

Rwanda GBV Monitor

Final Project Report

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Factsheet

Project title	Rwanda GBV Monitor
Grant recipient	Association Pour l'Encadrement Sûr des Enfants orphelins et autres enfants vulnérables de Kivumu (APESEK) and SocialWell Technologies Pvt Ltd
Dates covered by this report	14 Apr 2017 to 31 Oct 2017
Report submission date	November 14, 2017
Country where project was implemented	Rwanda
Project leader name	Atanu Garai, Emmanuel NYANDWI
Team members (list)	Atanu Garai (India) Gerard MPORANYIMIGABO, Rwanda Jivan Ghadge (India) Sunando Samaddar (India)
Partner organizations	SocialWell Technologies Pvt Ltd
Total budget approved	USD 25,000
Project summary	Rwanda GBV Monitor aggregates data on gender based violence from disparate sources in Rwanda including GBV Helpline, Isange One Stop Centers, online news, and NGO reports, among others. Data and insights on GBV available through Rwanda GBV Monitor aim at sensitizing the public and media on the extent of gender based violence in Rwanda. Monitor also provides details on the extent to which victims are able or unable to access psycho-social, medical, legal services and remedies in various state and civil society institutions. Availability of such data in the public domain empowers civic groups and media to compel such institutions to deliver and improve the timely delivery of such services to the victims.

Project Technical Report

Motivation

SocialWell is a social enterprise that uses digital technologies and innovations to improve delivery of social goods in developing countries. SocialWell has designed and implemented the project 'Rwanda GBV Monitor' to enable the different organizations within Government of Rwanda and civil society use as a digital case management application. The digital platform can also be used as data aggregator ('big data') to show GBV crimes and access to services to improve accountability and responsiveness towards GBV in Rwanda.

Stakeholders

Government of Rwanda	Public facilities	Civil society organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Health <input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda National Police <input type="checkbox"/> National Public Prosecution Authority <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Education <input type="checkbox"/> Supreme Court <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Justice <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Local Government <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Public Service and Labour <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Immigration Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Police stations <input type="checkbox"/> Community courts <input type="checkbox"/> District Hospitals <input type="checkbox"/> Isange One Stop Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ARCT-RUHUKA <input type="checkbox"/> RWAMREC <input type="checkbox"/> AVSI International <input type="checkbox"/> ARAMA Rwanda <input type="checkbox"/> Point d'ecoute <input type="checkbox"/> Plan International Rwanda <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-Femmes <input type="checkbox"/> Haguruka <input type="checkbox"/> AVEGA Agahozo <input type="checkbox"/> African New Life Ministries <input type="checkbox"/> Safer Rwanda <input type="checkbox"/> World Vision <input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda Women Network <input type="checkbox"/> RRP+ <input type="checkbox"/> Union Chrétienne Feminine <input type="checkbox"/> Ligue des Droits de la personne dans la region des Grands Lacs <input type="checkbox"/> Handicap International <input type="checkbox"/> CECI Rwanda <input type="checkbox"/> Conference Episcopale Jusitice et Paix <input type="checkbox"/> Ubumwe Community Center <input type="checkbox"/> ADEPE <input type="checkbox"/> Faith Victory Association

Project implementation

Understanding the chain the leads to the result

- Because public and media will consume aggregate data at community/ district/ province/ country levels, we reviewed the indicators being used in Rwanda by Government and CSO stakeholders. We found that the indicators being used by GMO is comprehensive and specific to various aspects of GBV (Annexure 1).
- The analysis of indicators, data sources (institutions responsible for data submission), frequency, data collection, and reporting mechanism shows that institutions are likely to adopt a wide variety of approaches in reporting their data.
- To illustrate, some institutions may need to collect and total their data from their field offices before they can report to GMO, some institutions may already have their own MIS to manage their business processes, institutions may need to adhere to workflow to collect, aggregate and report data.
- Analysis of indicator also shows that most institutions would be using same beneficiary records referred across multiple institutions. However, in the absence of a unified beneficiary record, there is a likelihood
- To meet these complex and varied requirements, the application should be highly customizable, scalable, and interoperable.
- In developing forms, reports, and indicators, and business processes, we have reviewed practices and data used in Rwanda (by Government of Rwanda), as well as international best practices like those adopted by UNFPA, International Rescue Committee (IRC), among others.

Project planning

Software application

- The application architecture includes a GBV case management application. A case management application records beneficiary case report, allows providers record observations and data on GBV and psychosocial, health, medical, police, and legal assistance provided to the survivor. It also allows referral and other types of assistance provided to victims.
- The case management application is “a transaction software” that captures processes in a GBV project. It will generate the data for indicators automatically.
- The reporting application will also allow organizations and their users submit data for indicators directly.
- Application will have a user and organization module to manage complex user and organization relationships.

