



**ANNUAL
REPORT
2018**

FOREWORD



2018 was an important transition year for Haguruka as we moved into our second year of our strategic plan 2017-2022, deepening some existing areas of work and initiating others, reshaping systems and processes, advancing key tools and providing staff supports toward achieving our ambitious goals for the next five years. Haguruka's strategic plan was developed based on our analysis of the current local context, where deepening inequality, and increasing insecurity and conflict prevents women's full economic, social, and political participation and the full enjoyment of their human rights.

Haguruka strengthened our movements and collective power to respond to the needs and priorities of women and children's rights in Rwanda throughout 2018. As you will see in this Annual Report 2018, we refined how we organize our work in 2018 to ensure strong coherence, alignment and complementarity across the organization. The annual report also highlights activities

implemented in 2018 towards women and children access to justice.

We advanced our program interventions by producing cutting edge research, such as "The Readiness of the community to address teenage pregnancies in Rwanda"; disseminated Information Education and Communication materials to the local population; strengthened the capacity of duty-bearers on the legal frameworks governing women and children's rights; continued our provision of legal aid and legal representation to women and children more particularly to GBV victims, and last but not least, Haguruka raised awareness through social mobilization for women and children's rights.

An important part of Haguruka's work in 2018 has been strengthening social protection measures for women and girls in Rwanda. Haguruka carried out participatory research in each of the districts in the Eastern Province on the readiness of the community to address teenage pregnancy and motherhood in Rwanda. The overall objective was to investigate, document, and highlight the challenges that teen mothers are facing, and their living conditions related to the readiness of the community to engage in addressing this phenomenon. The resulting recommendations from the research is to enhance social protection and legal re-integration of teenage mothers in their respective communities.

None of the above would have been possible without the financial support of development partners. We are sincerely grateful for their trust and generous support. We particularly appreciate the Government of Rwanda's commitment to working with us to ensure women and children have access to quality legal aid.

Finally, I would like to share my appreciation to Haguruka's Board of Directors and staff for their dedication and hard work in achieving women and children's rights and gender equality in Rwanda.

I'm looking forward to another year of inspiration, cooperation, innovation, and capacity building. Together we can create a world of hope, tolerance, and social justice where women and children live with dignity and security.

On Behalf of Haguruka team,

Ninette Umurerwa
National Executive Secretary

Umurerwa Ninette

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	2
List of Acronyms	6
A. WHO WE ARE	7
Our Mission	7
Our Vision.....	7
Key Areas.....	7
Values.....	7
A.2. Geographic Coverage.....	7
B. Strategic Approach.....	8
B.1. Operational Strategy.....	8
B.2. Management Structures	9
Key Achievements in 2018	10
B. Programs, activities and progress in 2018	13
B.1. Legal aid and psycho-social counselling:.....	13
B.1.2. Provision of legal aid through mobile legal clinics	15
B.1.2.1. Provision of legal aid/support to teenage mothers through mobile legal clinics in all sectors in kayonza District	16
B.1.2.2 Provision of legal aid to GBV through mobile legal clinics in Bumbogo and Remera sectors in Gasabo District	17
B.1.3. Provision of legal representation to GBV victims.....	18
B.2 Awareness-raising activities and social mobilization	18
B.2.1. Awareness of legal frameworks governing land and women’s land rights.....	18
B.2.2. Awareness raising on fundamental rights and the administration of the proximity justice.	23
B.2.3. Awareness on on-going trials of genocide perpetrators in Kayonza and Rusizi districts.....	24
B.2.4. Awareness raising on women’s rights and the GBV legal framework in Musanze and Gasabo Districts	24
B.2.5. Haguruka staff participated in the launch of 16-days of activism campaign on ending Violence against women and girls.....	27
B.3. Capacity development for partners and stakeholders.....	28

B.3.1: Training on Rwanda GBV legal framework and available GBV services, referral structures/mechanisms and procedures to follow	28
B.2.2: Training of local authorities at cell level in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts trained on land governance and laws related to land matters.....	29
B.2.3: Refresher training of Haguruka’s 227 paralegals on the new amended laws; Succession law, Family law, Land law, GBV law, and child’s right law	32
B.2.5: Refresher workshop for CSOs on how to sensitize communities affected by cases linked with the Genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi in 1994.....	32
B.3.6: Training of local authorities on Rwanda SGBV legal framework and available SGBV services, referral structures and mechanisms, and procedures to follow in Musanze and Gasabo districts.....	33
B.3.7: Training for women in the horticulture sector on negotiation skills for achieving legally binding improvements in their workplaces.	34
B.3.8: Training for women in the horticulture sector on women rights, gender equality and GBV related laws.	34
B.3.9: Training of national women’s council representatives at cell level, anti-GBV committees and youth council on GBV administration in Musanze and Gasabo districts.	35
B.3.10: Training on District Officials in the Northern Province on Gender sensitivity in land governance and laws regarding land matters as well as land use and planning.....	35
B.3.11: Training of District Officials in Kayonza district on the Child Rights, responsibilities, restrictions, and procedures to Child and Birth Registration.....	36
B.3.12: Training of Trócaire partners on gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change.....	38
B.4. Research and Advocacy	39
B.4.1: Haguruka conducted a study on “The enforcement of labor law and working conditions of women in the horticulture sector in Rwanda”	39
B.4.2: Haguruka conducted a study on “The Readiness of the Community to Address Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in Rwanda”	40
B.5. Advocacy	43
B.5.1: Haguruka organized a round-table discussion to address the social protection of GBV victims more particularly teenage mothers in Rwanda.	43
C. Projects and Partnerships in 2018	44
C.1. Legal and psycho-social support	44
C.2. Awareness-raising and social mobilization	44
C.3. Capacity building.....	45

C.4. Research.....	46
Advocacy	47
D. Major Challenges /Gaps encountered in 2018.	47
D.1. Internal Challenges	47
E. Lessons learnt and Success Stories.....	47
E.1 Lessons learnt in 2018.....	47
E. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	48
E.1. Purpose	48
E.2. On-going Monitoring.....	49
ANNEX 1: SUCCESS STORIES.....	50
Annex 2: Legal Aid Provision Data Statistics 2018.....	51

List of Acronyms

CSOs: Civil Society Organizations

GBV: Gender- Based Violence

GIZ: Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German International Cooperation)

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MEAL: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

RCN & JD: Justice & Démocratie

SGBV: Sexual Gender Based Violence

SIDA: Swedish International Development Agency

A. WHO WE ARE

Haguruka is a Rwandan non-governmental organization founded in 1991. In Kinyarwanda, Haguruka means “stand up” and we aim to stand up for the rights of women and children. Our vision is to create a society where women and children can enjoy rights and reach their full potential. We are working to end violence towards both women and children by providing a safe, confidential space where citizens will be listened to and can access legal support by our lawyers and counsellors.

Our Mission

Haguruka’s mission is to promote and defend the rights of women and children.

Our Vision

Haguruka’s vision is to create a society where the rights of women and children are respected; where women and children live free from violence and discrimination so that they can reach their full potential.

Key Areas

Haguruka attributes its success on five key areas of intervention:

-  Legal aid and psychological counselling
-  Awareness raising activities and social mobilization
-  Capacity development of partners and stakeholders
-  Research
-  Advocacy

Values

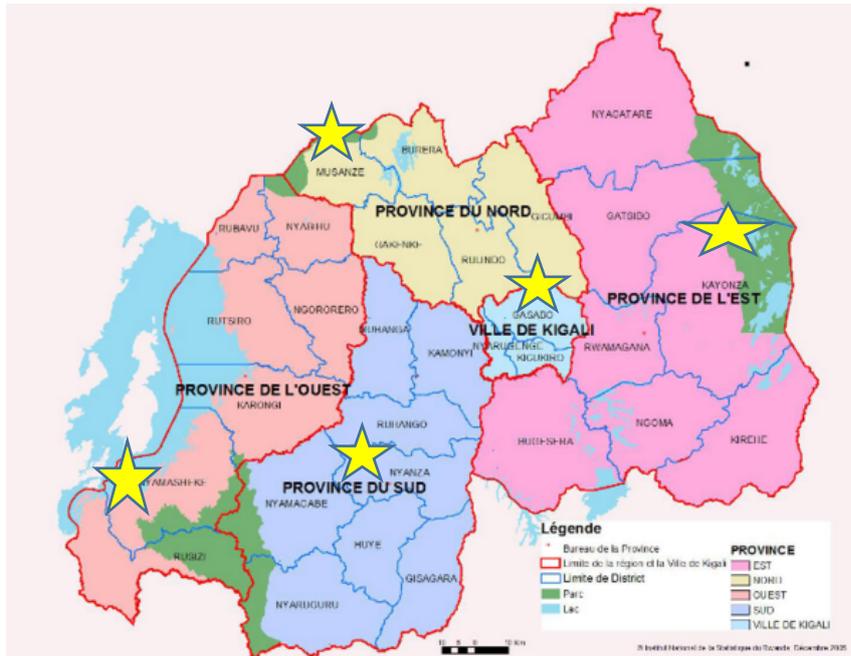
Haguruka’s strong reputation is also built on seven strong values:

-  Equality
-  Advocacy
-  Accountability
-  Confidentiality
-  Support
-  Respect
-  Partnership

A.2. Geographic Coverage

Haguruka’s headquarters are in Kigali, with Provincial Centers in Musanze in Northern Province, Kayonza in Eastern Province, and Nyanza in Southern Province. This provides the base from which Haguruka coordinates a network of over 416 paralegals in located in every Sector of the country, with each office comprised of a conference room, office space, a small library, a

jurist, a psychosocial counsellor and a safe house for women and children, particularly victims of gender-based violence.



