. In addition, it let you compete between schools to reduce a person of leaving school in midcourse and it commends few schools of the leaving school in midcourse rate and does it and makes environment to support with the whole school and area.

[Primary and Secondary Education]

The basic education was added for three years from previous elementary course six

¹² Third grade P3, P6 is sixth grade (P = Primary)

¹³ JICA (2012), Basic Education Sector Analysis Report JICA country

¹⁴ JICA (2012), Basic Education Sector Analysis Report JICA country

Interviews and JICA MINEDUC from "Rwanda national basic education sector analysis report confirmed information gathering and research Basic Education Sector" (2012). Case that it does not go to school during the period of menstruation every month as one of the reasons why girls cannot continue their education, will not keep up with the class has become a trigger has been cited. Therefore, we reserve the sanitary products, or providing a room for girls like you can also change of clothes, can talk freely about such as changes in the body as a woman, including the physiological school if necessary "Senior Lady (Aunt)" We have been carried out with the cooperation of UNICEF assistance, such as such be able to complete without by or assigned to, girls absent.

years¹⁵, and it was become expansion gratis until nine years until the first half of secondary education by "a 9 student basic education policy" introduced in 2006¹⁶. As a result, the number of the main study continued increasing, and, as for the attendance at school person of the elementary course that was 1,480,000 people, it was with 2,340,000 in 2011 in 2000. Boy 1,150,000 people, a girl are 1,190,000 people, and, in the sex, girls increase. Another reason of the person of attendance at school increase includes the enlargement of the classroom or the construction of restroom facilities, too.

The school attendance percentage that the girl of 2011 complied with was higher than 125.7% of boys in 128.9%. A girl becomes 81.8% for 75.1%, and, about the end rate, the improvement of the girl shows a lot of boys about the elementary course. it include that coping to the problem peculiar to the construction of the restroom according to the man and woman and the girl mentioned above in the background, the change of the way of thinking for a girl, women including having a right whom the equality learns from a girl through the projects such as NGOs again penetrated little by little.

[Tertiary Education]

Man and woman is still low in the ratio of students who go on to college in the higher education together, and a girl is 5.6%, and a boy is 7.5%, and, as for the ratio of students who go on to college of 2011, it is with 6.6% altogether. A girl is 2.0% than data of 2004 although being low, and a boy becomes 3.3, and growth more than double is confirmed with the man and woman (1.4% of boys, girl 1%). The number of girl students in the public university is approximately 27%; face each other, and is 49% in the private institution (2008). The ratio of students who go on to college to the later public higher education is low for a secondary education completion examination pass rate.

As for the selection of a girl entering a school of higher grade to higher education, faculties of liberal arts are often found, and it remains approximately 30% of the whole to choose science and technology department system. The detailed analysis about the background does not reach until now, but, as for the science and mathematics system, the subject to suffer from at time tends to avoid women in consideration of marriage and delivery by graduation like there being a fixed idea and the medicine system called the man traditionally. The entrance into a school of higher grade to the course is expected of the private higher education system as a thing promoting access to

¹⁵ Basic education is extended and then again from 2012, making it 12 years.

¹⁶ Many cases, necessary expenses, such as school uniform generation will bear. From listening JOCV

the higher education of women by night so that it is received higher education after marriage and finding employment¹⁷.

The Department of Education thinks that "copybook (Role Model)" is necessary to promote the higher education entrance into a school of higher grade of the girl, and it will think that students receive stimulation by the introduction of a woman succeeding in a field of science and technology in future to experience now.

[Vocational and Technical Education]

170,000 youths enter the employment market every year in Rwanda, but there are few youths who learned a skill suitable for the market. In 12 public technical schools, in the vocational school in the public private institution, 106 schools exist by 2010. By statistics of 2007, the school girl was 22.5% among all 11,815 students who entered a technical school (in 17% of 2005). It is raised that the aim of the sex that is concrete in EDPRS enlarges a TVET completion raw number of the few thing to 135,000 from 8,250.

There is little participation of women in the field of TVET, and the causes include a traditional way of thinking for the occupation choice. The course where a girl precedes settles account to a master, and it is office work, nursing government a secretary, and (2007) occupying 54% of whole TVET course learns accounts and the office work course from the school girl of 68% in these courses. The attendance at school of the girl begins in the field of technical system, but the employment market is small for a girl. The reasons include that there are still many employers thinking that the work of the technical system is the work that "is a male mark".

Employment development station (Workforce Development Authority: where the overall vocational training, technical education in the Government prefecture was established in 2008 WDA) takes it. Because the sex data in TVET are short, and gender analysis is not carried out enough, curriculum making based on needs is necessary. In addition, at a place of the basic education, a girl needs the device that she can be interested in about the field. In addition, in the TVET policy formulated in 2008, the positioning of the gender problem is not clear, and the mainstream including the course setting that it matched with an employment market and the needs of the girl and the curriculum development needs further improvement to making it it.

¹⁷ Enrolment ratio of girls to private higher education institutions has been a 52% male, whereas it is 48% according to the 2009 statistics MINEDUCC.

[Non-Formal Education]

Adulthood literacy rate (15 years old or older) of the 2010/11 year is 69.7%, and, by the sex data, a woman suffers from the man with 75.7% for 64.7%. A man is higher in literacy rate than a woman, and the difference is around ten points always away from the past statistics. It is said that there must be underlying literacy as for the couple before marriage by the local government a flower. The literacy educational program for the adult is carried out by the Department of Education. There are statistics that approximately 70% of the program participant is a girl.

3-2 Health

Situation of Women/Gender in Health

- In Rwanda Health Sector Strategy Plan, actions reflecting gender are included based on EDPRS/Vision2020.
- For concrete programme, combination of programmes in the strategy, such as HIV / AIDS and reproductive health, has been considered as a method for providing public services which population can easily access. There is also a framework that each health facilities make the effort based on "Performance-based Financing (PBF)" as intensive.
- HIV / AIDS prevalence is higher for women(3.7%) than men(2.2%). It is required to support the population including the environment affects to the improvement such as understanding of partners of the patients.

[Government Policies on Gender]

By the Rwandan health sector strategic planning, a problem of the gender consideration is included in a health policy based on EDPRS/Vision2020. However, even end health center level collected data of the sex, but data collection and the analysis about fields (e.g., geriatric diseases) that were not regarded as important very much have not yet come until now. As a concrete action, some plans that support reaches the target person surely by letting you program it in the strategy are put up. It is a woman and a child mainly in the field of health to become a target, and there is much use of the health care. When it visited the clinic in expectant mothers examination and the examination of the child, there is the area distributing a mosquito net for the malarial prevention. In addition, it offer CT(counselling and testing) service of HIV at the time of expectant mothers examination and take the system to support in the case of positive including the next progress. In addition, there is presentation duty of Gender Budget Statement at the time of compilation of the budget and can confirm it which field is overlooked in the making process.

