



College of Arts and Science

Center of Gender Studies

Master in Gender and Development

Analysis On the Implementation of Gender-Based Violence Prevention Measures by Local Authorities in Rwanda: A Case of Gasabo District

Submitted by Daniella UMUHOZA WA SHEMA

Student number: 220016165

**A Dissertation Submitted in partial fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of
Master's Degree of Gender and Development Studies of University of Rwanda**

Supervisor: Dr Rubagiza Jolly

October, 2021

DECLARATION

We, Daniella Umuhoza wa Shema a master student registered under **Student No220016165** hereby declare that this dissertation represents my work done to the best of my knowledge. This work has not been submitted anywhere for the award of any degree. we also declare that the user information, material and results from other researches which have been cited and referenced in accordance with the academic rules and ethics.

Signature: Date ...27th /9/2021.....

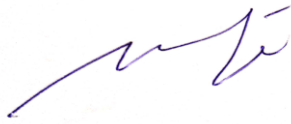


Daniella Umuhoza wa Shema

CERTIFICATION

We, Dr. Rubagiza Jolly, declare that I guided Daniella Umuhoza Wa Shema for her Master's Dissertation, "Analysis of Local Authorities' Implementation of Gender-Based Violence Prevention Measures in Rwanda: A Case of Gasabo District." This was put together with our help and supervision. As the official University of Rwanda supervisor, I officially certify that the final version is ready for submission.

Signature:



Date: 28th Sept 2021

Supervisor: Dr. Jolly Rubagiza

DEDICATION

to

My husband (Dr Mugaba Michael)

My children (My son Ganza and My Daughter Gwiza)

My family and friends

my classmates from UR

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research would not have been feasible without the involvement and assistance of many individuals and institutions, for which I am grateful.

First and foremost, we owe a huge debt of gratitude to the almighty God for keeping us safe till the finish of this monumental task.

It is with great honor that we express our gratitude to the Rwandan government for supporting the University of Rwanda and providing all necessary materials to enable us to receive a high-quality education.

We expressed our gratitude to the University of Rwanda for providing us with educational resources that enabled us to finish our studies on time.

We are grateful to our supervisor for her help and suggestions, which greatly aided in the completion of this project.

We would like to express our gratitude to the respondents (RWAMREC, MIGEPROF, HAGURUKA, GMO Gasabo officer, and all local leaders in Gasabo District) who assisted us in gathering the data that formed the basis for this study's conclusion.

Last but not least, we appreciate all of our friends and relatives for their suggestions; without their help, we would not have been able to complete the project. may God bless you all!!

ABSTRACT

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) persists as a growing problem for families and societies around the world either in developing and developed countries (Bradshaw & Fordham, 2013). GBV affects different areas of human development including the capacity to participate in leadership, economic and social development and it contributes to psychological trauma with its long-term consequences and all this leading to hamper national development (Bhuvanendra & Holmes, 2014).

The purpose of this study was to analyze the implementation of Gender-Based Violence prevention measures from the point of view of local authorities in the Gasabo district. The specific objective that guided this study were: to explore factors associated with the perpetration of Gender Based Violence in Gasabo District, to analyze gender-based violence prevention strategies undertaken by decentralized local entities in Gasabo District, to identify challenges related to the implementation of actions aimed at GBV prevention in Gasabo District. The target population were the Local leaders in Gasabo District at sectors and cells level, the interview was also extended to the key informants in GBV. The sample size was four sectors of Gasabo (Kimironko; Remera, Kinyinya and Ndera).

They were purposively selected because they have a large population and the highest rates of GBV among others. The purposively selected sample was 25 respondents including (4 local leaders at the sector level, 17 cells leaders and 4 key informants). A semi-structured interview guide was used to collect the data, and a thematic approach was used to analyze the collected data while a textual model was used to present the findings. The findings of this study indicated psychological violence, physical violence, socio-economic violence, sexual violence was revealed as the main forms of violence commonly seen in Gasabo District whereas, socialization process, alcoholism, poverty, wrong interpretation of gender role, infidelity within partners and adultery were found to be the major cause of GBV in Gasabo District. Social transformative approach, social-ecological model, discussions, sensitizations, redefinition of social norms, training and educating ishuti z' umuryango, legal assistance, counselling; mediation, provision of income generation project, mobile clinic or health services advocacy and lobbying were revealed as the prevention measures taken by local leaders to prevent GBV. In addition to this, rigid mind set or resistance to change, inadequate funds, silence of GBV victims and low collaboration among local leaders were identified as problems associated with GBV prevention in Gasabo District. The study recommends the government of Rwanda to increase support in form of trainings and resources are given to local leaders in the area of gender-based violence prevention activities.

KEY WORDS: Gender, Gender Based Violence, GBV, Violence Prevention.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVEATIONS

CGS: Center for Gender Study

COVAW: Coalition On Violence Against Women

FGM: Female Genital Mutilation

FIDA: Family and Environment Development Association

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GMO: Gender Monitoring Officer

GMO: Gender Monitoring Officer

IASC: Inter-Agency Standing Committee

MIGEPROF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

NISR: National Institute for statistics of Rwanda

RDHS: Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey

RIP: Rwanda Investigation Bureau

RNP: Rwanda National Police

RWAMREC: Rwanda's men network

UN: United Nations

UNAIDS: United Nations Programs on HIV/AIDS

UNDP: United Nations Development Programs

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

USAID: United States of America International Development Agency

VAW: Violence Against Women

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This part provides a background of the study, problem statement, research objective, research questions, significance of the study, scope, delimitation and organization of the study

1.1 Background of the Study

Gender-based violence (GBV) continues to be a problem for families and societies around the world, both in developing and developed countries (Bradshaw & Fordham, 2013). Gender-based violence affects all aspects of human development, including administrative capacity, economic and social development, and leads to long-term psychological trauma, all of which impede development of the country (Bhuvanendra & Holmes, 2014).

About 700 million women were married before the age of 15, where 25 million were married before the age of 15, and 133 million were sexually abused (FGM) (UNAIDS, 2014). According to the United Nations, 35% of women experience some form of violence, either physically or sexually (Rumbach & Knight, 2014). The United Nations Department of Health (2016) says that violence against women can take many forms, including physical, sexual, and mental injury, female genital mutilation, forced and premature marriage, trafficking and more.

Watson (2011) discovered that in the United States, a female is abused by her loving husband every 15 seconds. According to the author, 50 percent of women have experienced sexual abuse from their husbands, and 33 percent have been beaten on a regular basis. According to WHO (2010), 30 percent of females in the United Kingdom a Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a form of female genital mutilation that is considered to be a violation of the human rights of girls and women. According to UNICEF (2011), children and women in sub-Saharan Africa reported that at least 200 million girls and women currently live in 31 countries with FGM 66% of women where they were cut off from Sierra Leone. FGM is considered a hallmark of women in Sierra Leone.

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda acknowledges the role of men and women in the development of the country. The legal system supports the prevention and prevention of sexual violence, and provides opportunities for further development. Introduction On 4 June 2003, the Constitution of Rwanda, as amended to date, affirms the fundamental rights of all citizens of Rwanda, according to a United Nations statement on human rights and other human rights issues. Article 15 of the Constitution states that every human right is “the right to be physically and mentally honest” and specifically prohibits torture, sexual and cruel violence, human or degrading treatment. Article 11 of the Constitution also emphasizes: “All Rwandans are born and remain free and equal in rights and responsibilities. Discrimination of any kind based on, middle, race, ethnicity, race, ethnicity, color, sex, region, ethnic origin, religion or creed, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination it is prohibited and punishable by law ”.

Article 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda contains the principle of equality and complementarity and the Government is committed to establishing equality and complementarity at all levels of society. Combating sexual violence requires a number of institutional measures, and therefore includes a number of laws, including: o Law No. 59/2008 of 10 September 2008, on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Violence; o Law No. 22/1999 of 12 November 1999, supplementing the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure and establishing the fifth chapter on the rule of marriage, liberty and inheritance; o Organic Law No. 08/2005 of 14 July 2005, regulating the use and management of land in Rwanda; o Law No. 13/2009 of 27 May 2009 governing labor in Rwanda; Law No. 27/2001 of 28 April 2001, on the Rights and Protection of Children against Violence; Existing national policies and strategies support the prevention and prevention of sexual violence.

These include the National Gender Policy, which includes in particular the fight against sexual violence as one of its objectives, the National Action Plan (2009-2012) on UNSC Resolution 1325, the Gender Strategy 'a country that cares about CEDAW activities. The Government of Rwanda is committed to gender equality and the fight against sexual violence is also reflected in the establishment of the following “gender mechanisms”:

the Ministry of Gender and Family Development, the Office for Gender Monitoring and the National Council for Women .

In addition, a gender forum has been set up to coordinate the activities of various stakeholders in the field of gender and sexual violence. In addition, there are two groups that specialize in sexual violence, one focusing on health (under MINISANTE) and the other focusing on the best way to combat sexual violence (under MIGEPROF). Other national agencies, such as the National Commission for Human Rights and the Office of the Ombudsman, play a key role in promoting gender equality and eradicating sexual violence. It is also important to recognize the role that civil society and the private sector play in the prevention and eradication of sexual violence. In addition, various approaches have been put in place to eradicate sexual violence - Sexual Violence: Establishment of Committees on Combating Sexual Violence and Child Protection at various levels that provide an opportunity to sensitize people against sexual violence. These Committees also provide opportunities for data collection and service coordination.

In Rwanda, the country has made significant strides in addressing GBV violence, including a policy to combat GBV violence. there was a bill on Gender-based violence which was passed on by the Rwandan parliament in 2006(UNIFEM), and Anti-GBV practices has been implemented or been put to action and been considered as a crime in Rwanda since 2008, is now in compliance with the law No. 68/2018 of 30/08/2018, which defines four types of GBV: physical, economic, sexual and psychological. In addition, the punishment for neglect of children for gender equality, rape of a spouse, sexual violence and harassment with your spouse is defined. Since the GBV Act of 2008, additional measures have been taken including 2009 and National Action Plan for Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 2018(1325), the 2010 National Gender Policy includes measures to prevent and address issues of gender-based violence, and anti-GBV 2011 policy.

The policy goal of combating Gender-based violence is to eradicate Gender-based violence through the development of the environment, to prevent, support and change it."

The policy was introduced in 2011 to declare “no tolerance for any form of sexual violence” and to recognize that gender-based violence is a violation of human rights, in order to fulfill international conventions (e.g., CEDAW, UNSCR 1325, Kampala Declaration, Maputo Protocol), to address gender equality as a requirement for the social and economic development of Rwanda, to address the negative cultural impact of gender equality, and to provide wealth. The policy confirms that men and women (both boys and girls) are exposed to GBV, although women and girls are more vulnerable. The GBV type is legal and includes physical, mental, economic, and sexual.

Many achievements and steps have been taken in the country to provide staff and resources to provide services to victims and reduce the incidence of sexual violence. The existing OneStop Center provides great support to victims and can be used as a model for caring and helping each other. One stop center provides short-term accommodation for victims who are afraid to return home or in need of serious assistance and time to understand what has happened to them. Many of them return to their families or families without delay and the Center provides psychological and social assistance to their communities. This support is sorely needed and provides opportunities for victims to seek legal assistance in the context of integration. (MIGEPROF2011).

The Gender Office is staffed by the Rwanda National Police and the Rwandan Armed Forces, as well as staff trained on GBV. The Gender Office provides services to victims, and often, the first to show up at a police station. In addition, each District has the Office of Justice (AJO) or the Maison d'Accès à la Justice (MAJ). One in three AJO staff is primarily responsible for combating Gender-based violence, many toll-free telephone lines are available for emergency calls, crime reporting or access to information through the Rwanda National Police, the Rwandan Armed Forces and the prosecution. Every effort is being made to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and mental health professionals working in the Gender Office, one Center and one AJO / MAJ.

There are also a number of organizations, both in the public sector and non-governmental organizations that provide legal assistance to victims. Mental and mental health care is provided to victims of existing health infrastructure. This assistance includes, but is not limited to, HIV testing, counseling, emergency family planning, tetanus vaccines, and a

referral program between the health center and the Police during a counseling session to gather evidence that can be used in court. Medical care is free for victims of sexual violence, but this goal is to help and care for victims and in collaboration with other key partners such as the Police. The decision of the Government of Rwanda is not to tolerate sexual violence at all; therefore, the policy of prevention of sexual violence supports the achievement of the common goal of development

Both the Government of Rwanda (GoR) and non-governmental organizations (CSOs) have made significant strides in the fight against GBV violence through support for GBV policy. On the prevention side, programs are being implemented to address social and cultural issues and equality such as the responsibilities, roles, and rights granted to men and women in the gender-based community. Committees against sexual violence, school-based clubs again as the roles, responsibilities, limitations, and privileges assigned to men and women in the community based on their sex. Community anti-GBV committees, school-based anti-GBV clubs, Umugoroba w'Ababyeyi, Inshuti z'Umuryango, and campaigns have been helpful in raising awareness on GBV and transformational attitude and behavior change, more to that there is a budget allocated for all imihigo planning to include gender hence fighting GBV in district projects.

The Rwandan government has achieved significant progress at the national level in fighting GBV by conducting extensive legal reforms, as a consequence of which gender sensitive legislation have been created and discriminatory laws have been changed. Furthermore, the Rwanda National Police (RNP) has been used to promote and support the implementation of measures aimed at combating the causes of crime and social unrest through resolving problems in collaboration with communities. This also addresses GBV concerns, particularly in terms of prevention, but we still have a long way to go in terms of resolving the problem of gender equality, which includes the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV) (Gender Monitoring Office, 2010).

Demographic and Health Survey (2014-2015) portray a worrying picture of GBV. The document shows that 17.1% of men and 41.4% of women agreed that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons. It was also revealed that 54% of married women experienced violence, more than those who have never been married (22%),

meaning that violence perpetrated by spouses is more prevalent than violence perpetrated by others. The DHS (2014-2015) shows that both women and men aged 15-49 years experienced physical violence.

In 2011, the Rwanda National Police (RNP) registered 1056 cases of rape, in 2012-2013, the RNP recorded 383 cases of rape; and in 2013-2014, the RNP recorded 313 cases of rape. DHS (2014-2015) states that women and girls have played a major role in gender-based violence, where men and boys are known to be the perpetrators. Men and boys are also abused, and women may be the perpetrators. While there is an exciting step forward in addressing and eradicating Gender-based violence in Rwanda, it continues, especially for women and girls, but also for men and boys, across the country. According to the Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) 2014-2015, over 35% of women and 39% of men are sexually abused (22% of women and 5% of men are victims of violence based on them being male) in their lives, where 14% and 11% of men experience it in the year before the survey. However, half of men and women say they want help in ending violence. Studies show that close associates are more likely to commit sexual and gender-based violence against men and women.

These figures have remained stable since RDHS in 2014-2015 despite GBV's strict rules and policies. Other forms of GBV other than sexual and GBV violence continue to be a challenge in Rwanda. For example, 18.5% of women and girls over the age of 15 reported that emotional abuse was perpetrated by a former boyfriend or ex-boyfriend during the year. However, there are significant developments underway, such as women who own property alone or their spouses, on decisions related to their reproductive health (83%) and the use of modern methods of family planning (48%).

The trends of Gender-based violence received from Rwanda Investigation bureau shows that Sexual, Gender Based Violence and Child abuse cases compiled from year 2018 to September 2021 in Gasabo District indicates that in 2018 total crime cases were 703, in 2019: crime cases 1012, in 2020 shows that there were 1255 criminal cases and in 2021 up to September 1302 cases the whole total of 4272 criminal cases.

According to the Ministry of Gender and Family Development (MIGEPROF, 2017), the national program for the implementation of the policy on combating sexual violence included major policy activities to prevent: to address the issues of gender-based violence. sex for religious leaders, law enforcement agencies, families, and schools; conducting community workshops; the inclusion of anti-GBV programs in the employment contract; and promulgating a national policy to combat gender-based violence.

Individuals in close relationships have a responsibility to prevent gender-based violence, but the government has the unique ability to create a response system to better protect the safety and dignity of the people. Along with a strong desire to contribute to this goal and to the world of gender equality, this study aims to examine how Rwandan leaders have implemented strategies to prevent gender-based violence. Case of Gasabo District.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The nature of the country Sexual violence is a problem in Rwanda and its nature is fuelled by a number of factors. Some are related to certain beliefs and customs, others include the legacy of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi and economic development. One of the main barriers to combating sexual violence is the idea that has taken root in the diverse roles of men and women, boys and girls. In addition, the concept of "gender" is incomprehensible and is generally taken to mean "women".

The social and cultural environment in which people are raised contributes to their values and values. As a result, both men and women, boys and girls are affected by GBV and all play a key role in changing attitudes and preventing sexual violence. Nonetheless, men and boys are often left in the lurch and appear to be dissidents rather than partners in the prevention of sexual violence. This misunderstanding of "gender" also leads to misinformation and misunderstanding of sexual violence. Many acts of sexual violence, especially domestic violence, are not well understood. Rape, even though it is defined as a crime under the law on the Prevention and Punishment of Sexual Violence, is still widely accepted. Many men and women view sex as the only male husband. Other forms

of domestic violence such as beatings and injuries to spouses, denial of property rights, verbal abuse, mental abuse, and more are often considered normal in the family.

Many public awareness campaigns are carried out by various stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels. Even so, owning one is still beyond the reach of the average person. Even better campaigns to mobilize people to take the time to change attitudes. Therefore, the prevention of sexual violence, in the short term, requires identifying those at risk as well as support to prevent them from becoming victims. While sexual violence can have an impact on anyone in society, individuals and groups are at particular risk. A periodic analysis shows that groups and people at high risk are included, but not limited to: o children who do not care for their parents, especially children who manage households or orphans otherwise; they are very weak because of their age and character; for children born raped they should be understood knowing that their fathers are rapists and, in the case of children born raped during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi; for people with disabilities they may be excluded from society and may be abused and abused, sometimes unable to speak or hear.

Numerous studies suggest that GBV violence continues to be a common problem in Rwanda. A 2014-2015 statistical and health study, for example, illustrates the GBV picture in Rwanda. The study found that 17.1% of men and 41.4% of women believe that a man is justified in beating his wife for some reason. He also pointed out that 54 percent of married women are abused, more than 22 percent of unmarried women, which means that domestic violence is more common than domestic violence.