- Application will have a form builder to enable organizations create and customize their forms.
- A reporting engine will run queries to compile the report and generate data visualization.

Application development requirements

- We designed the system architecture to be highly modular, scalable, and customizable for us to use and implement the system in various uses cases, without the need for re-development.
- For the Rwanda GBV Monitor, the first requirement is to use logically "independent" application by these institutions:
 - All NGOs in Rwanda to manage their GBV cases, so that they don't need to prepare and submit GBV data for monitoring purpose
 - Facilities like shelter, medical facilities, counseling center, IOSC, police station, etc.
 - Ministries and their offices in various levels in Rwanda, required to submit the data in aggregated format, as part of the Gender Monitoring Office requirements (elaborated in the Main Interim Report)
- Because, these institutions have different processes, formats, frequencies to collect and submit GBV data, we needed to develop an application with the following features:
 - User management
 - Organization management
 - Manage projects
 - User access role management
 - Form builder with provision to use and customize forms from form templates
 - Data table
 - Dashboard and data visualization
 - Data aggregation and warehousing for global dashboard preparation
- We note that this requirement is much larger in scope, compared to what we had originally envisaged. In our original scope, we anticipated that various institutions will submit data using a homogenous form.
- We are calling the platform as 'Projectry' wherein GBV case management and Rwanda GBV Monitor applications will be run. Application is currently hosted in cloud server and accessible at the following URL:

<https://www.projectry.net>

Modules

- In this section, we have elaborated the progress we have made in the application development.
- *User management module:*

- User can sign up using standard sign up method, wherein user will fill up a form, give her email address, user will confirm the email, and user will be created in the system.

First Name

First name is required.

Last Name

Last name is required.

Email

Email address is required.

Username

Username must be at least 3 characters long.

Password

The password must be at least 10 characters long.
The password must contain at least one uppercase letter.
The password must contain at least one special character.

Password Requirements

40%

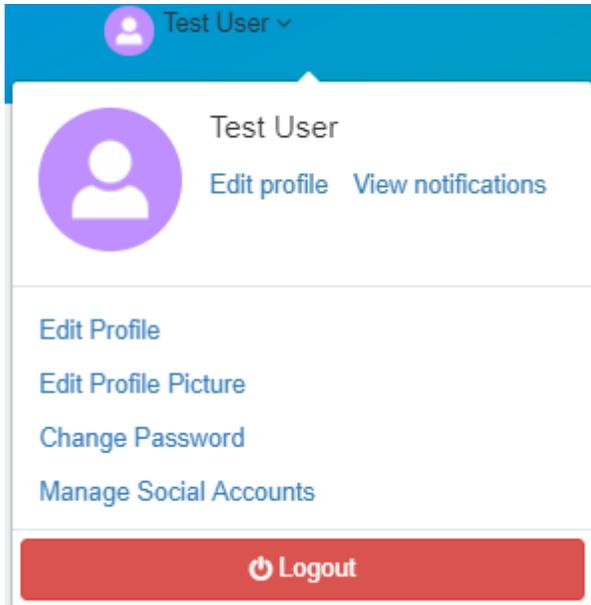
Connect with Facebook

Connect with Twitter

Connect with Google+

User sign-up screen

- User can create and maintain her profile

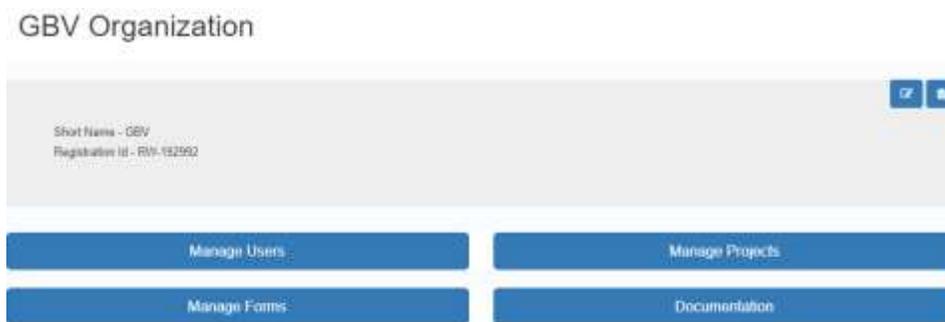


- Organization management module
 - User can join or create a new organization. If user creates a new organization, the user is given access right as "organization admin (or org-admin)" for the newly created organization. Users with org-admin role can create, use or customize existing form templates.
 - Organizations can create and manage their profiles.

New Organization

A screenshot of a 'New Organization' form. The form has several input fields: 'Name' (with a placeholder 'Name' and a message 'Organization name is required.'), 'Short Name' (with a placeholder 'Popular Name'), 'Logo' (with a 'Choose an Image' button), 'Legal Type of Registration' (a dropdown menu), 'Scope of Organization' (a dropdown menu), and 'Registration Id' (with a placeholder 'Registration Id'). At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Create' button. Below the form is a section titled 'Address Details' with a blue button labeled 'Add New Office Address'.

