



GATSIBO DISTRICT



GATSIBO DISTRICT GENDER PROFILE

GENDER MONITORING OFFICE

OCTOBER | 2020



GATSIBO DISTRICT



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Introduction

The Government of Rwanda embarked on development agenda aimed at transforming Rwanda into a middle income country. Achieving this development for all requires formulation of inclusive policies that recognize the role of gender equality. Both the Vision 2020 and the forthcoming Vision 2050 highlight Gender and Family Promotion as one of the crosscutting areas.

With gender responsive legal and policy frameworks, a strong and solid stage for gender equality and women's empowerment was set to enable women and men to realize their full potentials, aspirations and be full partners and beneficiaries in the Country's development agenda. From transition to transformation, it is visible that Gender Equality and the empowerment of women in Rwanda is not a myth but an achievable goal.

In this regard, the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) continues efforts to enhance accountability to gender equality and empowerment of women while introducing systems of gender accountability at all levels and at decentralized levels in particular. To this effect, GMO has initiated Gender Accountability Day (GAD), which aims at ensuring that the accountability mechanisms at district level integrate gender equality and promote equitable and effective service delivery to address GBV/gender injustices.

In line with this mechanism, during the fiscal year 2020 - 2021, the Gender Accountability Day was conducted in Gatsibo District. Thus, GMO has conducted gender profiling of Gatsibo district and this booklet presents the status of the district on selected indicators.

The exercise has revealed a gap in collecting sex-disaggregated/ gender relevant data at district level and it is recommended that this norm is embraced to facilitate evidence based decision-making that takes into account needs of women and men in Gatsibo District.

Again the district gender profile is in line with district development commitments enchainned in five - year district development strategy of ensuring that gender dividends are sustained, and that gender agenda is accelerated in district development priorities.

The next pages contain gender data on the selected indicators in different sectors in Gatsibo District. However, there are indicators whose data is not disaggregated by sex as highlighted earlier.

General Information

The Government of Rwanda recognizes the importance of developing a quality population and minimizing the dependence burden as critical to achieving its short and long term goals.

Rwanda's population more than doubled from 4.8 million people in 1978 to 10.5 million in 2012 and increased to 11.3 million in 2015 and to reach 16.3 million by 2032 (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda & Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, 2012b; 2012a).

This rapid population growth is a consequence of a long period of high and slowly declining fertility rate amidst steadily declining death rates.

In this regard, the 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC) has enumerated 433,020 residents in Gatsibo District, which represent 16.7% of the total population of Eastern Province (2,595,703 residents). Statistics show that population of Gatsibo district is predominantly female 225,351 accounting for 52% of the total population. The same trend has been observed in almost all administrative Sectors of the District.

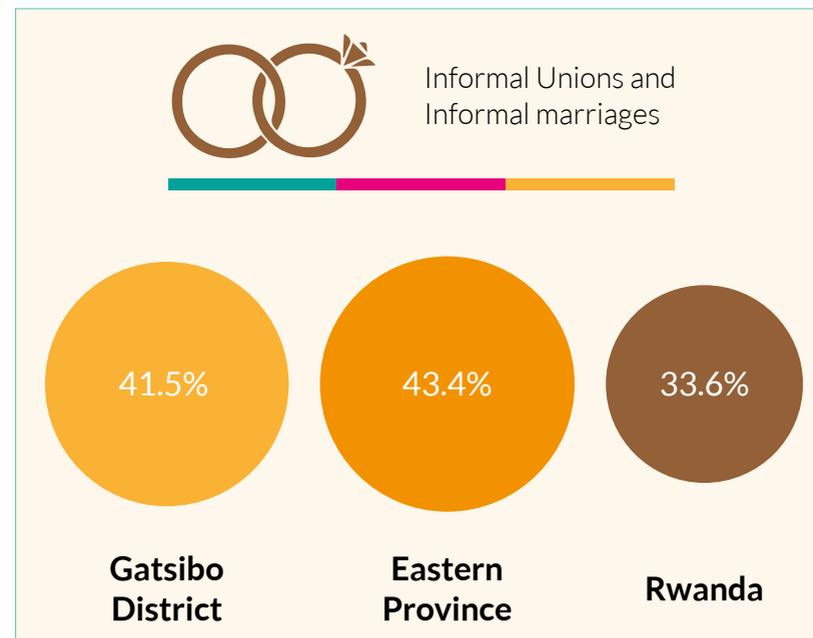
a) Percentage of Households



Source: EICV 5 (2016/2017)

In Rwanda, the husband is traditionally considered the head of the household. The Law n°32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing persons and family gives the right to both spouses to jointly manage their household including moral and material support to the household as well as its maintenance. The data presented above shows that the majority of households in Gatsibo district are headed by males with 71.6% compared to 28.4% households headed by women. It also indicates a big number of de facto female headed household and this has an implication on poverty levels among these families and workload on these females.

b) Households in informal unions/informal marriages



Source: EICV 5 (2016/2017)

The above information reveals that there are still many couples living in informal unions (41.5%) despite the consequences for women’s rights and for the family in general. Thus, there is need to have intention and interventions to ensure that couples in informal unions are identified and facilitated or supported to legalize their marriages for enhanced family cohesion and protection of fundamental freedoms and rights of all members of the family including children.

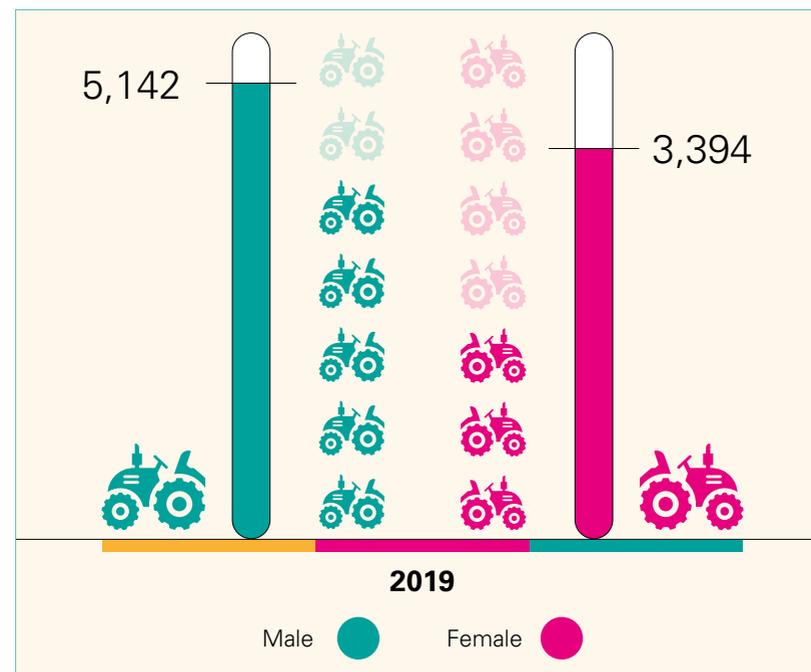
PILLAR I: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

According to the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), economic transformation pillar is the foundation to accelerate inclusive economic growth and development founded on the private sector and increased productivity. This can be achieved through job creation, knowledge based economy promotion, acceleration of urbanization, promotion of industrial development, agriculture modernization for increased productivity as well as promotion and sustainable management of environment and natural resources. In this context, key indicators have been selected in this pillar to highlight progress and prevailing gender gaps that need attention to accelerate inclusive economic development in the district.

1.1. Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is one of the most widespread economic activity in Rwanda on which the majority of the population thrives in terms of employment, food production, environmental protection, landscape preservation and food security. On this basis therefore, the Government of Rwanda has made strong political commitment to accelerate the promotion of gender equality in this sector which is evidenced among others through the agriculture gender strategy and its implementation. However, the number of people in Rwanda involved exclusively in subsistence agriculture is higher among females than males (65.7% for females and 53% for males in 2018) according to National Gender Statistics Report of 2019. The data below shows the situation of Gatsibo district on selected indicators.

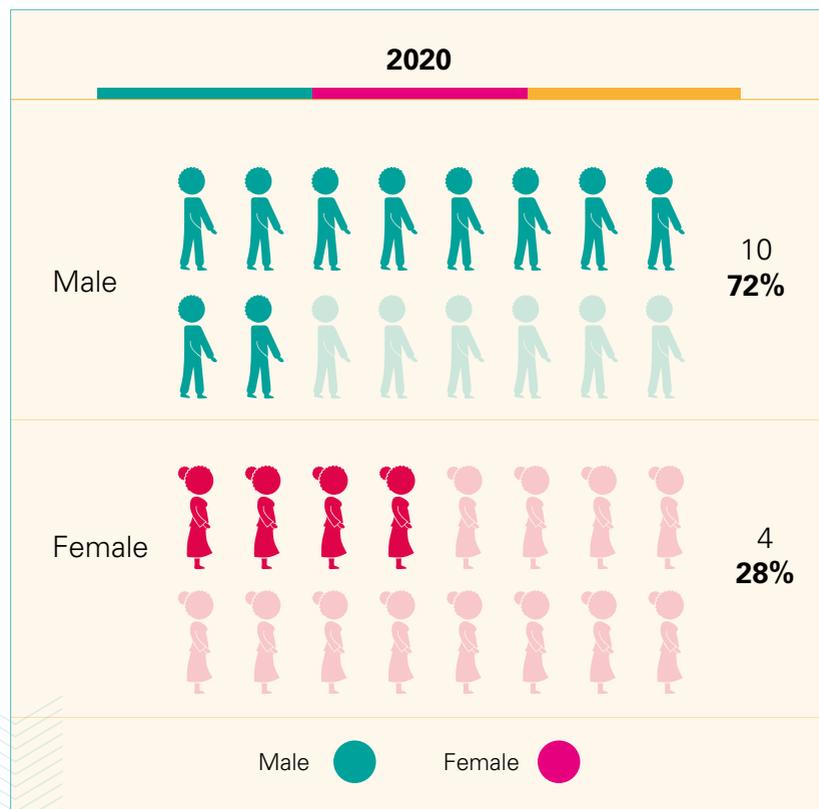
a. Agriculture Cooperatives Membership



Source: District Administrative Data, 2019

The numbers in the above table indicate that females are still fewer in cooperatives thus requires a lot more effort to mobilize them to participate given that those that are participating have benefitted greatly in various ways. Some advantages include increased agricultural productivity through modern agricultural practices which has enabled many to pay their health insurance on time, school fees without difficult, reduction of poverty among male and female headed HHs; fighting malnutrition and saving through EJOHEZA initiative among others; access to finance and information as well as opportunity to learn from others.

b. Number of Agronomists



Source: District Administrative Data, 2020

Regardless of the point that women are the majority in agriculture sector, when it comes to the number of trained professionals in this sector the proportion of male agronomists outweighs that of female which calls for special and deliberate actions to increase their numbers right from school. This also calls for families to nurture their male and female children to loving agricultural professions.

