

# BASELINE SURVEY ON SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN RWANDA



United Nations Development Fund for Women



**AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CASES OF  
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN RUTSIRO, KAYONZA,  
NGORORERO DISTRICTS AND THE CITY OF KIGALI**

**REPORT**

Report produced by UNIFEM  
In collaboration with the Department of  
Applied Statistics of the National University of Rwanda

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The objective of this study is to provide reliable quantitative and qualitative information that would enable UNIFEM and her partners to develop strategies and interventions aimed at fighting against Gender-based Violence in Rwanda. At the global level, studies have demonstrated that gender-based violence is perpetrated by husbands or male partners and that these husbands/partners or former partners force between 12% and 25% of women to have sexual intercourse with them (WHO 2002). These incidents are still being reported in spite of the fact that the United Nations General Assembly voted against this in 1979, the existence of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women that makes reference to the inalienable rights of women. This research seeks not only to measure the frequency of incidents of sexual gender-based violence experienced by women in Rwanda in their various life situations, but also to analyse the perceptions that the community has about the nature, causes and consequences of these incidents of violence.

It is against this backdrop that a baseline survey that is both quantitative and qualitative has been undertaken to measure the magnitude of the phenomenon of sexual gender-based violence and to determine its underlying causes and consequences. The study was carried out in the Rutsiro, Kayonza and Ngororero districts as well as in the city of Kigali. Nearly 1,056 individuals from the households in the sample responded to the household questionnaire and 24 Focus Group Discussions were carried out. Interviews with 19 key informants were also conducted.

The data analysis reveals that the attempt to force a woman to have sexual intercourse and forced sexual intercourse were considered to be the most serious forms of violence by the majority of the survivors (70%) of acts of violence perpetrated in the public domain, that 49% of the respondents had been insulted/sworn at by their husbands/spouses and that for 31% of the respondents, their husbands/spouses had used force to induce them to engage in sexual intercourse. In general terms, the violent acts and attacks experienced by the respondents are clearly more pronounced within the marital union compared to other life environments (in public, family environment and the neighbourhood).

How can one explain this state of affairs? Rwandese women do not know their rights and are therefore unable to institute legal proceedings as they are also loath to expose their family secrets; compared to men, they have a more limited access to the economic resources that would enable them to demand justice in cases of sexual violence. Moreover, the police, health and legal services do not provide the appropriate atmosphere for them to report this dimension of spousal abuse.

In order to fight against this scourge, capacity building in terms of prevention and eradication of gender-based violence in all the sections of the social, medical, legal and police departments must be emphasised, as they are all involved either directly or indirectly with the women who become victims of gender-based violence.

Other research projects at the national level should be carried out in order to verify the validity of the causes/factors of gender-based violence in Rwanda, to establish relationships that link these factors in order to arrive at a more definitive diagnosis and provide explanations.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

### **AVEGA:**

Association des Veuves du Génocide d'Avril 1994  
(Association of Widows of the 1994 Genocide)

### **ARCT:**

Association Rwandaise des Conseillers en Traumatisme  
(Rwanda Association of Trauma Counsellors)

### **CV:**

Coefficient of Variation

### **CSPRO:**

Census and Survey Processing System

### **EDSR:**

Enquête Démographique et de Santé  
(Health and Population Survey)

### **FACT:**

Forum for Activists against Torture

### **FFRP:**

Forum des Femmes Rwandaises Parlementaires  
(Forum of Women Parliamentarians of Rwanda)

### **GDF:**

Focus Discussion Group

### **GBV:**

Gender Based Violence

### **IMPS:**

Integrated Micro Computer Processing System

### **INSR:**

Institut National de la Statistique du Rwanda  
(Rwanda National Statistics Institute)

### **IRC:**

International Rescue Committee

### **LIPRODHOR:**

Ligue pour la Promotion des Droits de l'Homme au  
Rwanda (Rwanda Commission for Human Rights)

### **MIGEPROF:**

Ministère du Genre et de la Promotion Familiale  
(Ministry for Gender and Promotion of Women/  
Family Promotion)

### **MINALOC:**

Ministère de l'Administration Locale  
(Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance,  
Community Development and Social Affairs)

### **MINISANTE:**

Ministère de la Santé  
(Ministry of Health)

### **WHO:**

World Health Organisation

### **RGPH:**

Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat (Gen-  
eral Population and Housing Census)

### **RWAMREC:**

Rwanda Men's Resource Centre

### **SPSS:**

Statistical Package for Social Scientist

### **SWAA:**

Society for Women against AIDS in Africa

### **UNICEF:**

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

### **UNIFEM:**

United Nations Development Fund for Women

### **UN-CEDAW:**

United Nations-Convention on the Elimination of all Forms  
of Discrimination against Women

### **UPS:**

Unité Primaire de Sondage  
(Primary Sampling Unit)

### **USAID:**

United States Agency for International Development

### **GBV:**

Violence Basée sur le Genre  
(Gender-Based Violence)

### **HIV/AIDS:**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno  
Deficiency Syndrome

### **SGBV:**

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence



## MAIN OUTCOMES

### 1.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics, Family, Friendship and Love Relationships of the Respondents of the Survey.

1. The distribution of the respondents reveals that 11% are in the 12-17 age bracket, 28% in the 35-39 age bracket, and the majority (61%) in the 18-34 age groups.

2. Most of the people surveyed (75.2%) had attended primary school. Among these, 57.2% had completed their primary school education, 3.5% their post-primary school education, 10.8% their secondary school level, and 1.6% their higher education, while 26.8 have never been at school.

3. 67.1% of the subjects of the survey can read and write, while 26.7% are illiterate, and 6.1% can only read.

4. Among the respondents, 52.6% are married, 29.2% unmarried, 9.7% widowed, 7.3% divorced, and 1.2% separated from their partners.

5. The majority of the subjects of the survey (54%) work in the agriculture sector, 9% in the area of commerce, 3% are involved in domestic activities, 3.8% in handicrafts, and 2% are civil servants; 27.5% are unemployed.

6. About 54% of all the respondents were living with their husbands or spouses during the period of the survey, 17.5% were no longer living as a couple while 26% had never been married and 1.8% had several partners.

7. About 44% of the husbands/spouses of the women surveyed had completed their primary education, while 5.2% had their post secondary level, 8.5% their secondary education, 2.6% the higher education and about 38% were illiterate. Concerning the frequency of disputes within the households, 79% of the respondents indicated that they had never had a dispute in their households against 21% who had had disputes 18% of which had been provoked by their husband/spouse.

8. With regard to the issue of alcoholism in the household, 10.3% of the women surveyed had been faced with problems related to their husbands' alcoholism, 1% with their children's alcoholism, 3.2% by relatives'

alcoholism, and 3.8 from that of other people.

9. 36.2% of the women surveyed indicated that they had been adopted during their childhood or teenage years, as opposed to 63.8% who were not in this category.

10. 28% of the women surveyed had suffered from material deprivation during their childhood or teenage years.

11. About 13% have had a very serious conflict with one of their parents while 29.5% lived in an environment characterised by severe tension or violence between their parents during their childhood and teenage years.

12. Concerning sexual relationships, about 80% indicated that they had had sexual intercourse, with 25% of them having had their first sexual encounter before the age of 18.

13. With regard to the age of the first sexual encounter, 3% were younger than their partners, 15% were of almost the same age, 70% were older, while 12% were 10 years older or more.

14. About 59.2% of the respondents said that the first sexual experience was something they had longed for, 22.9% responded that it was something they did want but which they accepted. About 17.8% of the subjects of the survey had

endured the first sexual encounter against their will.

15. Concerning the respondents' relationship of with their partners during the first sexual encounter, 73% of the partners were their husbands/future husbands, 17% were partners they were in love with, 7% were known partners but who they did not love, 2.3% were partners they had just met.

### 1.2 The violence experienced by women in public spaces

1. 11.3% of the women surveyed have been insulted once, 5.1% between 2 and 3 times, 1.5% between 4 and 10 times, and 9% more than 10 times.

2. 13% of the women surveyed were persistently followed on foot, by car or motorcycle

3. 8% of the respondents were subjected to indecent exhibition of sexual organs: 4.5% suffered it once and 3.2% two times and more.

4. 12% of the respondents declared that their bags, wallets, jewellery and other objects were violently stolen: 9% once and 3% two times or more.

5. 17% of the women surveyed suffered, against their will, indecent touching of their breasts, buttocks or have been cornered to be publicly kissed. About 8% underwent that once, while 9% underwent it twice or more.

6. 10% of the women surveyed have been forced to undergo or make indecent touching and half of them suffered it twice or more. 44%, that is 48 out of the 108 women surveyed, suffered a forced sexual intercourse while 41%, that is 44 women surveyed, witnessed attempted forced sexual intercourse.

7. The attempted forced sexual intercourse is considered as the most serious violence by the majority of the survivors (39%) followed by the forced sexual intercourse (31%).

### 1.3

#### **The Abuses and assaults inflicted on women within the marital relationship**

1. 22% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses forbid them to meet or speak with friends or family members.

2. 36% were forbidden to talk to other men.

3. For 34% of the respondents, their husbands/spouses criticised what they did.

4. 21% of the respondents received unpleasant remarks for their physical appearance (too fat, ugly...) from their husbands.

5. 29% of the respondents were imposed by their husbands how to dress, to do their hairs or to behave in public.

6. 37% of the women surveyed have been compelled to report to their husbands with whom and where they were.

7. For 39% of the respondents, their husbands/spouses scorned their opinions in the privacy of their home, for 28% in front of their children, and for 21% in front of other people.

8. For 34% of the respondents, their husbands/spouses stopped to talk to them or totally refused to discuss.

9. 33% of the respondents were forbidden by their husbands/spouses to have access to the household money for the current needs of everyday life.

10. 12.3% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses attacked their children or separated them from their mothers.

11. 49% of the respondents have been insulted/abused by their husbands/spouses.

12. 20% of the respondents have been brutally rushed or grasped.

13. 26% of the respondents have been slapped, beaten or undergone other physical abuses.

14. 17% of the respondents were hampered from going back home, locked in or chased away or abandoned on the road side.

15. 9% of the respondents have been threatened of suicide by their husbands/spouses.

16. For 12.3% of the respondents, they underwent death threats from their husbands/spouses.

17. 5% of the respondents have been threatened with a weapon (knife, tool, revolver, etc...).

18. For 6% of the respondents, their husbands/spouses attempted to strangle or kill them.

19. For 31% of the respondents, their husbands/spouses forced them to make love.

20. 15% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses imposed sexual acts they did not want to adhere to.

### 1.4

#### **The Abuses inflicted on women within the family and familiar environment**

1. About 28% of the women surveyed have been victims

of insults or abuses on behalf of their relatives (sons, brothers, daughters-in-law, mothers or other relatives).

2. About 10% of the women surveyed have been slapped, beaten or suffered other physical abuses.

3. Out of 58 respondents, 86% of them had undergone forced sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse while 12% had suffered from sexual touching or undressing. This violence was mainly inflicted by the bosses (17% of the women surveyed) and the other men living in the neighbourhood of the women surveyed (31%).

## 1.5

### Reactions and actions survivors resort to in cases of abuse

1. For 30 % of the survivors, the acts of violence have stopped, 21% think that such acts can occur again, while for 39% these acts are still occurring.

2. The attacks have been perpetrated for 40% cases by the husband, for 18.6% by relatives, and for 15% by strangers, for 5.3% by a brother-in-law of the survivor, for 2.7% by the father of the survivor, and for 1.6% by the mother's spouse.

3. Out of 376 cases of declared assaults, in 22% of the cases, the assailants consumed alcohol against 72% who did not take alcohol before the assault.

4. Drugs were taken in 8% of the cases of assault against 81% of non consumption at the period of the attack.

5. 26% of the survivors tried to deter the assailant, 21% fell in tears, and 18% managed to escape, 8.5% beat the assailant, 8%struggled, and 1.9% insulted the assailant.

6. 38% of the survivors immediately talked about the assault to someone, 20% spoke to someone after several days/months, while 36% did not tell anybody.

7. 73% did not stop working after the assault against 18% who stopped working.

8. Only 8% of the survivors sought assistance, among whom 5.6% by themselves and 2.4% through another person.

9. Only 16% of the survivors consulted a lawyer, among whom 14% by themselves and 2% through another person.

10. About 10% of the survivors consulted a physician. 36% among them were very well received against 64% who have been well received.

11. About 18% of the survivors reported the case to the police among whom 7.2% by themselves against 3.7% through another person, about 7% did not disclose anything about the matter.

12. Among those who referred the case to the police, 49% were well received against 8% who were not well received.

13. 15% of the survivors lodged a complaint themselves against 3% who did it through another person. Among them, 71% declared that they were well received against 6.3% who were not well received.

14. 30% of the survivors received a receipt for lodging a complaint against 46% who did not get it.

15. 13% of the cases were followed up by the court.

16. For 15 cases (30%), no condemnation of the guilty party was made, for 33 cases (66%); the condemnation of the culprit has been done while for 2 cases (4%) the proceedings are still ongoing.

17. About 8% of the survivors have been referred to the judicial mediation following the complaint.

18. Only 5% (17 cases) received a financial assistance and for about 2% (7 cases) of the survivors, the request was being processed at the period of the survey.

19. About 30% of the survivors (111 cases) did not, until then, dare going out or visit some people ; 12% of the survivors decided to move away after the assault while 31% declared to have modified their habits (movements, going out, and enforcement of the house security).

20. About 31% (115 cases) preferred to secretly give the information in order to protect themselves.

21. About 39% (n =139) of the survivors declared to have suffered from troubles requiring a psychological follow up following the acts of violence.

sexuality permanently troubled following sexual abuses.

23. 9% of the survivors (33 cases) became pregnant.

24. Nobody declared an abortion or having envisaged to abort, but about 11% (n: 40) preferred to keep silent while 4.5% (17 cases) declared to have been infected by a sexually transmitted disease.

## 2

### THE RWANDAN CONTEXT

Rwanda is located in Central Africa, South of the Equator, between 1+4' and 2+51' southern latitude and between 28+39' and 30+54' eastern longitude. With 26,338 square kilometres, it is bordered by Uganda in the North, Tanzania in the East, the Democratic Republic of Congo in the West, and Burundi in the South. With no access to the sea, Rwanda is a landlocked country; it is located at, as the crow flies, 1200 km from the Indian Ocean and at 2000 km from the Atlantic Ocean. It had a population of 8 128 553 inhabitants in 2002.

This population is basically young (people under 20 years of age make up 67% of the total population) and a bigger percentage of it is female (52% of women against 48% of men) (RGPH, 2002). The natural growth rate estimate was 2.6% in 2003 while the fecundity rate is high, at an average of 6.1 children per woman (EDSR III - 2005).

More than 8 people out of 10 are employed in agriculture among whom 81% men and 93% women. On the other hand, illiteracy remains relatively high. As a matter of fact, 36% of the population aged 15 years and more cannot read and write; only 4% women can read (RGPH, 2002)

In the area of health, the prevalence of the HIV/AIDS among the adult population is about 3% among whom 3.6% women against 2.3% men. According to the National Observatory for Poverty, 21.5% women and 22.1% men only consult a health staff when they fall sick. The time span to reach a health staff when they fall sick. The time span to reach a

been evaluated at an average of 3.35 hours. This leads to a high maternal mortality rate in Rwanda (750 deaths out of every 100,000 births).

## 3

### RATIONALE, CONTEXT AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 THE RATIONALE OF THE SURVEY

In Rwanda, sexual violence the phenomenon of sexual violence poses so many problems that many wonder about its magnitude. Indeed, the issue interests many political leaders, international organizations, the civil society as well as the community as a whole. The consequences of this phenomenon are obvious (HIV/AIDS and STDs, unwanted pregnancies, physical and psychological trauma, etc.), but its causes remain ill defined. Some studies carried out on the SGBV emphasise the description and condemnation of the violence and the aspect of the violation of the human rights of women.

On the other hand, confronted to the SGBV, the present study sponsors (Government and UNIFEM) deemed it relevant to ask oneself the reason of this violence, to identify and analyse its socio-cultural causes, to underline the factors and motivations leading the actors to perpetrate such acts against women and girls.

This baseline study on SGBV would make it possible to: provide an overall understanding of the problem and facilitate the preparation of appropriate policies and strategies for the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls. develop programmes for advocacy against sexual violence and support initiatives for women and girl who are survivors of the scourge within the specialised institutions , and provide a database on rape cases involving women The phenomenon of Sexual Gender- Based Violence is not unique to Rwanda; it is also an issue of concern at the international and African levels.

## 3.2 THE CONTEXT OF THE SURVEY

### 3.2.1 At the International and African levels

According to the World Report on violence and health published by the WHO in 2002, the types of abuses women undergo are often perpetrated by husbands or male sexual partners. The private nature of this type of violence often makes it virtually invisible since everything happens behind closed doors, or because legal systems and cultural norms often deal with this violence not as an offence but as a family affair or as a normal part of life. This state of means that half of humanity is exposed to a risk factor capable of having serious consequences on health, but which is often ignored (WHO, 2002).

Moreover, in all the countries where the WHO carried out reliable large-scale studies, between 10% and 50% of women testify to having been physically assaulted by an intimate partner during their lifetime. Population studies reveal that between 12% and 25% of women have been forced to have sexual intercourse with an intimate partner or ex-partner in their lifetime. In addition, the abuses suffered by women are almost exclusively perpetrated by men. Women are most often the victims of acts of violence committed by men they know. Women and girls are the primary victims of violence perpetrated by intimate partners (<http://www.who.int>). At the international level, in 1979, the UN General Assembly, when voting on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, recalled the inalienable rights of women and this fight has never stopped since that time.

The issue of violence perpetrated against women was mentioned, in 1985, during the 3rd World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna: gender-based violence was officially recognized as a violation of a woman's basic human rights, and, on that occasion the International Community agreed on the definition of violence for the first time. The Beijing Platform of Action adopted on September 15, 1995, at the

position and called upon the governments to take action to prevent and eradicate violence against women. In Africa, the adoption, by the African Union, of the African Union's Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa is an important step in line with the efforts made to promote and ensure the protection of African women's rights. Adopted on July 11, 2003, during the second Summit of the African Union in Maputo, Mozambique, this Protocol appeals to African governments to eradicate all forms of discrimination and violence against women in Africa and to put in place a policy of equality between women and men.

In Africa, the phenomenon of Sexual Gender-Based Violence takes on many forms whose main ones are the following: First of all, there is the case of under age housemaids, those young girls sent to the city, by their family to work for family members or people known by their families, who end up being terribly exploited - including sexual exploitation - in their host family. Furthermore, sexual violence is exacerbated by wars and civil conflicts in the refugee camps where children and teenagers are unprotected.

In Africa, there is also in Africa the practice of early marriage where very young girls are married off to men who are old enough to be their fathers, which is also a way of sexually abusing a child or teenager even when this abuse takes the form of a respectable marriage. And finally, the practice of female genital mutilations is also observed in Africa, although it is mostly prevalent in all the Western African countries. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), between 100 and 140 million girls and women are circumcised in the world. Even today, 3 million girls, most of them aged less than 15 years, undergo Female Genital Mutilation every year. This practice has significant physical and psychological consequences on the women who have undergone it, such as increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth, including death. (<http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/fgm/>).

## 3.2.2 At the national level

During the 1994 Genocide, although the correct figures will never be known, survivors' testimonies confirmed that rape was particularly widespread. According to the survey carried out in 1999 by AVEGA-Agahozo on the violence perpetrated against women during the 1994 genocide, the age of the women and girls raped ranged from two to over fifty years and most of the rapes were committed against young women aged from sixteen to twenty-six years (AVEGA-AGAHOZO, 1999).

