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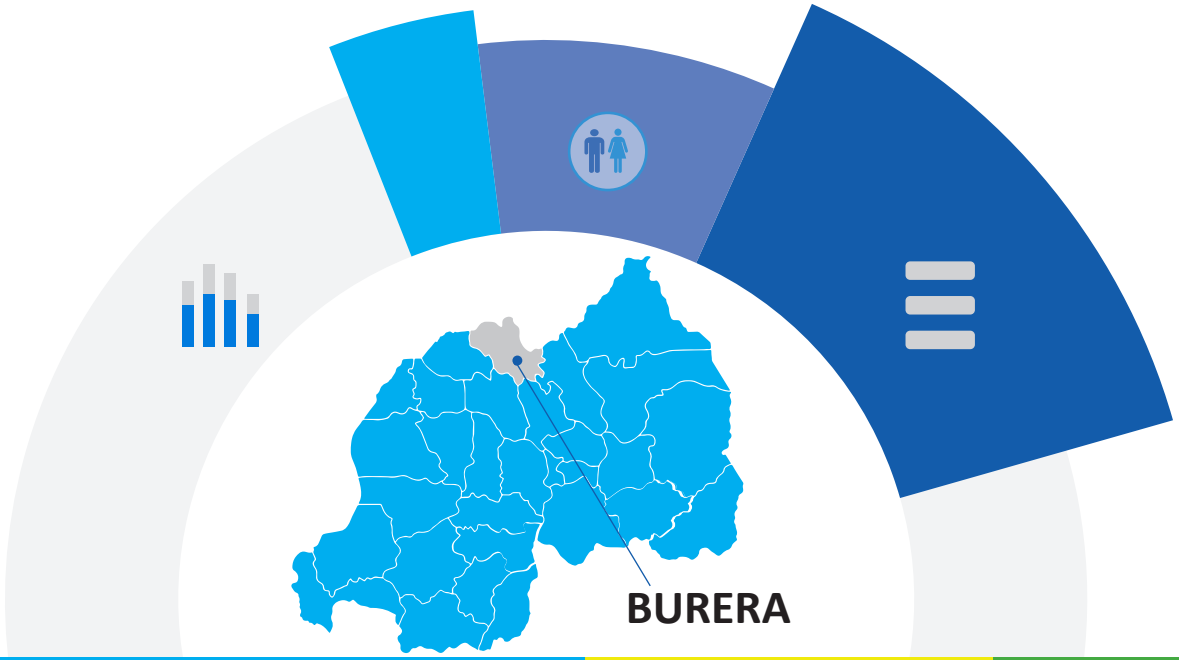

Gender Statistics profile report

Burera District, 2023

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This report is produced by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

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Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Gender Statistics Profile Report 2023

Contents

Figures & Tables

Foreword

Achieving development for all requires formulation of policies that recognize the role of gender equality. Therefore, production and dissemination of timely and reliable sex-disaggregated and gender-responsive data is extremely important to facilitate evidence-based policies and decision making that consider both women and men.

In this context, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in collaboration with the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), central and decentralized entities, undertook to establish and strengthen a comprehensive Gender Statistics Framework (GSF) which has resulted, among other things, in the Gender Statistics District Profile Reports reflecting the status of gender equality in key development sectors at district level. The aim of the report is not only to encourage policy debates around gender gaps but also to provide quantitative evidence for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of programs.

This is the second edition of Gender Statistics District Profile Reports that provide the updated sex-disaggregated data in the key areas of life such as Poverty and social protection, Education, health, violence against women, Economy, Decision making, ICT and media, Environment, etc. These fields are arranged under the three pillars of NST1 namely: Economic transformation, social transformation, and Transformational Governance. The report also takes into account a part of quantitative indicators of the United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UNMSGI) as developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and some of the approved quantitative SDGs gender related indicators.

In general, the report shows differences and inequality between women and men in the above areas of life and provides a viable benchmark on the gender status in different development sectors. We are convinced that this will be a timely databank containing useful information on Rwanda's development. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda looks forward to continuing its good collaboration with the European Union (EU), UN Women and all other interested partners to provide sex-disaggregated data.

MURANGWA Yusuf

Director General

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Acknowledgement

This report is the result of a joint effort by NISR, GMO, Provinces, Districts, and other government entities committed to creating a positive change in the gender statistics landscape. This report was prepared under the coordination of Mr. RURIHOSE Florien, Deputy Chief Gender Monitor at GMO and Mr. NDAKIZE Michel, Director of Demographic and Social Statistics Unit at NISR and with the overall direction of Mr. MURENZI Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR.

A word of thanks goes to the technical staff from the above-mentioned entities for the efforts invested in the preparation of this report. Our special thanks go to Mr. NKURUNZIZA Venuste, statistician in charge of gender statistics, Mr. NILINGIYIMANA Faustin, team leader in charge of cross-cutting social statistics, NSHIMIYIMANA Richard Bienvenue, statistician at GMO; MUGIRANEZA Modeste, officer in charge of gender mainstreaming at GMO; MUKESHIMANA Ernest, Advisor in statistics at MINAGRI, MUHIRE Jean Baptiste, a statistician at MIGEPROF and MUJAWAMARIYA Petronille, a statistician at MINALOC.

We would like to express our gratitude and sincere thanks to our partners in the field of gender statistics, notably the European Union (EU), UN Women, Paris 21, the World Bank Group, etc. for their support and contribution throughout the process of compiling and publishing this report.

To all the above, we say thank you.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFR:	Access to Finance Rwanda
AHS:	Agriculture Household Survey
DHS:	Demographic and Health Survey
EICV:	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GMO:	Gender Monitoring Office
HH:	Household
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
MIGEPROF:	Ministry of gender and family Protion
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC:	Ministry of Education
NEET:	Neither in Employment, nor in Education or Training
NISR:	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
RAMA:	La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie
RDHS:	Rwanda Demography and Health Survey
RPHC:	Rwanda population Housing Census
SACCO:	Savings and Credit Co-operative

Glossary of key terms:

KEY WORDS	DEFINITION
Sex ratio	Number of males per 100 females in a population
Crude Birth Rate	The number of live births per 1,000 persons in a population in a year
Crude Death Rate	Number of deaths per 1,000 populations in a given year.
Life Expectancy at Birth	The average number of years a newborn is expected to live given the prevailing deaths rates
Annual Population growth Rate	The average rate of population changes per year over a ten-year period
Population Density	Population per unit area (usually square meter)
Birth Registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported/registered with the civil authorities
Gross Enrolment Rate	Total number of students enrolled in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a Percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in given schoolyear.
Net Enrolment Rate	Enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population. NER= Number of pupils of specified age in the cycle X100 Population of related school age
Primary school net attendance ratio	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary school
Secondary school net attendance ratio	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher
Gender Parity Index for primary	Gender parity index (Ratio of girls to boys) in primary is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level of education to the number of male students in the same level.
Gender Parity Index for secondary	Gender parity index (Ratio of girls to boys) in secondary is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at secondary level of education to the number of male students in the same level.
Total Fertility Rate	The expected number of children a woman who survives to the end of the reproductive age span (15-49 years) would have during her lifetime if she experiences the given age at specific rate.
Contraceptive Prevalence rate	Percentage of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method.
Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying of infants before celebrating the first birthday per 1,000 live births
Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying of infants before celebrating the 28th day after birthday per 1,000 live births
Post neonatal mortality	Probability of dying of infants between the 29th and 360th days after birthday per 1,000 live births
Under 5age mortality	Probability of dying of infants before celebrating the 5 birthdays per 1,000 live births
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Probability of dying of women that occur during pregnancy, child births, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy because of any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes, expressed per 100,000 live births.

KEY WORDS	DEFINITION
Economic activity	Covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account consumption (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use
Employment	This refers to the act that engages or occupies; that which consumes time or attention; office or post of business; service; agricultural employment; mechanical employments and public employments. This may be part time or full time, permanent or temporary.
Employed persons	Persons in paid employment who work for wage or salary in cash or in Kind or both and have a formal job attachment.
Employment status	Refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his/her position at his/ her place of work and his/ her mode of
Establishment	This is an economic unit engaged in one or predominantly economic activity under single ownership or control and is situated at a single physical location.
Occupation	Refers to the nature of task and duties performed during reference period preceding interview by persons in paid employment, unpaid family work or self – employment jobs.
Underemployment	Refers to persons who work less than 40 hours per week but were willing and available to work additional hours within the last seven days.
Financially included.	People who have/use financial products and/or services – formal and/or informal
Financially excluded.	People who do not have/use any financial products and/or services – neither formal nor informal
Formally served	People who have/use financial products and/or services provided by a formal financial institution (bank and/or non-bank). A formal financial institution is governed by a legal precedent of any kind and bound by legally recognized rules
Informally served	People who have/use financial products and/or services which are not regulated and operate without legal governance that would be recognized, e.g. tontine or moneylenders
Banked	People who have/use financial products/ services provided by a bank, regulated by the Central Bank
Served by other formal financial institutions	People who have/use financial products/services provided by other regulated (non-bank) financial institutions, e.g. remittances services or insurance products
Banking and Payments	About 26% (around 1.5 million) adults in Rwanda are banked (meaning they have bank accounts in their names or joint accounts and/or are using banking channels or services to manage their finances). The proportion of the banked adults varies considerably across the districts
Saving	Savings are the leading product type and one of the main drivers of financial inclusion for Rwanda. This is encouraging as savings enables adults to create wealth, pay for household furniture and equipment and most importantly, can be used as collateral for accessing credit.
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CHAPTER 1

Background, introduction and methodology

1 Background and methodology

This is the second edition of District profile report on Gender Statistics following the Gender statistics District profile reports produced by NISR in close collaboration with MIGEPROF, GMO, UN WOMEN for all 30 Districts in 2012/13 FY.

The report reveals the differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men (girls and boys) in all spheres of life with reference to the twelve areas of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and platform for action's areas of priorities.

To better highlight the progress made in line with national priorities, these twelve areas are classified under the NST1 pillars of economic transformation, social transformation and transformational governance. It takes into account part of the quantitative indicators of the United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UNMSGI) developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), some of the approved quantitative gender indicators of the SDGs and administrative indicators.

The content of this report is based on data sourced from census and surveys-based publications made by NISR and data collected from published and unpublished sources. Published sources consulted include but are not limited to: Population and Housing census, Establishment census, Enquete integrale sur les Conditions de vie des menages (EICV), Agriculture Households Survey (AHS), Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS), Rwanda Labour force Survey (RLFS), Rwanda Statistical yearbook, Education statistics yearbook and, the FINSCOPE report.