According to DHS (2014-2015), women and men between the ages of 15 and 49 had been physically abused. Physical violence was reported in 14 percent of women and 11 percent of men in the 12 months preceding the election. In addition, in the 12 months preceding the election, 8% of women and 1% of men between the ages of 15-49 were sexually abused. In terms of sexual violence against spouses, 18% of women who are always married say they are abused, compared to 7% of men. According to the National Gender Statistics Report (2019), 65.8% of women and men between the ages of 15 and 49 have been raped by their current or former relationships. The above figures clearly show that there may be concerns about measures to prevent Gender-based violence being

implemented. In this regard, the researcher aims to assess the implementation of measures to combat sexual violence by local authorities in Rwanda, with a focus on the four sectors of Gasabo district.

More specifically, previous studies on GBV did not examine how local authorities in Rwanda implemented anti-gender-based violence policies. And have not explicitly focused on Gasabo district, which constitutes 48.3% of Kigali city's population and 5% of Rwanda's population. Gasabo district has a mixed population, with 69 percent living in rural areas and 31 percent in urban areas. They have a population density of 1,238Km² and are divided into 15 sectors, 73 cells, and 481 settlements (NISR, 2012). Gender-based violence affects 12.8 percent of children in Gasabo (Mugisha, 2018).

The trends of Gender-based violence received from Rwanda Investigation bureau shows that Sexual, Gender Based Violence and Child abuse cases compiled from year 2018 to September 2021 in Gasabo District indicates that in 2018 total crime cases were 703, in 2019: crime cases 1012, in 2020 shows that there were 1255 criminal cases and in 2021 up to September 1302 cases the whole total of 4272 criminal cases (RIB)

Various approaches have been made to address the issue of gender-based violence, but limited research has been conducted to determine the role of local leaders in the implementation of strategies to prevent GVB in Rwanda, which is needed. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine how local authorities in Gasabo District are implementing strategies to prevent Gender-based violence.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The study was aimed at analyzing the implementation of measures to prevent gender-based violence from local authorities in the Gasabo district of Rwanda.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To explore the factors associated with the perpetration of Gender Based Violence in Gasabo District.
- ii. To analyze gender-based violence prevention strategies undertaken by decentralized local entities in Gasabo District
- iii. To identify challenges related to implementation of actions aimed at GBV prevention in Gasabo District.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

- i. What are factors associated with the perpetration of Gender Based Violence in Gasabo District of Rwanda ?
- ii. What are the gender-based violence prevention measures undertaken by decentralized local entities in Gasabo District?
- iii. What are the challenges related to implementation of actions aimed at GBV prevention in Gasabo District?

1.5 Significance of the study

The aim of the study was to inform the government, NGOs, international organizations, and all gender activists about the current state of Gender -based violence and to assess the effectiveness, importance, impact, and sustainable development of all strategies. prevention of sexual violence. Preventing Gender-based violence may require addressing the symptoms and causes of GBV. Gathering and analysing the performance and lessons learned from Gasabo in Rwanda can encourage government and non-governmental organizations in other countries to implement measures to prevent sexual violence in their response programs. In addition, research has identified a gap in existing knowledge related to the prevention of gender-based violence, which could serve as a source for future research.

In addition, the study will help researchers gain new knowledge and skills to conduct research and improve the lives of Rwandans, especially gender issues and the impact on Rwandan communities.

1.6. Scope and Limitation

This study is prohibited based on location, circumstances, and time. A study was conducted in Rwanda in Kigali City, Gasabo District. In this regard, the purpose of the study was to look at measures to prevent gender-based violence used by local authorities in Gasabo district in Rwanda. In light of current challenges, the study was conducted between September 2020 and September 2021.

1.7 Organization of the Study

There are five sections in this dissertation. The first part covers the history of the research, the definition of the problem, the research questions and the purpose, the importance of the study, the size and the definition, and the management. The idea of domestic violence, gender-based violence, empirical literature, theoretical and conceptual framework, as well as the conclusion of the literature, are presented in the second chapter of the literature review; chapter three presents the methodology used in the study. These include research design, target population, sample design, research tools, data analysis technique, ethical conclusion, and chapter summary; chapter four deals with data analysis and presentation; and chapter five gives the study's summary, conclusion, and suggestions.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The objective of this chapter is to critically evaluate the literature on the study's topic. It comprises a critical assessment and gap identification, as well as a review of theoretical and empirical literature. A conceptual foundation is also provided in this chapter. It also includes a description of the study's findings as well as gaps that need to be filled based on the literature. Definition of concepts in this section, gender-based violence, domestic violence concepts are defined.

2.1 Theoretical Review

This section provides information related to theoretical reviews from the existing studies and past researches conducted on domestic violence and socioeconomic backwardness worldwide, in Africa and Rwanda

2.1.1 Concept of Domestic Violence

The act of violating the right to physical, liberty, and health is called the word. It is related to gender-based violence, which can have a physical, sexual, psychological, or emotional impact on women and men by force or will.

2.1.2 Domestic Violence

Researchers from all over the world have commented on domestic violence. Using the comments of McQuigg and Ranagh (2015). Domestic violence, often referred to as domestic violence or domestic violence, refers to acts of violence or other forms of domestic violence, such as marriage or childbirth. Domestic violence is often used as a

substitute for sexual violence, which occurs when one of the close relatives acts against the other. It can be seen in same-sex partnerships or same-sex couples, as well as same-sex couples. According to Black (2011) domestic violence can also affect children, adolescents, parents, or the elderly. Physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, and sexual violence can take different forms, from covert, coercive, rape and sexual violence to learning, beatings, female genital mutilation, and acid reflux, which can result in face or death. Stoning, burning brides, honor killings, and hostage-taking (sometimes including family members) are examples of domestic violence (2014).

Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence around the world, and women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence (Garcia- Marenco, et al., 2013; WHO, 2014). They may also be more likely than men to resort to sexual violence as a form of self-defense (Swam, 2018). Domestic violence may be legal or legal in some countries, especially in the case of a woman or a woman suspected of adultery. There is a direct and strong association between the country of gender equality and the rate of domestic violence, according to a study, countries with the lowest gender equality have the highest number of domestic violence (Lupri , 2014). For both men and women, domestic violence is one of the most common crimes in the world (WHO, 2014). Men who are victims of domestic violence are more likely to be disrespected by health care providers because of the contempt associated with violence against men (Finley & Laura, 2013).

Domestic violence often occurs when the victim acknowledges that violence is a right, that it is normal, that it is justified, or that it will not be reported. It can lead to hereditary violence, where children and other family members believe that violence is justified or justified. Many people do not see themselves as victims or victims since their experiences are considered family conflicts (Swan, 2018; Reveilla & Ralph, 2019). Domestic violence awareness, attitudes, explanations, and documentation vary widely across countries. Forced marriage or coexistence is a common source of domestic violence (WHO, 2014).

Gender Based Violence Against Men

In many cases and in many ways, many researchers focus on gender-based violence against children and women, which is logically supported because they are more likely to be victims of sexual violence. But, on the other hand, violence against men is present, the evidence confirms this. For example, according to Shamita, Das Dasgupta and Erin Pizzey (2016), sexual violence against men consists of acts of violence against men only and is inappropriate. Men are portrayed as perpetrators and perpetrators of violence. Sexual violence against men is manifested in different ways in any society from the point of view of violence against women, making international law less known. (Veronique, 2016).

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2017), sexual violence is a global phenomenon and is prevalent among many people regardless of culture, status, or income. It is a problem for both sides in both human rights and public health violations. Studies on social behavior show that violence is considered more or less based on the gender of the victim and the perpetrator. Solange and Mouthaan (2013) argue that, in contrast to gender-based violence against women and children, gender-based violence against men has been ignored. The reason for the separation is that men are physically stronger than women and that violence against men tends to be condemned because of this gender.

It is in this context that Richardson (2012) argues that the hypothesis states that violence against women is different from that of men. These very factors contribute to a lot of violence, regardless of gender; access to power or revenge and the importation or protection of images. Cathy Young has refused to allow women to come and go because of her inability to do enough to weigh the two principles of abused men taking sexual violence and sexual violence. John Hamel (2014) organized a research team on domestic violence to identify partners who are violating the State of Knowledge (PASK). PASK found gender equality in killings and violence against women and men. Victims of domestic violence do not want to report incidents or seek help.

Friedersdorf and Conon (2016) argue that, as is often the case in violence against men, the less common in society is gender-based violence where the victims are men. Violence against women in relationships is often 'belittled' because of the female body which is said to be weak: in such cases, the use of objects and weapons is eliminated. The National Bureau of Statistics (2017) provided examples showing that, in the UK, the official figures are 50% of cases of violence against men and women, although, there is evidence that only 10% of men report violence against women, mainly due to the taboos and fears of misunderstanding created by the culture of male desires. The estimates include that 1.9 million people between the ages of 16-59 have reported a study on crimes committed in the UK and Wales (at the end of March 2017), that there are domestic violence victims and 79% have not reported to their loved ones or former colleagues. 1.2 million out of 1.9 million are females and 713,000 are males.

A Canadian report, (2017) found that 22% of men have a better chance of speaking out about domestic violence in their normal relationships than women. A 2010 study found that one-fourth (23.6 percent) of men, especially in conflict-affected areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), were victims of sexual violence. The Uganda Refugee Law Bill estimates that more than a third (38.5 percent) of the 447 adult male refugees have experienced sexual violence in their lives, with 13.4 percent in the first year. A study of Sudanese refugees in Uganda found that 30.4 percent of men witnessed or experienced sexual violence against a man; among non-Sudanese men. In Sudan affected by the conflict, nearly half (46.9 percent) had witnessed or abused a man. Men (as well as women) are more likely to be incarcerated, with 50 to 80 percent of male survivors reporting sexual violence.

An analysis of the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) data showed that, of the 118,000 survivors of sexual violence who participated in 61 countries between 2004 and 2013, about 5 percent were male; they see, however, that the report may be limited because men and boys face many barriers to medical care. (Chynoweth, 2017) In Rwanda, sexual violence against men is still a serious problem where men have a tendency to hide various acts of sexual violence against women. Mbabazi (2016) points out that sexual violence against men in Rwanda has taken root in our cultural or religious philosophies,

as well as the many social norms that lead to inappropriate governance and gender equality, which men use to silence on sexual violence against them.

It is noted that only women and few men come in contact with Isange one stop-centers, where victims are given psychological medical support, and offered legal aid, since men survivors hesitate to speak out and share their experiences.

According to statistics from the National Police (2017), there is increase of number of men victims of gender-based violence although some of the cases are usually not reported to police where women are perpetrators. Other views are echoed by other gender activists. Rwabuhiri (2013) says that although the challenge persists about men's violence, hope is still found when it arises to working towards unceasingly restraining the cases of violence against men as extra victims are now agreeable to speaking out, which was not the case formerly. She entails that her office mostly stretches out to the people at grass root level to alert them about the dangers of gender-based violence and how to avoid it (RUDASINGWA, 2018).

2.1.3 Factors Influencing Domestic Violence

UNAIDS (2014) changed people's minds about domestic violence. Domestic violence, according to the group, stems from culturally detrimental traditions that naturally dominate women, and that women are in a position to accept a subordinate position to their spouses. Domestic abuse occurs as a result of such activities, according to the United Nations. The FIDA (2020) report states that domestic violence can be socially, culturally, economically, and administratively harmful.

From a legal and institutional point of view, research on Gender-based violence has shown that women are unable to read documents about violence and reports of (COVAW, 2013). As a result, when women survivors of violence, do not meet the above requirements, they are forced to participate in decision-making from above, which increases the risk of violence due to lack of support (Black, 2011).

Failure to comply with criminal law provides for specific measures to eradicate domestic violence and incitement to violence, making it impossible to put in place effective measures to reduce domestic violence against women (Connell, 2010). Refugees, solidarity in support of women and children, economic or financial assistance, and competition for NGOs are all indications of a state policy decision to end domestic violence against women.

The problem arises in their growing up, where women were not allowed to go to school and remain home doing home chores like taking care of their siblings, collecting firewood and cooking for the family or even get married at early age, been illiterate makes them more vulnerable in the economy development hence leading to extreme poverty. Due to the lack of evidence, they are left in the dark and have little access to legal assistance, leading to poverty and loss of property. McKenzie is a man of many talents (2011).

Moreover, due to their inability to manage wealth and other income sources, they continue to rely on the mercy of their abusive spouses, making it difficult for them to establish their own values (Black, 2011). Another source of spousal abuse has been identified as child rearing. Apparently, females are trained and empowered in terms of male behavior (fathers, siblings, husband and sons). Cultural issues, such as waiting for women to be beaten by their husbands, have led to negative responses to domestic violence (Black, 2011). In the context of religious beliefs, religious leaders refer to the culture of women in subjection to their husbands and especially that these women are abused by their spouses in order to reduce problems (WHO, 2014).

2.1.4 The Concept of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

GBV's relief efforts were first emphasized in the early 1990s, when Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia provided information on sexual violence against women and girls (Read-Hamilton, 2014). In the years that followed, conflict resolution programs became more important, and gender-based violence contributed to gender-based violence (Read-Hamilton, 2014). Although sexual violence (Gbv) continues to be the focus of GBV research and practice, the broader meaning of the term is beginning to attract. Gender-based violence is defined by the Standing Committee on Corporations (IASC) as "any act

committed against a person's will and based on social differences (eg gender equality)." (IASC, 2015).

GBV, by this broad definition, includes not only violence against women and girls, but also violence against men and boys in order to strengthen the perception of men and women. GBV now includes sexual and gender-based violence against LGBTIQI people in order to punish them for sexual harassment of both women / men (Read-Hamilton, 2014; IASC, 2015). Although many explanations suggest that GBV may be detrimental to anyone, Barbelet (2014) found that men and boys were also abused in conflict, although it is still taboo. He also pointed out that when men fail to provide for their families as needed, storms despise them, traumatize them, abandon their families, and other unfortunate consequences, even though VAW and girls continue to be a type of sexual violence (IASC, 2015; Bradshaw and Fordham, 2013; Aquino, 2014; Sohrabizadeh, 2016).

According to the IASC, Gender-based violence includes "acts that cause physical pain, sexual intercourse, or mental or emotional pain, intimidation, coercion, and deprivation of liberty" (IASC, 2015). GBV can take many forms and is often divided into four categories: physical, sexual, physiological / emotional, and economic. Domestic violence, such as domestic violence by friends; non-coercion; other forms of adultery, persecution, and violence; human trafficking; and early marriage; traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation; and offenses committed in the name of "honor" are examples of GBV (IASC, 2015; Wirtz, et al., 2014).

As a result, Gender-based violence can be found both in the public and private sectors. Gender-based violence is also well-known to have no boundaries, social, economic, or national, and its consequence to the general health of the population in every country in the world (i.e. Ellsberg et al. 2015). To give you an example of a problem, one in three women in the world will be physically abused or have sex with a partner or someone who has not had sex at some point in their lives (WHO, 2013).

However, rationality is more common in many countries due to the humiliation and lack of support for survivors of sexual violence, and it is possible that contaminated

information does not reflect the situation (Palermo, Bleck and Peterman, 2014). Most of the perpetrators of sexual violence are men. According to a recent study in many countries in the Asian region, 25 percent to 87 percent of men will commit violence against a woman they love at some point (Fulu, et al., 2013). Sexual violence is largely caused by an unequal relationship, where the perpetrator uses his or her rights to empower another (Casey, Bulls and Yager, 2016, Jewkes et al, 2015).

Studies show that equality between genders has been shown to be a common feature of many GBV species. As a result, GBV is regularly concerned to as the pinnacle of equality (IASC, 2015; Read-Hamilton, 2014). Gender-based inequality at the system level has also assisted to the regularization and embrace GBV. As a result, abusers are often left unpunished, and survivors are barred from speaking one's mind and seeking help (IASC, 2015). GBV, on the other hand, is not a product of low gender; other factors that connect people such as age, disability, sexual orientation, identity, class, religion, and race all contribute to strong social inequality (EIGE, 2017).

In most cases of GBV, the perpetrators are mostly men. Recent studies in many countries in the Asian region have shown that 25% to 87% of men will commit sexual violence against a woman in their lives (Fulu et al. 2013). Gender-based violence is largely caused by a relationship of equal power where the perpetrator uses the opportunity to enjoy the power of another (Casey, Bulls and Yager, 2016, Jewkes et al. Studies have shown that gender inequality is a factor that unites many types of GBV. For this reason, gender-based violence is often referred to as the end of gender equality (IASC, 2015; Read-Hamilton, 2014). Sexual inequality has also played a role in the spread and acceptance of sexual violence.

As a result, perpetrators are often unresponsive and survivors are discouraged from speaking and receiving support (IASC, 2015). However, sexual violence is not only based on the principle of gender, but also on other social factors, such as age, disability, sexual orientation, identity, class, religion and ethnicity, which also contribute to establishing inequality between governments (EIGE), 2017). This means that different groups of people are affected by GBV in different ways and may also experience

different forms of GBV (Rumbach and Knight, 2014). For example, IASC (2015) points out that transgender women are at higher risk of sexual violence as a result of the additional discrimination they face because it is incompatible with traditional gender equality.015).

2.1.5 Risk Factors Associated with the Perpetration of GBV

The possible causes of gender-based violence are grouped into four groups in the Environmental Model: the individual, the relationship, the family, and the society (Heise, 2011), a summary of the many categories of models and provides examples of accident-related causes of Gender-based violence based on research (Heise, 2011). Each level examines individual history and biological characteristics, such as age, education, mental health issues, and personal experience.

These characteristics have a crucial role in determining a person's conduct and likelihood of committing violence (Enarson & Pease, 2016). Personal interactions with family, peers, and intimate partners can also impact and provoke violent behavior. Factors like having violent acquaintances, being in a dysfunctional home, or being in an unstable personal relationship are highlighted as potential sources of violence.

The setting in which social norms are normally bind up by strong interpersonal relationships, such as in schools, neighborhoods, workplaces, and other institutions, as well as existing social institutions, are called community level. (Evans, 2017). Community norms supporting violence, unemployment, solitude, and a lack of social support have all been recognized as risk factors Fordham (2011). The model's fourth and final level investigates the larger sociocultural context that influences whether GBV is supported or discouraged in a society. Strict gender responsibilities and masculine norms that favor male toughness and dominance over women are examples of documented risk factors, as are social, economic, and gender inequities, weak laws, and a lack of law enforcement (Heise, 2011).

According to the Ecological Model, violence is caused by a combination of factors. Rather, the risk of violence is influenced by a mixture of and interplay between numerous

elements at different levels of society. When there are more risk factors present, a person is more likely to perform a violent act (James, & Breckenridge, 2014). It is also critical to analyze and comprehend the interaction with different people or individual elements and the social, cultural, and economic context in which potential perpetrators live in order to prevent any form of violence (Mariucci, 2011).