The survey carried out in 2005 by the Ministry of Family and Promotion of Women (MIGEPROF) in collaboration with UNICEF among 304 rape victims found that the average age of victims was twenty-four years. Among them, 28 per cent are under eighteen years of age, 43.75 per cent were between nineteen and twenty-six years of age; 17.1 per cent were between twenty-seven and thirty-five years of age, while 8.55 per cent were aged between thirty-six and forty-five years, and 1.6 per cent were more than forty-five years old – 0.7 per cent did not respond. In this group, 63.8 per cent were young unmarried girls (MIGEPROF, 2005).

According to the demographic and health survey (EDSR-III) carried out in Rwanda, in 2005, about one third of women (31%) had suffered physical violence at a certain point in time, from the age of 15. It should be noted that, for 47% of the cases, the perpetrator of the abuse is the husband/partner. In addition, the results of that survey show that 35% of women have experienced marital violence at some point, whether the violence was physical, emotional or sexual. More serious is the fact that 10% of women declared that they had suffered from acts of violence while they were pregnant (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA, 2007).

In the face of such an alarming situation, the Government of Rwanda and its development partners have not kept quiet. They are constantly trying to find a solution through laws,

of women against Sexual Gender-Based Violence.

## 3.3 Laws, Policies, and Strategies

1. The National Gender Policy falls within the framework of the sustainable and equitable development programme adopted by the Government of Rwanda. Its objective is to ensure that, in all the development fields, women and men have the same opportunities of access to resources, goods and services as well as to the control of the same, and that their specific needs are taken into account in the entire development process;

2. The National Policy on Violence against women and children is being drafted by the MIGEPROF. Its objective is the prevention and eradication of all the forms of violence against women and children in Rwanda ;

3. The National Reproductive Health Policy and Health Policy which both incriminate sexual violence and domestic violence state that perpetrators of the same must be punished by the law. In a general way, these policies facilitate the integration of GBV services into health services.

4. The Draft Law on the prevention and repression of the Gender-Based violence (under adoption by the Rwandan Parliament) specifies that Gender-Based Violence is a crime and clarifies the penalties;

5. The Draft Law on reproductive health governs the sexual violence in general and the violence against children and minors in particular;

6. The 27/2001 Law on children rights and protection against violence. This law is dated 2001 and deals with the violence inflicted on children in general, and as it Gender-Based Violence. It lays particular emphasis on the sexual violence against children.

Other enactments and laws adopted in Rwanda indirectly deal with gender-based violence. We have the ones listed below, among other instruments,

Article 11, states that all Rwandans are born and remain equal in terms of their rights and duties; this Article also prohibits discrimination of any kind be it based, among other things, on ethnic origin, tribe, clan, colour, gender, region, social origin, religion or belief, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social, physical or mental state.

2. The 1999 Law on matrimonial regimes, gifts and inheritance enacted in 1999. This law gives women access to inheritance rights in the same manner as for men, whether through their families, by birth as well by affinity (through marriage).

3. Decree-law 21/77 dated August 18, 1977, relating to the Penal Code (under revision). On the issue of GBV, the Penal Code recognizes as an offence: the indecent assault, the rape of a child, spousal rape, prostitution, sexual harassment, adultery, bigamy (i.e. any violence of a sexual nature). The country has also ratified and adhered to numerous conventions, charters, and declarations on fighting violence against women, among which the most important are:

1. The Convention on the Eradication of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women adopted in 1979 by the United Nations and ratified by Presidential Decree n° 431/12 dated November 10, 1980 ;

2. The Beijing Platform of Actions adopted in September, 1995, which comprises 12 priority areas of action for all the countries that attended that conference, including Rwanda;

3. The Convention on the repression of trade in human beings and the exploitation of prostitution to which Rwanda also adhered through a presidential decree dated December 31, 2002;

4. The Convention on the consent to marriage, the minimum age for marriage, and the registration of marriages, ratified in 2002.

5. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, dated July 11, 2003, adopted during the second summit of the African Union in Maputo, Mozambique; the Protocol

violence against women in Africa, and the setting up of a policy of equality between men and women by African governments. It was ratified by Rwanda on June 24, 2004; This set of initiatives in support of the fight against sexual gender-based violence using laws and the implementation of policies is facilitated by the existence, within Parliament and the Senate, of the Rwandan Women Parliamentary Forum (RWPF) whose objectives are, among others:

- The establishment of a serious focus, study, pressure, political, and humanitarian action group taking the issues related to human rights in general, and women's and children's rights into account, in particular as they are enshrined in national and international legal instruments; and

- The identification of the problems experienced by the populations in general and by women and children, in particular, and find solutions in collaboration with the relevant authorities;

As mentioned in the preceding sections, development partners do not play less important roles in the prevention and struggle activities jointly undertaken against SGBV at the decentralized structures levels.

## 3.4 Role of the Rwandan National Police

The Police have put in place very interesting initiatives in the fight against violence and crimes, in general, and gender-based violence, in particular.

The first of these is commonly referred to as « Community Policing ». It is a philosophy fostering and supporting the implementation of strategies aimed at fighting the causes of crime and social disturbances through the resolution of problems using the police in partnership with communities (public, elected members at all levels, government, and other organisations) (<http://www.police.gov.rw>)

The second one is the setting up of a Gender Desk within the National Police of Rwanda with the support of UNIFEM ; its main objectives are to provide the GBV victims access to the Police, sensitize the policemen, magistrates, and local authorities on GBV and human rights, to improve legal support and access to counselling services through partnership with women's associations responsible for the promotion of women's rights as well as improving the access of rape victims to medical assistance (<http://www.police.gov.rw>). This unit exists in all the police stations across the country.

### 3.5 Role of the Prosecution

The Prosecution arm supports the police in the prosecution of perpetrators when a file with a complaint lodged about a case of gender-based violence is presented. The file is examined and a more detailed investigation is even carried out when some elements of the evidence are missing. A special programme within the office of the Prosecutor has been put in place for the purpose of assisting victims of gender-based violence and there is a special fund available to provide support for them if necessary.

### 3.6 Role of the National Human Rights Commission

At the district level, sectors and units of the Rwanda Committee for the fight against Gender-based Violence perpetrated against women and children have been established by this Commission. The Commission sensitises people on the rights of women and assists women when their rights are violated. It also provides guidance and support to draft laws that deal with human rights and equality between men and women.

### 3.7 Role of UN Agencies

In April 2007, UNIFEM launched a programme entitled: « Supporting women's involvement in peace building and prevention of sexual violence in conflict situations ». The programme's main objectives are to support women in peace building and conflict prevention at the community level as well as the prevention of gender-based violence while appropriately catering for the needs of survivors.

UNDP has funded UNIFEM, and activities have been prepared to support initiatives for fighting against gender-based violence in Rwanda. With respect to the integration of women in other country development programmes, the UNDP Governance Unit also provided its support to parliamentarians for the drafting of the law on gender-based violence. Further, very recently, a strategy and plan of action (2007-2012) were established by UNDP Rwanda ((UNDP, 2007).for the purpose of better responding to its commitment to take the gender dimension into consideration at the national level

### 3.8 Role of the Civil Society

The civil society is also very active in fighting against Gender-based Violence. The national organizations that are active in this field are namely:

- HAGURUKA: A Non-Governmental Organization for the protection of the rights of women and children;
- AVEGA-Agahozo: An April Genocide Widows' Association;
- Profemmes Twese Hamwe: A group of 41 women's associations presenting itself as a platform, an exchange and consultation framework promoting women's development as well as effective and efficient participation in national development;



- FACT-Rwanda: Forum of Activists against Torture. It was created in 1999 following the April 1994 genocide and aims at fighting any torture or organized violence. It is an organization gathering about sixty volunteers from different professions who work part-time for this organization;

- Rwanda Men's Resource Centre, whose objectives are to mobilize Rwandan men to support women aspiring to gain access to decision-making positions in Rwanda, in order to put an end to the violence perpetrated by men as well as to serve as positive male role models;

- Rwanda Women's Network : In fighting Gender-Based Violence, this organization fights against domestic violence as well as the rape of children and young girls;

- ARCT-Ruhuka: A Trauma Counselling Association.

5. To examine the political context in which the SGBV survivors live;

6. To analyze the community perceptions on the nature, causes, and consequences of the SGBV.

## 4.2 Definition of Concepts

In order to better understand the concept and place them in the context of the study, the words used in it (sex, gender, violence) have been defined hereinafter.

The word «sex» refers to the biological characteristics of a male or female person (animal). These characteristics are congenital and their differences limited to their physiological reproductive functions.

The word «**gender**» denotes the social characteristics assigned to men and women by a given society.

The word «violence» refers to violent behaviour as a means of control and oppression under the emotional, physical, social, economic aspect of coercion. The victim of violence is forced to behave in a manner that is agreeable to the perpetrator by accepting his violent behaviour against him/her (on her reproductive organs, on other parts of the body, the soul, or spirit ...).

In addition, we call **gender-based violence** (GBV) any act perpetrated against somebody's will and resulting from the biological characteristics of her/his specific role as a sexual human being. It happens due to beliefs, traditions, behaviour or attitudes that are harmful towards the individuals according to their sex (Josse Evelyne, 2006).

According to the UN-CEDAW (1994), incidents, gestures, situations or words likely to compromise the physical and moral integrity of another human being constitute acts of violence. These are, among others:

## 4 THE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the study is to provide relevant quantitative and qualitative data from which UNIFEM and her partners will prepare strategies and actions to fight against gender-based violence in Rwanda.

#### The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To outline the various types of interpersonal violence inflicted on women in their different life environments (family, public space), whoever the violence perpetrators might be;

2. To measure the rate of the gender-based violence suffered by women in the different life environments (public space, married life, relationships with the family or relatives);

3. To analyze the family, social, cultural, and economic context of the violence situations;

4. To study the women's reactions to the in relation to the violence suffered, the manner in which they resort to their neighbours and institutional services;

**Physical violence:** slapping, beating with or without an object, threatening with a weapon, attempts to strangle or murder, locking a person in or preventing them from going out, abandonment on the roadside (by ordering out of the car), preventing a person from going to one's home.

**Emotional and psychological abuse:** picking on children, abducting children ; controlling the outings and the relationships ; imposing specific behaviour, despising, undermining the value of a person, denigrating a person, bullying, keeping somebody in the background, refusing to speak ; threatening, threatening with death, use of emotional blackmail, insulting, debasing, etc.

**Economic abuse:** preventing someone from having access to resources, refusing to meet the fundamental needs (food, drink, clothing, shelter, etc ...) of a family member (wife, child, father, mother, grandfather or grandmother) or of the whole family.

**Sexual abuse:** forcing someone to have intercourse under duress, imposing unwanted sexual practices and touching, forced sexual intercourse with other people; rape and sexual abuse of children, defilement and incest, forced sodomy, etc...

**Malicious acts using an object:** throwing, tearing, breaking, destroying a decorative object ( handmade object, artistic object or other item ).

**Verbal abuse:** insults, abuses.

**Harmful traditional practices:** early marriage, infanticide, etc...

According to the UN-CEDAW (1993), the word «**sexual abuse**» as a form of gender-based violence denotes any act, attempt or assault of a sexual nature that affects the victim emotionally, physically or psychologically as a manifestation of unequal power relations between men and women, resulting in the domination of women by men.

## Operational definition of sexual gender-based violence

*In brief, sexual gender-based violence may be defined as violent behaviour that is linked to sex, whose compelling forces are related to family, economic, social, and cultural precedents that encourage unequal power relationships between men and women, conferring an attitude of superiority and domination on the perpetrator and an attitude of subordination on the victim .*

### 4.3 Methodological Approach

The baseline survey on SGBV is based on both a quantitative and qualitative approach. The combination of the two approaches made it possible to measure the magnitude of the phenomenon and to determine its underlying causes and consequences. The survey was carried out in six districts, three from Kigali Town and three others in the rural areas.

About 1056 households - individuals took part in the survey and 24 focus group discussions were held. Interviews with 19 key informants were also carried out.

#### 4.3.1 Quantitative approach

##### 4.3.1.1 Sampling plan

This study requires rigorous scientific accuracy, which means adherence to traditional sampling techniques. This requires the preparation of a survey plan explaining all the sample selection steps and the procedures used to arrive at an estimate of the surveyed population.

### Survey frame

The survey frame is derived from MINALOC data. It comprises the list of the villages targeted (imidugudu), each one with its number of households.

### Stratification

The sample of the study is stratified at two levels. Indeed, taking into account the sexual behaviour and the homogeneity of the population, the latter is classified into two groups, namely: the City of Kigali, representing the urban area and the rest of the districts covered by the study, which represent the rural areas.

Inside each stratum considered, the sample is constituted at two levels: at the area level (geographical, village/umudugudu) and at the households' level.

At the first level, the villages/imidugudu constitute the Primary Survey Units (PSU) and are selected according to their size, the size being determined by the number of households in the village/Umudugudu.

At the second level of the selection, the households to be interviewed are systematically selected with an equal probability of selection inside the village (Umudugudu) included in the sample. The systematic drawing technique has the advantage of ensuring a good spatial distribution of the sample since it sweeps across all the parts of the survey frame in stages and at constant intervals. It should be emphasised that the lists of the households living in the village "umudugudu" are regularly updated and are provided by the authorities at the grassroots level.

At the level of the selected household, the information to be captured in the questionnaire is given by a female household member aged at least 12 years. In case of there are several eligible members in the household, a simple proportional allocation will facilitate the choice of the respondent while the selection of some reserve households will serve to make up for the sample households in which

there are no eligible respondents.

### Size and distribution of the sample

The size of the sample is determined both by the degree of accuracy, the time allocated to the implementation of the survey and the human and financial resources available. Thus, taking into account the timing of the survey and the budget available, the size of the representative sample is 1056 households.

By assigning the questionnaire to 22 households in every sample village (cluster), this sample will be drawn from 48 villages, with 24 villages per cluster, as illustrated in the table below. The systematic selection process covering the entire list of the villages in the cluster will ensure a good distribution of the sample over the 6 intervention districts with about 8 villages per district.

#### The sample was assigned by cluster as follows:

**Table 1** Distribution of the sample into strata

Strata	Total number of households	Proportion (In %)	Distribution of villages	Distribution of households distribution
Kigali Town	190 767	50.3	24	528
Rural area (Rutsiro Ngororero Kayonza)	188 526	49.7	24	528
Total	379 293	100,0	48	1056

The sample selection exercise was conducted as follows: The sampling ratios were determined in every stratum and the sample units were systematically selected.

**The sample units were selected using the following procedure:**

At the first level:

- 1) The sample frame comprised the villages / midugudu in the stratum each one with members of its households;
- 2) The cumulative size was calculated in a manner that produced a cumulative figure equal to the total number of households in the stratum;
- 3) The sample units were systematically selected using interval selection ( $I_h$ ) and the random distinction ( $R_h$ ).  
The first sample unit is identified by  $R_h$  obtained by multiplying  $I_h$  by the random number between 0 and 1. The second sample unit corresponds to  $R_h$  plus  $I_h$ . The subsequent sample units are identified (on the cumulative sum) by adding consecutive multiples of  $I_h$  until the size of the sample is achieved.

**The  $i$  sample unit ( $S_{hi}$ ) in the stratum  $h$  can be selected using the following formula:**

$$S_{hi} = R_h + (i-1)I_h \quad \text{pour } i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

**where:**

- $S_{hi}$  = selected number for the  $i$  sample unit in the stratum  $h$
- $R_h$  = starting random for  $h$  stratum  $h$  ;
- $I_h$  = drawing interval for  $h$  stratum;
- $n_h$  = number of selected sample units in the  $h$  stratum.

**At the second level:**

The systematic selection of the households followed the same procedure after their numbering.  
The sampling probabilities are calculated for every estimate, that is, for every cluster. This requires the prior determination of the sampling probability at each drawing level in the stratum (cluster).

At the first level, the probability of drawing a village/ umudugudu (UPS) is given by the formula

$$P_{1h} = a_h \frac{M_h}{M_h}$$

**where**

- $a_h$  = number of UPS (villages drawn) in the stratum (cluster)  $h$
- $M_{hi}$  = number of the UPS  $i$  households of the stratum  $h$
- $M_h$  = total number of households in the stratum  $h$

$$P_{2h} = \frac{m_h}{M_h}$$

**where**

- $m_{hi}$  = number of the households drawn in the PSU  $i$  of the stratum  $h$
- $M_{hij}$  = total number of the PSU  $i$  households in the stratum  $h$

Therefore, the overall probability of drawing a household in the stratum  $h$  is

$$P_h = P_{1h} \times P_{2h}$$

In general, the household drawing probability is

$$P = \prod_h P_h \quad \text{with } h = 1, 2$$

The estimates of the population parameters are done by statistical inference consisting of the projection of the results drawn from the sampling of the whole population. These results are weighed using the projection factor (or sampling weight) which is the reciprocal of the sampling probability, that is,  $W_h = 1 / P_h$  at the stratum level and  $W = 1 / P$  for the whole.

### Weighting factors adjustment

After the field collection activities, an adjustment of the initial weightings is necessary in order to take the ratio of the possible non-response in every stratum into account.

This adjustment is done in the following manner:

$$W'_h = W_h * (m_{hi} / m_{hi}') \text{ with } W_h = 1 / P_h$$

where:

$W'_h$  = the raising factor adjusted for the stratum h units

$W_h$  = the starting raising factor for the stratum h units

$m_{hi}$  = the number of sampling households in the PSU i of the stratum h

$m_{hi}'$  = the number of sampling households in the PSU i of the stratum h actually interviewed.

### Estimators of the survey

The computed estimators are generally the total figures and the ratios.

The total estimator (number of rape cases) can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{y}_h = \sum W_{hi} y_{ih} \text{ (at the stratum level) and}$$

$$\hat{y} = \sum N_h / N * \hat{y}_h \text{ (at the overall level)}$$

The ratio estimator (case of the ratios to estimate) is defined as follows:

$$P_h = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^h W_{hi} y_{ih}}{n_h}$$

### Variance estimate procedures

The variance is calculated using a module CENVAR of the IMPS software. This module provides, for every estimate, the sampling error, the coefficient of variation (C.V.), the confidence interval at the threshold of 95%, and the design effect (DEFF).

As a guide, the variance ratio estimator of a total through the method of the last cluster used by CENVAR can be expressed as follows:

### Total Estimator Variance

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_T \left[ (1 - f_h) (n_h / n_h - 1) \sum_j (\hat{Y}_{hij} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h}) \right]$$

where:

$\hat{Y}_{hij}$  = weighted total for the variable y in the jth sample household

In the umudugudu (PSU) i of the stratum h

$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_k \hat{Y}_{hij}$  = weighted total for the variable y in the stratum h

### The ratio estimator variance is expressed as follows:

Ratio Estimator Variance

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[ V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 V(\hat{X}) - 2\hat{R} Cov(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \right]$$

In order to attain the objectives set out, a household questionnaire was administered to the women and girls of at least 12 years of age and belonging to the sample households.

### 4.3.1.2 Household Questionnaire

It is subdivided into two categories of modules, namely:

1. The first module that captures the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the subjects of the survey.
2. The following modules that capture the acts and situations of the abuses meted out in the various spheres of life; the classification of the modules being determined by the need to of menti

first the easiest situations and then the most difficult ones:

- Public spaces (streets, public transport vehicles, administrations, etc ...);
- The marriage context
- Family and relatives.

This questionnaire has been designed in way that facilitates the conducting of the interview by progressively drawing out the violence situations in every life environment, which sometimes encourages the recollection of events that occurred in the past.

It should be noted that the family space and the context of marriage are the most likely theatres of abuse, while the public space and the professional environment would be more of places of sexual harassment.

Besides, in order to reduce the element of subjectivity in the answers, the abuses are not defined beforehand. In the questions, Besides, in order to reduce the element of subjectivity in the answers, the abuses are not defined beforehand. In the questions, the words "violence/abuse" or « assault » are not used; only the incidents are mentioned and described with as much clarity as possible in every life environment. Thus, every module is made up of a list of subjects that are more or less identical, for which the frequency is noted. This is done in order to make it possible to draw comparisons and facilitate the conducting of the interview.