Since the publication of statistical results is often based on the main indicators with limited disaggregation levels, we proceeded with the use of census and surveys-based datasets to compute required indicators disaggregated at sub-national levels whenever such indicators could not be found in the officially published reports. Therefore, given the sampling limitations that may induce doubt to the level of precision for some surveys-based indicators once disaggregated to sub-national levels, indicators whose values are mentioned in parentheses are to be used with caution.

The report compilation engaged central level staff coming from NISR, GMO, MIGEPROF, MINAGRI, MINALOC, RWAMREC, Provinces and, District staff concerned with planning and gender, namely the District statistician, Director of planning and a staff in charge of gender at each District. In order to harmonize the production of the report and minimize errors, 30 teams were formed, each consisting of at least three district staff and one central level staff member. These teams were then provided with the following references to guide the compilation of the report:

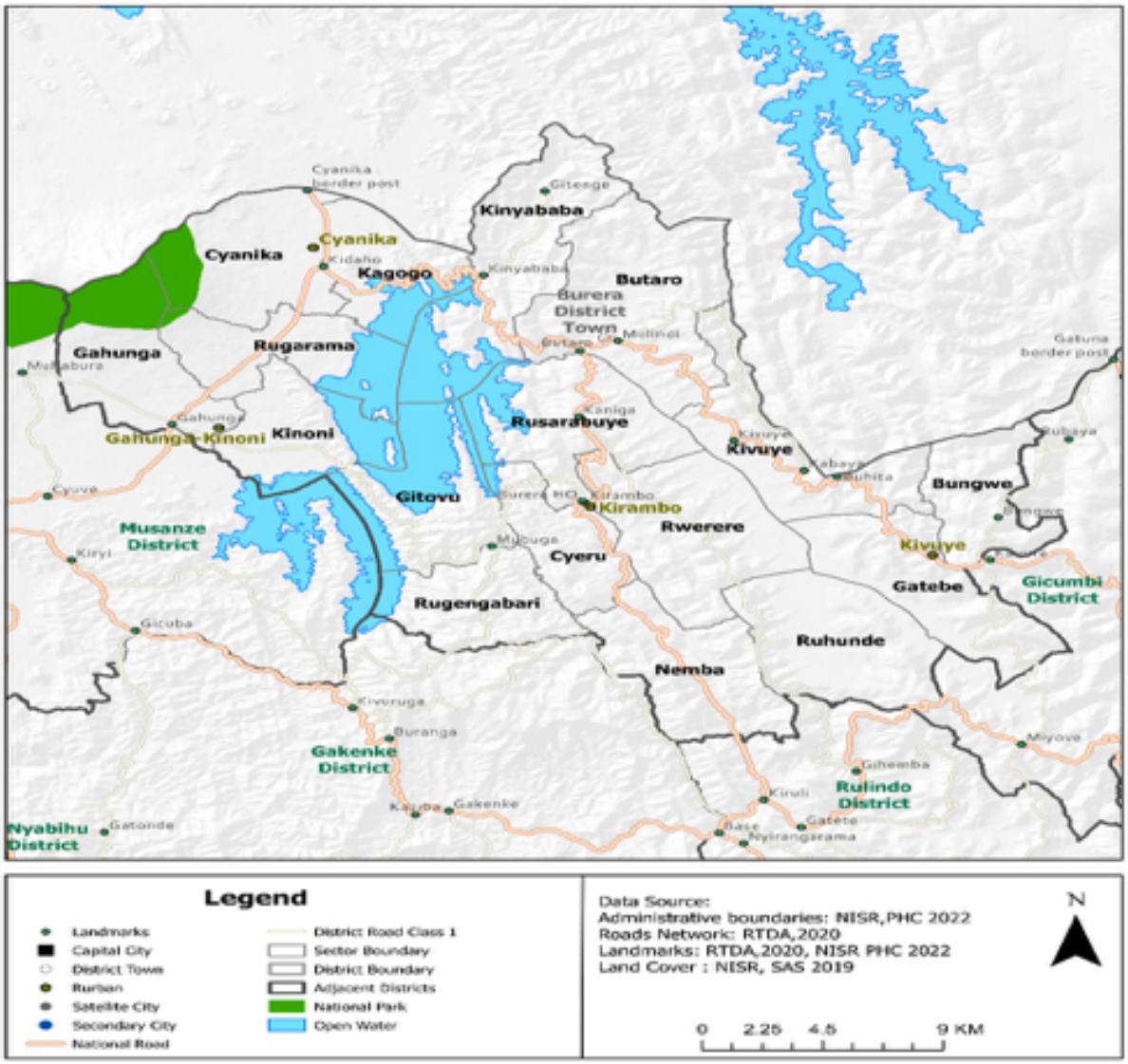
- Soft copies of all NISR surveys and census published reports from which required sex disaggregated data might be sourced.
- An excel file containing a list of indicators to be used for the report compilation, arranged in accordance with the chapters of the report.
- The model of District profile report to refer to for compiling respective Districts profiles. This model report has been developed by NISR in collaboration with GMO and was based on the situation of Karongi District.

The reports compilation was preceded by a training of trainer (ToT) workshop gathering central level staff to have a common understanding of the model report content and structure and, to well understand gender statistics concepts, analysis, interpretation, and use. The training has indeed been a good opportunity to agree on the methodology to be used for coaching and mentoring Districts' teams in a harmonized manner.

The ToT was followed by a training workshop with District staff in which participants managed to compile respective Districts profile reports under the supervision and mentorship of the central level staff. Each District's team had at least one central level staff to support in this regard.

The above-mentioned workshop schedule was divided into three periods: (1) time to learn the theoretical aspects of gender statistics and to understand the content and structure of the district profile report template; (2) time to compile the respective district profile reports based on the report template and reference documents provided to produce a draft report; and (3) time to proofread the compiled draft reports. To this end, each district team was allocated time to review and proofread the district profile report produced by another district team to obtain the final drafts. Once the final drafts had been produced, the central level team took the time to review the reports again in order to minimize errors as much as possible and produce the final reports for publication.

Figure 1: Administrative map for Burera District



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2023

2 Introduction and overview of the world's population

The world's populations are in varying stages of a demographic transition from high to low rates of mortality and fertility (Bongaarts, 2009). In this process, the age structure gradually shifts toward older ages. Fertility is the principal component driving population dynamics, the other two being mortality and migration. A youth bulge results when decreases in fertility reduce the share of children in the population at a relatively fast rate while the proportion of elderly is still relatively small. Nations undergoing this transition can capitalize on the resulting high labour supply and low dependency rates. There is the potential to boost economic growth and poverty reduction as there are fewer dependents to support, savings are accumulated, and a relatively young population is likely to enhance investments in human capital and technology in the economy as a whole (Ashford, 2007; Bloom et al., 2003).

Reaping the benefits from this phase of the demographic transition requires, however, the right policy, economic and social environment. First and foremost, the growing youth population has to be absorbed into the labour market and enterprising young people have to be enabled to invest. They must have the opportunity to access high-quality education, matching the type of skills needed in the labour market. Also, young people will only be encouraged to save if there are efficient and trustworthy financial mechanisms to allow them to do so. Finally, investments in public health are necessary to allow a youthful population to maximize its productivity. In return, if the appropriate policy environment is not in place, unemployment and instability may result, and health, education, and social welfare systems may undergo considerable strain (Gribble and Bremner, 2012; Bloom et al., 2003).

Sub-Saharan Africa is still in the early stages of demographic transition and gender equality is seriously affected by current demographic trends in countries and regions. While mortality has been reduced in recent decades, fertility has remained high in most countries and such a status quo has implications and is affected by the way gender equality between women and men behavesDespite the trend toward gender mainstreaming and inclusive data systems manifested in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, gender data does not regularly inform present-day political decision-making. Women and girls and their living conditions are either underrepresented or not always prioritized in data production, leading to policy designs that inadequately address (or in some cases reinforce) existing inequalities. Even when data is available, too often gender data use is hindered by limited analysis and dissemination of existing information. The COVID-19 pandemic shed a new light on these pre-existing gaps, renewing a call for more timely and granular information on the impact of the crisis on women and girls in areas such as education, livelihoods, unpaid care work, mental health, and gender-based violence

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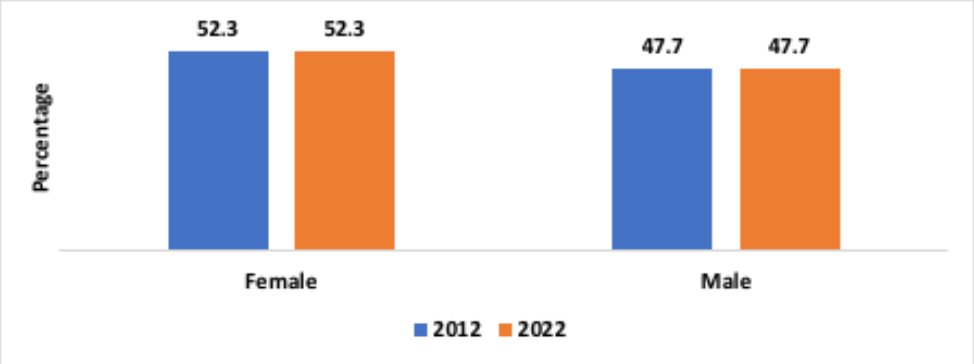
3 Demographic information of Burera District

3.1. Age sex structure of the resident population

The disparities among resident population by sex are quite low in Burera District compared to the national level situation. In Burera District, the results from RPHC 2022 reveal that females represent 52.3% while males are 47.7% and reflect high females proportion compared to males' where a sex ratio showing 91 males for every 100 females while the national level result shows 94 males for each 100 females. In RPHC 2012, the sex ratio was 91 in Burera, implying 91 males for each 100 females

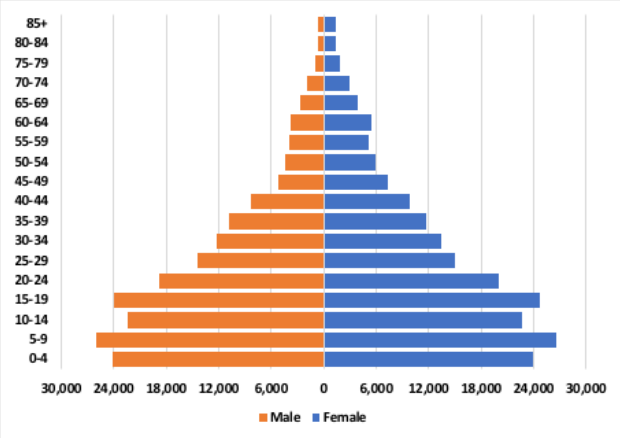
Figure 2: Proportions (in %) of resident population of Burera District by sex.



Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

By age, the results show that Rwandan residents' population is mostly young where the population aged 0-24 represent 55.2% of the total population, while elderly people aged 65 and above represent only 4.2%. Elderly females represent 2.5% while males represent 1.7% (RPHC-5, Main indicators report). The youth aged 16-30 represent 27.1% of the total population at National level, of which females represent 13.3% while males represent 13.8%. With respect to international standard, youth aged 15-24 represent 20.3% of total population of which females in this age range represent 10.3% while males represent 10%. Children aged 0-17 represents 44.5% of the total population of which females and males' shares are 22.2% and 22.3%, respectively. The population aged 0-30 in represent 66.9% of the total population.

Figure 3: Population pyramid of Burera District in 2022



Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

The results of the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census show that Rwandan residents' population is mostly young where the population aged 0-24 represent 55.2% of the total population, while elderly people aged 65 and above represent only 4.2%. Elderly females represent 2.5% while elderly males represent 1.7% of the total population.

The youth aged 16-30 represent 27.1% of the total population at National level, of which females represent 13.3% while males represent 13.8%. With respect to international standard, youth aged 15-24 represent 20.3% of total population of which females in this age range represent 10.3% while males represent 10%. Children aged 0-17 represents 44.5% of the total population of which females and males' shares are 22.2% and 22.3%, respectively.

The population aged 0-30 represent 66.9% of the total population. Table 1 below shows the numbers and shares of resident population of Burera District following some specific intervention targeted age groups

Table 1: Distribution (Count and Population share) of some specific intervention's targets group by sex of Burera District in 2022

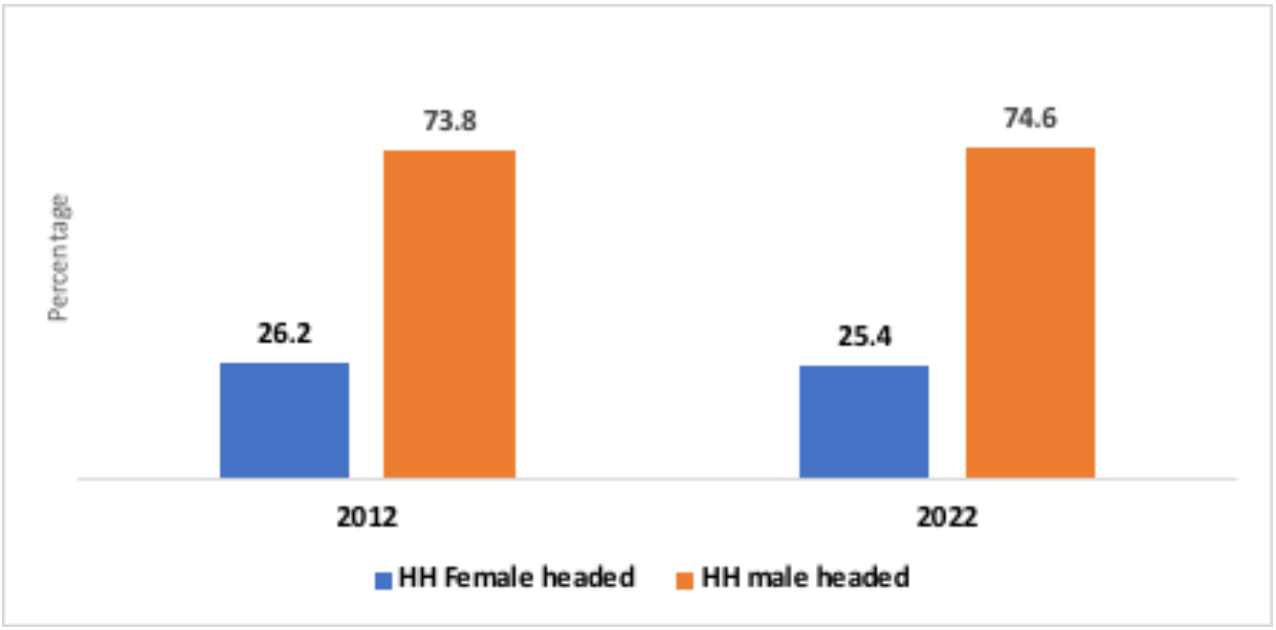
	Counts			Percentages		
	Both sexes	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**	**Male**	**Female**
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Resident Population	387,729	184,782	202,947	100.0	47.7	52.3
<1	9,239	4,566	4,673	2.4	1.2	1.2
<5	47,992	24,099	23,893	12.4	6.2	6.2
1-4	38,753	19,533	19,220	10.0	5.0	5.0
3-5	33,285	16,561	16,724	8.6	4.3	4.3
3-6	44,528	22,117	22,411	11.5	5.7	5.8
0-14	145,502	72,384	73,118	37.5	18.7	18.9
0-15	155,010	77,095	77,915	40.0	19.9	20.1
0-17	175,346	87,118	88,228	45.2	22.5	22.8
6-11	58,484	29,044	29,440	15.1	7.5	7.6
7-12	55,677	27,640	28,037	14.4	7.1	7.2
12-17	57,193	28,256	28,937	14.8	7.3	7.5
13-18	58,184	28,753	29,431	15.0	7.4	7.6
14-35	157,022	76,433	80,589	40.5	19.7	20.8
16-30	112,731	54,951	57,780	29.1	14.2	14.9
15-24	87,425	42,698	44,727	22.5	11.0	11.5
15-49	195,510	93,557	101,953	50.4	24.1	26.3
15-64	223,953	105,625	118,328	57.8	27.2	30.5
16-64	214,445	100,914	113,531	55.3	26.0	29.3
16-59	205,331	97,179	108,152	53.0	25.1	27.9
14+	252,169	117,305	134,864	65.0	30.3	34.8
16+	232,719	107,687	125,032	60.0	27.8	32.2
18+	212,383	97,664	114,719	54.8	25.2	29.6
21+	184,203	83,952	100,251	47.5	21.7	25.9
60+	27,388	10,508	16,880	7.1	2.7	4.4
65+	18,274	6,773	11,501	4.7	1.7	3.0

Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

3.2 Household headship

According to the Rwanda population and housing census 2022, the percentage of household headed by female is 28.9% against 71.1% headed by males at national level. In rural areas, HHs headed by females represent 29.8% against 70.2% headed by males while in urban areas, females headed HHs represent 26.4% compared to 73.6% headed by males. The figure 4 below shows that in Burera District, the percentage of household headed by females reduced from 26.2% in 2012 to 25.4 % in 2022 while males headed households increased from 73.8% in 2012 to 74.6 % in 2022.

Figure 4: Households headship (in %) in Burera District by sex of household head.



Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

3.3: Marial Status

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

- Married to one wife/husband officially: An individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.
- Married to one wife/husband not officially: An individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.
- Live in a polygamous union: An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.
- Divorced: An individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

- Separated: An individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

- Never married: An individual who has never been in a marital union.
- Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried

The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

Unofficial monogamy: An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse

.Table 2: Percentage of resident's population aged 12 and above in Burera District by marital status and by sex.

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never married	45.4	38.5	41.7
Married to one wife/husband officially	34.2	31.7	32.8
Married to one wife/husband not officially	18.3	17.9	18.1
Living in polygamous union	0.8	1.8	1.3
Divorced	0.8	0.2	0.1
Separated	0.4	1.7	1.1
Widowed	0.9	8.2	4.8

Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

Table 2 above shows the percentages of resident population in Burera District by marital status in 2022. Following the census results, the majority of residents population in Burera District were single/never married (41.2%). Males share among the never married persons was higher than females (45.4% Vs 38.5%, respectively). And the share of persons married officially to one partner was higher among males than among females (34.2% and 31.7% respectively), the share of persons married not officially to one partner was high among males (18.3%) compared to females (17.9%). Both Widowhood, and separation, and living in polygamous union rates were high among females (8.2%, 1.7% and 1.8%%, respectively) compared to males (0.9%, 0.4% and 0.8%, respectively).

1.3.4. Mean age at first marriage

The mean age at first marriage may be defined as the average number of years lived in the celibacy status by those who marry before the age of 50 (Hajnal, 1953). It is estimated from the proportions that are single in each age group. The fifths Rwanda population and housing census show that on average, males get married at late age compared to females (25.7years for male compared to 24.3 years for females). Table 3 below shows the variations in mean age at first marriage in Burera district among females and males.

Table 3: Mean age at first marriage among resident population of Burera District by sex in 2022

	Male	Female
Rwanda	**28.2**	**25.3**
Burera District	**25.7**	**24.3**
Bungwe	26.5	24.8
Butaro	25.7	24.6
Cyanika	26.1	24.2
Cyeru	25.2	23.7
Gahunga	26.3	24.1
Gatebe	25.1	23.9
Gitovu	25.3	24.7
Kagogo	25.6	24.3
Kinoni	27.0	25.1
Kinyababa	25.6	25.4
Kivuye	25.7	24.4
Nemba	24.9	23.7
Rugarama	26.7	24.8
Rugengabari	24.9	23.8
Rusarabuye	25.7	24.2
Rwerere	25.5	24.1

Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

As displayed in Table 3 shows that in Burera district, the mean age at first marriage is lower than the national average for both females and males. At national level, the mean age at first marriage is respectively 28.2 and 25.3% among males and females, while it is 25.7 for males and 24.3 for females in Burera District. Across sectors, the mean age at first marriage among males is high in Kinoni sector (27.0 years) and low in Nemba and Rugengabari (24.9 years, each) while among females, the mean age at first marriage is high in Kinyababa (25.4 years) and low in Cyeru and Nemba (23.7 years, each) .

CHAPTER 2

GENDER AND THE PILLARS OF NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR TRANSFORMATION (NST1)

This chapter provides the updated sex-disaggregated data in the key areas of life such as Poverty and social protection, Education, health, violence against women, Economy, Decision making, Human rights, ICT and media, Environment, etc. These fields are arranged under the three pillars of NST1 namely: Economic transformation, social transformation, and Transformational Governance under which the above-mentioned areas appear as the subchapters.

This section provides sex disaggregated information on a part of the twelve areas mentioned above. It focuses on the areas related to economic situation of the country to depict gender equality status using statistics. The areas covered under this section are Agriculture and livestock; Income and access to finance; Infrastructure, ICT and media; Industry and processes; Employment and, Environment and natural resources.

