Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre
(RWAMREC)

ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY 2011 TO JUNE 2012

AND

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

>>>October, 2012<<<
Preface

This report covers activities undertaken by Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre (RWAMREC) during the period January 2011 to June 2012.

I acknowledge, appreciate, and am grateful, for the contributions to this work of all of our many partner organisations and other supporters, and look forward to continued and fruitful partnerships. A lot has been achieved in promoting gender equality and in the fight against gender-based violence, but there is still a long way to go.

I am also grateful for the efforts of all of the RWAMREC staff who contributed to the work described in this document. Particular thanks go to Andrew Dobson who worked with us as a volunteer management advisor from August to October 2012, and helped us by carrying out the analysis for this report, and by compiling the document.

Fidele Rutayisire
Chair of RWAMREC
Executive summary

Introduction & background

This report sets out the achievements of RWAMREC (Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre) in the period January 2011 to June 2012, and its current plans.

RWAMREC was founded in 2006 by 9 positively-minded men with the mission of mobilising Rwandan men to support women’s leadership, to contribute to the eradication of men’s violence against women, and to serve as role models for the promotion of positive masculine behaviours. It has a formal set of objectives, detailed below, which are aimed at working towards a vision of a peaceful society where women and men share roles and responsibilities for raising families and governing society in equality and respect of human rights.

The background to this includes alarming statistics from a variety of sources about gender-based violence and the widespread acceptance of cultural norms which fuel violence and gender inequality.

RWAMREC’s projects

RWAMREC currently seeks to achieve its objectives through running, or working in partnership with other organisations on, a rich variety of projects, involving advocacy, research and a large number of different community-level interventions.

At the core of much of the intervention work are MenEngage educational workshops. These are an established method, tailored to each individual circumstance, for working with groups in communities to review and question their own gender-related cultural norms, and to encourage men to develop more positive masculine behaviours. Alongside these workshops, the interventions can involve a variety of other community mobilisation, campaigning, and dialogue activities.

Achievements in the period January 2011 to 2012

Objective 1: To establish a men’s resource centre that will strive to prevent GBV within Rwanda through men engagement

During the period, progress with this objective was made through the development of the RWAMREC National Volunteer Programme and the training and mobilisation of 32 national volunteers, and also through the development of contacts at central and local levels to act as ‘focal points’ for men engagement in their areas. Together these have strengthened RWAMREC’s capacity to make progress with its other objectives.

Objective 2: To promote men’s attitudes and behaviours towards non-GBV and gender equality within Rwanda

Objective 3: To build synergy among men and women through networking and information sharing for effective GBV prevention

The majority of RWAMREC’s community intervention projects are focussed on these 2 objectives. As projects will often contribute to each of them simultaneously, they are considered together here for purposes of reporting achievements and progress.

Scale and coverage: During the period, RWAMREC was involved in MenEngage training and a wide variety of community mobilisation work in 9 districts. The work that RWAMREC was directly involved with reached more than 3,000 people, and many thousands more will have been reached by people who committed to act as MenEngage ‘focal points’, trainers or role models, following their training or other contact with RWAMREC.

Effectiveness with individuals: Evidence that RWAMREC’s work has led to changes in masculine attitudes and behaviours comes in a variety of forms, including the tests that RWAMREC does at
its own training events, moving testimonies from people who have been led to change their ways, the large numbers of people who have committed to work in their communities to combat gender-based violence and inequality following workshops and mobilisation events, and more systematic evaluation work being done as part of some of the projects.

**Effectiveness with whole communities or localities:** A greater and more concentrated depth of impact has been achieved in some communities in Kamonyi, Gakenke and Rubavu districts in which RWAMREC has worked, where RWAMREC-trained and mobilised people have set up regular community discussion groups and youth clubs aimed at GBV prevention.

**Sustainability of impact:** Some sustainability of impact is being achieved in some of the work, eg where mobilised people in communities are taking the MenEngage work further themselves. However, generally, at present, it is expected that further re-mobilisation activity will be needed from RWAMREC to maintain this impact. The level of resource required for this over the medium term is something that needs to be looked at further.

**Objective 4: To facilitate dialogue among strategic actors for effective advocacy, surrounding gender issues**

During the period, progress with this objective was made via publicity and advocacy events which followed the launch of the report RWAMREC’s research report into ‘Masculinity and GBV in Rwanda’ (see below), and also via a meeting held with 142 opinion leaders from 5 districts to discuss progressive gender policies.

**Objective 5: To provide general and useful resources through research on masculinity and GBV**

During the period, progress with this objective was made through the launch, printing and distribution of copies of the report of the research into ‘Masculinity and GBV in Rwanda’ carried out by RWAMREC in 2010, through the policy scan of ‘GBV laws and policies’ done with Sonke Gender Justice Network as part of the initial stages of the 3 country project being co-ordinated by them, and through the ‘action research’ material generated by the various other projects’ monitoring and evaluation work.

**Future plans and ambitions**

An analysis of the set of projects currently planned and which have funding secured, and the fuller programme of work implied by RWAMREC’s objectives and strategic plan, highlights that the currently planned set of projects only covers a relatively small part of the overall requirement.

There are really 2 types of ‘gap’ at present in the set of projects planned: firstly, different types of ‘intervention’ or ‘sector’ not much addressed at present, eg the justice sector; and, secondly, many elements of what can be regarded as required MenEngage network ‘infrastructure’ development.

This distinction will become increasingly important in future, due to the way it is envisaged that MenEngage work will need to develop over time. This is because to achieve RWAMREC’s long term goals through the current and proposed activities, will require very substantial ‘scaling-up’ in terms of both geography and duration, and to an extent that is likely to be well beyond RWAMREC’s and its civil society partners’ capacities to undertake all themselves.

Because of this, and the envisaged approach for overcoming it, it is the network ‘infrastructure’ activities that are expected to be the key roles for RWAMREC in future. However, in the short term, progressing these areas presents particular challenges, because the funding opportunities from donor organisations tend much more often to be for one-off relatively short duration projects involving the testing in selected locations of individual, or combinations of, interventions.

For this reason, whilst seeking in the short term to expand the set of intervention-type projects currently being undertaken in a systematic way, there is a particular need to plan now for the medium term, looking at how the ‘infrastructure’ elements can start to be developed in a way that can support ‘scale-up’ and medium and long term sustainability of impact.
RWAMREC
Achievements January 2011 to June 2012
and future perspectives

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Section 1: Introduction

This report sets outs the work of RWAMREC (Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre) in the period January 2011 to June 2012, presented in relation to its core organisational objectives and latest strategic plan. It covers an 18 month period, instead of being a traditional ‘annual’ report, because from July 2012 RWAMREC is moving to financial years running from July to June, instead of calendar years.

The activities implemented in this period stemmed from the annual action plan approved by RWAMREC’s General Assembly in February 2011. This re-emphasised the need to focus on three main areas of intervention: a) community mobilisation to promote non-violent behaviour with men and women, to engage men in women’s economic support and leadership, to promote positive masculine behaviour to end men’s violence against themselves, women and girls, and to promote healthy adolescent behaviour; b) continuing to build the capacity of sister organisations and local government institutions to mainstream and implement MenEngage-focussed approaches to end gender-based violence (GBV); and c) engaging in policy advocacy and dialogues to ensure that policies and strategies are gender-responsive and include male-centred strategies and interventions.

In order for RWAMREC to achieve more of these activities and their intended results, some key strategies were used. The first strategy was strengthening our partnership with strategic partners at national and local levels, both civil society organisations and government institutions, so that we can work with them to empower their constituencies and community members in an effective and sustainable way. The second strategy was national and local level advocacy to develop the understanding of the relevance of focussing on GBV prevention in development programming processes in Rwanda. The third strategy focussed on awareness raising and organising training workshops for various groups at community and organisational level, supported by development of appropriate training manuals and modules and other information materials.

RWAMREC is proud to report progress on all development objectives set in the 2011 action plan. It has surpassed expected activity levels because of many factors, including initiation of new partnerships, the presence of a volunteer who helped to develop and put in place a volunteering program, and an overall high-level performance that increased the organisation’s reputation at promoting men engagement in the fight against GBV in Rwanda. The latter was made possible by the very competent staff, who worked tirelessly, the very competent leadership of the Board of Directors, who spared no effort to provide oversight, and good orientation at management level.

The next section presents background information on RWAMREC as an organisation and the problems it is seeking to tackle, as context ahead of the detailed information about RWAMREC’s recent and current projects, achievements and plans, which is presented in the subsequent sections.
Section 2: Background on RWAMREC, and the problems it is seeking to tackle

RWAMREC was created in an effort:-

(i) to engage men and boys in the fight against gender-based violence (GBV) in Rwanda and to eliminate men’s violence against women and girls, following shocking reports of rape and GBV, and other gross women’s and children’s rights violations and abuse cases that were being experienced in Rwanda.

(ii) to engage men in promotion of gender-responsive development programs, so that gender is not continually viewed as a purely women’s affair but a human rights issue and an ingredient necessary to sustainable development.

(iii) to promote positive masculine behaviours in the country so that men can be positive about themselves before they can also be positive to women and children, and in order to do away with the traditional masculine norms that have a bearing on their own lives and hold them back.

The Government of Rwanda is highly committed to promoting gender equality and equity for the purpose of respecting human rights and supporting equitable and sustainable development. This is reflected in its commitments to: implementing international conventions enshrined in the 2003 constitution; the MDGs (especially MDG on gender equality and women’s empowerment); Vision 2020; EDPRS; the National Gender Strategy; and many laws that promote gender and prohibit acts of GBV.

Despite the efforts of the Rwandan government to address GBV, social and customary norms that place women at a socio-culturally and economically disadvantaged status, and the significant stigma and discrimination that accompany male domination and control over women, persist and limit the ability of the Rwandan society to effectively address GBV and its related consequences. Gender inequalities and GBV continue countrywide due to men’s insufficient understanding and resistance to embracing gender-equitable attitudes and behaviour.

Violence against women cannot be understood in isolation from social and cultural norms and structures that influence women’s vulnerability to violence. Women’s subordinate social, economic, and legal status in different settings often makes it difficult for them to get adequate assistance once violence occurs, because violence against women is rooted in gender-inequitable socio-cultural norms.

Furthermore, in the Rwandan society, there are many instances of traditional gender norms that support male superiority and entitlements, and social norms that tolerate or even justify violence against women, with very weak community sanctions against perpetrators. Thus, GBV is probably the most socially tolerated of human rights violations. In Rwanda, spousal battery, sexual abuse and rape are prevalent and commonly cited forms of GBV. Economic violence or “economic deprivation” is also considered as an integral part of GBV and includes inheritance disputes between widows and their husbands’ families over property, and acute economic dependencies of women on their husbands or other men, which make them less able to escape violent relationships.