B. Strategic Approach

B.1. Operational Strategy

Haguruka works in partnership with the Government at central and local level, and with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote and protect women and children's rights.

To perform its services, Haguruka works with 416 paralegals equating to one paralegal in each sector of Rwanda. All the paralegals work on a voluntary basis and are trained on various laws. The paralegals help to resolve problems often concerning gender-based violence and land conflict in collaboration with Haguruka's lawyers from each regional center.

Haguruka is a non-governmental organization with experienced lawyers who provide regular legal aid to women right-holders—especially those who are survivors of GBV.

Haguruka has been working and continues to work in the areas of Legal aid and psychological counselling, Awareness raising activities and social mobilization, Capacity development of partners and stakeholders, Research, and Advocacy.

The right-holder is then received by a lawyer in a similar environment. The two staff members then decide on the way forward for the treatment of the received case. In case there is a need of shelter or safe-house services, the staff members make the decision and inform the Executive Secretary. Such a decision remains confidential between the three officials. The right-holder received in the shelters is not allowed to communicate to the outside the entire period they are occupying the safe house.

The potentiality of the organization encompasses the quality of delivering services to its right-holders in a confidential manner. The roadmap to accessing the services offered by Haguruka begins with the individual who is received by a counselor in a closed office which guarantees the confidential nature in which the case of a right-holder is received and recorded.



B.2. Management Structures

Haguruka has a strong Organizational structure¹ with an Independent Board, Staff, and Management Team. New and updated policies are already in place such as personal statute; accounting manual; procurements and finance manual and Strategic Plan for five years 2017-2022 that will guide the Organization's activities.

Haguruka has three main organs: The General Assembly, the Board of Directors and the National Executive Secretariat. Haguruka has three categories of members: Effective members, honorary members, and supportive members. The National executive secretariat is composed of: The National Executive Secretary for coordination, Director of Finance and Administration, Project officers and managers, Lawyers and counselors, and a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer for its projects.

¹ www.haguruka.org.rw

Key Achievements in 2018

Haguruka has achieved a lot in 2018. These achievements are categorized by Haguruka's key areas of intervention.

Legal aid and psychological counselling:

- Haguruka provided legal aid and support to 1,077 right-holders (women: 605, men: 107, children:365 (girls: 184 & boys: 181)) in 2018. Haguruka's lawyers stationed at our provincial centers are in charge of drafting legal briefs and other court documents, providing legal advice and legal mediation, advocacy and orientation, legal reference, and providing legal representation to women and children.
- Haguruka launched "16-days of activism" under the theme of "Building the Family We Want, Say No to Child Defilement". The activity was aimed at eliminating sexual violence against children. As part of the campaign Haguruka provided legal assistance to 46 right holders including 26 women, 7 men & 13 children
- Haguruka provided legal aid/support to teenage mothers through mobile legal clinics in all sectors of Kayonza District. Approximately 102 teenage mothers were reached during the mobile legal clinics. We also supported teenage mothers to register their children at the sector office.
- Out of the 102 teenage mothers reached during the above mentioned mobile legal clinics, Haguruka screened and selected 24 cases that were represented before the courts of law.
- Haguruka's lawyers went a step further to conduct follow-up activities for the 24 on-going cases that have been represented before the courts of law. The activities were conducted in Kayonza district in order to submit case pleadings and summons as stipulated by the civil, social, commercial, and administrative procedures.

Awareness raising activities and social mobilization

- Haguruka conducted 35 community dialogues aimed at raising awareness to general public on their fundamental rights and the administration of proximity justice in Nyabihu and Gicumbi districts in Western and Northern provinces respectively.
- Haguruka conducted 27 community dialogues aimed at raising awareness (among both men and women) of the legal frameworks governing land laws and women's land rights in Ngoma and Gisagara districts in Eastern and Southern Province respectively. The community dialogues were held at sector level during the citizen's forum (Inteko y'abaturatione). The community dialogues reached 7,105 citizens in Ngoma and Gisagara districts.
- Haguruka conducted 9 community dialogues in Kayonza district in Kabarondo sector on the on-going trials of genocide perpetrators Octavien Ngenzi and Tito Barahira taking place in Paris, France. The dialogues aimed to enable the local population in Kabarondo sector to understand and participate in the trials of the two perpetrators for the crimes committed during the 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
- Haguruka conducted 30 community dialogue in Gasabo and Musanze districts on women's rights and the GBV legal framework. The dialogues aimed to enable the local population in Musanze and Gasabo districts to understand women's rights and laws regarding GBV matters. The dialogues targeted 60 couples and 40 youths both residing in Remera and Bumbogo sectors in Gasabo district and Cyuve and Musanze in Musanze district.

- Haguruka developed the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) toolkit with key messages on women's rights and GBV prevention. The IEC materials were disseminated to the local population during the above mentioned community dialogues. The IEC materials were designed in the context of raising gender equality and awareness in legal frameworks governing women's rights.
- Haguruka development and disseminated simplified legal guide booklets on new amended laws related to land law, family law, succession law, child rights' law, and GBV law.

Capacity development of partners and stakeholders

- GBV/CP committee members, district authorities, CSO members, and local representatives were trained on GBV legal framework, GBV services, referral structures/mechanisms and procedures to follow in Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rulindo and Gakenke, Musanze, and Gasabo districts.
- Haguruka provided capacity building trainings to 246 local authorities: 123 Executive Secretaries and 123 Chairpersons of the land committees both at cell level in Ngoma and Gisagara district on land governance and laws regarding land matters.
- Refresher training sessions for 227 paralegals on the new amended laws: succession law, family law, and child right law in Gasabo, Musanze, Kayonza, Nyanza, Ngoma, Gisagara, and Nyamasheke Districts were conducted
- Haguruka held a refresher workshop for CSOs on how to sensitize communities affected by cases linked with the 1994 Genocide Against the Tutsi.
- Women in the horticulture sector in the horticulture sector were trained on negotiation skills, to help them achieve legally binding improvements in their workplaces. The main objective was to enable women workers in the horticulture sector to understand their rights as workers as well as women.
- Haguruka organized a training session with women in the horticulture sector on women rights, gender equality, and GBV related laws. The main objective was to enable women workers in the horticulture sector to understand their rights as women and the GBV legal framework.
- Haguruka's paralegals, National Women's Council representatives at the cell level, anti-GBV Committees and Youth Council were trained on the GBV administration and women's rights in Musanze and Gasabo Districts. The objective of the training was to increase the knowledge and skills of the participants on gender equality, GBV prevention and response, and laws and service to the victims. The training aimed at enhancing the capacity of the participants to become champions of GBV prevention in their respective areas
- Haguruka provided capacity building trainings to district officials in the Northern Province (Directors of One-Stop Centers, and Executive Secretaries at the sector level) on gender sensitivity in land governance and laws regarding land matters as well as land use and planning.
- Haguruka offered capacity building training sessions to 91 district officials (Executive Secretaries at the sector level, Executive Secretaries at cell level, Civil Registrars at the sector level, and data managers at hospitals and health centers) in Kayonza district on rights, responsibilities, restrictions, and procedures related to Children and Birth Registration.
- Haguruka provided capacity building trainings to Trócaire partners on gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change. The training targeted 6 Trócaire partner organizations: Rwandese Association of Trauma Counsellors

(ARCT Ruhuka), Episcopal Justice and Peace Commission (CEJP), Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission (CDJP Gikongoro), Rwanda Civil Society Platform (RCSP), Duterimbere ONG, and Centre Igiti cy'ubugingo.

Research, and Advocacy

- *Haguruka is carried out a study on “The enforcement of labor law and working conditions of women in the horticulture sector in Rwanda”. The study highlighted the key issues faced by women in the workplace, specifically those in the horticulture sector. The study targeted government institutions, non-government institutions, managers of horticulture firms, and women employees of the targeted firms.*
- *An advocacy policy was developed to guide Haguruka’s advocacy work. The development of this policy was preceded by an advocacy needs assessment, which highlighted the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and key challenges and gaps that inhibit advocacy work in Rwanda. The policy also informed by a two-day workshop with Haguruka staff.*
- *Haguruka conducted a study on “The readiness of the community to address teenage pregnancies in Rwanda, particularly in the Eastern province”. The overall objective of the study as to investigate, document and highlight the challenges that teen mothers are facing and their living conditions, especially the readiness of the community to engage in addressing this phenomenon.*
- *Haguruka organized a round-table discussion to address the social protection of GBV victims in Rwanda. The round-table discussion targeted Media and human rights organizations*

B. Programs, activities and progress in 2018

To promote and defend the rights of women and children. Haguruka uses Five key areas: (1) legal aid and psycho-social counselling, (2) Awareness raising activities and social mobilization, (3) Capacity development of partners and stakeholders, (4) Research, and (5) Advocacy. Haguruka believes in that in order to achieve its mission and hold itself accountable to our right-holders the above-mentioned programs should go hand in hand.

B.1. Legal aid and psycho-social counselling:

As part of Haguruka's mandate, it provides legal assistance to women and children. In 2018 alone, Haguruka has provided legal aid services to 1,077 right-holders² (women: 605, men: 107 children: 365 (girls: 184, boys: 181)) across the regional centers in Gasabo, Musanze, Nyanza, and Kayonza districts. Haguruka continues to provide legal aid and support to gender-based violence victims by drafting of legal briefs and other court documents, conducting mediation, and referring right-holders to appropriate alternative institutions.

In the legal aid domain, Haguruka has made significant achievements this year, and has provided, legal advice and orientation, and legal mediation to its right-holders.