1.1. Agriculture and livestock &forestry

1.1.1. Agriculture

This section focuses on the agriculture sector and provides detailed insights into the living conditions of the Rwandan population with regard to agricultural production. Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy and the majority of households in Rwanda are currently engaged in some sort of crop or livestock production activity.

In recent years, the Government of Rwanda implemented several ambitious programs to increase the productivity of the agriculture sector. The motivation behind these actions is reflected in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources' (MINAGRI)vision: 'Our Vision is to modernize Agriculture and Livestock to achieve food security. One of the key pillars of this vision is the transformation of Agriculture from subsistence to a productive high-value, market-oriented farming that is environmentally friendly and has an impact on other sectors of the economy.

At national level, the results of Agriculture Household survey (AHS) 2020 show that 78.1% of HH have been engaged in crop production while 61.3% have been engaged in livestock production. The same results show that 94.3% of HHs have access to the agriculture land, 44.6% of HH used improved seeds, 39.1% used chemical fertilizers, 83.7% used organic fertilizer, and 27% used pesticides. The table below shows the shares of households engaged in agricultural activities in Burera District by sex of household head.

Table 4: Percentage of agricultural households engaged in agricultural activities by activity type and sex of HH head in Burera District

Indicator	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Total
Agricultural HH with access to agricultural land	99.1	98.9	99.0
Agricultural HH with access to land used for fodder cultivation	12.1	5.6	10.3
Agricultural HH who belong to Twigire muhinzi /mworozi group	17.5	9	
Agricultural HH who belong to Farmer field school	7.5	0	
Percentage of crop producing HH who used pesticides	47.6	21.6	41.4
Percentage of crop producing HH who used improved seeds	35.1	24.4	32.6
% Of Agricultural HH incurring expenditure on chemical/ inorganic fertilizers through Crop Intensification program	39.1	19.2	34.4
% Of Agricultural HH incurring expenditure organic fertilizers through Crop Intensification program	91.8	91.7	91.8

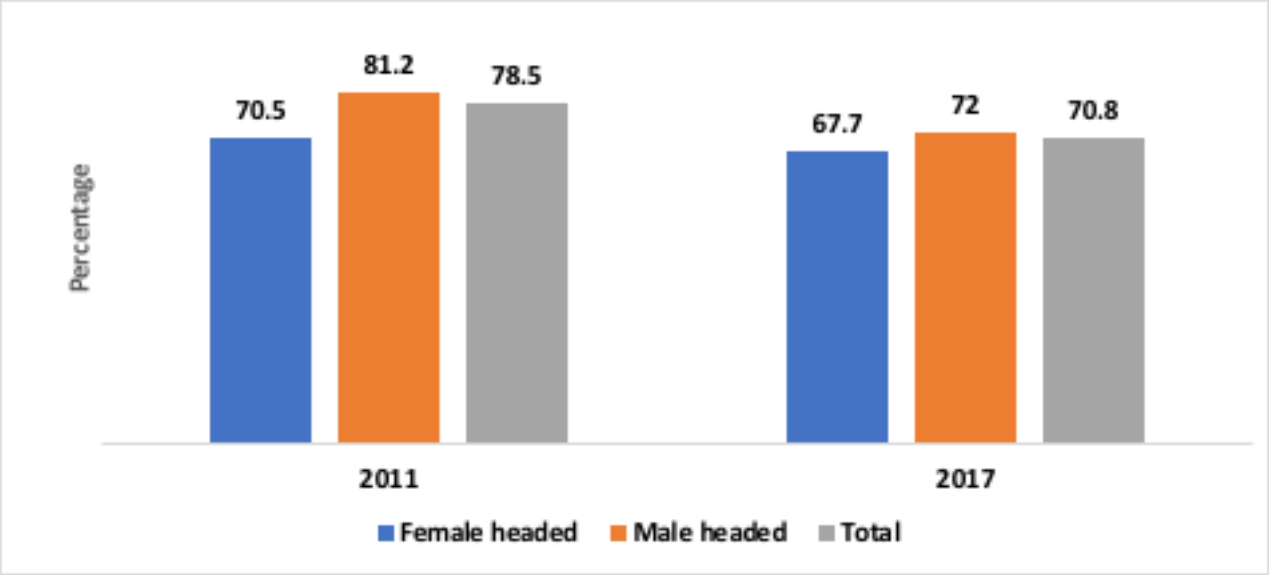
Source: Agriculture Household Survey, 2020 (NISR)

According to the results of RPHC 2022, the number of Agriculture households headed by male is 59,427 (86.8%) in Burera District against 18,650 (80%) HH headed by female. Table 4 here above shows that the percentage of Female headed Agricultural households with access to land in Burera District was 98.9% for females headed HHs compared to 99.1 % for male headed HHs. Female headed Agricultural HH who belong to Twigire muhinzi /mworozi group was 9% compared to 17.5 % of male headed households. The percentage of female headed HH who used pesticides was 21.6 % compared to 47.6 % for male Headed households. Percentage of female headed HH which used improved seeds was 24.4 % compared to 35.1 % of male headed households.

1.1.2. Livestock

In addition to crops production, livestock is another important source of income and food for agricultural households. At the national level, the percentage of Agriculture HHs which are engaged in livestock is 61.3% in 2022 while in Burera District, the proportion of HH that raised any livestock for Male Headed Household decreased from 81.2% in 2011 to 72.0 % in 2017, for Female Headed Households, the proportion of HH that raised any livestock decreased from 70.5% in 2011 to 67.7 % in 2017.

Figure 5: Percentage of households that raised any livestock in Burera District by sex of household head.



Source: EICV, 2010 and 2017 (NISR)

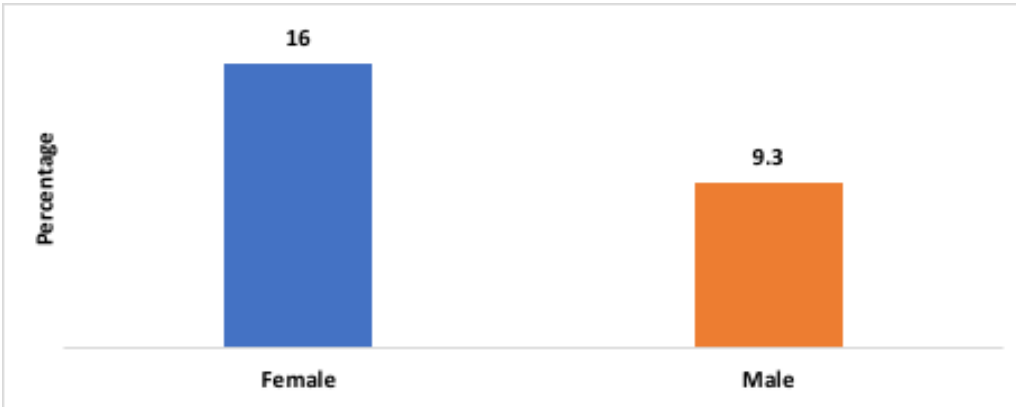
1.2. Income & access to finance

The concept of 'financial inclusion' is core to the Finscope methodology and is based on the extent to which individuals (i.e. percentage of the adult population) currently have/use financial products/services both formal and/or informal (including banking, savings and investments, borrowing and credit, insurance and risk management, remittance). This section summarizes overall levels of financial inclusion following the analytical framework illustrated below and further explores the uptake of banking, savings, credit, insurance, and remittance products/services.

1.2.1. Banking Status

At national level, 34% of female population use Bank services compared to 39% of male in 2020. 19% of female have accounts in commercial banks compared to 26% of male. According to the figure 6 below, the percentage of female Banked population aged 16 and above in Burera District was at 16 %, compared to 9.3% of Male.

Figure 6: Percentage of banked population aged 16 and above in Burera District by sex in 2020.



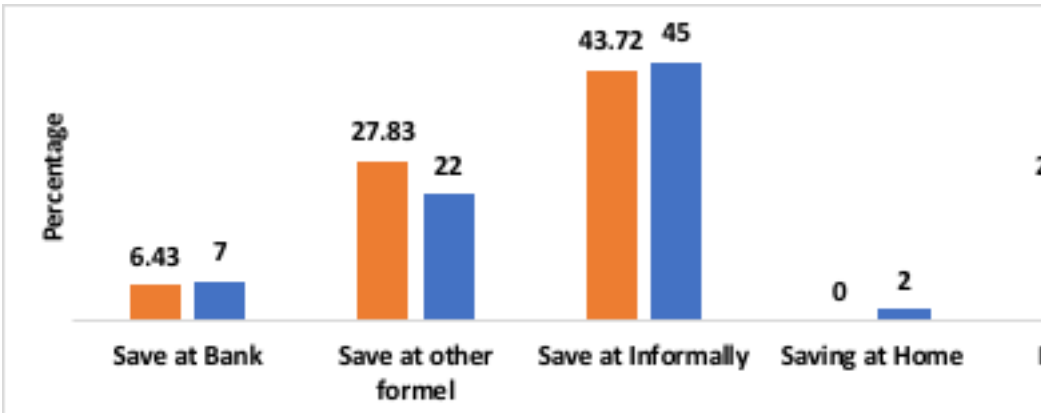
Source: Finscope dataset, 2020 (AFR)

1.2.2. Saving

At National level, 19% of female adult population, aged 16+ years, proceed to the saving at Bank compared to 25% for male, for other formal institutions, females are 44% compared to 54% for males used other formal ways of saving, other side 66% of females' adult population saved informally compared to 61% for male. People who do saving at home in Rwanda were 15% for female against 11% for male. The proportion of people do not save in Rwanda in 2020, females were 14% against 13% for males.

In Burera District, the majority of population saves informally, 45 % for female and 43.7% for male, Those who save at Bank, 7.3% for female compared to 6.4% for male; other formal ways of saving, female represents 22% compared to 27.8% for male; Saving at Home, 2% of female and 0.% of male; those who do not save ,the percentage of female (24%) is above that of male (22.0%).

Figure 7: Percentage of resident population in Burera District aged 16 and above who save by financial institution and sex.