[Medical Health]

According to the national census of 2002, the man becomes 50.8 years old at 54.8 years old in the average life span of the Rwandan woman. An improvement trend (in 2010 750) has the expectant mothers death rate with 476 people (2011) for 100,000 delivery every year. Approximately 65% of women receive at least one time or more, and the examination at the time of the pregnancy shows improvement to largely exceed 69% and 39% in 2010 about the call situation at the time of the delivery by a doctor and a nurse and the midwife in 2011. In this background, according to the program called "Performance-based Financing (PBF)", the time is said to be big. As for the program, it say, and the government sets an index, and compensation will be paid to the staff of the health care that an aim was accomplished, and it is with big incentive this.

Ministry of Health thinks that it is necessary to examine the use of the information from District made decentralization of power. The staff in charge of monitoring, an evaluation is assigned to the health centre, but District is still delayed, and it is the situation that analysis of the information does not catch up with, and it is with a problem how you keep information alive for duties. Sex data are set one than other sectors, but, in the field of health, do not lead to the qualitative analysis of data. Gender mainstreaming will have to go systematically about the data collection assuming becoming it in future and is considering.

About the healthcare workforce, there is the thing which sex is not listed in for a database, and this point must be improved, but is as follows. It is thought that a thing with a few doctors of women is caused by the fact that there are few girls entering a school of higher grade in physical science.

102	534	doctor	man	women
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5,610	2,500	nurse	man	women	(as of November, 2012 than Ministry of Health hearing)
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[Family Planning]

As for the birth rate, the decrease width that is 5.3 people for woman one (2011) is small, but becomes low every year. In an urban area and the local part, there is difference in approximately five points when it compare it at the rough birth rate, and the birth rate in the district region is higher. In addition, it is 28.6% of the whole to use some kind of sterilizations, and large improvement is seen from 9.6% of 2005.

The understanding of the male (partner) side is necessary for family planning, but often is not readily obtained its consent even if it teach it to come to the health center by a couple to receive explanation in a health care. PBF which mentioned above as a solution is introduced, and, as a result, the situation is improved little by little. In addition, as an action except PBF, it performs instruction of the family planning led by the community for a pilot. it explain a sterilization by a volunteer at Village level. it carry it out in seven District in instruction 2012.

It performs the education about Reproductive health for young men and women. It is difficult public, to do a topic about the nature traditionally in Rwanda, but, in the young group, the wall carries out a program to be able to get right knowledge at an early stage because it is easy to break it.

As for the burden of the medical expenses for the needy family, man and woman has a big impact together, but, in Reproductive health in particular, a woman comes to be able to receive the health care service that is necessary for delivery and is connected for the improvement of various problems in the field.

[HIV/AIDS]

3.7%, men are 2.2%, and, as for the HIV infection rate between 14-49 years old, according to the statistics of 2010, women become the infection rate that a woman is higher in. The data of 2005 are the same percentage, too, and the overall infection rate is a field with the need of the improvement. As measures, the government starts HIV measures contributing to gender liberation with a setup, domestic and foreign stakeholders with "The National Accelerated Plan for Women, Girls, Gender Equality and HIV 2010-2014".

As well as Reproductive health, not only women but also the consultation of the man who is a partner is important to an examination of HIV. it am strongly pushing forward the consultation of the couple in Ministry of Health. In addition, there is a report that women decreased from 3.6% to 2.98% as for the prevalence of 2008 as a result that a campaign of the condom use by Ministry of Health was carried out in 2005. It is infected with HIV/AIDS by a sexual crime in confusion, and 16,000 women in the genocide survivor need support. For them, support to live under daily life including the income improvement is necessary other than support such as the distribution of a

necessary drug.

3-3 Agriculture and Rural Development

Situation of Women/Gender in Agriculture

- In Rwanda, more than 90% of the population are involved in agricultural sector which is one of the major industries.
- Challenges faced for gender equality in agriculture sector are firstly the voices of women cannot be reflected in the process of sales from cash crops, secondly access to credit for female farmers to be involved in the industry is limited, and finally it is difficult for women to participate cooperatives with various reasons. Moreover it is recognised that traditionally gender roles are clearly divided in agricultural production. Despite women are involved in various stages of production such as sales and harvesting, women usually cannot participate in the decision-making for utilisation of income earned from the crops.
- Women's land ownership was to be recognized by the revision of the Land Law, also be seen in the local repulsion, that there is a part that does not work yet has been pointed out.
- Revision of Land Law contributed to the women's ownership which had not been recognized for a long time, however, it has been pointed that the new system cannot be accepted by rural community due to the traditional value.

[Government Policy on Gender]

Agriculture is chief editor industry of Rwanda, and around 90% of the population affects it. Women take around 70% of the farming and has much time stolen by housework. The field where a woman is concerned with diverges into many branches, but, other than rising in particular or poultry farming is the cultivation of food and the cash crop. In addition, besides farming, traditional basket and ceramics making, embroidery and the food processing are common for income improvement.

In Rwanda, the role of the man and woman becomes clear in a series of processes such as agricultural production, a crop and the sale traditionally. The man performs it mainly on heavy labour, and women perform market in government sale. But the decisive power that how a woman uses an income by the sale for does not often last. "One Cow Per Poor Household(HEIFER)" program of the government is to give a woman the cow which always belongs to a man traditionally, and it is expected culture

in the community that it contribute to a change of the society-like sense of values. Program in itself provides a cow gratis for a poor household and plans income improvement as a resource in it.

An item of the gender is included in agriculture sector strategic planning, and it is to be promoted along the plan the mainstream in the sector becoming it. In MINAGRI, the training about the gender is carried out as a part of the personnel training of the ministry person concerned led by the Planning Bureau, and the member of agriculture spread to be active again in a district (it include the veterinarians) is to receive the training about the gender. it am to work on improvement of the gender inequity in the sector in each activity. All the enforcement and the training of the policy must be coherent things, and each is connected with a gender problem and is considered so that it is carried out while adjusting it not to make any what is performed independently. In addition, in the case of the item formation, it always quoted data according to the men and women and therefore come to collect the necessary statistics information. Without data, it is in a situation that the appropriate item formation is not possible and cannot perform the monitoring, evaluation precisely again.

As for the gender problem of the field of agriculture in the present conditions, a thing, the next that primarily the opinion of women is not reflected in a cash crop in processes from cultivation to sale include that it is difficult access to credit to run agriculture and that it is difficult the participation of women to the collaboration association last. Because the education level of women is low as the background, a case insisting on decisive power the man in a wound, that purpose husband and the family the reading and writing enough has it pointed out. Though a woman is in charge of various works from cultivation to a crop in the farming, as for the part hanging to sale and the income, the situation that a man rules over continues. For each association, it aims promoting the participation of women. it am chosen as an ealdorman, and there is still little number of women, but it is thought that it is big that it cannot cut time for negotiations with the outside by housework.