c. Access to agricultural inputs

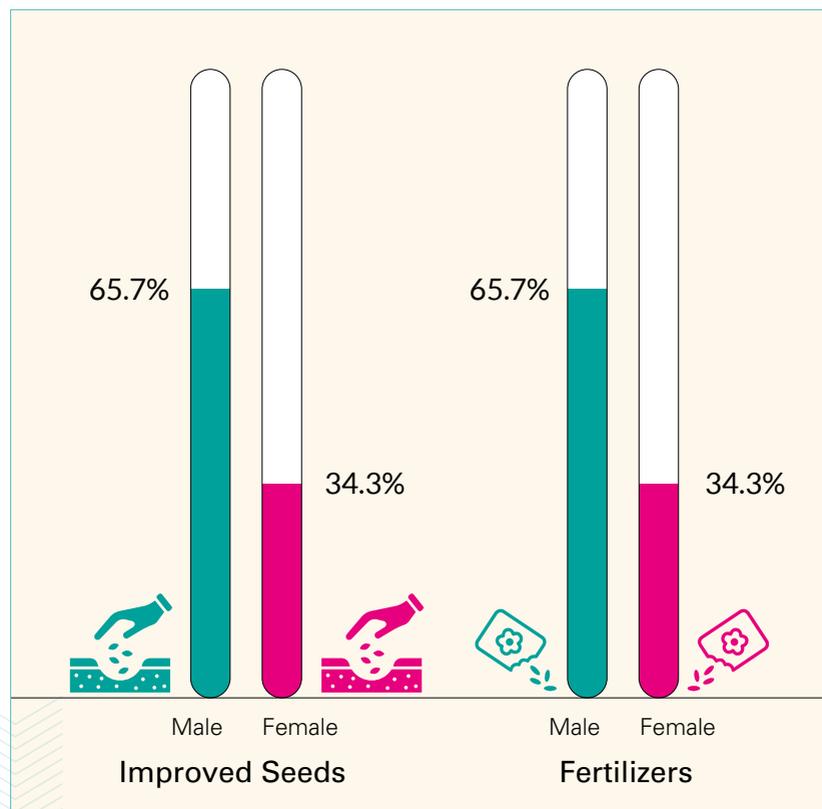
As stipulated in district vision, agriculture transformation not only is the priority of the district development agenda but also a tool geared to improve people’s welfare and accountable governance.

It is thus in district goals to build and strengthen an agro based economy with the view of making the district an agricultural hub so that it is self-sufficient in food production, have a surplus for the market and create jobs for its people, for reduced poverty levels, fight hunger and malnutrition in the district.

In this regard, the district is taking measures to increase the use of agriculture inputs such as fertilizers and selected seeds for increased agriculture productivity.

According to DDS, the district aims to increase female and male farmers using organic fertilizers from 75% up to 100% and those using improved seeds from 34% up to 75%.

Access to agricultural inputs

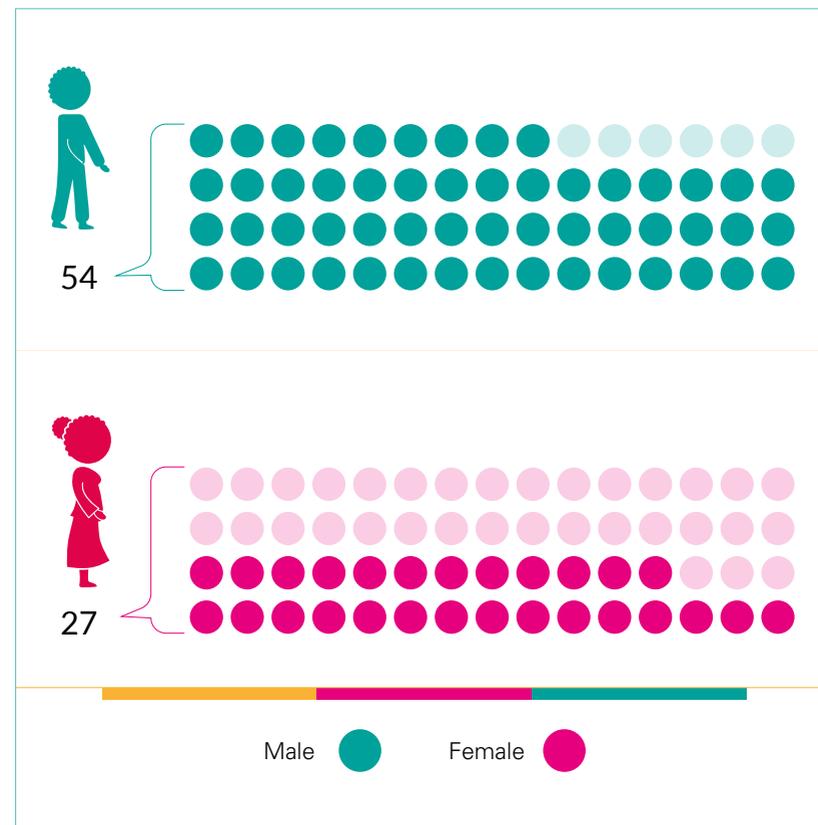


Source: District Administrative Data, 2019

The data indicate that fewer women have access to agricultural inputs including improved seeds and fertilizers even though use of improved seeds and fertilizers is one of the factors that contribute to increased agricultural produce.

d. Participation of Women and Men in Farmer Field Schools

In order to enhance the capacity of farmers to embrace agriculture mechanization, the district needs to invest in training male and female farmers. In this regard farmer field schools have been one of the model that is being rolled out.



Source: District Administrative Data, 2020

As indicated, male and female participants in the Farmer Field Schools are few but there is a huge gender disparity. Here the district needs to deploy means to increase platforms for knowledge sharing among farmers to enable them to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in agricultural production.

1.2. Financial Sector

Increasing access to and use of quality financial products and services is essential to inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction. Increasing women's financial inclusion is especially important as women disproportionately experience poverty, stemming from unequal divisions of labour and a lack of control over economic resources.

In regards to Gender and Access to Finance in Rwanda, the financial inclusion and accessibility to financial services especially for women has been driven by policy and legal frameworks including VISION 2020/2050, NST1 and the National Gender Policy 2010, the National Inclusion Financial Strategy (2019 - 2024): which all emphasizes the need to ensure an inclusive economy especially for the underserved population including women, by removing systemic barriers to the uptake of financial services. With these commitments and according to the FinScope 2020 survey; 93% (from 89% in 2016, 72% in 2012 and 48% in 2008) of Rwandan adults are financially included in terms of accessing and using both formal and informal financial products.

The survey indicates a narrowing gender gap in financial inclusion with only 8% of women excluded compared to 7% of male counterparts. The report underscores that youth within the age range of 16 – 24 years, are the most financially excluded at 18%, significantly higher compared to the national average of 7% exclusion. Also about 36% (from 26% in 2016, 23% in 2012

and 14% in 2008) of adults in Rwanda are banked. Thus given the crucial role of financial inclusion in the national agenda, priority should be aimed at strategies that increase and deepen financial inclusion.

Despite these achievements, many challenges of inequality remain at stake in this sector; the key constraints include women's lack of control (decision-making power) on intra-household resources in general, and the use of the micro-credit loans in particular, capacity of Micro Finance Institutions in developing flexible products designed to meet women's needs, poverty levels that are still high among women and girls among other issues. And below is an indication of financial services used by population.

a) Number of individuals who have accounts in SACCO

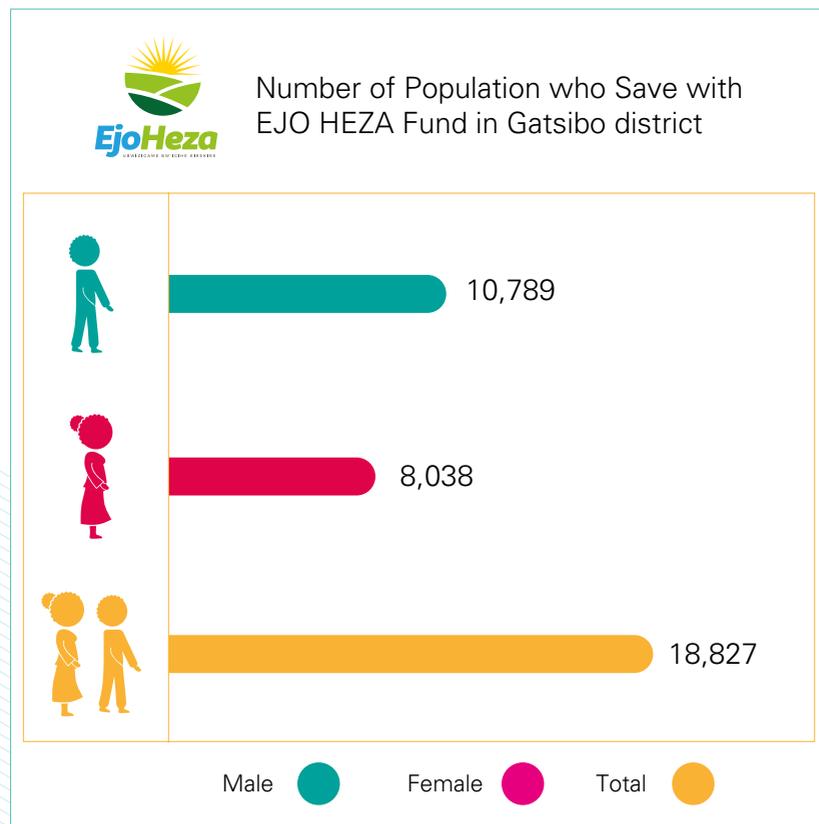
The data from the district show that 112,012 out of 433,021 dwellers of Gatsibo district have accounts in SACCOs though data is not disaggregated by sex. This calls for more district efforts to mobilize the district inhabitants to use financial services especially for the formal savings as main driver of financial inclusion.

b) Percentage of Population Who Save

About 86% (6 million individuals) of adults in Rwanda save, including all forms of savings. Saving through formal institutions, grew from 49% in 2016 to 54% in 2020. Informal savings grew significantly, reducing high number of adults saving money at home. People in Rwanda mainly save for living expenses. Women and the youth (16-24 years) are less likely to save money through formal financial service providers.

Both women and young youth (49% respectively) are below national formal savings of 54%.

This means that despite greater equality in both the workplace and society, there are many specific challenges which affect women’s ability to earn, save and build a healthy pension. Hence a need to have saving incentives for the resilience of all Rwandans.



Source: District Administrative Data, October 2020

As a long term saving scheme, Ejo Heza is intended to benefit mostly non pensionable workers in their old age but open to all categories of Rwandans. In this perspective the district is commended for the progress in mobilizing citizens in this regard (both women and men) to save with Ejo Heza. However, though data has not indicated how many young people are saving through Ejo Heza, there is need for the district to put stronger strategies among the youth 16 – 24 years as they are financially excluded at 18% according to Finscope 2020 report.