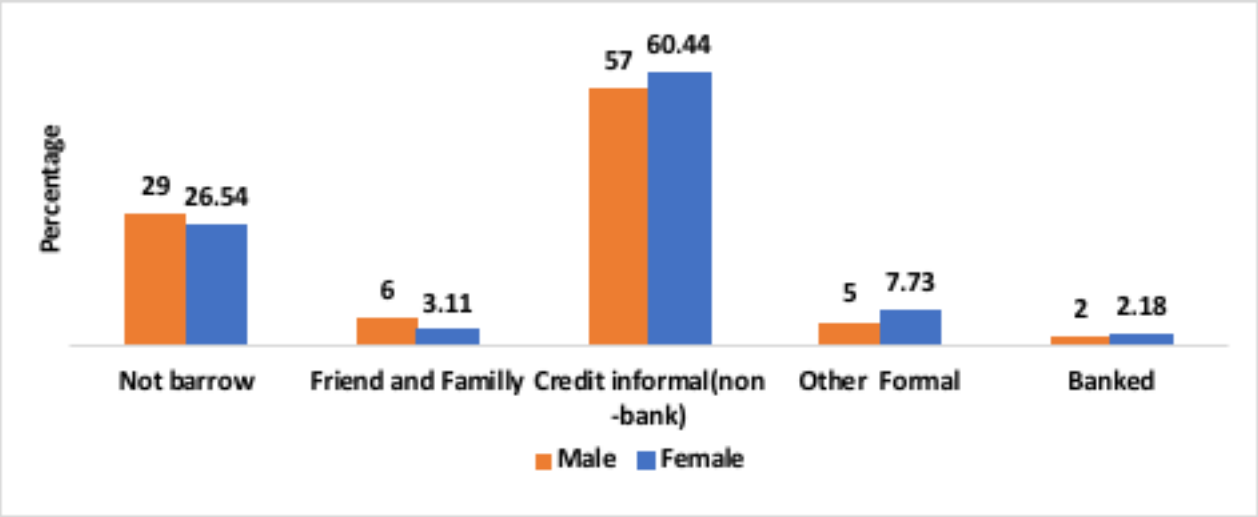


Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

1.2.3. Credit

According to Finscope report 2020, 7% of female got credit from Banks compared to 10% of men; 15% of female and 22% for male got credit in other formal ways; 63% of female and 58% for male got credit informally, 30% of female and 31% for male got credit from family and friends, 23 % female and 24% male didn't borrow. In Burera District, 2% of female got credit from Banks compared to 2.18 of men; 7.73% female and 5% male got credit in other formal ways; 60.44% female and 57% male got credit informally, 3.11% female and 6 % male got credit from family and friends, 26.54 % female and 29% male didn't borrow.

Figure 8: Percentage of population aged 16 and above who have received a loan from financial institution in Burera District



Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

1.3. Infrastructure, ICT and media

2.1.3.1. Human settlement and waste management

The impact of humans on environmental degradation can be mitigated by modern technologies (e.g. integrated pest management in agriculture or recycling/composting in waste management), but equally so by simple behavioral patterns such as the proper treatment of waste or use of sustainable fuels. Traditionally, rural habitat in Rwanda has been made up of scattered and isolated dwellings. Such settlements make it difficult to develop accessible rural infrastructure and provide basic services for sustainable use of natural resources and treatment of the environment. However, the data show a clear trend away from the traditional isolated habitat towards Imidugudu or other clustered forms of habitat.

Table 5: Percentage of private household by type of habitat and by sex of HH head in Burera District

	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Total
HH living in Planned rural settlement (Imidugudu)	83.5	84.0	83.9
HH living Integrated Model Village	0.6	0.6	0.6
HH in Old settlement	2.1	2.3	2.2
HH in Dispersed/Isolated housing	12.4	12	12.1
HH living in Modern Planned urban housing	0	0	0
HH in Spontaneous/squatter housing	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other type of housing	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Cesnus, 2022 (NISR)

TTable 5 above shows the type of habitat in Burera District by sex of household head. The percentage of males headed households is higher than females headed households among residents living in Planned rural settlement (84.0% for male headed Vs 83.5% for female headed), spontaneous/squatter housing (1.1% for females headed HHs Vs 1.0% for males headed HHs), other side females headed households are more than males headed households among residents living in dispersed/isolated housing (12.4% for female Vs 12.0% for male).

With regard to waste management, the census 2022 data show that at national 4.7.% dispose waste through Public Compost dumping 51.2% through Household compost dumping, 10% through Waste collection companies and 32.4% through Thrown in the household's fields or Bushes, the table below shows the mode of waste disposal in Burera District.

Table 6:Mode waste disposal in Burera District by sex of HH head

	Female Headed	Male Headed HHs	Total
Public Compost dumping	2.4	2.4	2.4
Household compost dumping	43.0	51.3	49.2
Waste collection companies	0.3	0.3	0.3
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	51.7	44.0	45.9
Burnt	0.7	0.6	0.6
In a River/ Stream/ Drain/ Gutter/ lacs	0.0	0.0	0
Other	1.9	1.4	1.5

Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

Table 6 above shows different mode of waste disposal in Burera District by sex of household heads. The percentage of female headed households is higher than male headed households among those which dispose their waste through the household's fields or bushes (51.7% Vs 44%). On the other side, the percentage of male headed households is higher than female headed households among those which dispose their waste through households' compost dumping (51.3% V

2.1.3.2 Ownership of dwellings and main materials of the housing units

The 2022 census results show that 74.1% of the housing units are covered by metal sheets on the roof while 25.8% are covered by local or industrial tiles at the national level. The percentage of housing units whose walls are made of sundried mud bricks is 67 % while 60.4% possess earth as floor materials. Table 7 below shows the distribution of main materials of dwellings in Burera District by sex of household head.

Table 7:Main materials of the housing units by sex of HH head in Burera District

Indicator	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Total
Private HHs with metal sheets used as roofing material of the dwelling	84.9	89.0	87.9
Private households possessing local and industrial tiles as roofing materials	15.0	11.0	12.0
Private households possessing Sun dried bricks with cement as wall materials	12.3	15.8	14.9
Private households possessing Sun dried mud bricks without cement as wall materials	49.1	47.5	47.9
Private households possessing Wood with mud with cement as wall materials	3.6	3.9	3.8
Private households possessing Wood with mud without cement as wall materials	30.4	27.6	28.3
Private households possessing earth as floor materials of the dwelling	87.0	84.8	85.3
Private households possessing Dung hardened as floor materials of the dwelling	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private households possessing Wooden floor as floor materials of the dwelling	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private households possessing cement as floor materials of the dwelling	11.7	13.7	13.2

Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

In Burera District, metal sheets as the main roofing materials represent 87.9% of the total housing units. Among female headed HH such materials represent 84.9% while they represent 89.0% among male headed HHs. The percentage of households possessing earth as floor of the dwelling is high among female headed HHs (87.0%) compared to male headed HHs (84.8%). The same situation is observed to households possessing sun dried mud brick without cement as the main materials of the wall where female headed households represent 49.1% while male headed households represent 47.5%.

With regard to ownership of dwellings, at national level, 71.6% of households in Rwanda live in owned accommodation while 22.2% live in rented accommodation and 4.4% live in Free lodging., figure 9 below shows that in Burera District, 90.4% live in their own dwellings while 5.4% live in rented dwellings. By sex of HH head, the census results show that the percentage of male headed households owning dwellings is higher than female headed HH percentage (91% Vs 88.6%). The percentage of rented dwelling is high among female headed households compared to male headed households (6.2% Vs 5.2%).

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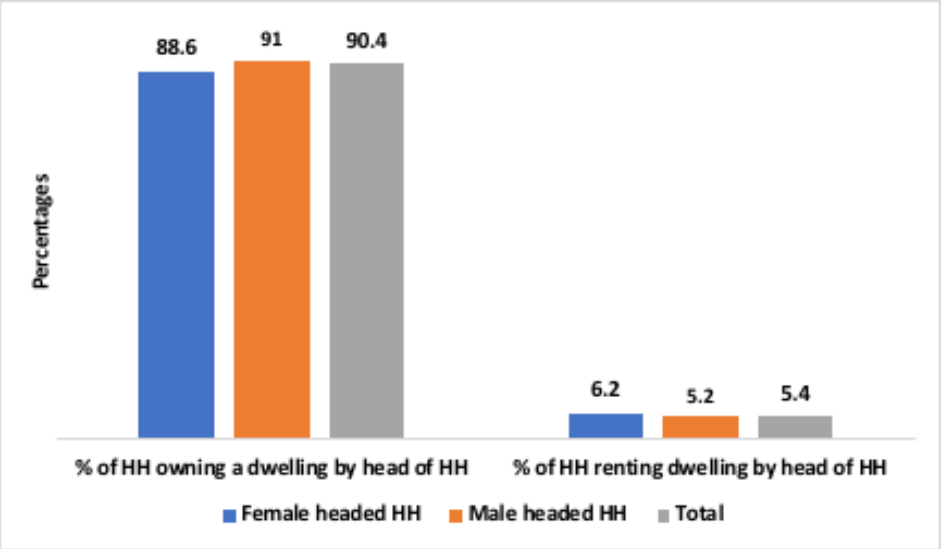
Figure 9: Dwelling ownership status in Burera District by sex of household head.

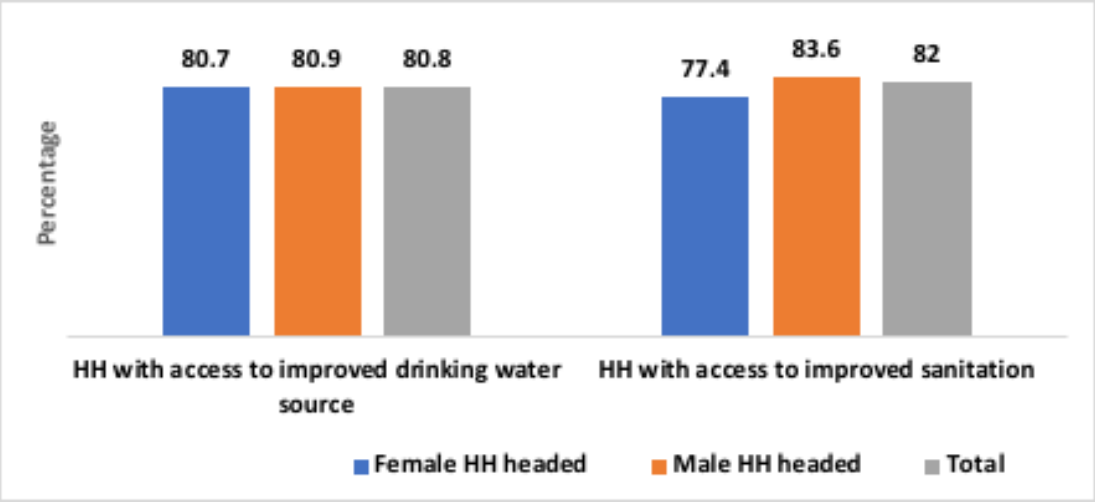


Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

2.1.3.3. Access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities

The 2022 census results show that in Rwanda, 82% of households have access to an improved water source, with urban households having much better access (95.8 %) than rural households (76.8 %). In Rural areas, the percentage of female headed households with access to improved sources of drinking water is 81% while that percentage is 83% among male headed households. Regarding access to improved sanitation facilities, the results show that nearly three quarters (72.9 %) of households in Rwanda have access to an improved sanitation facility where female headed HHs represent 68.2% while male headed HHs represent 75.2 %. Access to improved sanitation facilities is higher in rural (73.1%) than urban (71.2 %) areas. The Figure 10 below depicts the situation in Burera District.