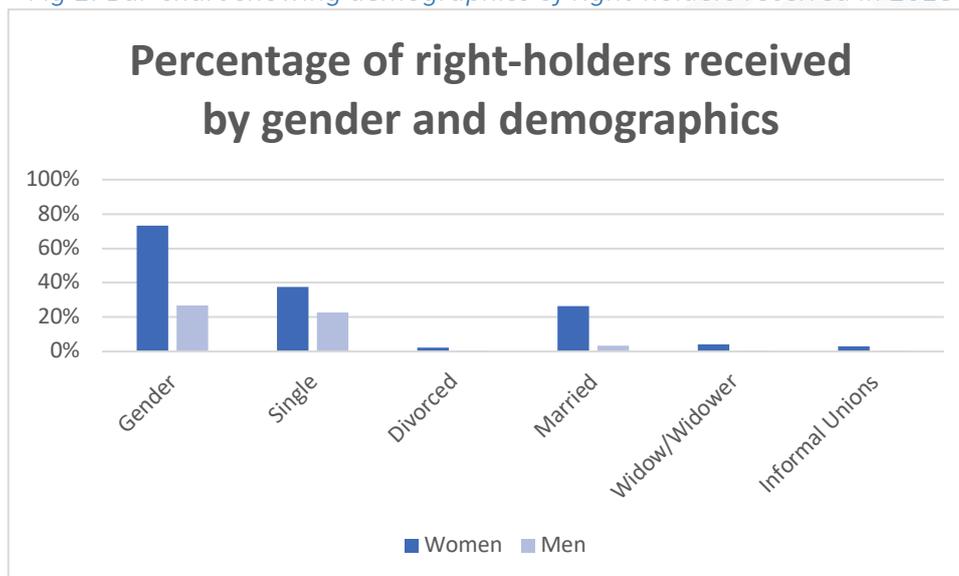
Haguruka's lawyers providing legal assistance to a right holder in the new right-holder legal aid office in at our regional offices

¹ Refer to Annex 1 for the legal aid data statistics (January– December 2018)

Table 1: Demographics of right-holders received in 2018

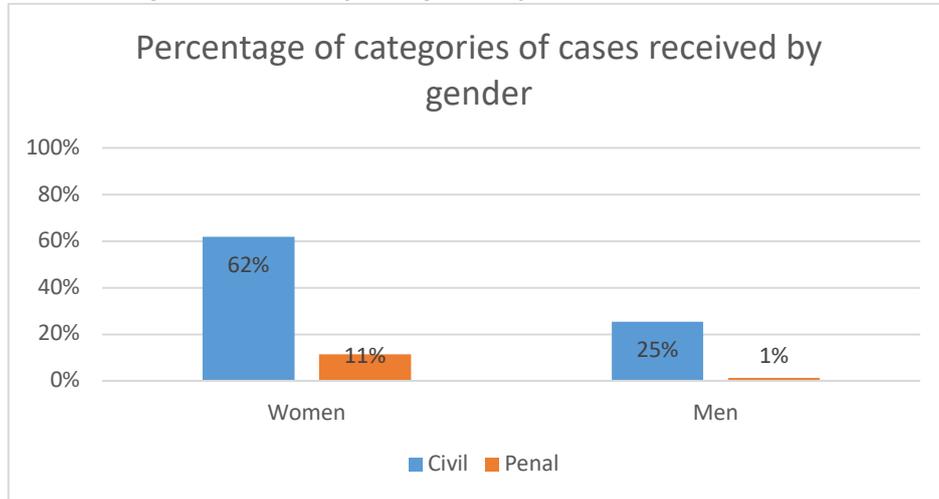
DEMOGRAPHICS									
	Adults				Children				
	Women	%	Men	%	Girls	%	Boys	%	Total number of cases
Sex F/M	605	56%	107	10%	184	17%	181	17%	1,077
Single	222	21%	64	6%	184	17%	181	17%	
Divorced	26	2%	2	0%					
Married	283	26%	37	3%					
Widow/Widower	46	4%	1	0%					
Informal Unions	34	3%	4	0%					

Fig 1: Bar-chart showing demographics of right-holders received in 2018



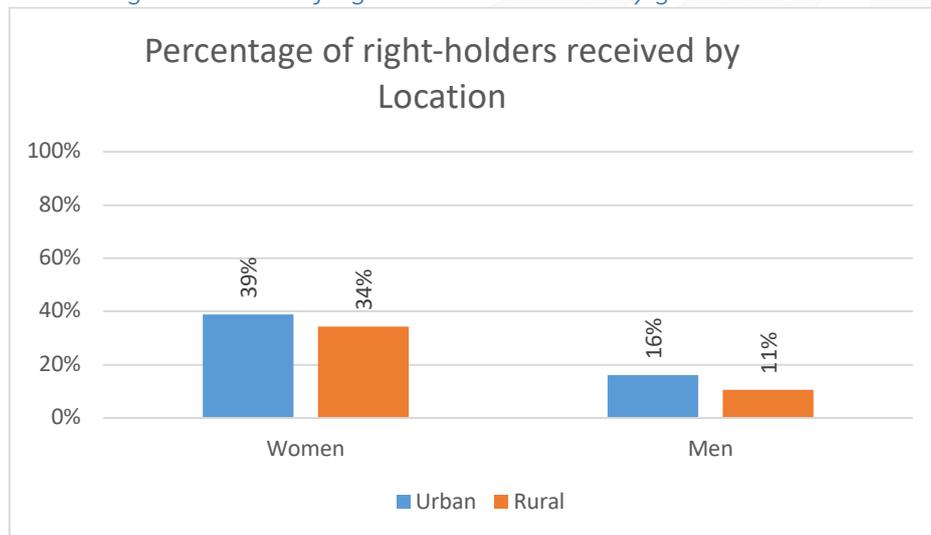
The bar chart presents the demographics of right holders that approached Haguruka for legal services, legal assistance and support, and legal mediation in 2018.

Fig 2: Bar-chart of categories of cases received in 2018



Haguruka categorizes types of cases into two: civil and penal cases. The bar-chart above shows the percentage of categories of cases reported by gender in 2018.

Fig 3: Location of right holders received by gender in 2018



The bar chart above shows the percentage of right holders received based on their respective locations in all our regional centers.

Table 2: Figures of legal aid services provided by gender

Legal advice		Legal mediation		Legal representation		Drafting of legal briefs		Referrals		TOTAL
Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
323	154	40	23	24	0	123	37	279	74	1,077

B.1.2. Provision of legal aid through mobile legal clinics

As part of Haguruka's mandate, it provides legal assistance to women and children. Haguruka has gone far to extend legal services through mobile legal clinics by finding people in their localities. In 2018, Haguruka has provided legal aid through mobile legal clinics to 148 right holders in Gasabo District in Kigali City and Kayonza District in Eastern Province.

B.1.2.1. Provision of legal aid/support to teenage mothers through mobile legal clinics in all sectors in Kayonza District

Haguruka provided legal aid to teenage mothers through mobile legal clinics in Kayonza District with aim to ensure that teenage mothers have access to quality legal aid. An approximate number of 102 teenage mothers benefited from the legal clinics. Haguruka also supported the teenage mothers to register their children at the sector office in their respective localities.



Around 102 teen mothers mobilized for legal clinic sessions and registration of their children in Mukarange Sector

The mobile legal clinics also acted as a medium to raise awareness on the prevention and reduction of teenage pregnancies as well as gender based violence. The mobile legal clinics were carried out in close collaboration with civil registration officers at the sector level who were tasked with registering children of the teenage mothers and sensitizing about child birth registration in Kayonza District.

Teenage mothers from different sectors of the district are still benefiting from the legal aid service provisions, such as:

- Legal advice provision and orientation;
- Accompaniment for evidences collection
- Legal briefs drafting and their submission before courts

B.1.2.2 Provision of legal aid to GBV through mobile legal clinics in Bumbogo and Remera Sectors in Gasabo District

Haguruka provided legal aid to GBV victims (through mobile legal clinics in Gasabo District with aim to ensure that GBV victims have access to quality legal aid. An approximate number 46 GBV victims (26 women, 7 men and 13 children (7 girls and 6 boys)) benefited from the legal clinics. During the mobile legal clinics, Haguruka's lawyers explained different laws related to the GBV and child rights to the right holders.

Right holders whose cases were related to GBV were informed to present their cases to Haguruka's lawyers for legal advice, orientation, mediation, and advocacy. This particular activity was conducted during the 16-days of activism against GBV.



Right holders waiting to be given legal aid in Bumbogo Sector

The mobile legal clinics also acted as a medium to raise awareness on the prevention and reduction of gender based violence. The mobile legal clinics were carried out in close collaboration with the executive secretaries at sector level.

B.1.3. Provision of legal representation to GBV victims

Haguruka has provided legal representation before the courts of law to 24 Teenage mothers. Out of the 102 teenage mothers reached during the above mentioned mobile legal clinics in Kayonza District, Haguruka screened and selected 24 cases that were represented before the courts of law. Haguruka's lawyers have gone a step further to conduct follow-up activities for the 24 on-going cases that have been represented before the courts of law. The activities were conducted in order to submit case pleadings and summons as stipulated by the civil, social, commercial, and administrative procedures.

B.2 Awareness-raising activities and social mobilization

Haguruka not only advocates for the promotion of women and children's rights under existing laws. It also raises awareness on legal frameworks governing land, women's land rights, and prevention and reduction of gender-based violence through community dialogues.

B.2.1. Awareness of legal frameworks governing land and women's land rights

Haguruka conducted 27 community dialogues in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts in the Eastern and Southern Province respectively on legal frameworks governing land and women's land rights. The community dialogues were held during the citizen's forums (Inteko y'abatwariye) at sector level in both districts. The community dialogues reached 7,105 right-holders in both districts.