### 4.3.2 Qualitative Approach

#### 4.3.2.1 The Focus Group Discussions

The Focus Group Discussions are organized in small cohesive groups (from 8 to 10 people). The selection of the participants is determined on the basis of predefined criteria, namely age, sex, membership in associative groups and profession.

**An interview guide (see in appendix** based on the participatory approach was prepared to include the themes and sub-themes to be developed during discussions with the participants so that their attitudes, opinions, and perceptions on the sexual gender-based violence phenomenon could be recorded.

The Focus Group Discussions were set up as follows:

**Table 2 Setting up of the Focus Group Discussions**

Districts	Women 18 years and above	Young Girls 12-17 years	Men 25 years and above	Young men 18-24 years	Number of groups
Rutsiro	1	1	1	1	4
Kayonza	1	1	1	1	4
Ngororero	1	1	1	1	4
Gasabo	1	1	1	1	4
Nyarugenge	1	1	1	1	4
Kicukiro	1	1	1	1	4
Number of groups	6	6	6	6	24

The following groups:

- For women: National Council of Women, teachers, widows, social affairs officers, married women, unmarried mothers;
- For the young girls : Students, school drop-outs, National Youth Council, housemaids ;
- For men : Ombudsman (Mediator), wise men (Gacaca), security officers, teachers, farmers, taxi-drivers;
- For the young men: salaried workers, unemployed persons, students, National Youth Council.

#### 4.3.2.2 Semi-structured interviews

The semi-structured interviews were conducted among the local authorities, the police, the heads of the health centres and representatives of the associations that provide legal,

psychological, and social support to the SGBV survivors. These interviews dealt with the laws, policies, and programmes related to sexual gender-based violence and also with the care accorded to survivors of SGBV.

### 4.3.3 Ethical values of the survey

Respect for the statistical secrecy (data confidentiality) was strictly observed at all the stages of the survey activities, in accordance with the organic statute N° 01/2005 Chapter VI dated February 14, 2005, on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda..

The survey was therefore carried out in a manner guaranteeing total anonymity, confidentiality, and security of the people surveyed, thus ensuring the sensitivity of the subject under study..

### 4.3.4

#### Organisation of the Study and Group Discussions

In order to carry out data collection, processing and exploitation of the collected data, researchers and data input agents were recruited, taking their experience and skills in data collection and input, and especially their total availability for the survey. into account

A training course on the questionnaire and interview guide as well as the data collection methodology was organized by statistical survey specialists with the assistance of data processing specialists. A training session on the code of ethics and behaviour for investigators was also organized.

Further, in order to ensure the feasibility of such a survey, the research team carried out a pilot survey for the purpose of testing the whole process. This pilot survey took place from March 19 to 20, 2008, and covered 40 households from sectors that were not involved in the sample.

The test enabled us to demonstrate the respondents' positive reception of the exercise and provided us with an opportunity, to correct some deficiencies found in the questionnaire. We were also able to enhance the .

researchers' mastery of the questionnaire. .

The test enabled us to demonstrate the respondents' positive reception of the exercise and provided us with an opportunity, to correct some deficiencies found in the questionnaire. We were also able to enhance the researchers' mastery of the questionnaire. .

In particular, it was established that:

- In the neutral context of this anonymous survey, the women surveyed accepted to answer questions related to their personal lives;
- A high proportion of women who suffered abuses spoke, during the survey, about themselves for the first time and a very small proportion lodged complaints
- The reaction of the women surveyed and their answers to the questionnaire also highlighted emotional incidents and the need to take them into consideration during the survey;
- A sensitization of the subjects of the survey took place as the interviews progressed ; the sensitization encourages the declaration of the acts of abuse that are perpetrated against them;
- The violence against women is also reported by respondents who wanted to give an account of all the assaults they suffered from, even if these represented the experiences of other women.

The data collection took place from March 27 to April 5, 2008. The data input and processing were done using CSPRO and SPSS statistical software.

And finally, tabulation and analysis plans were prepared following the adopted variables and the expected indicators.

# 5 PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS

## 5.1 RESULTS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS SURVEY

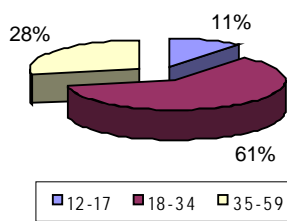
### 5.1.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

#### AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS (N=1056)

The survey covered the female population aged between 12 and 59 years. The distribution of the subjects of the survey was done by principal age groups (12-17 years; 18-34 years; 35-59 years). This option was motivated by the desire to specifically observe situations in which the abuse was perpetrated against minors (12-17 years), young women (18-34 years), and adults (35-59 years). Thus, the distribution of the respondents indicates that 11% are in the 12-17 year age bracket, 28% in the 35-59 year age bracket, and the majority (that is, 61%) in the age 18-34 year group.

**Figure 1** Distribution of the population by principal age groups

Distribution of the population by principal age groups

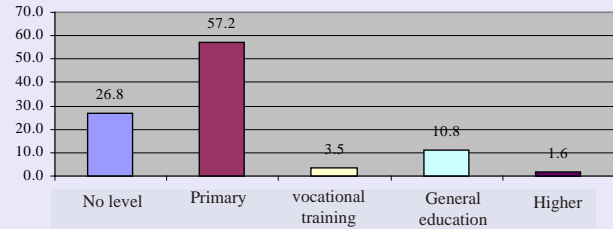


#### SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (N=1056) AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION (N=794)

Most of the women surveyed (n=794), that is, 75.2%, had attended school. Among them, 57.2% have completed the primary level of education, 3.5% the post-primary school level, 10.8% the general secondary school level, and 1.6% higher education, while 26.8% had not been to school.

**Figure 2** Distribution of the women surveyed according to their level of education

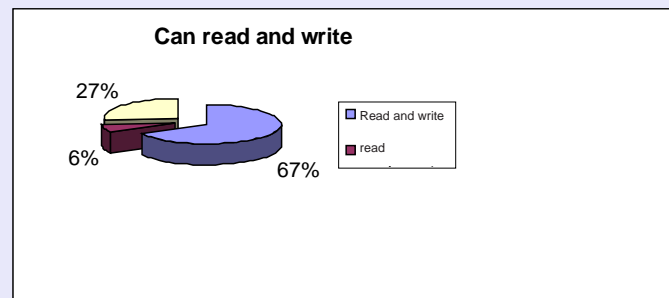
Distribution of the women surveyed according to their level of education



#### ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE (N=1056)

67.1% of the women surveyed can read and write as opposed to 26.7% who cannot read and write, and 6.1% who can only read.

**Figure 3** Distribution of the women surveyed according to their literacy level

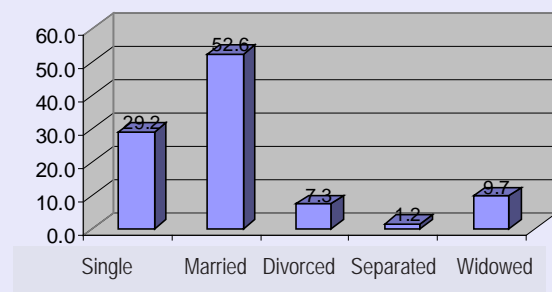


#### MARITAL STATUS

Among the respondents, 52.6% are married, 29.2% unmarried, 9.7% widows, 7.3% divorced, and 1.2% separated from their partners.

**Figure 4** Distribution of the women surveyed according to their marital status

Distribution of the surveyed women according to their marital status



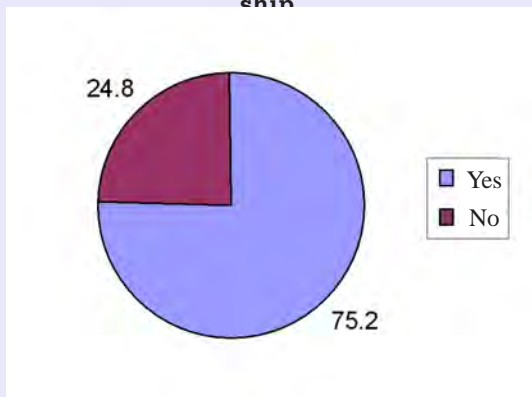


### OCCUPATION (N=1056)

The distribution by profession indicates that 54% of the women surveyed are involved in agriculture, 9% in trade, 3% in housework, 3.8% in arts and crafts, 2% are civil servants, and 27.5% are unemployed.

### EXISTENCE OF A MARITAL RELATIONSHIP (N=1056)

**Figure 5** Distribution of the women surveyed according to their marital relationship

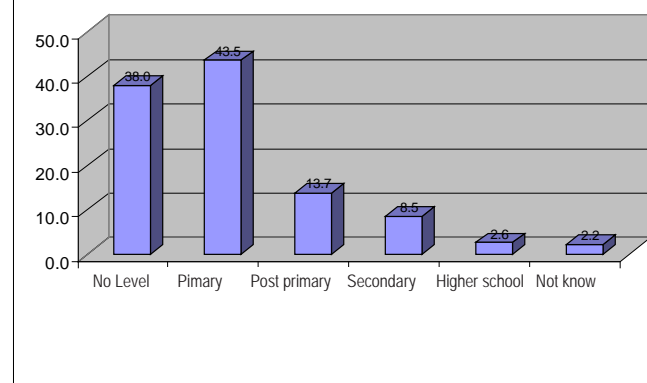


54 % of all the respondents lived with their husbands or spouses as a couple at the time of the survey, 2% lived with several partners, 18% were no longer living with their partners while 27% had never had a marital relationship.

### PARTNERS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION (N= 772)

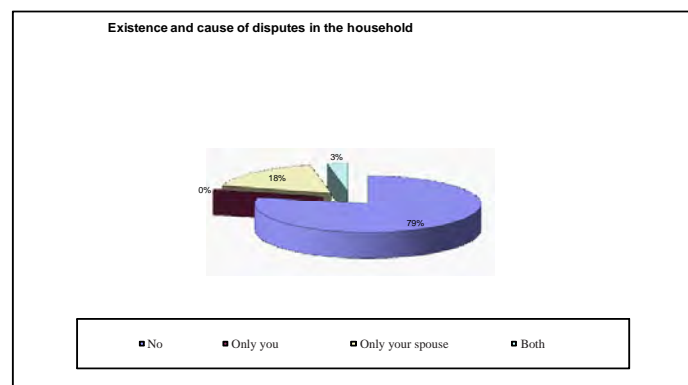
About 44% of the husbands or spouses of the women surveyed had completed their primary education, 13.7% the primary school level, 8.5% the secondary school level and 2.6% had completed the higher education level. However, about 38% had not had any education at all.

**Figure 6** Distribution of the spouses according to their level of education



### DISPUTES IN THE HOUSEHOLD (N= 552)

**Figure 7** Existence and causes of the disputes in the household



About 79 % of the subjects responded that they had never had any disputes in their households, compared to 21% who revealed that they had had disputes 18% of which had been initiated by the husband/spouse.

### INCIDENCE OF ALCOHOLISM AMONG RELATIVES DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS (N=1056)

Out of the women surveyed, 10.3% have had to deal with their husbands' alcoholism, about 1% their children's, 3.2% that of their close relatives and 3.8% other peoples' alcoholism.

**ADOPTION OF THE WOMEN SURVEYED DURING THEIR CHILDHOOD OR TEENAGE YEARS (N=1056)**

The analysis indicates that 36.2% of the women surveyed had been adopted during their childhood or teenage years while 63.8% had not had that experience.

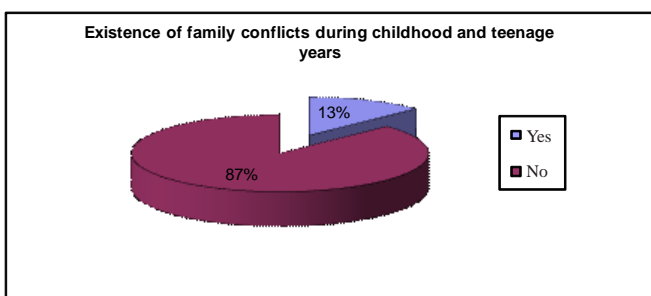
**MATERIAL DEPRIVATION DURING CHILDHOOD AND TEENAGE YEARS**

28% of the women surveyed indicated that they had suffered from material deprivation during their childhood and teenage years.

**EXISTENCE OF FAMILY CONFLICTS DURING CHILDHOOD AND TEENAGE YEARS (N=1056)**

Among the women surveyed, about 13% indicated that they had had a very serious conflict with one of their parents, as opposed to 29.5% who recalled serious tensions or an atmosphere of violence between their parents during their childhood and teenage years.

**Figure 8 Existence of family conflicts during childhood and teenage years**



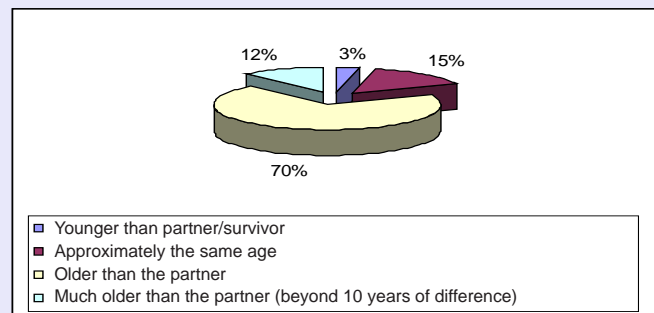
**AGE AT THE FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER (N=1056)**

During the survey, 80% of the women interviewed reported that they had had sexual intercourse, with 26% of them having had their first sexual encounter before the age of 18.

**AGE OF PARTNERS AT THE FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER (N=843)**

The results of this analysis reveal that 3% of the sexual partners were younger than the respondents, 15% had about the same age, 70% were older while about 12% were 10 years older or more.

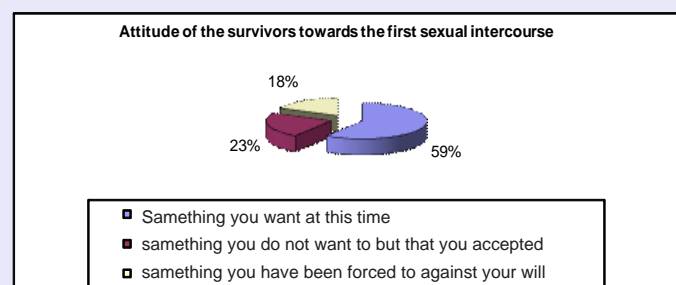
**Figure 9 Age difference of partners at the time of the first sexual encounter.**



**ATTITUDE OF THE SURVIVOR REGARDING THE FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER (N=843)**

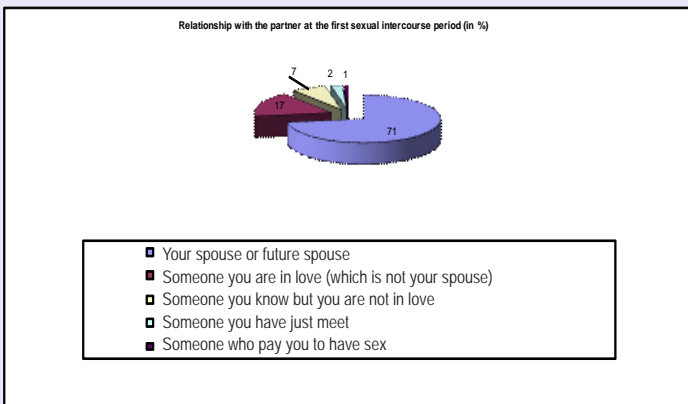
For 59.2% of the respondents, these first sexual encounters were something they desired at that time; for 22.9% something they did not want to happen but which they accepted, and for 17.8% something they accepted against their will.

**Figure 10 Attitude of the survivor towards the first sexual intercourse**



**RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PARTNER AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER (N=843)**

**Figure 11 Relationship with the partner at the time of the first sexual encounter**



At the time of the respondents' first sexual encounter 73% of the partners were spouses or future spouses, 17% were partners they fell in love with, 7% were known partners but with whom they were not in love, 2.3% were partners they had just met.

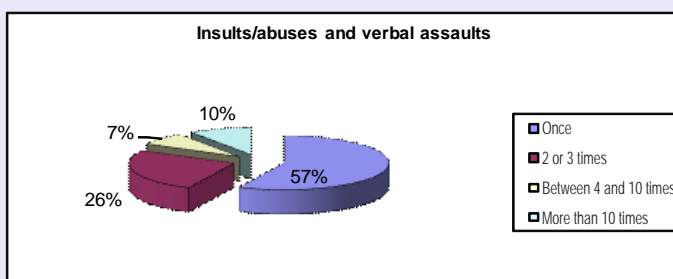
### 5.1.2 Abuses inflicted on women in public spaces

This section deals with the forms of abuses suffered by the women surveyed in public spaces (bars, restaurants, streets, public transport vehicles, parking lots, and other places).

#### VERBAL INSULTS/ABUSES OR ASSAULTS (N=1056)

Out of the women surveyed, 11.3% were insulted once, 5.1% 2 or 3 times, 1.5% between 4 and 10 times, and 1.9% were insulted more than 10 times.

**Figure 12 Insults/abuses and verbal assaults suffered**



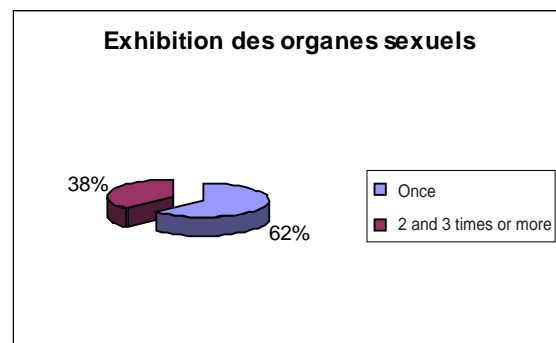
#### PERSISTENT STALKING (N=1056)

About 13% of the women surveyed were stalked persistently either on foot, by car or motorcycle.

#### EXPOSURE OF SEXUAL ORGANS (N=1056)

The analysis reveals that 8% of the respondents experienced the exhibition of sexual organs; 4.5% of these experienced this once and 3.2% twice or more.

**Figure 13 Exhibition of sexual organs**



### THEFT OF HANDBAG, WALLET, JEWELRY, ETC ... (N=1056)

About 12% of the respondents reported that their handbags, wallets, jewellery, and other objects had been grabbed violently for 9% this had happened once and for 3% two or more times.

### TOUCHING, PETTING OR GRABBING/SQUEEZING (N=1056)

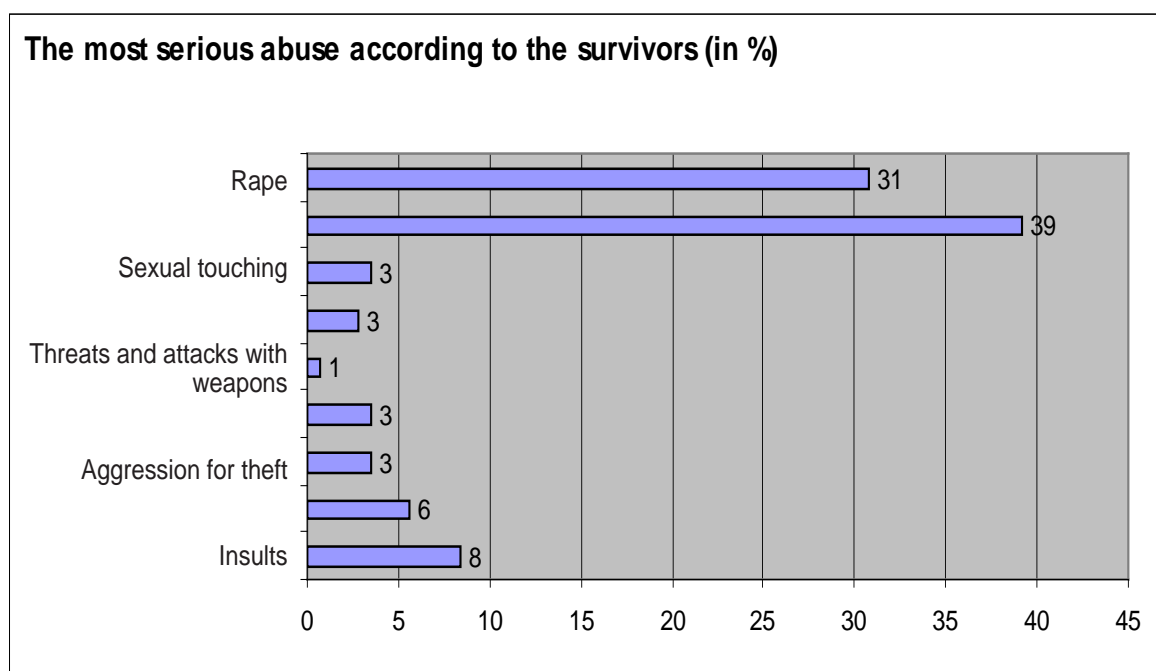
The analysis demonstrates that about 17% of the women surveyed underwent, touching of the breasts buttocks against their will, or were obstructed and grabbed to be kissed in public. About 8% had suffered this kind of assault once while 9% had suffered it twice or more times.