Figure 10: Percentage of HH with access to sanitation and with access to improved drinking water source by head of HH in Burera District



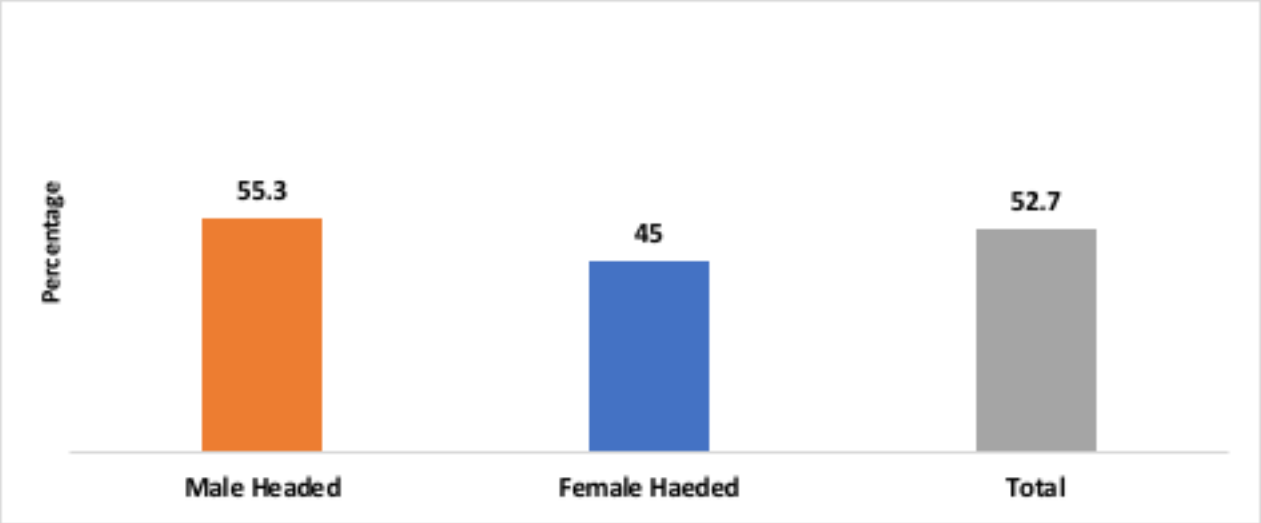
Source: RPHC-5 Main indicators report, 2022 (NISR)

The figure 10 above shows that, in Burera District, the percentage of male headed HH accessing improved drinking water source was 80.9% against 80.7% for female Headed HHs in 2022. The percentage of female headed HH with improved sanitation was 77.4% and 83.6 % for male headed households.

2.1.3.4. Electricity for lighting

According to the results of RPHC 2022, 61% of HH use electricity as the main source for lighting (including Solar energy). In Burera District, the Percentage of HH using Electricity as primary fuel for lighting has moved from 8.35% in 2011 to 14 % in 2017(EICV5) and to 41.2% in 2022. Figure 11 below shows that in Burera District, the percentage of female headed households is 45% and is less than the same percentage for male headed households (55.3%).

Figure 11: Percentage of HH using electricity as primary fuel for lighting by head of HH in Burera District

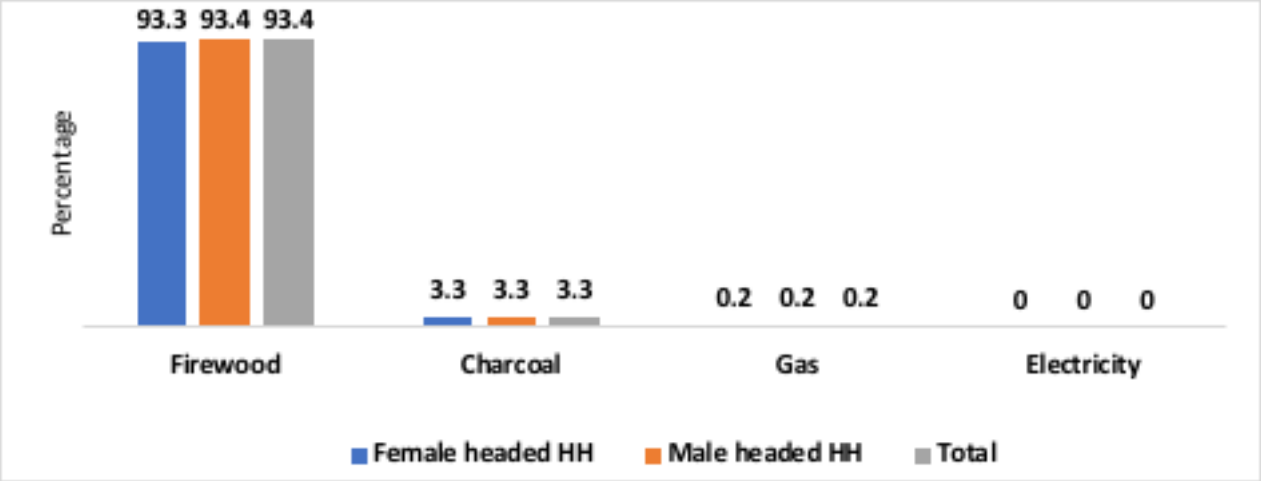


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

2.1.3.5. Main source of energy for cooking

The mainly used source of energy for cooking at national level was firewood and representing 76.1% followed by charcoal with 17.3%, and gas occupied 4.6%. In Burera District, the most used source of energy for cooking t is firewood representing 93.4% of the total number of households. Among male headed households, such source of cooking energy represents 93.4% while it represents 93.3% among female headed households. The figure below shows more details

Figure 12 : Proportion of Households in Burera District by Main source of Energy used for cooking and by sex of HH head.

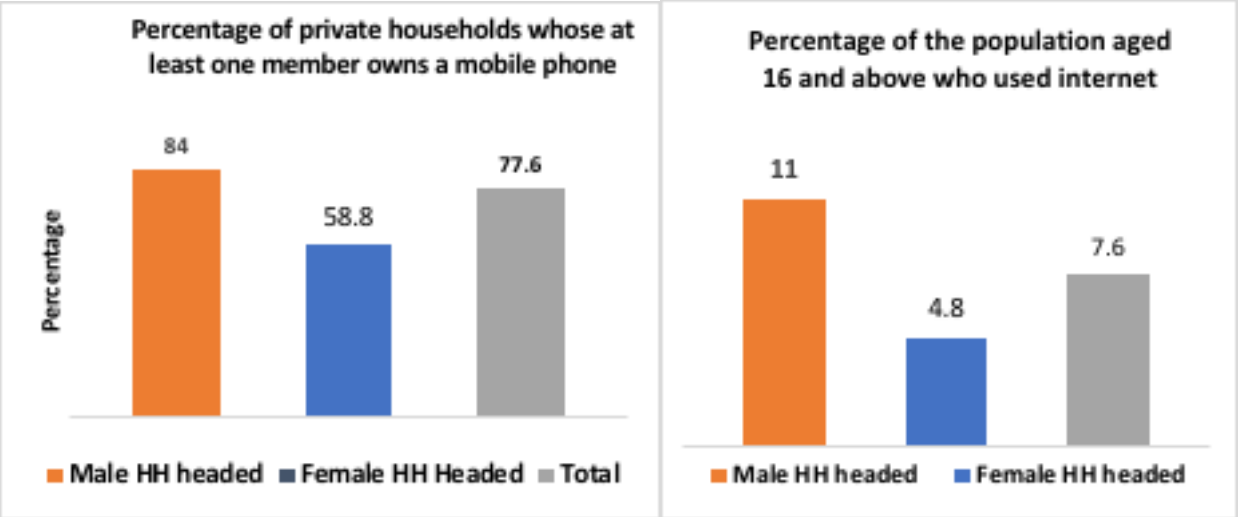


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

2.1.3.6. Ownership of ICT devices and the use of internet

At national level, Percentage of households with at least one member owns mobile phone, according the RPHC 2022, was 67.4 % for female headed HHs compared to 82.4% of males headed. The percentage of population aged 16 years and above who use internet in 2022 was 12.9 % for females compared to 19.9 % for males in Rwanda..

Figure 13: Percentage of households owning ICT devises and using of internet.



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

In Burera District, the percentage of Female headed HHs with at least one member has a mobile phone was 58.8% compared to 84% for male headed HHs. The female population aged 16 and above who use internet was 4.8% compared to 11% of males.

2.1.4. Industry and processing

2.1.4.1. Establishment by Institutional Sector in Burera District

To get information on establishment's institutional sector, the following categories are identified: Private sector: It is a business establishment owned and run by one or a group of people. The private sector is categorized into following components: Companies, Associations, Individual businesses.

Public sector: It is an establishment whose capital is totally owned by any governmental organization.

Mixed sector (Public and private partnership): It is an establishment for which the Government contributes to its capital with another body, whether national or foreign.

Cooperative: A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common, economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly- owned and democratically controlled enterprise, according to internationally recognized co-operative values and principles.

Local Non-Governmental Organization-LNGO: A local NGO is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business for which the organization of its operations doesn't go beyond Rwanda. It is an establishment that does not seek profits against the activities it performs. Examples of such establishments are political parties; Sports and social clubs; and unions and syndicates.

At National level, the results of establishment census 2020, show that the number of establishments by institutional are: 222159 establishments are for private sector 3277 are cooperatives, 2331 are for public Sector, 2033 are for public private partnership, 2173 are for Rwandan NGO and 310 are for International NGO.

