



**A.D.T.S. asbl**

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**COMMUNITY AND LOCAL LEADERS SENSITIZATION TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN MUSANZE, BURERA, GAKENKE DISTRICTS OF NORTHERN PROVINCE AND IN RUBAVU AND RUTSIRO DISTRICTS OF WESTERN PROVINCE**

Project number: **12780145**

Starting date: **January 2009**

Ending project date: **December 2009**



*People gathered in a protest march*



*Drama to sensitize people against DVW*



*The DVW is an issue which needs joint efforts to be adressed*

**NARRATIVE REPPORT: *January- December 2009***



Kigali, January 2010

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## 0. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This report is a compilation of A.D.T.S. realizations in 2009. These realizations took place from January to December 2009 in Musanze, Burera, Gakenke and Rubavu Districts from where ADTS has now 143 active associations committed to end somestic violences in their households and in their neighborhood. This is part and the continuation of the project funded by NPA, Rwanda office, whose main objective is to contribute towards reduction of domestic violence in the Northern and Western Provinces. The report covers different realizations divided into three main parts: the celebration of women's day 2008, daily realizations of D&GBV associations from January to December and the celebration of 16 of activism.

As far as achievements are concerned, the visits to families facing domestic violence problems were estimated at 359 in Nyamyumba and Kivumu, 232 in Musanze and 350 in Burera. During these visits, 80% of the encountered cases were amicably resolved, 5% trnsfered to the police and 15% still pending.

Concerning debate conferences, it is becoming a habit to take the floor after community work Umuganda and give information to communities about domestic violence and strategies to fight it 365 conferences were held in 2009. They gathered more than 50,000 people, most of those during the 16 days of activism campaign. Almost 52% of the participants were women. The preparation of the visits and the conferences is done during monthly group meetings where members evaluate activities done during the preceding month and plan the following month.

The initial 35 have initiated and trained newly created 107 groups. Actually, we have 142 groups operating in 5 districts. This shows the impact of the project on the communities and also the will of the communities to work together to end domestic violence and also to improve economical conditions. Former established groups sensitise new ones and continue together. For their management, a coordination mechanism was put in place and we have now 13 coalitions each of them having more than 10 groups. They elected their representatives and benefited from capacity building in knowing domestic violence and handling cases.

In addition, as it was expected, police and local authorities from district to umudugudu levels are being implicated in the activities and they actively participate and manifest their interest to support DV association to realise their objectives. In Musanze particularly, local authorities at the cell level intervened in the ceremony where the groups were exchanging cattle (goats and pigs), whereas at the district level, our group were targeted by the district during MIGEPROF evaluation.

In the 5 districts where we intervene, our groups took the lead in the preparation of the International Women's day and the celebration of the 16 days of activism. The police and the army joined the campaign and participated actively in community sensitization, especially the sensitization on the GBV law. These two events were a great success as the retained themes this year were related to our mission where men and women stand together to fight domestic violence and particularly violence against women, and engage women in promoting local accountability at different levels.

Achievements made by ending domestic violence groups in their respective communities include conference in their communities especially in common meetings or in other common activities gathering citizens such as Umuganda, ubudehe meeting among others. Those achievements include also family visits by two or more ending domestic violence group members to members of families experiencing various domestic violence related problems to discuss and analyze together with them the root causes of their problems and help them find solution. In total, in total 919 families experiencing DV were visited and 144 conferences held in Rubavu District, while in Burera 452 families were visited and 92 conferences held. 215 families were visited and 94 conferences held in Musanze and Gakenke Districts.

The EDV groups played the major role in conflict resolution in those families. Some other people and institutions such as local authorities, conciliators (Abunzi), national police, army and community policing members, citizens among others intervened to help families resolve their problems. They helped families experiencing DV discuss their problems, find their root causes and engage them to live peacefully.

The whole groups also celebrated the 16 days of activism against DV in 14 zones shared as following: 5 sites in Musanze (Cyabararika, Nkotsi, Busogo, Kinigi and Rwaza), 5 sites in

Burera (Rusarabuye, Butaro, Gatabe, Rugarama and Nemba), 2 sites in Gakenke (Nemba and Janja), 1 site in Rubavu (Nyamyumba), 1 site in Rutsiro (Kivumu). Those celebrations gathered more than 15000 people, all zones gathered. Women were estimated at 40% men at 35%, the rest 25% being youth and children.

However, even though we have been able to realize these results during 2009, we encountered alterations in the initially signed contract, which causes a gap in realizations, especially from during the first half of the year and from August to mid November. However groups went on doing their daily activities with less supervision and assistance.

## **0. SECTION ONE THE PRECEDING PERIOD**

As for 2007, activities in 2008 concerned mainly strengthening focal points in place since 2005, initiation and sensitization of other groups at the community level and contact of other stakeholders in order to build up a network to handle domestic violence at the district level. At the end of 2008, beneficiaries who were estimated at 8358 in 2007, increased by 20% arriving at 10000. Among the activities carried out, there is a wide community sensitization through dramas and community conferences, interaction with local authorities, celebration of 16 days of activism, family visits, DV cases monitoring and reporting. An office for the project is in place and operational and the project has a coordinator and 3 full time animators.

Concerning the impact of the project, 63 animators and focal points strengthened in DGBV issues, especially in trauma counseling, initiated community sensitization in their respective areas. 212 community sensitization sessions were conducted and local leaders from district to Umudugudu levels attend the session where a specific message appealing communities to end domestic violence was given followed by a discussion. 2,268 families facing domestic violence received visits from DVAW group members and their issues were discussed to find solutions, whereas other cases were transferred to the police. The celebration of the 16 days of activism was a great success where more than 10,500 people attend the event organized in 6 sites. It was a great occasion to present the achievements and invite various stakeholders to join the campaign to end domestic violence.

At the end of the year, local authorities were convinced of the added value of the work done during 2008 and the wish to use groups for a wider sensitization is visible. In addition, 35 DV associations have grown up and now we are having 144 in the whole area. All of them wish to benefit from capacity building and local authorities at the district and sector level wish to see the staff and local leaders trained and interacting with DVAW associations. We cannot forget interaction with the Ministry Gender and Family Promotion. Our activities are now known at the national level and ADTS had an occasion to participate in MIGEPROF planning and review meetings.

The encountered challenges were that (1) during 2008, the target was to initiate 4 DGBV network at the district level. As most of the groups had been working with church structures, it became a challenge to convince local authorities to immediately support the idea. The conviction came after the celebration of 16 days of activism and there was a hope to put up the networks in 2009. (2)The collaboration with the police gender desk was initiated but did not reach the satisfactory stage. (3)The covered zone is very wide compared to the available means. This leads to the inefficiency of the monitoring as beneficiaries are located in almost all sectors of the districts. (4) Finally, the 2008 project duration was relatively short compared to planned activities. Implementation was done in hurry as activities were to be concluded in December.

The 2009 proposal was seen as a consolidation of achievements fo 2008 and was also going to bring response to the identified challenges. Particularly, it seeked to consolidate relationship with local authorities and with police gender desk, as it had to also emphasize on doing community sensitization in an innovative way. DVAW associations which increased in numbers were going to be encouraged to set up their system of capacity building among the members and were supposed to work in closer collaboration with local authorities and the police, contrary to the last year.