The Government of Rwanda has been addressing GBV by punishing the perpetrators through the judiciary system, but this strategy has a limit because we are still experiencing a growing number of violence cases in our society despite the repressive measures in place. Civil society organisations and government institutions have always organised various campaigns directed at men as perpetrators of violence, but not much has been done to positively engage them as partners in the fight against GBV.
It is against this background that the Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre (RWAMREC) was founded with the aim of addressing issues of negative masculinity, gender inequality, promotion of healthy families, women’s rights and prevention of GBV and HIV/AIDS in Rwanda, via the effective engagement of men and boys.

RWAMREC’s work is also based on the Program of Action that was adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, Cairo 1994; paragraphs 4-29) which included “male responsibilities and participation” as critical aspects for improving reproductive health (RH) outcomes, achieving gender equality and equity, and empowering women. This mandate grounded male involvement in programming. It contributed to broadening the concept of gender so that it now includes men. Men’s roles as sexual partners, fathers, decision-makers, actors in preventing sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS, and as allies in improving reproductive outcomes, are important issues to consider in health promotion programs.

The vision, mission and objectives of RWAMREC, and its key areas of intervention and strategies are as follows.

**Vision**

A peaceful society where women and men share roles and responsibilities for raising families and governing society in equality and respect of human rights.

**Mission**

RWAMREC’s distinctive and innovative mission focuses on mobilizing Rwandan men to support women’s leadership; to contribute to the eradication of men’s violence against women; and to serve as role models for the promotion of positive masculine behaviours. Building alliances and partnerships with women organizations to promote women’s rights and interests is central.

**Objectives**

1. To establish a men’s resource centre that will strive to prevent GBV within Rwanda through men engagement.
2. To promote men’s attitudes and behaviours towards non-GBV and gender equality within Rwanda.
3. To build synergy among men and women through networking and information sharing for effective GBV prevention.
4. To facilitate dialogue among strategic actors for effective advocacy, surrounding gender issues.
5. To provide general and useful resources through research on masculinity and GBV.

**Areas of interventions/strategies**

- **Mass mobilization & sensitization campaigns** to engage men to adopt positive masculine behaviours to effectively prevent GBV
- **Research on perceptions & practices on masculinity & GBV in Rwanda**
- **Capacity building** to mainstream men engagement in gender promotion & GBV prevention programs, and to provide training & material resources for implementing MenEngage initiatives through gendered programs
- **Advocacy strategies** through public events as well as building alliances with policy makers, non-governmental organizations, & other stakeholders for purposes of putting in place proactive policies & strategies that address gender issues by their root cause
- **Dialogues and school mentorship programs** in order to involve as many young women and men in GBV prevention throughout Rwanda

Since its foundation, RWAMREC has developed from an organisation resourced entirely by the voluntary work of its founders to one in 2012 with 8 paid staff, with the support of a variety of funders, partners, and a large volunteer programme.
Some of the problems that RWAMREC is seeking to tackle, based on the masculinity study, and on statistics on child rape in Rwanda

In a recent study(1) on masculinity, more than half (57.2%) women have experienced GBV by partners in Rwanda in their lifetime, while men show much lower rates 39% as aggressors and one third (33%) of men know a friend who uses GBV. The same study revealed that 32.4% of women suffered from sexual violence by partners but only 3.7% of men admitted committing sexual violence against women. The most important GBV acts identified include forced sex 32.4%, physical violence – slapping 30.3% (31.5% reported slapping their wives), pushing 21%, punching 19%, thrown/hit with object 16%, kicking, dragging, strangling 10%, threaten with weapon 3.7%. However, men reported lower rates probably reflecting that they do not want to acknowledge the issue, or think it is normally accepted as part of their culture/traditional norms or practices. The main causes of GBV include exposure to violence by parents during childhood 43% for men and 39.7% for women in the following manner; psycho-social violence 43.8% and 42% for men and women respectively, physical violence 66.3% and 53.5% for men and women respectively, sexual violence 17.4% and 29% for men and women respectively. Apart from parents, schools is the major environment where children are exposed to all sorts of violence by teachers 67.3% and 64.8% for men and women respectively, whereas teasing/school-fights were practiced by 43.6% and 29.7% for men and women respectively who were interviewed. It is surprising that even young boys faced sexual violence in their childhood, and the violence by teachers denotes negative role modelling for dealing with power. In addition to the above, the majority 80.4% and 79.1% of male and female respondents respectively witnessed genocide horrors, and this may have caused trauma that could affect their control over emotions, feelings of power and or vulnerability. Any violence experienced during childhood/or socialization process can most probably be repeated in adulthood age.

Published statistics(2) on child rape convictions in Rwanda indicate that in 90% of cases the victim was female, and in 84% of cases the offender was male. In 56% of cases the victim was aged under 15 whereas the offender was aged over 18 in 58% of cases. In 7% of cases, the reason given for the child rape was to cure HIV/AIDS, and in 2% to provide good luck. In 96% of cases, the offender was known to the victim, either a relative, a current or former boy- or girl-friend, a friend, acquaintance or work colleague. The consequences for the victim were: 16% produced; 13% pregnant; 12% HIV/AIDS positive; 21% infection; 28% trauma; and 10% other.

(1) “Masculinity and Gender Based violence in Rwanda: Experience and perception of men and women”, RWAMREC, 2010. Alternative estimates are available for some of the items in this text from other sources, eg the Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2010, and indicate similar levels to those quoted here.


Some RWAMREC values

- Men are naturally loving, caring and sensitive, and may practice compassion and non-violence.
- Powerful men do not need to hurt or blame others.
- Men of quality do not fear equality.
- There are non-violent, non-abusive, and non-controlling means of solving problems and conflicts.
Section 3: Overview of RWAMREC’s current and recent projects

This section provides an overview of RWAMREC’s recent and current work, considered in relation to RWAMREC’s overall objectives, as a framework for the more detailed information that follows in the next 2 sections.

RWAMREC works to achieve its objectives by running a wide range of projects and activities based around engagement with men (or ‘MenEngage’), and by involvement with the design and implementation of the MenEngage elements within programmes being lead or co-ordinated by other organisations.

The aim is for these to fit together into a coherent programme which, when considered alongside the work of partner organisations, tackles all the different elements of the challenge of progressing towards RWAMREC’s vision. The different parts of the work can feed each other, eg research work helps identify the interventions that should be tried out, ‘field’ intervention projects produce further ‘evidence’ or research material, both of those should inform advocacy work, and advocacy work may lead to decisions that make resources available for particular work.

The projects range from relatively simple single-focus projects to complex multiple-component programmes, each with formal objectives and project activities drawn up to fit with the different funders’ and stakeholders’ approaches.

On the following pages:-
- Table 1 gives a summary of key facts about recent and current RWAMREC projects;
- Table 2 provides, firstly, a mapping of these different projects against the RWAMREC objectives to which they are or will be contributing. (The detailed objectives of each individual project are given in the table Annex A);
- Table 2 also provides a mapping of the projects against the RWAMREC ‘areas of interventions/strategies’ that they are or will be using;
- Figure 1 shows the geographical spread of the project activities across the districts of Rwanda. (This excludes the work that is done at a national level, eg national advocacy work and research.)
- Figure 2 shows how the RWAMREC work programme has been developing over time.