The objective of these community dialogues was to ensure that all local citizens, specifically vulnerable women, were better equipped to defend their rights through greater knowledge of the legal framework governing land. The space also provided an opportunity for local citizens in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts to ask questions on issues facing them related to the discussion topics and to obtain answers in a participatory way.

Success Story:

“Before attending the community dialogues, we thought that a husband has the supreme power on the family property, but from these sessions we have come to know that both wife and husband have equal rights and obligations regarding the management of the family property including property resulting from land,”
said Alphonse Biziyaremye from Gashanda Sector

In terms of women's inclusion, women were highly represented during the community dialogues 4,012 women and 3,093 men were reached during these community dialogues, and men and women were given an equal opportunity to present and participate.



Haguruka also held Radio talk-shows on community radios in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts. The radio talk-shows were used as a medium to raise awareness on gender equality and on legal frameworks governing land rights. These talk-shows were held in collaboration with RLMUA. The talk shows were broadcasted on community radios in both districts.

During the community dialogues, different methods and approaches were used to help the participants easily understanding their rights on land, including women's rights on land. A participatory approach was used to engage the local citizens in the discussions and allow them to share their views and experience in a friendly and comfortable environment. To ensure participation of the citizens, Haguruka developed Information Education Communication (IEC) materials with selected key messages to be addressed to the public. Some of the IEC materials included posters, image boxes, leaflets, pull-ups, and simplified legal guide booklets on the land law.

Fig 4: Representation of women and men during the community dialogues in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts

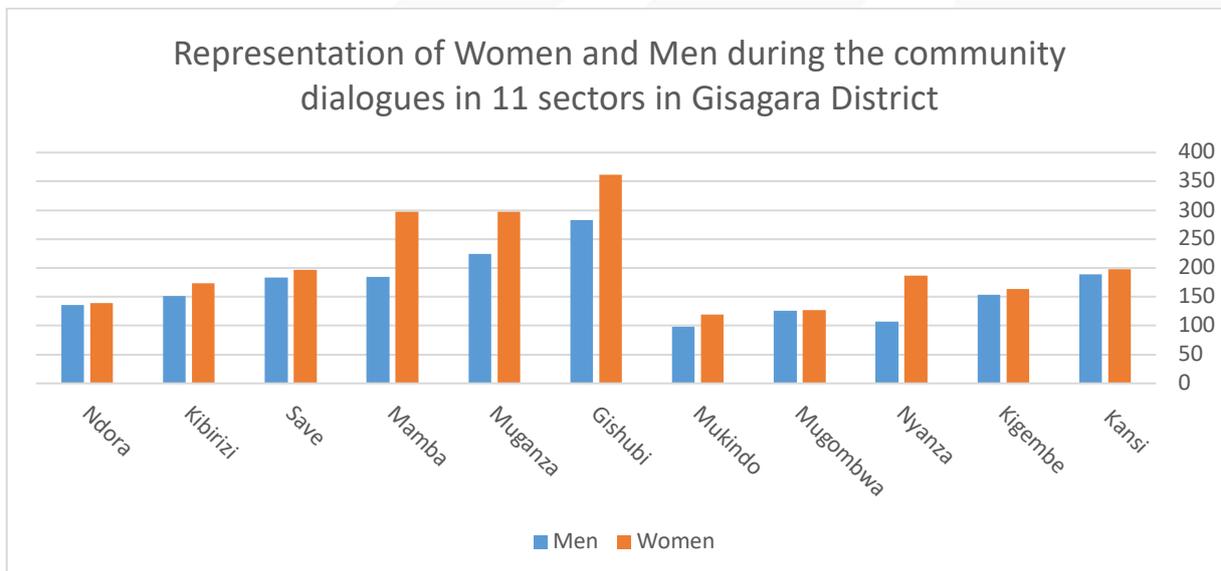
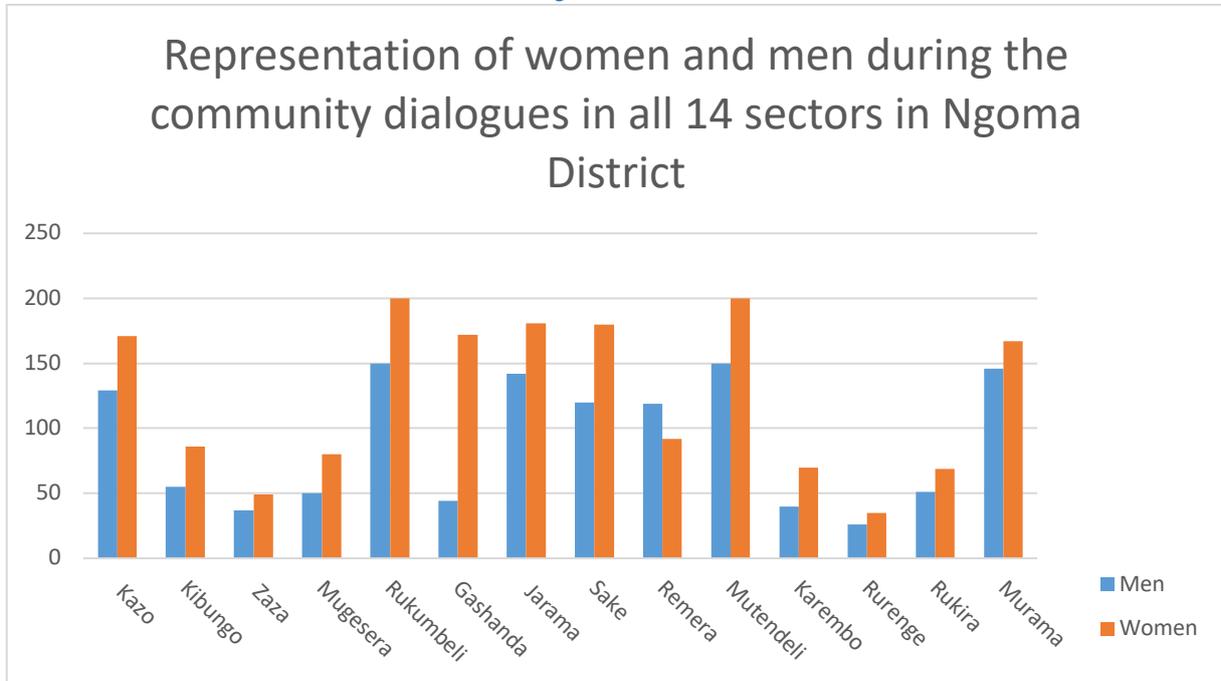


Fig 5: Illustrations and key messages used on IEC materials disseminated during community dialogues in Gisagara and Ngoma Districts

Turusheho gusobanukirwa n'imirungire y'ubutaka mu Rwanda

Column 1:

- Umugore kimwe n'umugabo bafite uburenganzira ku butaka n'imitungo ibwubatsheho mu gihe babufitiye icyangombwa
- Twitabire ubukangurambaga ku kwiyandikishaho ubutaka ku mugabo n'umugore
- Umugore kimwe n'umugabo afite uburenganzira bwo kugurisha cyangwa ukodesha ubutaka bumwanditseho
- Umugore wanditse ku cyangombwa cy'ubutaka ntabwo ashobora kubukurwamo n'umuryango yashatsemo mu gihe uwo bashakanye yitabye Imana
- Twirinde amakimbirane ashingiyeye ku butaka hagati y'umugabo n'umugore

Column 2:

- Umugore n'umugabo biyandikishije ubutaka bombi, bashobora no gufasha indi miryango itarakora icyo gikorwa kumva akamaro kacyo
- Abagore kimwe n'abagabo bafite uruhare mugufata neza ubutaka nka banyirabwo
- Umugore n'umugabo bafite uburenganzira bumwe ku byemezo by'umuryango w'ubutaka bubanditseho
- Amategeko agabanya umugore n'umugabo ubutaka ku buryo bungana mu gihe bombi babwanditseho kandi batagishaka kumvikana no kubana

Column 3:

- Umugore n'umugabo barashyamba imbere y'amategeko agenga ubutaka mu Rwanda
- Ni byiza ko umugore n'umugabo bajyana kwandikisha ubutaka Umugore nawe ashobora kwiyandikishaho ubutaka mu gihe uwo bashakanye atakiriho
- Guhuza ubutaka bifite inyungu kurusha ku bucamo uduce duta
- Ni ngombwa ko amazina yombi y'abashakanye bagahuza umutungo yandikwa ku cyangombwa cyabo cy'ubutaka
- Umugore nawe afite uburenganzira bwo kuraga uwo ashatsye ubutaka bumwanditseho
- Umugore cyimwe n'umugabo banditswe ku butaka kandi bakabufata neza "bombi" bibazanira amahoro n'iterambere mu muryango.

Logos: Sweden Sverige, RLMUA, LANTMÄTERIET

The illustrations show some of the key messages that were designed to raise awareness of citizen's obligations and rights over land, and more specifically women's rights over land.



Fig 5: Photos from the community dialogues on women’s rights on land in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts



One of Haguruka’s lawyer using the image box to conduct the community dialogues in Ngoma District



Mayor of Ngoma District facilitating a community dialogue



Community dialogues in Gisagra District

B.2.2. Awareness raising on fundamental rights and the administration of the proximity justice.

Haguruka conducted 35 community dialogues aimed at raising awareness to general public on their fundamental rights and the administration of proximity justice in Nyabihu and Gicumbi Districts in Western and Northern Provinces, respectively. The community dialogues aimed at harnessing citizens' active participation in protection and promotion of rights of vulnerable group such as children, women, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.



The community dialogues provided an opportunity for participants to share and discuss their experiences, expectations, and recommendations on issues around proximity justice.

The sessions were participatory in nature where participants felt free to ask questions and address some of the issues they keep facing.