## **1. SECTION TWO: CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT**

### **1.1. Genesis**

This project advances the goal of contributing towards the reduction of domestic violence in Musanze, Burera, Gakenke and Rubavu districts, the realization of which began in 2005. In the last 4 years NPA supported ADTS, to implement projects aiming at building capacities and raise awareness within communities, leaders and local development actors, with a particular emphasis on the couples. Trained groups are active at community level and formed associations to facilitate their interventions and interactions.

### **1.2. Achievements in 2009**

As far as achievements are concerned, the visits to families facing domestic violence problems were estimated at 359 in Nyamyumba and Kivumu, 232 in Musanze and 350 in Burera. During these visits, 80% of the encountered cases were amicably resolved, 5% transferred to the police and 15% still pending.

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and Janja), 1 site in Rubavu (Nyamyumba), 1 site in Rutsiro (Kivumu). Those celebrations gathered more than 15000 people, all zones gathered. Women were estimated at 40% men at 35%, the rest 25% being youth and children.

### **1.3. Challenges**

The main challenge made was the gap after July. The activities suddenly stopped after July regardless the contract and the plan of action for the remaining period. Finally, the contract was revised towards the end of the year considering the only component of 10 days of activism. This hindered our mood of collaboration with groups and different authorities engaged in our interventions.

### **1.4. Undertaken actions**

Part of community sensitization activities was combined with 16 days campaign where different actors played a significant role.

## **2. SECTION THREE: PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PROJECT**

### **2.1. MAIN ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

During 2009, projects activities are divided into 3 main components: the celebration of (1)International Women’s Day 2009, (1) activities of capacity building to 143 DGBV associations in their daily worl of monitoring and reporting cases and the Celebration of 16 days of activism.

#### **2.1.1. THE CELEBRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN’S DAY 2009**

Each year around the world, International Women's Day (IWD) is celebrated on March 8. Hundreds of events occur not just on this day but throughout March to mark the economic, political and social achievements of women. Organisations, governments and women's groups around the world choose different themes each year that reflect global and local gender issues. Some years have seen global IWD themes honoured around the world, while in other years groups have preferred to 'localise' their own themes to make them more specific and relevant.

At the international level, the 2009 theme was “ Women and men united to end violence against women and girls. In Rwanda the emphasis was put on the violence against women and the celebrations were made at the district and sector level. That theme was in the same line with the work ADTS is doing on field in the 5 districts, namely Musanze, Burera, Gakenke, Ruavu and Rutsiro, where we have activities aiming at ending domestic violence.

##### **2.1.1.1. OBJECTIVES**

The 8 March women’s day celebration aimed at raising awareness about GBV issues and compel communities, local leaders NGO’s and other stakeholders to act to prevent GBV. Furthermore the objectives are to show the relationship between GBV and violation of fundamental human rights and to serve as a capacity building opportunity for women, encouraging them to speak out against GBV and demand accountability for the protection of their human rights.

For ADTS, our specific objective was to present achievements in the area of fighting domestic violence and convince local authorities and other stakeholders to join the sensitisation and capacity building initiatives undertaken in the area by ADTS and trained groups.

***Expected outcomes:***

- Collaboration with local authorities is strengthened
- Participants to the events have better understanding of the domestic violence and violence against women
- Initiatives undertaken to fight domestic violence are highlighted
- The reason of networking to end domestic violence is understood

**The woman's day celebration in ADTS's operation zone**

The woman's day celebration gathered more than 25,000 people in 5 sites, including members of parliament, the chamber of deputies, authorities at the Province level, the Mayors and Vice Mayors and other authorities from the districts and other local instances. In addition, women elected in the national women council



*The woman's day celebration begun with the national anthem*

at various levels attended the event as far as religious authorities, national police, civil society representatives and opinion leaders, ADTS and its 35 partner associations, Executive Secretaries of 5 sectors, and local communities.

The woman's day celebration began with Rwanda nziza, the Rwanda national anthem. After the national anthem, the Executive Secretaries of sectors, that hosted the event at districts levels, welcomed the participants and presented the visitors to the citizens. They also took the opportunity to

thank different stakeholders who joined their efforts to the success of the woman's celebration day in their areas.



All the speakers of the day, MPs Ntwari Gérard and Dévota in Gakenke, Mps Nibishaka Aimable and Nyiramadirida Fortunée ( in Burera), the Northern Province representatives, ( in Gakenke, Burera and Musanze), the Mayors ( right, is the Mayor and the two Vice Mayors of Gakenke District, speaking to participants at Janja, where four administrative Sectors joined

together to celebrate the women's day), the representatives of National police, the representatives of the women council at districts levels, ADTS and Ending domestic violence groups' representatives among others strengthened the importance of stopping

domestic violence, which is considered as a root cause and a basis of problems in families around the country. They urged the crowd of participants including youth, men and women to respect each other, to act together and develop their families, in order to promote their families' welfare. Speakers urged citizens to end with domestic violence in



*The Northern Province Governor Representative, at Janja*

order to build a peaceful, prosperous family and society. In most of the cases the ceremonies were facilitated by women from national women council at district level, to insure that women played a major role in the preparation and the celebration of the world woman' day in their zones.

The representatives of national women council in their speeches told the participants the role played by the women council in order to help women make a step forward to gender equality. They told the participants that even if a lot has been done, women are still experiencing problems related to violence in their families. Some problems are related to violence are caused by their husbands (physical, psychological, economical,etc), others are related to right of inheritance and others to family properties. They emphasized that the domestic violence has negative impact to all family members and asked men to help women get their rights since they will all benefit from such situation.

The national police representatives strengthened that all forms of violence are punished by



law. They asked participants, especially men, to end with old culture that used to consider some forms of violence as men's rights since they are chiefs of the families. The national police representatives asked all citizens to respect each other. Speaking to men and women, they asked them to love each other as they used to do it when

they first decided to live together as wife and husband. The national police representatives also asked the citizens to fully cooperate with the national police, especially its gender desk, and exchange with them some information on domestic violence. They also reminded the participants that in most of cases, the victims of domestic violence are women and children, because of their physical weakness.



The same message urging people to end with domestic violence and promote women's rights passed through songs and dances by cultural groups including among others young primary school pupils, secondary school students and other citizens.

Dances,

songs, all focussed on the day's topic urging people to respect women's rights as they are human rights. Apart from songs and dances, the message of the day passed through poems



by primary school pupils and secondary school students asking their parents to give a good example and cooperate to promote the family welfare.

### **The role played by ADTS and its ending domestic violence groups**

Apart from financial support to Districts in order to celebrate the women's day, where 1,200,000 rwf were given to 3 districts and 2 sectors of interventions, ADTS and its DV ending partners played a major role in the preparation and the organization of this day, in collaboration with authorities and other stakeholders. ADTS representatives, who joined the

event in the said above districts and sectors, presented to participants the work done since the beginning of the project in 2005 and the way forward in order to join efforts with other stakeholders and eradicate domestic violence.

Ending domestic violence associations trained by ADTS gave testimonies on positive changes that accrued in their families after the training. Mrs Claudine (Janja group) was victim of domestic violence because she had five children, all girls. Her husband was angry with her and was not interested in the family welfare. After the training, the man changed his



Testimonies on positive changes in families

behavior, took interest in the family welfare. Now the family economic situation is good, they bought a cow and other small pet animals and for the husband and all children, girls and boys, are equal and they have the same rights. The woman also got confidence, asked a loan from the bank, and contributed to the family welfare, buying modern cows. The husband appreciated her initiative.