These overview tables and diagrams highlight the following general points about RWAMREC’s work:-
- RWAMREC has been involved so far in a rich variety of different ‘MenEngage’ projects in Rwanda, involving a range of types of intervention, and which have been making initial contributions to all of RWAMREC’s objectives. (The next section looks at this in more detail);
- Work has so far been concentrated most in a relatively small number of districts, ie 12 out of 30 including: 7 districts of the Southern province (Kamonyi, Muhanga, Ruhango, Nyanza, Huye, Nyamagabe and Nyaruguru); 2 districts of the northern province (Gakenke and Rulindo); 2 Districts of the eastern province (Bugesera and Rwamagana); and 1 district in the western province (Rubavu). In some other districts, RWAMREC has had an indirect presence through partners working with CHF on HIV/AIDS responses in Rwanda. RWAMREC intends to expand its activities further in the districts of Rubavu, Musanze and Karongi in the near future;
- Amongst the current set of projects, ie those operating in 2012, the strongest focus is on ‘field’-based capacity building and community interventions, with relatively little or no work on ‘establishing a men’s resource centre’ or further ‘research into masculinity’. One research exercise is to be conducted on gender-based violence, as a baseline for a 4 year program with the Norwegian People’s Aid (NPA) in Rwanda.
### Table 1. RWAMREC’s current and recent projects: Basic details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Partner/ Funder</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Target groups</th>
<th>Areas of interventions/ strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Projects which ended in 2011:</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as partners to women in preventing violence and promoting healthy families in coffee co-operative communities’</td>
<td>UNIFEM (now UN Women)</td>
<td>2008-2011</td>
<td>Rubavu &amp; Gakenke districts</td>
<td>Coffee co-operative members</td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as partners to women in preventing GBV and promoting healthy families within Gakenke district’</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>Sep-Dec 2011</td>
<td>Gakenke district</td>
<td>Local opinion leaders, security personnel, officials &amp; community members</td>
<td>Mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence’</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>National, with mobilisation work in Kamonyi, Bugesera, Rulindo, &amp; Gasabo districts</td>
<td>Rwandan men in general</td>
<td>Research, Advocacy, Capacity building, Mobilisation, Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Volunteering Programme Initiative (NVPI)</td>
<td>VSO (plus others)</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Rwandan men &amp; women in general</td>
<td>Mobilisation, Capacity building of RWAMREC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to CHF’s <em>Higa Ubeho</em> project</td>
<td>CHF (&amp; Care International) and USAID</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>Nyaruguru &amp; Ngororero districts, &amp; others indirectly</td>
<td>17 Higa Ubeho Rwandan Partner Organisations</td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous other smaller projects and activities (See section 4)</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Project from 2011 continuing in 2012:</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contribution to Care International’s <em>ISARO</em> project</td>
<td>Care International</td>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Southern province: Ruhanga, Nyanza, Nyamagabe, Huye, Nyaruguru &amp; Gisagara districts</td>
<td>Voluntary Savings &amp; Loan (VS&amp;L) groups members</td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Projects starting in 2012:</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to Sonke-led ‘Engaging men to strengthen the implementation of GBV laws &amp; policies and promote gender equality’ project</td>
<td>Sonke Gender Justice Network</td>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>Mainly national, but with some activities in Gakenke &amp; Kamonyi districts</td>
<td>Policy makers &amp; implementers, civil society organisations, and general population</td>
<td>Advocacy, Research, Capacity building, Mobilisation &amp; Campaigns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Promotion of women’s rights through male engagement approaches’</td>
<td>NPA (with 6 local CSOs)</td>
<td>2012-2015</td>
<td>Gakenke, Rulindo, Kamonyi &amp; Bugesera districts</td>
<td>Couples, leaders of partner organisations, local government officials, other local leaders &amp; children in the targeted families</td>
<td>Capacity building, Mobilisation, Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Mentorship programme for secondary schools’</td>
<td>Plan International</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>Gatsibo &amp; Bugesera districts</td>
<td>Young adolescents, PTAs &amp; school management in 41 schools</td>
<td>Schools, Capacity building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as GBV prevention activists’</td>
<td>UN Women (plus local organisations)</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>Rwamagana district</td>
<td>Couples</td>
<td>Capacity building, Mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Men engagement in higher learning institutions</em> [Still under discussion]</td>
<td>USAID (with 10 higher learning institutions)</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>10 higher learning institutions in Kigali, in Kibungo in Ngoma district, and in Umutara in Nyagatare district</td>
<td>Gender clubs in 10 higher learning institutions</td>
<td>Capacity building, Mobilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Promoting positive masculine behaviours with ex-combatants</em> [Still under discussion]</td>
<td>Rwanda Decommission &amp; Reintegration Committee and UNDP</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>At training centres for ex-combatants &amp; in the receiving communities</td>
<td>Ex-combatants &amp; receiving communities</td>
<td>Capacity building, Mobilisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. RWAMREC’s current and recent projects: a) Towards which RWAMREC objectives do (or will) they contribute; and b) which ‘Areas of Interventions/Strategies’ do (or will) they use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>a) Towards which RWAMREC objectives do (or will) they contribute?</th>
<th>b) Which of RWAMREC’s ‘Areas of Interventions/Strategies’ do (or will) they use?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RWAMREC Objective 1: To establish a men’s resource centre that will thrive to prevent GBV within Rwanda through men engagement</td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td>Mass mobilization &amp; sensitization campaigns to engage men to adopt positive masculine behaviours to effectively prevent gender-based violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWAMREC Objective 2: To promote men’s attitudes and behaviours towards non-GBV and gender equality within Rwanda</td>
<td><strong>M</strong></td>
<td>Research on perceptions &amp; practices on masculinity &amp; GBV in Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWAMREC Objective 3: To build synergy among men and women through networking and information sharing for effective GBV prevention</td>
<td><strong>R</strong></td>
<td>Capacity building to mainstream men engagement in gender promotion &amp; GBV prevention programs, and to provide training &amp; material resources for implementing menengage initiatives through gendered programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWAMREC Objective 4: To facilitate dialogue among strategic actors for effective advocacy surrounding gender issues</td>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
<td>Advocacy strategies through public events as well as building alliances with policy makers, non-governmental org’ns &amp; other stakeholders for purposes of putting in place proactive policies &amp; strategies that address gender issues by their root cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWAMREC Objective 5: To provide general and useful resources through research on masculinity and GBV</td>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
<td>Dialogues and school mentorship programs in order to involve as many young women and men in GBV prevention throughout Rwanda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Projects which ended in 2011:

- Engaging men as partners to women in preventing violence and promoting healthy families in coffee co-operative communities
- Engaging men as partners to women in preventing GBV & promoting healthy families within Gakenke district
- Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence
- National Volunteering Programme Initiative (NVPI)
- Contribution to CHF’s ‘Higa Ubeho’ project
- Miscellaneous other smaller projects and activities (See Section 4)

Project from 2011 continuing in 2012:

- Contribution to Care International’s ISARO’ project

Projects starting in 2012:

- Contribution to Sonke-led ‘Engaging men to strengthen the implementation of GBV laws & policies and promote gender equality’ project
- Promotion of women’s rights through male engagement approaches
- Mentorship programme for secondary schools
- Engaging men as GBV prevention activists
- Men engagement in higher learning institutions (Still under discussion)
- Promoting positive masculine behaviours with ex-combatants (Still under discussion)
Figure 1: District locations of RWAMREC’s recent and current projects

Key to project labels used:
- ‘Men as partners’ = UNDP-funded project
- ‘GBV policies’ = Sonke-led project
- ‘Male approaches’ = NPA-funded project
- ‘Men as activists’ = UN Women-funded project
(See Table 1 for full project titles)

Footnotes: 1) Although co-located in some districts, the projects ‘GBV policies’, ‘Male approaches’ & ‘Secondary schools’ are targeting different groups of people.
2) Projects labelled ‘Coffee co-ops’, ‘Men as partners’ and ‘Higa Ubeho’ are now finished.
Figure 2: Timeline showing projects against RWAMREC objectives

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Note: See Table 1 for full project titles.
Section 4: Achievements in the period January 2011 to June 2012

This section reports on RWAMREC’s achievements in the period January 2011 to June 2012 against its objectives.

**Objective 1: To establish a men’s resource centre that will strive to prevent GBV within Rwanda through men engagement**

The projects and other work which contributed towards this objective in the period were the following.

**National Volunteering Programme Initiative (NVPI)**

This was a 1 year project, which ended in October 2011, supported primarily by VSO through the provision of a VSO volunteer to work as Institutional Development Advisor to RWAMREC. (Support was also provided by Care International, the USA embassy and Nakumatt supermarket.)

The purpose of the project was to set-up a RWAMREC National Volunteering Programme of volunteers trained in men engagement in order to increase RWAMREC’s overall capacity.

RWAMREC’s work on the project in the period January 2011 to June 2012 involved:-

- Research and development of the infrastructure necessary for RWAMREC to run a national volunteering programme, eg policies and management procedures, etc;
- Inviting, sifting, and then training a group of 32 RWAMREC national volunteers, who received 5 days of training in the use of men engagement to combat GBV and inequality, in training others in men engagement, in national volunteerism, and in the RWAMREC NVP itself.

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were:-

- 32 comprehensively trained RWAMREC national volunteers have committed to working as volunteers in support of RWAMREC’s mission;
- The infrastructure is in place for RWAMREC to expand this volunteer programme in future.

The intended longer term impacts are that a strong National Volunteering Programme will make RWAMREC better able to achieve all its other objectives, and also that the trained volunteers will themselves, elsewhere in their lives, spread the MenEngage messages and behaviour change. Initial evidence of this is that the volunteers have been participating in various activities in the ‘field’ and in the office. For example, 2 volunteers worked with our NGO partner Profemme Twese Hamwe to conduct research in schools, some participated in ‘training of trainers’ sessions as part of other projects, and others have done community mobilisation work as RWAMREC ‘focal points’ in districts.

**Building the MenEngage Network as part of the ‘Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence’ (UNDP-funded) project**

This was a part of the 2 year multi-part project funded by UNDP, which ended in December 2011. The purpose of this part was to strengthen the MenEngage Network, via the development of ‘focal points’ at central and decentralised levels.

RWAMREC’s work on this in the period flowed from the community mobilisation work done for this project (see objectives 2 and 3 below), and from the advocacy work with 142 opinion leaders in 5 districts (see objective 4 below). The direct outputs and outcomes were the development of further contacts at local levels, including many willing to act as ‘focal points’ for different institutions or places locally, and greater awareness amongst them of gender and GBV issues.

The intended longer term impacts are that a stronger MenEngage Network should make RWAMREC better able to meet all of its objectives, especially community mobilization and countrywide awareness-raising.
**Objective 2:** To promote men’s attitudes and behaviours towards non-GBV and gender equality within Rwanda and

**Objective 3:** To build synergy among men and women through networking and information sharing for effective GBV prevention

A large number of RWAMREC’s projects, involving a variety of types of intervention, contribute to these 2 objectives. As many individual interventions will actually contribute to the 2 objectives simultaneously, they are grouped together here for purposes of reporting achievements.

**In Rubavu and Gakanke districts: The ‘Engaging men as partners/allies to women in preventing gender-based violence and promoting healthy families in coffee cooperative communities’ project**

This project ran from August 2009 to April 2011, with funding from UNIFEM (now UN Women), following initial work done with the co-operatives in 2008 and 2009.

The principal **type of intervention** involved was group education workshops with men and women members of coffee co-operative communities. The **purpose** was to achieve positive changes in attitudes within the co-operatives in relation to gender equity and violence against women and girls.

RWAMREC’s **work on the project in the period** involved, as the final work on it, supporting some further training workshops, following those run in the previous years. Alongside this, some seed money and capacity building for income generation was provided. The **direct outputs and outcomes** of the work across the life of the project were:-

- In total, 274 cooperative members of 3 co-operatives, COOPAC and ABAKUNDAAWA of Rubavu district, and DUNDEKAWA of Musasa in Gakenke district, with roughly 80 or more from each co-operative, were trained via 3-day workshops as MenEngage trainers and role models. These then themselves trained others at more than 60 further training sessions;
- Alongside and following these, the communities held 124 discussion sessions at which a variety of issues were discussed including denunciation of violence and gender injustice;
- After the training sessions, there was a reported increase in the questioning of gender-based violence by men, as well as a reported decrease in the number of gender-based violence cases and a more equitable division of labour;
- A number of testimonies of personal outcomes have been given, eg: “One farmer reported that he and his family lived in poverty despite the money they made out of coffee produce, because it was used for beer always. He thought, and was praised for it, that buying beer and sharing it with other men was very important for him to prove he was a real man. Now his understanding has changed, he has bought a cow, he has a motorbike that is being used to generate income for his family, and the life of his family members and himself has changed drastically”.

The **intended longer term impacts** were that the total number of co-operative members trained reaches at least 3,000 in the 2 districts, and that the MenEngage messages and resulting behaviour changes continue to spread beyond this. A systematic quantification wasn’t carried out, but it is roughly estimated that more than 9,600 people were reached by the training and the other community sessions.
In Gakenke district: The ‘Engaging men as partners with men in preventing gender-based violence and promoting healthy families within the Gakenke district of Rwanda’ project

This work ran from August to December 2011, with funding from UN Women. It followed the work also done in Gakenke with coffee co-operatives.

The principal type of intervention involved was mobilisation through group education workshops with men. The purpose was to address and reduce GBV in the district by working with men.