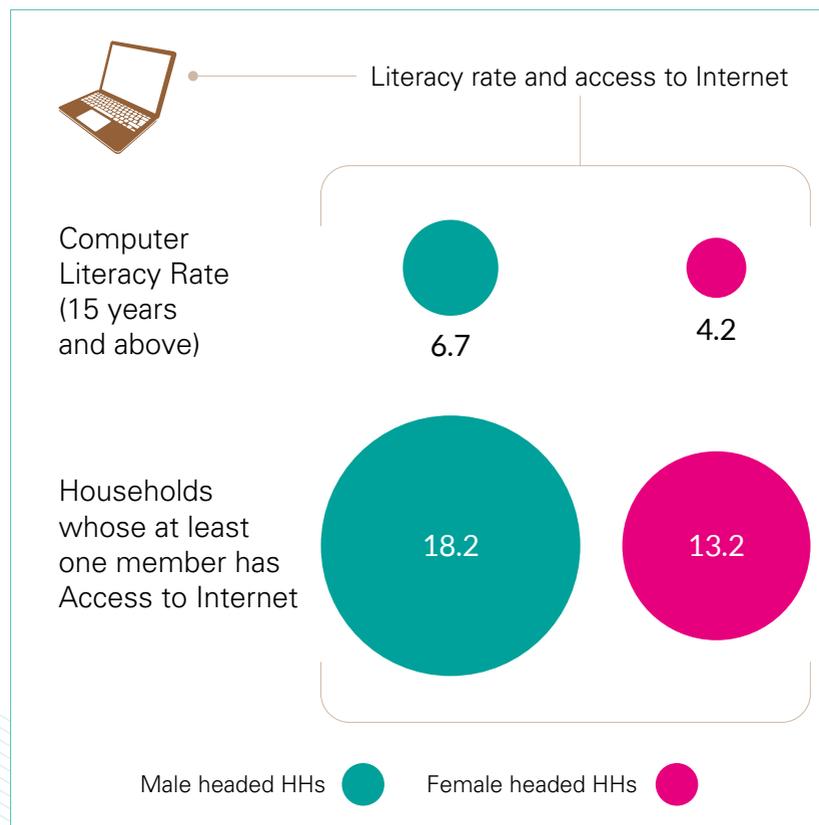
1.3. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Sector

Rwanda aspires to become a knowledge - based economy focusing on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) hence it is a central engine for national economic transformation in terms of knowledge transfer, facilitating financial transactions, contribute to improved health-care and capacity building. This has especially been evident in the period when the nation was under lockdown due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic during which everyone relied on ICT to access services and information.

In this perspective Gatsibo District aims at connecting with the outer world and people (both men and women), enabling access to information easily. By 2024 the district target to have 88% telephone network coverage, 70% female headed and male headed HHs owning mobile phone, 70% of schools in the district equipped and admitted to one laptop per child program, and 50% public institutions and main trade centers accessing internet through optic fiber.

Thus, the information bellow shows the performance of the district in this sector so far.

a) Computer Literacy and Access to Internet

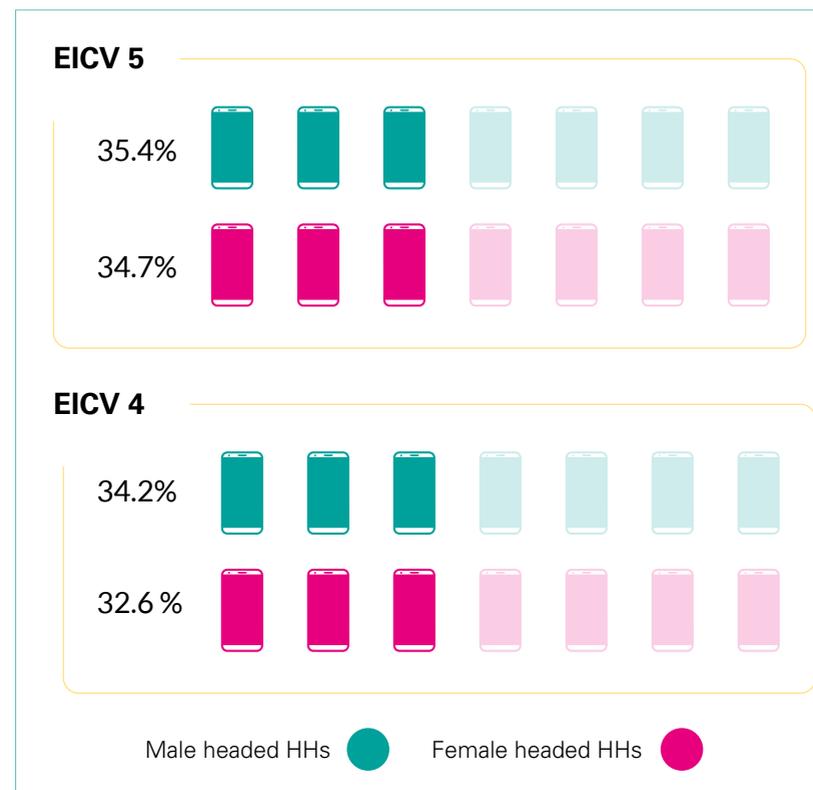


Source: EICV 5, 2016/2017

As indicated above, in terms of computer literacy women are still lagging behind compared to men, however, there was a slight decline of computer literate people for both male and female Headed households by 2016-17 as compared to 2013-14

In regards to Households whose at least one member has Access to Internet, both the male headed and female headed households increased tremendously but still very low.

c). Ownership of mobile phones



Cellphone access and ownership continues to increase steadily for both men and women in Gatsibo district as shown by the yearly trends shown above. This means that increase of mobile phones ownership can help to boost access to financial services as well as other e-services among the population.

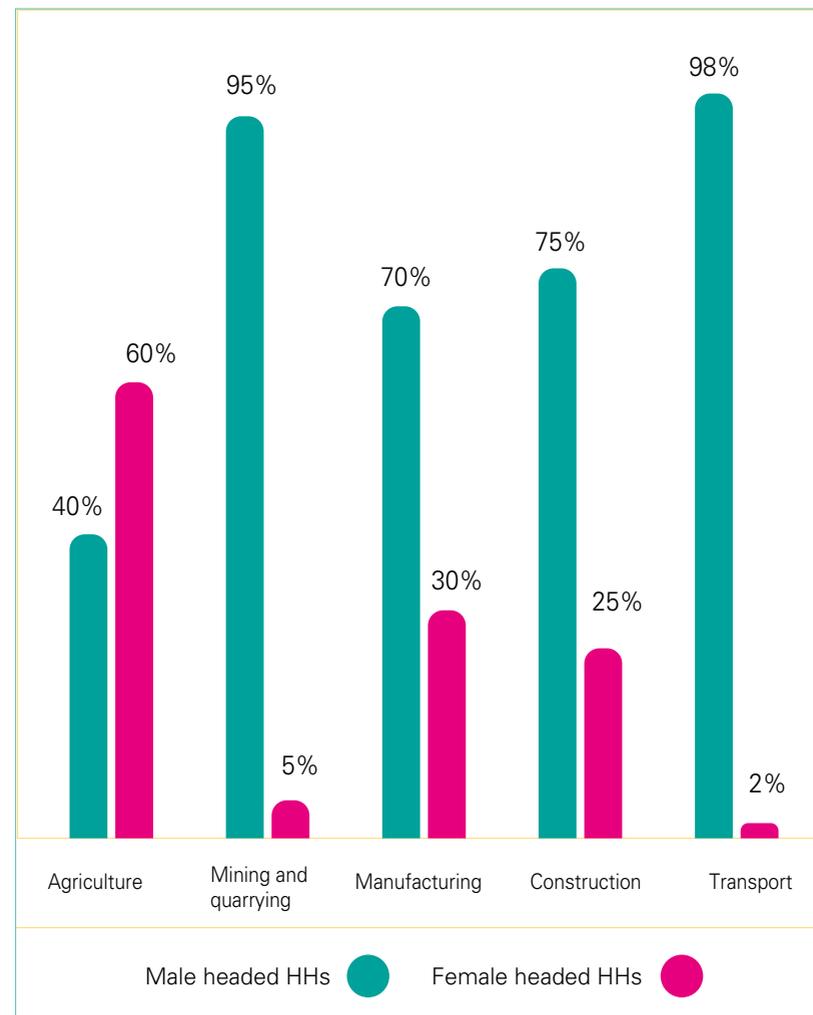
1.4. Private Sector Development & Youth Employment

The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) has placed developing the Private Sector as the engine/driver of economic growth to effectively engage in and substantively contribute to national development.

The progress of women’s representation in the private sector is being observed and the current participation rate in the decision making organs varies between 30% for presidential positions and 70% as second vice president in various chambers of the private sector federation at national level.

At district level, women represent 13.3% as first vice-presidents and 80% as second vice-presidents in the executive committee members. The table below shows participation of men and women in different economic activities.

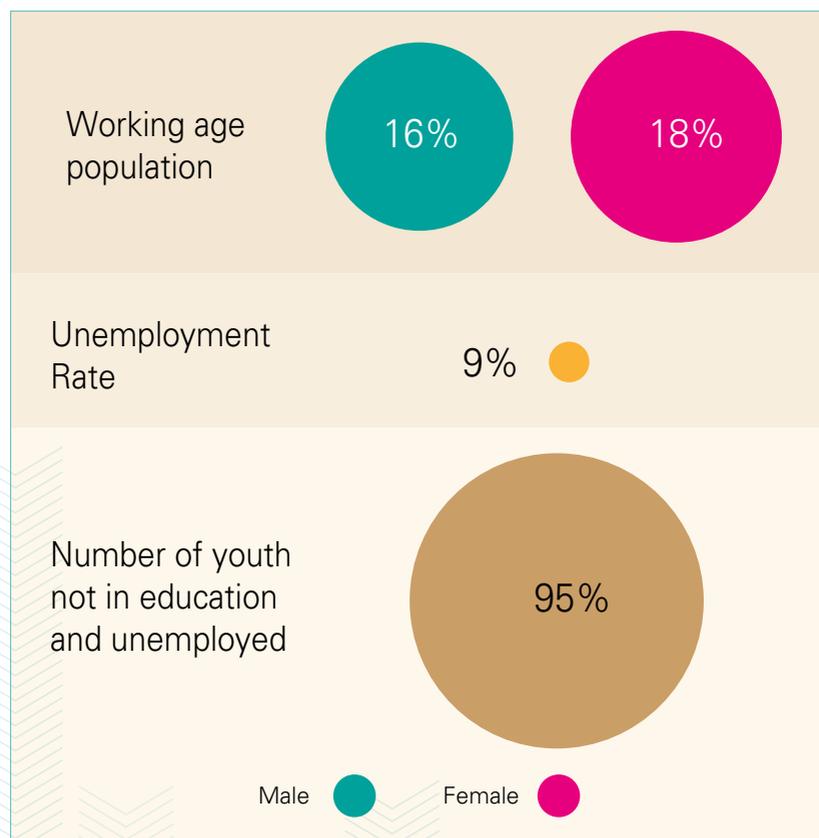
a) Employed men and women by economic activity



Source: District Administrative Data, 2019

The statistics above indicate that women in Gatsibo district are mainly in agricultural sector (60%) but also ventured into sectors that were previously dominated by men, including construction, manufacturing and mining albeit their low numbers. There is more work to be done specially to increase women participation in Mining and quarrying as well as Transportation.

b) Other Work and Employment Indicators



Source: District Administrative Data, 2019

It is observed that there is high percentage of youth not in education and unemployed standing at 95% hence there is need for the district to understand why they have 95% youth not in education and unemployed and also to devise special measures to promote job creation among youth.