Positives changes accrued also in trained families where women testify they now know the money their husband earn and can help determin priorities for their families. Some beneficiaries reduced taking alcohol, which they consider to be the main cause of the violence; others share the little they have with their wives and children instead of consuming the whole in pubs. Women report that their husbands no longer force them to have sexual relations as they used to before the training.



Apart from testimony on positive changes in their families and the step made by trained families, ending domestic violence groups played a drama sensitizing people to respect women's rights and stop domestic violence. The drama focussed on

forms of violence in families, the role played by family members to do such violence and the way to stop it by initiating true dialogue between family members. The drama also showed the work that is being done by trained groups including among others: visits to families experiencing domestic violence, accompaniment of those families and conference in communities to highlight the importance of ending with domestic violence.

## **Conclusion**

The women's day preparation and celebration in Musanze, Burera, Gakenke, Rubavu and Rutsiro Districts this year, gathered various stakeholders aiming at promoting women rights in the family and in the society. Authorities from government instances, local authorities, civil society members and crowd of citizens joined in above zones where different speakers urged them to stop domestic violence. Apart from speeches, the message of the day passed through poems, songs, dances, streamer, etc. ADTS and its ending domestic violence groups participated in the process in collaboration with districts and sectors that hosted the event at the district level. ADTS took the opportunity to explain to authorities and other stakeholders and participants the achievements made in the project and the way forward. Ending domestic violence groups gave testimonies on positive changes in their families and played drama to sensitize participants to stop domestic violence. They also explained their work at the community level where they help citizens stop domestic violence in order to promote the women's rights.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	What was done/achieved	What was not done or done differently	Reason for deviation/comments
1. Participation to 2 preparation meetings organised by the districts	Two meetings held with various stakeholders	At least two meetings were held in each zone of interventions gathering authorities (25) at the district level (Vice Mayors and Incharge of Social Affairs) ADTS Coordinator, 3 district animators and 35 representatives of EDV associations	More people attended	The preparation was done differently to what ADTS had prepared
2. Preparation of the participation to the event by ADTS and DGBV associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of the message for the day,</li> <li>• Organization of groups and couples to give testimonies</li> </ul>	In all the sites, A.D.T.S. partners to give testimonies, play dramas and give the message of the day were selected and they prepared themselves in advance		
3. Participation to the event:	a. Distribute DGBV sensitisation material (additional material to be taken from NPA)	1500 assorted materials were taken to the sites and distributed as planned		
	b. Organise a group of 50 people from DGBV associations to participate to the protest march	More than 5600 people, 47% being women participated in the protest march as the communities joined the groups along the way		
	c. Organise couples to make a drama presentation/give testimony	In all the 5 sites, a drama was presented to the public, together with poems, songs and dances		
	d. Contribute to the reward of the most active associations and individuals in fighting domestic violence as organised by the district in collaboration with the stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,200,000Rwf given to the 3 districts and 2 sectors of intervention</li> </ul>		
4. Report of the event in the 5 districts	Send delegates to all the 5 sites to represent A.D.T.S. and cover the event	ADTS was represented in all the 5 sites and covered the event as planned.		

## **2.1.2. COMMUNITY AND LOCAL LEADERS SENSITIZATION TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

### **2.1.2.1. OBJECTIVES**

**Goal:** Contribute to ending domestic violence in 55 sectors of Musanze, Burera, Gakenke Districts of the Northern Province and in Rubavu and Rutsiro of Western province.

**Purpose:** 144 DGBV associations and community leaders are mobilized, organized and actively engaged in the campaign to end domestic violence in 55 sectors in Musanze, Burera, Gakenke Districts of the northern Province and Rubavu and Rutsiro Districts of Western Province.

**Main objective:**

Contribute towards reduction of domestic violence in the Northern and Western Provinces

**Specific objective:**

Different actors intervening in Musanze, Gakenke Burera and Rubavu districts are facilitated to act together to fight domestic violence

### **2.1.2.2. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS**

**Output 1: DGBV associations, Focal points, animators and ADTS personnel undertake counselling and community sensitization campaigns to end DGBV in all 55 project sectors**

#### **1.1. Reorganise the 35 association with inclusion of the 109 newly created groups**

One day meeting for project staff to understand the project activities and the project implementation plan

107 new associations are identified in whole area of project intervention (now we have 35 existing associations and 107 new associations in total are 142 with 5628 members)

All members of existing association and new associations received an invitation for workshop to reorganize the DVAW associations

One day of workshop to elect committees and establish coordination system in different areas is made. On this case, each association has a committee of 7 people (President, V/president, Secretary, treasurer and 3 advisers) There are also the association networks according to areas of associations. Consequently we have now 13 association networks (4 in Burere District, 5 in Musanze District, 2 in Gakenke District, 1 in Nyamyumba Sector and 1 in Kivumu Sector) . Each association network has also a committee of 7 people. Each association network has responsibility to coordinate their members.

***1.2. Each of the 144 DGBV fighting associations elaborates a concrete 7 month plan of action with monthly meetings***

**Preparation and invitation to discuss on key elements needed in planning:** Association representative were invited to the meeting to discuss on key elements needed in planning

**Facilitation of meeting:** 141 association representatives participated in the meeting and each one returned with the guide document for planning on association level

**Session of planning on each association level:** From 8<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> of July, The associations elaborated their own action plans. By now each association has a plan of action for 6 months (from July to December 2009)

***1.3. A DGBV advanced training of 144 association leaders in community sensitization to end domestic violence<sup>1</sup>***

**Identification of trainers and preparation and invitation to participants:** 28 people from different associations were identified as trainers and had one day workshop together to choose the themes and topics for trainings at association networks level. For the trainings, 436 participants were invited. As categories of participants, we had 10 association network leaders, 208 association leaders and 218 local authorities on villages, cells and sectors level where there are the association activities. 47% of those were women

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<sup>1</sup> This advanced training is to upscale the capacities of these groups to sensitise other community members and monitor DV cases in their areas

**Training facilitation in favor of association network leaders, association leaders and local authorities:** 10 association network leaders, 197 association leaders and 201 local authorities participated in 3 days training in different groups. In total, all participants in trainings are 408. 42 % are women. The trainings were conducted as following:

- 22 – 24/07/2009: Group of Runaba and Nyamyumba
- 27-29/07/2009: Group of Kigombe, Cyuve, Kinoni, Gahunga, Mwange, Rwaza
- 28-30/07/2009: Group of Nemba
- 29-31/07/2009: Group of Busogo and Kivumu.

The main themes in training are the following:

- Human rights in general
- Women rights as human rights
- What is domestic violence
- Types of domestic violence
- Causes and consequences of domestic violence
- Circle of domestic violence
- Ending domestic violence strategies

#### ***1.4. Restitution meetings of legal aid training to 144 groups and local leaders***

**Meeting of legal aid participants to put together the key elements of restitution:** On 3<sup>rd</sup> of July, one day meeting was held with legal aid participants for restitution preparation. During this day, a guide document for restitution was elaborated

**Restitution meetings on community level:** From 7<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> of July, each association had one day for restitution. The number of 4986 was reached on time of restitution. The number of local authorities for restitution was 2014.