RWAMREC’s work on the project in the period involved:-

- Meetings and liaison were carried out with district leadership and other relevant local ‘structures’, following relationships formed in the ‘coffee co-operatives’ project;
- Six 2-day training sessions were held in August and September 2011, for 285 men of diverse backgrounds from all 19 sectors of the district, including local opinion leaders, security personnel (military & police), district and sector officials, and community members;
- Sensitisation tools and materials were distributed alongside the training sessions.

The direct outputs and outcomes were:-

- 285 men, trained about MenEngage, pledged to change their behaviour to more positive masculinity, to work for violence prevention and gender equality, and to be role models to their children. RWAMREC also identified possible interest from 50-100 of the participants in becoming MenEngage trainers themselves;
- The relationship with district leadership and others was developed further, to facilitate future work in the district. For example, 6 Social Affairs Officers from a number of different sectors and a Gender & Child Protection Officer expressed interest in working with RWAMREC in future, and requested more training sessions to reach a larger number of men in Gakenke. Support was also expressed by the district mayor and vice-mayor.
- This training also provided some ‘field’ experience to 12 of the RWAMREC national volunteers.

The intended longer term impacts are that the MenEngage messages and behaviour change are continually spread, via the people trained, to the wider population. A new project starting in 2012 is undertaking further work in Gakenke district.

MenEngage training workshops

MenEngage group training workshops form an important part of many RWAMREC projects. The precise content of these will vary with the circumstances in which projects operate, to be identified by initial research, but in general they seek to:-

- Create an atmosphere which encourages men to critically reflect on their own understanding of gender relations and gender issues with regard to their attitudes and behaviour.
- Encourage the participants to challenge patriarchal attitudes and behaviour patterns (sexual and other) and to consider the effects of their behaviour on themselves and other people.
- Discuss the expectations and fears of men that generate violence in couple social relationships.
- Discuss men’s perception of conjugal violence. Knowing in depth their ideas about couple relationships is critical to our educational work.
- Collectively evolve a vision of an equitable and gender just family, community and society and to develop a strategy to move towards its realisation.
- Analyse the various forms of masculinity, reveal the violent forms and work towards changing them.
- Reveal and question the values promoting or glamorising violence – competition, hardness, insensitivity, idolising winners in war, beliefs on labour division, etc.
- Develop and value fatherhood, and develop the skills and qualities of fatherhood among men and boys.
- Help men to abandon their violent behaviour by establishing support and therapy services and providing appropriate therapies by peer men.
- Encourage men to establish their own groups and voluntary activities to combat men’s violence against women, and support such movements.
In Kamonyi, Bugesera, Gasabo and Rulindo districts, and nationally: **Capacity building and mobilisation elements of the ’Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence’ (UNDP-funded) project**

This represented a significant part of the 2 year multi-part project funded by UNDP, which ended in December 2011. It included a variety of **types of intervention**, including capacity building, community mobilisation, work in schools and universities, and other public mobilisation activities.

The **purpose** of this work was to make substantial further progress in spreading the MenEngage approach, following the research into masculinity and GBV produced as part of this project in 2010. (See Objective 5 below.)

**RWAMREC’s work on this in the period January 2011 to June 2012 was as follows:-**

a) **Capacity building** of MenEngage Network organisations, and of other NGOs who can include MenEngage group training in their own work:

- 23 MenEngage Network organisations were assisted to assess their capacity building needs and identify ‘gender gaps’ (following a first cohort of 9 in 2010), and a 2-day ‘training of trainers’ MenEngage workshop was given to 35 delegates from them;
- 2 trainers from the NGO COCOF, trained by RWAMREC in MenEngage in 2010, were supported to train 26 of their members, and helped to plan to mainstream MenEngage in their work. This provides just one of many examples that there will have been of ‘2nd generation’ MenEngage training delivered by the trained trainers.

b) **Other training and community mobilisation work:-**

- In Kamonyi district, a training programme was run for representatives of local organisations and decentralised structures and community members, from all 12 sectors, on incorporating MenEngage into existing programmes, and was attended by 491 people in total. From these 491, 80 people were selected from across the 12 sectors to attend a 3-day MenEngage ‘training of trainers’ workshop, and to serve as focal points and ‘key pillars’ of behaviour change within their communities. These attendees resolved to initiate a network for advocacy across their sectors. At two 1-day evaluation workshops held later in the year, they fed back on their activities and shared their achievements following their training, and discussed ideas for further developments;
- A 2-day training workshop was given to 25 men and 25 women members of the support NGO Aspire, on MenEngage and GBV. Following this, 19 couples were supported by RWAMREC to legalise their marriages, and another 2-day workshop was given to 40 more members of Aspire;
- A 1-day meeting was held with the 32 recently trained **RWAMREC national volunteers** to discuss strategies for use of the MenEngage approach;
- A **handout** was developed for organisations working in the community, on MenEngage, to help mobilise and facilitate community discussion on gender equality, GBV and HIV/AIDS.
c) Work in schools, universities and youth clubs:-

- In Musenyi sector, Bugesera district, following a youth mobilisation event attended by 60 young people in the last week of 2010, a focus group discussion was run on youth, SGBV and HIV/AIDS, attended by 83 adolescents (52 boys). This was followed by a another focus group for 58 board members of 16 youth clubs that were initiated following the first focus group. This group decided then to run a large youth mobilisation event linked to a football competition. This attracted over 500 people, who received messages on youth behaviours to prevent HIV/AIDS and GBV. Separately, a 2-day ‘training of trainers’ workshop on MenEngage was run and attended by 62 of the youth clubs’ members. Later in the year at a one-day evaluation workshop, 40 trained participants fed back on their activities and shared their achievements following their training, and discussed ideas for further developments;

- In Gasabo district, a mobilisation session was run on the same subjects as in Musenyi, attended by 1150 students (500 boys), along with 31 teachers and a committee of parents;

- In Rulindo district, a 2-day training workshop was run for 45 school head-teachers on men engagement and prevention of GBV, HIV and unwanted pregnancies;

- Two 3-day workshops were run for 120 higher learning institution students from the National University of Rwanda and Kigali Health Institute on masculinity and SGBV, and men engagement with HIV/AIDS prevention. The trained students committed to act as MenEngage trainers to their colleagues and as focal points in their communities.

d) Other public mobilisation work:-

- A 3-minute radio spot broadcast was run on Radio Rwanda for 3 months;

- The broadcasting media also covered many of the project’s different events during the year.
The **direct outputs and outcomes** of this work were as follows:-

- In **Kamonyi district**, across all 12 sectors, 80 people are trained to run MenEngage workshops and mobilised to act as focal points and pillars of behavioural change within their communities. They have begun to do so and to generate ideas for future community mobilisation. In addition, more than 400 other people in Kamonyi attended other RWAMREC training, and others will have been reached by the initial work of the new ‘focal points’;
- In **Bugesera district**, **Musenyi sector**, 62 youth club members are trained in MenEngage training and mobilised, along with other board members of youth clubs, to act as local focal points. They are beginning to run community mobilisation events, attended so far by more than 500 other young people and generating ideas for further mobilisation activity;
- In **Gasabo district**, initial mobilisation reached 1150 students, 31 teachers and some parents;
- In **Rulindo district**, there are 45 school headmasters trained in MenEngage;
- The work with **higher learning institution students** produced 120 students trained and mobilised to act as trainers and focal points in their university and home communities;
- 23 MenEngage Network organisations had their capacities to use the MenEngage approach significantly increased, following a first 9 in 2010, and an unknown number of people will have been reached by ‘2nd generation’ MenEngage training run by these organisations, illustrated by the 26 colleagues trained by 2 trained trainers from one of the organisations;
- A wider Rwandan population received MenEngage messages by radio and other media;
- A number of promising ideas for extended or **new MenEngage approaches** have been generated, and in some cases tried out, eg community evening dialogues or ‘omugoroba w’abashakanye’ in Kamonyi district, and will be developed further in future RWAMREC projects;
- There have been a number of instances where men, eg in Kamonyi and Gakenke districts, have given **testimonies** of how they have changed their harmful behaviours and practices

The **intended longer term impacts** of all of this are that MenEngage messages and behaviour change are spread continually, via the people mobilised and trained, to the wider population. New projects starting in 2012 are taking some of the approaches tried out in this project to a further level. (See below.)
In Kamonyi, Bugesera, Rulindo and Gakanke districts: Initial work on the ‘Promotion of women’s rights through male engagement approaches’ (NPA-funded) project

This project is planned to run for 4 years, starting in 2012, and is being funded by NPA (Norwegian People’s Aid). It follows work done by RWAMREC in the same districts in 2010 and 2011, as part of the last 3 projects described above.

The types of intervention involved are principally community-level capacity building and mobilisation. It also includes a research element through a ‘base line study’ being undertaken in the first year, which was still in its preparatory stages at the end of the period of this report.

The overall purpose of this project is to empower various actors at differing levels to end gender-based violence, promote women’s rights and support their socio-economic development through male engagement approaches. It focuses on changes in attitudes and practices in the selected districts.

RWAMREC’s work on this in the period involved:-
- In each of Kamonyi, Gakenke and Rulindo districts, 2-day training exercises were given, on GBV prevention and male engagement, to around 40 local opinion leaders, members of the National Women’s Council, and some local couples, including some regarded as ‘model’ couples and other couples known to be living with GBV. (A similar exercise will be held in Bugesera district in the first quarter of 2012/13.) At the end of these exercises, the attendees developed action plans for further mobilisation work that they will undertake themselves;
- Separately, training materials were developed, in preparation for capacity building training to be provided to 6 key partner organisations working on this project, after the end of the period.

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were:-
- In each of Kamonyi, Gakenke and Rulindo districts there are roughly 40 newly mobilised local opinion leaders and others (118 in total), trained in GBV prevention and male engagement, who are planning and beginning further mobilisation work, including regular mobilisation meetings in their communities and expanding the use of the couples’ evening dialogue sessions, or ‘omugoroba w’abakashenye’, which had been initiated during a previous project. (See above);
- In Kamonyi, there have been reports of couples who had previously begun divorce proceedings, who have resolved their problems and become reunited, following the couples’ evening dialogue sessions. In Rukoma sector of Kamonyi district, dialogue sessions have also been started with couple planning to get married, as a GBV prevention measure.
- Training modules are ready for use for training 6 partner organisations working on this project.

The intended longer term impacts are that MenEngage messages and desired behaviour change are continually spread, via the people mobilised and trained, to the wider population.
In Ngororero and Nyaruguru districts, and then indirectly in 18 others: RWAMREC’s contribution to CHF’s ‘Higa Ubeho’ project

This was a 2 year project which ended in 2011, in which RWAMREC was providing an input alongside CARE International to a larger project being led by CHF and funded by USAID, working with HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable households.