[Agri-Business and Women]

According to the report of 2008 of the African Development Bank, approximately 50 agri-business operates it in Rwanda and manufacture and sell a flower and the vegetables of women, flutes among them. Gooseberry production becomes famous, but exports berries produced by a woman to the Europe.

[Ownership of Farmland]

A law about the use and the management of the land was reviewed in 2005, and, as for the right of the man and woman, a review was performed about possession of the land to become equal. Possession of the land was accepted to a woman, and this became able to inflect as property. As for women, borrowing was enabled as a security in land. It is advanced gender mainstreaming in legislation and the policy about the land by becoming it steadily, but there is the part which does not function practically. The repulsion is seen to change the way of thinking of a thing supported by a tradition and culture in the community and is the situation that time is necessary for improvement of the situation.

3-4 Economic Activities

Situation of Women/Gender in Economic Activities

- The government understands women's economic empowerment from the perspective of poverty reduction, and recognises that women's economic participation would significantly contribute to the national development. Therefore the government has made effort on gender equality in participation of government-led poverty reduction programme, supporting economic independence of women as well as providing opportunities to learn such as equity in asset management in family.
- Although the employment rate of women is 86%, there are few employment opportunities beside agriculture sector. Therefore, support for self-employment and entrepreneurship has been promoted, moreover "Guarantee Fund" was founded by the government to create environment for women to access to the microcredit.
- Private sector in Rwanda is still small and less of women are involved.

[Government Policy on Gender]

As for the traditional patriarchy degree in Rwanda, men always held superiority as a breadwinner economically than a woman. Women must always depend on the man in the situation that a man monopolizes in the paid employment. it arrest you, and a woman does the economic participation when it am big and contribute to national development and, in the government, the gender liberation in the field of economic activities is placed in VISION2020 and EDPRS as a cross-sectional problem by empowerment of women by a viewpoint of the poverty reduction.

The "High Intensive Labour (HIMO)" program divides the participation of the national development program in two in gender equality and is carried out. It can learn the management by the couple of a right and the family budget that family planning, savings, children receive education as well as an income to be provided by participation equally. This program did not just support woman like independence, and the environment that was easy to let you reflect the opinion of women about the management such as the assets which you did including the family budget that a man performed until now was set.

[Women Workers in the Public and Private Sector]

As for the employment rate of 2010 15 years or older, a woman is 86%, and a man is 84.5%. The increase and decrease between 1-2 points is repeated for these several years. The ratio when a man is family nurturer becomes 67% whereas the 90% engages in agriculture when it looks according to a household when a woman is family nurturer. There are few women in an opportunity about the occupation except the agriculture. If the ratio that a man begins work other than agriculture becomes big, the agriculturalist of women tends to increase.

For an organization carrying out the training for women, two pillars include that they support that they is like technical finance and that they formulate the program for women in the micro-level to promote the employment of women in the employment policy of the government. It promotes self-employment (Self-employment) and speaks in particular the importance of opening the way of sustainable solution for the poverty.

12 weeks are paid, and, according to the labour law, the maternity leave of women is accepted (it reopens work for total amount supply, six weeks of the latter half or, for first six weeks, can choose either receiving 20% of salaries.) In addition, it reckons it from the day when it gave birth and can take the rest for the nursing every day for one hour for 12 months. In addition, it can take the 2-hour rest after reinstatement in lactation merely every day for at least six months.

[Microfinance]

Programs becoming basic of the empowerment of women include small financing by the government. In Rwanda, it established "guarantee fund (Women's Guarantee Fund)"

which it limited to a woman and maintained the environment that a small loan was easy to receive. Women must pass through an inexperienced procedure in bank counters and were not often able even to prepare documents until now. In addition, "women bank" provides credit to invest it in the small average scale company in the bank for women made in Union des Banques Populaires du Rwanda (Rwanda People's Banks).

The micro-credit spreads among the Rwandan society in this way, but, from a viewpoint of the empowerment of women, there are problems as follows.

- ① Many women still consider credit dangerous
- ② Because there is not penetration, it feels that it makes a loan to be with a risk that a woman makes decision in an economic aspect
- ③ A woman not having a thing becoming the security
- ④ A development talent of the credit that can support to the needs of women flexibly being low
- ⑤ Reconciliation by lower social status of women and the cultural background
- ⑥ it am used to support after the genocide for the free program

In addition, a national microfinance policy enforcement plan was formulated in 2007. It is unified about the gender problem for the purpose of poverty reduction.

[Private Sector]

The third sector in Rwanda is still small. In addition, the correct number is difficult about the company where a woman becomes an owner. The World Bank reviews the SME in Rwanda about the SME in 2004, but, according to this, 41% depend on a woman. A retail trade accounts for 47% of the whole, and a service industry and crafts continue next in 9%. Specifically, there are agriculture business, food processing, crafts, sewing. It may be said that the participation of women in crafts is almost all the members, but there are particularly many basket policy or knitting.

Primarily it is establishment of the capital, and the access to credit is indispensable, but a problem in the SMEs is still difficult thing, thing that a market is limited to next and to be hard to get raw materials. Access to financing is the first problem and, for women, includes a tax collection system next.

NWC carries out the training government a seminar as company support of the women in the grass-root level. In addition, association of woman industrialist belongs to

the federation of third sector and begins activity in 1999. it carry out the basic training such as ICT or the account book making necessary for a woman to launch business. it was not able to carry out effective activity now until 2011 although there were 1,500 members. In cooperation with the government bank, the activity in the District level is going to unfold positively in future, too. There is much sale of the small farm products and industrial art object in Rwanda, but contribute to empowerment of women including such a business; is going to plan a strategy.

3-5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Situation of Women/Gender in ICT

- Gender equality has been described in the "National Information and Communication Plan ", it is pointed out that enhancing ICT education at school education and the importance of non-formal education targeted women in rural areas.
- According to gender-disaggregated data, 7.3% of men have experience of using computer whereas 5.5% of women. Amongst the population with the experience, 5% of men are computer literate but only 3% of women.

[Government Policy on Gender]

The Government prefecture by 2020 all administrative levels (the low rank aims for an Internet access being enabled in all elementary and junior high schools in Village.) The ICT is placed with an important field holding the key to employment promotion and the economic development in a person of resource-starved country.

"National information, communications infrastructure structure plan (National Information Communication Infrastructure Plan:" NICI) is an ICT policy by the government as follows, and the plan that began in 2000 is phase 3 now. In NICI2, gender equality is listed definitely, and importance of the non four circle education for improvement of ICT education in the school education and the women in the district is pointed out. It is included in MIGEPROF in cooperation with relevant ministries and agencies including the Department of Education to carry out advice or a campaign to the concrete plan development to an action to promote the advance of women in the field of ICT.

According to EICV3, most households of the Rwanda seem to own one of the

ICT machine parts such as a computer, a cell-phone, TV or the radio. However, the area where an Internet access is possible is limited to 19.2% of households in capital Kigali. 90% or more of the nation have never used a computer. According to the sex data, women were 5.5% whereas the man whom it had used was 7.3% until now. It is 5.0% of men to have answered that there is inner computer knowledge with a history of the use, and a woman becomes 3.0%.