#### ***1.5. 7200 home visits and peer counselling to couples facing DGBV***

**Sharing responsibilities:** One day of meeting with focal points to share roles and responsibilities. In this meeting, the decision taken was to give every association 60 families to visit.

**Organization of visit to couples facing DVAV:** By now, 5680 families were visited by focal points, District animators and association members in collaboration with local authorities.

### ***1.6. Sensitization of communities through drama, posters and conferences:***

This activity was done on daily basis and a specific group was prepared to present the drama during a special sensitisation in Burera District. The aim was to have more people at the same time. 3 preparations were made, but the budget constraints made the presentation take place during the 16 days of activism in 5 sites.

### **Output 2: Collaboration and information sharing between ADTS, DGBV fighting associations, DPGD, Local leaders and other stakeholders strengthened**

#### ***2.1. Network establishment and operationalization meetings***

##### **Visit to each district for meeting preparation**

One day meeting in each District and each sector of intervention, to discuss with District leaders about project activities especially the network meetings. The District leaders accepted our operational plan.

##### **Meeting to each District and each sector of intervention**

The meetings were facilitated in two Sectors, Nyamyumba and Kivumu. The participants in those meetings for Nyamyumba sector were in 3 categories, they were 6 from local NGOs and churches, 8 from local government services, 2 from security services and 1 from association network of Nyamyumba, in total they were 17. And for Kivumu, the participants were 6 from local NGOs and churches, 7 from local government services, 2 from security services and 1 from association network of Kivumu, in total they were 16. In Musanze and Burera Districts, we collaborated with MIGEPROF and Strive foundation to organize the meetings. The network was established but the leading role was to MIGEPROF through Strive Foundation.

**Establishment of the networks:** For Musanze and Burera, in collaboration with MIGEPROF and Strive foundation, we put in place the GBV committee at District level. In two sectors (Kivumu and Nyamyumba) we formed the GBV Network at sector level. The members of those networks are the local NGOs, local government services, churches and GBV association networks. By now the GBV network in those two sectors has two organs: General assembly and Board of directors. We made one network meeting in this period.

## ***2.2. Joint sensitisation with DGBV fighting associations and DPGD and community policing members***

### **Contact each District PGD and community policing on Sector level:**

All DPGD and community policing were contacted and together we made the agenda for sensitization.

Concerning the joint sensitization with police, 4 community meetings were conducted in Burera, Kivumu and Nyamyumba. This activity is continuing until end of August 2009.

## ***2.3. Coordination of debates conferences held at the community levels:***

### **Sensitization through public debate conferences:**

In this case, 132 public debate conferences were conducted at the end of every month during UMUGANDA day.

**Output 3: DGBV activities and implementation experiences are monitored, documented and shared**

Deleted: ¶

### ***3.1. Clear monitoring plan and reviewed monitoring tools facilitating to capture, analyze and easy disposal of information***

**Preparation and distribution of the tools:** Project staff and focal points developed the tools for monitoring and evaluation. And the tools were distributed to focal points on the field and the animators.

### ***3.2. Routine participatory Project monitoring by various assigned ADTS agents (staff, animators, focal points, DGBV fighting associations)***

#### **Field visits**

Different meetings of staff project, Focal points, Associations representatives and association members were conducted and 7 field visits were made.

### 3.3. Activities and results: summary

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	What was done/achieved	What was not done or done differently	Reason for deviation/comments
<b>Output 1:</b> DGBV associations, Focal points, animators and ADTS personnel undertake counselling and community sensitization campaigns to end DGBV in all 55 project sectors				
1.1. Reorganise the 35 association with inclusion of the 109 newly created groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 DGBV fighting associations and newly created association are restructured</li> </ul>	New 107 associations identified. Actually 142 associations exist with 5628 members, 56% being women. Structures were set up and leadership system is in place.		•
1.2. Each of the 144 DGBV fighting associations elaborates a concrete 7 month plan of action with monthly meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concrete activity and M&amp;E plans for each DGBV fighting association available during the first month of project implementation. Action &amp; M&amp;E plans show a clear coordination and follow up arrangement.</li> </ul>	Each of the 141 associations elaborate a 6 month plan from July to December 2009.		•
1.3. A DGBV advanced training of 144 association leaders in community sensitization to end domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A training programme and curriculum for 3 day training on DGBV developed. Training includes DGBV toolkits (Ending domestic violence manual, monitoring and evaluation sheets, legal aid information) to be distributed to each Association</li> </ul>	Part of the trainers (28) identified from existing groups and assisted to facilitate a 3 day training gathering 4 people from the 141 associations: 564 people participated in the training on basic knowledge on DV and 315 (56%) were women		•
1.4. Restitution meetings of legal aid training to 144 groups and local leaders,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Available legal aid training module finalized and distributed to participants</li> </ul>	A one day review was organised to have the same understanding on the module and 141 restitution meetings were held, attended by 4986 people, 2014 (40%) being local leaders.		•
1.5. Family/peer counselling visits to couples facing DGBV problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7200 couples facing DGBV problems reached and counselled by focal points and members of the DGBV associations. Each of the 144 groups organizes 50 family/peer counselling visits</li> </ul>	5680 visits were conducted, that is 79% of the target.		•
1.6. DGBV Sensitization of communities through drama, posters and conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each of the 35 association performs drama show in at least 4 sites</li> </ul>	Dramas were prepared in advance and presented in the 14 sites during the 16 days campaign		•
<b>Output 2:</b> Collaboration and information sharing between ADTS, DGBV fighting associations, DPGD, Local leaders and other stakeholders strengthened				

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	What was done/achieved	What was not done or done differently	Reason for deviation/comments
2.1. Network establishment and operationalization meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statutes, objectives and operational modalities to establish the networks finalized</li> <li>3 district and 2 sector networks established</li> <li>An action plan for each network in place</li> <li>Evidence of at least 2 concrete activities undertaken by each network.</li> </ul>	This work was done in Nyamyumba and Kivumu by ADTS, whereas in Burera and Musanze, this work was done in collaboration with Strive Foundation which has the mandate of MIGEPROF to set up networks in the districts.	•	•
2.2. Joint sensitisation with DGBV fighting associations and DPGD and community policing members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of meetings held in each districts</li> <li>Joint sensitizations plan of action available</li> </ul>	The plan was set up for Nyamyumba and Kivumu In Burera and Musanze ADTS organised meetings jointly with Strive Foundation	The roll out was not possible as the budget ended with July	•
2.3. Design a plan of action and strategy to raise funds to assist the victims of DGBV acts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Victim assistance modalities agreed</li> </ul>	Was going to depend on the previous activity (2.2.)	Not done	
<b>Output 3: DGBV activities and implementation experiences are monitored, documented and shared</b>				
3.1. Clear monitoring plan and reviewed monitoring tools facilitating to capture, analyze and easy disposal of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring plan designed and clear reviewed monitoring tool adapted developed and applied</li> <li>3 field visits conducted in each district by the coordinating team</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring tools were developed and distributed to the animators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other stakeholders have other assignments and their participation is not fully guaranteed</li> </ul>	•
3.2. Routine participatory Project monitoring by various assigned ADTS agents (staff, animators, focal points, DGBV fighting associations)	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular weekly visits were made by the animators and the project coordinator (37 monitoring visits in total were registered)</li> </ul>		
3.3. Participation in a national D&GBV review and planning workshop	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Postponed by MIGEPROF in 2010</li> </ul>		
3.4. Two weekly monitoring reports produced by associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achievements presented and a new roadmap agreed upon</li> <li>Achievements presented to various GBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports were regularly produced and submitted to A.D.T.S. for compilation</li> </ul>		
3.5. A monthly progress report produced by ADTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>actors at the national level for information through MIGEPROF meetings</li> <li>Available two weekly reports</li> <li>Available monthly reports produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports were regularly prepared and submitted to relevant persons</li> </ul>		