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Table 8:Number of establishments by institutional sector and in Burera District

Indicator	2011	2017	2020
Private Sector	1423	4414	4531
Cooperative	74	96	84
Public Sector	46	52	63
Public-Private partnership	0	68	69
NGO (Rwanda)	75	70	47
NGO (International)	0	9	5
Total	1618	4709	4799

Source: Establishment Census 2017 & 2020

According to the results of Establishment Census 2017/20, the change in number of establishments by institutional sector in Burera District during 3 years from 2017 to 2020 has major change except in NGOs (Rwanda and International) where, Rwandan NGOs decreased from 70 to 47 while international decreased from 9 to 5.

Table 9: Number of formal and informal enterprises by sex of Manager in Burera District

Type	Sex of Manager	Counts	%
Informal enterprises	Female	832	19.2
	Male	3442	80.8
	Total	4274	100
Formal enterprises	Female	24	17
	Male	117	83
	Total	141	100

Source: Establishment Census, Gender Thematic Report 2020/21

According to Gender thematic report from Establishment 2020, enterprises were 83977, and 37.1% of them are managed by females compared 62.8% managed by males at National level.

Table 11 above shows that in Burera District, from the above report, the number of formal enterprises was 141, those managed by women were 17% lower to the enterprises managed by men 83%. For the informal enterprises 4274, those managed by women were 19.2% lower to those managed by men 80.8%.

2.1.5. Employment

The labor force participation rate, i.e., the ratio of the labor force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labor market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population who is in the labor force. The breakdown of the labor force participation rate by sex and age group gives a profile of the labor force participation.

Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise (a) employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; (b) employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime)1

Unemployment is a particular form of labor underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labor market as it is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labor underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between labor supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Labor underutilization includes unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labor force referring to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limited their active job search and/or their availability. The unemployment rate, defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the total labor force, is the most commonly used indicator of the labor market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labor market

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2.1.5.1. Labor force, employment and unemployment rates

At National level, Labor force survey 2022 results show that the labor force participation rate for female was 48.8 % compared to 64.1% for men aged 16yr and above. The employment rate stood at 37.3% for female and 52.7% for male, while unemployment rate remained high among women (23.7%) compared to men (17.9%).

Table 10:Trend of labour force, employment, and unemployment among the resident population of Burera District

Indicators	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment rate	49.1	36.4	51.6	39.4
LFPR	60.4	43.7	64.3	55.2
Unemployment rate	18.8	16.7	19.7	28.6

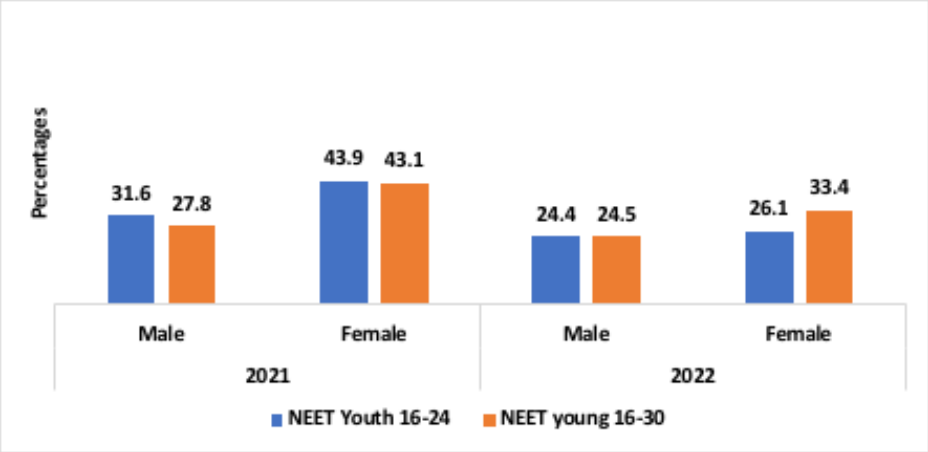
Source: Rwanda Labor force Survey, 2021& 2022 (NISR)

The table above shows the trend of labor force, employment, and unemployment rate from 2021 to 2022 in Burera District. The labor force participation has increased from 43.7% to 55.2% for women while for men it increased from 60.4% to 64.3%, For employment rate, it has increased from 49.1% to 51.6% for men and increased from 36.4% to 39.4% for women. The Unemployment has slightly increased from 18.8% to 19.7% for men, and also dramatically increased from 16.7% to 28.6% for women in the same period .

2.1.5.2. Youth (16-30 years) not in education, not in employment and not in training (NEET)

A full accounting of the labor market situation of young people is important for the formulation of employment policies regarding the youth. This provides a measure of the youth who are outside the educational system and not in employment (NEET). The NEET rate is an ILO decent work indicator and serves as a broader measure of potential youth labor market entrants than youth unemployment. The rate of youth aged 16-24yr in 2022 not in employment not in education or training were 41% for females whiles for males it was 29.9% at national level.

Figure 14: Percentage of Youth not in education, not in employment and not in training (NEET) in Burera District



Source: LFS Dataset, 2021 & 2022 (NISR)

In Burera District, Youth (16-30 year) not in education, not in employment and not in training NEET for females decreased from 43.1% in 2021 to 33.4% in 2022 and decreased from 27.8% to 24.5% for males during the same period. About Youth (16-24yr) not in education, not in employment and not in training NEET for females decreased from 43.9 % in 2021 to 26.1 in 2022 and from 31.6% to 24.4% for male.

2.1.6. Environment and natural resources

RRwanda has a fast-growing population which totaled 13,246,394 people in 2022. The population growth contributes to environmental degradation due to its increased pressure on the assimilative capacity of the environment.

In addition to the overall population growth of 2.3% in Rwanda, the population density of 503 people per square kilometer is a crucial indicator in relation to the environment. The current density levels are already regarded as a major driver of internal migration as well as stress to the physical environment, and density is bound to further increase. However, such effects can be mitigated through modern technologies or awareness program.

At National level, 80 percent of female headed agricultural households practiced erosion control measures compared to 85.2 percent of male headed households, whereas 39.6 percent of female headed agricultural households practiced agroforestry trees in their plot compared to 48.8 percent of male headed households. While 10.2 percent of female headed agricultural households practiced irrigation as control measure compared to 16.3 percent of male headed households. Mechanical equipment is still not a common agricultural practice in Rwanda for both female and male headed agricultural households.

Table 11:Percentage of HHs that have land protected against soil erosion or, plated agroforestry trees or, practiced irrigation or used mechanical equipment in 2020 by sex of HH head.

Indicator	Male headed HHs	Female headed HHs
Have land protected soil against erosion.	93.5	89.4
Planted agroforestry trees in their plots	20.9	15.1
Practiced irrigation	4.8	2.8
Used mechanical equipment.	0.4	0.0

Source: Gender thematic report from AHS 2020 (NISR)

Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) results show that in Burera District, 89.4% of households headed by female protected their land against erosion compared to 93.5 % of male headed HH; 2.8% of female headed households practiced irrigation compared to 4.8% of male headed households while15.1% of female HH planted agroforestry trees in their plots compared to 20.9% of their male counterparts. The percentage of female headed HHs who used mechanical equipment are very low (0.0%) not greater to that of Male headed households (0.4%).

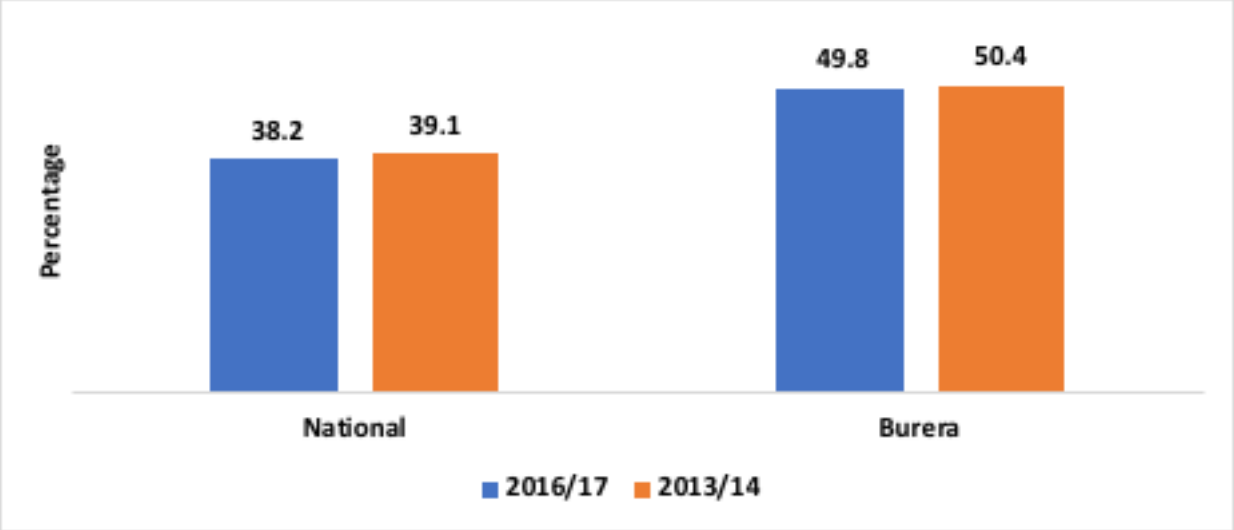
This section provides sex disaggregated information focusing on the areas related to social status of the country and depicts the status of gender equality using social statistics. The areas covered under this section are poverty, disability and social protection, health and nutrition and education.

2.1. Poverty, Orphanhood, Disability and Social protection

2.1.1. Poverty

EICV5 /Findings show at National level that poverty levels among female headed households declined to 39.5% in 2016/2017 from 47% in 2010/2011 while among male headed household's, it declined to 37.8% from 44.3% in the same period. Extreme poverty rate was 17.8% among female headed households in 2016/2017, down from 26% in 2010/2011 while among male headed households, it declined to 15%, down from 23.6% in the same period.