The data of the sex about the spread of cell-phones do not exist, but, in investigation (ECIV3) by the household unit, 45.2% own it in the whole Rwanda, and it is with very high diffusion rate with 79.6% particularly in Kigali.

3-6 Peace building

Situation of Women/Gender in Peace-Building/Governance

- Through the reconstruction period after the 1994 genocide, poverty of women have become a major issue. A statistics shows that many widows were produced as result of armed conflict, and about female-head household occupied about 70% of total immediately after the genocide.
- It has been pointed out that assistance to the widows by the government and CSOs after the genocide became the cornerstone of efforts on promotion of gender mainstreaming in Rwanda.

At grassroots level, the group of genocide survivors actively involved in reconciliation in local community through community development activities, and have been trying to contribute to reconstruction and reconciliation of community.

[Government Policy on Gender]

Women play an important role in the revival after the dispute and a peace building process at the same time to become the first victim at a dispute. In Rwanda, the poverty of women became the big problem. A lot of widows by the dispute were born, and it was driven away by the viewpoint that fed a family unlike to this. The statistics that approximately 70% became woman family nurturer are it in genocide just after that. During a dispute, women becomes the target of the sexual crime, and approximately 30% suffer damage among 13-35-year-old women in those days, and the most infect HIV, and mind and body will suffer from a together big trauma. it mentioned it before, but, as for approximately 16,000 woman survivors, human immunodeficiency virus infection is confirmed,

It formulated action plan in Rwanda for UN Security Council Resolution 1325/2000 about "a woman, peace and the security" and confirm that it can go ahead through a woman participating in protection and the dispute prevention of women in the military dispute, solution and peace building positively. The active participation in revival, peace building process promotion of women by the government will be reflected as a policy in 1996 by the establishment of the Rwandan Congresswoman forum by the Congresswoman of the Diet.

[Role of Women's Group]

Women gathered after a dispute by oneself and built mutual supporting mechanism. it expressed an opinion from the situation of women it received the support of the government, an NGO and the international organization, and to participate in revival and the peace building process after the dispute. As a result, the sexual assault to a woman was placed as one of the crime against humanity in the genocide.

In addition, it became a widow after a dispute and was put in the situation where women including the case which a husband was asked the war crimes and served the sentence for must feed a family, and women became often concerned with the income improvement activity in agriculture, the fault agriculture sector. The government PRO-FEMME TWESE HAMWES (under an alias:) of the group for women it carried out the support by PRO FEMMES) and association of widow (AVEGA) by the genocide regardless of a race and a political difference and performed the relief for the people who became the socially vulnerable by the dispute that it included a widow, an orphan in.

It is a person with mental disease after the genocide of 94, but, according to the investigation, 28% of nations are to the difference of the degree, but it is thought that it have a mental problem. As measures of the government, grope for a solution through various events in Commemorate day every year; the treatment at the clinic of the psychiatry is provided again. It was only in Kigali before, but, about a specialized institution, can advance so that it is established in District level now. It means that a woman and a child suffer particularly big damage.

[Support for Widows]

As for the widow support after the genocide by the government and the CSO, there are many viewpoints that it lay the foundation to an aggressive action to becoming it gender mainstreaming of the Rwandan country. The organization which supported a woman at grass-root level including NWC and AVEGA performed the support to mind and body

women hurt together by genocide positively. There was much material support at first,; but afterwards

The government promoted participation including participation in decision maker in every field so that widows could be concerned with the making of country after the dispute positively. In Gacaca, a widow was often chosen as a judge. In addition, the group of genocide survivors was concerned with community activity for the settlement in the community positively and came for revival and coexistence.

3-7 Violence against Women

Situation of Women/Gender in Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

- Law for the Prevention, Protection and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence(GBV) was adopted in 2008 and GBV is exposed to criminal liability. In 2011, the National GBV Policy was formulated.
- Number of GBV cases reported to police shows a tendency of increasing in 2009 in which 388 cases, majority of GBV, were violence against wife by husband that of 430 cases in 2010.

Working committee for tackling GBV has been established under the initiative of MIGEPROF. It provides trainings at District level on measures to respond to the GBV victims including sexual violence. Moreover mechanism to coordinate amongst relevant organisations related to GBV such as police and the Ministry of Health has been formulated and campaigning against GBV.

[Government Policy]

The government is violence (Gender-Based Violence: by the gender it adopted a law about (GBV) in 2008. The violence for women who was rarely judged will be punished based on this law till then. National GBV policy was formulated in 2011. According to the policy, a tendency to increase had the number of GBV reported to the police, and, above all, the wife-beating by the husband occupied the most, and the thing which was 388 in 2009 became 430 in 2010.

Measures Committee around MIGEPROF is set up and carries out the training including the countermeasure to the victim who suffered sexual damage in District Level. Structure in connection with the organization including Ministry of Health and the police concerned is built. In addition, it perform the enlightenment campaign by the ministry continuously. it arrange the opportunity couples gather for the event called

Parent Evening in a village, and to talk about various problems willingly. it have a purpose to prevent domestic trouble by promoting the conversation between the couples who cannot talk slowly every day.

For the support to a victim of the violence for women, there is the indication that the scale-up of prevention mechanism and the support service needs.

4. Current Situation of Gender Mainstreaming in JICA Projects and Gender Issues to be Taken into Consideration in Future JICA and Other Donor/NGO Intervention in Rwanda

4-1 Current Situation of Gender Mainstreaming in JICA Projects

The basic policy of a thing of Japanese Government vs. the Rwanda help does "economic infrastructure maintenance", "agriculture development" (high value-added conduct a business), "the improvement (supply of safe water) of the society service", "personnel training (technology education, training) to be able to support growth" based on the role allotment between help countries with the field of important point to support it to accomplishment of MDGs and VISION2020 which the government advocates.

In this investigation, gender mainstreaming in the JICA cooperation item confirmed the present conditions to suffer from making it through the analysis of the report of 4 items including 2 items which had been already finished and the hearing from the JICA person concerned including the member of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) (cf. table 4 -1).

About gender mainstreaming Kasei plan of the Government prefecture, the recognition degree for the positive action posture was high. For example, from the spot of the school education, high gender awareness of enforcement and students of the gender training for the teacher was reported. In addition, although a man tended to be much, as for the head of each bureau, there was not the difference of the man and woman in the ability of the executive including a member of employment in charge of each sector about the placement of the executive in the District level, and there were particularly many opinions that it did not often let you feel the need of the consideration to gender gap for C/P. But the fixed way of thinking for the role of social man and woman is left routinely, and the gender awareness in the citizen seems to exist in form to run side by side with traditional sense of values.