1.5 Energy Sector

Environmental sustainability is one of the prominent policy and development areas in the overall development framework and strategies in Rwanda. Gender mainstreaming in the environmental sector is well captured and documented in the country's sector policies and strategies including the national energy policy (2015).

With the current discourse regarding gender equality and as far as environmental sustainability is concerned in Rwanda, the use of alternative fuels like cooking gas and biogas are considered both as clean energy and time saving especially for women who bare the unpaid care-work burden.

Despite the deployed efforts to use clean energy, there is persistent reliance on use of firewood by majority of households in Gatsibo district, as per the statistics below. Therefore, there is need to devise means to facilitate the use of alternative energy sources like gas and biogas especially for women headed houses since access to these alternative energy sources reduces women's workload in firewood collection and saves time for women to engage in other productive economic activities.

Households (HHs) by Main Type of Energy for Cooking

Type of Energy		
Firewood		89% (EICV 5)
Charcoal		10% (EICV 5)
Crop waste		0% (EICV 5)
Gas or biogas		975 "Number" (District Administrative Data)
Male  Female 		

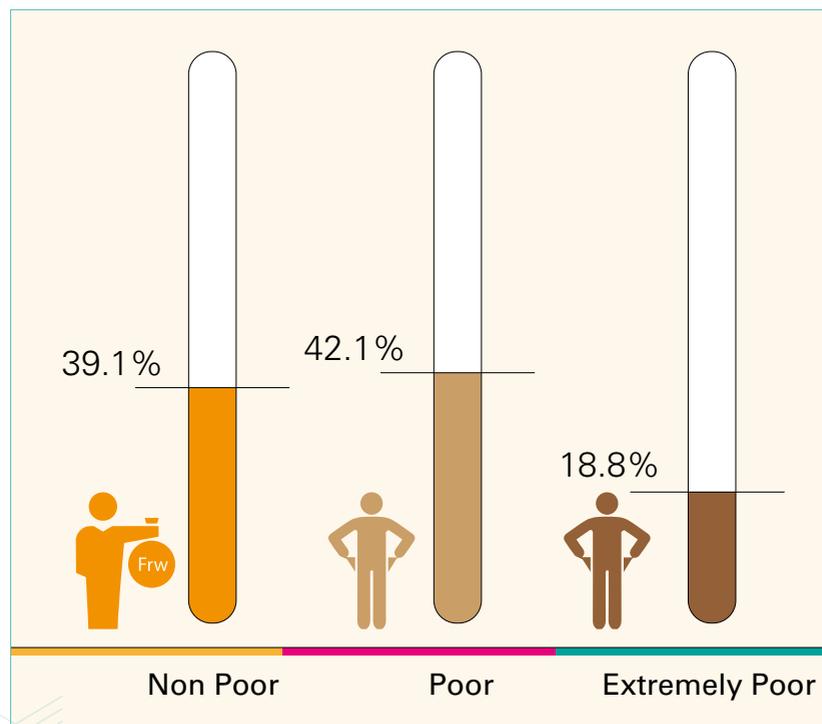
PILLAR II: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

As Rwanda aims to become a high-income country with high standards of living for its citizens by 2050, a progress for improving the wellbeing of both men and women/boys and girls has been noticeable. This part presents the status of key achievements made in gender inclusion in social transformation indicators including those in social protection, education and health. It also presents the persisting gender gaps to inform future interventions.

2.1. Social Protection Sector

In addition to economic policies, strategies and plans, the government of Rwanda continues to implement policies and social protection program aimed at reducing poverty among the population and in particular women and girls. This part presents the status of Gatsibo district on some selected indicators in social sectors:

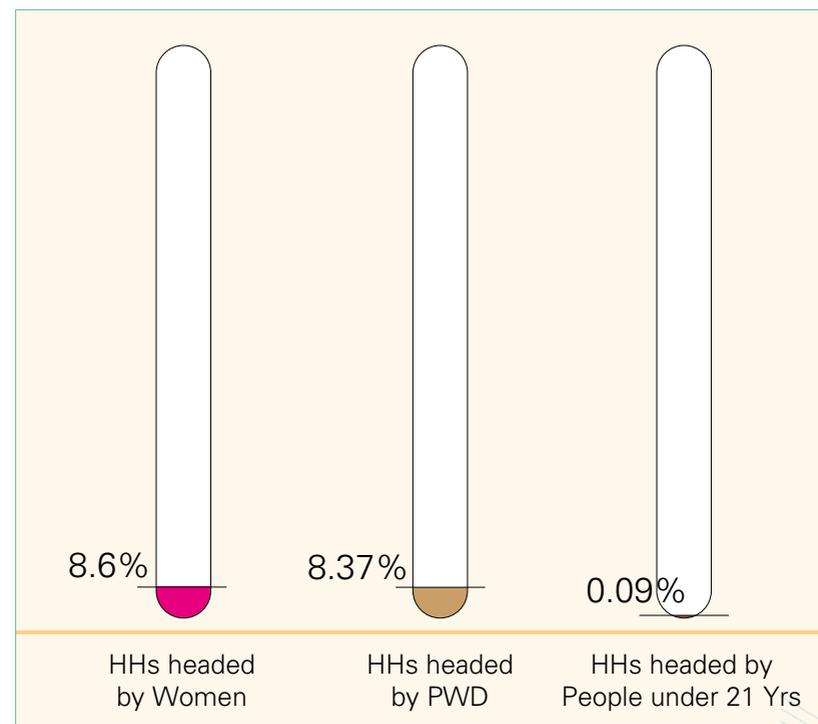
a) Poverty Status



Source: EICV 5, 2016/2017

Although the district data are not gender disaggregated, statistics at national level show that 17.8% of female headed households are in extreme poverty as of 2016/2017 down from 26% in 2010/2011 while for male headed households declined to 15% from 23.6% in the same period and this indicates that the same situation would be reflected in Gatsibo district. Nevertheless, there is need for gender disaggregated data to inform gender focused interventions in this regard.

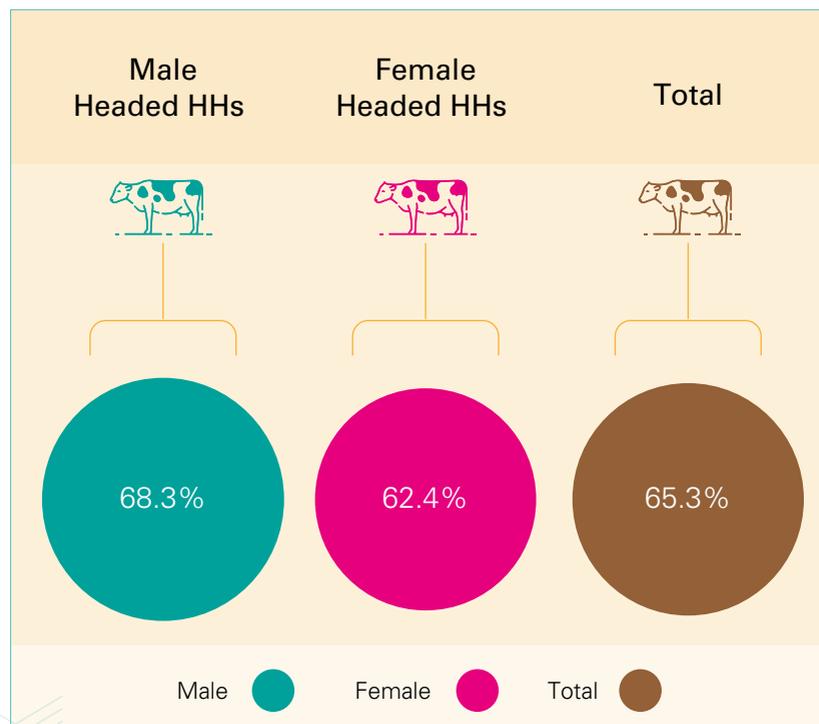
b) Vulnerable Households



Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Information System, Ubudehe, 2020-2021

The percentages presented above show that there are a number of vulnerable households headed by both women, PWD and young ones that requires special attention and assistance from the district and its partners and the entire community as whole specific strategies targeting these groups.

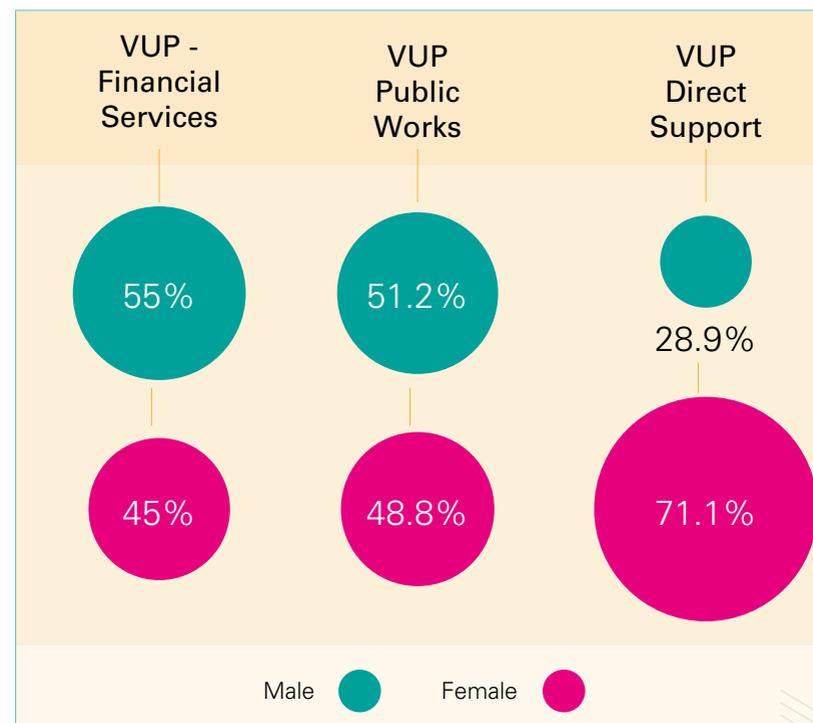
c) Households that raise any Livestock



Source: EICV 5, 2016/2017

Like many other interventions in the district, livestock farming is another initiative that is greatly contributing to poverty reduction among vulnerable male and female headed HHs, fighting malnutrition, increasing crop productivity due to fertilizer generation and household income through surplus milk sales.

c) VUP Beneficiaries



Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Information System, 2020-2021

The national social protection policy identifies the need to support women’s participation in productive activities, reduce vulnerability in general and promote sustainable economic and social development. In this regard, a number of social protection program were introduced to deal with poverty among the population and in particular women and girls.