- Organizations can manage users, forms, project, and develop documentation for their specific application.



- **Manage projects**

- Organizations need to manage projects with its team, activities, to track progress. In the context of GBV data entry. This allows to create, allocate, and set deadline for people and tasks.
- Organizations can create projects using this UI.

- **User access role management**

- As mentioned, organizations can invite and create users
- Org-admin can manage the user roles

- **Form builder with provision to use and customize forms from form templates**

- We have integrated most advanced form builder in this application, using responsive, drag-and-drop form builder. Org-admin can create forms from organization > Manage forms > Create forms
- Form builder has option to set form title, select wizard to create pagination in forms, and basic, special, and layout components.

Form Name

What you want to build ?

Form

The image shows a form builder interface. On the left is a sidebar with three sections: 'Basic Components', 'Special Components', and 'Layout Components'. The 'Basic Components' section contains a list of 12 items: Text Field, Number, Password, Text Area, Check Box, Select Boxes, Select, Radio, HTML Element, Content, and Button. Each item has a small icon. The 'Special Components' and 'Layout Components' sections are currently empty. The main canvas on the right has a light blue header with the text 'Drag and Drop a form component'. Below the header, a green 'Submit' button is visible on a light gray background.

- Provides extensive array of customization and data management possibilities for each type of data field (validation, API, layout, display, conditional).

Number Component

Display Data Validation API Layout Conditional

Label ?
Field Label

Placeholder ?
Placeholder

Description ?
Description for this field.

Increment (Step) ?
any

Prefix ?
example '\$', '@'

Suffix ?
example '\$', '@'

Custom CSS Class ?
Custom CSS Class

Tab Index ?

Preview

Save Remove

- Form templates: We create model GBV forms that can be copied to organization forms and customized to organization's own requirements. Example: Summary Intake form

Form Template -

Summary Intake Form

Created on Aug 16, 2017 by White Center

[Copy this form](#)

Sec A - Administrative

Form instruction
Summary intake form used by trained persons - community leaders, health worker, call center counselors, and others.

Incident ID given by your organization

Incident ID given by country registrar
You don't need to provide this during recording. This will be updated later.

Staff code

Implementation status

Table below provides trial of different NGOs by the GBV. We intend to stabilize and adoption of the GBV case management application by significant number of NGOs for the next 2 months, create Rwanda GBV Monitor based on NGO data. Then, we intend to approach the Government of Rwanda who may be amenable to implement the application once it has been stabilized, implemented by a significant number of organizations, before initiating a contracting process to implement.

Country	Number of NGOs	Name of NGO
Rwanda	2	APESEK
		Change Life Organization
Malawi	1	Chipembere Community Development Organization
DR Congo	1	Anglo Congolese Alliance

Data storage

- Implemented higher security certificate for the domain
- Application and infrastructure level security designed and implemented
- For NGOs, there is no legal limitations to store their data in remote server
- When contracted by the government agencies (for example, Government of Rwanda), we shall host the application in a private or on-premise server within Rwanda. This way we will meet the legal requirements.

Implementation and roll out

- In Rwanda, Government works closely with CSOs and provide them support to develop GBV. Therefore, it is practical to enable the Government through GMO implement the Rwanda GBV Monitor, while providing the CSOs, Police, and ISOC with GBV Case Management Application.

PARAMETERS	INDICATORS	CHECKING SOURCES	RISKS	TIMELINE	ASSESSMENT
	How do you measure project progress, linked to your objectives and the information reported on the Implementation and Dissemination sections of this report?	Where do you find the information to document the indicators	Identified above	Dates when the listed activity should be developed	<i>Assessment indicating how the activity should be conducted</i>
IMPACT <i>Likely or achieved long-term effects</i>	1) Institutions provide GBV victims quality services and referral. 2) All institutions work in their clearly defined parameter and refer using a standardized protocol.	GMO indicators Rwanda GBV Monitor dashboard	Possible reluctance in GMO to accept Rwanda GBV Monitor	Shall approach GMO, CSOs, ISOC, Police in July, 17 Start populating data from July, 17 onwards	Prepare a background paper national workshop should be convened to develop a consensus and roadmap
OUTCOME	<i>Short term:</i> Better coordination among public institutions and NGOs in GBV <i>Long term:</i> Education and awareness among media and public on status of GBV, organizations working in these areas, and prevention and response	Evaluation of impact of portal on coordination mechanism Survey among users, audience, and social media users	Possible hindrance due to bureaucracy in implementation	Launch of GBV case management app – July, 2017 Pilot implementation with NGOs National conference, July, 17 Roll out: Jul – Oct, 17	Plan is feasible and will be coordinated with GoR and APESK
OUTPUTS	GBV case management	Manual versus	Different Ministries may	Government: We will	We will first