The type of intervention involved was principally capacity building in MenEngage group training.

The overall purpose of the larger project was to support 72,000 Rwandan families - orphans, vulnerable children and people living with HIV and AIDS - to develop sustainable strategies for responding to health and economic shocks. The purpose of RWAMREC’s contribution was to provide expert input to the design and implementation of the gender and men engagement elements of the project, to enable the 17 Rwandan partner organisations (RPOs) working on the project to integrate men engagement into their programmes.

RWAMREC’s work on this in the period involved:-

- A 2-day ‘training of trainer’ workshop, followed by a ½ day refresher session, provided with Care International to representatives from 14 of the RPOs. (This followed previous ‘training of trainer’ workshops in 2010);
- Finalisation of a 2-day training module for the RPOs to use with the project’s target population;
- Supporting RPO staff to provide 2-3 day training workshops to project beneficiaries and accompanying them at some of them, initially in Ngororero and Nyaruguru districts.

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were:-

- 28 staff at 14 Rwanda partner organizations (RPOs) are trained to integrate men engagement into their programs, and have been provided with supporting training materials for this. (These 28 staff are additional to other RPO staff trained during 2010);
- A large number of members of the target population have been trained by the RPOs, with support from RWAMREC. At the end of RWAMREC’s involvement in the project, this training had been run in 20 different districts. The total number who attended the training is not known, but if a similar number attended in all districts as in the first 2 districts where RWAMREC accompanied the RPO trainers, then the total would be approaching 1,000 or more;
- 421 training module booklets, mostly in Kinyarwanda, were produced for distribution within the trained communities.

The intended longer term impact is that, via the RWAMREC-trained RPOs, there will be greater engagement of men in HIV/AIDS and GBV issues amongst the project’s target population of 72,000 families. (Further information on this should be available from CHF/USAID’s own evaluation of the Higa Ubeho project once available.)

![Training men and women together](image)
In Huye district (to be followed by the other districts in Southern Province): RWAMREC’s contribution to CARE International’s ‘ISARO’ project

This is a 4 year project due to run until 2013, in which RWAMREC is providing an input to a larger project being run by CARE International working with Voluntary Saving and Loans (VS&L) groups.

The type of intervention involved is principally capacity building in MenEngage group training.

The overall purpose of the larger ISARO project is to work with members of VS&L groups to improve gender equality, economic and political empowerment for 100,000 people (80% women) by 2013. The purpose of RWAMREC’s input to the project is to ensure that ‘men engagement’ is mainstreamed in the project through its training module, by the addition of a course of group training sessions involving men, as a key component towards the project achieving its gender-related objectives.

RWAMREC’s work on the project in the period January 2011 to June 2012 involved:-
- Initial planning meetings with CARE International and Promundo (who are also involved in advising on training), and working with Promundo to design the project’s training module;
- Support to the ‘training the trainer’ sessions given to CARE International and other project staff;
- Supporting, and playing a supervisory role to, CARE International staff in carrying out the training given to a first phase (or ‘pilot’) set of 60 VS&L group members in Huye district, via 17 training sessions between November 2011 and March 2012;
- Participation with CARE International in a workshop to review the first phase’s achievements and to plan the next phase (to extend the work to other districts in Southern Province), and further work on the training module for the next phase.

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were:-
- 11 trainers are trained to mainstream MenEngage in the project, through a week-long workshop;
- 60 intended project beneficiaries, 30 men and 30 women, have completed the first 17-session ISARO training course, with MenEngage mainstreamed throughout its modules, with direct support from RWAMREC;
- Preliminary findings from a controlled action research study done with the 60 trainees, and another group who received VS&L training but without the MenEngage group sessions with men, provide encouraging evidence of positive impacts of the MenEngage group sessions both on family income and on partner relations and household dynamics;
- The project is set-up and ready to deliver the training to further groups of VS&L members in 2012/13.

The intended longer term impact is that effective men engagement amongst the project’s target population of 100,000+ contributes significantly to its overall goal of improved gender equality, economic and political empowerment for 100,000 people (80% women).

Other work

RWAMREC staff and board members participated in two sessions of the Kampala-based ‘GBV Prevention Network’’s Get Moving training, on how to build synergy and a network to fight GBV in the region.

In December 2011, with Care International and the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), RWAMREC ran a 3-day workshop on gender-based violence and men engagement for 50 Rwandan journalists. As is usually the case with RWAMREC-run MenEngage workshops, the participants were asked to complete tests both before and after the training of their understanding of gender-related concepts, their views of their own understanding, and some related questions. In the past, results from these tests haven’t generally been retained, but in this case some were included in the end of project report, and provide an illustration of the positive impacts that such training exercises can have. Whereas beforehand fewer than half of these journalist attendees were able to explain concepts such as the social construction of gender, at the end of the workshop around 80% were able to do so.
Objective 4: To facilitate dialogue among strategic actors for effective advocacy, surrounding gender issues

Advocacy part of the ’Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence’ (UNDP-funded) project

This was another part of the 2 year multi-part project funded by UNDP, which ended in December 2011.

The purpose of this part of the project was to begin dialogue with a variety of decision makers and other ‘strategic actors’, as a follow-up to the research into masculinity and GBV that was produced by the project in 2010. (See Objective 5 below.)

RWAMREC’s work on this in the period involved:-

- Using the research report’s ‘launch’ event (see Objective 5) for advocacy purposes, both with the 82 people who attended, from different institutions including the government and the UN, and via the associated publicity;
- A meeting of 142 opinion leaders with local authorities in 5 districts to talk about progressive gender policies and how gender and GBV issues are strategically integrated into the process of ‘Imihigo’ and other local initiatives.

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were that contacts were established with a large number of decision makers and other ‘strategic actors’, who were made aware of the stark findings of the research, of RWAMREC’s work and MenEngage more generally, and of policies which would enable progress on gender and GBV issues.

The intended longer term impacts are that policy making and implementation is influenced by this work. It is clear that the work done by RWAMREC has drawn the attention of many members of local governments, since they have been sending requests to RWAMREC for training and capacity building. However, RWAMREC has difficulties responding to these demands, given the current limited capacity to deliver in many districts.

RWAMREC’s Men and Boys marching against GBV during the 16 days of Activism
Advocacy part of the ‘Engaging men to strengthen the implementation of GBV laws and policies and promote gender equality’ (Sonke) project

In this project, RWAMREC is the lead Rwandan partner organisation to a planned 4 year project that started in 2012, which is running in 3 countries, Rwanda, Kenya and Sierra Leone and being lead overall by the South African NGO, Sonke Gender Justice Network. Advocacy work is at the core of the project, but it will also involve research, and later mass mobilisation activity.

The overall purpose of this project is to advocate for gender-based violence laws and policies across the 3 countries to include language intended to engage men and boys in GBV prevention, and to improve the implementation of GBV laws and policies, through in particular targeting men and boys. The purpose of RWAMREC’s involvement is to contribute to achieving this in Rwanda.

RWAMREC’s work on this in the period involved:
- Organising a project ‘launch’ event in Kigali in March 2012, with 40 participants from 20 local and international organisations, plus journalists;
- Preparatory work for a baseline indicators report, and in identifying and contacting stakeholders for a ‘political mapping’;
- Organizing 3 community mobilization and training workshops in Kamonyi and Gakenke districts;
- Establishing an advisory group for the community mobilization work with male engagement-focused approach;

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were:
- Following the ‘launch’ a project advisory committee was set up, to help steer and ensure stakeholder engagement in the project, as part of seeking to maximise its impact;
- Media coverage of the ‘launch’ on local radio and internet;
- Discussion at the ‘launch’ led to agreement with the Rwanda Biomedical Centre to jointly run, and to funding for, a conference and national workshop in Kigali later in 2012 on “Strengthening the engagement of men in the national gendered response to HIV/AIDS and GBV”.

The intended longer term impacts are that these initial steps and outputs will contribute to the achievement of the project’s overall goals.
**Other advocacy**

Miscellaneous other minor opportunities for advocacy arose and were taken, in the course of RWAMREC’s other work described in this section, eg via the contacts made with different people during the different RWAMREC projects. For instance, RWAMREC has been active in organizing the 16 days of activism in Rwanda in conjunction with the gender machinery in Rwanda.

**Objective 5: To provide general and useful resources through research on masculinity and GBV**

**Research part of the ‘Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence’ (UNDP-funded) project**

This was the first part of the 2 year multi-part project funded by UNDP, which ended in December 2011.

The purpose of this work was to carry out a substantial piece of research into ‘Masculinity and GBV in Rwanda’, from which specific characteristics of gender equitable men and forms of masculinity per district would be highlighted for use in behaviour change communication.

The majority of the research work had been completed in 2010, but RWAMREC’s work on this in the period January 2011 to June 2012 involved:--
- Production of multiple copies of the report of the research and of report summaries in English, French and Kinyarwanda for distribution;
- Running an official ‘launch’ event at Mille Collins Hotel;
- Development of a ‘strategic plan’ for the MenEngage approach informed by the findings from the research.

The direct outputs and outcomes of this work were:-
- A report of the first ever research into masculinity and GBV done in Rwanda, containing some stark findings, widely circulated to policy makers and others;
- A ‘strategic plan’ informed by the research for use in future planning and advocacy, distributed to partners.

The intended longer term impacts are that the increased understanding and awareness brought about by this research leads to better policy making and implementation, and mass mobilisation, to help bring an end to the problems highlighted by its findings.

**Research part of the ‘Engaging men to strengthen the implementation of GBV laws and policies and promote gender equality’ (Sonke) project**

As stated under Objective 4 above, in this project RWAMREC is the lead Rwandan partner organisation to a 4 year project that started in 2012, running in 3 African countries, and being lead by Sonke Gender Justice Network. Advocacy work is at the core of the project, but it will also involve research.

The purpose of the research element is to strengthen the evidence base on GBV laws and policies available to organisations working in this area. RWAMREC’s contribution is in support of Sonke’s lead work on this element.

RWAMREC’s work on this in the period January 2011 to June 2012 involved providing comments and advice on the draft ‘policy scan’ undertaken by Sonke on GBV laws and policies in Rwanda and other countries. The direct outputs and outcomes of this work should be a final policy scan well-suited to the advocacy needs in Rwanda.

The intended longer term impacts are that the better understanding of laws and policies brought about by this research will lead (through advocacy) to better laws, policies and policy implementation.
Other research

Besides specific ‘research’ projects, RWAMREC’s various other projects, eg those described above under Objectives 2 and 3 in this section, generate a variety of research material and other evidence, eg from their monitoring and evaluation activity. In many instances, these projects are themselves forms of ‘action research’ trying out different intervention approaches.