### 3.4. Celebration of 16 days of activism

#### Introduction



Each year since 1991, tens of thousands of activists from every region of the world have taken part in the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign. The campaign's central messages – women's rights are human rights and violence against women constitutes a violation of human rights – have been a rallying call of the women's movement. Recognizing that violence against women affects people from every country, race, class, culture, and religion, the 16 Days Campaign

provides an opportunity for activists to work together **in solidarity** and draw upon this period of heightened international attention to gain support for their local efforts.

In celebration of the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) during last year's 16 Days Campaign, millions of people pledged their support for ending violence against women (VAW) and upholding human rights. Building upon this momentum, the Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL) dedicates the 2009 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign to honoring groups and individuals who have **committed** to bringing VAW to the forefront of global attention, to encouraging everyone in their various capacities to **take action** to end VAW, and to **demanding accountability** for all of the promises made to eliminate VAW. Therefore, the 2009 theme is:

**“COMMIT ▪ ACT ▪ DEMAND: We CAN End Violence Against Women!”**

**COMMIT:** meaning that “We are all responsible”

**ACT:** meaning that “We can all make difference”

**DEMAND:** meaning that “We are all Accountable”

That theme is in the same line with the work ADTS is doing on field in the 5 districts, namely Musanze, Burera, Gakenke, Rubavu et Rutsiro, where we have activities aiming at ending domestic violence.

#### Objective of the campaign

The 16 days Campaign has been used as an organizing strategy by individuals and groups around the world to call for the elimination of all forms of violence against women by:

- ✓ Raising awareness about gender-based violence as a human rights issue at the local, national, regional and international levels
- ✓ Strengthening local work around violence against women
- ✓ Establishing a clear link between local and international work to end violence against women
- ✓ Providing a forum in which organizers can develop and share new and effective strategies
- ✓ Demonstrating the solidarity of women around the world organizing against violence against women
- ✓ Creating tools to pressure governments to implement promises made to eliminate violence against women

### **Rwanda Campaign 2009**

Proposed focus: dissemination and implementation of the GBV-law.

1. **Commit: we are all responsible.** It is imperative that all community members in Rwanda are aware of *what gender based violence and violence against children is* and subsequently that GBV and violence against children are *crimes against human rights* according to the national and international legal framework in Rwanda. Children, teenagers, adults, senior citizens no matter age, sex, religion etc can be victims of GBV as well as perpetrators. The existence and content of the GBV-law can be shared with the Rwandese community during the campaign. Moreover, special attention can be given to society role-models (like for example religious leaders, ministers, singers, actors or sport stars – depending on what groups are being targeted) – emphasizing their importance in the fight against GBV and violence against children. Men's involvement in ending violence against women and children and understanding of the GBV-law (to avoid backlash) can be extra accentuated.
  
2. **Act: we can all make a difference.** Breaking the silence around GBV and violence against children, especially sexual violence which still is surrounded by stigma, is needed however as important is to highlight how to take *concrete action*. The campaign can therefore inform the community on the police gender-desks, the One Stop Centre and other services available (health centers, hospitals, community policing etc). Also community discussion on how to act in regards to prevention and response to GBV and violence against children can be encouraged. In addition central and local government can

be mobilized to take action– transforming the national commitment of ending GBV and violence against children in Rwanda– into reality. Stakeholders, like lawyers, judges, police and paralegals ought to be trained to be able to take correct action in accordance to the GBV-law.

3. **Demand: we are all accountable.** Since the act of putting the GBV-law in place has been taken, this campaign is an opportunity to demand implementation and follow-up. Stakeholders, accountable for implementation of the law, can be mobilized to ensure that the services, needed for effective implementation of the law, are available. Furthermore civil society organizations can be empowered to demand accountability from central and local government.

#### **A.D.T.S. & its partners role in the campaign**



During those 16 days, ADTS planned to reinforce its interventions in Northern and Western Provinces, respectively in Musanze, Gakenke, Burera, Rutsiro and Rubavu Districts, under the project of “Community and local leaders sensitization to end domestic violence”. Our specific objective in this event is:

- To enhance the existing initiatives and promote present achievements in the area of fighting domestic violence;
- To join local authorities and other stakeholders to sensitize and promote capacity building initiatives undertaken in the area of ending domestic violence.

#### **Expected outcomes:**

- Initiatives undertaken to fight domestic violence are highlighted, with the insistence on the roles played by different stakeholders;
- The reason of networking to end domestic violence is better understood
- Collaboration with local authorities is strengthened

### Activities

1. Organization of GBV network meetings to prepare the celebrations in their respective areas preparations will include : Drama preparation, materials, Area, Contacts with local leaders and relevant authorities and actors
2. Active participation to the event where the joint sensitization with PGD and other actors took place. The sub activities will included:
  - Distribution of sensitization material
  - Protest march
  - Delivery of relevant speech
  - Presentation of testimonies
  - Sensitization on the GBV law
  - Presentation of future initiatives to end domestic and GBV violence
3. Advertisement of the activities in the media, radios and news papers mainly

### Participation of ADTS

This participation was at different stages:

**Organizational meetings:** ADTS together with other stakeholders participated in different meetings to prepare the event, both at the national and local levels. The celebrations will gathered more than 50,000 people from local authorities, National police, Rwanda defense forces, civil society, private sector and ordinal citizens among others. ADTS will helped members of Domestic Violence Ending Associations to organize themselves so that they can participate actively in the event (Preparing Dramas, songs, theatres and dances which were played to strengthen the message of fighting gender violence and which responded to the theme of this year)

**Facilitation and Participation to the event:**

During those 16 days of activism against gender violence, ADTS agents participated in different activities organized in different sites; ADTS also prepared the specific message to address to the population.



**Contribution of the event to ADTS interventions in the area.**

The role of ADTS was to create community awareness, but also to facilitate networking of various actors to fight domestic violence. Obviously, this event contributed to the consolidation of our relations with the districts and to the visibility of ADTS and NPA role in the area. In addition, this event was an occasion to a wider community sensitization through different messages produced and addressed to the public.