<p><i>Result and/or deliverable produced as a direct result of the project activity</i> <i>Outputs are under direct control of the project team</i></p>	<p>application for NGOs, ISOC, Police, Judiciary/ Court with referral mechanism Significant improvement in data quality – timeliness, completeness,</p>	<p>MIS data collated for GMO indicator data Overcoming possible multiple data counting</p>	<p>take time to adopt methodology</p>	<p>start with a conference in July, 2017 and will implement the reporting mechanism across all Ministries by Oct, 2017 NGOs: We are already in discussion with NGOs and will start implementation with NGOs from July, 17 onwards</p>	<p>implement the tool through NGOs to gather proof of concept.</p>
<p>PROJECT ACTIVITIES <i>Actions taken, work performed</i></p>	<p>Development of GBV case management tool (including referral and private and public organizational dashboard) is completed and will be released by end of June, 17 Development of data portal which will get all data from individual organizations and provide in Rwanda GBV Monitor, to start in July, 17</p>	<p>GBV case management is online and publicly accessible Rwanda GBV Monitor is online and publicly accessible</p>	<p>To provide historical data and analyses, we will need organizations to submit their historical data. Availability of such data needs to be checked. We are adopting enterprise-grade privacy and security features. However, a protocol to provide higher level of anonymity to GBV victims shall be agreed upon by all stakeholders.</p>	<p>GBV case management app – June, 17 Rwanda GBV Monitor- July, 17</p>	<p>GBV case management framework is highly configurable and would meet any requirements and needs in Rwanda</p>
<p>INPUTS</p>	<p>We have used list of GMO</p>	<p>Reports</p>	<p>Project reports to be</p>	<p>Project interim report</p>	<p>Software</p>

<p><i>Financial, human and material resources</i></p>	<p>indicators and sample data collected by APESEK for 1 district in Rwanda We have studied various forms, formats, and indicators being used at national and international levels to develop form templates, which is customizable by organizations. Developed the application framework using open source application framework and libraries. Engaged 5 staffs (Project Coordinator – APESEK, Project Coordinator – SocialWell, Project Manager (SocialWell), Lead App Developer (SocialWell), Associate App Developer (SocialWell))</p>	<p>submitted by APESEK and SocialWell</p>	<p>submitted in time Funds to be released in time</p>	<p>submission – June, 2017</p>	<p>development was delayed due to procedural complications in funds release</p>
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Project implementation

- For developing the application, we are using free and open source (FOSS) frameworks and libraries, across all the application components. After reviewing the technology stacks, we found that the MEAN stack (MongoDB, Express.js, AngularJS, and Node.js) is suitable to achieve our development goals in terms of modularity and scalability.
- We have followed agile development methodology within Software Development Lifecycle approach. We have used mockups of forms and then created the data model and user interface (UI) models as XML schema documents.
- Our application development period is between 1 May to 31 July, 2017.

Input	Project activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Timeline	Status	Assessment
<p>FIRE Africa grant of USD 25,000</p> <p>SocialWell contribution:</p> <p>Application development of GBV case management (which is required for the organizations to automate data collection and submission process)</p> <p>Hosting</p>	<p>GBV Case Management development (1 May – 30 June, 2017)</p> <p>- Complete</p> <p>Rwanda GBV Monitor - data portal taking data from GBV case management app automatically (1 – 31 July, 2017)</p> <p>- Complete</p>	<p>Fully functional GBV case management app in cloud</p> <p>Data portal (Rwanda GBV Monitor) getting data from GBV case management automatically</p>	<p>Short term: Improved coordination among organizations</p> <p>Effective referral of GBV victims</p> <p>Improved data quality</p> <p>Long term: Improve awareness of GBV prevention and responses among public and media</p>	<p>Jan – May: Data gathering and requirements analysis</p> <p>May – June: Design and development of GBV case management app</p> <p>July: Design, and development of Rwanda GBV Monitor</p>	<p>We have completed development of GBV case management application. It would enable all the Ministries of GoR will be able to submit their data</p>	<p>We have got an encouraging response from various NGOs in Rwanda to use GBV case management app. We envisage that the application will be used and sustainable beyond the duration of the FIRE Africa grant.</p>

Project management

- In the project, APESEK is providing domain knowledge and expertise on approaching GBV and will lead the implementation and roll out of the application. SocialWell is leading the design, development, and implementation of software application.

- APESEK project manager is leading the discussion with stakeholders with Government of Rwanda and CSOs, with support of Project Coordinator, SocialWell.
- The application development is managed by the Project Manager, and being developed by a Lead Developer and an Associate Developer.
- The project management follows the following schedule, which is revised from schedule proposed to FIRE Africa, based on the project start date on 15 April, 2017.