For example, while discussing project findings, dowry and other material requirements before, during and after wedding have been identified as a huge issue that fuels violence against women in many circumstances, alongside sexuality and sexual practices more generally. However, these issues are considered taboo or traditional and not to questioned in any way by community members, even though they recognize the harm they cause to social cohesion, especially marital relationships.

Discussion: Overall progress so far with MenEngage in Rwanda

Taken as a whole, RWAMREC’s work in the period shows encouraging results. This is both in its scale and coverage, in ‘reaching’ significant numbers of people through group training workshops and mobilising large groups to support men engagement in the locations in which the projects have operated, and in its effectiveness with individuals in achieving changes in the attitudes and behaviour of significant numbers of men. There are also some particular places where the work has achieved a significant depth of effectiveness with whole communities or localities, through the follow-up work that the mobilised people are doing, eg via community dialogue sessions and youth clubs.

However, whilst hundreds and in some instances thousands of men and women have been engaged with in different places by the different projects so far, there are 2 to 3 million men in Rwanda of whom it is estimated, according to both RWAMREC research and government statistics, a large number, eg over a million, hold negative masculine attitudes or have used GBV. Even at the level of a district, with average populations of about 300,000 (and so 50,000 to 100,000 men), RWAMREC’s work so far, plus the subsequent work of its MenEngage-trained partners, will have only reached a little beyond the surface of the problem, although as noted it will have gone deeper in some specific sectors within districts. This is illustrated by the various district-level numbers summarised in Annex B.

Hence, much more is needed to address the fundamental problems that RWAMREC is seeking to tackle sufficiently broadly, deeply, and with sustainability of impact. This is discussed further in the next section.
Section 5: RWAMREC’s future plans and ambitions

The work that RWAMREC and its partners need to do

RWAMREC has identified that in order to undertake its mission effectively to achieve its long term objectives and vision, it needs (along with its partners) to undertake a wide range of men engagement activities aimed at:-

- promoting positive attitudes and behaviours in men, and
- building synergy among men and women.

In particular, its set of interventions with people need to include:-

- Mass mobilisation and campaigning activity;
- Capacity building to include effective men engagement in the work of other people and organisations who play roles as trainers or teachers in communities;
- Advocacy work with people in positions of influence, eg policy-makers, opinion leaders, cultural icons, etc;
- Working directly with men and boys (and women and girls) in other ways, eg dialogues and school mentorship programs;
- Local information provision;

and it needs to be doing these in the different sectors of Rwandan life, including in particular:-

- Health services;
- Primary, secondary and university education;
- Churches, families, and communities;
- Socio-economic sector;
- Justice sector;
  (but not excluding other spheres of life);

and to do these effectively, it needs as MenEngage ‘infrastructure’:-

- The development (and continued operation) of men’s resource centres, with both a national and local community-level focus
- The production (and updating) of good research on the problems being tackled (including material from the monitoring and evaluation of the different projects);
- The creation of networks to facilitate effective advocacy.

The interventions also will need to happen across all the districts of Rwanda.

RWAMREC has chosen its formal organisational ‘objectives’ and key ‘areas of interventions/strategies’ (as set out in previous sections) from the combination of these required activities and long run goals in a way intended to reflect both the short term and long term ambitions.

In addition, in its recent ‘Strategic Plan 2012-2016’, a broader set of recommended projects and actions was identified, aimed at addressing the highest priorities for the period from amongst all of the above areas, based on the findings of the research on ‘Masculinity and Gender-Based Violence in Rwanda’. Table 3 lists these recommended projects.

How much of this required work will the current plans address?

Based on the above discussion, in theory, a full RWAMREC programme of work aimed at achieving all of its objectives would require projects, or other activities, encompassing every square of the grid in Table 4 (overpage), so involving each of the types of ‘intervention’ and each of the areas of ‘infrastructure’ activity operating in each of the ‘sectors’ listed above.
### Table 3: Set of projects and actions recommended in RWAMREC’s Strategic Plan 2012-2016

#### Strategic Plan 2012-16 Objective 1: Public health services are engendered with special emphasis on timely responses to GBV cases

**Recommended Actions:**
1. Analyse existing national instruments to ensure their GBV responsiveness through a MenEngage approach
2. Participate in appropriate policy dialogues
3. Establish community resource centres that provide multiple services including psycho-social support; information materials; educational literature; referrals for medical and legal support through a MenEngage approach. Women are privileged partners and owners of these services at the same level as men.
4. Train health professionals to: (1) identify GBV problems; (2) use communication skills that help survivors disclose abuse; and (3) exercise mediation skills that promote equitable views on masculinity
5. Organise health promotion and GBV prevention campaigns to stimulate male engagement (e.g. addressing family planning, HIV prevention, male circumcision, teenage pregnancies and other reproductive health issues)
6. Implement capacity building initiatives across Rwanda and improve quality of service delivery through national volunteering programs.

#### Strategic Plan 2012-16 Objective 2: Formal and informal education sectors are transformed into gender friendly and sensitive environments

**Recommended Actions:**

a) **Primary-, secondary-, and university-schools**
   1. Raise Awareness in secondary- and university-schools through students and teachers, especially through GBV prevention clubs
   2. Strengthen parents and teachers committees (PTCs) to address GBV-related issues
   3. Develop young adolescent mentorship programs for promotion of non-violent behaviours
   4. Ensure gender responsive in school environments

b) **Churches, families, and communities**
   1. Train church and community leaders to: (1) identify GBV problems; (2) use communication skills that help survivors disclose abuse; and (3) exercise mediation skills that promote equitable views on masculinity
   2. Establish church-related programs that promote and guide the process of change in perceptions
   3. Carry out education campaigns to promote positive masculinity at the community levels, thus tackling aspects, practices and beliefs that fuel the violation of women's rights
   4. Establish community resource centres that provide a semi-public space to address some daily problems women and men face

#### Strategic Plan 2012-16 Objective 3: GBV is addressed within the socioeconomic and justice sector

**Recommended Actions:**

a) **Socioeconomic sector**
   1. Identify male traumatic experiences caused by unemployment and other negative perceptions about men
   2. Encourage men to support women's economic, political and leadership empowerment
   3. Promote men as positive role models who promote access to and control of resources for/by women
   4. Encourage and promote economic justice initiatives for women

b) **Justice sector**
   1. Disseminate gender responsive laws to Rwanda citizens via mass media and other communicative techniques
   2. Collaborate with police, army, and legal professionals in GBV prevention through a MenEngage approach
   3. Create public service networks between police, health, social affairs, and psycho-social organisations at the community levels, in order to provide support for survivors and families affected by GBV
   4. Reinforce and expand existing services for GBV survivors

#### Strategic Plan 2012-16 Objective 4: A MenEngage approach is mainstreamed into existing partner programs

**Recommended Actions:**
1. Conduct needs assessment for relevant implementing partners
2. Develop and implement a capacity building plan with implementing partners
3. Develop a M&E framework that incorporates a MenEngage approach
4. Develop research for better promotion of a MenEngage approach
5. Mobilise funds as a key aspect for successful implementation of a MenEngage approach

#### Strategic Plan 2012-16 Objective 5: Advocacy and lobbying is carried out to ensure effective GBV response within the health, education, socioeconomic and justice sectors

**Recommended Actions:**
1. Advocate for a GBV responsive review of national instruments
2. Develop related strategies for effective implementation of a MenEngage response
3. Promote men's partnership with women NGOs for GBV prevention
4. Play a key role in GBV policy and strategy implementation processes
5. Disseminate effectively/raise awareness about gender responsive laws
6. Use of a MenEngage approach for a more effective implementation of Girls' Education Policy (GEP)
Table 4a): In which of the possible areas of work will the currently planned set of projects make progress?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Network ‘infrastructure’:-</th>
<th>Types of intervention:--</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of a men’s resource centre</td>
<td>Mass mobilisation and campaigning activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) National centre</td>
<td>Advocacy work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Local community centres</td>
<td>Working directly with men and boys in other ways, eg school mentorship programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community information provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary, secondary and university education</td>
<td>GBV laws &amp; policies’</td>
<td>'Secondary schools'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches, families, and communities</td>
<td>'Higher learning institutions' [Still under discussion]</td>
<td>‘Male engagement approaches’ &amp; ‘Men as activists’ &amp; ‘Ex-combatants’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISARCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall non-sector specific</td>
<td>GBV laws &amp; policies’ &amp; ‘Male engagement approaches’</td>
<td>GBV laws &amp; policies’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Project from 2011 continuing into 2012 involves some of this activity
- Project starting in 2012 involves some of this activity

Table 4b): In which of the possible areas of work would the set of actions recommended in the Strategic Plan 2012-16 make progress?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Network ‘infrastructure’:-</th>
<th>Types of intervention:--</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of a men’s resource centre</td>
<td>Mass mobilisation and campaigning activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) National centre</td>
<td>Advocacy work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Local community centres</td>
<td>Working directly with men and boys in other ways, eg school mentorship programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td></td>
<td>Community information provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary, secondary and university education</td>
<td>GBV laws &amp; policies’</td>
<td>‘Secondary schools’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches, families, and communities</td>
<td>‘Higher learning institutions’ [Still under discussion]</td>
<td>‘Male engagement approaches’ &amp; ‘Men as activists’ &amp; ‘Ex-combatants’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>ISARCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall non-sector specific</td>
<td>GBV laws &amp; policies’ &amp; ‘Male engagement approaches’</td>
<td>GBV laws &amp; policies’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A recommended action in Strategic Plan 2012-16 involves some of this activity
- A recommended action in Strategic Plan 2012-16 involves some of this activity and it is included amongst the actions listed as priorities for the first 2 years
On this basis: -

- Table 4a) maps out which of these ‘required’ areas of work would be addressed at least in part by the current set of planned projects;
- Table 4b) does the same for the set of projects and actions recommended in the Strategic Plan 2012-16. (Table 4c) is the same as Table 4b) but with further details provided.)

These tables highlight the following points:-

- The currently planned set of projects only covers a relatively small part of the overall requirement, whether viewed in terms of the theoretical requirement illustrated by the full set of squares in Table 4, or in terms of the full set of actions in the Strategic Plan 2012-2016;
- There are really 2 types of ‘gap’ at present in the set of projects planned: firstly, different types of ‘intervention’ or ‘sector’ not much addressed at present, eg the justice sector; and, secondly, many of the elements of MenEngage ‘infrastructure’ development needed.