In each project, the gender problem in the field concerned is confirmed, and the

observation for the gender problem is carried out through normal business routine continuously again. However, other than the "eastern part prefecture agricultural production improvement plan" project that the gender training is placed as activity, gender mainstreaming in the project does not reach the breeding of the common recognition between people concerned with project including C/P about becoming it.

By the "eastern prefecture agricultural production improvement plan" project, it confirm gender mainstreaming in the agriculture strategy of the Government prefecture about an action of becoming it and carry out a baseline investigation about the gender situation in the project area for. Because gender mainstreaming stimulates becoming it as one factor of the production improvement based on these information, it am carrying out the training about the gender. A direct effort to be able to be tied to production improvement indirectly is repeated by a change of the personal consciousness by the training including improvement of the whole life including the role of the man and woman in the home and the man and woman collaboration in the agricultural production and the efficiency in the farming. According to the report, a change of the consciousness of the participant is confirmed as an evaluation of the gender training. Specifically, because "man and woman collaborates, time is saved for domestic work, and created newly is used for association activity and the cleaning of new farmland and seems to be appropriated housework to the making of condition to agricultural production improvement". In addition, it is confirmed that a tendency to reduction includes every fight and violence between couples. As for the rice, women was not able to access advantage by the rice production very much conventionally in the community where the consciousness called the crops of the man is strong in, but the time when women can participate by the training is born, and, as a result, motivation to the rice growing activity participation of women seems to rise.

An evaluation was high for improvement of the gender awareness in equality and the grass-root level of the training opportunity from the gender person in charge of MINAGRI about project. Because the fixed idea for the role of the man and woman is still strong, in the district, it is expected this item gender mainstreaming in the field of agriculture that it contribute to an action of becoming it.

Table 4-1 Current Situation on Gender Mainstreaming in JICA Project

Development Issue	Cooperation Programme	Project Title	Duration	Project Purpose	Main Activity	Gender-related Activity	Gender Issue in the Sector	Gender Issue related to the Project
Agriculture and Rural Development	Value-added Agri-Business Promotion	Increasing Crop Production with Quality	2010-2013	to increase productivity of paddy and horticultural crops by the targeted farmers' organizations with quality extension services. And overall goal is to increase paddy and horticultural crop production in the Eastern Province	Uplifting paddy cultivation and horticultural technology of farmers, building up capacity of farmers' organizations on administration, management and water management	Conducting gender training(understanding GoR's Gender Policy, issues of access to resources, division of responsibility in household, Cooperatives and gender	Agriculture : • Limited access for women to land, fertilizer, credit and others • Limited participation in decision making in cooperatives	• Roles amongst gender in production and selling • Promotion of women's participation of training and cooperatives' activity • Needs of common understanding for gender issues related to the project as well as in the sector
Improvement of Social Services (Access to Safe water)	Water and Sanitation	Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation in the Southern Part of the Eastern Province (Pura-Sani Project)	2007-2010	The operation and maintenance system for water supply will be improved and sanitary behavioral pattern will be enhanced in the Project sites.	Improvement of water supply system, Institutional development of water sources and quality for rural water supply, capacity development of technical staff and management of irrigation cooperation, Sanitation education and awareness activities	NA	Water sanitation : • Burden on woman such as fetching water • Role of woman in the hygiene spread	• Women's participation in decision-making in irrigation cooperatives
Human Resource Development	Science and Technology Education and Trainings	Strengthening the Capacity of Tumba College of Technology	2007-2012	TCT becomes an effective A1 level institution that provides practical technical education and training relevant to industrial and social needs	Improvement of curriculum, training, management, capacity development of teaching staff and school management	NA	TVET: • Training courses based on Mindset on traditional professional amongst gender • Limited number of women majoring science and technology area	• Gender difference in working environment
		Project for Skills Training and Job Obtainment Support for Social Participation of the Ex-Combatants and Other People with Disabilities	2011-2014	The ECOPD(Ex-Combatants and Other People with Disabilities) who participate in the skills training obtain job	Maintenance of equipment and capacity building for vocational training, improving curriculum, data collection and analysis on employment	NA	Disability : • Lower priority for the peoples require special needs • Limited access to labour market	• Role of vulnerable population in community

4-2 Gender Issues to be taken into Consideration in Project Formulation, Implementation and Monitoring/Evaluation

(1) Importance of common recognition and understanding on government policy on gender-mainstreaming in the respective sector amongst project's stakeholders

Gender mainstreaming evaluates becoming it as a cross-sectional problem in national development program, and the Government prefecture wrestles for the necessary making of frame and legislation positively as mentioned before. In a process of the new making of country and peace building after the genocide of 94, it is thought that the gender policy shifts from "women support that is the socially vulnerable after the dispute" to an aggressive thought of "the gender equality" that is indispensable for a social infrastructure for national development.

Gender consideration is unified each sector policy as a concrete action of becoming it the mainstream by strategic development. In addition, each ministries and government offices and District are obliged to carry out the development of program for the year, the budget in the form along the policy, strategy. Specifically, the gender problem is included in "Performance Contract" to exchange between the President, and the center, the local government is required to wrestle for gender liberation with a concrete sign. And you must submit Gender Budget Statement to an annual budget plan as attached documents, and the knowledge to a problem about the gender equality that the person in charge hangs in the field concerned is demanded as ability.

At first breeding of the recognition for the action of the Government prefecture and (about a person concerned with sector charge, project) project concerned and the gender problem in the program is given priority to with the understanding to a general gender problem gender mainstreaming by a viewpoint called becoming it. However, the common recognition between the people concerned is the situation that is hard to be bred because the relationship of a project and the gender problem in the field concerned does not become clear other than the item working on a gender problem directly unless a gender problem is extracted except a social sector such as health and the education at the stage of the problem analysis of the project.

A social problem includes the situation that "feminism" is confused with gender. The position improvement support of women reduces the social status of the male side, and there are yet many men having the dissatisfaction to the support to "a girl, a woman" being the center though it is gender equality promotion. In addition, time is

necessary for women who do not expect a change of the past life from traditional sense of values before most, a message of the government are still shared by the whole nation. It is the secession from such "Mindset" to be common by the hearing of the person concerned with government, and it is recognized that a change of the sense of values takes time.

Gender mainstreaming is based on the recognition situation to the gender problem in the field that mentioned above concerned as an action of the JICA support at the present when it is shared as universal sense of values in the global community becoming it, and the reflection to confirmation and the project of the gender policy action in each sector is demanded. To that end, it is necessary to confirm the problem concerned in a gender focal point of District when a district is included in the area for of the gender person in charge and the project of charge ministries and government offices. On this occasion of the person in charge when understanding for becoming it is not enough plan breeding of the consciousness to be common through exchange of opinions about a problem of the general gender inequity in the field concerned, and is inexperienced or gender mainstreaming is important to arresting a problem generally. Deepening the understanding about the gender liberation between the people concerned in the case of item system and enforcement gender mainstreaming of the Government prefecture an action to becoming it direct; when will support it indirectly, consider.

