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Promoting women's rights at the local level in Rwanda/ kayonza District involves a multifaceted approach that includes structured practices, diverse financing mechanisms, and initiatives aimed at enhancing women's political participation.

1. Structure of Practices:

Rwanda has established robust institutional frameworks to advocate for and empower women:

- National Women's Council (NWC): The NWC operates from the village to the national level, comprising all women aged 18 and above. Each administrative level has a seven-member executive committee. The General Assembly, the supreme governing body, includes members from various levels and representatives of women's associations and cooperatives.

- Rwanda Women's Network (RWN): Initially focused on supporting women's healing and empowerment, the RWN now invests in leadership development, partners with governmental bodies for policy advocacy, and promotes women's rights through programs like Fem-dialogue.

2. Financing Mechanisms:

The initiatives are financed through a combination of:

- Government Funding: The Rwandan government allocates resources to institutions like the NWC and implements policies promoting gender equality, as outlined in national strategies. And the districts /cities do gender planning and budgeting in order to allocate finances in women activities, in my District women have at least 20% of the approved budget, women also have special grants from different agricultural projects, for example in Kayonza We have KIIMP, SIDAT, CIPD, these project give grants to women in agriculture.

More to that women have been educated on financial literacy where in every village they have tontines (saving schemes that help them to get used to starting small with what they have and grow with time.

- International Support: Organizations such as UN Women collaborate with local bodies, providing financial and technical assistance to programs that enhance women's participation in governance.
- Civil Society Contributions: NGOs like the RWN mobilize funds from donors and partners to support grassroots initiatives focusing on women's leadership and advocacy.

3. Enabling Political Participation:

These practices facilitate women's political participation through: the women quota that applies across governmental institutions, political parties and public services, 30% of women has to be considered.

- Capacity Building: Programs like the internship initiative by UN Women, RALGA, and MIGEPROF equip young female graduates with skills and experience in local governance, preparing them for leadership roles.
- Advocacy and Representation: The NWC ensures women's voices are heard in decision-making processes, advocating for policies that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Policy Development: The RWN collaborates with government entities to drive policy changes aligned with gender equality goals, fostering an environment conducive to women's political engagement.

4. Success Factors:

The success of these initiatives in promoting political participation can be attributed to:

- Political will and Structured Frameworks: The existence of dedicated bodies like the NWC provides organized platforms for women's advocacy and leadership development.
- Comprehensive Support: Collaborations between government, international organizations, and civil society ensure a holistic approach to empowering women, addressing both policy and grassroots levels.
- Cultural Shifts: Continuous efforts in capacity building and advocacy through Umuganda (end of month community work), umugoroba w'umuryango (evening session of families,) inteko zabaturage (citizen's assembly on every Tuesday evening, in the whole country) have led to increased acceptance and support for women in leadership positions within communities.

5. Transferability:

The Rwandan model offers valuable insights for other contexts:

- **Adaptable Frameworks:** The structured approach of the NWC, with representation from local to national levels, can be tailored to fit different administrative systems.
- **Collaborative Efforts:** The synergy between government bodies, international agencies, and NGOs demonstrates the effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships in promoting women's rights.
- **Capacity Building Focus:** Investing in women's leadership development and creating pathways for political participation are universally applicable strategies. Relieving women from the burden of caring for children by putting up early childhood development (ECDs) and school feeding program also gave time to women to get out of houses and go to gatherings after work and learn from each other, thus being transformed into good community leaders,

In conclusion, Rwanda's structured and collaborative practices at the local level have significantly advanced women's rights and political participation, serving as a successful and transferable model for similar initiatives globally.