Progress indicators

Baseline	Indicators	Progress	Assessment	Course of action
<p>Currently various entities in Rwanda are collecting, reporting, and collating the data for various indicators manually (Refer to Annexure 1).</p> <p>It takes lots of time, effort, coordination at various levels to collect and compile these datasets, affecting the quality of data.</p> <p>There is limited coordination among NGOs and Government stakeholders in GBV.</p> <p>There is limited availability of GBV data and analyses in public domain.</p>	<p>Number of Government of Rwanda institutions (responsible for reporting data as per Annexure 1) using GBV case management app by the end of 2017</p> <p>Number of data sources connected to Rwanda GBV Monitor portal by end of 2017</p> <p>Percentage increase in cases referred using GBV case management, compared to manual system</p> <p>Percentage increase in media coverage discussion using GBV data compared to previous year</p>	<p>We will report this in the updated version of this report, to be shared by July, 2017</p>	<p>We had an initial interaction with Government of Rwanda (through APESEK) and there is a reluctance on sharing of GBV data due to legal and privacy issues. We consider that we need to work with the Government to develop confidence and trust on this matter.</p>	<p>We will develop a background paper and presentation for all stakeholders to review and give feedback.</p> <p>We will undertake a trial implementation with NGOs to review how the GBV case management application is working to finalize the application.</p> <p>Based on the feedback and implementation, we intend to convene a national consultative workshop to discuss way forward and evolve a consensus.</p>

Project outputs, communication and dissemination activities

Project outputs	Status	Assessment	Dissemination efforts
<p>Output No. 1 - Fully functional GBV case management app in cloud</p> <p>Output 2: Data portal (Rwanda GBV Monitor) getting data from GBV case management automatically</p>	<p>We have completed development of GBV Case Management App.</p>	<p>The application is highly modular and customizable, amenable to different organizational and contextual requirements and scenarios.</p>	<p>During design and development, we consulted quite several NGOs (and Government of Rwanda to some extent) to understand their needs and requirements. We will reach out to those NGOs for implementing in the field. We will also initiate discussion with the GMO for</p>

			implementing the tools in Government institutions.
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Revised project schedule

N	Activity	01/	02/	03/	04/	05/	06/	07/	08/	09/	10/	11/	12/	01/	02/	03/	04/	
		17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	18	18
1	Design of Monitor data source, period, indicator, text analysis methods by domain experts and technology team																	
2	Development of ETL for data sources and data integration by tech team																	
3	Development of data visualization in map, report, and notifications (e.g. newsletter)																	
4	Development of portal application for NGO registration, reporting, alert using Liferay																	
5	System integration to provide dashboard and reporting in Liferay portal application																	
6	District and GBV technical NGO consultative meeting to get feedback																	
7	Finalization of data and portal application																	
8	Development of protocol and reporting guidelines for NGOs																	
9	Training of NGOs in reporting																	
10	Internal monitoring and assessment by technical specialists on GBV data																	
11	Dissemination of data and analyses by social media																	
12	Media workshop																	
13	Final report submission to FIRE																	

Challenges and our approach

- Though Government of Rwanda published a wide range of data and reports on GBV in public domains, many organizations have not made the formats for collecting data public. We were not successful in getting those data either. **Our approach is to continue to engage with the officials to demonstrate how the Rwanda GBV Monitor can assist them in their work to gain their support.**
- Legally Government of Rwanda requires the application hosted within Rwanda to follow the data protection law. Though this is not a challenge, we may study the various options available to us (e.g. hosting in server of Government of Rwanda) to provide greater confidence.
- Because there was limited information available from Government of Rwanda during requirements analysis stage, we are required to provide high level of customization possibilities to accommodate it to any scenario we may face now or in future. **Though this has been a challenge for software development, it has provided us with an opportunity to develop the application that can be scaled and implemented in other countries as well.**

Annexures

1.1 Annexure 1

1.1.1 Indicators for GMO, Rwanda

Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Existence of GBV situation baseline	No	National Gender Policy National Policy against Gender	GMO	Survey	Annually
2. Existence of functional mechanism of GBV data updating.	No	National Policy against Gender	GMO	Survey	Annually
3. Existence of guidelines governing GBV data recording and reporting grid.	No	National Policy against Gender	GMO	Desk Review	Annually
4. Existence of GBV M&E plan.	No	National Policy against Gender	GMO	Survey	Annually
5. Existence of a clear referral pathway for survivors of GBV	Yes	RHRC, VAW/G	GMO	Survey	Annually