Good collaboration with the district officials in both districts was witnessed during the community dialogues. Local authorities, such as, Executive Secretaries, Civil Registration Officers, and Social Affairs Officer at the sector level, good governance officials, MAJ officials, and JADF at the district level actively participated during the community dialogues.

B.2.3. Awareness on on-going trials of genocide perpetrators in Kayonza and Rusizi Districts.

Within this year, Haguruka conducted nine (9) community dialogues in Kabarondo and Mururu Sectors in Kayonza and Rusizi Districts, respectively on the on-going trials of 3 genocide perpetrators—Octavien Ngenzi, Theodore Rukeratabaro, and Tito Barahira—taking place in Paris, France.



Dialogue with victim's organizations and victims in Mururu Sector

The dialogues aimed to enable the local population in Kabarondo Sector to understand and participate in the trials of the two perpetrators for the crimes committed during the 1994 Genocide Against Tutsi in Rwanda. The dialogues involved victims' organizations such as IBUKA, AVEGA, and AERG. The dialogues reached an estimated 300 participants, with women comprising nearly two-thirds of the participants.

B.2.4. Awareness raising on women's rights and the GBV legal framework in Musanze and Gasabo Districts

Haguruka conducted 60 community dialogues in Gasabo and Musanze Districts on women's rights and the GBV legal framework. The community dialogues were held at both sector and cell level in Gasabo and Musanze Districts. The dialogues targeted 60 couples—including 40 couples with women living under GBV circumstances and 20 model couples. The overall objective of these dialogues was to equip women at grass-root level with the knowledge and skills defend their rights through enhanced knowledge on the GBV legal framework. The community dialogues provided a platform to raise awareness on GBV prevention and reduction as well as women's

rights. The dialogues also targeted youth residing in Bumbugo & Remera and Cyuve & Musanze Sectors in Gasabo and Musanze Districts, respectively. The dialogues with youth aimed at raising awareness on GBV and relationships between girls and boys placing more emphasis on shifting cultural norms, attitudes, and perceptions.

The dialogue sessions with couples and youth tackled on different topics with a sole aim of reducing household conflicts resulting from GBV, such as gender equality & equity, what we learn, gender based violence, calling out gender based violence, what the laws stipulate, use of power and gender, what can be done to promote peaceful homes, prevention of unwanted pregnancies & STDs, alcohol and drug abuse as a root cause of GBV, and commitment to promote peaceful homes.

The community dialogue sessions with both couples and youth used a participatory approach where image boxes and modules by the community dialogue facilitators were used throughout the sessions. Posters and flyers with key messages on GBV prevention and women's rights were disseminated to the targeted audience were also used as Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials. In terms of representation of women and men in these sessions men and women were given an equal opportunity to participate and raise their concerns.

Success Story:

Antoine and M. Jeanne | From Nyabisindu.

Surely, before attending the community dialogues, my home was full of negative energy due to my alcoholic behavior. After taking alcohol, I used to have the urge of fighting and beating my wife which created many family insecurities, especially during nights.

Basically, from the first day of the sessions, it was where I started recognizing my wrong doings to my wife and my entire family. Antione just said that throughout the whole session, he was thinking that all things which were being said were dedicated to him only. He felt disappointed and shameful due to his acts, and he then decided to change for the better. As of today, Antione has positively changed, and he decided to become an advocate of change in his own community.

Fig 6: Photos from the community dialogues on women’s rights and GBV prevention in Musanze and Gasabo districts



Community dialogue sessions with youth in Gasabo Districts District



Community dialogue sessions with youth in Musanze



Community dialogue sessions with couples in Gasabo and Musanze Districts



Fig 7: Photos of Couples legalizing their marriage



Couples legalizing civil marriage at the sector office in Musanze District

After the community dialogue sessions two (2) couples in Musanze District decided to legalize their marriage and committed to live in harmony as partners who work together to build a peaceful home.

B.2.5. Haguruka staff participated in the launch of 16-days of activism campaign on ending Violence against women and girls

The annual campaign against Gender Based Violence was launched on Sunday, 25 November 2018 under the theme **'Building the Family We Want, Say No to Child Defilement'**.



The launch of the “16 Days of Activism” was started with a walk from Parliament to Amahoro National Stadium to protest violence against women and girls. The walk was attended by Senior Government Officials, including the Speaker of the Parliament, Chamber of Deputies, Donatille Mukabarisa, Development Partners, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, Civil Society, Private sector, and activists who joined hundreds of participants from Kigali City.

One of the mechanisms to deal with GBV was the implementation of Isange One Stop Centres which were established in all 30 districts to offer holistic support to victims of sexual violence. Through #HeForShe commitment, Rwanda committed to end violence against women as one of its global commitments.

B.3. Capacity development for partners and stakeholders

B.3.1: Training on Rwanda GBV legal framework and available GBV services, referral structures/mechanisms and procedures to follow

In 2018 Haguruka offered capacity building trainings to GBV/CP committee members, district authorities, CSO members and local representatives on GBV legal framework, GBV services, referral structures/mechanisms and procedures to follow in Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rulindo and Gakenke Districts. The objective of the training was to increase the knowledge and awareness of opinion leaders on gender based violence and available prevention and management laws and policies in Rwanda.



The two-days training in each district gathered different categories of service providers. The participants were representatives of local leaders, service providers to GBV victims (Isange One Stop Centers), National Women Council, religious leaders, heads of secondary schools, organizations working on GBV prevention, community policing, anti-GBV

committees, hospitals and health centers staff.

In terms of women inclusion, out of 40 participants expected to attend in each district, in Nyamagabe 31 participants attended including 14 women and 17 men, in Nyaruguru 34 attended including 11 women and 23 men, in Rulindo 35 attended including 17 women and 18 men, and in Gakenke 39 attended including 11 women and 28 men.



The trainings provided an opportunity for participants to understand the concept of GBV, forms and types, definitions of other terms associated with GBV, causes of GBV, consequences of GBV, the Rwandan GBV Legal Framework Referral pathways, and services provided to GBV victims.

The training provided a space for participants to share some challenges in relation to the implementation of GBV legal frameworks, the use and access of GBV services, and referral structures and procedures to follow.

B.2.2: Training of local authorities at cell level in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts trained on land governance and laws related to land matters

246 local authorities (123 Executive Secretaries at cell level and 123 Chairpersons of the land committees at cell level) in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts were trained on land governance and laws related to land matters. The main objective of the training was to enhance the capacity of the local authorities to understand, apply, and harmonize the legal framework governing women's land rights and laws regarding land matters. The training also aimed at raising awareness among local authorities and service providers regarding women's land rights and laws regarding land matters.

The training was carried out in six intakes of two days, and participants were based in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts in the Eastern and Southern Province, respectively. At the end of each training in-take, participants were given a simplified legal guide booklet on land law to provide them with the basic information on legal advice for the community and grass-roots level.

Fig 8: Training of local authorities on land governance and women’s rights on land in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts



Fig 8 cont'd: Training of local authorities on land governance and women's rights on land in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts



Local authorities at the end of the training session with their legal guide booklets

B.2.3: Refresher training of Haguruka’s 227 paralegals on the new amended laws: succession law, family law, land law, GBV law, and child’s right law

Haguruka organized refresher training sessions for 227 paralegals on the new amended laws; succession law, family law, land law, GBV law, and child right law in Gasabo, Musanze, Kayonza, Nyanza, Ngoma, Gisagara, and Nyamasheke Districts. These trainings were held with an objective of increasing the capacity of paralegals on the new amended laws as well as equipping them with the appropriate knowledge as low-level legal aid providers in the communities.

Fig 9: Training of paralegals on the new amended laws



During the trainings simplified legal guide booklets on the amended laws—succession law, family law, and child rights—were disseminated to paralegals to guide them as they provide support to the community at grass-root level by resolving problems concerning GBV and land conflicts through the provision of legal advice and legal orientation.

B.2.5: Refresher workshop for CSOs on how to sensitize communities affected by cases linked with the 1994 Genocide Against the Tutsi in 1994.

Haguruka organized a preparative workshop on sensitization to the communities affected by specific cases related to Genocide perpetrated against Tutsi and the invited participants and Human Rights Based Civil Society Organizations.



The objective of this workshop was to prepare the members of the Human Rights base Civil society organizations to sensitize the people of former Commune Kabarondo on the progress of lawsuit of Octavien NGENZI and TITO Barahira whose

appeal hearings were held in May - July 2018

B.3.6: Training of local authorities on Rwanda SGBV legal framework and available SGBV services, referral structures and mechanisms, and procedures to follow in Musanze and Gasabo Districts

In 2018 Haguruka offered capacity building training sessions to local authorities and other key persons on the Rwanda GBV legal framework and available GBV services, referral structures and mechanisms, and procedures to follow in Gasabo and Musanze Districts. The aim of this training was to raise awareness among local authorities and GBV service providers about women's rights and laws regarding GBV matters, and to increase the capacity of local authorities to understand, apply, and harmonize legal frameworks governing women's rights and gender based violence.



Training session with local authorities in Musanze and Gasabo Districts

B.3.7: Training for women in the horticulture sector on negotiation skills for achieving legally binding improvements in their workplaces.

A training session with women in the horticulture sector on negotiation skills was held to help women in the horticulture sector achieve legally binding improvements in their workplaces. The main objective was to enable women workers in the horticulture sector to understand and enforce their labor rights through legal processes. The trainings were conducted in Gatsibo and Kicukiro Districts.



Workshop facilitator from CESTRAR during the training with women workers in the horticulture sector

B.3.8: Training for women in the horticulture sector on women rights, gender equality and GBV related laws.

