

ABSTRAK

Partisipasi politik perempuan merupakan indikator penting dalam pembangunan demokrasi yang inklusif dan berkeadilan. Secara global, upaya peningkatan keterwakilan perempuan didorong melalui instrumen internasional seperti CEDAW. Rwanda menjadi kasus yang menarik karena berhasil mencatatkan tingkat keterwakilan perempuan tertinggi di dunia dengan capaian 63,8% di parlemen pada pemilu 2024. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis bagaimana implementasi norma CEDAW di Rwanda berkontribusi terhadap peningkatan partisipasi politik perempuan pada periode 2018–2024, serta menilai sejauh mana peningkatan tersebut bersifat simbolik maupun substantif. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui studi literatur terhadap dokumen resmi pemerintah Rwanda, laporan Komite CEDAW, data IPU, serta publikasi lembaga internasional dan karya akademik yang relevan. Analisis berpijak pada perspektif feminisme liberal serta konsep representasi simbolik dan substantif dari Hanna F. Pitkin. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi CEDAW di Rwanda diwujudkan melalui penguatan kerangka hukum domestik, kebijakan afirmatif berupa kuota konstitusional minimal 30%, serta pembentukan lembaga pendukung gender seperti MIGEPROF, GMO dan NWC. Kebijakan tersebut secara efektif mendorong peningkatan partisipasi politik perempuan secara kuantitatif. Namun meskipun demikian, partisipasi perempuan masih menghadapi keterbatasan dalam aspek substantif akibat struktur politik yang terpusat dan dominasi RPF. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Rwanda menunjukkan keberhasilan signifikan dalam representasi simbolik perempuan, namun tantangannya tetap ada dalam memastikan peningkatan pengaruh politik perempuan yang bergerak bebas dan mendasar dalam perumusan kebijakan nasional.

Kata kunci: CEDAW, partisipasi politik perempuan, Rwanda

ABSTRACT

Women's political participation is an important indicator of inclusive and equitable democratic development. Globally, efforts to increase women's representation are promoted through international instruments such as CEDAW. Rwanda is an interesting case because it has achieved the highest level of women's representation in the world, with 63.8% in parliament in the 2024 elections. This study aims to analyze how the implementation of CEDAW norms in Rwanda has contributed to increasing women's political participation in the 2018–2024 period, as well as to assess the extent to which this increase is symbolic or substantive. The study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data collection techniques were carried out through a literature study of official Rwandan government documents, CEDAW Committee reports, IPU data, as well as publications from international institutions and relevant academic works. The analysis is based on a liberal feminist perspective and Hanna F. Pitkin's concepts of symbolic and substantive representation. The results show that the implementation of CEDAW in Rwanda has been realized through the strengthening of the domestic legal framework, affirmative policies in the form of a minimum constitutional quota of 30%, and the establishment of gender support institutions such as MIGEPROF, GMO, and NWC. These policies have effectively encouraged an increase in women's political participation in quantitative terms. However, women's participation still faces limitations in substantive aspects due to a centralized political structure and the dominance of the RPF. This study finds that Rwanda has shown significant success in the symbolic representation of women, but challenges remain in ensuring an increase in the free and fundamental political influence of women in the formulation of national policies.

Keywords: *CEDAW, women's political participation, Rwanda*