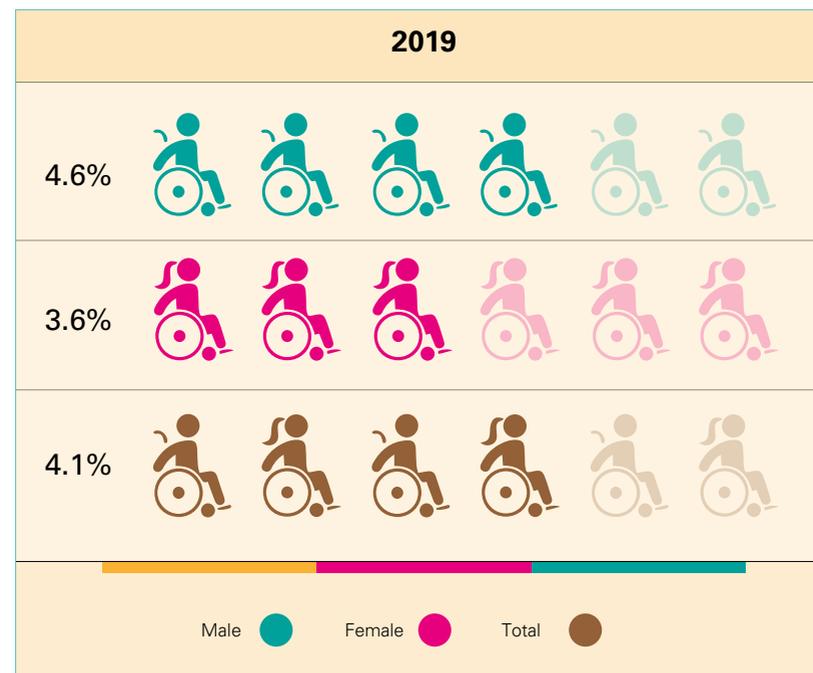
These include for example Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP), Ubudehe, One Cow per Poor Family (Known as GIRINKA), the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG) among other initiatives.

These pro-poor programs provide direct support in terms of cash transfers, facilitation in accessing financial and credit services, offer of employment opportunities through collective actions such as feeder road maintenance, construction of terraces for soil erosion control and provision of assets such as cows for improved social welfare and production purposes.

The above figures indicate how both male and female headed households benefited from VUP program with females being most beneficiaries for direct support component.

In spite of the ongoing innovative and home grown solutions, especially the social protection programs like One cow per poor family and Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) meant to address poverty among the population, a significant number of women and girls still experience poverty and this needs focused interventions

d) Percentage of the Population with disability



Source: EICV 5, 2017/2017

The data above indicates that there is a vulnerable group of the population (4.1%) with the number of men slightly higher than women, of which requires special attention and assistance not only from the district but also the entire community, taking into consideration their type of disability.

2.2. Health Sector

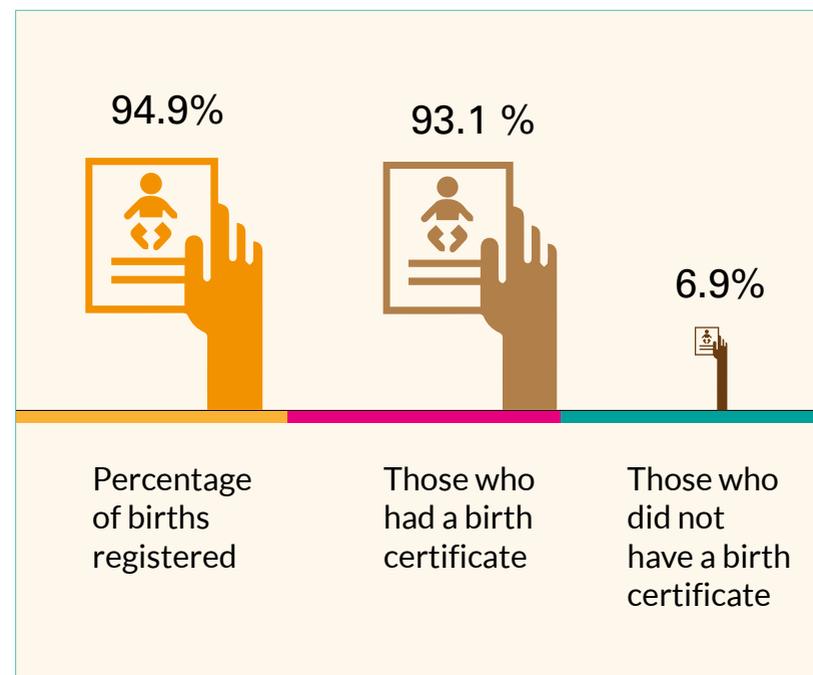
Gender equality in health means that women and men, across their life and in all their diversity have the same conditions and opportunities to realize their full rights and potential to be healthy, contribute to health development and benefit from the results.

In general, the Health sector in Rwanda has recorded tremendous achievements including improved access to health care, increased life expectancy, decline of infant, child and maternal mortality rates as well as improved use of family planning methods.

It is important to highlight that such achievements are attributed to many factors including increased community health insurance coverage, role of community health workers, increased number of health facilities and skilled health professionals that enabled easy access to health care services to mention but a few. Thus below are figures on status of some of the components from Gatsibo District.

a) Birth Registration of Children under age 5

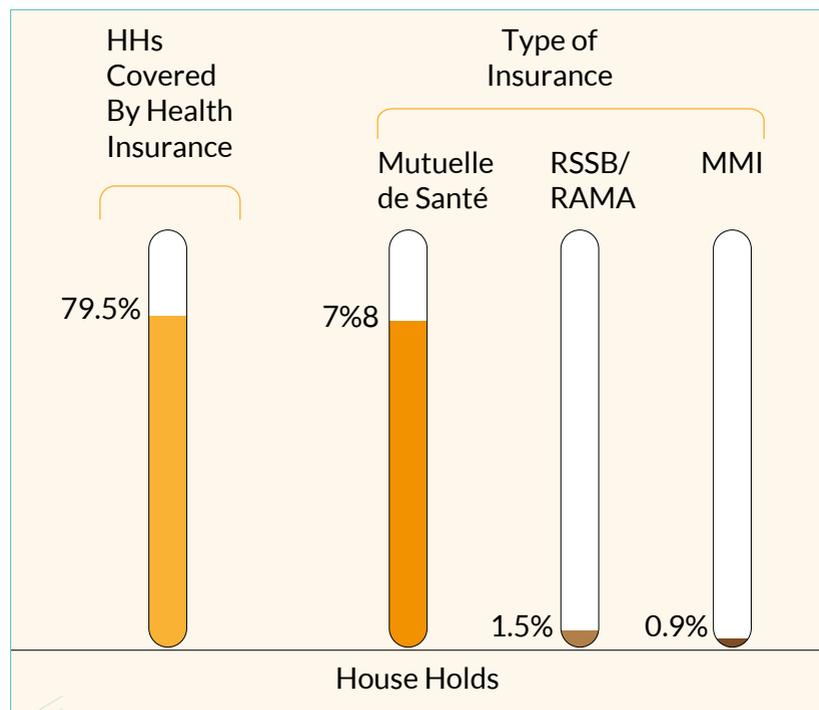
Birth registration is the process of recording a child’s birth. It is a permanent and official record of a child’s existence, and provides legal recognition of that child’s identity. Not only is birth registration a fundamental human right, it also helps ensure that children’s other rights are upheld like the rights to protection from violence, and essential social services like health care and justice. The information collected from birth registration records helps governments decide where and how to spend money, and what areas to focus on for development programs, such as education and immunization, and below presents situation of child registration in Gatsibo district.



Source: NISR, DHS, 2014/2015

According to these percentages, child registration in the district is above 90% which shows a good trend as having children registered automatically gives them rights to access healthcare, education and more. However, there is need continue efforts to ensure that every birth is registered.

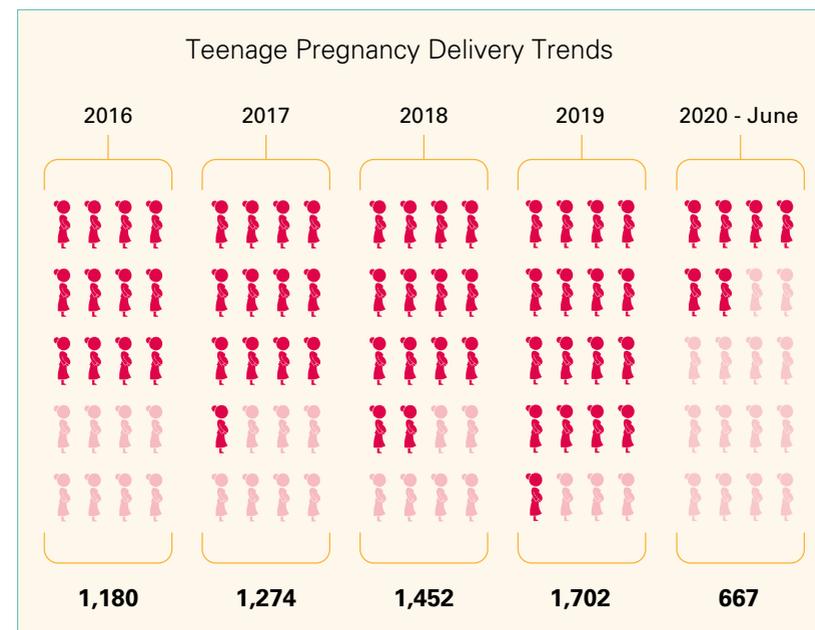
b) Health Insurance Coverage (%)



Source: EICV 5, 2016/2017

Access to health insurance coverage stands at 79.5% in Gatsibo district as of 2020, the use of community health insurance (Mutuelle de santé) that covers most of population in the district has greatly contributed to increasing community access to improved health care and services. Most especially the use of health insurance by women and children greatly reduced the rates of maternal and infant mortality in Rwanda.

c) Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood



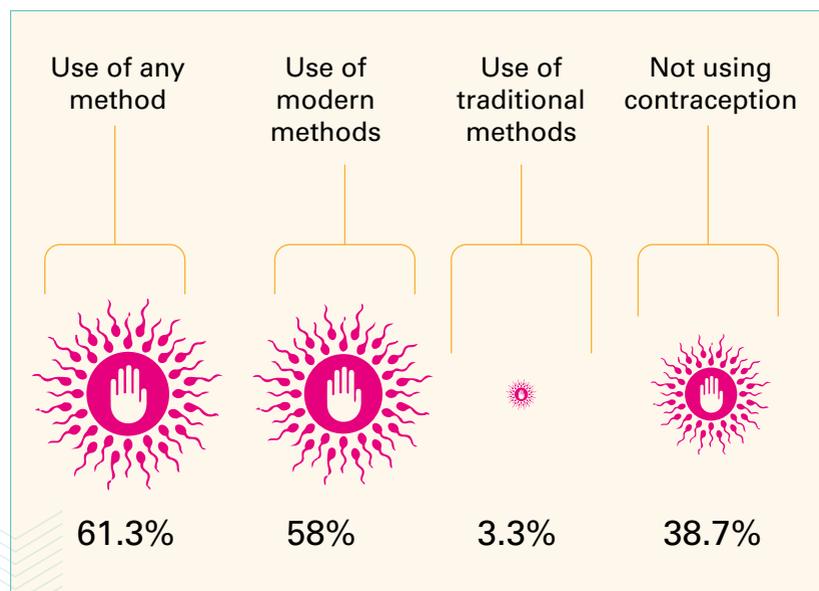
Source: Ministry of Health, Administrative data

Teenage pregnancy and motherhood has been on the increase in the last 4 years in Gatsibo district, in fact the district is the first one national wide when you total all 4 years, making it 7.1% of all teen deliveries. This continues to be a major challenge that affects most of the girl child and undermining national development efforts.