2.1. 6 Forms of GBV

Gender based violence appear in many ways and in many forms, so the four commonly available one is discussed below:

Physical Violence

In addition to injuries and deaths, physical abuse by a close friend is associated with a number of health risks (Ryan 2008). Different health-related lives can be a direct consequence of physical violence for example. Mental wounds, broken bones, abdominal pain, brain injuries, and more. Wounds inflicted to women are most likely to cause health complications as they grow older like Rheumatoid arthritis, heart disease, and hypertension have been found to be the most common and most common consequences of domestic violence at a young age. Medical trauma for example. hypertension can increase for victims of domestic violence because the perpetrator does not allow them to go for treatment (Perrone, 1992) abused women tends to have 50-70 percent increase in the female system, central nervous system (CNS) and stress-related problems (Campbell et al. 2002).

Economic Violence

Economic violence is a form of Gender-based violence and domestic violence that has a negative impact on human property and undermines that person's economic independence (Weaver et al. 2009). Economic violence is also called economic control, economic deprivation, economic violence, misuse of family funds, property, money or financial control. It is more common with other forms of violence and can be coherent as part of behavioral control. Economic violence can occur in close relationships. It can also occur in large parts of the family and other relationships. This includes situations where a

person may be at risk of relying on others for help on a daily basis. Victims often lose their jobs due to absence due to illness as a result of violence. Failure to appear in court may also jeopardize their lives. Victims may be required to relocate multiple times to avoid violence. Migration in general is expensive and hampers permanent employment.

In the long run, this makes the victims poorer as they grow older (Kurz, 1989). A person who has been involved in economic violence may have the necessary effects to survive (Adams et al. 2008). Economic reliance on partners can also be a barrier to marriage. For example, it is impossible for a woman to take the money she needs to end a relationship. In the case of domestic and family violence in particular, economic violence cannot be identified until a woman leaves a relationship to escape violence.

Normally, this is a time of trouble, where a woman solves a variety of problems. She is likely to pay a lot of money for things like health services, housing and legal assistance related to separation and parenting. Women are more likely to come out of violence without jobs, with poor grades or with unresolved debts. In addition, they may be inexperienced and hopeless in solving financial problems such as the direct effects of abuse (Evans 2007).

Psychological Violence

Physical violence is associated with mental violence; depression continues to be the number one issue with many beaten women reporting depression. Emotional or emotional abuse can be verbal or non-verbal. Its purpose is to erode the confidence and independence of the victims in order to respect him and to reduce his ability to travel. Emotions include insults such as shouting, calling names, accusations and vandalism. Loneliness, intimidation, threats of violence and behavioral control. Many abused women describe the psychological effects of domestic violence as a major impact on their lives-even in the event of a life-threatening or severe physical abuse. However, there is almost always pressure to define domestic violence on the basis of sexual or terrorist violence (Tjaden et al. 2000).

Social Violence

Gender-based violence victims sometimes face the following consequences; access to services, strengthening relationships with health care providers and employers, access to social media, homelessness. To make them more reliant on partners, the insane partner will cut one in the world. An abusive partner can prevent a person from seeing family or friends, or prevent them from going to work or school. One can apply for permission to do anything, go anywhere, or find anyone (Heise et al. 2002).

2.1.7 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking, and sexual exploitation and abuse were the most common kinds of GBV identified by respondents in recent post-disaster situations in the Philippines (Marinucci, 2011). Domestic abuse was cited as a prominent problem in the aftermath of the accident. Intimate partner violence and abuse against children were among the types of domestic violence identified. Sexual abuse and harassment were believed to be more widespread in evacuation camps and other crowded settings following catastrophes. Rape, forced rape, and rape or rape to reduce aid were among the types of violence reported (Bhuvanendra, & Holmes, 2014). Some respondents also complain that they are exposed and monitored by “peeping toms” while wearing or using WASH equipment.

Respondents put a lot of emphasis on sexual violence and violence, saying that the lack of documented evidence shows that it is difficult for families and experts to understand where the problem is, the nature, and the impact of the problem. Some respondents who share a unique experience say that people with leadership positions, such as government officials, security personnel, aid providers, and NGO workers, are asking for sex beneficiaries to access relief products. protection, and other benefits (Black, 2011).

In addition, it has been argued that insufficient distribution of relief products and poor access to health care services make many vulnerable people use "sex life as a means of coping with the afterlife. Some results have shown that sexual intercourse can include

everything from selling her pictures online to doing Live in front of a mobile camera (Buscher, 2014).

Many of the respondents described prostitution on the Internet and pornography as a growing problem, especially in times of disasters where people are desperate for money. Respondents also reported stories of poor parents forcing their children to take pictures online (Chenard, 2013). Respondents pointed out that with the rapid advancement of modern technology and the use of mobile telephony, it is very easy for trade unions to traffic people to reach and associate with those who may have been killed by the victims.

2.1.8 Gender and Masculinities

Gender is what is expected in social and cultural terms to mean what being a man and a woman means, while sex refers to biological characteristics (genitals, chromosomes and hormones) that differentiate between male and female. Gender is a set of attitudes and behaviors in a particular society and reflects attitudes towards women and men (female and male) in terms of their responsibilities, attitudes and characteristics (Hirdman, 1988; Enarson and Pease, 2016).

The principle of gender is so important that we understand ourselves ,our identities and our relationships with other people (Ariyabandu, 2009; Bradshaw, 2013). The principle of equality states that the principle of equality and relationships is available and reflected in all levels of society, at the individual level, in the community, and in institutions and society in general. In addition, gender is an important factor in determining a person's rights, rights and positions in society (Bradshaw, 2013).

According to gender-based teaching, general imagery, and gender-specific characteristics - they often refer to the perception of gender as giving women and men what they expect from life (Ariyabandu, 2009; Bradshaw, 2013). These images are generally not good for women and girls and reduce their chances of life and prevent them from playing an active role in the social, political and economic spheres. The idea of female sexuality is explained by the fact that society often sees the normal roles that are assigned to female roles and are characterized by less value than masculinity. The value system of the elders is justified and continues the existing system where men have the primary power;

oversight of wealth and enjoyment of social opportunities in society (Bradshaw, 2013; Enarson and Pease, 2016).

According to women's education, this approach has penetrated into all spheres of society and can be found worldwide (Connell, 2009; Hirdman, 1988). So ancestors are said to be the root cause of the existing gender stereotypes that make these traditional stereotypes of gender stereotypes more prevalent in women and girls and give them leadership in society, society and society (Ariyabandu, 2009; Enarson and Pease 2016; Bradshaw, 2013). The role of gender is established through interpersonal relationships, in the so-called "socialization process," which occurs from childhood and throughout life (Bradshaw, 2013). The major social, economic and political paths in society also affect the way these principles are established.

Therefore, the principles and responsibilities of gender are constantly being revised and changed and should be treated as something that people "do", rather than "something" (Marinucci, 2010: 79). As a result, the principle of equality is different (and also within) different societies, cultures, religions, classes and so on (Mishra, 2009; Enarson and Pease, 2016). Most people do not fit into the same category of gender (female or male) but do multiple forms of masculinity, gender or combination. However, in many societies, the perception of gender equality prevails where the desires and legitimacy of "masculinity" and "gender" are closely related to the sex of the organism. Moreover, these categories are often seen as the opposite (Ariyabandu, 2009; Bradshaw, 2013).

In 2009, Reawyn Connell introduced the idea of a "hegemonic masculinity" saying that a leadership system exists in the masculine (and feminine) category. The system prepares men on a scale from hegemonic / dominant to marginalized / ruled (Connell, 2009). Dominant and hegemonic characteristics of masculinity are developed as desirable behaviors for men in a particular family and require men to stand up to these stereotypes. "Masculinity" is now controlled by their ability to follow these normative ideas of hegemonic masculinity (Austin, 2016; Enarson and Pease, 2016). According to research, regardless of geography in the world, hegemonic masculinity tends to be associated with gender characteristics; violence; authority and control; risk taking; being brave and not showing emotion (Enarson and Pease, 2016). People who disagree, or oppose, the idea of

a male-female / female-to-female / homosexual relationship, such as homosexuals and homosexuals, and thus are often punished by sexism and humiliation (Connell, 2009).

In addition, in order to support one party for a long time, as a dominant man, it requires the approval of others, including the party that has been pushed back. The hegemonic position is therefore built on the acceptance of the system by other men, but also by women (Connell, 2009). Another critique of binary gender stereotypes is the stereotype that identifies many of these identities who work together and experience human experience. Therefore, in order to understand the dominant or family dominated position in society, one has to look at gender but also include other factors in the analysis, such as race, age and sexual orientation (Davis, 2008).

2.1.9 Prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Post Disasters

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a global health problem and human rights violations are a major issue in relief (Bhuvanendra and Holmes, 2014; Enarson and Chakrabati, 2009). GBV's rapid growth has been reflected in emergencies and has been linked to events - due to the collapse of social services, services and infrastructure; to move; family separation and social transgression - increasing the risk of GBV (James, Braaf, and Meyering, 2014; Rumbach and Knight, 2014; Fordham, 2011).

It is well known that in terms of gender inequality and GBV it occurs in unusual and exacerbating situations (IASC, 2015). The main role of philanthropists in disaster management is to alleviate and prevent the unnecessary suffering of disadvantaged communities and to support life in dignity (ICRC, 2004). While GBV in the worst case scenario is a serious problem, it can be predicted by prevention (IFRC, 2012). Measures to mitigate and mitigate the effects of sexual violence after disasters should therefore be part of the disaster relief program, especially in areas where disasters are more common (WHS, 2015; IASC, 2015).

Over the past 20 years, a large number of researchers and institutions have made efforts to better understand the issue of sexual violence in relief efforts (e.g. Sloand et al. 2015; IFRC, 2015; Bradshaw and Fordham, 2014). . However, basic research has been done only in the context of conflict however, it is not very well known about sexual violence in

the context of disasters³ (IFRC, 2015; Bradshaw and Fordham, 2014). In addition, a small portion of the research is available on GBV after disasters in poor and reasonable countries.

Much research has been done to focus on rescuing survivors of sexual violence and reducing the impact of vulnerable families '(especially women and girls) in eradicating sexual violence (IFRC, 2015; Aquino, 2014; Bradshaw, 2011; Enarson and Chakrabati, 2009). The same is true of current relief programs. Also, most of the training is based on the nature of the conflict and focuses on addressing the problems of sexual violence that have arisen and providing support and treatment to survivors (Bradshaw and Fordham, 2014). There are also examples of programs that seek to prevent sexually transmitted infections by reducing the impact of vulnerable groups such as water, hygiene and hygiene (WASH) on women and men, family planning and adequate community outreach (IASC, 2015; Buscher, 2014).).

Another area of research addressed by programs on sexual violence in the context of relief is the focus, especially on women and girls. This is often due to the fact that women and girls in general are more prone to sexual violence, during and after disasters (Bradshaw and Fordham, 2013; Aquino, 2014; Sohrabizadeh, 2016). A recent study suggests that if you want to prevent sexual violence that is first and foremost a problem, the above methods will only have a small effect (Tappis et al. 2016; Ellsberg et al. 2015). They argue that programs that focus only on repetition, or groups that may be exposed to sexual violence, will not prevent new things from happening. Instead, this study suggests that in order to achieve lasting change, there is a need to expand current research and practice to address the causes and causes of violence and to target potential perpetrators of violence (Tappis et al. 2016; Ellsberg et al. 2015; 2015).).

2.1.10 GBV in Sub-Saharan Africa

Women and girls' vulnerability to sexual violence (GBV), especially sexual violence in the sub-Saharan Africa, has taken root in a culture where their level of power and wealth, compared to men and boys, is very low. Exercises such as polygamy, early / childbirth,

sometimes forced marriages, Harmful Traditions (THP) such as widow customs, etc. are common. As a result, sexual violence (GBV) has been identified as one of the most visible conflicts between Boko Haram and the Nigerian Government, leading to the re-emergence of women and girls as hostages, rapes, violence and exploitation. The rescue operation in the north of the country, which began in 2009, has continued to destabilize the region and has seen a number of incidents in recent months.

With this in mind, the fighting between Boko Haram (BH) and the government of the Democratic Republic of Nigeria has had a devastating effect on the people of the North East such as property damage, loss of life and loss of life. Attacks and bombings have damaged infrastructure and civilian homes, leaving people fleeing their homes and depriving them of a stable, environmentally sound and access to basic services. More than 14.5 million people in the affected countries are affected; about two million were taken from them in other provinces and neighboring countries. About 54% of IDPs are children and 52.95% are women, with the largest number being displaced in Borno (1,446,829) followed by Adamawa (163,559) and Yobe (135,442).

Gender –Based violence, especially sexual violence, is widespread and alarming. BH, which focuses mainly on women and girls, uses sexual violence as a tactic of intimidation. Residents in areas where security is at risk are at risk of human rights abuses, kidnappings, sexual slavery, rape, torture and violence. When the relocation is long overdue, families use poor coping strategies as a result of long-term skepticism and resource shortages. For example, women and girls are again banned, although for the purpose of protecting them, they actually reduce their chances of survival and undermine their already vulnerable lives. Migration periods have increased the number of sexual harassment partners, HTP, sexual abuse, harassment and early marriage and pre-conflict coercion.

The weaknesses of some groups, such as households led by women, widows, women / girls with disabilities and adolescent girls, exacerbate the problems they face. Significant progress has been made in conflict and relief in the last two to three years. In particular, the counter-insurgency measures initiated by the Nigerian Armed Forces (NDF) have increased the reach of the population at the same time as increasing violence against

women, girls, boys and men. This is in the context of the fact that Nigeria has not yet encountered humanitarian issues that have so far affected the capacity of the decision-making bodies. Therefore, previous initiatives were focused on conflict, not intended to address conflict issues and therefore the aspirations of people at risk of sexual violence, especially women and girls, have been neglected or underestimated at all levels. To assess the situation in northeastern Nigeria, the Relief Society has announced Level 3 and is preparing a comprehensive plan to address the needs of the newly liberated population.

The key to this development is to transform relief efforts from Abuja to Maiduguri in the state of Borno.

Another area of research addressed by programs on Gender-based violence in the context of relief is the focus, especially on women and girls. This is often due to the fact that women and girls in general are more prone to Gender-based violence, during and after disasters (Bradshaw and Fordham, 2013; Aquino, 2014; Sohrabizadeh, 2016). A recent study suggests that if you want to prevent Gender-based violence that is first and foremost a problem, the above methods will only have a small effect (Tappis et al. 2016; Ellsberg et al. 2015). They argue that programs that focus only on repetition, or groups that may be exposed to Gender-based violence, will not prevent new things from happening. Instead, the study suggests that in order to make lasting change, there is a need to expand research and current activities to implement strategies to buy local leaders in Gasabo District.

2.1.11 Approaches of GBV Prevention

According to the model of the environment, factors that can lead to sexual violence need to be addressed at all costs (Cohen & Chehimi, 2010). However, policies should also aim to use and improve security features that can help reduce the likelihood of crime and reduce the risk (WHO, 2010). Higher education for both female and male, having benefited from a good upbringing for little ones either at minor and adolescence, having an encouraging or nurturing family, and being a member of an organization have all been shown to be protective factors in times of disaster (WHO, 2010). However, because of

the limited evidence, especially in times of disasters, this section will use research and best practices to prevent Gender-based violence in non-disaster situations.

Primary prevention of GBV

Primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention techniques are often used to categorize violence prevention treatments (Heise,2011). Primary prevention tries to obstruct violence previous to or prior to it to occurs, and sometimes is been clarified “going from bottom up" and treating from the original cause of the issue in hand rather than just the symptoms.

The basic strategy of preventing violence not only looks at human behavior, but also looks at the big plans, structure, and environment that affect and breed violence (Cohen and Chehimi, 2010). Focusing on preventing the second and third stages is the power that comes after extreme violence. The second phase prevention program aims to meet the urgent needs of survivors, such as medical care or other forms of assistance, while also reducing the chances of violence (Heise 2011). The prevention of the third phase focuses on reducing the negative effects of violence on survivors, such as rehabilitating survivors in their families and families (Dahlberg and Krug, 2002; Heise, 2011).

According to a study on programs to prevent sexual violence in non-disasters in the poorest and most high-income countries, higher and university outcomes for GBV are the most common. Survivors are often supported and the perpetrators are brought to justice for their actions. However, there are examples of programs that include sections aimed at reducing poverty and economic development, gender equality, and coping with social issues (Storer et al, 2015, Ellsberg et al, 2015), but focusing mainly on women and girls, as well as the VAW problem. There is little evidence that such programs are causing a remarkable decrease in violence. As a result, field researchers are calling for greater in-depth studies into the prevention of Gender-based violence, especially in developing nations (Ellsberg et al, 2015; Heise, 2015).

Engaging Men and Boys: a Gender Transformative Prevention Strategy

Engaging of men and boys in violence prevention programs is becoming increasingly popular in the form of prevention (Storer et al, 2015). This is underscored by the fact that males in general are the first to commit the crime of Gender-based violence, and that their actions and attitudes play a major role in the problem (Carlson et al, 2015). In the aftermath of the disaster there has been little research on how to include men and boys in programs to prevent GBV violence. In response this section is based on a broader way of research from exceptional times. According to the study, all efforts to play a role in preventing men and boys from preventing sexual violence should include a basic approach to prevention that alters gender norms and the role of the so-called "gender transformation approach"

Social barriers to gender and anticipating the role of women and men in society are key to this skill. Gender change approaches of gender inequality and gender-based violence, while helping individuals, communities, and society at large to change attitudes and behaviors (Carlson et al, 2015). These are all important points in preventing Gender-based violence as it solves problems with institutions that perpetuate and endorse violence (Casey, Bulls and Yager, 2016). Evidence suggests that the relationship between personality and emotions in preventing GBV, such as listening or reading to report of violence, is important in encouraging men to play a role in preventing Gender-based violence (OECD, 2010). According to research, the best way to reach out to men and boys is to socialize with them today, their peers, and a trusted and trusted family (Casey et al, 2016).

Community outreach activities should be culturally and socially integrated and should enhance the positive image of men in the workplace, emphasizing the importance of their

role in problem solving (Carlson et al, 2015). The voices of men and boys should be included in the design, engagement, and message of programs designed for better outcomes (WHO, 2010). Efforts should be made to "accommodate and accommodate different men," who have the opportunity to reflect on their identities and the impact of institutions and the rights that men and women face. Factors such as age, age, and sexual orientation, as well as hegemonic masculinity, should be highlighted in order to fully understand the various factors that contribute to the constraints and constraints (Casey, et al, 2016).