(2)Importance of Conducting Gender Analysis and Capacity Development

The gender equality policy of the Rwanda penetrated, and the technical problem to enter becoming it came to have the mainstream pointed out. It is lack of the data according to the men and women that it is common from National Machinery engine, and is pointed out. In the field of education and health, the accumulation of sex data is carried out than before, and the analysis of the sex becomes relatively easily. Because it was rare that it is analyzed distinction sex as statistics although former data have a mention of the sex in other fields, a statistical analysis in the sex is the difficult situation, and numerical analysis to suffer from gender becomes the big problem. it is teaching it to the government bank now the GMO cooperates with NISR and pushes forward collection and the analysis of sex data, and to perform it by man and woman distinction in the case of data collection suffering from national statistics. The support project by the development partner is similar, too, and the consciousness about the gender problem deepens by carrying out collection and the analysis of sex data with a counter part-time job in the case of a business operation, and the government and the

joint ownership of data are enabled. It is hoped that the accumulation of such a process is tied to the ability reinforcement that gender mainstreaming of the government official hangs to becoming it.

When it perform gender consideration in development assistance business, at a plan stage, it grasp the issue of gender based on a local social investigation, and it perform the hearing to man and woman, and what a plan to bring benefit which formulates is desirable for both sides. In addition, at the implementation phase, it promotes the participation in planning of inhabitants both men and women, and it is desirable to monitor it to improve a gender difference.

In addition, in the case of business for the purpose of the empowerment of gender equality and women, the activity corresponding to the urgent problem called the domestic violence will be indispensable in a Rwandan country. Particularly, about construction and the ability reinforcement of the cooperation network of domestic violence and the sex violence victim support, it may consider the support that it made use of experience and the knowledge in other countries of JICA.

(3)Coordination with Other Development Partners

In the Rwanda, National Gender Cluster is established as a place of talks about the adjustment amongst the government, development partners for gender liberation support. This adjustment frame which began in 2004 becomes the chairperson in MIGEPROF and, by participation of a development partner, CSO carrying out all government offices and project about a gender problem and the empowerment of women and the third sector, supports a gender liberation action of the government.

It is just what to show it by a list about the support contents of each development partner, but gender of the government is mainstreaming, and the support of the U.N. agency enters ability, the organization reinforcement for the promotion. In addition, for the violence by the gender, the help between international organizations .2 countries and CSO are carried out in cooperation with an organization including MIGEPROF and MOH concerned.

About the field of education, action support for ratio of students who go on to college improvement of the girls to a technical system is carried out higher education and science by the World Bank. The overlap of the item is avoided in hard sciences education reinforcement (SMASSE) and high technical school reinforcement support in

the Rwanda where (Division of Labour, DoL) divided into specialized labours of the help is adopted in JICA, but may be connected for the support that is effective by doing a development partner and information sharing to carry out the gender liberation in the field.

Support to becoming it is just what it mentioned above that the United Nations plays a key role, but the ability reinforcement of the talented person follows it at the local administration level, and gender mainstreaming is a preferential problem now. The ability reinforcement for gender budget development in District レベル in particular enters in the introduction third year, and ability reinforcement about the "quality" improvement of the gender budget development in according to a place, the field becoming clear and the district will be necessary for the problem by "the enforcement situation investigation" that MINECOFIN carries out in future. In addition, because the labour of women is gathered by agriculture, it plan living improvement through empowerment of womenomics including agriculture business and the company and consider when the concrete support to the gender equality in the village level is effective. In addition, the problem of becoming it is accompanied by a change of the sense of values, and gender mainstreaming wants to add that the action that is long-term to notice it for the common sense of values with the person concerned is desirable.

5. On-going Gender Projects of Development Partners

Project/Programme	Implementing Agency	Donor Organisation	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Area	Remarks
Gender						
Support in Gender Responsive Budgeting	UNWOMEN	One UN	2011–2013	605,000	Capacity development for Gender Responsive Budget	
Gender and Democratic Governance	GMO	UN WOMEN	2012	50,000	Capacity development for Gender Monitoring	
Gender and Women Empowerment	UNFPA FFRP MIGEPROF GMO	UNFPA	2008–2012	3,500,000	Capacity development for Gender-related government agencies	
Education						
Promoting Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women	World Bank	Trust Fund (Loan)	2011–2014	2,700,000	Increase in the number of university graduates (targeting young women and the disadvantaged) with critical skills available to join the Rwandan labour market	
Tertiary scholarships	DFID	DFID	2011–2015	5,928,670	Support for women in tertiary education to promote employment	US\$1=£1.6 Exchange rate on 03/12/12(OANDA)
Health						
HIV and Gender inequities through a food security and nutrition	FAO	Trust Fund	2010–2012	2,927,574	Addressing HIV and Gender inequities through a food security and nutrition response in Eastern and Central Africa	Regional programme
Supporting Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS	CNLS – Commission Nationale de Lutte contre le SIDA	UNWOMEN	2010–2013	114,143	Ensuring gender equality and human rights are integrated into key policies, programmes, and actions to address HIV/AIDS at the national level	
Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda	ZONTA International Foundation	UNICEF	2010–2012	500,000	Strengthening the early infant diagnosis (EID) program and ensuring routine provision of family package servicesproviding holistic care and support to survivors of domestic and gender-based violence	
Property and Inheritance Legal Support for Genocide Women Survivors Infected and Affected by HIV/AIDS	UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN			Providing legal and medical services to widows who survived the 1994 genocideraped by HIV-infected men during the genocide to spread the virus	
Agriculture						
Improvement of women's land issues	UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN (Fund for Gender Equality)			to increase the knowledge and reach of legal staff throughout the country on women's land issues	
Support Women Farmers to Access Agricultural Services in Kirehe and Nyaruguru Districts	Imbaraga Federation	UN WOMEN	2012–2013	95,219	Support Women Farmers to Access Agricultural Services	
Enhancing the socio-economic development of women through strengthening Agaseke Cooperatives in Kigali City	FAO	One UN Fund	2010–2012	105,000	diversification of the income generating activities for women	
Gender and Democratic Governance	MINAGRI	UNWOMEN	2012	84,000	Enhancing Gender responsive service delivery in the	