### FORCED SEXUAL TOUCHING / ATTEMPTS TO HAVE UNWANTED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (N=1056)

The analysis reveals that among 108 women surveyed, 10% were forced to suffer/accept sexual touching/sexual intercourse and that half of them had undergone this twice or more times. Out of the 108 women surveyed, 48 of them had suffered forced sexual intercourse while 44 had suffered attempts of forced sexual intercourse.

The following graph presents the most serious abuse according to the survivors (in %). The attempt to force sexual intercourse was considered to be the most serious abuse by the majority of the survivors (39%) followed by forced sexual intercourse (31%).

Figure 14 The most serious abuse suffered according to the survivors



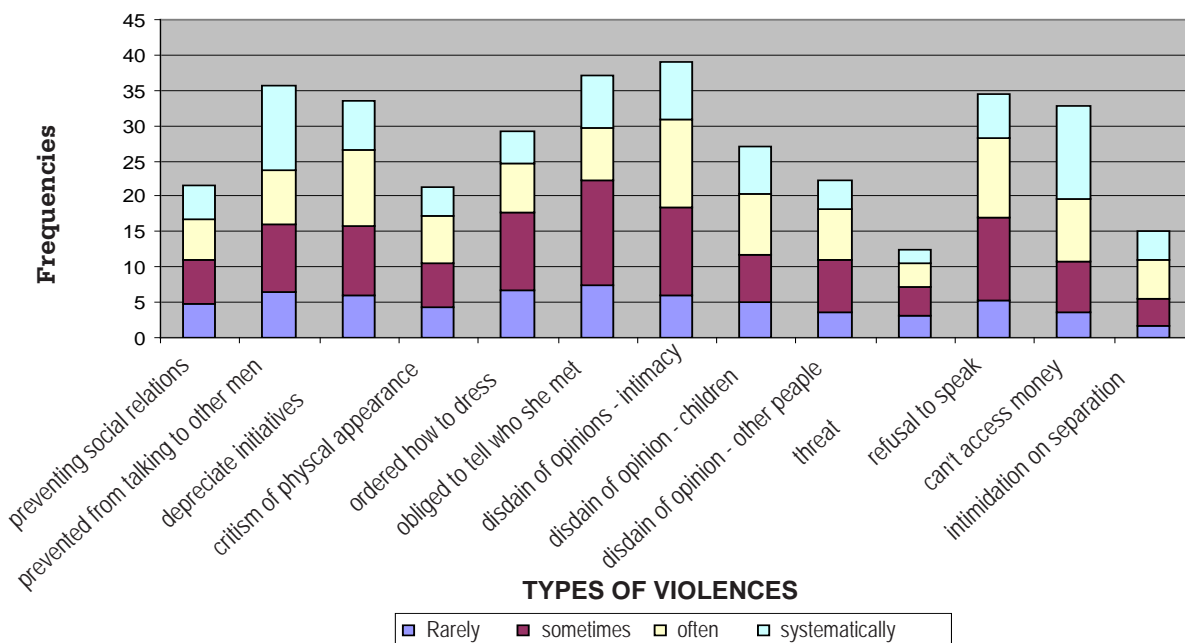
### 5.1.3

### Abuses suffered by women within the marriage relationship

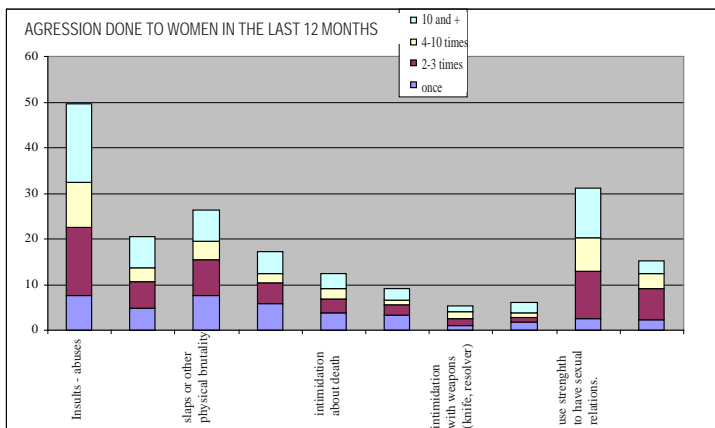
**Table 3** Abuses suffered by women within the marriage relationship

Types of assaults against the women surveyed within the marriage	Proportions (%)				Total
	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Systematically	
Not being allowed to meet or talk to friends and members of the family (n=543)	4.8	6.1	5.9	4.8	21.5
Not being allowed to speak to other men, (he is jealous) (n=543)	6.4	9.6	7.6	12.0	35.5
Criticism/belittling of actions/achievements (n=543)	5.9	9.8	10.9	7.0	33.5
Unpleasant remarks about physical appearance (too big, ugly, etc ...) (n=543)	4.4	6.1	6.8	4.1	21.4
Dictating the mode of dress, hairstyle and behaviour in public (n=543)	6.6	11.0	7.0	4.6	29.3
Requirement to reveal where she has been and with whom (n=545)	7.5	14.7	7.5	7.5	37.2
Contempt for her opinions within the confines of private life (n=545)	5.9	12.5	12.5	8.1	38.9
Contempt for her opinions in front of the children (n=542)	5.0	6.8	8.5	6.8	27.7
Contempt for her opinions in front of other people (n=545)	3.7	7.3	7.2	4.0	21.2
Threats against the children (n=541)	3.1	4.1	3.3	2.0	12.5
The silent treatment, total refusal to discuss with his wife/spouse	5.3	11.7	11.2	6.2	34.5
Not being allowed to have access to the household financial resources for daily family needs	3.5	7.2	8.9	13.1	32.7
Threatening to take it out on the children or separating them from their mother	1.6	3.8	5.4	3.8	15.7
Taking it out on the children or separating them from their mother	3.1	4	3.2	2	12.3

**Figure 15 : TYPES OF VIOLENCES UNDERGONE IN COUPLES**



**Figure 15** Types of abuses suffered within the marriage

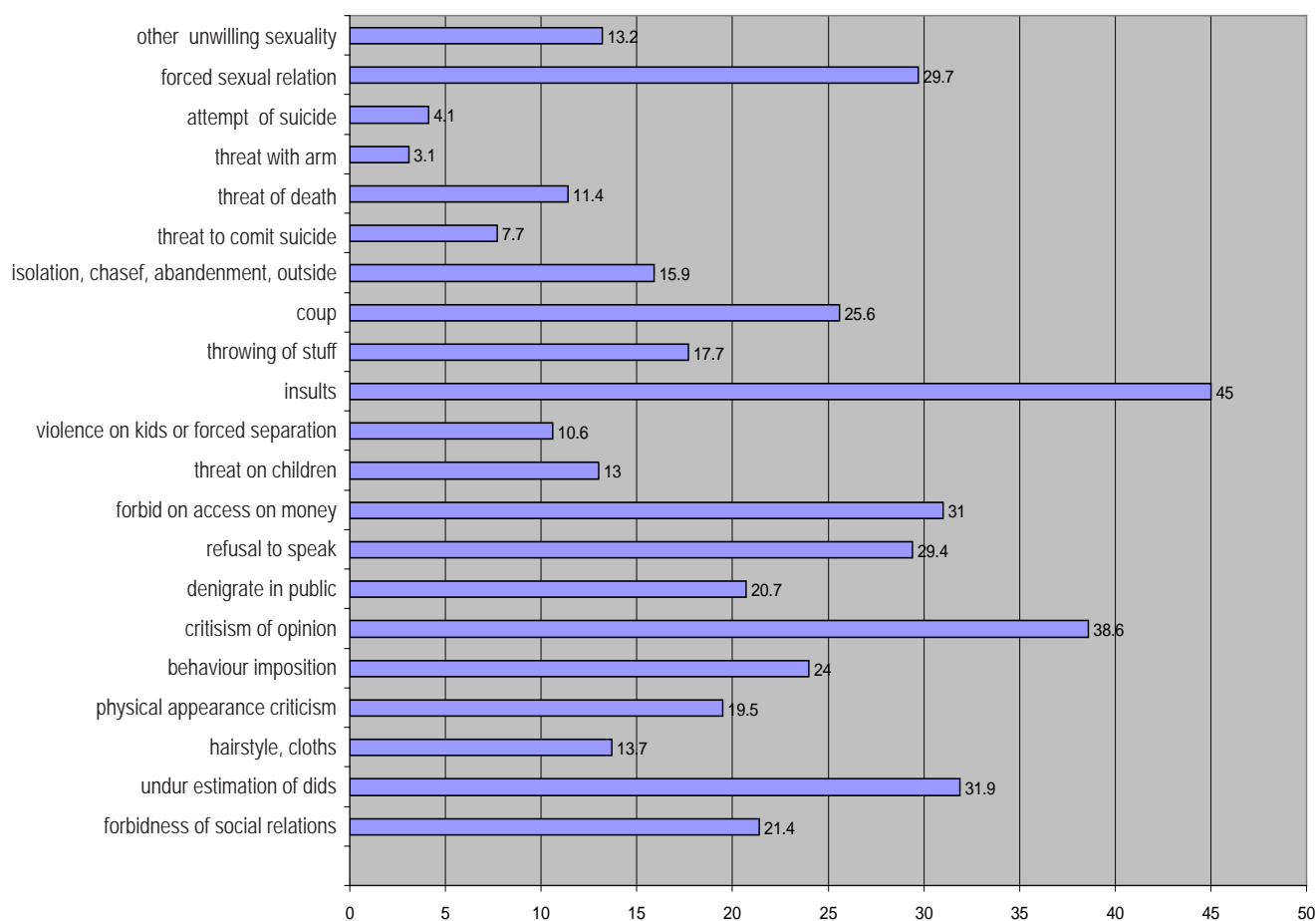


**Table 3 and graph 16 above reflect the following realities:**

1. 49% of the respondents stated that their husbands/spouses insulted/abused them. Indeed, 23% of the women surveyed had experienced abuse once to three times, while 26% of them had undergone it 4 to 10 times.
2. 20% of the respondents reported that their husbands/spouses threw objects at them, knocked them down or brutally grabbed them. Indeed, 11% of the respondents suffered this one to three times while 9% of the women experienced it 4 to 10 times.
3. 26% of the respondents reported that their husbands/spouses slapped them, beat them or inflicted other physical brutalities on them.
4. 17% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses ordered them not to go back home, confined them at home or sent them away, or ordered them out of the car and abandoned them on the roadside. Indeed, 10.1% of the survivors experienced this one to three times while 6.7% suffered it 4 to 10 times.
5. 9% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses threatened that they would commit suicide. Indeed, 5.4% of the women surveyed had experienced this from one to three times while 3.4% had been subjected to this threat 4 to 10 times.

6. 12.3% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses had made death threats against them. Indeed, 6.7% experienced this kind of threat one to three times, while 3.4 of them were subjected to it 4 to 10 times.
7. 5% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses threatened them with a weapon (knife, object, revolver, etc ...). Indeed, 2.5% of the respondents had experienced this one to three times, while 2.5% were subjected to it 4 to 10 times.
8. 6% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses had attempted to strangle or kill them. Indeed, 3% of the respondents suffered this one to three times while 3% were subjected to it 4 to 10 times.
9. 31% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses had recourse to the use of force to have sexual intercourses with them. Indeed, 13% of the women surveyed underwent it once to three times, while 18% suffered it 4 to 10 times.
10. 15% of the respondents declared that their husbands/spouses imposed sexual acts which they did not want. Indeed, 9% of the respondents experienced this one to three times while 6% suffered it 4 to 10 times.

**Figure 16 Summary of the abuses and assaults endured within the marriage relationship.**  
**Types of violence undergone by the investigated 12 moths before the investigation.**



The graph above illustrates that the women surveyed were subjected to various abuses and assaults by their husbands or spouses. About 43% of them were forced to have sexual intercourse, 45% were insulted or abused, and about 39% had their opinions criticised.

Other types of assaults inflicted on the women surveyed , namely the beatings (26%), the denial of access to financial resources (31%), criticisms of their opinions (39%), and despising of whatever they do.

### 5.1.4 **Abuses experienced by women within in the family environment and neighbourhood**

#### **INSULTS OR ABUSES**

About 28% of the women surveyed declared that they had suffered from insults or abuses from relative or the other. Indeed, 16% of them had suffered one or three times from this, while about 12% had endured it 4 to 10 times.

These insults or abuses were uttered by sons in the case of 9.1% of the respondents, by brothers (14%) and by mothers-in-laws, daughters-in-law, mothers or other relatives (41%).

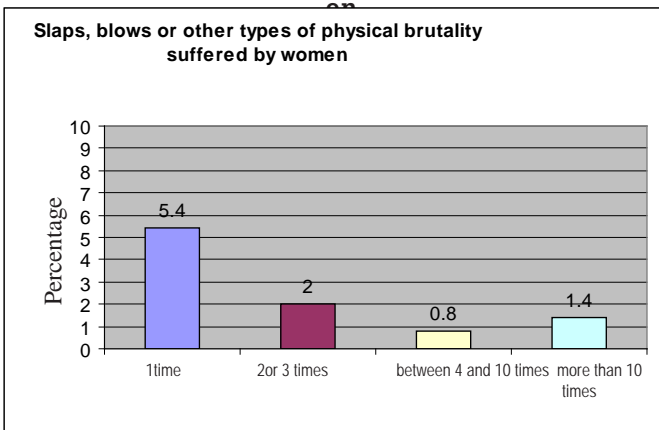
**Figure 18** **Insults and abuses inflicted by relatives**



**SLAPS, BLOWS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSAULTS (N=1056)**

About 10% of the women surveyed asserted that they had been slapped, beaten or undergone battering. Indeed, 7% of them had experienced this kind of assault one to three times, while 3% had suffered them 4 to 10 times.

**Figure 19** **Slaps, blows or other types of physical brutality suffered by women**

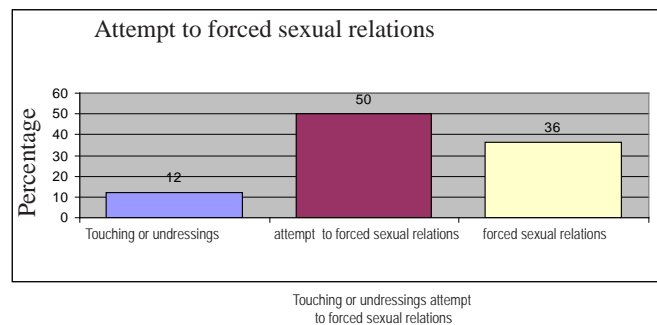


Most of the time, blows and other physical brutalities were perpetrated by the women surveyed's bosses or fathers (for about 23% of them), brothers (18.2%), mothers-in-law, daughters-in-law, mothers or other relatives (25%).

**SEXUAL TOUCHING OR UNDESSINGS/ ATTEMPT TO HAVE FORCED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (N=1056)**

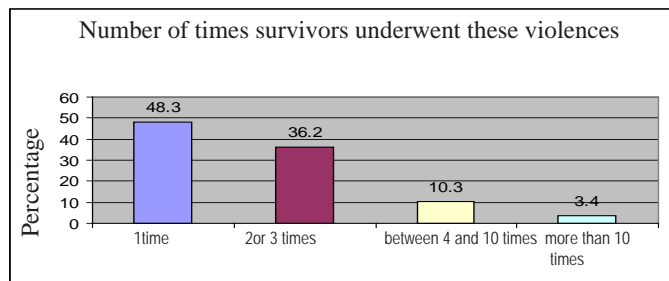
Out of 1056 subjects of the survey, 58 respondents (I.e., 5.5%) declared that one or the other of the relatives had touched them sexual touching, forced them to undress or tried to have sexual intercourse by force with them against their will. 7 of them (that is, 12%), had experienced sexual touching or undressing, 21 respondents (that is 36%) had suffered forced sexual intercourse, while for 29 (that is 50%) respondents, had suffered an attempt to force them to have sexual intercourse. These abuses were mainly perpetrated by superiors at the workplace (17% of the subjects of the survey) and other men from the environment of the women surveyed (31%).

**Figure 20** **Sexually abusive Touching, attempted Rape, and forced intercourse Experienced**



Graph 20 below illustrates that 48% of the survivors had suffered abuses once, 36% 2 or 3 times, while about 14% experienced it between 4 and more than 10 times.

**Figure 21** **Number of times the survivors experienced abuses**



**5.1.5 Reactions and actions survivors resort to in cases of abuse**

**TYPES OF ABUSES WHICH MOST AFFECTED THE SURVIVORS (N=1056)**



Among the incidents related to the known abuses, 15% of the subjects of the survey were mainly affected by the abuses perpetrated within the family set-up, 12% by the abuses experienced within the marriage, and 8% by abuses perpetrated in a public space.

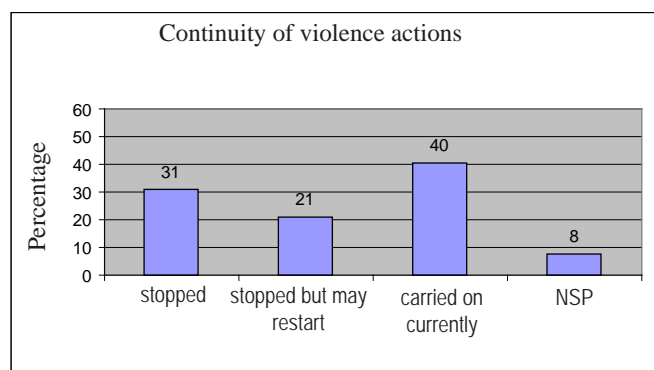
### DURATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE (N =376)

For most of the subjects of the survey (64%), the last assaults were perpetrated less than 12 months before, while for 18% of them, these acts took place some days before the exercise and for 16% one year and more before.

### CONTINUATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE (N=376)

For 31% of the survivors of abuse, the acts in question stopped; 21% think that such acts can recur, while for 40% these acts are still being perpetrated.

**Figure 22 Persistence of the acts of abuse**



### TYPES OF SEXUAL ABUSER (N=376)

As illustrated in the table below, in 40% of the cases, the assaults are perpetrated by the husband, in 18.6% of the cases by male relatives, for 15% by a stranger to the survivor, for 5.3% of the women it is a brother-in-law of the survivor, for 3.7% a brother of the survivor, for 2.7% the survivor's father, and for 1.6% by her mother's spouse.

**Table 4 Types of abusers**

	376	100
Total	376	100
A stranger	58	15.4
Your husband	151	40.2
One casual male or female partner, your son or the son of your spouse	6	1.6
Your father	10	2.7
Your son	2	0.5
Your father-in-law, spouse of your mother	6	1.6
Your son-in-law	0	0
Your brother	14	3.7
Your brother-in-law	20	5.3
Another man from your relatives (including your father-in-law)	15	4
Male neighbours	70	18.6
ND (Non Declared)	24	6.4

### USE OF ALCOHOL (N=376)

Out of 376 reported cases of assaults, in 22% of the cases, the abusers had consumed alcohol against 72% who had not taken alcohol to commit the assault.