This is attributed to defilement, domestic violence, poverty and low knowledge of reproductive health. The situation requires urgent response such as improving knowledge and skills of parents and youth on sexual reproductive health.

This can be achieved through synergy among various actors ranging from public, private sector, civil society and faith based organizations not only in the district but also a national level.

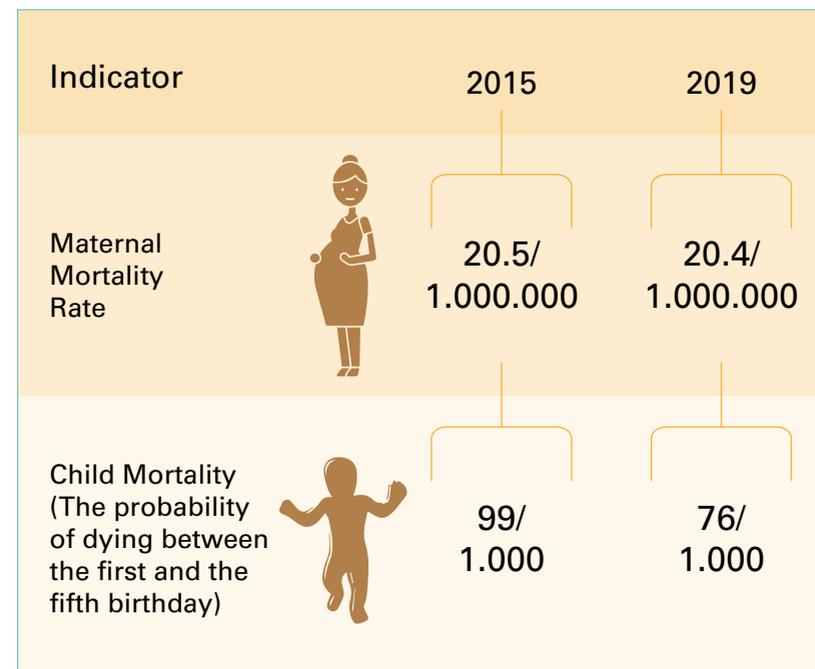
d) Use of Contraception among women aged 15-49 years



Source: NISR, DHS, 2014/15

The use of modern contraceptive methods among women in the district is at 58% as of 2015 and this is slightly higher than those who use the same method at national level (47.5 %) for the same period of time. This shows a positive trend as it can give women a chance to take part in income generating activities and also an opportunity to give birth to a reasonable number of children that they will be able to care for.

e) Infant and Child Mortality



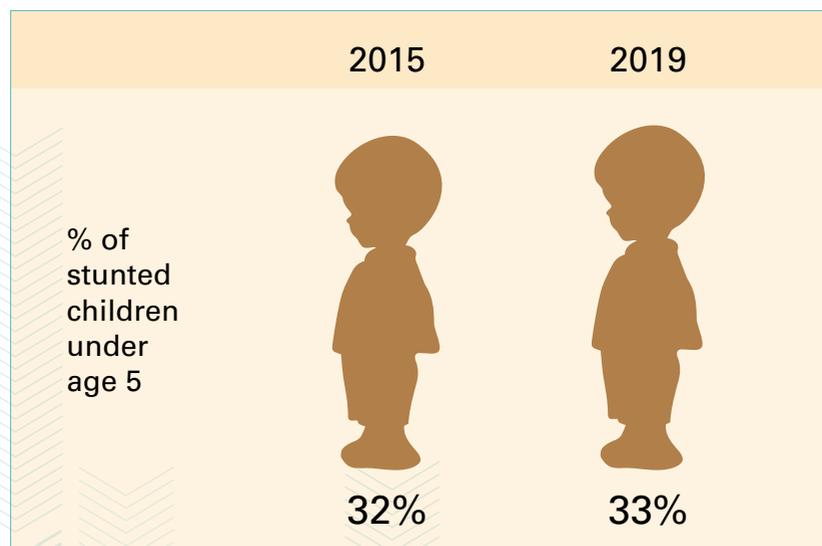
Source: NISR, DHS, 2014/15

Maternal mortality ratio decreased from 20.5 per 100,000 live births in 2014/2015 to 20.4 per 100,000 live births in 2019 in Gatsibo district. This reduction is attributed to monitoring of pregnant women through antenatal care visits which helps to reduce risks and complications during pregnancy, increased coverage in community health insurance scheme (Mutuelle de santé), increased skilled birth attendants, and the role of community health workers who follow pregnant women from early pregnancy to delivery as well as government commitment to support child and maternal health programs, increased health infrastructure, the use of Rapid SMS system whereby

community health workers use mobile phones to monitor mothers and new born babies, and continuous capacity building for health service providers. Nevertheless, the level of mortality ratio is still very high and requires more intervention to make sure no woman dies while giving life.

Also on infant and child mortality there has been a decrease in the last four years due to the implementation of integrated management of childhood illnesses in all health facilities, exclusive breast feeding, aggressive immunization campaigns, increased community health coverage which guarantees easy and affordable access to health care and the introduction of community health workers who provide timely follow up, reporting and referral to ensure timely management and treatment of child diseases.

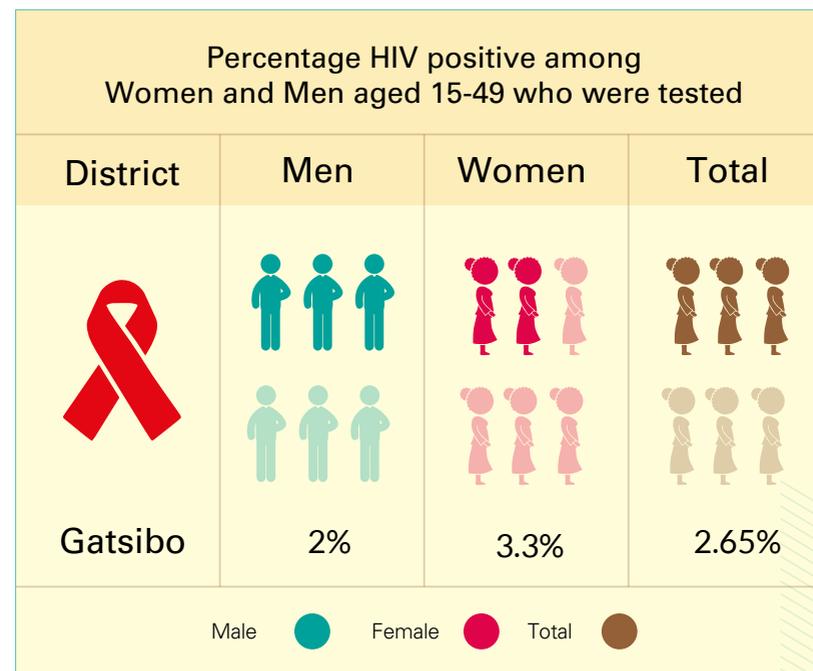
f) Stunted Children under age 5



Source Health Management Information System

Figures on stunting in the District are on the increase. This means the future development of Gatsibo district is at stake since most of its children are affected with stunting. Hence the need for deliberate interventions to fight malnutrition in the district to secure Gatsibo district and Rwanda’s future in general.

g) HIV Prevalence



Source: NISR, DHS, 2014/2015

The statistics above shows that HIV prevalence is higher among women than men of the same age group (15-49 Years).

This gap is possibly due to biological but also social factors including economic dependence of women upon men and on the limited confidence of women to take decision to apply HIV prevention methods.

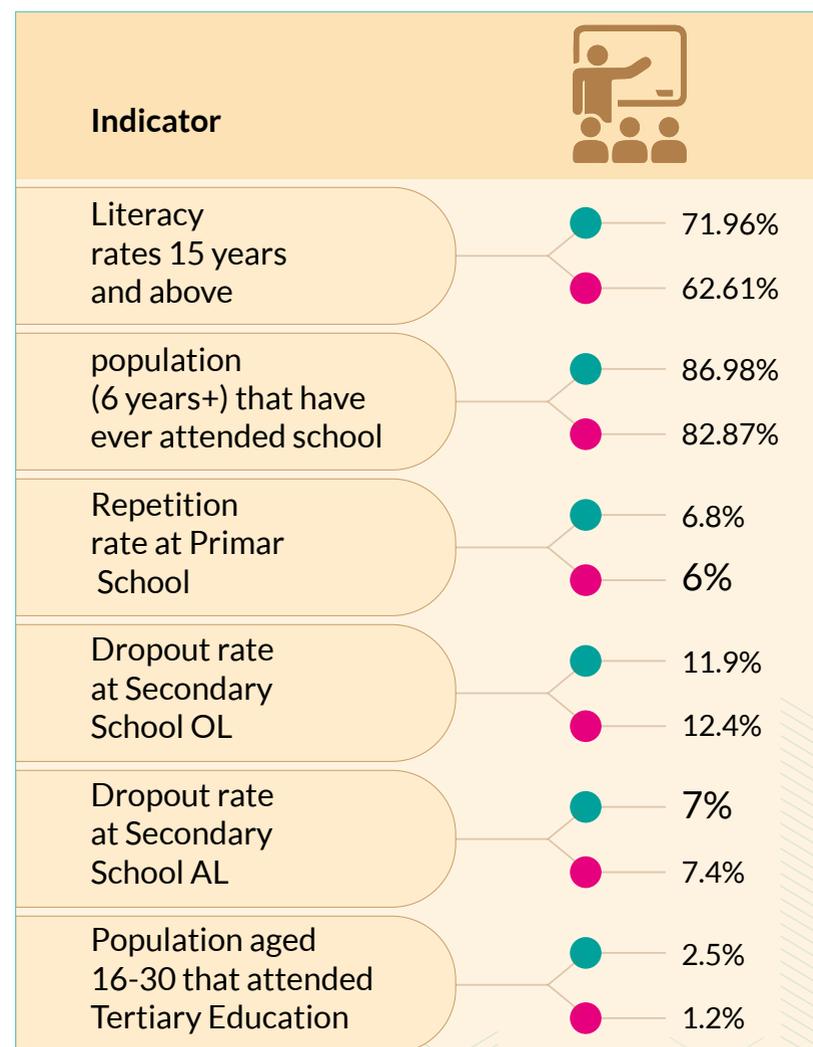
2.3. Education Sector

Education is a fundamental human right and an essential tool to ensure that all Rwandans both women and men, girls and boys realize their full potentials. From this perspective, the government of Rwanda has committed to make education at all levels more accessible and for all and more relevant to the national needs while ensuring that disadvantaged persons such as women and girls, the poor, and people with disabilities have access to meaningful learning opportunities.