Researchers say the same goal for men and boys is to do nothing to prevent sexual violence. According to Ellsberg et al. (2015), female genital mutilation is a risk factor for GBV. It is therefore important to work with women, improve their abilities, and change their perception of the principle of equality with GBV at the same time. In some programs, using the "gender synchronized" approach to reach both women and men has been shown to be successful (Ellsberg, et al., 2015). Women and men will be able to come together in a safe place to build an understanding, expertise, and instruments, as they meet and socialize to improve their relationship and communication (Ellsberg, et al., 2015).

The Spectrum of Violence Prevention

GBV is most common in communities where violent and domineering masculinities are wanted, justified, and normalized by both women and men, according to research (Casey, Bulls and Yager: 2016; Flood, 2011). As a result, it's critical to create an environment that encourages people to modify their habits and attitudes. The Spectrum of Prevention is a tool that is frequently used to assist the creation of primary prevention programs, which are frequently linked to social and health issues (Carlson et al, 2015). Individual knowledge and skills should be strengthened, community education should be promoted, providers and other professionals should be educated, communities should be engaged, strengthened, and mobilized, organizational practices should be changed, and policy and legislation should be influenced, according to the framework.

The model demonstrates that to prevent GBV in communities, one must engage at multiple levels of society at the same time, from strengthening the skills and knowledge of individuals, service providers, and experts in changing community norms and social and transforming social structures and laws. The Spectrum for Prevention of Violence provides a comprehensive framework for addressing gender-based violence, one of the key features of which is that it coordinates activities from all levels of the environmental model (Storer et al, 2015).

2.2 Empirical Review

This chapter reviews books on sexual violence. According to a study by Brewer, Roy, and Smith (2010) in Tripura, India, which has attempted to investigate factors that affect sexual violence, rural people are more likely to be victims of domestic violence than cities. the number of incidents was high in rural Tripura. Although it is difficult to find a rate of domestic violence anywhere because most victims do not report it (Phillips & Vandebroek, 2014), domestic violence is less prevalent in the poorest areas than in large cities (Ragusa, 2013) .Sarkar (2010) found 72.73 per cent of men who commit domestic violence against women and men in Western India, and that low literacy rate (31.9 per cent), trauma or reduced productivity (31.9 per cent), and the poor (23.4 percent);) are the main causes of sexual violence.

Agaba (2017) selected 108 participants in his study on the effects of domestic violence on women's health and agricultural activities in the Otukpo area of Benue Province, Nigeria. The study found that 31.5 percent of women believe that alcohol and drugs play a major role in domestic violence against women, while 29.6 percent believe that other factors play a role, while 11% believe that lack of resources contributes. . in domestic violence. As a result, statistics show that 16.7% of respondents believe that unnecessary sex is the culprit of domestic violence against women in the research area, while 13% support among adultery.

According to a study by Kanchiputu & Mwale (2016) in Mpemba, Malawi, 40% of the 60 participants said that poor living conditions in the areas of institutional governance,

poor quality of life in families, and alcohol and drugs and many more for family members or caregivers of violence and thus lead to the main cause of domestic violence.

Other reasons may have been given by 5% of respondents such as child abuse. Domestic violence affects 35% of women in the world at some point in their lives (World Bank, 2013). As a result, their lives, economic development, business, and the country's economy are all in shambles. Women make up 66 percent of the world's workforce, contribute 50% of their food, earn 1% of their total income, and have 1% of their total wealth. Whether it is increasing education in developing countries, combating global climate change, or overcoming all other challenges, they are fighting it, and women's empowerment is something to think about (Mckenzie, 2011).

Domestic violence against women, whether in Rwanda or elsewhere in the world, is largely due to a variety of changes, including the fact that women are male-dominated, cultural interactions, and drug abuse. MIGEPROF (2011) argues that there is a difference between relying on purposeful marriage and marriage. War, on the other hand, is characterized by the way in which married women try to achieve it, and this marital relationship increases the chances that women can withstand physical violence against their spouses.

According to the MIGEPROF survey (2016), shows that 47 %of adult women have suffered physical domestic violence from their spouses. Domestic violence against women is frequently linked to dowry disputes. Human rights initiatives and the media often highlight incidents of manipulative relationships against women, which might help religious leaders spread the word. For example, women are subjected to humiliating and torturous punishments for moral transgressions whereas their husbands are not subjected to the same.

In many countries, including Rwanda, many men who drink alcohol encouraged their female counterparts to do the same, and they are also the most frequent victims of domestic violence against women. To Shaw and others. . Justice, subsistence, and social security, education, business and employment, personal and family expenses, and personal expenses contribute to social and economy, Kimyono (2014).

The WHO (2013) report on violence prevention states that millions of other people, women, and men are saddened by the devastating effects of domestic violence on our families, schools, and society. Domestic violence often leads to health problems, leading to drunkenness, depression, suicide, school dropouts, unemployment, and many other problems. Many researchers around the world have conducted various studies on sexual violence, but focus on the causes. Much of this research focuses on the effects of domestic violence on women, the effects of domestic violence on women, how men are abused, and the economics of violence prevention. As a result, little is known about the effectiveness of conventional strategies to prevent sexual violence, leading to a gap in the current study.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The idea, according to Kothari (2012), is a list of well-thought-out ideas that help in presenting things in the context of the law, and then linking the variables. A list of well-thought-out ideas that help break things down by giving you legal changes, and then linking changes. No single hypothesis can describe the impact of project management skills on project performance, e.g. To this end, the following courses will guide this study: Feminist Theory, Gender and Masculinities, and the Social Ecology of Perpetration.

2.3.1 Feminist Theory

According to Mayda and Dilek (2005), one study showed that men, as well as women, are more likely to be victims of domestic violence, but women say that their violence is male. She argues that all efforts will be made to combat sexual violence, which will not address the dangers faced by women, such as during the reign of terrorism and slavery where men dominate the economy, isolation, and terrorism. Sexual violence, according to many women, is the product of the ancestors and the superpowers being given to men over women in society.

Feminists argue that men in men-dominated society must use every method at their disposal to maintain their authority, especially when it appears to be threatened.

According to the OECD (2010), patriarchal ideology and the practice of violence are inextricably linked because the patriarchy system's primary justification for violence is male dominance and female subjugation. In response to this, Ryan (2008) stated that men's violence stems from sentiments of powerlessness that begin at early age.

For this reason, in order for these men to remain masculine, they abused their spouses in order to remain in bondage. The revised GBV can be explained by insecure and weak men who use force to better control their wives. This group of women believes that gender differences are not caused by evolution, and that men and women should not be treated differently because they are both human. Women should have the same rights as men, be given equal opportunities, and be treated equally before the law. Women say that Watts and Zimmerman (2012) argue that gender-based inequality and related responsibilities are the root cause of violence where women spend time during childbirth and quit their jobs. This, as in the case of men, reduces the rapid development of work and other job-promoting factors. They complement this by following this in a traditional society where women are expected to stay at home and take care of their children while men are expected to work outside the home, making men dominate the economy in women (Mckenzie, 2011).

Cultural women value what women do, such as eating, caring, and restoring their bodies and brains, and that is related to feminist women. They say women should be proud of their work for the betterment of humanity; values such as love, affection, care, and sharing; and the attitudes that women display in their daily activities with their bodies and the bodies of their children, as well as the work they do on a daily basis. Marxist and socialist women despise the family, accusing it of being the root cause of domestic violence against women. It is said that a woman does two jobs, one of which must be recognized, especially when she works outside the home.

2.3.2 Gender and Masculinities

Biodiversity (gender) characterizes the difference between a male and a female, while gender refers to human perceptions and culture that defines what it means to be a woman or a man. Gender is defined by a society's beliefs and attitudes about what is right for

women and men in terms of responsibilities, behaviors, and characteristics (Enarson and Pease, 2016). The principle of equality is very important in understanding our own identity and our relationships with others (Bradshaw, 2013).

The concept of equality confirms that principles and equality can be found and reflected in all levels of society, including the individual, the family, the community, institutions, and society in general. In addition, gender plays an important role in determining rights, rights, and welfare (Bradshaw, 2013). Gender perceptions, or general imagery and gender / gender stereotypes, give women and men specific health preferences, according to the doctrine of gender (Bradshaw, 2013).

These portrayals of women and girls are often bad, which diminish their desires in life and prevent them from engaging in public, political, and economic activities. The way women think is explained by saying that a woman's responsibilities and actions are usually considered less important than men's responsibilities. An ancestral value system protects and perpetuates the existing social order, where men exercise basic authority, have more resources, and have more social opportunities (Bradshaw, 2013; Enarson and Pease, 2016).

2.3.3 Social Ecology of Perpetration of GBV

Researchers and practitioners often use the well-known "Model of the Environment" (Heise, 2011) to think about and explain the causes of sexual violence at different times. A model is used to show the effects of sexual violence in non-disaster situations and is called a good tool to look at victims and perpetrators of violence (Heise, 2011). The reasons behind this, the perpetrators of sexual violence, will be prosecuted in this section. While it appears that the Environmental Model has been widely used to characterize VAW non-sexual violence, this study will use a basic level of analysis and discuss its importance to the broader definition of sexual and post-disaster violence.

2.3.4 Theory of Changes

This study of change was written by Zohra Moosa of ActionAid UK, in 2009 on behalf of Gender and Development of the DFID (International Development Agency). It was action, giving a summary of actions, solutions and solutions that could reduce and eradicate violence against women and girls. It is not intended to be written, but to design a number of ways to deal with violence against women and girls and to provide a starting point for programs to promote their ideas of change.

The idea of change is based on the experience of many players who provide programs and services for violence against women and girls, including donor agencies, women's rights organizations, women's rights organizations and other non-governmental organizations (UN Secretary-General, 2010).

The idea of change built on seven leaders is:

The first idea is the nature and importance of the study, he said. . The state has a key role to play in combating violence against women and girls: national governments have a primary responsibility to enforce laws, policies and services related to violence against women and girls and can lead to change in violence against women and girls (Moosa, 2009).

A holistic and multi-disciplinary approach can have an impact: coordinated activities across multiple levels, sectors and across multiple disciplines, are likely to address a wide range of issues, thus having a significant impact on combating violence against women and girls. Social change makes a difference: a permanent reduction in violence against women and girls will only happen through social change processes, including social ones, at all levels (Heise, 2011).

Retreat is inevitable but can be managed: the fight against violence against women and girls, which may include many risks of violence against women and girls, is inevitably where root causes are addressed but possible, and must be addressed. Women's rights organizations establish and perpetuate change: support women's rights organizations, especially those working in the fight against violence against women and girls, to

transform and rebuild social organizations and combine the best ways to fight for change sustainable in the lives of women and girls. . Last but not least, empowering women is the last resort: focusing on the rights of, and being held accountable for, women and girls is the best way to deal with gender inequality as the root cause of violence against women and girls (Heise, 2011).

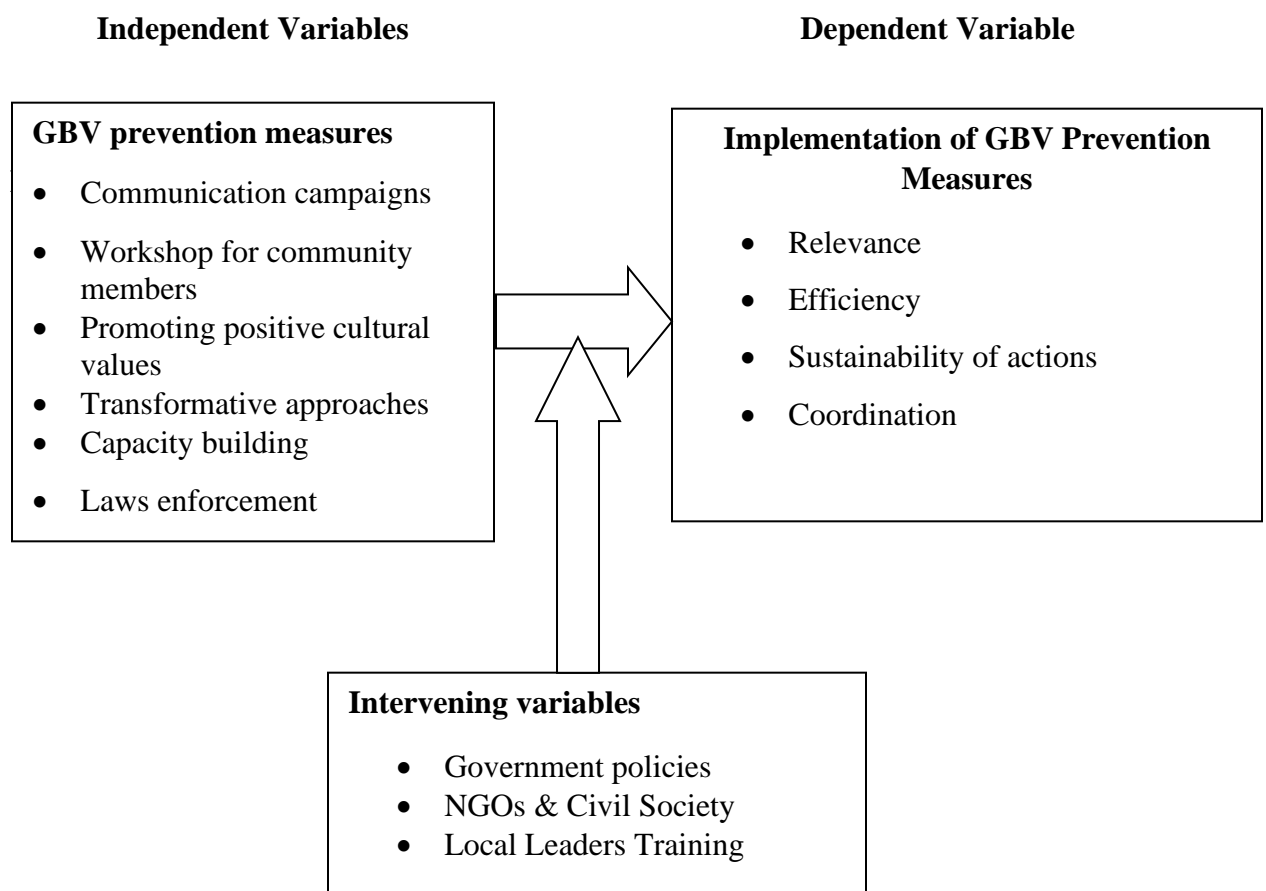
2.3.5 Summary of Theoretical Framework

The principle of equality means looking at something from a constructional point of view, where the social needs of what a woman or a man “is” focus on (Bradshaw, 2013). The concept of gender equality highlights the importance of identifying challenges based on the principle of gender equality in society and other forms of classification, such as identity and gender equality, that combine gender and the impact on experience of oppression and subjugation. This study uses a gender perspective that is based on the desires of women and men as both categories. Instead, it seeks to understand the realities of gender equality, in particular, as an effective system where multiple identities and social relationships link and establish a strong gender equality around GBV. An environmental model, a basic approach to preventing and preventing violence shows that sexual violence prevention in the community, one has to work in many levels of the community to solve environmental problems and focus on things beyond prevention and prevention. To develop the knowledge and skills of individuals, service providers and experts; changing social norms and changing institutional and social norms is equally important in this process and for it to succeed, activities must target women and men in the context of gender equality. It is important to note that all of these models developed in the West and their importance in other parts of the world, such as Rwanda, have not been reviewed (Storer et al, 2015). In addition, this approach has not been used to assess measures to prevent sexual violence, so the strengths and characteristics of GBV may differ from the broader definition of GBV (most models focus on VAW). Therefore, in this study, these examples will act as a framework and begin to understand how to implement sexual violence perpetrated by local authorities in Gasabo District in Kigali District, Rwanda.

2.4 Conceptual Frame Work

A conceptual framework is a presentation format in which a researcher describes the relationship between study variables and shows the correlation graphically or diagrammatically. Creswell, (2013). A conceptual framework supported by logically relevant variables should be the crowning achievement of any competent scientific study. Figure:2.1As shown below, the research's conceptual framework is divided into independent and dependent variables.

Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework



Source: UNwomen, 2018

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 shows the correlation between GBV prevention measures and implementation process by local leaders. It indicates GBV prevention measures as independent variable

which relates to implementation process by local leaders as dependent variable. So long as this conceptual framework is taken into account, various GBV prevention measures indicators: Communication campaigns, community outreach, cultural values, change management, capacity building and law enforcement have been identified as key strategies for implementing gender-based violence among local leaders. .

On the other hand, this study also highlighted changes in the implementation of measures related to the prevention of sexual violence related to performance, performance, sustainability of activities and coordination of activities such as standards.

In addition, the think tank outlines the policies of the state, NGOs & civil society, as well as local leaders who are training on changes that can help the implementation of GBV in promoting gender-based violence. among local government leaders in Gasabo District. However, these extraordinary changes will always be practical for this ongoing study

2.5 Research Gap

The researcher conducted a critical review of the available literature in order to identify the gap. The review concentrated on secondary data published by various researchers at the global, regional, and local levels. Gender-based violence has been identified as a common issue impeding community well-being throughout the literature. She also revealed that various GBV prevention measures and strategies have been implemented by various people in various institutions, but little is known about the role of local leaders in the implementation of GBV prevention strategies in Rwanda, thus, a need for this study. This study was, therefore, investigated the role of local leaders in the implementation process of GBV prevention measures in Gasabo District of Rwanda.

2.6 Conclusion of the Chapter

The second chapter presents scientific and empirical evidence from the existing literature, as well as prior and past domestic violence investigations. It also goes over previous research from a global perspective all the way down to the local level. Furthermore, it provides a theoretical basis for the research. It also includes a conceptual framework that explains how the study's variables are linked. In order to clarify already known research,

the chapter evaluated theoretical and empirical information. The role of local leaders in the execution of GBV preventive strategies is still unknown, according to the study. The next chapter is about research methodology, it comprises with the methods and technics used to collect the data for the study.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

A research methodology, according to Jibril and Nwanmou (2012), is a philosophical procedure used to conduct any research activity. Research strategy, study setting, sample tactics, data gathering methods, data collection instruments, data analysis, and ethical issues are all part of the study's approach.

3.1 Research Design

A research design, according to Asika (2010), is a plan for connecting a conceptual research framework to realistic empirical study. It refers to the researcher's point of view, or the angle from which he or she wants to approach the topic. Blaxter et al. (2010) state that in order to achieve the research's goals, the researcher must have a comprehensive understanding of the participants. In a nutshell, this research will use a qualitative technique to gain a deeper understanding of the actors' experiences and subjective views (Bryman, 2012).