### THE SURVIVOR'S REACTION AGAINST THE ASSAULT (N=376)

The analysis of the frequency of responses reveals that the survivors of abuse reacted differently to the abuser: 26% of the subjects of the survey tried to dissuade the abuser, 21% burst into tears, 18% ran away and managed to escape, 8.5% beat the abuser, 8% struggled, and 1.9% insulted the abuser.

**Table 5 Reaction of the survivor against the abuser**

	376	100
Total	376	100
You tried to discuss with him, tried to dissuade your abuser	99	26.3
You burst into tears	79	21
You struggled	30	8
You ran away, you escaped	67	17.8
You screamed and called for help	40	10.6
You insulted, threatened him	7	1.9
You beat him	32	8.5
ND	22	5.9

### DECISION TO DO SOMETHING (N=376)

55% of the subjects of the survey decided to do nothing, against 36% cases who were unable to do anything.

### SURVIVORS WHO WERE ACCOMPANIED AT THE TIME OF THE ASSAULT (N=376)

31% of the survivors were accompanied at the time of the assault, as opposed to 63% who were not.

### THE SURVIVOR REPORTED THE INCIDENT TO SOMEONE (N=376)

38% of the survivors immediately reported the incident to someone, 20% reported to someone several days/months after the occurrence, while 36% did not talk about it.

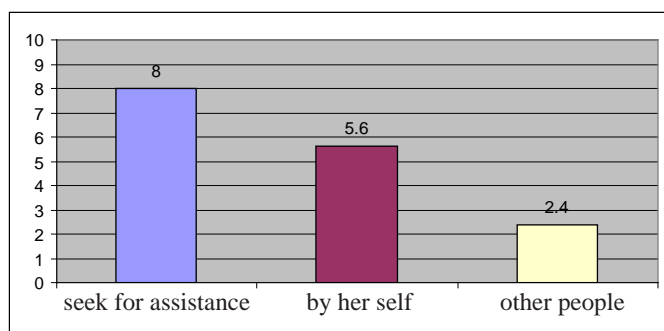
### TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT (N=376)

73% did not stop working following the assault against 18% who stopped working (immediately, within hours after the incident or later on, after some days or months), as opposed to 2% who are not involved in formal work.

### SEEKING SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE (N=376)

Only 8% of the survivors sought assistance. 5.6% of these women did it by themselves and 2.4% through somebody else.

**Figure 23 Seeking support after the assault**



### CONSULTATION OF A LAWYER (N=376)

Only 16% of the abuse survivors consulted a lawyer, 14% of them by themselves and 2% through another person.

### CONSULTATION OF A PHYSICIAN AND RECEPTION QUALITY (N=36)

The table below illustrates that 10% of the respondents (n = 36) among the abuse survivors consulted a physician. Among these 36% were very well received as opposed to 64% who were well received.

**Table 6 Consultation of a physician and quality of reception (n=36)**

Total	36	100
Very good	13	36.1
Good	23	63.9

### RECOURSE TO THE POLICE AND QUALITY OF RECEPTION (N=39)

About 18% of the survivors (that is 39 of the survivors) went to the police. Among these, 7.2% went by themselves compared to 3.7% who did it through another person; about 7% did not record a statement about it. Among those who approached the police, 13% were very well received, 5.8% badly received, and 2.9% were very badly received.

### LODGING OF A COMPLAINT AND RECEPTION (N=67)

15% of the survivors lodged a complaint in person, compared to 3% who did it through another person. Among them, 71% declared that they were very well received (18%) and well received (53%) against 6.3% who were badly or very badly received.

### ISSUANCE OF A FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE COMPLAINT AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE SAME

30% of the survivors received a formal acknowledgement for initiating a complaint, compared to 46% who did not receive one. Among the latter, 13% had a legal settlement as opposed to 76% who did not.. 11% of the respondents did not make any comment.

### CRIMINAL CONVICTION OF THE CULPRIT FOLLOWING A COMPLAINT

In 15 cases (30%), no conviction of the culprit occurred, in 33 cases (66%); there was a conviction while in 2 cases (4%) the trial is ongoing.

### PARTY IN A CIVIL SUIT

Only 20.2% (76 cases) became parties in a civil suit.

## REFERENCE TO LEGAL MEDIATION FOLLOWING A COMPLAINT

About 8% of the survivors were referred to a legal mediation following a complaint.

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Only 4.3% (16 cases) obtained financial support and for about 2% (7 cases), of the survivors, the request was still awaiting action at the time of the survey.

## SURVIVORS' ATTITUDES FOLLOWING THE SEXUAL ABUSES

Out of 376 respondents, about 30% of the survivors (111 cases) are afraid of going outside or of visiting some people, 12% of the survivors decided to move after the assault, while 31% declared that they had modified their living habits (travel, outings, tighter house security).

## ANONYMITY OF THE SURVIVORS OF ABUSE

About 31% (115 cases) preferred to provide the information anonymously for their own security.

### 5.1.6 Consequences of the abuses on the survivors

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS (N=376)

About 37% (n =139) of the survivors reported that they had developed psychological disorders requiring psychological counselling after the acts of sexual violence.

#### PERMANENTLY IMPAIRED SEXUALITY

Out of 376 respondents, about 26% of the survivors (n: 98) have had their sexuality permanently impaired following the abuses.

#### PREGNANT SURVIVORS

Out of 376 respondents, about 9% (33 cases) became pregnant.

#### ABORTION (N=376)

Nobody declared that they had had an abortion or planned

to have to have one but about 11% (n: 40) preferred to remain silent about this.

#### SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (N=376)

4.5% (17 cases) reported that they had been infected with sexually transmitted diseases.

## 5.2 RESULTS OF THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND INTERVIEWS

Concerning the household survey, the FGD were organized in the same districts. The target groups comprised men, women, young girls, and young boys selected and grouped according to the criteria of age, sex, membership of an association (CNF, AVEGA, etc ...) and profession.

Interviews with key informants were also carried out. The informants were selected from among various institutions (National Police, Health Facilities) and civil society organizations (ARCT-Ruhuka) involved in the fight against SGBV.

The topics for discussions revolved around the types of abuses, their causes, consequences as well as prevention strategies and the control of SGBV.

### 5.2.1 Types of abuses

The types of abuses most frequently mentioned were:

- A) By the women's and girls' groups
  - o Insults and beatings by husbands,
  - o Sexual abuses meted out on children, young girls, and women by relatives,
  - o Threats against women who had given birth to girls only,
  - o Eviction of women who are not legally married,
  - o Polygamy.

B) By the men and young men groups

- o Forced marriages (Guterura in Kinyarwanda),
- o Forced re-marriage of a widow to the husband's brother,

- o Considering women as housemaids,
- o Considering the dowry as a purchase price,

C) By key informants (types of abuses apart from those mentioned above)

- o Husbands' refusal to feed their families,
- o Mothers throwing their daughters of the house when the former want to re-marry,
- o Housemaids beaten by their employers, either the man or the lady of the house,
- o Women and girls raped by HIV-positive relatives,
- o Threats made to prostitutes by their clients who are unable to pay for services.

## 5.2.2 Causes of the abuse

The causes of gender-based violence mentioned are:

A) By the women and young girls groups

- o Ignorance, by the women, about the laws that protect them
- o Illegal marriages,
- o As a consequence of the 1994 genocide, those who committed rapes have not stopped committing the offence,
- o Culture that continues to be a hindrance to the development of women,
- o Poverty as a source of conflict,
- o Narrow and poor housing leading to a lack of privacy.

B) By the men and young men groups

- o Sorcery: raping young girls and children as a way of getting 'cured' of AIDS
- o Young girls wearing skimpy clothes as an incitement to rape.

C) By the key informants

- o The differences in income between husbands and wives (especially when the wife's income is higher),

- o The excessive trust that parents place on their domestic staff and persons employed to look after cattle.

- o Consumption of drugs and alcohol.

## 5.2.3 Consequences of the abuse

The consequences of the abuse that emerged from the FGD and interviews with key informants are as follows:

- o The physical and psychological trauma,
- o The lack of appetite,
- o Depression,
- o Insomnia,
- o Abuse of alcohol and drugs,
- o Pregnancy,
- o AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

The FDGs involving men and young men also recognized that married men are the group that is most culpable of abusing women and girls. In this regard, the majority of the abuses that are being reported to the Police, the prosecutor's office, and to authorities at the grassroots level are mostly abuses perpetrated against children. The abuses occurring within marital situations are rarely reported; this fact was also emphasised by the FDGs composed of women and girls.

## 5.3 Recommendations

A) The FDGs involving women and girls recommend:

- That women and girls be sensitised and trained about their rights,
- That young girls and women be organised into groups to fight against the gender-based violence,
- That the survivors of sexual violence be provided with financial support and psychological rehabilitation services.

- B) As for the men's groups, they recommend:
- That couples legalise their marriages
  - That women break the silence around the abuses perpetrated against them.

- C) The key informants recommend:
- The strengthening of the cooperation between local authorities and faith-based organizations in the prevention and control of gender-based violence,
  - The establishment of a network for cooperation between local authorities, the community, and the police in fighting against SGBV,
  - Capacity building for the committees of the «Community Policing» unit on issues of SGBV prevention, control, investigation, and care of survivors,
  - The sensitization of men against polygamy,
  - The intensification of community mobilization campaigns to fight against the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

Given the profile of the respondents, who are mainly farmers, young, married, and living in a marital union, whose level of education is basic and are ignorant of their human rights as well as incapable of lodging a complaint at the courts, the only option open to them is to keep quiet and to refrain from exposing family secrets because, according to tradition, «that is how families are built, one must not destroy one's household ». This means that, according to tradition, one must keep the secret even if it is prejudicial to the woman.

From the women's profile, in comparison to that of their spouses, it is evident that women have less access than men to the economic resources that would make it possible for them to demand justice in cases of sexual violence.

Taking into account the different settings (public space, marital situation, family and relatives) of the survey, the abuses and assaults experienced by the respondents are seemingly more pronounced within the marriage as compared to the other life situations.

## 5.4 DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

it should be noted that, following the results obtained from our research, the definition of sexual violence given by the women who undergo it revolves more around the physical dimension of the problem. This is therefore why the physical, psychological, and sexual abuses are accepted by women as if these acts of violence were part of men's prerogatives. This is due to the socialization process that considers men as superior, stronger and more dominant compared to women.

On the other hand, to explain the conjugal violence, women victims generally tend to refer to the role played by alcohol and its impacts, as well as that played by disease. These women therefore seem to analyze the phenomenon through some partner's individual characteristics. There is no attempt to challenge the society or the family system.

Indeed, the study reveals that the prevalence of sexual abuse (sexual touching, indecent exposure, attempted and forced sexual intercourse) is high. For 31% of the respondents, it was observed that their husbands/spouses forced sexual acts they did wish to engage in on them.

It is therefore important to note that assaults were perpetrated by the husbands in 40% of the cases, close male relatives accounted for 18.6% of the assaults, 15% were perpetrated by strangers, while 5.3% were by a brother-in-law of the survivor, 3.7% by a brother of the survivor, 2.7% by the father of the survivor, and 1.6% by the spouse of the mother.

However, apart from the physical abuses (verbal insults, thefts and other physical brutalities) inflicted on girls and women in the public space, sexual abuses are also significant. As a matter of fact, the attempt to force a

woman to engage in sexual intercourse was considered to be the most serious form of violence by the majority of the survivors (39%), followed by forced sexual intercourse (31%).

We also have to admit that, in view of the collected data, the police, health and legal services do not encourage people to report that aspect of conjugal violence. They do not provide an appropriate audience to the victims and the plaintiffs do not feel adequately served..

One of the great lessons drawn from the survey was the revelation of the magnitude of the silence and the cover-up of the abuses by the women who experienced them as well as the reality of the phenomenon, all of which are missing from the official statistics system. The research unveiled the mask that covered the violence meted out on women: a great number of the subjects of the survey spoke for the first time, when they were questioned, about the abuse or limitations they had experienced during the twelve months prior to the survey or since their childhood.

The control measures (demanding to know with whom and where one has been, preventing women from meeting or speaking to friends or to a family member, dictating mode of dress, how to wear ones hair or how to behave in public) as well as the contemptuous attitudes are all important and shed light on the types of abuses perpetrated particularly within the marriage situation and by members of the extended family. The survey reveals that the survivors' reactions and means of recourse are hindered by social control, the negative perception of the divorced woman, the slow pace at which the legal machinery moves, the cost of deliberations, the uncertainty of the penal decision, the difficult task of providing evidence, the lack of penal guarantees (reception and implementation of the judgement), the lack of reception structures all contribute to keeping the women silent about their sufferings and the abuses that they suffer..

## **6** GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### **6.1** General conclusion

The survey proved that most of the abuses perpetrated on women occur more within the marital situation than in any other life setting analysed in the survey. It is also within the marriage that most of the abuses are perpetrated, i.e. most of the physical abuses, blows or attempts of murder are mainly the preserve of spouses.

The survivors of the sexual abuses (forced sexual acts and attempts at forced sexual intercourse) spoke about these experiences for the first time during the survey.

The survey shows an undeniable level of awareness of the abuses on the part of the women. Women no longer automatically keep silent..

## 6.2

### Recommendations

The exploratory phase of the baseline survey is of considerable interest since it opens the door to the discovery of important factors, existing variables. This first level of the research provides a motivation and possibilities for going further, digging deeper into some aspects of the violence which are still unknown or not properly understood. That is why we recommend the organization of a national specific survey in order to ascertain the validity of the existing factors, to establish the relationships that unify these variables and allow for a more advanced diagnosis in order to provide explanations.

It is critical to promote capacity building on the prevention and control of the abuses perpetrated on women in all the sectors concerned, i.e. the social, medical, legal or police institutions that are directly or indirectly involved with the women who are victims of sexual violence.

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## Annex A

## Household Questionnaire

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Modalities in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English	Answers in English
Q01	Ubu, ufite imyaka ingahe y'amavuko?		How old are you?	
Q02	Wigeze ugera mu ishuli	1. Yego 2. Oya	Have you attended school?	1. Yes 2. No
Q03	Ni ikihe cyiciro cy'amashuri warangije?	0. Ntacyo 1. Abanza 2. Ayingoboka 3. Ayisumbuye 4. Kaminuza	What level of education have you completed successfully?	0. None 1. Primary 2. Vocational training 3. General secondary education 4. Higher education
Q04	Uzi gusoma no kwandika?	1. Gusoma kwandika 2. Gusoma gusa 3. Nta nakimwe azi	Can you read and write?	1. Read and write 2. Only read 3. None
Q05	Muri iki gihe uri ingaragu, urubatse, warahukanye, watandukanye n' uwo mwashakanye cg uri umupfakazi	1. Ingaragu 2. Arubatse 3. Baratandukanye 4. Yarahukanye 5. Umupfakazi	What is your current legal marital status?	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Separated 5. Widow
Q06	Muri iki gihe ukora iki (umwuga ukubeshajeho)?		What is your occupation?	
Q07	Ufite umugabo mwashakanye cg uwo mubana nk' aho mwashakanye n' ubwo ubu mwaba mutabana? Ni ukuvuga uwo mukundana cyane cg uwo mugirana imibonano mpuza bitsina kenshi.	1. Yego, umugabo mwashakanye ; 2. Yego, inshuti mwibanira ; 3. Yego, uwo mukorana imibonano mpuza bitsina ; 4. Oya, ariko wigeze kubana n' umugabo; 5. Oya, ntiwigeze ubana n' umugabo	At the moment are you living within a marriage relationship, whether you are living together or not? (That is, a regular affective or sexual relationship)	1. Yes, with your husband 2. Yes, with a friend or companion; 3. Yes, with several partners ; 4. No, but you have already lived in a marital relationship; 5. No, you have never lived in a marital relationship
Q08	Hashize igihe kingana iki uretse kubana n' umugabo?	1. Iminsi [ ][ ] 2. Amezi [ ][ ] 3. Imyaka [ ][ ]	How long ago did you end the last relationship?	1. Days [ ][ ] 2. Months [ ][ ] 3. Years [ ][ ]
Q09	Umugabo muheruka kubana mwamaranye igihe kingana iki?	1. Iminsi [ ][ ] 2. Amezi [ ][ ] 3. Imyaka [ ][ ]	How long did it last?	1. Days [ ][ ] 2. Months [ ][ ] 3. Years [ ][ ]
Q10	Umugabo mubana /mukorana imibonano mpuzabitsina muri iki gihe mumaranye igihe kingana iki	1. Iminsi [ ][ ] 2. Amezi [ ][ ] 3. Imyaka [ ][ ]	For how long has your marital relationship been in existence?	1. Days [ ][ ] 2. Months [ ][ ] 3. Years [ ][ ]
Q11	Mubana /mwabanaga mu inzu imwe?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Do you or did you live in the same house?	1. Yes 2. No
Q12	Ni ikihe cyiciro cy' amashuri (uwo mubana, uwo mwabanaga, uwo	1. Ntacyo 2. Abanza	What is the level of education successfully completed by your (ex)- spouse?	1. None 2. Primary education

Q13	Niba hari ubwumvikane bucyeye mwigaze mugirana n' umugabo wawe muri aya mezi 12 ashize hari uwigeze akubita undi, amutera ikintu cy' amena ibikoresha byo munzu ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oya</li> <li>2. Ni umugore wabikoze gusa</li> <li>3. Ni umugabo wabikoze gusa</li> <li>4. Babikoze bombi</li> </ol>	In the course of the last 12 months, during disputes, did you or your spouse come to blows; did you throw or break objects?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No</li> <li>2. Only you</li> <li>3. Only your spouse</li> <li>4. Both</li> </ol>
Q14	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize wigeze uhura n' ibibazo ubitewe n' abantu bo muri umuryango wawe kubera ubusinzi?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Umugabo wawe;</li> <li>2. Umwe mu bana bawe;</li> <li>3. Umwe mubabyeyi bawe;</li> <li>4. Abandi Bantu;</li> <li>5. Umugabo wawe hamwe n' abana banyu;</li> <li>6. Umugabo wawe hamwe n' abandi Bantu(harimo n' ababyeyi);</li> <li>7. Abana bawe hamwe n' abandi Bantu;</li> <li>8. Umugabo, abana hamwe n' abandi Bantu;</li> <li>9. Ntakibazo nagize</li> </ol>	In the course of the last 12 months, have you been confronted with alcoholism from one of your relatives?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From your spouse</li> <li>2. From one of your children</li> <li>3. From one of your relatives</li> <li>4. From other people</li> <li>5. From your spouse or your children</li> <li>6. From your spouse and from other people including close relatives)</li> <li>7. From your children and other people</li> <li>8. From your spouse, your children and other people</li> <li>9. No problem</li> </ol>
Q15	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize wigeze uhura n' ibibazo ubitewe n' abantu bo mu muryango wawe kubera ko banyoye ibiyobyabwenge ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Umugabo wawe;</li> <li>2. Umwe mu bana bawe;</li> <li>3. Umwe mubabyeyi bawe;</li> <li>4. Abandi Bantu</li> <li>5. Umugabo wawe hamwe n' abana banyu;</li> <li>6. Umugabo wawe hamwe n' abandi Bantu(harimo n' ababyeyi);</li> <li>7. Abana bawe hamwe n' abandi Bantu;</li> <li>8. Umugabo, abana hamwe n' abandi Bantu;</li> <li>9. Ntakibazo nagize</li> </ol>	In the course of the last 12 months, did you encounter any problem related to drug abuse from one of your relatives?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From your spouse</li> <li>2. From one of your children</li> <li>3. From one of your close relatives</li> <li>4. From other people</li> <li>5. By your spouse and children</li> <li>6. From your spouse and other people (including relatives of close degree)</li> <li>7. From your children and other people</li> <li>8. From your spouse, children, and other people</li> <li>9. No problem</li> </ol>
Q16	Muri uku kwezi gushize wigeze ugenda wenyine ku mugoroba ugiye aho inshuti zawe ziri cy' abo mu muryango	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	During the last month, did you go out alone in the evening to join friends and family members?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
Q17	Muri uku kwezi gushize wigeze ugenda wenyine ku mugoroba ugiye kureba filimi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	During the last month, did you go out to watch a movie or any other show?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>