Economic Activity						
Third Rural Sector Support Project	World Bank	IDA	2012–2017	80,000,000	One of the component focusing on to finance up and downstream economic infrastructure needs articulated by women and men in their communities	
Women in Informal Cross Border trade in Great Lakes Region	UN WOMEN	UN WOMEN	2011–2012	NA	Supporting informal cross border trade	
Enhancing the Socio-Economic Development of Women through Strengthening Agaseke Cooperatives in Kigali City	City of Kigali	UNESCO	2010–2012	25,000	Capacity development of Women Cooperatives	
Association Pour le Development Integre Intrambwe Kuyindi	ASSODEI – Association Pour Le Development Integre Intrambwe Kuyindi	UN WOMEN	2012–2013	21,404	Capacity development for Women's group	
Empowerment of vulnerable women living with HIV/AIDS in Muhanga and Ruhango Districts by Socio-economic integration	YWCA – Young Women Christian Association	UN WOMEN	2012	68,298	Microfinance and economic development	
Understanding GBV for Rwandan Defense Forces	ADRP – Association for Development and Rural Promotion	UN WOMEN	2012–2013	59,157	Training of several thousand military officers to understand, help prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence	
Gender-Based Violence						
Action in HIV and Gender based violence prevention in Nyaruguru District	UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN	NA	NA	Increasing knowledge on GBV and HIV through community dialogue	
Social Planning and Rights Advocacy	AHID – Action for Health and Integrated Development	UN WOMEN	2012	13,749	Advocacy on Women's rights	
Safe Cities Project	Rwanda Women's Network	UN WOMEN	2012–2013	54,529	Support for safe environment for women in community	
Engage men in GBV and Support Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC)	UN WOMEN	UN WOMEN	2012–2013	68,648	Increasing knowledge on GBV to men	
Peace Building						
Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	World Bank	Emergency Recovery Loan	2009–2013	19,100,000	Providing socioeconomic reintegration support to said members following demobilization, with a particular focus on the provision of such support to female, child, and disabled ex-combatants	

6. Gender Information Sources

6-1 List of Organizations related to Gender

Name of Organization	Area of Specialization	Activity	Contact
Government Organization			
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion	Gender	Development of gender policies and programs and promotion of gender mainstreaming	Kimihurura, Kigali
Gender Monitoring Office	Gender Monitoring	Collection of gender disaggregated data and gender analysis	Gishushu - Remera P.O. Box: 837 Kigali
Rwanda Development Board	Business and Gender	Support for women entrepreneurs	Boulevard de l'Umuganda, Gishushu, Nyarutarama Road. P.O. Box 6239 Kigali
Ministry of Health	Health and gender	Development of policies and strategies related to healthcare	Po Box: 622 Kigali
Ministry of Education	Education and gender	Development of policies and strategies related to education	P.O. Box 6311 Kigali
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources	Agriculture and gender	Development of policies and strategies related to agriculture	P.O. Box 62, Kigali Tel. 255 788301498, 788355244, 788878430
Ministry of Local Government	Local Governance and gender	Development of policies and strategies related to local governance	P.O.Box 3445, Kigali Tel. 250 788306757
National Women's Council	Support for women at grassroot level	Promoting gender mainstreaming at grassroot level and capacity development of women	Kigali Tel. 250 55113276
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Gender Responsive Budget	Development of national economic policy and strategy	P.O.Box 158 Kigali Tel. 250 252 577991, 596004
Forum of Rwandan Women Parliamentarians	Participation of women in decision-making	Reflection of women's needs to the legislation and policy	c/o Republic of Rwanda Parliament P.O. Box 352, Kigali
International Organisation			
UNDP	Human development and the Millennium Development Goals	Poverty reduction and promotion of realization of the Millennium Development Goals	P.O.Box 445 Kigali Tel. 250 252590400
UNWOMEN	Gender mainstreaming and GBV	Support for development of strategies by the national machinery and support for development of laws	12, Avenue de l' Armée P.O.Box 445, Kigali Tel. 250 252 590463, 590468
Bi-lateral Agency			
USAID	Health, education and poverty reduction	Support for health and education	c/o U.S. Embassy 2657 Avenue de la Gendarmerie, Kigali Tel. 250 252 596400
NGO			
Rwanda Women's Network	Poverty reduction and environment and gender	Support for women at grassroot level	Kicukiro (next to World Food Program Headquarters) Tel. 250 252 583 662 PO Box 3157, Kigali
AVEGA	Peace building and Community development	Support to genocide survivor, reconciliation, mental health, legal service	P.O.Box 1535 Kigali Tel. 250 788 525863, 520122
Others			
Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs	Private sector development	Support for women entrepreneurs	c/o Private Sector Federation Gikondo MAGERW, Kigali PO Box 319

6-2 List of Reports and References related Gender

Title	Author	Source	Year
Education and Training			
Girls Education Policy	MOE	MOE	2008
Gender Analysis of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy in Rwanda	Jolly Rubagiza	Forum for African Women Educationnallists	2010
Gender Equality in Education in Rwanda:What is happening to our Girls?	Allison Huggins and Shirley K. Randell		
Health			
National Accelerated Plan for Women, Girls, Gender Equality & HIV 2010–2014	MOH	UN	2010
Mid Term Review Report UNFPA Rwanda 6th Country Programme	UNFPA	UNFPA	2010
Agriculture			
Baseline Analysis of the Gender Dimensions in the Provision of Agricultural Services in Rwanda	Mr. Charles Twesigye–Bakwatsa	Gender Monitoring Office	2010
Environmental and Gender Impacts of Land Tenure Regularization in Africa Pilot evidence from Rwanda	D. Ayalew Ali, K. Deininger, M.Goldstein	World Bank	2011
Gender Assessment: Progress Towards Improving Women's Economic Status	AfDB	African Development Bank	2008
Strengthening Women's Access to Land into IFAD projects: The Rwanda Experience	F. Carpano	IFAD	2011
Economic Activity			
Assessment of the environment for the development of women's entrepreneurship in Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal	ILO	ILO	2011
Employment Sector Employment Report No. 15 Assessment of the environment for the development of women's entrepreneurship in Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal	Lois Stevenson and Annette St-Onge	ILO	2011
Rwanda Gender Assessment: Progress towards Improving Women's Economic Status	AfDB	African Development Bank	2008
Social/Gender in General			
Gender Best Practices in Rwanda 1995–2010	GMO	GMO	2010
EICV3 Tematic Report – Gender	NISR	NISR	2012
Gender Statistics Vol. 1	NISR	NISR	2011
Gender Training Module	NISR	NISR	2011
USAID Policy on Gender Equality and Female	USAID	USAID	2012
Gender Assessment and Action Plan for	USAID	USAID	2002
Evaluation of the Implementatio of the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action – Country	GOR	GOR	2009
Gender Assessment: Progress towards Improving Women's Economic Status RWANDA	AfDR	AfDR	2008
Gender and Community Development Analysis in Rwanda	East African Community Secretariat	East African Community Secretariat	2011