According to Asika (2010) the paradigm of high-quality research is a well-organized and practical program used to explain events and situations to show what the research means. Although comprehensive research is an important tool for accessing information, the author argues that quality research is the best way to express basic concepts, emotions, goals, values, and perceptions. According to Creswell (2013), quality research seeks and appreciates the views, opinions, attitudes, behaviors, and emotions of individual interviewees or groups of participants through holistic values, structured or structured conversations, conversations in groups, and as individuals to observe. This approach will help researchers to look at what could be the most important factor in assessing the evolution, cultural structure, and common effects of GBV.

3.2. Study Setting

At a time when the Commonwealth Government (MIGEPROF) is embarking on a policy to prevent Gender-based violence, the policy is now being implemented at the grassroots level in the Districts. Geological research in the region includes rural and urban areas of Gasabo Kigali, Rwanda. Gasabo Province shares a border with the south and Kicukiro district, to the west and Nyarugenge district, to the east and Rwamagana district, to the north and to Rulindo and Gicumbi districts (North). The area of the district is 430.30 km², 90% of which is forests (Gasabo DDP, 2007).

Gasabo district has a population of 530,907, accounting for 46.8% of the total population of Kigali City (1,135,428 people) and 5% of the total population of the country, according to preliminary figures in the 4th census. population and housing (2012). (10,537.222). Compared to the districts, Gasabo and Nyagatare have the largest population, which is 5.0 per cent and 4.2 per cent of the total population. Gasabo Province has been selected as a study area because it stands as the most populous region in the country. Thus, the main reason for the selection is that Gasabo comes in first in the GBV with 375 people in 30 districts [(RNP, 2018); (RWAMREC, 2018)].

The researcher selected 2 urban sectors (Kimironko, Remera) and two rural sectors Kinyinya and Ndera to identify urban and rural areas. UNDP (2016) states that a city is a highly populated city with built-in environmental infrastructure, passing through cities. It is characterized by extreme population density, infrastructure such as good roads, good schools, commercial establishments, shops and supermarkets, well-kept buildings. A large number of people in the cities live with services based on services such as business, education, business and more. On the other hand, the countryside is different from the cities, the rural population is very settled, many of them live and raise livestock.

3.3. Study Population

The population, according to Jibril and Nwanmou (2012), is the number of people or everything that is being researched. In the meantime, the author argues, the expected population is defined as a group of people, institutions, or things that are decided upon. In response, certain behaviors are required for researchers to gather enough and sufficient

information for a problem or research. The population involved in the study is local authorities in Gasabo District in the sectors and cells, including 15 people in charge of gender equality in each sector of Gasabo District, 73 cell coordinators, researcher and he attacked at least the key (5) informers in preventing sexual violence from providing supportive information based on their expertise in GBV. The key informants considered to be useful in this study are (MIGEPROF, Haguruka, RWAMREC, GMO Gasabo and UN women).

3.4 Sampling Strategies and Sample Size

The sample size is defined by Newing (2011) as a group representing the selected population from the entire population. In this study, the sample size is often affected by representing the entire population. For this reason, the purpose of the study was to examine the sample before sending the results to the general public. The ability to conduct research on the outcomes of the project was made available to the general public based on the model. The sample size in this study was four sectors of Gasabo (Kimironko; Remera, Kinyinya and Ndera).

They were deliberately selected because they have a large population, and reports by the RNP (2019) showed that the selected sectors reported the highest number of sexual violence among others. The sample size was 25 respondents including (4 GMO leaders at the sector level, 17 cell coordinators and 4 key informants. In addition, the sample size was given as follows: Remera Sector has four cells [(4) , Nyabisindu, Nyarutarama, Rukiri I and Rukiri II]; Kimironko has three cells [(3) Nyagatovu, Kibagabaga, Bibare]; Kinyinya sector has four cells [(4), Kibenga, Cyaruzinge, Bwiza, Rugashya, Masoro].

3.5. Research Instruments

The data that forms the conclusion of this study was collected using two main instruments namely questionnaires and interview guide.

3.5.1 Semi-Structured Interview Guide

In the view point of (Kothari, 2005), primary data was defined as information collected directly from the sources using means such as observation, experimentation or survey. In

this instance, this study employed the built part was asked to lead. A conversation where the interviewer does not follow the pre-arranged question is known as a discussion. Instead of having the question answered and answered, they provide a wide range of open questions that allow for debate with the interviewees (Bryman, 2012). Therefore, structured conversations are built in the best way to gather information when the researcher wants to gather good, open information; exploring participant ideas, feelings and beliefs about a particular topic; and to dig deeper into specific issues and sometimes simple ones.

The semi-structured interview was given to local leaders in the selected sectors of Gasabo district and to the information officers of GBV district. The questions were asked when the participants agreed. During the discussion, comments in general were also recorded. The interviewer was in Kinyarwanda to facilitate discussions with local authorities. The information was immediately transferred and translated from Kinyarwanda into English for easier reporting. In addition, the survey was used to collect relevant evidence to provide them with important information.

The main objective was to collect data that supported the data collected by the local authorities. The original letter was also sent in advance, a general method of data collection. Default, date, time and place of interrogation. I chose to interview 25 respondents but because Covid-19 prevents the epidemic I only asked 23. 23. Up to 17 were interviewed face-to-face, six (6) of them were interviewed over the phone. However, the researcher was unable to interview 2 of the main respondents because they were very ill.

3.5.2 Desk Review

A desk review was used by the researcher. The term "desk review" refers to secondary research. Collecting data is not the point of desk research. Instead, a user researcher conducting desk research has the responsibility of reviewing past study findings in order to get a wide grasp of the area. Secondary data is information that has been subjected to statistical analysis (Asika, 2010). The desk review is an important part of the assessment by collecting, organizing and synthesizing available information (Blaxter, Hughes, & Tight, 2010). To the same extent, Johnston (2016), defined desk review serves an

important function in the assessment, providing a foundation upon which to build the subsequent steps. Desk review activities include scanning the literature, analyzing secondary data, and creating a reference list so that all documents are organized and easily accessible to all team members.

(Asika, 2010) desk review is an important part of assessing data collection, processing and integration (Blaxter, Hughes, & Tight, 2010). For one thing, Johnston (2016), the table definition defines the important work in the assessment, which provides the basis for the next steps. Desk review activities include scanning books, analyzing secondary information, and creating a demonstration list to ensure that all documents are organized and accessible to all team members.

The researcher reviewed relevant books, peer reviewed by academic journals, reports, laws, and regulations on sexual violence and sexual violence. In filtering and identifying the origins, the researchers used the library search tool at the University of Rwanda, as well as Google Scholar and Google Search. Materials published over the last decade have been sought to confirm as many sources as possible. The review office returned only in English, and assisted in the second collection. The second category analyzed included politics and law, research on violence against women, and all other papers.

3.6 Data Analysis Procedures

Exercises for the use of statistical and / or logical methods of interpretation and presentation, integration and review, and review of information known as journal analysis. Shamoo and Resnik (2003) argue that different methods of analysis “provide a way to draw conclusions from information and to distinguish evidence (for-profit) from noise (statistical variation) based on information.” (Savenye, Robinson, 2004). While statistical methods can be used in qualitative research, data analysis is a continuous process that leads to a place where data is collected and processed simultaneously. In fact, during data collection, researchers are looking for ways to observe (Savenye, Robinson, 2004). a descriptive diagram (research done, analysis of racial factors, oral history, their health, unsatisfactory research) and a type of information that chooses the method of analysis (demonstration notes, text, audio, video).

Data collection and processing was the first step in the analysis of research journalism: This was achieved by the printing of transcripts, document collection, and all other documents and practical materials that the researcher considered to be useful in the analysis of information; this was facilitated by data analysis and investigation. Reading and reviewing the information obtained to access the content used in the analysis and analysis of the information, helped in the design of the original code.

The first code was developed by marking the sides, using Strick cards, and making comment cards, among other things. Themes are set up for reviewing and linking temporary code. The research objectives led to the development of the theme. After establishing the theme, they were presented in a logical way. This was done based on the number of respondents, the purpose of the study, and the accuracy of the history of my journal.

3.7 validity and reliability of research instruments

3.7.1 validity of research instruments

Many researchers have expressed practical ideas in different ways. Value according to Politics and Hunger (1999), is defined as the level at which data collection tools measure what they are supposed to measure. When information is monitored and measured as well as measured, research tools are valuable (Johnson and Christensen, 2012).

In a similar vein, Cozby (2016) defines the true value and accurate representation of the content of the research materials. Two main types of validity are the content and the model. According to Alden (2017) the value of content is related to the level at which the object test reflects the level of culture under consideration. Values are measured by the way in which the research materials provided indicate all the components of the variable to be measured (Brink, 1996).

We have no scientific evidence or evidence that quality research is justified, but we can say this because of the field work we have done, including face-to-face conversations, phone calls, and taking notes. The research materials provided were evaluated using peer-to-peer interviews and expert analysis to determine if they were appropriate and useful in the study. The value of the sample was also evaluated by some experts (inspectors) to see if the measuring instruments were selected sufficiently based on the available population. Recommendations have been the basis for the assessment and improvement of the equipment. The semi-structured interview was also used, with the translation from English to Kinyarwanda completed before the broadcast. The value of the materials has been emphasized by the translation of the articles in Kinyarwanda since the respondents understood the true meaning of the questions and answered them appropriately.

3.7.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

The consistency of scores over time is referred to as reliability (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). It refers to how free of errors measurements are and how consistent the results are.

Reliability, according to Allan Bryman, is all about determining if the results of a study can be replicated or are consistent. The researcher read and reread the instruments to become familiar with the content in order to preserve reliability. This was done to ensure that the instruments were clearly defined and that the participants understood what they were hearing.

This exercise assisted the researcher in identifying minor issues such as item numbering, which serves as a test run for data collection, collecting typographical errors, spelling mistakes, unclear instructions, and putting in place clear language use, as well as any other issues that could compromise the clarity of research tools. Broadly speaking, qualitative research refers to any type of research that provides results that are not based on statistical data or other methods of measurement (Holmes & Jones, 2010).

Qualitative analysis provides a different kind of knowledge than many analyzes, asking in many respects, such as one party debating the philosophy based on each paradise, benefiting from detailed questioning, and the other party focusing on coherence and research. method, benefited by both numbers and words.

3.7.3 Trustworthiness of the Qualitative Research Instruments

For qualitative instruments, the reliability has been tested by using the following methods:

Credibility: Credibility and trust can be really put into research. Reliability indicates whether or not the results of the study reflect the factual information obtained from the original information of the participants and is a clear interpretation of the views of the participants (Creswell 2014). In order to ensure credibility, the researcher undertook a preliminary visit to the sampled sectors and cells in order to get basic information about them. This enabled the researcher to gain an adequate understanding of the situation and to establish a relationship of trust between the researcher and local leaders. To provide a background information to the study and explain the intended impacts of the study on community and the globe at large.

Triangulation: Triangulation according to Creswell (2014) involves the use of multiple and varied methods, researchers, origins and ideas to find practical evidence.

Triangulation helped the researcher reduce bias and assessed the integrity of the participants' answers. In this study, the origin of the triangle; the right triangle and the theoretical triangle he examined.

Source triangulation: source triangulation according to Creswell (2011) is the use of different sources of data or research instruments to enhance the quality of the data from different sources. To achieve this, the data was collected through different sources such as observation, semi-structured interview guide and documents analysis schedule.

Methodological triangulation: According to Casey and Murphy (2009), methodological triangulation uses more than one kind of method to study a phenomenon. To ensure this, the researcher employed qualitative approach which was explorative and analytical in nature.

Theory triangulation: According to Rohner (1977), theory triangulation is the use of multiple theories from different perspectives, through different lenses, with different questions in mind when examining a phenomenon. The researcher used different theories such as feminist theory, gender and masculinities; and social ecology of perpetration of GBV.

Confirmability: According to Tobin and Begley, (2014), confirmability refers to the degree to which the results of an inquiry could be confirmed or corroborated by other researchers. To ensure confirmability and avoid bias at all cost, the researcher recorded and kept data sets of the responses given by the respondents. It was also determined through member checking before general data collection. In addition, the findings were supported by the available literature.

Dependability: Tobin and Begley, (2014) define dependability as the stability of findings over time. To ensure dependability, the researcher employed peer examination approach and discussed the research process as well as the findings with experts (supervisors). It was also discussed with colleagues who have extensive knowledge in qualitative method, local supervisors and local experts in the field were consulted. According to Patton (2012) peer examination helps the researcher to be honest about his/her study and peers contribute to his or her deeper reflexive analysis. In addition, colleagues helped to identify the categories not covered by the research instruments.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Behavioral issues were also addressed. Prior to the start of the data collection, the researcher received a letter from the University of Rwanda, the Center for Gender Equality (CGS). This led the researcher to the district authorities to approve a research permit in Gasabo Kigali-Rwanda district and local authorities. However, in order to protect the respondents' right to self-determination, the researcher obtained their agreement. Respondents had the right to refuse to participate and to distance themselves from the study. It was necessary to examine the names of the participants and the confidentiality of their opinions. The fictitious name was used in the investigation to protect the identities of the general public. In a similar way, the researcher collected and analyzed information regardless of gender, race, age, political beliefs, or general category.

3.9 Conclusion of the Chapter

This chapter covers research design, a description of a study region, sample design (which was use full in determining where the information came from), sample size, and sampling methodologies. This chapter described the methods utilized to collect data, as well as the techniques, instruments, and procedures that were used. It explains the technique for assessing data as well as ethical considerations. The presentation and discussion of the findings is the subject of the fourth chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the presentation of data and discussion of our examination of local authorities' implementation of gender-based violence prevention strategies in Rwanda, with a focus on the Gasabo District. Several problems connected to Covid-19 pandemic prevention methods were encountered during data collection for this study, and as a result, the researcher used phone interviews where physical meetings were not available. I had planned to meet 25 participants but due to the COVID 19 restrictions, I managed, to collect data from 23 participants the other 2 were not able to be reached due to illness.

The 19 main participants or respondents were local leaders in the Gasabo district both men and women were interviewed and 4 Key informants working in different ministries concerning Gender-Based Violence guided and provided information. The data was gathered through a semi-structured interview. The information was gathered over four-week period. According to 58 per cent of the participants, the majority of the participants were female. The majority of those who responded have at least a bachelor's degree. Approximately 60% are between the ages of 30 and 40, with the majority having fewer than 10 years of professional experience

4.1 Presentation and interpretations of Findings

The chapter's overall goal was to draw attention to the opinions of respondents. The research was carried out with research themes in mind. From the perspective of local leaders in the Gasabo district, this focuses on the implementation of Gender -Based Violence Prevention initiatives. As a result, before delving into the content of this chapter, we thought it would be a good idea to reestablish the following study objectives:

a) To investigate factors linked to GBV perpetration in Gasabo District; b) to examine gender-based violence prevention tactics implemented by decentralized local entities in

Gasabo District, and c) to identify problems associated with the execution of GBV prevention actions in Gasabo District.

4.1.1 Theme 1: Factors Associated with the perpetration of Gender -Based Violence

One instructive method to look at Violence is to Gender-Based conceive of it as a process rather than a one-time incident that has a different impact on people's lives. Furthermore, this argument argues that traumatic situations are to blame for many of the negative effects experienced by those who are confronted with Gender-Based Violence. According to Vanda, et al., (2015), children whose parents are victims of Gender-Based Violence tend to be violent too, and that they had bad family interactions before the GBV, as well as various life changes and strained family concerning connections and interactions with other people afterwards.

According to the MIGEPRO (2008), country assessment study on violence against women, factors related to the perpetration of Gender-Based Violence included drunkenness, poverty, ignorance, and some cultural norms and practices both men and women are been told or while growing up not to have certain feelings like young boys and men they should not cry or show their emotions “(amarira yabagabo atemba ajya munda”),they are considered to be strong, courageous, while for girls and women they should not have a say in public ,always be submissive ,not to feel angry . It's worth noting that, as mentioned in the previous sections, these are more connected causes (or influencing factors) of violence against women. They aren't the root causes of domestic violence, nor are they the structural causes.

Therefore, in order to explain the causes related to sexual violence (GBV) in Gasabo District, the researcher based on human understanding and understanding of the term gender-based violence). On the other hand, he spoke to respondents in different ways or in different categories of sexual violence, the main causes of sexual violence in Rwanda, those who are most vulnerable to sexual violence (men or women) and the main causes,

perpetrators of GBV (women or men) and why and how GBV is solved or reduced in the country, all in order to better understand the perceptions .

Subtheme1: How people define Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Many respondents attempted to describe Gender-Based Violence according to their perspectives when asked about diverse perspectives on the topic. To clarify, the researcher used the UNHCR (2017) definition of gender-based violence, which said that

“Gender-based violence is a term used in any act of detriment that can be committed at will, and can be given (gender-based distinction) between men and women. Sexual violence, such as sexual abuse / violence and forced prostitution; domestic violence; human trafficking; forced marriage; and the destruction of traditional cultures such as female genital mutilation is mainly practiced in the West, East, and North East African regions, as well as in some countries in Central and Central Asia.

In Rwanda, according to Dushimimana Marie Anne who works with The bridge Magazine in her interview with Dr Patana Mulisanze who is a Psychiatry and Psychotherapeutic sexologist on the traditional norms (guca Imyeyo or gukuna) of extension of labia used to be practiced and still be practice to women and girls ,women when they reach the time to get married and found that they never extended their labia they are sent back to their homes,(Magazine, 2021) ,killings, widow inheritance, and others are just a few examples”.

In the view point of interviewee named P04 (GMO officer Kinyinya):

Gender-based violence is any act that causes physical, mental, sexual and economic harm just because of a woman or a man. Such acts result in deprivation of liberty and ill-effects. Violence can be perpetrated at home or abroad.

“Sexual violence is any act that causes physical, mental, sexual and economic harm to a person because he or she is a man or a woman. Such actions result in deprivation of liberty and adverse effects. Violence can be perpetrated at home or abroad.

In similar vein, Interviewee named P01(RWAMREC) said that:

Gender-Based Violence was defined as violence directed against a person because of their person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. In this instance, someone's rights been violated because he or she is male or female.

To the same extent Respondent named PO2 (HAGURUKA)Said that:

As a key informant in GBV, we have defined gender-based violence as a mental term for all activities that undermine human will, and are based on gender equality. Examples include sexual violence, including sexual violence / prostitution; domestic violence; trading; forced marriage; and traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, labia (genital mutilation), honor killings, the legacy of widows, and much more.