Q18	Muri uku kwezi gushize wigeze ugenda wenyine ku mugoroba ugiye mu kabari cg muri restaurant	1. Yego 2. Oya	During the last month, did you go out alone to a bar, a restaurant?	1. Yes 2. No
Q19	Muri uku kwezi gushize wigeze ugenda wenyine ku mugoroba ugiye mu nama y' ishyirahamwe, y'idini, ya politiki cg iy' imikino	1. Yego 2. Oya	During the last month, did you go out alone in the evening to attend an association, trade union, political, or sports meeting?	1. Yes 2. No
Q20	Muri uku kwezi gushize wigeze ugenda wenyine ku mugoroba ntayindi mpamvu ikujyanye uretse gutembera?	1. Yego 2. Oya	During the last month, did you go out alone in the evening without any particular reason (for a walk)?	1. Yes 2. No
Q21	Muri rusange ujya ugira impungenge zo kugenda wenyine	1. Oya 2. Yego ku manywa 3. Yego, nijoro 4. Yego, kumanywa na nijoro	Out of fear, do you generally avoid going out alone?	0. No 1. Yes, during the day 2. Yes, at night 3. Yes, day and night
Q22	Muri rusange kubera impungenge ugira ujya wirinda kunyura mu duhanda, utuyira cg uduce tumwe na tumwe ?	0. Oya 1. Yego kumanywa 2. Yego, nijoro 3. Yego, Kumanywa na nijoro	Out of fear, do you avoid in general using some streets, visiting some areas?	0. No 1. Yes, during the day 2. Yes, at night 3. yes, day and night
Q23	Muri rusange kubera impungenge ugira ujya wirinda kugenda mu modoka z' abagenzi ?	0. Oya 1. Yego kumanywa 2. Yego, nijoro 3. Yego, kumanywa na nijoro	Out of fear, do you generally avoid using public transport services?	0. No 1. Yes, during the day 2. Yes, at night 3. Yes, day and night
Q24	Muri rusange kubera impungenge ugira ujya wirinda kujya ahantu hadakunze kugendwa n' abantu benshi (uduhanda, ahahagarikwa amamodoka, .....)	1. Oya 2. Yego kumanywa 3. Yego, nijoro 4. Yego, Kumanywa na nijoro	Out of fear, do you generally avoid going to areas where there are few people (street, parking)?	0. No 1. yes, during the day 2. Yes, at night 3. Yes, day and night
Q25	Iyo ufite ikibazo kirebana n' ubuzima bwawe bwite hari ubwo ukigeza ku:	1. Umugabo wawe, uwo mukorana imibonano mpuza bitsina; 2. umuryango wawe; 3. Inshuti cyangwa Uwo mu idini; 4. Uhugukiwe n' iby' ubuzima cg imibanire y' abantu; 5. Abandi Bantu (harimo n' uwahoze ari umugabo wawe) 6. Ntanutwe	When you have a personal problem or a family problem, do you confide in somebody:	1. Your spouse, friend 2. Family members 3. Friends or person belonging to a religious order 4. A medical or social worker 5. Other people (including ex-spouse) 6. Nobody
Q26	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize byigeze bikubaho ko usakuza cyane cg utukana kubera uburakari	1. Nta narimwe 2. Si kenshi 3. Rimwe na rimwe 4. Kenshi	During the last 12 months, have you ever shouted loudly or hurled insults when you were angry?	0. Never 1. Seldom 2. Sometimes 3. Often

Q27	Muri aya amezi 12 ashize byigeze bikubaho ko ukubita urushyi cg akanyafu umwana (wo murugo)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta narimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, have you slapped, smacked or tapped a child?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> </ol>
Q28	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize byigeze bikubaho ko ukubita urushyi cg ikindi kintu umuntu mukuru?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta narimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, have you slapped or beaten an adult?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> </ol>
Q29	Hari idini/itorero waba waratojwe mu mirererwe yawe? Ni irihe niba rihari?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ntaryo</li> <li>2. Gatolika</li> <li>3. Isilamu</li> <li>4. Protesitanti</li> <li>5. Adivantisite</li> <li>6. Irindi (rivuge)</li> </ol>	1. Were you brought up according to a certain religion, and if so, which one?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. None</li> <li>2. Catholic</li> <li>3. Muslim</li> <li>4. Protestant</li> <li>5. Adventist</li> <li>6. Other religion (clarify)</li> </ol>
Q30	Mu buzima bwawe wumva idini/ itorero ari:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ngombwa cyane</li> <li>2. Ni ngombwa</li> <li>3. Si ngombwa cyane</li> <li>4. Si ngombwa na mba</li> <li>5. Ntabizi</li> </ol>	Is religion an important part of your life?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very important</li> <li>2. Important</li> <li>3. Not very important</li> <li>4. Not at all important</li> <li>5. Don't know</li> </ol>
Q31	Tugiye kuganira ku bihe wabayemo mu bwana bwawe n'ubwangavu. Wigeze wimwa ibintu ukeneye kandi bihari ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Have you suffered from material deprivation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
Q32	Mu bwana bwawe n'ubwangavu wigeze urerwa n' abandi bantu batari ababyeyi bawe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	During your childhood or teenage years, were you adopted (legally or not)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
Q33	Mu bwana bwawe n'ubwangavu wigeze ugirana ibibazo bikomeye n' ababyeyi bawe cg umwe muri bo?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	During your childhood or teenage years, did you have any serious conflict with your parents or one of your parents?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
Q34	Mu bwana bwawe n'ubwangavu wigeze ubona ubwumvikane bucyeye cg amahane hagati y' ababyeyi bawe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	During your childhood and teenage years, did you notice any serious tensions between your parents or any atmosphere of violence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
Q35	Mubuzima bwawe wigeze wumva:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abagabo ari abantu beza gusa;</li> <li>2. Abagabo n' abagore ari beza bose ariko cyane abagabo;</li> <li>3. Abagabo n' abagore bose ari beza kimwe;</li> <li>4. Abagabo n' abagore ari beza bose ariko cyane abagore;</li> <li>5. Abagore aribo bantu beza cyane;</li> <li>6. Abagabo ari babi ;</li> </ol>	During your life, have you ever been attracted to someone?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Only to men</li> <li>2. Mainly to men but also to women</li> <li>3. As much to men as to women</li> <li>4. Mainly to women but also to men</li> <li>5. Only to women</li> <li>6. Never to men</li> <li>7. Never to women</li> </ol>

Q36	Wigeze ukora imibonano mpuza bitsina?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Have you already had sexual intercourse?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
Q37	Wakoze imibonano mpuzabitsina bwambere nibura ufite imyaka ingahe?		At what age did you have your first sexual encounter?	
Q38	Uwo mwakoranye imibonano mpuzabitsina bwa mbere yanganaga ate?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Muto kuri wowe</li> <li>2. Mwaranganaga</li> <li>3. Yarakurutaga</li> <li>4. Yarakurutaga kure birenze imyaka 10</li> </ol>	What was the age of your partner during the first encounter?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Younger than you</li> <li>2. About the same age as you</li> <li>3. Older than you</li> <li>4. Much older than you (a difference of more than 10 years)</li> </ol>
Q39	Iyo mibonano mpuza bitsina yambere:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wifuzaga kuyikora icyo gihe</li> <li>2. Ntiwifuzaga kuyikora ariko warabyemeye</li> <li>3. Wahatiwe kuyikora utabishaka nabusa</li> </ol>	The first sexual encounter was:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Something you longed for at that time</li> <li>2. Something you did not want but which you accepted</li> <li>3. Something you were forced to do against your will</li> </ol>
Q40	Uwo mwakoranye imibonano mpuza bitsina bwa mbere yari:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Umugabo wawe cg uwo mwifuzaga kurushinga;</li> <li>2. Undi muntu wakundaga;</li> <li>3. Umuntu waruzi ariko utakundaga;</li> <li>4. Umuntu mwari muhuriye aho;</li> <li>5. Umuntu waguhoze ngo mukorane imibonano mpuza bitsina;</li> <li>6. Undi muntu (musobanure).</li> </ol>	The first partner was:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Your spouse or future spouse</li> <li>2. Someone you were in love with (<i>other than the spouse</i>)</li> <li>3. Someone you knew but with whom you were not in love</li> <li>4. Someone you had just met</li> <li>5. Someone who paid you to make love with you</li> <li>6. Somebody else, explain.</li> </ol>

## MODULE 1: PUBLIC SPACE

N0	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Answers in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English	Answers in English
P1	Muri ayo mezi 12 ashize waba warigeze utukirwa mu muhanda, mu nzira, mu modoka y' abagenzi cg ahandi hantu hahurirwa n'abantu benshi? Niba ari Yego, byabaye kangaha?	0. Nta narimwe 1. Rimwe 2. 2 cg 3 3. Hagati ya 4 na 10 4. Birenze 10	During the last twelve months, have you been insulted in the street, public transport vehicle or public spaces? If yes, how many times?	0. Never 1. Once 2. 2 or 3 times 3. Between 4 and 10 times 4. More than 10 times
P2	Muri ayo mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wigeze ubona akugendaho cyane haba ku maguru, mu modoka cg kuri moto?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Did someone persistently follow you on foot, by car or motorcycle?	1. Yes 2. No
P3	Ubona ugendwaho n' umuntu (abantu) umwe (bamwe)?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Is it always the same person/persons?	1. Yes 2. No
P4	Yari umuntu (uheruka) uzi?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it someone (the last person) totally unknown to you?	1. Yes 2. No
P5	Muri ayo mezi 12 ashize waba, byigeze bibaho ko umuntu agaragaza igitsina cye imbere yawe cg akambura imyenda umureba agamije kuguhohotera	0. Nta narimwe 1. Rimwe 2. 2 cg 3 3. Hagati ya 4 na 10 4. Birenze 10	Has anyone ever exhibited his sexual organs to you or undressed in front of you? If yes, how many times?	0. Never 1. Once 2. 2 or 3 times 3. 4 and 10 times 4. About 10 times
P6	Yari umuntu (uheruka) uzi?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it someone (the last person) totally unknown to you?	1. Yes 2. No
P7	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize bigeze bagushikuzwa isakoshi, ikindi kintu utwaye mu ntoki, ibirimbisho (agakufi, amaherena, isaha,...) uri mu muhanda, mu modoka/moto cg ahandi hantu bahurira? Niba ari Yego byabaye kangaha?	0. Nta narimwe 1. Rimwe 2. 2 cg 3 3. Hagati ya 4 na 10 4. Birenze 10	During the last twelve months, did someone steal your bag, your wallet, jewellery etc. by force, in the streets, public transport vehicles or other public space? If yes, how many times?	0. Never 1. Once 2. 2 or 3 times 3. Between 4 and 10 times 4. More than 10 times
P8	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize hari umuntu mwahuriye mu muhanda, mu modoka z'abagenzi cg ahandi hantu harusange wagukoze ku mabere, ku kibuno, akaguhobera cyane cg akagusoma kandi wowe utabishaka?	0. Nta narimwe 1. Rimwe 2. 2 cg 3 3. Hagati ya 4 na 10 4. Birenze 10	During the last twelve months, did someone, touch your breasts, buttocks, groped you, against your will or cornered you to kiss you in the street, public transport vehicle or other public spaces? If yes, how many times?	0. Never 1. Once 2. 2 or 3 times 3. Between 4 and 10 times 4. More than 10 times
P9	Ubona ugendwaho n' umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it always the same person/persons?	1. Yes 2. No
P10	Yari umuntu/abantu (uheruka) uzi?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it someone (the last person) totally unknown to you?	1. Yes 2. No
P11	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu waba yaragukurakoye ku gitsina ku gahato cg akaguhatira gukorakora icye, akagerageza kugukoresha imibonano mpuzabitsina kandi wowe utabishaka?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Did anyone force you to undergo or perform sexual touching, tried or managed to have sexual intercourse with you against your will?	1. Yes 2. No



P12	Niba ari Yego ibyo byabaye inshuro zingahe ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rimwe</li> <li>2. 2 cg 3</li> <li>3. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>4. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Once</li> <li>2. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>3. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>4. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
P13	Ku bwawe ubona yari agamije iki?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gukora ku igitsina</li> <li>2. Kugerageza gukora imibonano mpuzabitsina</li> <li>3. Imibonano mpuzabitsina ku ngufu</li> </ol>	What was it?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Touching</li> <li>2. An attempt to force sexual intercourse</li> <li>3. Forced sexual intercourse</li> </ol>
P14	Ibyo bikorwa byose byabereye igihe kimwe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Did these assaults occur simultaneously?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
P15	Niba ari yego, ibyo wabikorewe kenshi?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rimwe</li> <li>2. 2cg 3</li> <li>3. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>4. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	Did someone force you to perform sexual touching? Did this occur several times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Once</li> <li>2. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>3. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>4. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
P16	Ibyo bikorwa ubona warabikorewe n' umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Was it always the same person/persons?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
P17	Yari umuntu/abantu utazi na buhoro	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Was it someone totally unknown to you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
P18	Yabigenje ate aguhatira ibyo bikorwa ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gukangisha cg gukoresha imbaraga</li> <li>2. Gukangisha cg gukoresha imbunda</li> <li>3. Gucecekesha, kwigamba, gutera ubwoba abari aho</li> </ol>	How were you forced to indulge in such acts?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threat to use or use of physical force</li> <li>2. Threat to use a weapon such as a knife/revolver</li> <li>3. Intimidation, blackmailing, threats against others</li> </ol>
P19	Muri ayo mezi 12 ashize, umuntu yagerageje kugukoresha imibonano mpuzabitsina kungufu ntiyabigeraho. Ibyo byabaye kenshi ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta narimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg 3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did anyone to unsuccessfully try to force you to engage in sexual intercourse? Did this happen several times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0. Never</li> <li>1. Once</li> <li>2. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>3. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>4. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
P20	Ubona ugendwaho n' umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Was it always the same person/persons?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
P21	Yari umuntu/(uheruka) utazi na buhoro ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Was it a person (or people) totally unknown to you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
P22	Mu bikorwa bibi tugiyeye kuvuga, mbwira ibyaba byarakubayeho muri aya mezi 12 ashize ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Watutswe,</li> <li>2. Wagenzweho,</li> <li>3. Wibwe,</li> <li>4. Weretswe igitsina,</li> <li>5. Wakangishijwe cg ukoreshwaho intwari</li> <li>6. Wahohotewe cg usomwa ku ngufu,</li> <li>7. Gukorakora igitsina,</li> <li>8. Kugerageza kugufata kungufu,</li> <li>9. Gukoreshwa imibonano mpuzabitsina ku ngufu</li> <li>10. Ntanakimwe</li> </ol>	Among the acts we have just mentioned, for the last twelve months, you have reported that you have experienced:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insults</li> <li>2. Being followed</li> <li>3. Assault for robbery</li> <li>4. Exhibitionism</li> <li>5. Threats or attacks with a weapon</li> <li>6. Being kissed or groped by force</li> <li>7. Sexual touchings</li> <li>8. Attempt of forced sexual intercourse</li> <li>9. Forced sexual intercourse</li> <li>10. None</li> </ol>
P23	Kubwawe muri ibyo bikorwa bibi icyo ubona gikabije ni ikihe? (Andika igisubizo kimwe gusa)		Among these incidents, which one, according to you, is the most serious?	(One possible answer) /____/

## MODULE 2 : LIFE I N THE MARITAL SITUATION

N0	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Answers in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English	Answers in English
C1	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize , umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yigeze : Akubuza gusura inshuti zawe cg kuganira n' abantu bo mu muryango wawe ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, has your husband/spouse prevented you from meeting or talking to friends or family members?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C2	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize , umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yigeze akubuza kuganira n'abandi bagabo ( <i>arafuha</i> )?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last twelve months, has your husband/spouse prevented you from talking to other people (he is jealous)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C3	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize , umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yigeze agaya cg atesha agaciro ibyo wakoze?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse criticise, downplay the value of what you did?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C4	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize, umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yigeze akubwira amagambo akubabaza yerekeye ku miterere yawe (uri munini, mubi...)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse make unpleasant remarks about your physical appearance (too big, ugly, etc ...)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C5	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yigeze agutegeka uko wambara usohoka cg uko witwara mu bandi?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse impose dressing styles, type of hairstyle on you, or how you were to behave in public?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C6	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yanze kwita cg yasuzuguye ibitekerezo byawe ashaka kugusobanurira uko wagombaga gutekereza ( <i>mw'ibanga</i> )?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse refuse to take your opinions into consideration, ridicule them or attempted to tell you what you should think (in private)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C7	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yanze kwita cg yasuzuguye ibitekerezo byawe ashaka ku gusobanurira uko wagombaga gutekereza ( <i>imbere y' abana</i> ) ? <i>Ntibimureba adafite abana</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> <li>6. Ntibimureba (adafite abana)</li> </ol>	Did not take your opinion into consideration or ridiculed your opinions, or attempted to tell you what you should think (in front of the children)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> <li>6. No children</li> </ol>
C8	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yanze kwita cg yasuzuguye ibitekerezo byawe ashaka ku gusobanurira uko wagombaga gutekereza ( <i>imbere y'abandi bantu</i> ) ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	Did not take your opinion into consideration, or attempted to tell you what you should think (in front of other people)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C9	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, umugabo wawe/umugabo mubana yigeze agusaba ku mubwira aho wari uri n' uwo mwari muri kumwe ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 years, did your husband /spouse require to know with whom you were and where?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C10	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yahagaritse ibyo kukuvugisha, yanze ko mucoca ikibazo ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse stop talking to you, totally refuse to discuss issues with you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>
C11	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/uwo mubana yigeze akubuza gufata ku mafaranga y' urugo kandi ugomba kugura ibikenerwa mu rugo bya buri muni?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, has your husband/spouse prevented you from having access to the household resources for your daily needs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> </ol>

C12	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze akubwira ko ashobora kumerera nabi abana banyu cg akagutandukanya nabo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> <li>6. Ntibimureba (adafite abana)</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse threaten to beat your children or separate you from them?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> <li>6. No children</li> </ol>
C13	Ese, muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze akubita abana cg agutandukanya nabo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Si kenshi</li> <li>3. Rimwe na rimwe</li> <li>4. Kenshi</li> <li>5. Buri gihe</li> <li>6. Ntibimureba (adafite abana)</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse physically attack your children or separate you from them?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Seldom</li> <li>3. Sometimes</li> <li>4. Often</li> <li>5. Systematically</li> <li>6. No children</li> </ol>
C14	Ese, muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze agutuka? <i>Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe ?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse insult you or abuse you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C15	Ese, muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze agutera ikintu , aguhutaza cg agukamura amaboko? <i>Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe ?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse throw an object at you, push you or brutally grab you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C16	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe/umugabo mubana yigeze akubabaza ku mubiri ku bundi buryo? <i>Niba ari Yego, byabaye kangahe?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse slap you or inflict other physical brutalities on you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>