1.1.2 Indicators for Ministry of Health, Rwanda

Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll. method	Frequency to coll. Data
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1. Number of health care provider trained on clinical management and psychological support on GBV cases.	yes	RHRC	MoH	Survey	Annually
2. Existence of written protocols (ALGORITHM) established for the assistance and care of GBV cases	yes	RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
3. Number of cases of physical violence received Number of cases of physical		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
4. Number of cases of physical violence which have received basic set of health services in accordance with established protocols.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
5. Number of sexual violence cases received.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
6. Number of survivors of sexual violence who have received basic set of health services in accordance with established protocols.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review/ Health facilities	Annually
7. Total number of health units facilities (hospitals & health centres).		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Survey	Annually
8. Number of health facilities (hospitals & health centres) that have clinical commodities for the clinical management of GBV cases		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Survey	Annually
9. Number of health facilities with at least one service provider trained to care referrer to violence.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Desk review	Annually
10. Number of people who were asked about physical and sexual violence during a visit to health facilities.		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Survey	Annually
11. Number of cases of physical violence received which were provided medical expertise for legal purpose.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Health facilities/ Survey	Annually
12. Number of survivors victims whom a psychological examination following the protocols was conducted		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually

13. Number of cases of survivors of rape (sexual) who have received emergency contraception within 72 hours.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH, district hospital	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
14. Number of cases of sexual violence received which were provided medical expertise for legal purpose.		RHRC, VAW/G	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
15. Number of death resulting from GBV			MoH/Police	Health facilities	Annually
16. Number of GBV victims who received HIV postexposure within 48 hours		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
17. Number of victim with irreversible disabilities caused by GBV		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
18. Number of eligible GBV victim who become pregnant within 2 weeks after sexual assault		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
19. Number of victim who become sero-converted (HIV positive) after 3 month of exposure		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
20. Number of GBV who came as himself to hospital		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
21. Number of GBV victim who were referred by community to hospital		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities/ Desk review	Annually
22. Number of GBV victim who were referred by police to hospital		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
23. Number of expertise for sexual violence victim submitted to police for legal aid		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
24. Number of expertise physical violence victim submitted to police for legal aid		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
25. Number of physical violence transferred to hospital from health facilities		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually

26. Number of sexual violence transferred to hospital from health facilities		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
27. Number of cases of sexual violence received without tangible sign		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
28. Number of cases physical violence received without tangible sign		RHRC	MoH	Health facilities	Annually
29. Number of hospital having police who is in charge of receiving GBV victim					Annually

1.1.3 Indicators for Rwanda National Police

Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information /institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
•PHYSICAL VIOLENCE		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
1. Number of reported cases of physical violence.		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
2. Number of cases of physical violence reported from intimate partner (Ababana batarasezeranye).		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
3. Number of cases of physical violence from someone other than an intimate partner in family .		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
4. Number of deaths committed by spouses reported.		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
5. Number of cases of spousal poisoning reported.		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
6. Number of cases of infanticide reported.		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly

7. Number of cases of parricide reported.		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
8. Number of inhuman degrading punishment cases against children reported. (reference art.32 law no 27/2001		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
9. Number of cases of forced abortion reported.		VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
10. Number of reported cases of sexual assault by an intimate partner (ibikorwa byiterasoni hagati yababana batarasezeranye)		UNSCR 1315, RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
11. Number of reported cases of sexual assault by a non intimate reported. (ibikorwa byiterasoni ku batabana)		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
12. Number of reported cases of rape by an intimate reported. (kubabana batarasezeranye)		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
13. Number of reported cases of rape reported.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
14. Number of reported cases of sexual harassment by intimate partner. (guhoza ku nkeke)		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
15. Number of reported cases of sexual harassment by a non intimate partner. (iterabwoba)		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
16. Number of reported spousal rape or unwanted sexual intercourse between spouses.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
17. Number of reported cases of destruction of genital organs.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually

18. Number of cases of child sexual abuse reported/ Defilement		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
19. Number of police per 10,000 population.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
20. Number of anti-GBV station-based police		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
21. Existence/number of safe shelter facilities at police stations.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
22. % of police officers disaggregated by sex.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
23. Number of police posts with private interview space in use for GBV		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
24. % of police who completed GBV training		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
25. Number of GBV cases reported to police		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
26. Number of GBV cases referral forms to hospital.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
27. Number of GBV cases received Total number of cases investigated		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
28. Number of cases referred (to the prosecution)/ Total number of charges filed.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually
29. Number of cases of child abandonment reported per sex.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually

30. Number of reported cases of adult disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Survey	Annually
31. Number of reported cases of child disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.		RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Quarterly
32. Number of cases of adultery reported.		UNSCR 1315, RHRC, VAW/G	RNP	Desk Review	Annually