The distinction in the second point will become increasingly important in future, because of the way it is envisaged that MenEngage work will need to develop over time. This is discussed further below.

Other points to note are that:-

- Tables 4a) and 4b) don’t show the geographical dimension, in which, as illustrated in Figure 1, the recent and current projects have been focussed to an extent in particular districts;
- Even without this geographical dimension, the tables highlight the multi-dimensional nature of the programme of work that is needed, indicating that there is a clear need for overall co-ordination to maximise the overall value and ‘learning’ to be achieved from the full set of interventions, and to minimise overlaps.

**Scaling-up and long term sustainability of MenEngage activity**

Whilst they have been showing positive or encouraging results, the varied and rich set of interventions involving engagement with men, which RWAMREC and other groups in the MenEngage Network have been carrying out so far, have been relatively small in scale, and relatively short in duration.

To achieve RWAMREC’s long term goals through these and other activities, will require very substantial ‘scaling-up’ in terms of both geography and duration, and to an extent that is likely to be well beyond RWAMREC’s and its civil society partners’ capacities to undertake all themselves.

For this reason, many of the projects involve the training of others, including community leaders, teachers, etc, to carry out the group education sessions and some of the other activities themselves, with RWAMREC’s support.

Building on this approach is seen to be the most likely way by which larger-scale ‘scaling up’ would be achieved in the medium term. As a result, RWAMREC’s role would be expected to move from one where its work programme is dominated by projects involving implementation of different interventions in different places, to one where it plays an expert role in supporting others to implement interventions, via the provision of information, materials and other tools, both nationally and locally all around the country, and in monitoring progress towards full penetration, saturation, and sustainability of impact.

On top of this, it would be expected to continue to have a key role at the national level in supporting the MenEngage Network to monitor and evaluate overall progress and carry out new research where it is needed, and alongside this at both national and local levels advocating for policy and legal change as necessary.

Therefore, it is the network ‘infrastructure’ activities in Table 4 that are expected to be the key roles for RWAMREC in future. However, in the short term, progressing these areas presents particular challenges, because the funding opportunities from donor organisations tend much more often to be for one-off relatively short duration projects involving the testing in selected locations of individual, or combinations of, interventions.

For this reason, whilst seeking in the short term to expand the set of intervention-type projects currently being undertaken in a systematic way to get a better coverage in the ‘interventions’ section of Table 4, there is a particular need to plan now for the medium term, looking at how the ‘infrastructure’ elements can start to be developed in a way that can support sustainability of impact.
### Table 4c): In which of the possible areas of work would the set of actions recommended in the Strategic Plan 2012-16 make progress? - Further detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Network ‘infrastructure’:-</th>
<th>Production of research</th>
<th>Creation of networks to facilitate effective advocacy</th>
<th>Types of intervention:-</th>
<th>Capacity building to include effective men engagement in the work of other people and organisations</th>
<th>Advocacy work</th>
<th>Working directly with men and boys in other ways, eg school mentorship programs</th>
<th>Community information provision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>Development of a men’s resource centre a) National centre b) Local community centres</td>
<td>1.3 Community resource centres for health</td>
<td>Assumed to be part of the actual advocacy work</td>
<td>1.5 Health promotion campaigns</td>
<td>1.6 Health service capacity building</td>
<td>1.2 Health policy dialogues</td>
<td>1.4 Train health professionals</td>
<td>1.3 Community resource centres for health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary, secondary and university education</td>
<td></td>
<td>2a1 Raise awareness in schools</td>
<td>2a2 Strengthen PTCs</td>
<td>2a4 Gender response school environments</td>
<td>2a3 Adolescents mentorship programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches, families, and communities</td>
<td>2b4 Community resource centres</td>
<td>2b2 Establish church-related programs</td>
<td>2b3 Community-level education campaigns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2b1 Train church &amp; community leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>3a1 Identify male traumatic experiences from unemployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>3b1 Disseminate gender responsive laws</td>
<td>3b2 Collaborate with police, army, etc in MenEngage</td>
<td>3b3 Create networks to support GBV survivors</td>
<td>3b4 Reinforce services for GBV survivors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3b2 Collaborate with police, army, etc in MenEngage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall non-sector specific</td>
<td>4.5 Mobilise funds</td>
<td>4.3 Develop M&amp;E framework 4.4 Research for MenEngage promotion</td>
<td>5.3 Partnership with women NGOs</td>
<td>5.5 Raise awareness about gender responsive laws</td>
<td>4.1 Needs assessments for partners 4.2 Capacity building with partners</td>
<td>5.1 Advocate for review of national instruments 5.2 Develop strategies for implementation of MenEngage approach? 5.4 Play key role in policy processes 5.6 MenEngage approach for Girls’ Education Policy?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**

- A recommended action in the Strategic Plan 2012-16 involves some of this activity
- A recommended action in the Strategic Plan 2012-16 involves some of this activity, and it is included amongst the actions listed as priorities for the first 2 years
- ‘X.Y’ = ‘Recommended Action’ X from ‘Strategic Plan 2012-16 Objective’ Y in Table 3
Annex A. RWAMREC’s current and recent projects: Fuller details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project title</th>
<th>Partner/ Funder</th>
<th>Amounts funded in 2010 &amp; 2011</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Target groups</th>
<th>Areas of interventions/ strategies</th>
<th>Project objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as partners to women in preventing violence and promoting healthy families in coffee co-operative communities’</td>
<td>UNIFEM (now UN Women)</td>
<td>22.7m Rwf in 2010; $16,000 in 2011</td>
<td>2008-2011</td>
<td>Rubavu &amp; Gakenke districts</td>
<td>Coffee co-operative members</td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>To achieve the ‘expected output’ of: ‘Increased awareness amongst men and women about inequitable gender norms and the consequences of violence against women and girls so that they take appropriate actions’; and the ‘expected outcome’ of: ‘Positive changes in attitudes of men and women within coffee cooperative members in relation to gender equity and prevention of violence against women and girls in a proactive way’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as partners to women in preventing GBV and promoting healthy families within Gakenke district’</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>6.6m Rwf in 2011</td>
<td>Sep-Dec 2011</td>
<td>Gakenke district</td>
<td>Local opinion leaders, security personnel, officials &amp; community members</td>
<td>Mobilisation</td>
<td>To increase men’s sense of responsibility to: (1) Halt GBV in families; (2) Increase male commitment/engagement via mass mobilisation efforts for collective and individual behaviour change; and (3) Engage in societal efforts to promote positive family attitudes and practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Engaging men as partners in promoting gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence’</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>$191,516 in 2010; $99,982 in 2011</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>National, with mobilisation work in Kamonyi, Bugesera, Rulindo &amp; Gasabo districts</td>
<td>Rwandan men in general</td>
<td>Research, Capacity building, Advocacy, Mobilisation, Schools</td>
<td>To achieve the following ‘expected outputs’: 1. Characteristics and forms of masculinity in Rwanda are highlighted and used for behaviour change communication; 2. MenEngage approaches are incorporated into existing program activities of various actors of the network to promote gender equality; 3. A sustainable action men-engage network for advocacy and mass mobilization is established and strengthened at various levels; 4. The capacity of MenEngage Network organizations and partners is strengthen to implement MenEngage initiatives; 5. Rwandan men and boys are engaged at various levels in adopting appropriate strategies to increase men’s participation in promoting reproductive health, women and children’s rights protection and positive parenthood, the fight against gender-based violence, HIV infection and poverty alleviation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Volunteering Programme Initiative (NVPI)</td>
<td>VSO (plus others)</td>
<td>1m Rwf in 2010; 1.4m Rwf in 2011</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Rwandan men &amp; women in general</td>
<td>Mobilisation, Capacity building of RWAMREC</td>
<td>The objectives of the project were: ‘To nurture and develop a country wide volunteering programme’. And the objectives for the NVPI itself will be: 1. Support the creation, management, and sustainability of projects and/or activities that are requested by partner communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Build administrative capacity to address and enhance appropriate working conditions for national volunteers.
3. Provide a professional platform to promote the significance of national volunteerism.
4. Create a spirit of national volunteerism among RWAMREC members and beneficiaries.
5. Implement MEIA mechanisms that serve to quantify a national volunteer’s economic value to her/his country’s development.

| Contribution to CHF’s ‘Higa Ubeho’ project | CHF (& Care International) and USAID | 29m Rwf in 2010: $61,000 in 2011 | 2010-2011 | Nyaruguru & Ngororero districts, & others indirectly | 17 Higa Ubeho Rwandan Partner Organisations | Capacity building | RWAMREC’s specific objective is ‘Gender Module Implementation and Technical Assistance to USAID Higa Ubeho – RPOs’ within the larger Higa Ubeho programme whose objectives included:-
- Increasing vulnerable households’ access to quality health and social services
- Improving household resilience through economic, nutritional and educational investments
- Strengthening local government and civil society capacity for health and social service provision |

| Miscellaneous other smaller projects and activities (See section 4) | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous | 2011 | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous |

| Project from 2011 continuing in 2012: |
| Contribution to Care International’s ‘ISARO’ project | Care International | $9,000 in 2010; $50,000 in 2011 | 2010-2013 | Southern province: Ruhanga, Nyanza, Nyamagabe, Huye, Nyaruguru & Gisagara districts | Voluntary Savings & Loan (VS&L) groups members | Capacity building | RWAMREC’s specific objective is to ensure that male engagement is ‘mainstreamed’ within the larger ISARO programme, whose broader objectives are:
(i) strengthen the business skills of Voluntary Savings and Loan groups (VS&L);
(ii) increase women’s capacity to make decisions regarding reproductive health;
(iii) improve the prevention of GBV, the protection of women and girls from GBV, and the rehabilitation of women victims of GBV; and
(iv) increase women’s participation and representation in politics at all levels.
with the overall Programme Goal of: ‘Improved Gender Equality, Economic and political Empowerment for 100,000 people (80% women) by 2013’ |

| Miscellaneous other smaller projects and activities (See section 4) | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous | 2011 | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous | Miscellaneous |