Women in the horticulture sector were trained on women rights, gender equality, and GBV related laws. The main objective was to enable women workers in the horticulture sector to understand their rights as women, the GBV legal framework. The training was conducted in Gasabo district. The training participants were composed of managers of horticulture farms from Garden Fresh, Green Best, Global Farmers, Kazihort Ltd, RHIO, Floris, Greefex, and Akanyenyeri Ltd.



Training of managers on women's right, gender equality, and GBV related law

B.3.9: Training of national women’s council representatives at cell level, anti-GBV committees and youth council on GBV administration in Musanze and Gasabo Districts. Haguruka’s paralegals, National Women’s Council, Anti-GBV Committee, and National Youth Council representatives at the cell level were trained on GBV administration in Musanze and Gasabo Districts.



The main objective of the training was to increase the knowledge and skills of participants on gender equality, GBV prevention and response, and laws and service to the victims. The training also aimed at increasing skills of the participants on methodology for facilitation of the dialogue using the module developed by Haguruka. The trained participants

were tasked with becoming champions of GBV prevention in their respective areas.

B.3.10: Training on District Officials in the Northern Province on Gender sensitivity in land governance and laws regarding land matters as well as land use and planning.

In 2018, Haguruka offered capacity building trainings to district officials (Directors of One-Stop Centers and Executive Secretaries at the sector level) on gender sensitivity in land governance, laws regarding land use and planning. The training was conducted for 74 participants (Four (4) Directors of One-Stop Centers at district level and 70 Executive Secretaries at the sector level) in two groups for two (2) days each from four districts in the Northern Province: Rulindo, Gicumbi, Burera and Musanze Districts.



District officials at capacity building training

The overall objectives of the training were to strengthen the capacity of district officials to effectively enforce principles of gender equality enshrined in national legal frameworks governing land, the importance to register land, and changes regarding land ownership.

In terms of women inclusion, women Executive Secretaries at sector level were equipped with knowledge and skills on the land law, land governance, and land use and planning. Out of the 74 Executive Secretaries at sector level that were trained, only nine (9) were women and the remaining 65 participants were men. Out of the four (4) Directors of One Stop Center trained, only one (1) was a woman while the remaining three (3) were men. Men and women were given an equal opportunity to present and participate during the trainings.

B.3.11: Training of District Officials in Kayonza district on the Child Rights, responsibilities, restrictions, and procedures to Child and Birth Registration.

Ninety-one (91) district officials (Executive Secretaries at the sector level, Executive Secretaries at the cell level, civil registrars at the sector level, and data managers at hospitals and health centers) in Kayonza district were trained on children's rights, responsibilities, restrictions, and procedures to Child and Birth Registration.



Training session with district officials in Kayonza District

Success Story:

Before attending this training, I did not know that registering a child after birth at the hospital matters. Also, I was not aware of the consequences behind that, and it was clear that the majority of data managers encounter several challenges related to birth registration procedures due to lack of information around legal power over birth registration,” shared MUSIRIMU Ntagumwa Erick, a data manager at Kageyo Sector whose experience provided evidence of how he benefited from the training through knowing birth registration procedures.

The overall objective of the training was to increase the capacity of Executive Secretary of sectors and cells, civil registration officers, data managers on legal frameworks governing children’s rights, GBV, and procedures to follow during birth registration on teen mothers. The training also acted as a medium of raising awareness on legal frameworks governing

children's rights law and GBV laws as well as raise awareness on procedures of birth registration.

B.3.12: Training of Trócaire partners on gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change.

Haguruka provided capacity building training to Trócaire partners on gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change. The training targeted 6 Trócaire partner

organizations: Rwandese Association of Trauma Counsellors (ARCT Ruhuka), Episcopal Justice and Peace Commission (CEJP), Diocesan Justice and Peace Commission (CDJP Gikongoro), Rwanda Civil Society Platform (RCSP), Duterimbere ONG, Centre Igiti cy’ubugingo.



Training of Trocaire partners on Gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change

The overall objective of the training was to build the capacity of Trócaire partners and help them understand and apply legal framework governing gender, GBV and women's empowerment. The participants were committed to transforming unequal power relations between women and men, influencing societal attitudes and practices that constrain women from realizing their rights in the same way as men, and barriers to decision-making that effects their lives at different levels, and how to challenge social norms that drive inequality leading to GBV. It's under the same component that Haguruka developed and validated training manuals that were disseminated to Trócaire partners that will facilitate the partners' Women's Empowerment Work in the use of these manuals. These manuals focused on certain topics such as gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, behavioral change, participation in decision-making , legal framework on GBV, referral structures, and other related laws.

B.4. Research and Advocacy

Haguruka has a track record of advocating for laws and policies that are women friendly. Haguruka also carries out evidence-based research to identify any gaps in the laws and policies to inform legal reform which can best protect and promote women's rights.

B.4.1: Haguruka conducted a study on “The enforcement of labor law and working conditions of women in the horticulture sector in Rwanda”

Haguruka conducted research on the enforcement of labor law at workplaces regarding the horticulture sector. The research targeted government institutions, non-government institutions, managers of horticulture firms, and women employees of the targeted firms of Garden Fresh, Green Best, Global Farmers, Kazihort Ltd, RHIO, Floris, Greefex, Akanyenyeri Ltd. The overall objective of this study was to investigate, document, and highlight to what extent the rights established under Rwandan labor law are enforced and the working conditions of women in the Rwandan horticulture sector.

The research highlighted that woman in the horticulture sector outnumber men by a significant margin, accounting for 56.5% of the total membership compared to men at 44.5%. While that pattern holds across all types of organizations, women's membership (as a percentage of total membership) is the highest in registered organizations (65.0%) and the lowest in cooperative organizations (54.5%).



A validation workshop was held to share the key findings of the research with key stakeholders and partners from Government institutions, CSOs, and horticulture firms. The key stakeholders shared their key recommendations from the research findings with the sole purpose of improving women's working conditions in horticulture sector in Rwanda.

B.4.2: Haguruka conducted a study on “The Readiness of the Community to Address Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in Rwanda³”

Haguruka conducted research on the readiness of the community to address teenage pregnancy and motherhood in Rwanda that was conducted in each of the districts within the Eastern Province. The overall objective was to investigate, document, and highlight the challenges that teen mothers are facing regarding their living conditions, and especially, the readiness of the community to engage in addressing this phenomenon. The research sample size was 113 teen mothers and 70 key informants, including parents and local leaders. Research methodology consisted of focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

The findings of the study revealed that teen mothers started with imbalance in power regarding sex negotiation as nearly all teen mothers slept with men who were older than them. This imbalance of age positioned them into an incapacity to negotiate the conditions of having sex, and this resulted in getting pregnant without consent.

³ Haguruka's study on “The Readiness of the Community to Address Teenage Pregnancy and Motherhood in Rwanda” 2018

In addition, teen mothers face a serious challenge of studies and the certainty of their future. While 63% of them were in school when they got pregnant, only 5% were still students at the time of the study. A non-significant percentage of them managed to complete secondary education. Others abandoned the school in order to deal with the new status as mothers as well as connected struggles. This abandonment of school is an open gate to poverty. Most of them are unskilled for any profession. They have lost confidence and the capacity of any expertise, so they do not see a projection of life that is beyond their current environment.

Moreover, teen mothers face a challenge of social integration. They are rejected by the community and abandoned on their own by their families as well as their male partners. Only 73% of children of teen mothers are registered, and only 26% of male partners accepted to register their children. Having a new child in the household also affects the capacity and the engagement of having medical insurance. Families refused to pay for the babies while teen mothers are not allowed to separate with their family in order to care for the health of her own child.

The last but not least challenge relate to the disclosure of partners who are men. Given the seriousness and the heaviness of the provision of punishment in the law, teen mothers and their partners work together to hide the identity of the father of their children. They choose to negotiate in anonymity in order to avoid the risk of missing the expectation of support from these fathers due to imprisonment.



It was realized that teen mothers need awareness in matters of sexual and reproductive health (SRH). None of the teen mothers planned to have a child. Of the 113 teen mothers, 32% said they were violated, 53% acknowledged consciously and willingly wanting to have sex with their partners, and 15% got pregnant within other circumstances. This suggests that if the teen mothers had SRH knowledge, they may have chosen to achieve different goals and be influenced by the results of SRH knowledge.

Additionally, teen mothers need awareness about their rights and issues around Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV). One in five (19%) do not know anything about SGBV. This unawareness is 30.8% in Kayonza District and 26.7% in Kirehe District. Teen mothers are therefore unaware of how and where to claim their justice for their reestablishment in their rights, for their own integration in the community, and for the rights of their children. Connected to this need of awareness is the need of legal assistance in order for due process and the capacity to claim their rights and those of their children.

Teen mothers need professional training and skills in order to face survival challenges. They need to be integrated in the society, not as dependent, but as producers and contributors to the development of the country with due dignity and capacity. They need to pursue their studies and secure their future because they are still young.

A validation workshop was held to share the key findings of the research with key stakeholders and partners from Government institutions, and CSOs. The key stakeholders shared their key recommendations from the research findings with the sole purpose of improving the social and judicial re-integration of teen mothers in the community.

B.5. Advocacy

B.5.1: Haguruka organized a round-table discussion to address the social protection of GBV victims, and more particularly, teenage mothers in Rwanda.

Haguruka organized a round-table discussion on the social protection for GBV victims with a particular focus on teenage mothers. The discussion brought together different actors, media, and CSOs, including the RBP partners, to discuss and address 1) the challenges faced by teen mothers; 2) their real needs; 3) Learn about the role, attitudes, and behavior of different categories of people in the community towards teenage pregnancy and motherhood. The objective of the discussion was to also assess the needs of the teenage mothers in order to improve their socio-economic life in society.