The 2008 girl’s education policy and the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) (2013-2018) aim at guiding a progressive elimination of gender disparities in education and training that hamper education for women and girls. As result of the policy implementation alongside other programs in the education sector, the status of girls’ education has tremendously improved at primary, secondary, and tertiary education.

However, the table below shows other areas that needs intentional interventions to ensure that different categories of Rwandans in the district access suitable form education;

a) Education Indicators



Source: School Data Management System, 2019

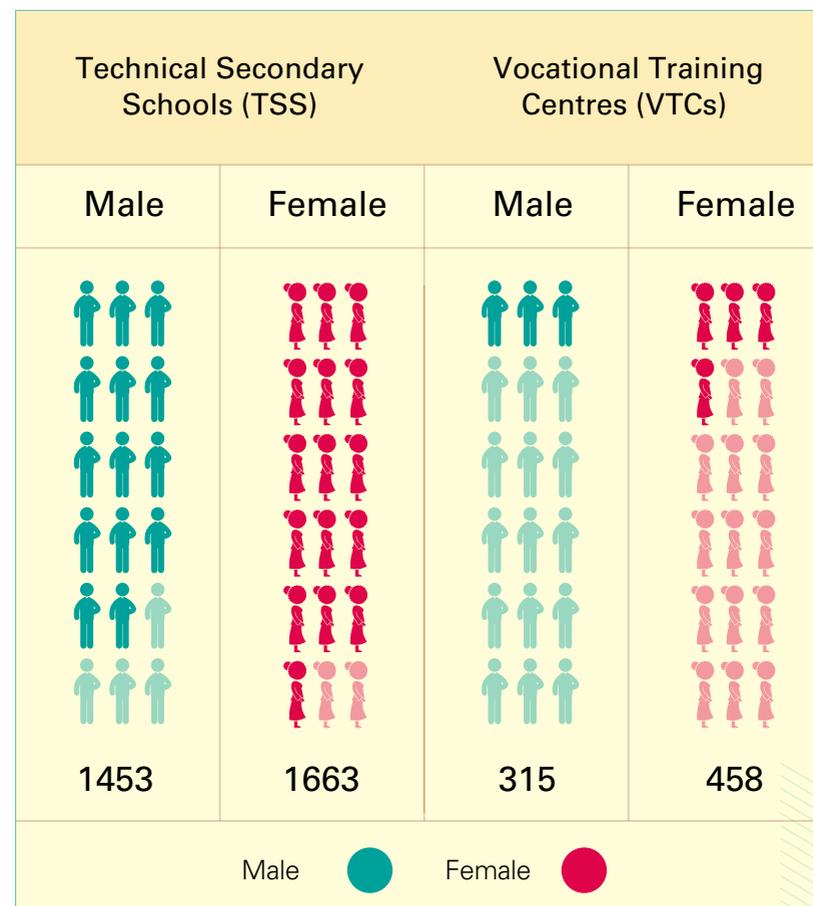
From the above statistics, it is evident that despite the commendable progress of making education at all levels more accessible and for all, there are still critical issues that hinder the advancement of education in the district. And these include dropout, repetition and low enrollment rate in tertiary education.

The data shows that the highest incidence of dropout happens at lower secondary level of education which calls for the need to set clear interventions to ensure the increase retention, completion and the overall efficiency of the education.

a) TVET Enrollment

In order to increase women’s employment opportunities and diversified skills, Rwanda continues to strengthen demand driven Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) programs to close the skills gap.

The data below indicates that female enrollment in both TSS and VTCs levels is slightly higher than that of male, this is attributed to efforts made to increase the participation of women and girls in TVET. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that most of female students still attend soft trades like hair dressing that are less paying at the labor market.



Source: School Data Management System, 2019

PILLAR III: TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE

Transformational Governance includes the role of men and women and their participation in governance and justice in order to build a secure and stable nation, which provides a platform for economic and social transformation. The constitutional quota of 30% as provided by the Rwandan constitution, combined with a strong political will, gender responsive policies and legal environment as well as enhancement of capacity and mentorship for women led to increased representation of women in decision making organs and improved gender responsiveness of development programs.

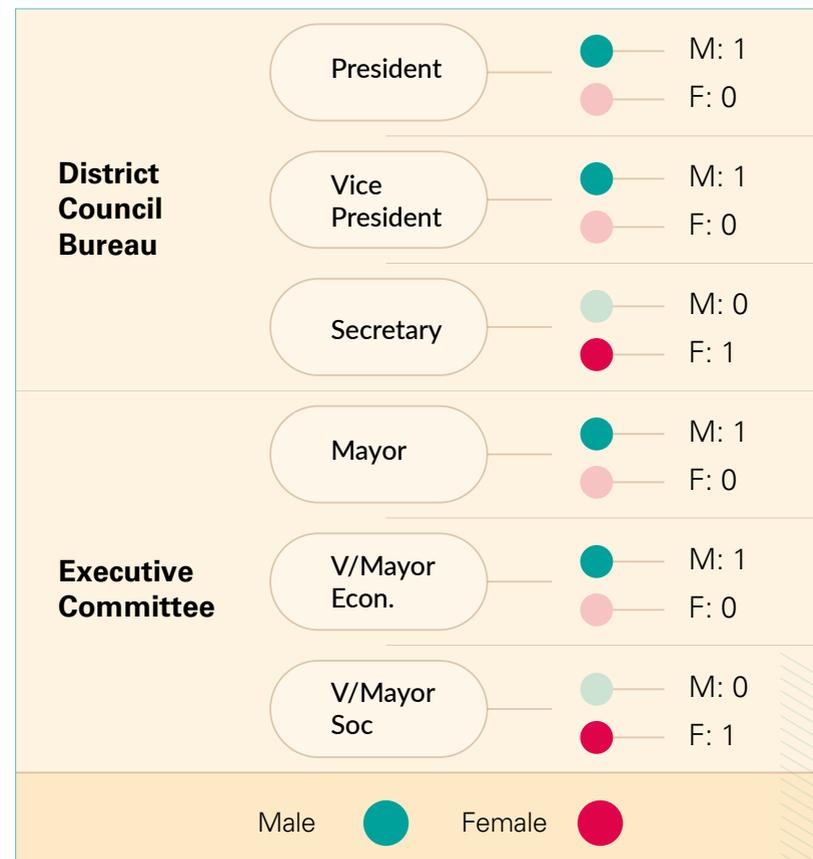
3.1. Governance and Decentralization Sector

In line with the gender commitment as enshrined in the decentralization policy, which increased participation of women in some leadership positions at the local levels. However, more efforts are needed to address the existing gender gaps and ensure that strategies to improve women/ men’s participation are established.

It is very key to note that increased gender inclusion in governance particularly at local governance contributed to fast-track the implementation of gender equality and women’s empowerment programs and increased gender responsiveness in service delivery.

The figures below indicate the participation of men and women in leadership positions at different levels of Gatsibo district.

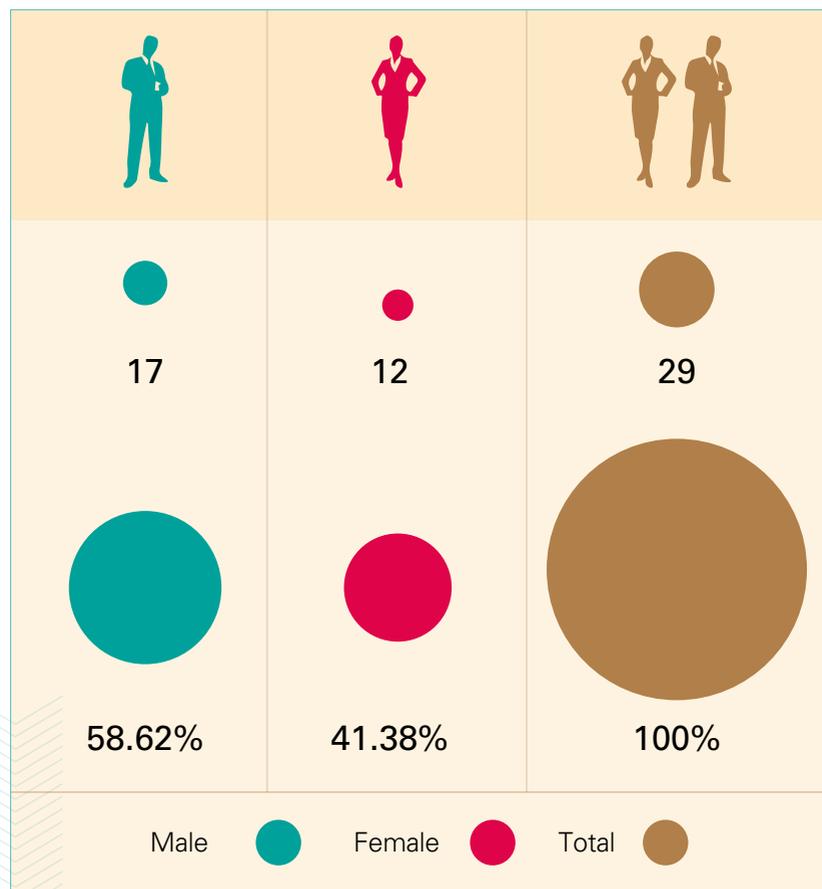
a) Participation of Men and Women at District Levels



Source: District Administrative data, 2020.

The participation of women in the high administration of the district like the District Council Bureau and the Executive Committee is key, since they play a big role in implementation of Gender equality and women’s empowerment programs.

b) Members of District Advisory Council



Source: District Administrative data, 2020.