| Projects starting in 2012: |
| Contribution to Sonke-led ‘Engaging men to strengthen the implementation of GBV laws & policies and promote gender equality’ project | Sonke Gender Justice Network | Not applicable | 2012-2015 | Mainly national, but with some activities in Gakenke & Kamonyi districts | Policy makers & implementers, civil society organisations, and general population | Advocacy, Research, Capacity Building, Mobilisation & Campaigns | The programme’s objectives, of which RWAMREC’s work in Rwanda forms a part are:
1) strengthening the evidence-base on GBV laws and policies;
2) building the capacity of civil society and government to advocate for the improved implementation of GBV laws and policies;
3) advocacy at a national and regional level to improve the policy and legal agenda on addressing GBV, particularly strengthening the role of engaging men and boys in GBV prevention; and |
| Promotion of women’s rights through male engagement approaches’ | NPA (with 6 local CSOs) | Not applicable | 2012-2015 | Gakenke, Rulindo, Kamonyi & Bugesera districts | Couples, leaders of partner organisations, local government officials, other local leaders & children in the targeted families | Capacity building, Mobilisation, Research | ‘The overall goal is to empower various actors at differing levels to end GBV, promote women’s rights and support their socio-economic development through male engagement approaches. More specifically, the project focuses on changes in gender equality attitudes and practices for effective GBV prevention in communities in GAKENKE, RULINDO, BUGESERA, and KAMONYI districts; therein, increasing a sense of men’s responsibility to:  
[1] Empower other men in communities to halt GBV in families;  
[2] increase partnership of ‘females and males’ engagement in mass mobilization efforts for collective and individual behaviour change and GBV prevention; and  
[3] increased ownership and implementation of MenEngage approaches by stakeholders at organizational and community levels through existing development programs to end GBV.’  
In terms of numbers, RWAMREC intends to empower 480 couples in districts mentioned above, leaders of 6 partner organizations, local government officials and other opinion leaders, as well as children in the targeted families. |
| Mentorship programme for secondary schools’ | Plan International | Not applicable | 2012-2014 | Gatsibo & Bugesera districts | Young adolescents, PTAs & school management in 41 schools | Dialogues & schools mentorship programs, Capacity building | The objectives are:  
1) Provide young adolescents in 41 secondary schools in Gatsibo and Bugesera districts with life skills in gender equality, GBV prevention and child’s rights protection;  
2) Empower students to ably and effectively share, apply and institutionalized the skills acquired for effective protection of child rights and promotion of positive childhood and well being;  
3) Engage PTAs and the school management to own, commit, support and scale up the child protection in a comprehensive and sustainable manner.  
with an overall aim that:  
‘6,560 gender clubs members from 41 schools are trained as trainers in gender equality, GBV prevention and reproductive health in a period of 2 years’. |
| ‘Engaging men as GBV prevention activists’ | UN Women (plus local organisations) | Not applicable | 2012-2013 | Rwamagana district | Couples | Capacity building, Mobilisation | ‘The overall goal of the project is to mobilize men to engage with peer men in promoting positive masculine behaviors, and partner with women in preventing GBV and promoting healthy families through umugoroba w’abashakanye practices …. This project intends to achieve the following specific objectives and outcomes:  
- Enhance positive gender equality attitudes and practices for  
- ...’ |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
<th>Start Date - End Date</th>
<th>Activities and Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Men engagement in higher learning institutions' [Still under discussion]</td>
<td>USAID (with 10 higher learning institutions)</td>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>Create community groups of activists which will champion the MenEngage approach and work as catalysts for a positive change in preventing GBV/VAW at household and community levels. Umugoroba w’abashakanye practices is initiated and practiced in sectors of the target districts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building, Mobilisation</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>The overall goal of this project is: ‘to promote men engagement in efforts to curb the twin pandemic of HIV and GBV prevention response so that men become natural allies and supporters of women in promoting healthy families in a sustainable manner that is respectful of women’s rights’. Specific objectives are: A) ‘Empower men and boys to work as partners and allies to women in programs of women empowerment and promotion of female leadership in fighting SGBV &amp; HIV/AIDS and human rights respect’ and B) ‘Advocate for integration of the MenEngage approach into Gender Clubs’ activities in preventing SGBV and HIV infections’. ‘For each gender club, RWAMREC will train 80 members, and in total, 800 women/girls and men/boys will be trained as trainers, and it is expected that they will be able to reach out to 32,000 if each of the trainers could train another group of 40 students in higher learning institutions and or in secondary schools. In general, RWAMREC will train 400 females and 400 males in a period of 12 months, provide them with necessary training materials, and appropriate training modules and mainstreaming tools.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Promoting positive masculine behaviours with ex-combatants' [Still under discussion]</td>
<td>Rwanda Decommission &amp; Re-integration Committee and UNDP</td>
<td>2012-2014</td>
<td>The overall objective of the project is: ‘to contribute to national efforts to consolidate and sustain peace, unity and reconciliation amongst the Rwandan population by ensuring effective gendered reintegration of ex-combatants’. In order to achieve the goal above, RWAMREC in conjunction with the RDRC will strive to attain the following outcomes: 1) The Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) acquires skills and applies appropriate tools to mainstream, implement and monitor MenEngage approach for GBV prevention initiatives through gendered programs; 2) Demobilized and reintegrated soldiers are empowered to adopt positive masculine behaviours to prevent gender-based violence and overcome other masculinity crises for successful and sustainable peace-building; 3) The demobilization and reintegration packages are redefined and provided in a gender sensitive manner that respects human rights and gender equitable norms; 4) Communities receiving ex-combatants adopts positive and welcoming attitudes and ensure peaceful cohabitation based on positive perception and understanding of masculinity and femininity issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex B: Overall progress so far with the ‘reach’ of MenEngage, by district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/District</th>
<th>Population at 2002 census</th>
<th>% of men in 2010 RWAMREC survey who reported they have used VAW(^1)</th>
<th>RWAMREC progress so far with the ‘reach’ of MenEngage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>City of Kagali:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[Note: The figures here won’t include some people who will have received ‘2nd generation’ MenEngage training from MenEngage Network organisations whose staff had previously attended RWAMREC ‘training of trainers’ workshops.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyarugenge</td>
<td>235,980</td>
<td>21% (n=44)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasabo</td>
<td>320,516</td>
<td>33% (n=36)</td>
<td>In 2011, initial mobilisation work reached 1150 students, 31 teachers and some parents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kicukiro</td>
<td>207,819</td>
<td>48% (n=42)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern Province:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyanza</td>
<td>225,209</td>
<td>17% (n=76)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 (ISARO project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gisagara</td>
<td>262,128</td>
<td>32% (n=75)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 (ISARO project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyaruguru</td>
<td>231,494</td>
<td>37% (n=96)</td>
<td>In 2011, an unknown number (ie currently unknown to RWAMREC) of people received MenEngage training from RWAMREC-trained trainers in a partner organisation as part of the Higa Ubeho project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huye</td>
<td>265,446</td>
<td>28% (n=65)</td>
<td>In 2011/12, 60 people received received MenEngage training from RWAMREC-trained trainers in a partner organisation (as part of the ISARO project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyamagabe</td>
<td>280,007</td>
<td>28% (n=34)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 (ISARO project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruhango</td>
<td>245,833</td>
<td>15% (n=85)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 (ISARO project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhanga</td>
<td>287,219</td>
<td>24% (n=78)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 (ISARO project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamonyi</td>
<td>261,336</td>
<td>32% (n=69)</td>
<td>In 2011, 80 people were trained by RWAMREC as MenEngage trainers, mobilised to act as focal points, and began their own mobilisation work. Also in 2011, more than 400 others attended RWAMREC training. In the 1st half of 2012, a further 40 opinion leaders and others were trained and were themselves planning and beginning further mobilisation work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karongi</td>
<td>278,944</td>
<td>34% (n=82)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutsiro</td>
<td>264,360</td>
<td>29% (n=77)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubavu</td>
<td>292,653</td>
<td>27% (n=81)</td>
<td>Up to April 2011, 150-200 coffee co-op members were trained by RWAMREC as MenEngage trainers were from Rubavu. They then themselves trained an unknown number of further coffee co-operative members from Rubavu, and it is roughly estimated that between Rubavu and Gakenke districts more than 9,000 people were reached by training and other community sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyabihu</td>
<td>268,367</td>
<td>21% (n=77)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngororero</td>
<td>282,249</td>
<td>28% (n=83)</td>
<td>In 2011, an unknown number (ie currently unknown to RWAMREC) of people received MenEngage training from RWAMREC-trained trainers in a partner organisation (as part of the Higa Ubeho project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusizi</td>
<td>331,950</td>
<td>24% (n=135)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyamasheke</td>
<td>325,032</td>
<td>22% (n=107)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulindo</td>
<td>251,266</td>
<td>27% (n=84)</td>
<td>In 2011, 45 school headmasters were trained by RWAMREC. In the 1st half of 2012, 40 opinion leaders and others were trained and were themselves planning and beginning further mobilisation work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gakenke</td>
<td>322,043</td>
<td>40% (n=85)</td>
<td>Up to April 2011, around 80 coffee co-op members were trained by RWAMREC as MenEngage trainers were from Gakenke. They then themselves trained an unknown number of further coffee co-operative members from Gakenke, and it is roughly estimated that between Rubavu and Gakenke districts more than 9,000 people were reached by training and other community sessions. In Autumn 2011 in the follow-up project, 285 opinion leaders and others were trained by RWAMREC. In the 1st half of 2012, a further 40 opinion leaders and others were trained and were themselves planning and beginning further mobilisation work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musanze</td>
<td>307,078</td>
<td>40% (n=80)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Engagement Rate</td>
<td>Work Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burera</td>
<td>320,759</td>
<td>32% (n=66)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gicumbi</td>
<td>359,716</td>
<td>31% (n=59)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Province</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bugesera</td>
<td>266,775</td>
<td>40% (n=72)</td>
<td>In 2011, in Musenyi sector, 62 youth club members were trained by RWAMREC as MenEngage trainers, mobilised to act as focal points, and began their own mobilisation work attended by more than 500 other young people. Further work to follow here in 2012/13, as part of 'Secondary schools' and 'Male engagement approaches' projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatsibo</td>
<td>283,456</td>
<td>15% (n=59)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 ('Secondary schools' project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayonza</td>
<td>209,723</td>
<td>26% (n=69)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirehe</td>
<td>229,468</td>
<td>26% (n=55)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngoma</td>
<td>235,109</td>
<td>26% (n=73)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyagatare</td>
<td>255,104</td>
<td>32% (n=63)</td>
<td>No work yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwamagana</td>
<td>220,502</td>
<td>28% (n=106)</td>
<td>Work to begin here in 2012/13 ('Men as activists' project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,128,553</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
(1) Figures are from the 2010 survey on ‘Masculinity and GBV in Rwanda’, which was commissioned by the Rwanda MenEngage Network and co-ordinated by RWAMREC. They can only be used as very rough indications, as sample sizes at district level (=n) were small.