Drama presentation in Burera District: Community watch attentively

Activities	Indicators (OVI) (as defined in the project proposal)	What was done/achieved	What was not done or done differently	Reason for deviation/comments
<b>Activities output 1: ADTS join other actors in Rwanda to organize and celebrate the 16 days campaign against GBV.</b>				
1.1. Organization of GBV network meetings to prepare the celebrations in their respective working areas.	The meetings with network committees were held in 6 areas	52 representatives of network committees (46% being women) participated in the preparatory meetings in the following areas: 8 in Nyamyumba 12 in Kidaho 16 in Muhoza 4 in Janja 8 in Nemba 4 in Mwange		
	During the meetings of Network committees the sites for 16 days celebration were selected	According to the ideas of Network committee members, 14 sites were selected as follow: 5 sites in Musanze (Cyabararika, Nkotsi, Busogo, Kinigi and Rwaza) 5 sites in Burera (Rusarabuye, Butaro, Gatabe, Rugarama and Nemba) 2 sites in Gakenke (Nemba and Janja) 1 site in Rubavu (Nyamyumba) 1 site in Rutsiro (Kivumu)		
	One group for drama presentation was selected	One group drama of 31 actors from Gahunga and Kinoni networks was selected to present the violence against women drama in in 5 sites of Burera		
	All levels of local leadership were contacted in order to sensitize them about event of 16 days of activism	The leaders were contacted as following: At District level, the Mayor, V/M social and CNF At sector level: Executive committee, CNF, CNJ, PGD and Military Gender Desk (MGD). At cell level: All Executives, CNF and counselors committees AT Village level: the leaders of villages Other partners in each District of intervention( Strive foundation, Haguruka, Profemmes,AGI, ACPF, Commission for justice and peace)		
1.2. Active participation to the	At the association levels, different	Over of 6000 association members participated in		

Activities	Indicators (OVI) (as defined in the project proposal)	What was done/achieved	What was not done or done differently	Reason for deviation/comments
event where the joint sensitization with PGD and other actors will take place. The sub activities will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of sensitization material</li> <li>• Protest march</li> <li>• Delivery of relevant speech</li> <li>• Presentation of testimonies</li> <li>• Sensitization on the GBV law</li> <li>• Presentation of future initiatives to end domestic and GBV violence</li> </ul>	meetings were conducted.	organization meetings at association level 39% were women		
	Community members were invited in event at all sites	In all sites 17.182 people without DGBV association members participated in the event 5430 were women and over 3000 were children under 15.		
	Public debates were done in all cells	59 public debates were done against 45 planned 45. That is to say 34 Public debates were done after Umuganda community work to build 9 year basic education; 16 debates were done in catholic churches after the end of mass; 6 debates were done in EAR church after the mass and 3 debates were done in UEBR church. The attendance is estimated at over 80.000 people women being estimated at 57%		
	At Burera and Musanze District , ADTS shared campaign duties with PGD and District Leaders	* PGD at District level had to vulgarize Law n° 59/2008 relating to prevention and punishment of Gender based violence; * ADTS had to explain to community what a domestic gender based violence is and the right of women and children; * District Leaders had to invite community members and during the meetings they had to report to community about government policy relating to gender and domestic based violence , woman and child rights.		
In Gakenke Disctrict , the campaign duties were shared with Catholic Church and Leaders of Sectors of Nemba and Janja.	Before the end of the mass in catholic church, they introduced how a Christian has to fight against domestic gender based violence and call upon the right of woman and children. Leaders of Nemba and Janja sectors invited community members at their respective chosen sites and communicated to people the role of government policy relating to domestic gender based violence, woman and child rights. More than 5500 people participated in the events, and women estimated at 47%			

Activities	Indicators (OVI) (as defined in the project proposal)	What was done/achieved	What was not done or done differently	Reason for deviation/comments
	At Rubavu and Rutsiro Districts the campaign duties were shared with Sector leaders level (Nyamyumba in Rubavu district	In collaboration with DGBV associations, Leaders of Nyamyumba sector in Rubavu district and leaders of Kivumu sector in Rutsiro district organized meetings at their respective sectors sites where community members were sensitized on the		
	and Kivumu in Rutsiro district).	Law n° 59/2008 relating to prevention and punishment of Gender based violence, woman and child rights. 3569 people attended, women being estimated at 34% meaning 1214 women		
	T shirts; Posters; Demonstrators posters and drama tools were bought/made.	175 T-shirts were made and distributed to the 14 sites; 2500 Posters were distributed and used during the protest march, including raising voices materials; Drama tools and materials were made/bought and used on 5 sites of Burera District.		
	Protest march were planed on 13 sites	Protest march was done on 14 sites (there was one more unexpected protest march site)		
	Meeting with CNF, and MIJEPROF	2 meetings were held to conclude one sample speech to be dressed at all meeting sites		
	NPA had planned to make a follow up booklets on the GBV law.	Those booklets were not yet made nor distributed		
	26 testimonies were planed (2 couples per site on 13 planed sites)	28 couples gave their testimonies instead of 26 due to one more unexpected additional protest march site thus 2 more couples testimonies.		
1.3. Advertisement of the activities in the media, radios and news papers mainly.	During 16 days of activism, one 30 minutes radio presentation about the role of ADTS in fighting against woman violence was organized on Musanze District Community Radio;	The radio presentation on the role of ADTS in fighting against domestic & gender based violence, woman and child rights was re-diffused 7 times on Musanze community Radio; All 16 days of activism celebration activities news were diffused in the following radio news: Musanze Radio (5 times in the news); Rubavu Radio (2 times in the news) and Radio-Rwanda twice in the news.		

### **3.5. PROJECT CONSEQUENCES**

#### **3.4.1. The celebration of international women's day:**

- There was a strong commitment of the authorities and the police to assist our EDV groups in their work. The feed back we receive is that authorities are now implicating associations in problem solving at the household level before taking other corrective measures
- Local authorities understood better their role in facilitating women's rights protection. It is no longer the work of any women, men should also be engaged at different levels.

#### **3.4.2. Community and local leaders sensitisation to end domestic violence**

- The inclusion of the newly created association facilitated the inclusion and the participation of different beneficiaries as activities were done in their respective areas and they did not have to work long distances
- Local authorities and polices are more implicated in the activities and the impact is likely to be high compared to previous years
- Implication of local authorities at cell and umudugudu levels was high and has a positive incidence in case monitoring. What the groups are doing has the power of the authority.
- The use of drama prepared by the community was a good entry point to community sensitization.
- The networking was high and is likely to continue in the coming years. However, the financial contribution of other stakeholders is still challenging.

#### **3.4.3. The celebration of 16 days of activism**

- **Preparation of 16 days celebration:** All leaders appreciated the activities and contributed to the success of the celebration. All basic needed facilities like venue, chairs and people to help in celebration were arranged by them.

- **Collaboration with Police and local defense:** There was a closer collaboration with police and local defense forces to insure security of community during protest march. Police participated actively in explanation of the Law 59/2008 relating to prevention and punishment of Gender based violence.
- **Celebration:** Community members were interested in and attended celebration meetings and asked so many questions showing that they wanted to know and understand well about gender based violence.
- **Drama:** Drama presentation made people of different age and status attend celebration meetings which were an occasion to understand the gravity of gender based violence.
- **Local leaders presence:** As local leaders participated actively in preparation and celebration, community members enjoyed it and appreciated to be together with their leaders in organizing, and carrying out the event.

## **4. SECTION FOUR: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

### **4.1. Gender**

This project has as genesis gender inequality. The relations between men and women in their daily living are addressed and are the basis of the project. As immediate results, men and women become to more understand and help each other. This becomes the basis for socio economic inequalities reduction.