Peace Building			
Aftermath: Women in Postgenocide Rwanda	Ms. Catharine Newbury and Ms. Hannah Baldwin	USAID	2000
Legal and Policy Framework for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Rwanda	Ms. Pamela Abbott and Ms. Marklin Rucogoza	Rwanda Public Policy Observatory	2011
Gender-based Violence			
National Policy against Gender-Based Violence	MIGEPROF	MIGEPROF	2011
National Strategic Plan for Fighting Against Gender-based Violence 2011–2016	MIGEPROF	MIGEPROF	2011
Gender Based Violence Training Module	MIGEPROF	MIGEPROF	2011
Evaluation of the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action	MIGEPROF	MIGEPROF	2009
Guidelines on the Setting up of Committees to Fight Gender-based Violence and Protect Child's Rights	MIGEPROF	MIGEPROF	2009
An Empirical Analysis of Cases of Gender-Based Violence in Rutsiro, Kayanza Ngororero Districts and	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2008
Others			
Gender Budgeting Guidelines	MINECOFIN	MINECOFIN	2008
Gender-Responsive Budgeting Programme in Rwanda 2008–2010	MINECOFIN	MINECOFIN	2011
Integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting into the Aid Effectiveness Agenda	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2008
Progress towards Achieving Gender Responsive in Rwanda	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	Rwanda Civil Society Platform	2011
Capacity Development for Promoting Gender Equality in the Aid Effectiveness Agenda Lessons from Sub-regional Consultations in Africa	UNIFEM	UNIFEM	2007

7. Definitions

< Technical Terms >

Term	Definition
Access / control	Access means availability of resources or services for performance of economic activities, such as land, labour and wages. Control means the right to make decisions on how to manage resources or services or the right to own them.
Affirmative action	This refers to preferential measures to correct existing disparities immediately when a discriminated group has a significant disadvantage compared to other groups because of accumulated discrimination.
Gender	Gender Gender means social and cultural differences between men and women. Sexual differences in biological terms basically cannot be changed, but gender differences which mean social disparity in are defined by people's way of thinking and sense of values. The word "gender" and women vary depending on time and place and they can change, since their roles and relationships between men is used in phrases such as gender equality, gender role, gender analysis and gender balance, etc.
Gender focal point	This is an administrative official to promote gender equality, who is appointed in each department of government ministries. The official works for gender mainstreaming in government policies, systems and programs.
Gender mainstreaming	This is a strategy to involve women's participation in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs on any political, economic and social occasion just as men's are involved, so that both men and women can gain equal benefit from the activities. The ultimate goal for gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality.
Gender responsive budget	It should be understood how national and local government budgets affect both men and women by conducting analysis of the budgets from the perspective of gender equality. The aim is not just to increase budgets for programs targeted at women but also to allocate budgets to achieve gender equality (for example, budgets for childcare services and allowances).
Informal Sector	This refers to forms of economic activity performed by small family businesses. According to the definition of ILO, in this sector, such businesses use simple skills, have insufficient capital or specific location bases, employ no or only a few employees, receive no protection under the legal system and lack appropriate accounting capability.
Micro-financing	This is a small-scale financing system for low-income people and small businesses to increase the income of the poor through provision of opportunities to enjoy financial services such as petty loans, savings and insurance. It is often targeted at female farmers in rural areas as typified by the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh.
Millennium development goals	The MDGs are composed of 8 goals. These goals were established by incorporating the UN Millennium Declaration and international development goals adopted at major international meetings and summits held in 1990s into a larger common framework. The Millennium Declaration was adopted at the UN Millennium Summit held in September 2000 to present a clear vision of the role of the United Nations in the 21st century on the themes of peace and safety, development and poverty, the environment, human rights, good governance and special needs of African countries.
National machinery	This is a national-level administrative entity in charge of issues related to women to promote gender equality. It develops and implements women-related policies and promotes implementation of measures with gender equality in mind in government ministries.
Non-formal education	This refers to educational activities developed to provide lifelong learning opportunities, literacy education and life-skills education in addition to formal school education. Normally, it targets people, whether adults or children, who have not received any school education or insufficient education (in quality). Typically, the content, scale, target and implementation methods vary significantly.

Reproductive activities	This means activities to bear and raise children, or in other words, activities to “reproduce the next generation.” It includes activities of families to maintain their daily lives such as laundry and cooking and to reproduce labour power.
Reproductive health	This means healthcare and rights that are related to gender and reproduction. The aim is to allow people to enjoy safe and satisfying sexual lives and the freedom to decide whether to have children or not and when and how many.
Sexual harassment	This means putting any woman worker at a disadvantage in the workplace by sexual words or actions or deterioration of her work environment because of such words or actions. It includes words and deeds by which female students are obstructed from learning opportunities at school or women are robbed of the chance to participate in social activities.
Women’s empowerment	Empowerment means paving the way for women who have been eliminated from decision-making and disempowered because of gender discrimination. Opportunities for them to participate in decision- they can achieve self-empowerment and be aware of gender issues and, hence, making are provided so that transfer such awareness into action. The word is also used in the phrase, “economic empowerment of women.”

<Indicators >

Indicator	Definition
Access to improved sanitation	Access to improved sanitation is the percentage of population with access to improved sanitation in a given year. Improved sanitation includes connection to public sewers, connection to septic systems, pour-flush latrines, simple pit latrines and ventilated improved pit latrines.
Adult literacy rate	The percentage of males and females age 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and writes a short, simple statement related to their everyday life.
Children under weight for age	The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams
Contraceptive prevalence rate	The percentage of women between 15-49 years who are practising, or whose sexual partners are practising, any form of contraception.
DPT1	The percentage of 1 year old children immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus at least once.
GDP implicit deflator	It is an indicator of inflation. Ratio of current-dollar GDP to constant-dollar GDP.
Gender empowerment measurement (GEM)	The Gender empowerment measure (GEM) is a measure of gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment, (a) economic participation and decision-making, (b) political participation, and (c)
Gender-related development index (GDI)	The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) is a measure of a country’s achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index, life expectancy, educational attainment and income, adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. It is used in annual Human Development Reports, published by UNDP.
Gini index	This is an aggregate numerical measurement to indicate inequality in income distribution. It is measured as a value between 0 and 1, with “0” implying complete equality and “1” complete inequality. If the value exceeds 0.4, it is generally determined that the level of inequality is high.
Human development Index (HDI)	The Human Development Index (HDI) is measure of a country’s achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: (a) longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth, (b) educational and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment and (c) standard of living, as measured by real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (in purchasing power parity). It is used in annual Human Development Reports, published by UNDP.
Maternal mortality rate	Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery due to pregnancy.
Net enrolment rate	The percentage of students in a theoretical age group who are enrolled expressed as a percentage of the same population.
Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate	The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea.

Rate of births attended by trained personnel	The percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel. A skilled birth attendant is an accredited health professional, such as a midwife, doctor or nurse, who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and newborns. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, are excluded from the category of skilled attendant at delivery
Total fertility rate	This is the total fertility rate of women in the reproductive age bracket (15-49 years old) in a certain year. It indicates the average number of children a woman delivers in her decision making and power over economic resources. It is used in annual Human Development Reports, published by UNDP.
Under-five mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate is the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five. It is a probability of death expressed as rate per 1000 live births.
Under-one mortality rate	Mortality of infants under one year old defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 live births. It is calculated as follows: $\text{Number of infant deaths under one year old during the year} \div \text{number of live births the year} \times 1,000$.

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