According to the definition of sexual harassment based on the law, its course must be interpreted in accordance with the law. According to (Rodgers and Pryor 1998), laws can vary during discovery. Therefore, by demonstrating a clear understanding of the true meaning of sexual violence, one will better understand the relationship between sexual violence.

So, sexual violence can be a domestic violence where people can harm others, especially because of sexual intercourse. Based on this, respondents P07 describe sexual violence as

“All acts of sexual misconduct, whether male or female; A boy or a girl, it is sexual violence and it is based on gender inequality, abuse of power and bad principles of society ”.

The researcher concludes that many respondents were aware of what GBV meant, based on these words. In addition, he found that most respondents reported sexual violence because physical or verbal beatings, murder, harassment, and insults, but not at least sexual and domestic violence or domestic violence. This indicates that the explanations for the GBV included key words in the Sexual Violence Prevention Law No. 59/2008/10/09/2008.

Subtheme 2: Forms of Gender- Based Violence

In talking about forms or categories of Gender Based Violence, we can say that it happens in different forms such as physical, psychological and emotional, economic violence, sexual violence and last but not least human trafficking. This also was confirmed by the interviewee P01 who said that:

“Gender- Based Violence happened in many forms but the most reported and most frequent appeared to be Physical Violence beaten by their spouses, kids being burnt by their step parents; Psychological Violence and Emotional Violence being traumatized as a child being told negative words, Economic Violence being deprived as a spouse to get job, punishments for child neglect due to gender, marital rape, sexual violence and harassment of a spouse. Both women and men been forced to have sexual intercourse”.

This shows that almost all of Rwandan population especially in Gasabo District have been violated in one way or the other in these different Gender Based Violence categories as it was shown above. We can add that some women meet sexual violence by their husbands, spouse or partner; on another hand, there are other kinds of GBV where some women have been deprived the right on the yields of the family; this happens especially for the ones who live together without any marital law.

Additionally, in the interview with P04 who was also GMO of Gasabo District she disclosed that:

We normally received cases of economic violence, sexual harassment, conjugal rape where some men attack their wives and force them to do sex without prior consent or preparation. Making economic violence a case, for example, some men sold household property like goats without prior consent with partners: she said.

Interviewee P23 (local leader from Ndera sector) revealed that:

“The nature or type of violence commonly referred to is sexual violence, physical violence (Beating, beating, pushing, rape, shaking); Mental abuse (coercion, slander, insults and harassment); and social economic violence”.

Thus, this indicates the need to control and combat the new type of GBV. Thus, it is clear that in terms of sexual violence in Gasabo district, many people have been subjected to physical and mental abuse. At one point, one of the local leaders, P03, said: “Based on the experience we have had, especially of the women in the area, some of them have been beaten up not because of some mistakes but because they are women; in order to teach them a lesson and to show them strength and authority, and this attitude is based on the bad manners that have developed in the men of Rwanda since time immemorial.

This means that the negative aspects of masculinity and masculinity affect gender-based violence, especially violence against women. The results of the study supported the findings of the UNHCR (2016), which showed that sexual violence (GBV) refers to acts of sexual violence against a person. Gender inequality, abuse of power, and harmful principles are the basis of it. For this reason, based on evidence, this gender-based power structure establishes a gender equality program based on the ideas of man and woman. Sexual violence is a serious violation of human rights as well as a threat to health and safety.

Subtheme 3: Causes of Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda

With regard to this theme, there are countless reasons in Rwanda for sexual violence; Based on this research, we may think that some of them are a matter of Rwandan culture and principles where the society stipulates that a real man should be strong, strong should not reflect his feelings, and those who make the final decisions should at least. there are still some women who treat their husbands as their heroes when they are excommunicated (Patriarchy). Not only that but it is also a matter of ignorance; children who grow up in abusive families may experience abnormal behaviors and emotions caused by living in times of violence, so in the future or in the future they are more likely to be abusive, according to respondents cited as P06.

“According to my experience, the main causes of sexual violence in Rwanda are poverty; drunkenness and drug abuse, I usually respond to the problems of conflict families. When you hear it you see that the main reason for the misunderstanding leading to violence is due to poverty or drunkenness. P06 He said, more on P06, that the victim tended to use the pretext of their abuse. Often women disobey their husbands because they are unable to provide the family with much-needed support while men do not meet family responsibilities and expectations in society “as a real man” some of whom take refuge in drugs and alcohol and therefore violence against their family. children and spouses, leading to an increase in suicide P06.

From the above response it is clear that gender-based violence happened as results of poverty in the family and over consumption of drugs. The findings of the Unity Club Report (2010; Human Rights Report 2019), which highlighted poverty and alcoholism as the primary causes of violence, backed up these conclusions.

Furthermore, the findings of Agaba (2017)'s study on the impact of domestic violence on women's health and agricultural activities in Otukpo local government area of Benue State, Nigeria, which included 108 people, were consistent with the previous study's findings. He found that 31.5 percent of women believe that alcohol and drug abuse is a major component in domestic violence against women, 29.6 percent believe that other factors have a role, and 11 percent believe that a lack of financial resources contributes to domestic violence in the home. As a result, data revealed that 16.7% of respondents believed unwanted sexual intercourse or rejection was a cause of domestic violence against women in the research area, whereas 13% favored infidelity between spouses.

On another hand, based on the above context, it is clear to express that in Rwanda, the Gender- based violence issue has the root in the culture and traditional beliefs. As shown by P07.

“The causes of gender- based violence can be based on two contexts; the first one is culture, norms and traditional beliefs whereby both men and women been raised in a different manner and been told not to have certain feelings like being

strong and courageous, not to cry for men and being submissive not to shout out or express her emotions. women had no freedom of speech, understanding concern to the culture, there are problems which can be called womanhood formation where some females have the mind of being inferior compared to men and having the culture of silence and shame while been violated (nuko zubakwa), like a woman who is married to a man who is violent other women tell her to always be submissive to their men.

The second concern is about socialization process of manhood which involves violence against females. In this case for example, men misuse family property in drinking spending money in buying alcohol so that he feels accepted within the society that's what they normally call" umugabo nyamugabo nugurira abandi "a really man should have the final say and he is the only one to decide on the family expenditures" (P07....)

This tells us that traditional socialization of Rwandese (what makes manhood or womanhood) involves some indicators of gender-based violence. These findings were consistent with those reported in Mbabazi's (2016) study, which found that Gender-based Violence in Rwanda is entrenched in our cultural or religious ideologies, as well as a variety of societal factors that create unsuitable power relations and gender norms. Furthermore, those findings corroborated the findings of a study undertaken by RWAMREC (2016), which found that gender-based violence has its origins in the Rwandese socialization process, in which young boys are taught to perpetrate violence and young girls are taught to accept violence. To this end they proposed social transformative approaches as measures to overcome gender -based violence.

As a matter of concern, ignorance was also found as one of the major causes of gender-based violence in Gasabo District, this was shown by the respondent referred to as P023.

In my observation, I have realized that silence of GBV victims as results of ignorance of laws against GBV, gives chance to GBV perpetrators to continue

their habits P023 said. In my sector, we normally receive cases of GBV, when we advise the victim to report the case to the court, they said no they can't do it.

These findings were similar to those of Haguruka (2015), who found that 66% of respondents did not report their incidents because they did not know where to report them, and that 56% did not realize what had happened to them was violence. Previously, Kisher and Johnson (2014) found that many people are afraid to disclose violence in order to protect their family.

Subtheme 4: Common victims of GBV (men or women) and reason behind

On this concern, explaining to people who have been sexually abused whether male or female is the reason behind it; respondents indicated that men and women face GBV. However, some respondents agreed that women are usually sexually abused on different occasions; according to P09 respondents:

“Based on the nature of the region and the challenges we have faced before, for me, I can confirm that the most vulnerable to the HIV virus are women due to socialization, poverty and culture.

These findings were supported by the findings provided by Gender monitoring officer of Gasabo District (PO4). In the interview held at her officer she revealed that:

Throughout my experience as GMO officer in Gasabo for five years ago and based on summary statistics of GBV cases we normally receive; majority of GBV victims are women (females and girls) for example, in the year ending 2018 Gasabo recoded 375 cases of GBV within which 86 percent of them were violence against women and girls, whereas in 2020 GBV cases received were 289 within which 267 were against women and girls equivalent to 92.38 percent.

These findings were in line with the findings presented by Rwanda Investigation Bureau statistics indicate that the number of GBV cases has increased to 19.6 percent in 2019-2020 compared to the cases received in the previous fiscal year. According to these data, in 2019, RIB received 10 842 GBV related crimes; the highest rate of these cases being

child defilement, assault and domestic abuse. Prior to this, DHS (2014-2015) showed that women and men between the ages of 15-49 experienced physical violence, where, 14% of them were women versus 11% who were men who were physically abused in 12 months passed before the study. In addition, 8% of women and 1% of men between the ages of 15-49 experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months prior to the study. In addition, based on gender-based violence, 18% of married women report that they have experienced violence compared to 7% of men.

Furthermore, these findings were consistent with those given in the UN Women report on violence against women (2009), which found that 53 percent of GBV in Latin America was directed towards women. Furthermore, according to a survey issued by MIGEPROF (2016), 47 percent of adult women had been physically abused by their spouses. The majority of domestic violence against women is linked to dowry disputes. In a similar vein, human rights initiatives and the media often highlight incidents of domestic violence against women. Based on the facts offered in the preceding paragraph, it is reasonable to conclude that the majority of GBV victims in Gasabo District are women.

Subtheme 5: Common Perpetrators of GBV and the Reason Behind

In many ways in different times, different research project has been conducted to explain gender-based violence, causes of gender-based violence, common victims and perpetrators. Our concern on this instance, was to analyze gender-based violence prevention measures implemented by local leaders in Gasabo District. To achieve this, there was a need to understand the common perpetrators of GBV in Gasabo district, as results semi-structured questions were administrated to local leaders. On this particular theme, related questions were aimed to grasp views from respondents on foregrounded concerns. Making this point a case, majority of the interviewees confirmed that men are common perpetrators of GBV. Referring to respondent named P10, she said:

“For this case, the common perpetrators of GBV in this cell are men, because majority of the GBV cases we received in the last time were brought by women accusing their partners for violence. For example, in our cell we 62 cases of GBV only 6 cases were brought by men. To the same extent, when trying to look for

reason behind, we found out negative masculinity, cultural influence and peer pressure” Said P10.

In similar line respondent named P14 (Local leader in Kimironko sector) said that:

The evidences we have, shows that majority of GBV perpetrators are men, this was indicated by 51.7 percent of men accused for physical violence against their wives and 68.3 percent of men reported for economic violence. Whereas, when making sexual violence a case, 61 cases of sexual violence cases reported were all committed by men against women and girls.

The results of a study supported by a study by Sarkar (2010) on domestic violence against adults and women in the West Indies, in India, showed that 72.73% of the perpetrators were men, with low education (31.9 per cent), low economic productivity (31.9 per cent)), and insufficient family income (23.4 per cent) were cited as reasons. Based on the evidence presented in the preceding paragraph, it should be noted that the majority of men are the perpetrators of sexual violence in Gasabo District.

Later, a study by UNFPA (2017) in collaboration with the Rwandan government revealed that women played a major role in the violence, and their husbands did. Alcoholism, poverty, ignorance, and various behaviors and behaviors are suspected to be involved. They go on to say that these causes (or changes) are violence against women but are related.

The UNFPA Rota Fund for income-generating initiatives in the Imidugudu in the Eastern and Western Provinces is an interesting example, as the program serves as a venue for women and men to discuss on problems of shared interest, such as violence against women. Because men and women learn to respect each other via these conversations, this strategy has been shown to reduce the impact of violence against women. More importantly, men have learned to respect women as equal human beings who can access and control productions means for the good of both family and community.

To the same extent, in the responses given by P19, it was revealed that the majority of men are perpetrators of GBV in Gasabo district.

“Majority of GBV cases received in my office are brought by women whose rights were violated by their partners or husbands. Negative masculinity, peer group influence and society norms and rules were the reason behind this crisis, said P19.

The findings are supported by a study by Chapell and Di Martino (1998), which argues that cultural orientation, or shared beliefs in different cultures, helps to determine the boundaries of tolerant behavior, so that the family values violence, and honors violence. behavior, or defines violence as normal, legal, or functional behavior. The perception of gender inequality has taken root in many countries, and rape, domestic violence, and sexual violence can all be seen as a manifestation of traditional culture.

Similarly, (Freeman, 2006) found that male-dominated norms and behaviors are usually based on perceptions of crime and risk taking and are monitored by men’s role in acts such as violence, acts of sex can be dangerous, and drinking alcohol and other things. . Drinking too much alcohol is usually related to masculinity and socializing with men, according to Courtenay (2011), where men are encouraged and required to drink more alcohol in order to adhere to the principle of equality. He went on to say that when men engage in men's traditional activities such as drinking too much alcohol or having risky sex, it can exacerbate the violence against their spouses and families, where women and girls carry more.

Last but not least, Carlson, et al., (2015) showed that men and boys are still the most vulnerable to sexual violence, and that their attitudes and actions play a major role in the causes of sexual violence. They called for the inclusion of men and boys in gender-based violence prevention programs.

Subtheme 6: How can GBV be Addressed or Mitigated Within the Country

It is very difficult to provide assistance to a large family like this, which is why it is important to know how GBV should be addressed and reduced in the country. Based on the comments made by the respondents referred to in P012, the rules should be used to explain the existing concerns. He explained: “Based on Rwandan law, I can affirm that

sexual violence should be addressed or reduced in the country through the Law on the Prevention of Sexual Violence, the GBV National Policy and the Reports of Institutional Leaders. basic “. Based on this point, he said, it is common to say that this issue needs to be addressed by the police and they should be the ones who believe that what is happening is a problem of sexual violence.

So, in order to combat this negative approach to addressing issues of sexual violence based on family and feelings of friendship, in addressing issues of sexual violence there must be help from local authorities at least at the grassroots level. of the sector because they are the ones who know the law well. Concerned neo-hippies and their global warming, i'll tell ya. In this regard, at the national level, sexual violence should be addressed through the public sector in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, where advocacy should be discussed, as well as clarification of social norms.

4.1.2. Theme 2: GBV prevention strategies undertaken by Local Leaders in Gasabo District

The gender-based violence prevention strategies employed by local leaders in Gasabo district was the central questions for this study. There was a need to understand GBV prevention strategies available in Gasabo District, role as well as the extent to which locals are contributing in the implementation process of the available strategies. To achieve this semi-structured interview guide questions involving questions aimed to find answers to this theme were administrated to selected respondents for this study. Throughout the findings it was revealed that implementation strategies employed by local leaders are grouped into three classes. Namely, Primary measures, secondary measures and tertiary measures of GBV prevention.

Violence prevention activities are usually categorized into three categories, according to Heise (2011): primary, secondary, and university prevention (Heise, 2011). Prevention first tries to prevent violence before it happens, and is sometimes defined as “going up” and treating the main causes of the problem rather than just symptoms. The main strategy to prevent violence is not to look at the behavior of the individual, but to look at the big

plans, structures, and the environment that affect and generate violence (Cohen and Chehimi, 2010). Focusing on the prevention of the second and third stages is the power that comes after extreme violence. The second phase prevention program aims to address the needs of survivors, such as medical care or other forms of assistance, while also reducing future violence. The prevention of the third phase is aimed at reducing the negative effects of violence on survivors, such as rehabilitating survivors in their families and families (Dahlberg and Krug, 2002; Heise, 2011). Based on this case, many of the respondents indicated that the local authorities in Gasabo District are taking the following measures to prevent sexual violence: increase awareness of sexual violence, capacity building, GBV mobile clinics, use of change methods , and environmental conditions.

Subtheme 1: Gender- Based Violence Awareness

Many previous studies, particularly in Rwanda, have apparently revealed that the majority of Rwandese are unaware of GVB (MIGEPROF, 2016). To raise awareness, citizens should have dialogues about the different types of GBV, the causes of GBV, and the variables that contribute to perpetrators. These tactics aim to deconstruct socially established gender norms and expectations of female and male roles. These are all important aspects of GBV prevention because they address the systems and structures that sustain and legitimize violence. P13, a respondent, was also there when these occurred.

“Many of our people are less informed about GBV, they have inadequate knowledge about forms and types of GBV, they don’t know what to do when such violence happened. What we are doing, is to support them with knowledge aimed to improve community awareness about GBV. There was “akagoroba ka bagore” which women could come together and share their experiences in their homes and men were exclude in the discussion, akagoroba ka bagore became akagoroba wababyeyi still men were excluded and they decided to place through community dialogue known as Umugoroba w’ Imiryango”, where by both men, women and children get together to get solutions for their conflicts.

These findings were consistent with those presented by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF, 2016), which stated that community dialogue, also known as Umugoroba w' Imiryango (formerly known as Umugoroba w' ababyeyi), aids in the resolution of a variety of family issues, including gender-based issues. Gender-based violence caused by misinterpretation, misunderstanding, and incorrect cultural norms should not be overlooked by Rwandan society, according to the findings of a research done by the Government of Rwanda (2010).

To abolish taboos and the culture of silence around GBV, all stakeholders must work together to change unfavorable attitudes toward gender, culture, and human rights. Positive cultural values that promote nonviolence, respect, and solidarity with victims, on the other hand, can be reinforced to achieve a society that does not tolerate gender-based violence, and this can be accomplished through community dialogue, raising awareness of the GBV Law, communication, and local government involvement, and engaging the media in broadening knowledge. As a result, plans to address GBV issues should be implemented by decentralized local entities; there is a need for diverse concentrations and for individuals to have a common knowledge of the situation. Meetings with various stakeholders from the village up to the sector level should be held to explain what has to be done to address foregrounded problems.

People, on the other hand, understand and learn from one another through communication. This technique can aid in the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence by supporting programs aimed at lowering the acceptability of violence and promoting a model of gender-equal norms and behaviors (USAID, 2006). Thus, P11 confirmed that:

“Apart from getting information on these strategies through TV, Radio, Schools, and Social Media, I can add that the grass roots Level where people meet and discussion about the available GBV issue and propose possible solution to them.”

P11 said.