#### **4.1. Human rights**

This project integrates the rights based approach. During the intervention fundamental rights are addressed like right to property, light to liberty, light not to be subjected to torture, etc. Basically the project aims at promoting equity between man and women, which is the basis for mutual understand and political and social development.

### **4.3. Capacity building :**

In terms of capacity building, this project gives space to mutual learning, experience sharing and capacity building. This year, participants has occasion to better understand community based monitoring and evaluation, they shared experience in village saving and loan, they had basic knowledge about laws which can help them in their daily interventions, etc.

### **4.4. VIH/AIDS**

HIV AIDS is part of the training session. We refer to it as a consequence of domestic violence. Participants recognise that adultery can lead to the contamination of the whole family. They also understand well that HIV is also a handicap to human development.

## **5. SECTION FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The monitoring and evaluation of the project were carried out at different stages.

### **5.1. Internal monitoring**

At ADTS and beneficiary groups level, the monitoring was done by the project team : one coordinator and three animators. These had to insure good management of the project, ensure communication with DVAW associations and A.D.T.S. at a certain level, they had to go on field to facilitate relations with DVAW associations. They had to listen to the association and interact with them at the grass roots level.

At the community level, tools were developed to monitor and report DV cases. Groups were given facilities: format and books for reporting and project animators ensured to compilation of the information to hand to the project coordination. The reorganisation of the groups and the inclusion of local authorities facilitated the reporting of the cases and their management.

The field monitoring was also ensured by NPA staff and reports produced. These reports were the basis to improve intervention and fix priorities.

### **5.2. Collaboration with NPA**

Collaboration with NPA was of high consideration. Apart from the monitoring on field, there have been permanent contact with the donor. Regular meetings, discussion of priorities and experience sharing. To respond to the challenges raised during the previous years. Among improvement to make, there is that both ADTS and NPA did not respect the contract in all its points. There was a sudden revision of the contract where the money was transferred into VSL regardless the priorities set up from August 2009. This hindered intervention and made us not respect engagement made to authorities at the district level and to the beneficiaries.

## 6. SECTION SIX CONTACT AND ADVOCACY

This project is mainly based on behaviour change. The advocacy done so far is community based where we convince our groups and local authorities at the community level to change the way they were living and doing things. This helps them not to passively look at the violence but to take action against it. At the upper level, the lobby and advocacy were to establish contact with authorities at the district level and connect our groups to local authorities.

The visibility of our action was to be appreciated compared to what happened in the past years. Those who could not directly participate to the events were hearing what was carried out through radios and could read us in the newspapers. This goes together with the occasions we had of ceasing offered opportunities like the Women's Day and 10 days of activism.

## 1. ANNEXES:

### a. TESTIMONIES FROM BENEFICIARIES

#### JANJA PARISH

“I stand up to give my testimony. We (my wife and I) are married since 31 years, our marriage have been legalized. I’m the president of the parish council. In the past, I was a drunker, I built houses for people, they gave me money but I used the whole amount in buying beer. Arrived at home in the night, with empty hands, I used to knock on the door and ask my wife to open for me. I asked her why she didn’t accomplish her tasks, her response was to ask me where I was, what I was doing and why I bring nothing at home. Then



we started shouting. Many times I beat her and she used to leave and go to her parents. In that case I had to approach her parents apologize for my error and pay some fines. We lived in that situation for many years. But when these sensitizations and conversations about fight domestic violence began, I took a decision and began to treat my wife with respect. We sit together with her and agree on how we can proceed so that we can develop our family. We discovered that my drunkenness was one of the bases of our poverty. We decided that I have to abandon the bad habit of striking and abuse her. I also decide to reduce the amount of beer I was taking. In turn, My wife promised me a help in implementing all our plans. We concluded by deciding that my wife was going make nets for sale and me, I continued my profession of building houses and we started putting together our income. This had led us to the capacity of buying a piece of land which costed 160,000 Rwf and It has been necessary to sell our cow to get that amount because

the money we had, was not sufficient. After that, we got someone who wanted to give us a cow to watch over for him but my wife refused. She argued that she can adhere in a cooperative, apply for a loan, and use this to buy bananas and produce beer for sale. She said that the benefit can be added to my gain and then we could buy our own cow. We did so; my wife got a loan of 40,000 rwf, and I brought 40,000 rwf, we bought a beef: of 80,000 rwf which can now be sold by 150,000 rwf. Since that time, we built our household in that sense and we are now happy because of the progress we are experiencing, I don’t know how to say it! We are at the level of producing at least four 20 liter cans of banana beer a week, we can’t pass the whole week without eating meat, our children are happy and healthy, we get visitors many times, etc. In addition to that, people began to believe in my leadership capacity, they voted me as the president of our sub parish committee. We are counselors in the domain of fighting domestic violence

and we provide social assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS. I’m the secretary of GBV group, we have planned to broaden our activities so that we can generate revenue, we decided that each family could bring 100 Rwf per week, at the harvest, each of us brings one kilo of beans and now we have a concrete property. All these are benefits we got from this program of fighting domestic violence. I thank you so much».

**Pascal, MUZO Sector, KABATEZI cell, GITARE parish, GISANZE church base community.**

**His wife NTAWURWIYAHURIRA Tereziya said:** “I suffered a lot, my husband used to beat me every day. But after receiving trainings related to fighting domestic violence, we achieved more. We received blessings from the Lord, now I thank Jesus and Mary because of these good achievements.

**KAMPANGA PARISH**

**HAGUMIMANA Jean Marie Vianney and his wife KABAMI Immaculate**

« My name is **HAGUMUMANA Jean Marie Vianney**, I have been trained in the matter of fighting domestic violence. I can say that we received talents and those talents are producing. During trainings, we passed the day without eating, and we returned at home later. We sacrificed ourselves because we knew our target. I'm very happy to share with you my product. When I received the first training, our marriage was not legalized;

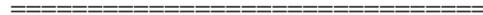
use to help my wife in domestic activities. Some people started saying that she poisoned me. Others say that she is like my sister. All these rumors can't do anything on our good relationship. We pray God, now she has a mobile phone, we can communicate easily even when we are not together.

**His wife KABAMI Immaculate:**



I thought that we would legalize our marriage when we will have a lot of money to organize an impressive party. My wife and I, have been trained together, sitting on the same kit at Kampanga parish, many people saw us even in at church service sitting together with our children. After a short period, our Priest and the parish animator facilitated us organize ourselves and celebrate our marriage at church. Before, I had planned to do some extraordinary thing with many important persons escorting me, briefly I was overconfident. My mind had been changed, we organized a simple party without spending much money. Now we have four children (4 boys), I treat them with love and respect. Before training, I didn't care about my children, sometimes I took "mutzing" without thinking about the ways of feeding my family or buying school materials for my children. I took this as a duty of my wife. Now, (after training on fighting domestic violence) I manage to be with my children, even in praying at the parish. This is the fruit of being trained. Regarding my work of farming (agriculture), I do it very well and I

« Thank you! I thank God for these trainings on fighting domestic violence that we benefited. Sometimes, we had some misunderstandings, and my husband refused to apologize for his errors. But now, if we have such problems, we sit together and look for a solution peacefully. If it is a problem that requires an intervention of a third person we do it by consensus. These trainings helped us to have a same vision of things, we are very thankful.