C17	Ese, muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze akubaza kwinjira mu nzu, agufungirana, agusohora mu nzu cg mu modoka, igare, yigeze aguta ku muhanda, agusiga n'amaguru? <i>Niba ari Yego, yabikoze kangaha ?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, has your husband/spouse prevented you from going back home, lock you in or out, or in a car, leave you on the roadside? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C18	Ese, muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze agukangisha ko ashobora kwiyahura? <i>Niba ari yego, yabivuze kangaha?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse threaten you with suicide? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C19	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe /umugabo mubana yigeze akubwira ko ashobora kukwica? <i>Niba ari yego, yabivuze kangaha?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse utter death threats against you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C20	Ese, muri aya mezi 12 ashize umugabo wawe / umugabo mubana yigeze agutera ubwoba akoresheje intwari (icyuma, igikoresho, imbunda)? <i>Niba ari yego, yabivuze kangaha?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse threaten you with a weapon (knife, tool, revolver, etc)? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C21	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize, umugabo wawe/umugabo mubana yagerageje ku kuniga cg kukwica? <i>Niba ari yego, byabaye kangaha?</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse attempt to strangle or kill you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C22	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize, umugabo wawe/umugabo mubana yigeze agukoresha imibonano mpuzabitsina ku ngufu ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse use force to have sexual intercourse with you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
C23	Ese muri aya mezi 12 ashize, umugabo wawe/umugabo mubana yaguhatiye imigirire (uburyo) mpuzabitsina utigeze wemera?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	Did he impose sexual acts that you refused? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>

C24	Mu bikorwa bibi tugiye kuvuga, mbwira ibyaba byarakubayeho muri aya mezi 12 ashize ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wabujijwe gusabana n' abandi;</li> <li>2. Ibyo wakoze byateshejwe agaciro;</li> <li>3. Imisokoreze n' imyambarire yawe bitashimwe;</li> <li>4. Waneguwe uko uteye;</li> <li>5. Wategetswe uko ugomba kwitwara;</li> <li>6. Ibitekerezo byawe byaragawe;</li> <li>7. Wakojejwe isoni imberey'abandi;</li> <li>8. Wangiwe kuvuga;</li> <li>9. Wabujijwe gukora ku mafaranga;</li> <li>10. Abana batewe ubwoba;</li> <li>11. Abana barakubiswe cg watandukanijwe nabo;</li> <li>12. Waratutswe;</li> <li>13. Watewe ikintu cg wakamuwe amaboko;</li> <li>14. Warakubiswe;</li> <li>15. Warakingiranwe, warasohowe cg watawe ku muhanda;</li> <li>16. Umugabo wawe yagukangishije kwiyahura;</li> <li>17. Wakangishijwe kwicwa;</li> <li>18. Wakangishijwe intwari;</li> <li>19. Yagerageje ku kwicwa;</li> <li>20. Yagukoresheje imibonano mpuzabitsina ku ngufu;</li> <li>21. Wakoresheje indi migirire mpuzabitsina</li> <li>22. Ntanakimwe</li> </ol>	Among the incidents we have just mentioned and which occurred during the last 12 months, you declared that you have suffered from:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Being forbidden to have social relationships</li> <li>2. Undermining what you do</li> <li>3. Having your hairstyle, clothing criticised</li> <li>4. Having your physical appearance criticised</li> <li>5. Imposed attitudes</li> <li>6. Having your opinions criticised</li> <li>7. Being denigrated in front of a third party</li> <li>8. Being denied the right to talk</li> <li>9. Being denied access to money</li> <li>10. Threats against a child</li> <li>11. Violence against a child or forced separation</li> <li>12. insults, abuses</li> <li>13. at you objects thrown at you</li> <li>14. blows</li> <li>15. confinement, being thrown out of the house, left on the roadside</li> <li>16. suicide threat</li> <li>17. death threat</li> <li>18. Threat with a weapon</li> <li>19. Attempted murder</li> <li>20. Forced sexual intercourse</li> <li>21. Other sexual abuses</li> <li>22. None</li> </ol>
C25	Kubwawe muri ibyo bikorwa bibi icyo ubona gikabije ni ikihe? <i>(Andika igisubizo kimwe gusa)</i>		Among these incidents, which one is, the most serious according to you,?	<i>(One possible answer)</i> /___/

### MODULE 3 : FAMILY AND RELATIVES

N0	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Modalités in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English	Answers in English
F1	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wa hafi mu muryango waba waragututse? Niba ari yego, yabikoze kangahe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did one of your relatives insult or abuse you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
F2	Niba F1=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Is it always the same person/people?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. no</li> </ol>
F3	Ni nde/bande?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Uwo mukorana imibonano mpuzabitsina mudasanganwe,</li> <li>2. Papa wawe,</li> <li>3. Umuhungu wawe ,</li> <li>4. Sobukwe, umugabo wa Nyoko utari so,</li> <li>5. Umukwe wawe,</li> <li>6. Musaza wawe,</li> <li>7. Muramu wawe,</li> <li>8. Undi mugabo mufitanye isano</li> <li>9. Undi mugabo wa hafi,</li> <li>10. Abandi bagabo ba hafi.</li> <li>11. Nyokobukwe, Nyoko, Muramukazi wawe, n'abandi bantu ba hafi.</li> <li>12. Shobuja / Nyokobuja.</li> </ol>	Who was (were) that (those) person/people?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. One casual partner</li> <li>2. Your father</li> <li>3. Your son</li> <li>4. Your father-in-law</li> <li>5. Your son-in-law</li> <li>6. Your brother</li> <li>7. Your brother-in-law</li> <li>8. Another male relative</li> <li>9. A man among the relatives</li> <li>10. Other men from among the close relatives</li> <li>11. Your mother-in-law, daughter-in-law and other close relatives</li> <li>12. Your boss</li> </ol>
F4	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wa hafi wigeze agukubita urushyi, ikindi kintu cg akaguhutaza ku bundi buryo? Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	Did one of your relatives slap you or inflict other physical brutalities on you? If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
F5	Niba F4=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Is it always the same person/people ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
F6	Ni nde/bande? gutekereza (mwibanga)?	Voir F3	Who was (were) that (these) person/people?	See F3
F7	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, Ese hari umuntu wa hafi wigeze agukangisha kugirira nabi abana bawe cg kugutandukanya nabo? Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	During the last 12 months, did one of your relatives threaten to do harm to your children or to separate you from them?  If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
F8	Niba F7=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	If yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
F9	Wasobanurira neza uwagukoreye/abagukoreye ibyo?	Voir F3	During the last 12 months, did your husband/spouse request to know with	See F3

F10	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wa hafi wigeze akubuza kugira aho ujya, agukingirana cg uwigeze agusohora mu nzu cg akaguta ku muhanda mwari mu modoka, moto, igare, cg ku maguru? Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe ?	1. Nta na rimwe 2. Rimwe 3. 2cg3 4. Hagati ya 4 na 10 5. Birenze 10	During the last 12 months, did one of your relatives prevent you from going out or locked you (in your home or in his house), chased you away or, during a ride by car, leave you on the roadside? If yes, how many times?	1. Never 2. Once 3. 2 or 3 times 4. Between 4 and 10 times 5. More than 10 times
F11	Niba F10=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it always the same person/people?	1. Yes 2. No
F12	Wansobanurira neza uwagukoreye/abagukoreye ibyo?	Voir F3	Who was (were) that (those) person/people?	See F3
F13	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wa hafi wigeze akubwira ko ashobora kukwica ?  Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe ?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Did one of your relatives utter death threats against you?	1. Yes 2. No
F14	Niba F13=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it always the same person/people?	1. Yes 2. No
F15	Wasobanurira neza uwagukoreye/abagukoreye ibyo?	Voir F3	Who was/were the assailant(s)?	See F3
F16	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wa hafi wigeze agutera ubwoba akoresheje intwari cg ikindi kintu kibi (imbunda, icyuma) cg akagerageza ku kuniga cg kukwica?  Niba ari yego yabikoze kangahe? Si F16 = 0 ⇒ F19	1. Nta na rimwe 2. Rimwe 3. 2cg3 4. Hagati ya 4 na 10 5. Birenze 10	During the last 12 months, did one of your relatives threaten you with a weapon, or a dangerous tool (knife, stick, revolver ...), attempt to strangle or kill you? If yes, how many times?	1. Never 2. Once 3. 2 or 3 times 4. Between 4 and 10 times 5. More than 10 times
F17	Niba F16=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Was it the same person/people?	1. Yes 2. No
F18	Wasobanurira neza uwagukoreye/abagukoreye ibyo?	Voir F3	Who was/were the assailant(s)?	See F3
F19	Muri aya mezi 12 ashize, hari umuntu wa hafi wigeze, ku ngufu, agukorera ku gitsina utabishaka, agutegeka kwiyambura imyenda, ushaka cg ashobora kugukoresha imibonano mpuza bitsina ? Si F19 = 2 ⇒ F25	1. Yego 2. Oya	During the last 12 months, did one of your relatives force you to touch them sexually or oblige you to undress or attempt or manage to force you to have sexual intercourse with them against your will?	1. Yes 2. No

F20	Niba ari yego, ibyabaye ni :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gukora ku gitsina cg kwiambura imyenda</li> <li>2. Kugerageza imibonano ku ngufu</li> <li>3. Gukorana imibonano mpuzabitsina ku ngufu</li> </ol>	If yes, what was it?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Touchings or undressing</li> <li>2. An attempt of forced intercourse</li> <li>3. A forced intercourse</li> </ol>
F21	Ibyo byabaye inshuro nyinshi? Niba ari Yego ni zingaha?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nta na rimwe</li> <li>2. Rimwe</li> <li>3. 2cg3</li> <li>4. Hagati ya 4 na 10</li> <li>5. Birenze 10</li> </ol>	Did this occur several times, and if yes, how many times?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. Once</li> <li>3. 2 or 3 times</li> <li>4. Between 4 and 10 times</li> <li>5. More than 10 times</li> </ol>
F22	Niba F21=2,3,4 Buri gihe ni umuntu umwe/abantu bamwe?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Is it always the same person/people?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
F23	Wansobanurira neza uwagukoreye/abagukoreye ibyo?	Voir F3	Who was (were) the assailant(s)	Seer F3
F24	Ni mu buhe buryo wakoreshewe ingufu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gukangisha ingufu/gukoresha ingufu (n' intwari cg nta intwari)</li> <li>2. Kwigambaho</li> <li>3. Kugucecekesha, gutera ubwoba abandi</li> <li>4. Ubundi buryo</li> </ol>	How did they force you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Threat of using physical force (with or without a weapon)</li> <li>2. Affective blackmailing</li> <li>3. intimidation, threats against others</li> <li>4. Other means</li> </ol>
F25	Mu bikorwa bibi tumaze kuvuga, mbwira ibyaba byarakubayeho muri aya mezi 12 ashize ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gutukwa;</li> <li>2. Gukubitwa cyangwa guhutazwa;</li> <li>3. Gukangwa, gutandukanywa n'abana;</li> <li>4. Kukubuza kujya aho ujya, kumukingirana, kumusohora munzu, kumuta ku muhanda;</li> <li>5. Kumukangisha cyangwa gushaka kumwica;</li> <li>6. Gutera ubwoba, gukoresha intwari cyangwa ikindi kintu kibi, kukuniga;</li> <li>7. Gukora ku igitsina, kukwambura imyenda utabishaka ashaka kugukoresha imibonanompuzabitsina.</li> <li>8. Ntanakimwe</li> </ol>	Among the incidents we have just mentioned and which occurred during the last 12 months, you declared to have experienced the following:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. insults, abuses</li> <li>2. physical brutalities</li> <li>3. threats against the children</li> <li>4. Confinement, false imprisonment, chasing out of the house, being left on the roadside</li> <li>5. Death threat</li> <li>6. Threat using a weapon, attempted murder</li> <li>7. Touching and forced sexual intercourse</li> <li>8. None</li> </ol>
F26	Kubwawe muri ibyo bikorwa bibi icyo ubona gikabije ni ikihe? (Andika igisubizo kimwe gusa)		Among these incidents, what is, according to you, the most serious?	One possible answer /___/



## SURVIVORS' REACTIONS AND APPEALS

N0	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Answers in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English	Answers in English
R1	Mu bikorwa bibi wavuze byakubayeho kuri P23, C24 cyangwa F26, toranyamo nanone igikabije kuruta ibindi? ( <i>andika igisubizo kimwe gusa</i> ) Si P22 =10 NA C24=22 NA F25=9 ⇒ FIN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P23</li> <li>2. C25</li> <li>3. F26</li> <li>4. Ntacyo</li> </ol>	Among the incidents you declared to have been subjected to in P23, C24 or F26, can you again choose the most serious one?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. P23</li> <li>2. C25</li> <li>3. F26</li> <li>4. None</li> </ol>
R2	Hashize igihe kingana iki icyo gikorwa kikubayeho?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Iminsi [ ][ ]</li> <li>2. Amezi [ ][ ]</li> <li>3. Imyaka [ ][ ]</li> </ol>	For how long did this incident occur?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Days [ ][ ]</li> <li>2. Months [ ][ ]</li> <li>3. Years [ ][ ]</li> </ol>
R4	Ese ubu wavuga ko bene ubwo bugizi bwa nabi-Ca akaziga ku mubare ujyanye n'igisubizo uhawe :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bwahagaze</li> <li>2. Bwahagaze ariko bushobora kongera</li> <li>3. Bugikomeza</li> <li>4. SBZ (<i>Simbiz</i>)</li> </ol>	Do you consider that these incidents:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ended</li> <li>2. have stopped but may happen again</li> <li>3. are still going on</li> <li>4. NSP</li> </ol>
R5	Ese wasobanura neza uwagukoreye iki gikorwa kibi wavuze hejuru ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Umuntu mutamenyeranye,</li> <li>2. Umugabo wawe,</li> <li>3. Uwo mukorana imibonano mpuzabitsina mudasanganwe,</li> <li>4. Papa wawe,</li> <li>5. Umuhungu wawe,</li> <li>6. Sobukwe, umugabo wa Nyoko utari so,</li> <li>7. Umukwe wawe,</li> <li>8. Musaza wawe,</li> <li>9. Muramu wawe,</li> <li>10. Undi mugabo mufitanye isano ( na Sobukwe),</li> <li>11. Undi mugabo wa hafi,</li> <li>12. Abandi bagabo ba hafi</li> </ol>	Can you clarify who was (were) the assailant(s)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A stranger</li> <li>2. Your husband</li> <li>3. A casual partner, your son or the son of your spouse</li> <li>4. Your father</li> <li>5. Your son</li> <li>6. Your brother-in-law, your mother(s) spouse</li> <li>7. Your son-in-law</li> <li>8. Your brother</li> <li>9. Your brother-in-law</li> <li>10. Another man among your relatives (including your father-in-law)</li> <li>11. Another man from among your close relatives</li> <li>12. Other close relatives</li> </ol>
R6	Ubwo uwo muntu yagukoreraga ibyo wavuga ko yari yanyoye inzoga?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> <li>3. SBZ</li> </ol>	When this occurred, in your opinion, had your assailant absorbed alcohol?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. NSP</li> </ol>

R7	Ubwo uwo muntu yagukoreraga ibyo wavuga ko yari yafashe ibiyobyabwenge?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> <li>3. SBZ</li> </ol>	When this occurred, in your opinion, had your assailant taken drugs?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. NSP</li> </ol>
R8	Icyo gihe bikubaho bwanuma, wowe wabigenje ute?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mwabivuzeho ugerageza kubimubaza /kubibabuza</li> <li>2. Wararize</li> <li>3. Wagerageje kwirwanaho, umurwanya/ubarwanya</li> <li>4. Warahunze, waramucitse/ warabacitse</li> <li>5. Waratatse, waratabaje,</li> <li>6. Watutse, wateye ubwoba uwa/abaguhohoteraga</li> <li>7. Waramukubise/ warabakubise</li> </ol>	In the face of this incident (attack), what was your immediate reaction?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. You discussed, tried to deter the assailant</li> <li>2. You burst into tears</li> <li>3. You struggled, defended yourself</li> <li>4. You fled and escaped</li> <li>5. You screamed for help</li> <li>6. You insulted, threatened</li> <li>7. You beat him</li> </ol>
R9	Wahisemo kutagira icyo ukora icyo gihe cg waragerageje birakunanira ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kutagira icyo nkora</li> <li>2. Naragerageje birananira</li> </ol>	You chose to do nothing or you were not able to do anything	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Decided to keep quiet</li> <li>2. Could not do anything</li> </ol>
R10	Ubwo ibyo byakubagaho wari uri kumwe n' undi muntu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	When this happened were you accompanied?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
R11	Hari umuntu waba warabwiye ibyakubayeho? Hashize nk' igihe kingana iki ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego, ako kanya bikiba mu masaha yakurikijeho.</li> <li>2. Yego, nyuma y'iminsi cyangwa amezi</li> <li>3. Oya</li> </ol>	Did you talk about the incident to someone? If yes, after how long?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes, immediately, in the course of the next few hours</li> <li>2. Yes, later on, after some days or some months</li> <li>3. No</li> </ol>
R12	Ese kubera ibyakubayeho: Waba warahagaritse gukora mugihe kirenze umunsi umwe ? ( <i>Ntibireba udashobora gukora</i> )?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oya</li> <li>2. Yego</li> <li>3. Ntikikureba</li> </ol>	Following this incident, did you stop working for more than one day?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No</li> <li>2. Yes</li> <li>3. Not applicable</li> </ol>
R13	Ese kubera ibyakubayeho : Wowe ubwawe wabimenyesheje ishyirahamwe rifasha abahohotewe cg uterefone kuri numero y'ubutabazi cg byakozwe n'undi muntu ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oya</li> <li>2. Yego jyewe ubwanjye</li> <li>3. Yego undi muntu</li> </ol>	After this event, did you or another person get in touch with a support association, called the assistance phone number?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No</li> <li>2. Yes, i did</li> <li>3. Yes, another person did</li> </ol>
R14	Ese kubera ibyakubayeho : Wowe ubwawe wigeze ugisha inama umunyamategeko cg byakozwe n' undi muntu?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oya</li> <li>2. Yego wowe ubwawe</li> <li>3. Yego undi muntu</li> </ol>	Following this incident did you or did someone else consult a lawyer?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No</li> <li>2. Yes, I did</li> <li>3. Yes, someone else did</li> </ol>
R15	Ese kubera byakubayeho, washatse umuganga/Docteur ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yego</li> <li>2. Oya</li> </ol>	Following this incident, did you yourself or someone else consult a physician?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>

R16	Ese ugezeyo wakiriwe ute ?	1. Neza cyane 2. Neza 3. Neza mu rugero 4. Nabi 5. Nabi cyane	How were you received upon your arrival?	1. Very well 2. Well 3. Moderately well 4. Badly 5. Very badly
R17	Ese kubera ibyakubayeho: Wigiriye ubwawe kuri police cg wagiriye yo n'undi muntu?	1. Oya 2. Yego wowe ubwawe 3. Yego undi muntu	Following these incidents, did you yourself or someone else report it to the police?	1. No 2. Yes, I did 3. Yes another person did
R18	<i>Niba R17=1</i> Ese ugezeyo wakiriwe ute ?	1. Neza cyane 2. Neza 3. Neza mu rugero 4. Nabi 5. Nabi cyane	<i>Si R17=1</i> How were you received upon your arrival?	1. Very well 2. Well 3. Moderately well 4. Badly 5. Very badly
R19	Ese kubera ibyakubayeho : Witangiye ikirego cg byakozwe n'undi muntu ?	1. Oya 2. Yego wowe ubwawe 3. Yego undi muntu	After this incident, did you lodge a complaint?	1. No 2. Yes, I did 3. Yes, someone else did
R20	Ese ugezeyo wakiriwe ute ?	1. Neza cyane 2. Neza 3. Neza mu rugero 4. Nabi 5. Nabi cyane	How were you received upon your arrival?	1. Very well 2. Well 3. Moderately well 4. Badly 5. Very badly
R21	<i>Niba R19=1,2</i> Ese kubera ibyakubayeho : Baguhaye icyemezo cyuko utanze ikirego ?	1. Yego 2. Oya	If R19= 1,2 Did you get a complaint acknowledgement receipt?	1. Yes 2. No
R22	Ese kubera ibyakubayeho: Haricyo ubutabera bwabikozeho?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Following your complaint was there any legal conclusion?	1. Yes 2. No
R23	<i>Niba R22=1</i> Ese kubera byakubayeho Uwabikoze yarahanwe ?	1. Oya 2. Yego 3. Urubanza ruracyakomeza	<i>If R22=1</i> Following the complaint, was there any conviction of the culprit?	1. No 2. Yes 3. The process is ongoing
R24	Ese kubera byakubayeho : Waba warabonye inkunga yamafaranga?	1. Oya 2. Yego 3. Narayisabye ndacyategereje	After these incidents, did you get any financial assistance?	1. No 2. Yes 3. The request is being processed
R25	Ese kubera byakubayeho? Niwowe ubwawe wiburaniye?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Following these incidents did you initiate a civil lawsuit as the plaintiff ?	1. Yes 2. No
R26	Ese kubera byakubayeho : Bigeze bakohera mu bunzi ?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Following the complaint was there any referral to the courts for mediation?	1. Yes 2. No
R27	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Utinya kugira aho ujya ?	1. Oya 2. Yego	Following the incident, do you fear to go outside or to pay a visit to some people?	1. No 2. Yes
R28	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Warimutse ?	1. Oya 2. Yego	Following these incidents, did you have to move into a new place?	1. No 2. Yes
R29	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Wahinduye imwe mu myitwarire yawe (ingendo, gusohoka, Gukomeza/kongera umutekano w'urugo)?	1. Oya 2. Yego	Following these incidents, did you have to change some habits (movements, outings, tightening of security measures for your flat)?	1. No 2. Yes
R30	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Wahisemo gutanga amakuru mu ibanga cg kwishinganisha?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Following these incidents, did you choose to provide confidential information or to share this information in order to protect yourself?	1. Yes 2. No
R31	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Byaraguhungabanije ku buryo ukenera ubujyanama?	1. Oya 2. Yego	Following these incidents, did you suffer from troubles requiring psychological support?	1. No 2. Yes
R32	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Uko wiyumvaga kubyerekeye imibonano mpuzabitsina byarahindutse	1. Oya 2. Yego	Following these incidents, was your sexuality permanently impaired?	1. No 2. Yes