This was in line with the measures proposed by the Government of Rwanda's Policy on the Prevention of Sexual Violence, which stated that in order to improve knowledge and understanding of sexual violence, the law, the rule of law, and the responsibilities of each individual, government and 'The media needs to be sensitized to make people aware of GBV and to make people aware of GBV laws (and private laws) and this policy among Rwandans. These concerns are being addressed through the coordination of perpetrators of sexual violence in the long-term prevention program; sensitizing public, non-governmental, and private sectors to have a National Policy on Combating Sexual Violence and to support the promotion of GBV laws and other gender equality laws; and encourage the media to expand the knowledge of GBV evidence so that every Rwandan citizen can understand the situation (GoR, 2010).

Subtheme 2: Capacity building

Capacity building is a way to increase the capacity of an individual or organization to "create, create, or send." Capacity building is a "way to break away from international aid" that is often incompatible or contributes to the reform of public administration, democracy / good governance, and education in the "online" sectors of public service, as required by law. private sector (Lempert, 2018). It is in this context that P19 said:

"I would say that training local leaders on how to reduce sexual violence can be a good strategy to prevent sexual violence in the District. "Based on the usual examples, there are other trainings that the Government is giving us and that is having a positive impact on the people we lead."

Similarly, the results of the study did not come from the conclusions of Kabaga and Kagabo (2015) where they agreed that sexual violence should be prevented with the knowledge and understanding of the laws governing sexual violence, legal rights and responsibilities of the individual should also be achieved through, government and media awareness campaigns to raise awareness about sexual violence and to raise awareness about the laws governing sexual violence and this policy in the community.

In addition, service providers and other stakeholders align their work with those involved in the long-term prevention, mobilization of public, CSO and private sectors to adopt a National Policy Against Sexual Violence and to support its spread. of the GBV Act and other laws promoting gender equality. gender equality, raise awareness in the field of evidence of sexual violence so that every Rwandan citizen can understand the issue of sexual violence and take steps to sensitize everyone to the responsibility of combating sexual violence (Kagabo & Kagabo) , 2015).

As a result, due to the role of capacity building, the Ministry of Gender should organize more capacity building trainings and report on gender-based violence among local leaders. This was confirmed by respondents named P13 who stated that:

As a matter of concern, the Ministry of Justice have two representatives in each district working in what is known as MAJE (Maison d, accèer à la juste)” MAJE is made of two people, one is a legal assistant whereas the second one is psycho-social counselor, their main function is to provide legal advice and counselling to victims of GBV. They work hand in hand with local leaders Said, P13.

These findings were consistent with those presented by NISR (2014), which found that 17.1 percent of men and 41.4 percent of women agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons, and that 54 percent of married women have experienced violence, which is higher than the 22 percent of women who have never been married. Only 34% of married women experienced physical and sexual violence in 2015, with the most prevalent forms being slapping, insulting, pushing, and being forced to have sexual intercourse, and 44% of married women experienced physical violence. This tells us that Rwandan community has poor attitude towards gender equality to this end capacity building and redefinition of social norms is highly needed.

Subtheme 3: GBV Mobile Legal Clinics

Based on the results of the field, we can interpret the GBV mobile clinics as one of the methods used by HAGURUKA to support local authorities in the implementation of measures to prevent Gender-based violence, in this regard, staff and the above-mentioned volunteers made a school trip to meet the victims of sexual harassment.

The GBV mobile clinic allows Haguruka to hear from victims of GBV who are unable to report their cases (Haguruka, 2018). GBV Mobile legal clinics is one of the preventive measures which is being used to prevent GBV as said by respondent referred to as P02:

“We need to develop gender-based violence through the strengthening of individual knowledge and skills, the development of community education, the training of local leaders, the inclusion of men and women in gender-based education, the strengthening and to sensitize the public, to change the functioning of the institutions, to provide free laboratory tests such as testing ADAN for victims of sexual violence from disadvantaged households, to provide free advice on how to do an example when the GBV case is beyond our capacity we advise you to inform the RIB case , and provide a legal counsel when the court reports. ”P16 added.

These findings were in line with reports released by the Rwandan National Police (RNP,2018) during what is now known as police week, which revealed that 66 percent of GBV cases in 2018 were based on economic violence, 32 percent on sexual violence, and that the majority of the victims were unaware of GBV laws and came from economically disadvantaged families.

In support of this, Oxfam (2011) argued that blaming women for men’s behavior on external factors (such as poverty, conflict, or rapid economic or political change) ignores the fact that gender-based violence reduces the line. economics and economics, while evidence from women in different sectors shows that poverty and problems are increasing. Instead, it is one of the most important factors in the ability to exacerbate or widen existing violence (Casey, Bulls and Yager, 2016, Jewkes, et al., 2015).

Subtheme 4: Social Ecological Model

Some NGO partners are using environmental measures to prevent sexual violence today. An example of the environment is the level of understanding of the different segments of society and how people and the environment work together in the social system (UN Women, 2018), so that sexual violence does not continue to work. This means that the consequences of committing sexual violence are generally addressed. In response, in this section, the environmental approach to preventing sexual violence is used in three areas: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Thus, P01 affirms that: “in the process of preventing sexual violence,

we use the basic level of environmental sustainability where we do activities such as sensitizing and cleaning up public perceptions aimed at preventing sexual violence before it happens. We conduct research to address the root causes of sexual violence, and then, to improve the perception of the public on the prevention of sexual violence through the Campaign for Sexual Violence (Community Talk on Imam Evening, Television Advertising, and social media sites, Establishing clubs to prevent sexual violence in schools and so on.). We are also training friends on strategies to reduce and prevent GBV, in addition, we are also asking for profitable projects for women from the economy ”. P01 added.

In addition, as a second environmental measure used to prevent sexual violence, in this concern, we can say that in the second and third stages of sexual violence prevention are activities that take place once violence has occurred. In this regard, respondents to P03 reaffirmed that:

the second level of prevention of sexual violence in our environment; We provide rapid response to survivors such as medical care or other support services, and reduce the risk of frequent violence, implementing a third-stage prevention, focusing on reducing the long-term side effects of survivors of violence, for

example. , rehabilitation activities for family and community survivors ”In addition, P03 added.

As long as the third level of environmental welfare is implemented, we focus on reducing the long-term effects of sexual violence, in this regard we provide counseling and health assistance to victims of sexual violence and local support if necessary. (P03 ...) “

The findings of a study conducted by Haise (2011) on GBV prevention strategies in different non-disaster scenarios in low to high income countries suggest that the focus tends to be on secondary and tertiary responses to GBV. Survivors are frequently supported and offenders are brought to justice as a result of these actions. However, there are examples of programs that include elements aimed at reducing poverty, promoting economic empowerment, gender equality, and challenging unfavorable societal norms. There is little evidence that these programs result in a significant reduction in violence. As a result, the researcher urges people to take steps to prevent GBV, particularly in underdeveloped nations.

Subtheme 5 Engaging men and boys in a gender transformative prevention strategy

Men and boys are the most perpetrators of GBV, according to content analysis of prior interviews and the context of Rwandan society, and their behaviors and acts are part of the core cause of the problem. Engaging men and boys in violence prevention programs should be acknowledged as an effective primary preventative technique in order to end this. Gender transformational approaches also assist them in changing gender norms and roles. This is accomplished through confronting society's socially built gender norms and expectations of female and male roles. This approach helps to question the perception that reinforces gender inequality with GBV.

On this concern P22 confirmed that:

"It simply came to our notice then. At the individual level we discuss existing principles, values, attitudes and behaviors of some members of the family in order to change and improve perceptions of reason-based concerns, at the community level or at the corporate level with a focus on explaining principles social, cultural and other aspects of culture, while at the grassroots level in general or at the political level we advocate, we too are involved in policy-making and compliance with GBV laws ". added P22

These findings were backed up by research by Storer (2015), who found that involving men and boys in violence prevention programs is becoming more widely acknowledged as a successful primary preventive method. Casey (2016), on the other hand, confirms that a personal and emotional connection to the subject of GBV must be formed, for example, by hearing or reading disclosures of abuse, in order to persuade men to join GBV prevention activities. In the Rwandan setting, however, single-targeting of men and boys to avoid GBV is ineffective; both sexes must work together to address the problem.

Subtheme 6: The Spectrum of Violence Prevention

RWAMREC and HAGURUKA, as partner NGOs in the GBV prevention process, use the Spectrum of Violence Prevention Strategy as one of the approaches in their GBV prevention process. It's a tool created by the Prevention Institute and adapted by the National Sexual Assault Resource Center to help communities design comprehensive sexual violence prevention programs (NSVRC, 2013). It is intended to affect large-scale change, focusing not just on individuals but also on the environment, including structures and conventions that contribute to sexual violence. This method is used to legitimize and normalize both women and men's dominant expressions of masculinities. This has aided in the creation of a conducive environment for people to modify their behaviors and attitudes. Thus, on this concern, P24 said that:

“Clearly identifying prevention methods has helped people develop basic prevention programs related to social and health, and it has been in six areas namely: Strengthening everyone’s knowledge and skills, improving community education, teaching providers and other professionals, investing, strengthening and mobilizing the public, changing institutional functioning, and changing policies and laws ”P24.

The results of the study, supported by a study by Casey, Bulls, and Yager (2016), suggest that sexual violence occurs primarily in the community where violent and male-dominated desires are more desirable, justified, and more common for women and men. ‘men, which creates an environment that makes it easier for people to change attitudes and behaviors. The approach to violence prevention also suggests that in order to prevent sexual violence in the community, one has to work in multiple levels of society at the same time, from personal development, service providers, and professional skills. to change public norms and to change social and legal institutions. The spectrum of violence prevention provides a comprehensive framework for addressing gender-based violence, one of the key features of which is that it coordinates activities from all levels of the environmental model (Storer et al, 2015).

4.1.3. Theme 3: Challenges related to implementation of actions aimed at GBV prevention

In order to identify the key issue, they have in implementing GBV prevention initiatives in Gasabo District, the respondents cite insufficient funding, opposition to change, low local level corroboration, and victim silence as the main obstacles they face. Following GBV, many issues can be recognized, with women being more likely to be afflicted, as it has been found.

Subtheme 1: Inadequate funds

UNHCR (2020) states that most affected countries do not have a policy to prevent and prevent sexual violence. Capacity development is severely hampered by lack of funds or

delays in funding, which hampers operations efficiently and on time. In addition, GBV-specific comments on child abuse are not always included in GBV and child protection. In this regard, P017 Said:

“In this regard, we face the problem of poverty for both patients (they face sexual violence) and local authorities because when there is such a problem at the local level local authorities, it is not easy to find lawyers following the issue. . Not only that but access to counseling is still a problem. P17 said.

These conclusions were backed up by Kanchiputu and Mwale's findings (2016) Domestic violence is primarily caused by low socioeconomic position in the society's hierarchy of power, poor living conditions in families, and drinking alcohol and drug misuse by family members or guardians, according to 40 percent of 60 respondents in Mpemba, Blantyre, Malawi. Another likely factor, according to 5% of respondents, is a child's misbehaving. According to the global prevalence study, 35 percent of women have experienced domestic abuse at some point in their lives (World Bank, 2013), and poverty is one of the key factors driving gender-based violence.

Subtheme 2: Resistance to change

If you speak out against change it is a matter of time. People can resist change when they are not informed of the reasons for the change or the mentality behind the decision-making. To clarify, P019 says:

“There are some people who are against change (no need to change the situation); this means that they do not know that GBV is a serious problem, not only because there is a problem of ignorance of the law. There is a significant number of people with limited knowledge and skills on sexual violence P19 said.

The findings of a research done by the United Nations (2009) showed that 47 percent of adult women had experienced physical domestic violence by their partners; much of domestic violence against women is related with conflict and ignorance. In this regard,

human rights activities and the media have shown that incidents of domestic abuse against women can sometimes encourage the spread of religious leaders at the time, such as shameful and excruciating actions such as women being punished for moral transgressions while their husbands are not. In most nations, including Rwanda, the majority of males who consumed alcohol or other substances that influenced their female counterparts to do so were also known to be perpetrators of domestic violence against women.

Subtheme 4: Silence of the victims and low collaboration from local level

According to Kaindi (2007), some African men have lost their families, claiming that their wives have become abusers by physically and verbally abusing them. Because of cultural dignity, many men who have been sexually abused do not report their problems to the police. This means that there is no discussion about GBV, especially when the victims are men. In addition, the P20 said:

“There are some people who don’t want to talk about sexual violence in their families, especially when it comes to men. They are afraid of underestimating and losing their values in society; therefore, they chose to remain silent and prepare for such problems in the community instead of informing the local authorities ”. P20 said.

These findings were consistent with those of a study conducted in Tripura, India, by Brewer, Roy, and Smith (2010), which aimed to examine factors that influence gender-based violence and clearly stated that rural areas have more victims of domestic violence than urban areas because the number of cases was higher in rural Tripura. Though it is difficult to estimate accurate rates of domestic abuse in any setting because many victims do not disclose it (Phillips & Vandebroek, 2014), it was also determined that what defines womanhood in Rwandan society includes a certain level of quiet (RWAMRC,2014).

4.2 Discussion of the Findings

In conclusion this study discussed the implementation of GBV prevention strategies by local leaders in Gasabo district. Throughout the findings it was concluded that negative masculinity or what makes manhood includes some components of violence and what

makes females adopt an attitude of silence about violence. In addition, many of the participants agreed that drunkenness, poverty, drug abuse, jealousy, traditional customs, ignorance, misrepresentation of the role of gender, prostitution, betrayal in your partner, evil and adultery are all causes of sexual violence. in Gasabo. It was also found that sexual violence was identified in four ways: economic violence, sexual violence, sexual violence, and emotional or emotional violence. Economic and gender-based violence is common in rural and urban areas of Gasabo, according to many local officials. The results of the study were also consistent with the results of a study by Mbabazi (2016), which showed that sexual violence in Rwanda has taken root in our cultural or religious ideology, as well as various factors that affect the relationship of the regime. unworthy of gender. principles. Furthermore, those findings collaborated with the findings of a study undertaken by RWAMREC (2016), which found that gender-based violence has its origins in the Rwandese socialization process, in which young boys are taught to perpetrate violence and young girls are taught to accept violence. Furthermore, these findings were in line with the findings presented by UNwomen (2019), which revealed that physical violence, economic violence, sexual and psychological violence are the common types of Gender based violence.

While public perpetrators are concerned, it has been found that the largest number of victims are women and girls while men and boys are the most frequent victims of sexual violence. This was in line with a study by Sarkar (2010) on domestic violence against adults and women in the West Indies, in India, which found that 72.73% of the perpetrators were men, with low education (31.9 percent), low economic productivity (31.9 percent)), and insufficient family income (23.4 percent) were cited as reasons. Based on the evidence presented in the preceding paragraph, it should be noted that the majority of men are the perpetrators of sexual violence in Gasabo District. Later, a study by UNFPA (2017) in collaboration with the Rwandan government revealed that women played a major role in the violence, and their husbands did. Alcoholism, poverty, ignorance, and various behaviors and behaviors are suspected to be involved.

If, however, measures to prevent gender-based violence are problematic, to identify sexual violence, empowerment, clinics for gender-based violence law, environmental

awareness, inclusion of men and boys in the prevention of gender-based violence and violence sexual violence. as strategies used to prevent sexual violence in Gasabo district. The results were in line with a study by Haise (2011) on strategies to prevent sexual violence in a variety of low-income and high-income countries, indicating that the focus was on the second and third answers to GBV. . Survivors are often supported and the perpetrators are brought to justice for their actions. Casey, Bulls, and Yager (2016) support this claim that gender-based violence exists, especially in communities where male-dominated sexual desires are justified, and are shared by women and men, and therefore, establish easy to change. people. behaviors and behaviors would be better strategies to prevent sexual violence. Last, but not least, Oxfam, (20116); Merchants and Others, (2015); The United Nations Women, (2017) and Storer et al., (2015) have agreed that the Office for the Prevention of Violence provides a comprehensive framework for addressing issues of sexual violence, one of the most important of which is its coordination with all levels of environmental awareness.

During the GVB presentation, it was decided that the lack of money, the fight against change, and the silence of the victims were major obstacles to the prevention of sexual violence in Gasabo district. The results of the study are in line with the findings of the UNHCR (2020), which found that in many countries the poor are the lack of a policy to prevent and prevent sexual violence. Capacity development is severely hampered by lack of funds or delays in funding, which hampers efficient and timely performance.

In addition, a study by Brewer, Roy, and Smith (2010), which aimed to examine factors that affect sexual violence, found that rural areas experienced more domestic violence than urban because the number of infected was higher in rural Tripura, in India. Mumbai. It has also been found that it is difficult to compare the actual rate of domestic violence anywhere because most victims do not report it (Phillips & Vandebroek, 2014), in support of the concerns raised in this article (RWAMREC, 2014) which also had a gender dimension in society. of Rwanda. including a certain level of calm (RWAMREC, 2014).

CHAPTER FIVE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This section presents a summary of the research and the conclusions reached based on the findings of the study and provides recommendations to the relevant stakeholders.

5.1 Summary of findings

The aim of this study was to analyze the implementation of measures to prevent sexual violence from the grassroots level in Gasabo district. The specific objectives of the study were:

- Excavations related to sexual violence in Gasabo district,
- Analyze the prevention of sexual violence perpetrated by local authorities in Gasabo District,
- Identify barriers to the implementation of activities aimed at preventing sexual violence in Gasabo District.

Local authorities in Gasabo District at this sector and at the cell level were the target of the attack, according to information provided by sexual harassment officials. The sample size was selected from four sectors in Gasabo district (Kimironko, Remera, Kinyinya, and Ndera). Twenty-one local leaders and four key informants were selected using goal selection techniques, providing an example of twenty-five interviewees. The information was obtained using a partial questionnaire, a basic analysis was used to assess the information, and a written sample was used to provide the findings.

5.1.1 Factors associated with the perpetration of gender-based violence in Gasabo district

The first objective of the study was to look at factors contributing to sexual violence in Gasabo district. To that end, the researcher interviewed 23 people, including local authorities in Gasabo District and key informants in GBV. Many of the respondents pointed out that sexual violence has its origins in the socialization process in Rwanda, where bad manhood or why manhood is violent and what causes a woman to have a calm

attitude towards violence. In addition, many of the participants in the study agreed that drunkenness, poverty, drug abuse, jealousy, traditional customs, ignorance, misrepresentation of gender, prostitution, betrayal of one's partner, evil, and adultery all play a role in sex. violence in Gasabo. In addition, respondents said that in Gasabo, sexual violence had four forms: economic violence, sexual violence, sexual violence, and emotional or emotional violence. Many local officials say economic violence is common in rural and urban areas of Gasabo.

