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ABSTRACT

The present study deals with “leadership and women’s empowerment in Rwanda: a case study of Rwanda’s parliament Chamber of deputies” Gender balancing is a key to national development as cooperation is necessary for any meaningful impact, results revealed high women participation and occupation of executive positions in Rwanda. The performance of these women in positions of authority is excellent. The participation of many women in parliament that has implicated empowerment of women in general because we evaluate to be empowered in many cases like Quota system (the twenty four seats that are reserved for women are contested in women only elections, that is only females can stand for elections and only women can vote, thus women had 39 out of 80 seats or forty eight point eight percent. Gender policy (the principal guidelines on which sectoral policies and programmes will base to integrate gender issues in their respective social, cultural, economic and political planning and programming: inheritance/marriage policy (Rwanda’s laws provide opportunities for gender equity by granting equal inheritance rights to sons and daughters and protection of a surviving spouses and children’s rights to property. However, customary systems continue to govern over family and land matters and often discriminate against women’s direct rights to property and inheritance: policy on gender violence (The law of prevention and punishment of GBV is now in the phase of promulgation after chambers of parliament passed it last year. Many activists have been pushing for its publication to reduce cases of gender based violence for the Rwandan girl child. The government has deployed considerable efforts to promote the access of girls to education. Mobilization campaigns were carried out in the whole country. The Development policy and the education policy in particular, insist on the intervention and on the role of a woman in socio-economic development. It is for that reason that the girl is at the centre stage, especially as far as her education is concerned. It is the only way to empower girls and women of the country so that they are able to responsibly play their role in the development of the country; after these policies, we have many institutions for empowerment of women such as (MIGEPROFE, GMO, WOMEN COUNCIL, FFRP
etc) by so doing women empowerment will be guaranteed.