R33	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Byakuviriyemo gusama	1. Oya 2. Yego	Following this incident, did you become pregnant?	1. No 2. Yes
R34	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: <i>iba ari yego</i> , iyo nda wayikuyemo cyangwa urateganya kuyikuramo	1. Oya 2. Yego	If yes, did you procure an abortion or are you planning to do so?	1. No 2. Yes
R35	Ese ukurikije ibyo byakubayeho: Wanduye indwara zandurira mu imibonanompuzabitsina ?	1. Yego 2. Oya	Following this incident, did you get a sexually transmitted disease?	1. Yes 2. No

## ANNEX B Interview Guides for the Focus Group Discussions

### QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN THE FGDS COMPOSED OF WOMEN AND YOUNG GIRLS

NO	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English
1	Ni ayahe mahohoterwa akorerwa abagore mwe muzi, mwabonye cg mwumvise bavuga ?	What are the types of abuses perpetrated on women that you may have witnessed, observed or heard about?
2	Ni hehe abagore bakunze guhurira kenshi n' amahohoterwa abakorerwa (mu miryango, hagati y' abashakanye, ahantu hahurirwa n' abantu benshi, mu kazi...)?	Where are they most frequently observed (family, in the marriage, public spaces, workplace, etc.)?
3	Mubona ari izihe mpamvu nyazo zituma abagore bahohoterwa (izifitanye isano n' imibanire y' abantu, umuco, ubukungu, ...)?	What are the deep causes or roots of the abuses (social, cultural, economic ...)?
4	Ni ibihe bimenyetso bigaragara ku bagore bahohotewe (ku mubiri, ku guteshwa umutwe, mu bitekerezo,...)?	What are the impacts of the abuses perpetrated on women (physical, mental, psychological, ...)?
5	Mubona abagore bahohotewe babyifatamo bate?	What are the reactions of the women who survived the abuses?
6	Ese hari ubwo bajya biyambaza kenshi inzego za polisi cg iz' ubutabera?	Do they often have recourse to the police or courts?
7	Hakorwa iki kugirango ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagore mu karere kanyu rihagarare?	What can be done to stop the violence perpetrated on women in your region?

### QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY THE FGD COMPOSED OF MATURE MEN AND YOUNG MEN

NO	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English
1	Ni ayahe mahohoterwa akorerwa abagore mwe muzi, mwabonye cg mwumvise bavuga	What are the types of abuses perpetrated on women that you have witnessed, observed or heard about?
2	Ni hehe abagore bakunze guhurira kenshi n' amahohoterwa abakorerwa (mu miryango, hagati y' abashakanye, ahantu hahurirwa n' abantu benshi, mu kazi...)?	Where are they most frequently observed (family, in the marriage, public spaces, workplaces, etc.)?
3	Mubona ari izihe mpamvu nyazo zituma abagore bahohoterwa (izifitanye isano n' imibanire y' abantu, umuco, ubukungu ...)?	What are the deep causes or roots of the abuses ((social cultural, economic, etc.)?)
4	Ni ikihe kicro cy' abantu usangamo abahohotera abagore? Kubera iki?	What are the deep causes or roots of the abuses ((social cultural, economic, etc.)?)
5	Iyo bamaze guhohotera abagore bajya he/ ubasanga he? (Muri gereza, hanze badafunze ...)?	Where do we find the latter after their criminal acts? (in prison, free in the society, etc.)
6	Iyo abo bantu barezwe icyaha cyo guhohotera abagore babyifatamo bate?	What are their reactions when they are accused of violence against women?
7	Hakorwa iki kugirango ihohoterwa rikorerwa abagore rihagarare?	What are their reactions when they are accused of violence against women?

## QUESTIONS DISCUSSED DURING THE INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS

NO	Questions in Kinyarwanda	Questions in English
1	Hari amahoterwa ashingiye ku gitsina mwaba muzi akorerwa abagore mu gace mubamo?	Do you know of cases of SGBV in your constituency?
2	Ni nk' ayahe mahoterwa ashingiye ku gitsina akorerwa abagore yabagezeho kenshi?	What are the most frequent types of SGBV that you have already recorded?
3	Mwasanze impamvu ziyatera ari izihe ?	What are their causes?
4	Ni iyihe nkunga mutera (mumarira iki) abagore bahoterwa muri ubwo buryo ?	What kind of support do you provide to the SGBV survivors?
5	Hari amategeko ariho mu Rwanda muzi yashyiriweho kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rikorerwa abagore ? <i>Niba ari yego : Mwebwe mu nshingano zanyu ayo mategeko muyubahiriza mute ?</i>	Are you aware of the law in force concerning the control of SGBV in Rwanda? If yes, how do you enforce it?
6	Mu gace mukoreramo ni hehe umuntu ashobora gusanga abagore bakorewe ihohoterwa cyababakoreye (mu baturage, gereza, amashyirahamwe,...)?	Where can we identify the survivors and the perpetrators of the SGBV in your area of operation (community, prisons, associations, etc.)?
8	Uretse aho mukora, hari indi miryango cyangwa amashyirahamwe hafi hano agira uruhare mu kurwanya ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rikorerwa abagore ? Ni iyihe nkunga batera abagore bahohotewe ?	Apart from your organization, can you name various organizations involved in the control of SGBV in your constituency? What kind of support do they provide to the SGBV survivors?
9	Ese hari uburyo bw' imikoranye buriho hagati y' inzego zifasha abagore bahohotewe ?	Is there any Framework of Cooperation between the said organisations (network)?
10	Ni izihe ngamba mubona zikwiriye gufatwa mu rwego rwo guhagarika burundu ihohoterwa rishingiye ku gitsina rikorerwa abagore mu gace mubamo ?	What strategies do you recommend for the effective eradication of the SGBV in your constituency?

## Annex C      Summary of the Answers collected from the Focus Group Discussions

Issues	Women and young girls responses
<b>Types of abuses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insults</li> <li>2. Threats by the husbands for having given birth to girls only</li> <li>3. Beatings by the husbands</li> <li>4. Refusal of the husbands to have an AIDS control test</li> <li>5. Refusal by husbands to allow women to leave the house without their permission</li> <li>6. Refusal by husbands to use contraceptive methods</li> <li>7. Men's unfaithfulness</li> <li>8. Denial of access to money by husband</li> <li>9. Throwing out of the house by the husband</li> <li>10. Burden of family responsibility borne by the wife alone</li> <li>11. Sexual intercourse with the husband against her will</li> <li>12. Polygamy</li> <li>13. Attempts to force a woman to have sexual intercourse</li> <li>14. Sexual abuses perpetrated on children, young girls , and women</li> <li>15. Denial of access to inheritance</li> <li>16. Early marriages</li> <li>17. Separation from children</li> </ol>
<b>Places where the violence occurs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Households</li> <li>2. Close family members' homes</li> <li>3. Workplace</li> <li>4. School or University</li> <li>5. Roads in the evening</li> <li>6. Prison</li> <li>7. Bars</li> </ol>
<b>Causes of abuses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alcohol</li> <li>2. Poverty</li> <li>3. Lack of respect for women and girls</li> <li>4. Simply out of viciousness</li> <li>5. Simply to satisfy sexual urges</li> <li>6. Unlawful marriages</li> <li>7. Women's ignorance of their rights</li> </ol>

Issues	Women and young girls responses
<b>Impacts of abuses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trauma expressed through depression, insomnia, isolation, loss of trust in men, and lack of appetite</li> <li>2. Physical consequences including infection of the genital organs by STDs</li> <li>3. Becoming a prostitute, drunkard, and drug addict</li> <li>4. Becoming violent</li> <li>5. Unwanted pregnancies</li> </ol>
<b>Reaction of the survivors</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Silence for most of them</li> <li>2. Lodging complaints to the police</li> <li>3. Lodging complaints to the legal authorities</li> <li>4. Separation of spouses</li> <li>5. Confiding in friends</li> <li>6. Suicide</li> </ol>
<b>Survivors' recourse to the police and the legal authorities</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Silence prevails for fear of bad social prejudice</li> <li>2. Police</li> <li>3. Ombudsmen but fear of a very high corruption in that body</li> </ol>
<b>Strategies to put an end to the abuses perpetrated on women</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fighting corruption at the local authorities level</li> <li>2. Training on women's and children's human rights (for women, girls, men, and local authorities)</li> <li>3. Using the media in the fight against these abuses</li> <li>4. Setting up, at the local level, organisations responsible for the control of Sexual Gender-Based Violence and assisting the survivors of the vice</li> <li>5. Continuing and strengthening programmes aimed at fighting household poverty</li> <li>6. Advocating for the education of women and girls</li> <li>7. Multiplying billboards inviting people to fight against Sexual Gender-Based Violence;</li> </ol>
<b>Types of abuses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forced marriages</li> <li>2. Considering a woman a servant</li> <li>3. Men forcing sexual intercourse on the housemaids in their homes.</li> <li>4. Men pursuing younger/more beautiful women</li> <li>5. Children born outside the marriage</li> <li>6. Unmarried mothers who are not supported materially by the children's fathers</li> <li>7. Forced re-marriage of a widow by the husband's brother</li> </ol>
<b>Places where abuses take place</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Night clubs, hotels and motels; the responsibility for the incidents is shared with the women/girls who go to these places</li> </ol>



Issues	Women and young girls responses
<b>Causes of abuses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Women/girls' low self esteem</li> <li>2. Witchcraft (sorcery)</li> <li>3. Young girls' indecent clothing</li> <li>4. Rwandan traditional culture that promotes the submission of women to men</li> </ol>
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Married men are the greatest perpetrators of SGBV</li> <li>2. Teenagers and young boys are not as involved in the SGBV</li> </ol>
<b>Where can we find the perpetrators?</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Those who abuse children are reported to the police and imprisoned</li> <li>2. Those who perpetrate abuses within the marriage are very rarely reported because women fear to lodge a complaint and the arbitration is biased. They are found in the community.</li> </ol>
<b>Reactions of the Perpetrators</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ask for forgiveness in only when they are reported</li> <li>2. Deny any involvement when the evidence is difficult to prove as in the case of abuses perpetrated within a marital context</li> </ol>
<b>Strategies to put an end to the abuses perpetrated on women</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Defining what SGBV is in the Rwandan context</li> <li>2. Encouraging the couples to engage in lawful marriage</li> <li>3. Putting in place very severe punishments for the assailants</li> <li>4. Encouraging women to break the silence surrounding SGBV</li> <li>5. Improving the reception services for the survivors of SGBV in the health centres</li> <li>6. Organizing a huge national campaign against SGBV</li> <li>7. Organizing discussions, meetings on the fight against SGBV in the villages (after the community projects and activities).</li> </ol>

## Annex D Lists of interviewed by district - Summary of the interviews with the key informants

Rutsiro	Kayonza	Ngororero
1. The BONEZA Sector Executive Secretary	1. Deputy Mayor of the District in charge of Social Affairs	1. Police Commandant of the Rutsiro District
2. Police Commandant of the Rutsiro District	2. Police Commandant of the Kayonza District	2. Director of the Muhoror Hospital
3. District Attorney of the RUTSIRO Tribunal	3. Physician in charge of the Maternity Department at the Gahini Hospital	3. Ruhuka ARCT representative
4. Health Director of the Rutsiro District		4. Deputy Mayor in charge of Social Affairs
5. Officer in charge of the consultations at the CONGO-Nil Health Centre		
Nyarugenge	Gasabo	Kicukiro
1. Health Director of the Nyarugenge District	1. Gasabo District Attorney	1. Director of Health of the Rutsiro District
2. Head of the Nyarugenge Health Centre		2. Head of the Kicukiro Health Centre
3. Police Commandant of the Nyarugenge District		3. Police Commandant of the Kicukiro District

## Annex E: Answers collected

Interviews with the administrative and political leaders in the districts (Directors and deputy mayors)	
Issues	Answers
Types of SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rapes of girls below 12 years of age</li> <li>2. Rapes of girls below 18 years of age and women in general</li> <li>3. Serious assaults and battery by husbands</li> <li>4. Husband's refusal to feed the family</li> <li>5. Overexploitation of women with household chores</li> <li>6. Rapes committed in the family home and in bars</li> <li>7. Young girls thrown out by their mothers who want to remarry</li> </ol>
Causes of abuses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Polygamy</li> <li>2. Consequences of the Genocide (people are no longer afraid to harm others)</li> <li>3. Alcohol</li> <li>4. Drugs</li> <li>5. Poverty</li> <li>6. Marital unfaithfulness</li> <li>7. Lack of respect for women in the Rwandan culture</li> <li>8. Unlawful cohabitation</li> <li>9. Differences in income (a woman who earns more than her husband is assaulted by the husband)</li> </ol>
Type of support provided to the survivors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of (appropriate) legal and psychological support services for the SGBV survivors (Rutsiro District)</li> <li>2. Haguruka (which no longer exists in Kayonza)</li> <li>3. Informing the police about the abuses perpetrated, finding work for the victims, sensitize women and girls on their rights (Kicukiro District)</li> </ol>
Knowledge of the laws, policies, and strategies in force in the field of the SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft law on domestic violence</li> <li>2. Laws, policies, and strategies usually unknown despite a real willingness to fight all types of SGBV</li> <li>3. Community Policing</li> </ol>

Other organizations working in the field of SGBV in your constituency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Haguruka in Kigali</li> <li>2. Profemmes in Kigali</li> <li>3. Human Rights Commission in Kigali</li> <li>4. Seruka in Kigali</li> </ol>
Types of supports provided	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Legal support</li> </ol>
Existence of a network for organisations working in the area of SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nonexistent</li> </ol>
Strategies against SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring that the law on Domestic Violence is amended as soon as possible</li> <li>2. Strengthening Community Policing against the numerous abuses perpetrated within the family home.</li> <li>3. Reinforcing cooperation with churches in efforts to sensitize the population about SGBV</li> <li>4. Taking care of the children born from separated families (due to the occurrence of SGBV)</li> <li>5. Train couples in family planning and fight against the SGBV</li> <li>6. Adopting a law governing polygamy</li> </ol>
<b>Interviews with the heads of the district health departments (Directors of Hospitals, Heads of Health Facilities)</b>	
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Answers</b>
Types of SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raped women and girls</li> <li>2. Battered women</li> <li>3. Housemaids beaten by their female employers</li> <li>4. Cases of SGBV are not many in the FOSA and hospitals because of the culture of silence adopted by many SGBV survivors</li> <li>5. Sexual abuses by HIV-infected men</li> <li>6. Sexual abuses by family relatives</li> </ol>
Causes of abuses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drunkenness</li> <li>2. Promiscuity</li> <li>3. Ignorance of laws that protect people</li> </ol>

Type of support provided to survivors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Police for legal proceedings against perpetrators</li> <li>2. Hospitals for confirmation of the act of violence</li> <li>3. The FOSA provides care to the survivors of abuses even if they are not able to pay the fees under the special emergency services provided to survivors of SGBV</li> <li>4. Reception of the survivor and treatment of the visible wounds (at the hospital or in a FOSA) before reporting to the police</li> </ol>
Knowledge of the laws, policies, and strategies in force in the field of SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laws protecting children against abuses</li> </ol>
Other organizations working in the field of SGBV in your constituency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UNICEF</li> <li>2. ARCT</li> <li>3. Politico-administrative authorities</li> </ol>
Types of support provided	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training in the rights of children</li> <li>2. Psychological counselling of the victims (Ngororero)</li> <li>3. Taking legal action and conviction of the act of violence</li> </ol>
Existence of a network of the actors against the SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A framework for cooperation does exist between the health institutions (which issue a medical certificate) and the police (who use this certificate to complete the file related to the act of violence)</li> </ol>
Strategies against SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Training women and girls on their rights</li> <li>2. Protecting women and girls when they are in the fields or in the bush</li> <li>3. Strengthening the promotion of the girls' education</li> </ol>
<b>Interviews with the commanding police officers at the districts level</b>	
<b>Questions</b>	<b>Answers</b>
Types of SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rape of young girls below 18 years and women</li> <li>2. Women abused at the household level</li> <li>3. Abuses against prostitutes when the client is unable to pay (Nyarugenge)</li> <li>4. Refusal by the husband to buy food for his home</li> </ol>
Causes of abuses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alcohol</li> <li>2. Unfaithfulness leading to polygamy</li> <li>3. Parents placing too much trust in their domestic workers and cattle herders who then rape their children</li> <li>4. Ignorance of the laws governing the rights of women and children</li> <li>5. Poverty and promiscuity</li> <li>6. Drugs</li> <li>7. Genocide</li> <li>8. The Rwandan culture that does not give the Rwandan woman her due respect</li> </ol>

Types of support given to the survivors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sending victims to hospital for medical assessment</li> <li>2. After that starting legal proceedings against the perpetrator and referring the case to the public prosecutor's office so that the culprit can be tried.</li> <li>3. Sensitization on SGBV by a Police Unit called « GBV help desk » coordinated by police women (Kigali)</li> <li>4. Direct the survivors to the FOSA and legal and psychological counselling associations</li> <li>5. Police investigation</li> <li>6. Prevention : Sensitization in cooperation with the authorities at the grassroots level (Ngororero)</li> </ol>
Knowledge of the laws, policies, and strategies in force in the field of the SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community policing to fight against any form of criminal offence</li> <li>2. The law forbidding all forms of violence does exist, while the law forbidding the specific violence against women does not yet exist.</li> </ol>
Other organizations operating in the area of SGBV in your constituency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Haguruka</li> <li>2. AVEGA</li> <li>3. UNIFEM (Kigali)</li> <li>4. Profemmes</li> </ol>
Strategies against the SGBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of associations against the SGBV at the grassroots level</li> <li>2. Training and informing the people that they must report any cases of abuse to the police</li> <li>3. Partners such as UNIFEM should support the "Community Policing" committees in training them on how to deal with the SGBV</li> <li>4. Fight polygamy</li> <li>5. Intensification of the cooperation between the local authorities and the police</li> <li>6. Sensitization of men to get them to contract civil weddings in order to safeguard the rights of women</li> <li>7. Fighting alcoholism</li> <li>8. Training of women on the laws that protect them so that they become pioneers in fighting for their rights</li> </ol>





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