5.1.2 Gender-Based Violence Prevention Strategies Undertaken by Local Leaders in Gasabo District

The second objective of the study was to examine the tactics used by local authorities in Gasabo District to prevent Gender-based violence. To achieve this, local authorities and information officials in Gasabo district in Rwanda were interviewed. Most respondents point out that various forms of violence prevention (primary, secondary, and tertiary measures) are being implemented in the administration. This method is used to confirm and reconcile women and men predominantly in men. It also contributes to creating an environment that allows people to change their activities. A list of preventive measures has been taken to develop the first preventive measures related to health and wellbeing, and this is done in six areas: awareness (increasing individual knowledge and skills, improving community education, educating providers and other professionals), investing, strengthening, and mobilizing the community, and educating providers and other professionals.

Men and boys are the most vulnerable to sexual violence, and their attitudes and actions are at the root of the problem, according to a content analysis conducted by many of the respondents. For this reason, the inclusion of men and boys in violence prevention programs has been identified as a practical prevention strategy. They also said that taking gender-changing attitudes helps them change their values and gender. This is achieved through coping with gender-based socialization and anticipating the role of husband and wife. This method aids the challenging mindsets that contribute to gender inequity and GBV. Individuals, communities, and society as a whole are supported in changing unequal behaviors and practices. On an individual level, there is discussion about existing

social norms, values, attitudes, behaviors of citizens with the goal of improving knowledge on the issue concerned; as a group or bureaucratic, the focus is on redefinition of social norms, taboos, beliefs, and some cultural components; and on a broad sense or political level, making a change. Furthermore, the utilization of a social ecological method to prevent GBV in society was disclosed. It was discovered that risk factors linked to the commission of GBV are handled holistically. There are three stages of education: primary, secondary, and tertiary. At the primary level, many measures were taken to avoid Gender-based violence before it occurred. Searching the main causes of the problem, improving community attitudes towards Gender-based violence through discussions on TV, radio, and Umugoroba w' imiryango, training Inshuti z' umuryango on GBV mitigation and prevention measures, and providing income generating projects to women from economically disadvantaged backgrounds are just a few of the actions.

Prevention of Gender-based violence in the secondary and tertiary stages includes acts committed after extreme violence. As a result, in the secondary phase of prevention of Gender-based violence, when taken into account in the direction of the environment, we provide immediate solutions to survivors, such as medical or other care services, and reduce the risk of frequent violence. Finally, the tertiary level of prevention of Gender-based violence focuses on reducing the long-term negative effects on survivors of violence, including: providing mental health services. On primary level of GBV prevention, Community Dialogue known as Umugoroba w' imiryango was given more emphasis, supported by sensitization which passed through newspapers, Television, Radio, Schools, and Social Media. Increasing the capabilities of economically disadvantaged people in Gasabo district, women have also been used to combat gender-based violence. Last but not least, GBV mobile legal clinics are also being used to combat GBV. In this instance, health advice and medical support is being given to the GBV Victims in Isange One Stop center in RIB headquarters situated in Gasabo district and in most all police stations are people to receive victims of GBV they normally receive the victims who were sexually violated then they do to them primary texts like getting anti pregnant pills for unplanned pregnancy for girls and get injections to prevent HVI/AIDS to both boys and girls more to that the victims gives his or her complaint then

there is a session for counselling for the victim to be heard , and as well as provision of free laboratory tests in Rwanda Forensic Laboratory (Gasabo Kacyiru e.g. (DAN test) when a need be. Last but not the least, legal advice and support were also given where it is necessary.

5.1.3 Challenges of implementing GBV Prevention Initiatives in Gasabo District

The third objective of the study was to address the issues faced by local authorities in the implementation of strategies to prevent Gender-based violence. Following the analysis of the information, key issues related to the prevention of Gender-based violence in Gasabo District were identified as harsh or inconsistent with the change, insufficient funds, silence of the victims and lack of cooperation with the authorities. Insufficient funds or delays in funding greatly reduce capacity development and make it difficult to make projects more efficient and timely. Much of the effort to prevent Gender-based violence is based on budget, and the lack of resources has a significant impact on these projects.

Status quo or rigid mind set majority of respondents indicated that resistance to change is still a major barrier to gender-based prevention in Rwanda's Gasabo area. In this regard, victims' silence and a lack of coordination among partners have been recognized as barriers to implementing GBV prevention efforts adding to that it's still hard for certain families where Gender-based violence been performed especially to male they are not flexible to speak out the majority of the respondents said. They are afraid of being labeled and losing their social standards.

5.2 Conclusion

Based in the answers to the fourth part and the other in the fifth part. Mental violence, physical violence, social and economic violence, and sexual violence are the most common forms of Gasabo District. relationships, drunkenness, poverty, misrepresentation of the role of gender, betrayal of partners and adultery have been identified as the main causes of sexual violence in Gasabo District.

Ways of social change, environmental advocacy, dialogue, advocacy, explaining social norms, training and tutoring of tut's friends, legal assistance, counseling; mediators,

providing profitable projects for mobile clinics or health and advocacy services that have been put in place as a precautionary measure taken by local authorities to prevent sexual violence.

In addition, harsh ideas or dissent, insufficient funds, silence of the victims and lack of cooperation with the local authorities have been identified as serious issues related to the prevention of sexual violence in Gasabo district.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the results of this study: The following recommendations were made:

Throughout the study, the findings have shown that the roots cause of gender-based violence are the socialization process of Rwandan, what makes manhood involves some components of Violence, and what makes womanhood involves an attitude of silence and acceptance of violence, especially when done by the husband. To this community, awareness needs to be improved among citizens of Rwanda at all levels of education. In addition to this, as days pass social-cultural norms evolve, some of the cultural norms, beliefs and taboos need to be redefined, and public figures, community influencers and media should actively be involved in these processes.

Many prevention programs, according to the information, focus on the second and tertiary behaviors on GBV activities, such as providing support to victims or survivors and bringing perpetrators to justice. However, programs including poverty alleviation and economic development, as well as gender equality and misconduct, have not been supported. To that end, the researcher calls on the Government of Rwanda through MIGEPROF and professionals to prevent gender-based violence to further strengthen the basic strategies on primary preventing Gender-based violence.

5.4 Recommendation for Further Studies

This research emphasized on the analysis of GBV prevention strategies employed by local leaders in Gasabo District Kigali Rwanda, the culture to break the silence and shame by creating more spaces or environment like Isange One Stop center, Sana initiate

for people to speak however, is not only for local leaders to have to prevent GBV it's everyone responsibility to fight GVB starting within households and outside it. since all violence starts from home (been individually, within families and the society as a whole. Everyone should be the eyes and ears of her or his neighbor not to tolerate GBV or any violence been committed without been reported.

Social-economic behavior, as well GBV perceptions and attitudes of the people living in urban areas might differ from those living in rural areas, to this end similar studies are needed in rural areas of Rwanda. In addition, throughout the findings it was revealed that social transformative approaches are being used as strategies to prevent gender-based violence, therefore, other researchers need to address the challenges of implementing transformative approaches as measures to prevent and control gender-based violence in the community, more particularly in Rwandan Community.

Last but not least local leaders and societies or families (inshuti zumuryango) should have a culture of continuous improvement on GBV prevention measures by providing coaching, mentoring or more trainings on GBV prevention since 'Prevention is better than cure' (by Desiderius Erasmus)

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APPENDES

Appendix i: Consent Letter

Daniella Umuhoza Wa Shema

University of Rwanda

Reg 220016165

Email: shemadany17@gmail.com

Tel:+250788791179

Dear Respondent,

RE: Consent Letter

I am, Daniella Umuhoza Wa Shema student at University of Rwanda College of Arts and Social Sciences Center for Gender Studies, pursuing Masters in Social Sciences in Gender and Development. I'm currently working on my research project entitled *“Analysis on the implementation of gender-based violence prevention measures by local authorities in Rwanda, a case of Gasabo District”*. The aim of this study is to analyze the implementation of gender-based violence prevention measures by local authorities in Gasabo District Rwanda. Answering the following research questions, honestly will be taken as great input to this study. All information given to us during this interview will be kept confidential. We will not use your name, or any other identification information and everything that you say will only be used for research purposes. In addition, participation in this study is not compulsory, respondents are free to withdraw if they find it necessary.

For any queries or concerns, don't hesitate to contact the researcher on either phone or e-mail provided (shemadany17@gmail.com).

Your cooperation and time are highly appreciated.

Sign:

Names: **Daniella. U. Shema**

Appendix ii: Semi-Structured Interview Guide for Local Leaders

Basic Information

1. Name of enumerator 1: -----
2. Name of enumerators 2: (if applicable: -----
3. Date of interview: -----
4. Location: District: ----- Sector ----- Cell: -----
5. Gender of the interviewee: Male: ----- Female: -----
6. Age of the Interviewee: -----
7. Professional working experiences in Gender based Violence prevention Activities: -----

8. Academic qualification of the interviewee: -----
9. Duration of the interview: start time: ----- End Time -----
10. Consent statement read and accepted: Yes/ No: -----
11. Options for anonymity: I prefer to stay anonymous:-----; My name can be referenced:

12. Audio recording available Yes: ----- No: -----

Information related to Research objectives /Questions

13. What do you understand by this term Gender Based Violence (GBV)?
14. What are the forms/ categories of Gender Based Violence frequently recorded in Gasabo District?
15. What do you consider to be the causes of gender-based violence in Gasabo district?
16. Who are most common victims of GBV (men or women) and why?
17. Who are the common perpetrators of GBV (Women or men) and why?
18. How is GBV addressed or mitigated within Gasabo district?
19. Are there concrete strategies taken to address/prevent GBV? What are they? Who is responsible?
20. To what extent are the strategies/measures taken to address/prevent GBV being implemented?
21. What are the challenges encountered in the implementation?
22. What is being done to address these challenges?

23. What recommendations do you give to improve the implementation of GBV prevention and mitigation?

END

THANK YOU!!!

**IBIBAZO BY' IKIGANIRO KIGENEWE ABAYOBOZI BASHINZWE
KWITA NO KURWANYA IHOHOTERWA RISHINGIYE KUGITSINA**

1. Izina ry'ukuzanya amakuri 1: -----
2. Izina ry'ukusanya amakuru 2: (aho bishoboka): -----
3. Itariki y'ikiganiro:: -----
4. Aho ikiganiro cyabereye (Akarere:----- Umurenge: -----Akagali-----

5. Igitsina cy' Ubazwa Gabo: ----- Gore: -----
6. Imyaka y' Ubazwa: -----
7. Uburambe mukazi mubyerekeye gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina : -----

8. Impamyabumenyi y' ubazwa: -----
9. Igihe ikiganiro kimara: isaha yo gutangira : -----isaha yo gusoza -----
10. ubwumvikane busomwe, bwanemejwe yego----- oya -----
11. uburyo bwo kumenyekana: Nkunda kubaho ntazwi -----
-; izina ryanjye rishobora kuba rizwi: -----
12. Wemerako tugufata amajwi yego: ----- oya: -----

Amakuru yerekeye intego / ibibazo by' ubushakashatsi?

13. Ijambo ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina uryumva ute? Risobanuye iki?
14. Ni ubuhe bwoko bw' ihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina rikunda kugaragara mu Karere ka Gasabo?
15. Ese uratekereza ihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina ryaba riterwa niki muri kano Karere ka Gasabo?
16. Nibande bakunda gukorerwa ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina (abagabo? abagore?) kubera iki? Sobanura?
17. Nibande bakunda gukora ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina (ni abagabo abagore?) kubera iki? Sobanura?
18. Nigute ibibazo byerekeranye ni hohoterwa ndetse nihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina bimenyekana bikanakemurwa mu Karere ka Gasabo?

19. Hari ingamba zifatika zafashwe mu gukemura no gukumira ihohoterwa rishingiye kugitsina ? nizihe? Ninde ushijwe kubikurikirana?
20. Nikuruhe rugero izo ngaba tuvuze haruguru zishirwa mu bikorwa?
21. Ni izihe mbogamizi ziboneka mu ishirwamubikorwa ry' izo ngamba?
22. Hari gukorwa iki kugirango ibibazo bigaragara mu kuryanya GBV zikemuke?
23. Ni izihe nama mutanga mu kurushaho kunoza ingamba zigamije kuryanya no gukumira GBV?

Umusozo

Murakoze!!!

Appendix IV: Questionnaire for the Key Informants

1. Indicate your gender?
2. How long have you been in these responsibilities of GBV?
3. How do you define Gender Based Violence (GBV)?
4. What are the forms/ categories of Gender Based Violence you are frequently receiving?
5. In your own research or experiences what do you find as the causes of gender-based violence in Rwanda?
6. Who are most common victims of GBV (men or women) and why?
7. Who are the common perpetrators of GBV (Women or men) and why?
8. How is GBV is being addressed or mitigated within the country?
9. Are there concrete strategies taken to address/prevent GBV? What are they? Who is responsible?
10. To what extent are the strategies/measures taken to address/prevent GBV being implemented?
11. What are the challenges encountered in the implementation?
12. What is being done to address these challenges?
13. What recommendations do your give to improve the implementation of GBV prevention and mitigation?

END

THANK YOU!!!

APPENDIX IV

Sexual, Gender Based Violence and Child abuse cases investigated from year 2018 to September 2021 in Gasabo District

SN	Years	2018	2018	2019	2021 (sept)	Total
1.	Defilement	328	382	424	463	1,597
2.	Harassment of spouse	132	141	274	269	816
3.	Rape	60	63	80	108	311
4.	Fraudulent use of family property	46	115	137	114	412
5.	Assault or battery	23	61	78	122	284
6.	Desertion of marital home	24	47	51	33	155
7.	Concubinage	26	46	42	32	146
8.	Use of threat	5	40	61	55	161
9.	Adultery	21	46	46	33	146
10.	Harassing a child or imposing severe punishments on him/ her	12	17	14	20	63
11.	Voluntary murder between spouses	06	07	04	00	17
12.	Abandonment or neglect of a child	11	04	08	07	30
13.	Taking a child from his/her parents, guardians or persons with whom he/she generally	04	14	08	12	38

	lives					
14.	Infanticide	01	05	06	02	14
15.	Offering or selling alcoholic beverages or tobacco to a child	02	04	05	07	18
16.	Refusal to surrender a child	01	08	12	08	29
17.	Bigamy	00	03	02	05	10
18.	Prohibited work for child	00	05	00	02	7
19.	Sexual torture	00	01	01	03	5
20.	Sexual violence against spouse	01	1	1	2	5
21.	Showing a child pornographic images or sounds	00	01	01	02	4
22.	Recording a child's pornographic picture or voice	00	00	00	03	3
23.	Engaging a child into beggary	00	01	00	00	1
Total		703	1,012	1,255	1,302	4,272

Source(RIB)

Participant personal information

0	Professional working Experience	Gender	Level of education	Institution
P01	Less than 5 years	Female	Masters	MIGEPROF
P02	Between 11-15yrs	Female	Masters	HAGURUKA
P03	Between 6-11 years	Male	Masters	RWAMREC
P04	Between 11-15years	Female	Bachelor	Local leader
P05	Between 6-10yrs	Female	Bachelor	Local leader
P06	Less than 5 years	Male	Certificate	Local leader
P07	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Masters	Local leader
P08	Less than 5 years	Female	Bachelor	Local leader
P09	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Bachelor	Local leader
P10	Between 6-10yrs	Female	Certificate	Local leader
P11	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Masters	Local leader
P12	Between 6-10yrs	Female	Bachelor	Local leader
P13	Between 6-10yrs	Female	Masters	Local leader
P14	Between 11-15yrs	Female	Certificate	Local leader
P15	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Bachelor	Local leader
P16	Between 6-10yrs	Female	Bachelor	Local leader
P17	Less than 5 years	Male	Masters	Local leader
P18	Between 11-15yrs	Female	Certificate	Local leader
P19	Less than 5 years	Female	Bachelor	Local leader
P20	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Bachelor	Local leader
P21	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Bachelor	Local leader
P22	Between 6-10yrs	Male	Bachelor	Local leader
P23	Less than 5 years	Female	Bachelor	Local leader

Appendix: VII: RECOMMANDATION LETTER



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

CENTRE FOR GENDER STUDIES
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The Centre for Gender Studies (CGS) at University of Rwanda/ College of Arts and Social Sciences offers a Master's Degree in Social Sciences specialising in Gender and Development. As part of the Master's Degree requirements, students have to carry out a field study and write a thesis on an area of their interest.

During data collection phase, students usually require the assistance from organisations relevant to their chosen area of study. We envisage these studies having a wide-range impact not only on the growth of academic knowledge in Rwanda but also, on the development of policy and practice throughout the country.


Allow me to introduce **Mrs UMUHOZA WA SHEMA Daniella** whose thesis topic is titled "**ANALYSIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION MEASURES BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN RWANDA: A CASE OF GASABO DISTRICT.**" She will provide you with a proposal of her intended study and discuss with you her research needs.

If you require any other information, please contact us at cgs.rwanda@gmail.com

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

For Dr MUKABERA Josephine
Ag. Director CGS



Nwanziza Bidier
CGS / Gender Program officer

Date: 18-MAY-2021

Appendix VIII: RESEARCH PERMISSION

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

Gasabo, 11/12/2021

Ref N^o 657/070102/2021



**CITY OF KIGALI
GASABO DISTRICT**
WEBSITE: www.gasabo.gov.rw
E-mail: info@gasabo.gov.rw
BP. 7066 KIGALI

Mrs. UMUHOZA WA SHEMA Daniella
Tel. 0788791179
University of Rwanda


Subject: Response to your letter.

Dear Madam,

With reference to your letter requesting for the permission to carry out your research in Gasabo District on «**Analysis on the implementation of gender-based violence prevention measures by local authorities in Rwanda, Case study of Gasabo District**»;

I would like to inform you that the permission you requested for has been granted.

Sincerely,


NTAGANZWA Jean Marie Vianney
Ag. Corporate Services Division Manager
GASABO DISTRICT



Cc:
- Director of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation/ Gasabo District
- Director of Good Governance Unit/ Gasabo District
KIGALI

Website : www.gasabo.gov.rw, E-mail : info@gasabo.gov.rw, P.O Box 7066 Kigali

Analysis On the Implementation of Gender Prevention Measures by Local Authorities Gasabo District

ORIGINALITY REPORT

24%

SIMILARITY INDEX

15%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to University of Rwanda
Student Paper

2

www.diva-portal.org
Internet Source

3

www.nurdigitaltechnologies.com
Internet Source

4

www.careneland.org
Internet Source

5

rcsprwanda.org
Internet Source