1.1.4 Indicators for National Public Prosecution Authority

Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information /institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Number of victim of sexual violence received		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
2. Number of victim of sexual violence investigated		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
3. Number of victim of physical violence received		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
4. Number of victim of physical violence investigated		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
5. Number of sexual violence cases that have been filed		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
6. Number of physical violence cases that have been filed		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
7. Number of cases of physical violence Submitted to court.		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
8. Number of cases of sexual violence Submitted to court		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA/GMO	Desk review	Annually
9. Average time to resolve cases of sexual violence.		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA/GMO	Desk review	Annually

10. Average time to resolve cases of physical violence		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
11. Number of cases of physical violence convicted		RHRC VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
12. Number of sexual violence convicted		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Survey	Annually
13. Number of physical violence acquitted (released)		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Survey	Annually
14. Number of cases of sexual acquitted		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
15. Number of sexual violence cases safe kept.		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Survey	Annually
16. Number of GBV physical violence cases safe kept		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
17. Number of prosecution office at intermediate and primary level with private interview space in use for GBV.		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA	Desk review	Annually
18. % of prosecutors trained on GBV		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA		Annually
19. Number of safe shelter (houses) facilities at National, intermediate and primary level		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA		Annually
20. Number of victims of physical violence assisted on medical expertise for legal purpose.		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA		Annually
21. Number of victims who assisted on transport, psychological service , group therapy, and accommodation		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA		Annually

22. Number of cases of sexual violence to which ADN test was conducted.		RHRC, VAW/G	NPPA		Annually
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1.1.5 Indicators for Ministry of Education

Indicators	Current Situation	Origin of indicators	Source of information / institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Existence of education curricula on gender and GBV related issues.	No	CEDAW, P/ACHPR	MINEDUC	Desk review	Every four years
2. Existence of training modules on GBV for education staff.	No	CEDAW, P/ACHPR	MINEDUC	Survey	Every four years

1.1.6 Indicators for Supreme Court

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Existence of GBV cases specialized courts or chambers.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
2. % of judges trained on GBV	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
3. Number of Judge disaggregated by sex	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
4. Number of cases of psychological violence received	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
5. Number of cases of physical violence received	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
6. Number of cases of sexual violence received	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually

7. Number of cases of economical violence received	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
8. Number of cases of physical violence convicted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
9. Number of cases of sexual violence convicted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
10. Number of cases of psychological violence convicted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
11. Number of cases of economical and convicted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
12. Number of cases of physical violence acquitted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
13. Number of cases of sexual violence acquitted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
14. Number of cases of psychological violence acquitted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
15. Number of cases of economical violence acquitted in court.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
16. % of reported cases of economic violence resolved	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually
17. Average time to resolve cases of economic violence	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
18. Average time to resolve cases of sexual violence.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
19. Average time to resolve cases of physical violence.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Survey	Annually
20. Average time to resolve cases of psychological violence.	RHRC, VAW/G	Supreme Court	Desk review	Annually

1.1.7 Indicators for Ministry of Justice, Rwanda

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
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1. Number of cases of Physical violence received by MAJ	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.1 Number of oriented cases to Police	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.2 Number of cases received and followed-up.	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
1.3 Number of court submissions done	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.4 Number of base-less cases	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2. Number of cases of Economical violence received by MAJ	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.1 Number of spouses whose rights on house ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.2 Number of cohabitants whose rights on house ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.3 Number of spouse whose rights on livestock ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.4 Number of cohabitants whose rights on livestock ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.5 Number of spouse whose rights on land ownership were violated	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.6 Number of cohabitant whose rights on land ownership were violated	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.7 Number of spouse complaints related to family property mismanagement.	CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.8 Number of cohabitant complaints related to family property mismanagement.	CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years

2.9 Number of cases of spouse's control and deprivation of his/her partner's Access to basic needs.	CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.10 Number of cases related to children violence on family property.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.11 Number of base-less cases	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.12 % of reported cases of economic violence resolved (% of victims of economic violence who have been rehabilitated).	RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
3. Number of cases of sexual violence received by MAJ	RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
3.1 Number of oriented cases to Police	RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
3.2 Number of cases received and followed-up.	RHRC, VAW/G, UNSCR1325	MINIJUST	Desk review	
3.3 Number of court submissions done	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
4. Number of cases of psychological violence received by MAJ	RHRC, VAW/G	MAJ	Survey	Annually
4.1 Number of spouses' cases of verbal and emotional abuse, including public humiliation, and forced separation	RHRC, VAW/G	MAJ	Survey	Annually

1.1.8 Indicators for Ministry of Justice, Rwanda

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Number of cases of Physical violence received by MAJ	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.1 Number of oriented cases to Police	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually

1.2 Number of cases received and followed-up.	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
1.3 Number of court submissions done	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
1.4 Number of base-less cases	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2. Number of cases of Economical violence received by MAJ	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.1 Number of spouses whose rights on house ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.2 Number of cohabitants whose rights on house ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.3 Number of spouse whose rights on livestock ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.4 Number of cohabitants whose rights on livestock ownership were violated.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.5 Number of spouse whose rights on land ownership were violated	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.6 Number of cohabitant whose rights on land ownership were violated	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.7 Number of spouse complaints related to family property mismanagement.	CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.8 Number of cohabitant complaints related to family property is management.	CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.9 Number of cases of spouse's control and deprivation of his/her	CEDAW, RHRC	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years

partner's Access to basic needs.				
2.10 Number of cases related to children violence on family property.	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.11 Number of base-less cases	CEDAW	MINIJUST	Interviews	Every four years
2.12 % of reported cases of economic violence resolved (% of victims of economic violence who have been rehabilitated).	RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Desk review	Annually
3. Number of cases of sexual violence received by MAJ	RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
3.1 Number of oriented cases to Police	RHRC VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
3.2 Number of cases received and followed-up.	RHRC, VAW/G, UNSCR132 5	MINIJUST	Desk review	
3.3 Number of court submissions done	RHRC, VAW/G	MINIJUST	Survey	Annually
4. Number of cases of psychological violence received by MAJ	RHRC, VAW/G	MAJ	Survey	Annually
4.1 Number of spouses' cases of verbal and emotional abuse, including public humiliation, and forced separation	RHRC, VAW/G	MAJ	Survey	Annually

1.1.9 Indicators for Ministry of Local Government, Rwanda

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
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1. Number of spousal illegal cohabitation (illegal "marriage")	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC / districts	Desk review	Every four years
2. Number of concubinage cases	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC / districts	Desk review	Annually
3. Number of women who were married under 18.	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC / districts	Survey	Annually
4. Existence /number of local structure (committees) aiming at fighting against GBV	P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MINALOC / districts	Survey	Every four years
5. Number of institutions (public/ NGOs/CBOs) providing psychosocial counseling services to survivors of GBV.	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC	Survey	Annually
6. Number of people whose rights on land ownership were violated.	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC	Survey	Annually
7. Number of complaints related to non access to spouse's bank accounts.	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC	Survey	Annually
8. Number of cases of spouse's control and deprivation of his/ her partner's access to basic needs.	RHRC	MINALOC	Desk review	Annually
9. Number of complaints related to family property mismanagement	RHRC, VAW/G	MINALOC	Survey	Annually

1.1.10 Indicators for Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Rwanda

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data

1. Existence of legislative and other regulatory texts against GBV	VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Every four years
2. Existence of legislative to promote gender equality, women and children's rights protection	CEDAW	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Every four years
3. Existence of positive discrimination measures in favour of women.	CEDAW	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
4. Existence of policies, programs and strategies against GBV.	VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
5. Existence of policies, programs and strategies against GBV.	VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
6. Existence/number of Civil Society initiatives to fight against GBV.	P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every four years
7. Existence/number of public institutions initiatives for the fight against GBV.	P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
8. Existence /Number of Anti GBV clubs	P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
9. Existence of awareness raising campaign against GBV	CEDAW, BDPA	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Every four years
10. Existence/Number of local structures (Committees) aiming at fighting against GBV.	P/ACHPR National GBV Policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Every two years
11. Existence of written protocols established for each type of GBV occurring in the setting.	RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
12. Existence of programs/projects aiming to empower victims of GBV.	RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
13. Existence module trainings for GBV victims	RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually

14. Existence of women's economic empowerment initiatives and program	RHRC, National GBV policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
15. Number of inter-sectorial coordination meeting held per year	RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Quarterly
16. Existence of multi- sectorial intervention structure for coordination	RHRC, VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Quarterly
17. Number of children involved in the worst forms of labor	VAW/G	MIGEPROF	Desk review	Annually
18. Number of victims of GBV who have benefited from economic empowerment programs.	RHRC, National GBV policy	MIGEPROF	Survey	Annually
19. Number of children depressed of their rights per sex	UNCRC	MIGEPROF	Desk review/ Survey	Quarterly

1.1.11 Indicators for Ministry of Public Service and Labour, Rwanda

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Number of children involved in the worst forms of labor disaggregated per socio-demographic information.	VAW/G	MIFOTRA	Desk review	Annually

1.1.12 Indicators for Immigration Office, Rwanda

Indicators	Origin of indicators	Source of information/institution responsible	Data coll.method	Frequency to coll. Data
1. Number of reported cases of adult disappearing or	RHRC, VAW/G	Immigration Directorate	Survey	Annually

abducted for suspected trafficking.				
2. Number of reported cases of child disappearing or abducted for suspected trafficking.	RHRC, VAW/G	Immigration Directorate	Desk review	Quarterly

Annexure: Online data collection forms

<http://projectry.net>

Email: rwandagbv@gmail.com

Username: rwandagbvmonitor

Password: Rw@123mntr