Given the above figures, it is worthy to mention that there is participation of men and women in decision making positions specifically the District Advisory Council, which is key for the advancement of the principles of gender equality and empowerment of nation building.

c) Men and Women Participation at other levels

Indicator	Total	Number	%
District Staff (ALL)	362	235 (Male), 127 (Female)	64.9 (Male), 35.1 (Female)
National Women Council (at District level)	7	0 (Male), 7 (Female)	0 (Male), 100 (Female)
National Council of People with disability (at District level)	7	4 (Male), 3 (Female)	57.14 (Male), 42.86 (Female)

Indicator	Total	Number	%								
 National Youth Council (at District level)	7	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>4</td> <td>●</td> <td>57.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>3</td> <td>●</td> <td>42.86</td> </tr> </table>	●	4	●	57.14	●	3	●	42.86	
●	4	●	57.14								
●	3	●	42.86								
 Sector Executive Secretaries	14	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>10</td> <td>●</td> <td>71.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>4</td> <td>●</td> <td>28.6</td> </tr> </table>	●	10	●	71.4	●	4	●	28.6	
●	10	●	71.4								
●	4	●	28.6								
 Cell Executive Secretaries	89	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>48</td> <td>●</td> <td>81.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>11</td> <td>●</td> <td>18.6</td> </tr> </table>	●	48	●	81.4	●	11	●	18.6	
●	48	●	81.4								
●	11	●	18.6								
		Male ● Female ●									

Indicator	Total	Number	%								
 Village Leaders	602	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>530</td> <td>●</td> <td>88.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>72</td> <td>●</td> <td>11.96</td> </tr> </table>	●	530	●	88.04	●	72	●	11.96	
●	530	●	88.04								
●	72	●	11.96								
 DASSO	101	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>89</td> <td>●</td> <td>88.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>12</td> <td>●</td> <td>11.9</td> </tr> </table>	●	89	●	88.1	●	12	●	11.9	
●	89	●	88.1								
●	12	●	11.9								
 District Hospital Directors.	2	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>2</td> <td>●</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>0</td> <td>●</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	●	2	●	100	●	0	●	0	
●	2	●	100								
●	0	●	0								
 District Private Sector Federation committee	10	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>7</td> <td>●</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>●</td> <td>3</td> <td>●</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </table>	●	7	●	70	●	3	●	30	
●	7	●	70								
●	3	●	30								
		Male ● Female ●									

Source: District Administrative data, 2020

The presented information shows men and women participation at different levels. It is clear that the number of women still very low at all levels, except in the National Women Council.

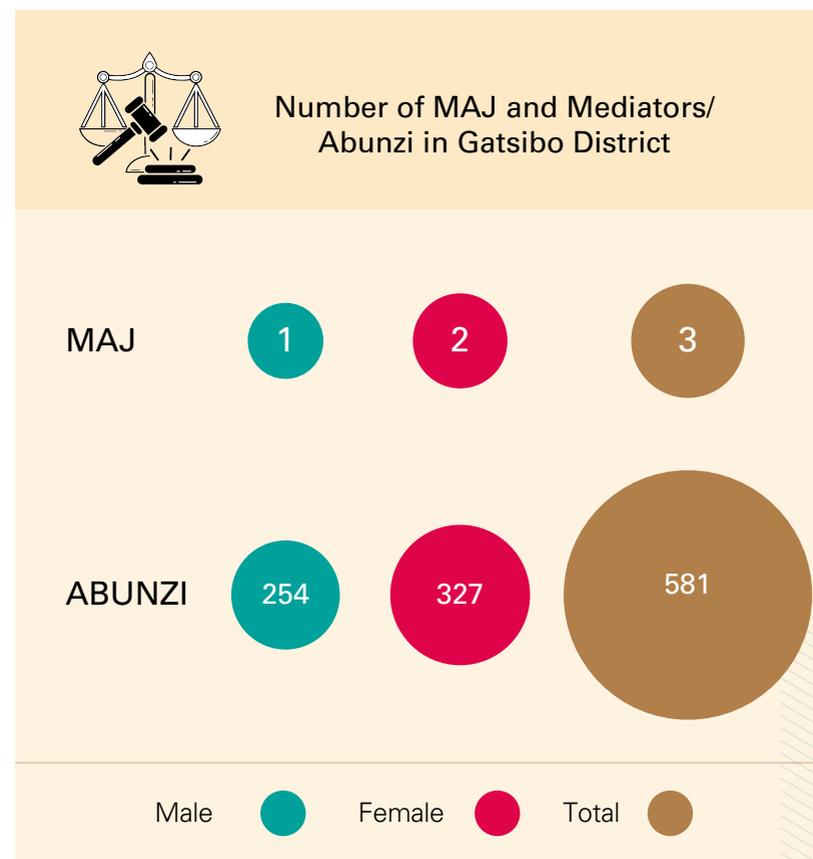
Those figures demonstrate that the district has to put more efforts to increase the number of women at Sector, Cell Executive and Village levels because Leaders at these levels are key in the implementation of different development programs undertaken by the district, as well as dealing with different GBV issues.

DASSO as a supporting security district organ helps in different ways and deal different problems of the population including GBV issues at different levels. Increasing the women participation at those levels should be prioritized.

A particular attention is paid on the District Private Sector Federation Committee. According to the data, the number of Women is still low regardless of the position they occupy. The number of Women in the District Private Sector Federation Committee should be increased which would help in mobilization and inspiring other women to join and work in private sector.

3.2. Justice Sector

a) MAJ Representatives and Mediators/Abunzi



Source: District Administrative data, 2020

b) GBV Cases Received in IOSCs

The existence and scale up of Isange One Stop Centres (IOSCs) has played an important role in addressing GBV in general and improving service delivery to GBV victims in particular. Government efforts to extend IOSC services to Health Centers will increase access to GBV victims and contribute to improve prevention and response in this area.

The data below shows the number of GBV cases received at IOSCs and HCs in Gatsibo during 2019-2020.

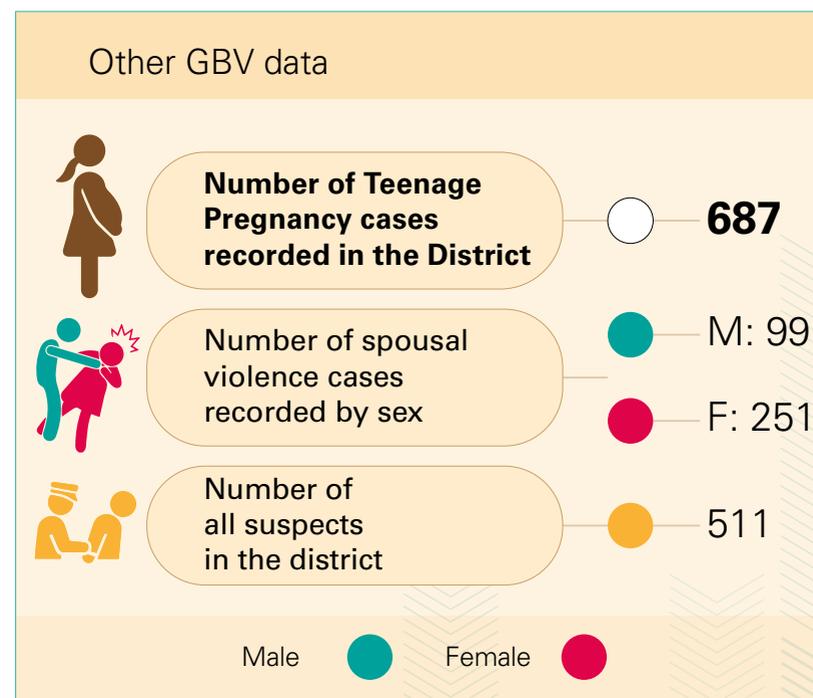
Type of GBV	Number of Cases
Physical Violence 	3267
Sexual Violence 	4,149
Psychological Violence 	124
Human Trafficking 	0
Others 	53
Total 	7593

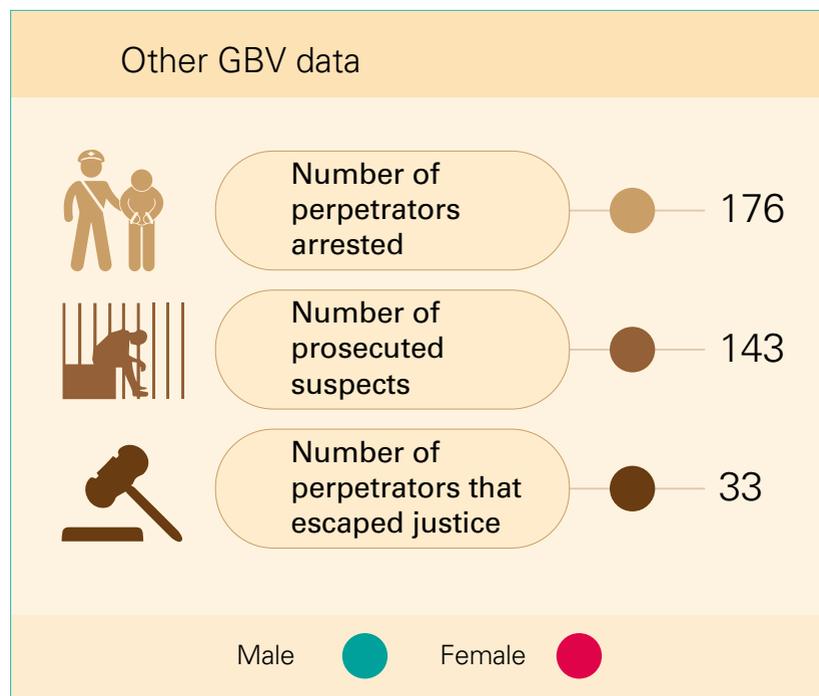
Source: District Administrative data, 2019/2020

The services of IOSC are extended at Health Centre level to facilitate GBV victims to access the services timely and quickly. This has increased the number of GBV cases received due to reduced distances to seek these services. Although, there is considerable effort in the pursuit of perpetrators, there is still a gap in reporting of GBV cases.

Although the number of GBV cases are not disaggregated, the figures above are alarming, particularly in Physical and Sexual violence. This explains that many families live in conflicts. Consequently, they can't promote Gender Equality, nor achieve the long lasting development.

c) GBV data





Source: District Administrative data, 2019/2020

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally, Gatsibo district has made progress in regards to promotion of gender equality as per the selected indicators, besides some gaps that needs the attention of the district and its partners for inclusive social - economic transformation. The following indicates some key recommendations that can be taken to address persisting bottlenecks to the full attainment of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in the district:

- The district needs to institutionalize the collection and use of sex disaggregated data at all levels and promote the culture of using generated data to inform evidence planning, programming and decision making.
- Also the district need to set strategies to address persisting key issues such as Informal unions, a big number of youth not in education and unemployed that poses a huge challenge for the district development.
- There has to be more diversified strategies to bring youth into Ejo Heza as Finscope continues to show that youth do not save.
- Furthermore, the district is recommended to take measures to improve access to affordable, reliable and alternative sources of energy, aimed at reducing high

dependence on biomass as the main source of fuel/ cooking energy especially those households headed by poor women.

- e. The district and its partners should be intentional in setting focused interventions to prevent and eradicate GBV and Child abuse, geared towards ensuring a community free from GBV and child abuse especially teenage pregnancy that affects the girl child.
- f. Ensuring that gender equality aspects are systematically mainstreamed in different district monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.



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