## b. GROUPS COMPOSITION

No	LOCATION	ASSOCIATION NETWORKS	ASSOCIATIONS MEMBERS	NUMBER OF MEMBERS		TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS
				FEMALE	MALE	
1	BURERA/ GAHUNGA	DUHUZINGO	Twuzuzanye	19	14	33
			Dukundane	15	15	30
			Twungurane	16	16	32
			Twunganirane	16	16	32
			Tubibamahoro	23	18	41
			Twubahane	21	21	42
			Dushakurukundo	19	16	35
			Tuzubake	22	17	39
			Twizerane	27	44	71
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>355</b>
2	BUBERA/ RUNABA	ABAGABUZIBAMA HORO	Abakunzibamahoro	18	17	35
			Berabandurugero	13	14	27
			Twuzuzanye	35	31	67
			Inkunzizamahoro	19	18	37
			Ababibyibamahoro	11	11	22
			Twubakirane	14	13	27
			Duteraninkunga	13	13	26
			Dukundane	11	11	22
			Twubakubumwe	15	15	30
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>292</b>
3	BURERA/KINONI	DGBV ASSOCIATION NETWORK OF KINONI	Amahoro iwacu	17	13	30
			Amahoro mu ngo	18	18	36
			Urukundo	14	14	28
			Abakorerabushake	10	10	20
			Ituze	30	30	60
			Twitezimbere	30	30	60
			Dukuzamahoro mu ngo	12	12	24
			Dukundamahoro	17	17	34
			Urukundo rw'Imana	12	12	24
			Tubibamahoro	17	17	34
			Duharaniramahoro	11	11	22
			Tubabarirane	12	12	24
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>396</b>
4	BURERA/ MWANGE	ABATERAMAHO RO	Urumuri rw'ingo	16	11	27
			Twubakirane	15	15	30
			Twungubumwe	15	15	30
			Impamyarukundo	15	15	30
			Twubahane	15	15	30
			Turwanyubujiji	15	15	30
			Abunzubumwe	15	15	30
			Urumuri	15	15	30
			Tubanemumahoro	15	15	30
			Abahujurukundo	15	15	30
Tuzamurane	15	15	30			

			Abahujumugambi	15	15	30
			Intangarugero	15	15	30
			Abashishozi	15	15	30
			Abarazwubumwe	15	15	30
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>447</b>
5	RUBAVU/ NYAMYUMBA	TWUZUZANYE	Twubakirane	23	23	46
			Turwubake	24	22	46
			Intabogama 4	30	29	59
			Ingo zibe mu mahoro	24	25	49
			Tuzabigeraho	26	26	52
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>252</b>
6	RUTSIRO/ KIVUMU	ABAHUJUBUMWE	Dushyigikirane	32	34	66
			Intabogama A	24	25	49
			Intabogama B	25	25	50
			Dutabarimiryango	25	25	50
			Twubakumuryango	27	23	50
			Urumuri	28	27	55
			Twubahane	25	23	48
			Abahujurukundo	25	25	50
			Twiyubakiringo zacu	25	25	50
			Abadahemukirana	25	25	50
			Ababumbarugo	25	25	50
			Dufatanye	25	25	50
			Twisungane	25	25	50
			Urugero rwiza	25	25	50
			Urugero rwiza	25	25	50
			Abaharaniramahoro	25	25	50
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>818</b>
7	GAKENKE/ JANJA	ISOKOYAMAHO RO	Isoko y'urukundo	19	17	36
			Ababibi b'amahoro	13	11	24
			Abafatanyije	15	14	29
			Twuzuzanye	15	16	31
			Twubakingo mu mahoro	13	11	24
			Amahoriwacu	17	15	32
			Isoko y'amahoro	32	26	58
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>234</b>
8	GAKENKE/ NEMBA	ABISHYZEHAMW E	Abaharaniramahoro	20	20	40
			Inkunzizamahoro	20	20	40
			Amahoriwacu	38	38	76
			Twungubumwe	50	50	100
			Abadahemuka	40	40	80
			Tugwizamahoro iwacu	13	13	26
			Indakemwa	46	46	92
			Abizera	24	24	48
			Twuzuzanye	30	30	60
			Turwanyihoterwa	15	15	30
			Abisunganye	20	20	40
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>632</b>
9	MUSANZE/ KAMPANGA	DGBV ASSOCIATION NETWORK OF KAMPANGA	Mutagatifu Marie Therese	15	15	30
			Mutagatifu Joseph	15	15	30
			Abanyamurava	21	17	38
			Abadacogora	15	15	30

			Abajyamugambi	15	15	30
			Duhaguruke	15	15	30
			Ingenzi	15	15	30
			Turirwanye	15	15	30
			Abaharaniramahoro	15	15	30
			Indashyikirwa	15	15	30
			Tuzabigeraho	15	15	30
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>MUSANZE/ RWAZA</b>	<b>URUMURI RW'INGO</b>	Ituze mu ngo	28	23	51
			Duharaniramahoro	15	15	30
			Ingo z'amahoro	29	29	58
			Dufashanye mungo	15	15	30
			Twisungane	11	10	21
			Abahuje	14	15	29
			Inkoramutima	15	15	30
			Amahoro iwacu	21	21	42
			Abishimye	25	24	49
			Abavuguruye	25	24	49
			Turwubake	22	22	44
			Abishyizehamwe	27	27	54
			Turyamagane	28	26	54
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>541</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>MUSANZE/ NYAKINAMA</b>	<b>DGBV ASSOCIATION NETWORK OF NYAKINAMA</b>	Turiharanire	17	11	28
			Turwubake	12	13	25
			Twubahane	20	20	40
			Duteraninkunga	18	18	36
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>MUSANZE/ BUSOGO</b>	<b>TURWANYIHOHO TERWA BUSOGO</b>	Duterimbere	12	17	29
			Amizero	28	20	48
			Duharaniramahoro	27	27	54
			Ababibamahoro	16	17	33
			Duharanirubumwe	23	16	39
			Duharaniramahoro n'iterambere	23	12	35
			Generose	23	18	41
			Abaharaniramahoro	23	19	42
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>MUSANZE/ MUHOZA, CYUVE</b>	<b>INDATWA ZIHUMURIZA</b>	Terimberemutegarugori	18	18	36
			Cyabagarura dgbv Association	19	19	38
			Rushingurukomeze	18	18	36
			Twubakurugo	16	16	32
			Cyabagarura 2 dgbv association	51	53	104
			Abajyamugambi	30	30	60
			Migeshi dgbv association	18	18	36
			Buruba dgbv association	17	17	34
			Kabuga dgbv association	14	14	28
			Turwanyubukene	9	9	18
			Turwanyubukenemu ngo	12	11	23

			Jyamberemwari	25	25	50
			Kavumu dgbv association	22	22	44
			Kabaya Ikizu dgbv association	17	17	34
			Kabaya Ruhengeri dgbv association	23	23	46
			Kabaya Primaire dgbv association	18	18	36
			D A I	13	13	26
			Ingobokarugo	25	25	50
			Tuzamurane	14	16	30
			Twuzuzanye	28	26	54
			Abaharaniramahoro	18	17	36
			Dufatanurunana	11	12	22
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>873</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>2855</b>	<b>2773</b>	<b>5628</b>