The round table discussion that took place in December

The round-table discussion also acted as medium to raise awareness on the teenage pregnancy prevention and call upon all actors to join in the movement to ensure that social protection of GBV victims. Specifically teenage mothers.

C. Projects and Partnerships in 2018

Haguruka centers women and children in its work. In 2018, Haguruka partnered with national and international non-governmental organizations. In close collaboration, Haguruka worked with the government at the central and local level to promote and protect women's and children's rights within our programs.

C.1. Legal and psycho-social support

GIZ Rwanda: Haguruka in partnership with GIZ/RBP Rwanda are implementing a project entitled “**Prevention and Reduction of Teenage Pregnancies in Kayonza District**”. The project will contribute to the legal re-integration of teenage mothers through access of quality legal aid. Through this partnership, Haguruka provided legal aid and support to teenage mothers through mobile legal clinics in all sectors of Kayonza District. Approximately 102 teenage mothers were reached during this activity, and 24 teenage mothers were provided with legal representation before the courts of law.

C.2. Awareness-raising and social mobilization

RCN J&D: Haguruka, in partnership with RCN J&D, is implementing a project entitled “**Strengthening Proximity Justice in Rwanda**”. The project has an objective of empowering proximity justice system and improving legal literacy of the citizens. With the partnership with RCN J&D, Haguruka conducted 35 community dialogues in Nyabihu and Gicumbi Districts on fundamental human rights, applicable laws, and the functionality of the justice system.

RCN J&D: Haguruka, again in partnership with RCN J&D, is implementing a project entitled “**JUSTICE et MEMOIRE**”. The project aims at facilitating the community affected by specific cases related to the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi to understand and participate in the Genocide trials on the basis of universal jurisdiction, and to help with the integration of those contributions for these trials in the memory of justice related to the Genocide perpetrated against Tutsi. Through this partnership, Haguruka conducted nine (9) community dialogue in Kayonza and Rusizi Districts with the victims of the 1994 Genocide. A refresher workshop for CSOs on how to sensitize communities affected by cases linked with the Genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi in 1994 was also conducted.

SIDA via Lantmäteriet: Haguruka, in partnership with Lantmäteriet, is implementing a project entitled “**Capacity Development in Land Administration**”. The project will aim to contribute to a sustainable, efficient, and reliable land administration system in Rwanda based on a well-developed, accurate, transparent, and gender sensitive land registry (including legal framework, processes and spatial data) accepted by women and men in Rwanda. Through the partnership with Lantmäteriet, Haguruka conducted 27 community dialogues in Gisagara District on legal frameworks, governing land laws, and women's land rights.

SIDA via Kvinna till Kvinna: Haguruka, in partnership with Kvinna till Kvinna, is implementing a project entitled “**Ingo z’amahoro**” (**Peaceful Families**). The project’s main objective is to enhance women’s rights, qualitative participation, and freedom from violence in Rwanda. The project will also aim to hold authorities accountable in preventing GBV in Musanze and Gasabo Districts. Through the partnership with Kvinna till Kvinna, Haguruka conducted 30 community dialogues on women’s rights and the GBV legal framework in Musanze and Gasabo Districts.

C.3. Capacity building

GIZ Rwanda: Through the partnership mentioned above with GIZ/RBP, Haguruka provided capacity building training sessions to 91 District Officials (Executive Secretaries at the sector level, Executive Secretaries at the cell level, civil registrars at the sector level, and data managers at hospitals and health centers) in Kayonza District on children’s rights, responsibilities, restrictions, and procedures to Child and Birth Registration

RCN J&D: Haguruka, in partnership with RCN J&D, is implementing a project entitled “**JUSTICE et MEMOIRE**”. The project aims at facilitating the community affected by specific cases related to the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi to understand and participate in the Genocide trials on the basis of universal jurisdiction, and to help the integration of the contributions of these trials in the memory of justice of the Genocide perpetrated against Tutsi. Through this partnership, Haguruka conducted a refresher workshop for CSOs on how to sensitize communities affected by cases linked with the Genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi in 1994.

SIDA via Kvinna till Kvinna: Haguruka in partnership with Kvinna till Kvinna is implementing a project entitled “**Ingo z’amahoro**” (**Peaceful Families**). The project’s main objective is to enhance women’s rights, qualitative participation, and freedom from violence in Rwanda. The project will also aim to hold accountable responsible authorities in preventing SGBV in Musanze and Gasabo Districts. Through the partnership with Kvinna till Kvinna, Haguruka conducted a training on Rwanda’s SGBV legal framework and available SGBV services, referral structures and mechanisms, and procedures to follow in Gasabo District and Musanze Districts.

SIDA via Lantmäteriet: Haguruka in partnership with Lantmäteriet are implementing a project entitled “**Capacity Development in Land Administration**”. The project will aim at contributing to a sustainable, efficient, and reliable land administration in Rwanda based on a well-developed, accurate, transparent, and gender sensitive land registry—including legal framework, processes, and spatial data accepted by women/men of Rwanda. Through this partnership, Haguruka conducted trainings for District Officials (Directors of One-Stop Centers and Executive Secretaries at the sector level) on gender sensitivity in land governance, laws regarding land matters, and land use and planning. In Ngoma and Gisagara Districts, Executive Secretaries at the cell level, Chairpersons of the land committees at the cell level, and paralegals were trained on land governance and laws related to land matters.

Palladium via Trócaire: Haguruka in partnership with Trócaire are implementing a project entitled “**Holding duty bearers to account for the implementation of the GBV policy**”. The project will contribute towards enhanced GBV prevention and effective response to GBV cases through increased awareness of the GBV policy framework among the population and local leaders, and improved capacity of local GBV response structures to operate and improve accountability of duty bearers. Under this partnership, Haguruka conducted trainings for GBV/CP committee members, district authorities, CSO members, and local representatives on GBV legal framework, GBV services, referral structures/mechanisms and procedures to follow in Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Rulindo and Gakenke Districts.

Trócaire Rwanda: Haguruka in partnership with Trócaire are implementing a project entitled “**Supporting Trócaire Women’s Empowerment partners to have a comprehensive framework for contributing to GBV prevention and response**”. The overall project goal is to ensure that Trócaire’s women’s empowerment partners have capacities to facilitate vulnerable women’s to be free from GBV and participate in decision-making. Through this partnership, Haguruka provided capacity building training to Trócaire partners on gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change. Training manuals on gender roles, social norms, positive masculinity, and behavior change, participation in decision-making, legal framework on GBV, referral structures, and other related laws were developed and validated.

Netherlands Embassy via HIVOS Foundation: Haguruka partnered with HIVOS Foundation to improve labour practices for women working in the horticulture sector through “**State Accountability for Corporate Violation**”. The project will work towards improving the livelihoods of women by promoting a living wage for workers; protection of workers from SGBV; promoting the improvement of occupational health and safety at the workplace; facilitating access to reproductive and health rights at the workplace; developing the capacities for workers’ representation; and promoting worker participation in decision making at the workplace. Through this partnership, Haguruka conducted training sessions for women workers in the horticulture sector on negotiation skills, GBV, and women’s rights.

C.4. Research

GIZ Rwanda: Through the partnership mentioned above with GIZ/RBP, Haguruka conducted research on the readiness of the community to address teenage pregnancy in all the districts in the Eastern Province of Rwanda. A validation workshop was held to share key findings from the research and draw some key recommendations from partners on how to improve the social and judicial re-integration of teen mothers in the community.

Netherlands Embassy via HIVOS Foundation: Haguruka, in partnership with HIVOS Foundation, conducted a study on the enforcement of labor law and the working conditions of women in the horticulture sector in Rwanda.

Advocacy

GIZ Rwanda: Through the partnership mentioned above with GIZ/RBP, Haguruka organized a round-table discussion on the social protection for GBV victims with a particular focus on teenage mothers

D. Major Challenges /Gaps encountered in 2018.

D.1. Internal Challenges

- Insufficient budget for Haguruka to provide legal representation before the courts of law in all areas: family, employment, land or property, and gender equality. The limited budget also hindered Haguruka's lawyers to provide accompaniment to our right-holders to gather evidence pertaining to their cases were necessary.
- Staff heavy workload due to limited staff and prioritization given to all the initiatives makes prioritization of specific activities challenging

E. Lessons learnt and Success Stories

E.1 Lessons learnt in 2018.

- The first lesson learnt in 2018 is associated to maintaining a good and close working relation with district authorities to help in the smooth operation and implementation of the project activities.
- Limited knowledge on key provisions of the new land law by the local authorities and paralegals in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts. Before the trainings the participants were not aware of the key provisions of the new land law, and participants were not familiar with the terminology of the land law, different rights and obligations attached to land, nor the different roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in land administration courts.
- Trainings of local authorities and paralegals in Ngoma and Gisagara Districts was a good opportunity for participants to improve their ability to advise citizens who come to them with issues pertaining to land—particularly those resulting from family disputes.
- The lesson learned within this quarter also goes with the training on the Rwanda GBV legal framework and available GBV services, referral structures/mechanisms, and procedures to follow in Nyamagabe, Gakenke, Rulindo Musanze, Gasabo, and Nyaruguru Districts in partnership with Trócaire and Kvinna till Kvinna. During trainings, participants did not understand the concept of GBV, types of GBV referral pathways, and other procedures to follow regarding the provision of support to a victim.

E. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting

E.1. Purpose

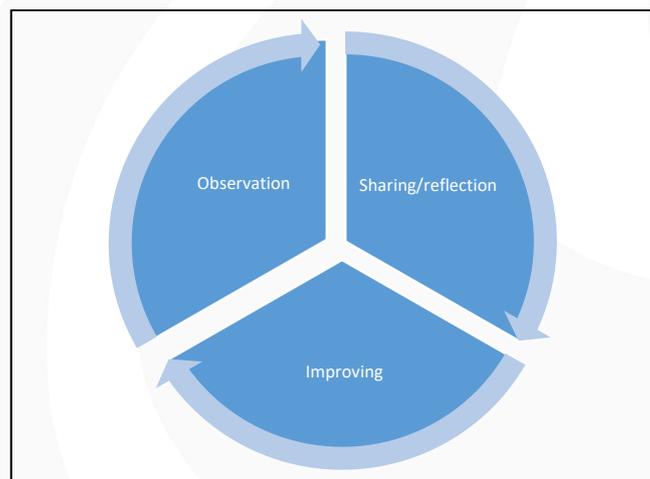
The aim of this this Monitoring & Evaluation section is to describe the overview of how Haguruka monitors and evaluates its projects. Haguruka's M&E system provides the information needed to assess and guide the project strategy, ensure effective operations, meet internal and external reporting requirements, and inform future programming.

A functional M&E system provides a continuous flow of information that is useful **internally** and **externally**:

- The internal use of information on progress, problems, and performance is a crucial management tool that helps our project coordinators/managers to ensure that specific targets are met
- The information from an M&E system is also important to our stakeholders and donors who are expecting results and wanting to see demonstrable impacts

Haguruka's M&E is an integral part of project design and also part of project implementation and completion. Haguruka understands the key stages of the project life cycle and how an M&E system corresponds to them.

Figure 10: Haguruka's project monitoring cycle



E.2. On-going Monitoring

For continuous improvement in the quality of our projects, Haguruka applies the monitoring cycle model that passes through 3 steps to be taken as completed monitoring activity.

This model contains (1) observation and evidence gathering, (2) sharing session with stakeholders and (3) development of an improvement plan.

The first step is concerned with observation and evidence gathering mainly through field visits for the activity implementation versus established action plan, participation stakeholders' meetings or trainings, procurement process, assessment of resources in place, and the relevancy of the information management system from the field and community.

These activities are implemented by Haguruka's Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Officer with the support of the program managers on each project. Monitoring visits are conducted by program managers and the MEAL officer.

The second step contains a sharing session which brings together stakeholders and Haguruka's staff to discuss the findings from the field and discuss the way forward. Discussion on bottlenecks about implementation strategies and techniques is also taking place at this stage.

The last step of the cycle is the development of an improvement plan based on what was agreed upon during the sharing session in order to keep pace for reaching the project's outcome and impact.

Figure 10 summarizes Haguruka's monitoring cycle.

ANNEX 1: SUCCESS STORIES

Alphonsine is a woman who was born in 1968. In her childhood she presumed she would have a perfect family with a good husband and beautiful girl and boy children. But her presumption was broken down with her former husband Gatete (name given to him in order to protect his identification).

She married a man who has divorced from another woman without knowing the situation. They chose to celebrate with their assets and their matrimonial regime with the community. After the celebration, Alphonsine discovered her husband had a wife and children, but he didn't tell her the truth before their marriage in order to manage the situation.

"I married to my former husband Gatete without any information about the divorce with another woman and the children they gave birth to together. My dreams were that I found the love of my life, a beautiful husband, a supporter, a protector, etc. When I married him, I was thinking that my life will be better with him. However, what I was thinking was dreams because now I'm no longer with him. We have already divorced," said Alphonsine.

Their situation became complicated when Alphonsine discovered the truth, and she told her husband to change the matrimonial regime they had chosen (community of assets). She found that the properties of his former wife are still there while the court declares the divorce and the division of their properties they had together.

"I did that for the best of our children and on the other side for the best interest of his former wife. They had children together on the one side. I was their stepmother, and I really love them as my own children. On the other side, we also had children together when I analyzed the situation as a good mother even if her former wife leaves him and children, she had right to the properties. I didn't want to be like a thief while I know the truth," said Alphonsine.

"When I told him to change the matrimonial regime, I became his enemy. He started the violence against me and beat me every day. After a longtime, he didn't change, and when I found that what he did is harmful to me, I decided to leave him. While I was still thinking about this, a friend of mine who knew my situation told me that there is an organization which provides legal aid and psychosocial service to GBV victims called HAGURUKA. I came to HAGURUKA with a broken heart because of the physical and psychological violence I suffered. When I arrived, before seeking a lawyer to tell him/her my situation, I met psycho-social service where I told my case to a counselor who helped me with a counseling session. After being counseled, I became mentally comfortable, and I told my case to the lawyer who analyzed the case based on evidence. Then they decided to seize the case to the court for divorce and prepared a court brief for me which explained my situation to the court with supporting evidence. From the direct legal support given by Haguruka, I won the case," said Alphonsine.

After winning the case, the divorce was finished. Today, Alphonsine is a hard working woman for her future life. She reconstructed the house, which wasn't in good condition, given during the divorce. Now she lives peacefully in a beautiful house and works in agriculture professionally.

Annex 2: Legal Aid Provision Data Statistics 2018

Table 1: Demographics of right holders received in 2018

DEMOGRAPHICS									
					Children under 18				
	Women	%	Men	%	Girls	%	Boys	%	Total number of cases
Sex F/M	605	56%	107	10%	184	17%	181	17%	1,077
Single	222	21%	64	6%	184	17%	181	17%	
Divorced	26	2%	2	0%					
Married	283	26%	37	3%					
Widow/Widower	46	4%	1	0%					
Informal Unions	34	3%	4	0%					

In 2018, 56% of the right holders that approached Haguruka for legal services, legal assistance and support and legal mediation were adult women, 34% were children (both girls and boys), and adult men made up the remaining 10%. The table also indicates that of all cases supported by Haguruka, 21% were single women, 26% were married women, and 2% were divorced women.

Table 2: Location of right holders received in 2018

LOCATION									
					Children under 18				
	Women	%	Men	%	Girls	%	Boys	%	
Urban	315	29%	62	6%	104	10%	111	10%	
Rural	290	27%	45	4%	80	7%	70	6%	

Of all right holders, 29% were women located in the urban areas of the regional centers while 27% were women located in the rural areas of the regional centers. The data also shows that of all right holders who approached Haguruka, 6% were men located in urban areas while 4% were men located in the rural areas. Additionally, 20% of all cases were children in urban areas while 13% were children in rural areas.

Table 3: Category of cases reported in 2018

CASES REPORTED									
					Children Under 18				
Category of Cases	Women	%	Men	%	Girls	%	Boys	%	
Civil	505	47%	100	9%	161	15%	174	16%	
Penal	100	9%	7	1%	23	2%	7	1%	

Haguruka categorizes types of cases reported into two categories: civil and penal. Out of 1,077 cases received in 2018, 940 were civil cases and 137 were penal cases. Of all cases by right holders, 62% were women who reported civil cases and 11% were women who reported penal cases. Women and children are the largest group of right holders that approached Haguruka for its services.

Table 4: Categories of civil cases reported by gender in 2018

Categories of Civil cases reported					Children Under 18			
	Women	%	Men	%	Girls	%	Boys	%
Alimony	14	1%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Breach of Contract	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Change of names	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Child custody	2	0%	1	0%	1	0%	5	0%
Child right's/ parents negligence	1	0%	0	0%	4	0%	5	0%
Child right's/property	4	0%	3	0%	10	1%	8	1%
Child support	1	0%	0	0%	18	2%	5	0%
Civil Action	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Compensation	5	0%	4	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Damage & Interest	11	1%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Debt & Solvency	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Denial of paternity	1	0%	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Divorce/Separation	98	9%	9	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Donation	4	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Education Aid	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Execution of Judgement	21	2%	7	1%	4	0%	6	1%
Expropriation	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Home abandonment debts (Dettes Abandon de foyer)	7	1%	6	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Insurance	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Matrimonial regime	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Paternity petition	3	0%	3	0%	7	1%	6	1%
Paternity petition/Alimony	22	2%	6	1%	105	10%	125	12%
Paternity petition/succession	6	1%	0	0%	9	1%	6	1%
Pension	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Property/Land	196	18%	27	3%	0	0%	1	0%
Right to information	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Right to property	29	3%	4	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Social	3	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Succession/Heritage	58	5%	15	1%	2	0%	2	0%
Unlawful termination (Licenciement abusif)	7	1%	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%

The table above shows, within this period, the highest percentage of civil cases from all cases reported were paternity petitions related to alimony (25%), followed by property/land (22%). The data also shows 10% of cases reported are divorce cases.

Table 5: Categories of penal cases reported by gender in 2018

Nature of Penal cases reported					Children			
	Women	%	Men	%	Girls	%	Boys	%
Accident	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Assault & Battery	11	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Child abduction	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Child defilement	0	0%	0	0%	14	1%	1	0%
Child labor	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Child rights/Corporal punishment	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	2	0%
Concubination	11	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Counterfeit	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Domestic violence	19	2%	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Economic Violence	10	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Forgery	2	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Human trafficking	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Illegal detention	2	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Infanticide	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Murder	5	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Physical Violence	21	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Psychological Violence	8	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Sexual Violence	5	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Theft	4	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

The table above shows, within this period, that the highest percentage of penal cases reported from all cases, are related to physical violence making up to 2% of the reported cases. These cases are mainly reported by women.

Prepared by:

KAMALIZA ALLEN

MEAL Specialist

Allen Kamaliza

On January 28th, 2019

Approved by:

UMURERWA Ninette

National Executive Secretary

Umurerwa Ninette

Haguruka
KG 11 AV 95 Kimironko Kigali P.O. BOx 3030 Kigali-Rwanda
Phone: +250 788 300 834 email:info@haguruka.org.rw
www.haguruka.org.rw