Figure 15: Poverty levels for households in Burera District, 2013/14 - 2016/17



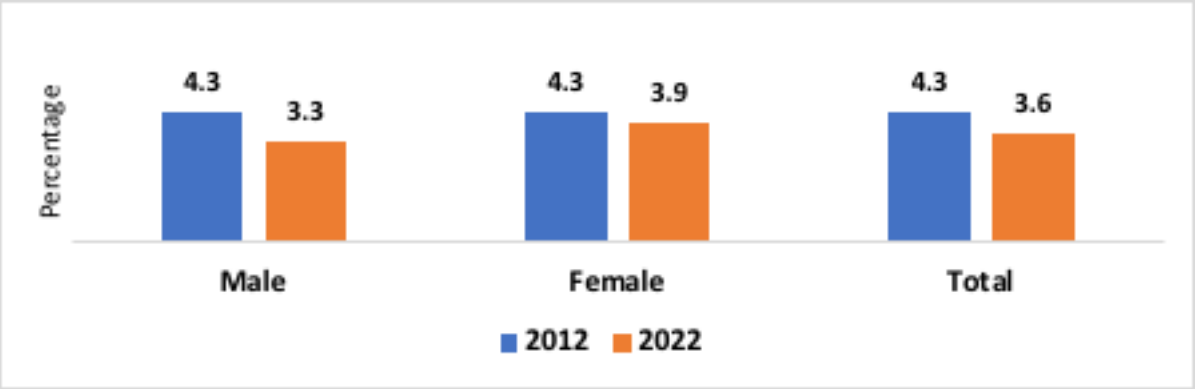
Source: EICV, 2013/14 & 2016/17 (NISR)

2.1.2. Disability

The 2019-20 RDHS included the disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions (Washington Group on Disability Statistics, 2020) which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

At the national level, 14% of household members aged 5 or above have some level of difficulty in at least one functional domain while 6% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain. The results of RPHC 2022 show that the prevalence of disability among population aged 5 and above is 3.4% for both sexes while it is 3.6% and 3.1% among females and males, respectively. Figure 16 below shows the situation in Burera District.

Figure 16: Percentage of population aged 5 and above with Disability in Burera District



Source: Rwanda population and Housing Census, 2012 & 2022 (NISR)

As shown by figure the percentage of population aged 5 and above with disability in Burera District decreased from 4.3% to 3.9 % for females and 4.3% to 3.3 % for males during a period 2012 to 2022.

2.1.3. Children' s orphan hood and survivorship of parents

At national level, the 2022 census results show that 91.3% of children still have both parents alive; 6.0% have lost their father only; 1.9% (112,665 children) have lost their mother only, and less than 1% (45,637) are double orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased. Table 15 below shows the number of children in Burera District by survivorship of parents and by sex.

Table 12:Children orphanhood by survivorship of parents in Burera District

	Mother alive, Father alive		Mother Alive, Father died/ unknown		Mother died/ unknown, Father alive		Mother died/ unknown, Father died/unknown		Survivorship for one or both not stated		Total	
	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%	Counts	%
Male	80,755	92.7	4,483	5.1	1,336	1.5	527	0.6	4	0.0	87,105	100
Female	81,652	92.6	4,776	5.4	1,253	1.4	538	0.6	3	0.0	88,222	100
Total	162,407	92.6	9,259	5.3	2,589	1.5	1,065	0.6	7	0.0	175,327	100

Source: Fifth Rwanda population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

According to the results of Population and Housing Census 2022, the percentage of children whose both mother and father are alive in Burera District is 92.6% for female and 92.7% for male children. The percentage of children whose only mother is alive is high among female compared to male children (5.4% Vs 5.1%, respectively). The percentage of children whose only father is alive is higher among male (1.5 %) than female children (1.4%) while the percentage of children orphan to both mother and father is the same for both male and female (0.6%, each).

2.1.4. Social protection

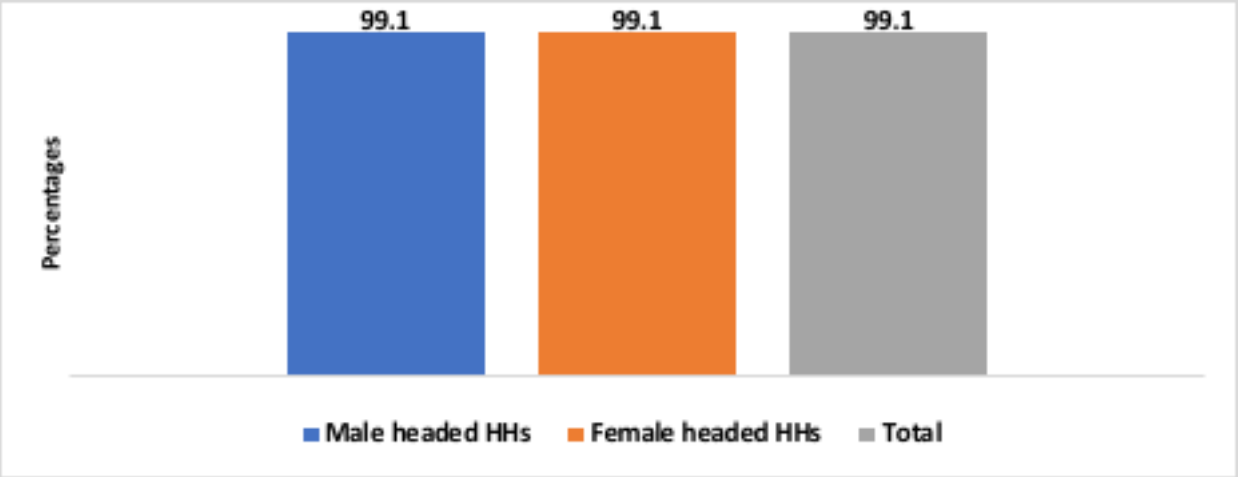
In the past two decades, Rwanda invested heavily in the healthy, skilled population, strong families as well as effective social protection program to ensure a dignified standard of living for all citizens. This section provides highlights of key achievements in social support programs in Burera District.

2.2. Health and nutrition

2.2.1. Health insurance

Health insurance improves access to health care, thus promoting good health. Reasonable access to health care encourages individuals to seek health maintenance services more regularly than they otherwise would, thereby preventing potentially serious illnesses. Additionally, health insurance protects individuals from financial hardships that may result from large or unexpected medical bills. The RPHC 2022 collected information about the percentages of women and men with any health insurance. At national level, the percentage of women and men who have any form of health insurance increased since 2014-15 to 2019-20, from 74% to 97.6% among women and from 73% to 97.1% among men.

Figure 17: Percentage of HH with at least one member covered by health insurance in Burera District



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The census results show that in 2022, In Burera District, 99.1 % of female headed households have one member covered by Health Insurance, the percentage is the same for male headed households. This implies that 0.9 % of the total HH did not have any member who are covered by any health Insurance.

2.2.2. Births registration with the civil authorities

Birth registration constitutes the basis for legal rights and is an important prerequisite for administrative service delivery. At National level, according to RPHC 2022, the percentage of female births registered equals 94.3% and is the same for male births. Figure 18 below shows the situation in Burera District.

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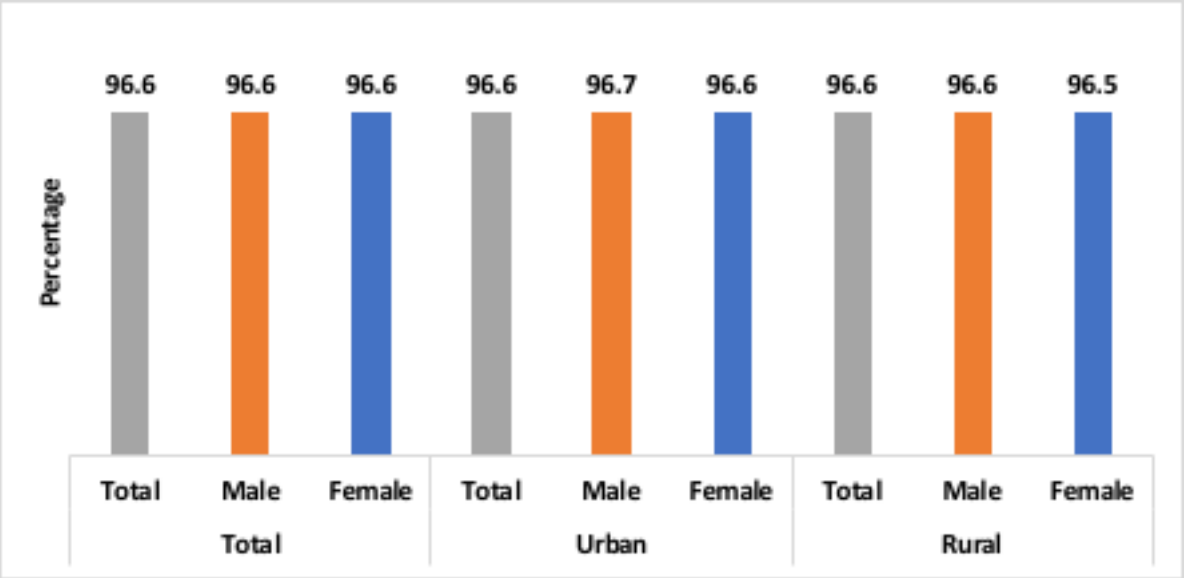
Figure 18: Births registration rate among children aged under 18 in Burera District



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, main indicators report, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 18 above shows birth registration status among children aged under 18. At District level, the figure shows insignificant difference between males and females' registration (96.6% Vs 96.6%, respectively). The situation remains the same in urban (96.7% for males Vs 96.6% for females) and (96.5% for males and 96.6% for females) in rural areas

2.2.3. Childhood mortality

This section presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in neonatal, post neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period preceding the survey, according to Rwanda DHS 2019-20. Overall, boys are slightly more likely than girls to die in childhood. For example, the under-5 mortality rate among boys is 47 deaths per 1,000 live births, as compared with 43 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls. The under-5 mortality rate decreased from 50 to 45 deaths per 1000 live births from 2014/15 to 2019/20 and it is higher in rural areas (48 deaths per 1,000 live births) than in urban areas (35 deaths per 1,000 live births).

About the Neonatal mortality, the rate decreased of 1 death, from 20 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014/15 to attend 19 deaths per 1000 children in 2019/20 while the post neonatal mortality rate increased from 13 to 14 deaths per 1000 live births in the same period. During a period of 5 years the infant mortality rate, also increased from 32 to 33 deaths per 1000 live births at national level. Table 17 shows the childhood mortality status in Burera District.

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 1 Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

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Table 13:Early childhood mortality rates in Burera District, 2011 to 2020

Mortality indicators	2010/11	2014/15	2019/20
Neonatal mortality (NN)	39	17	(13)
Post neonatal mortality (PNN)1	37	9	(15)
Infant mortality (1q0)	76	26	(28)
Under-5 mortality (5q0)	110	52	(39)

Source: RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/20 (NISR)

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 13-39 unweighted cases. 1 Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Almost, in the Burera district, as shown in table 13 above, during 10 years from 2011 to 2019/20, all types of mortality for children under 5 years have been decreased

2.2.4. Nutritional status of children

The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared against the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). A well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while a poorly nourished population will differ from the reference population.

Three indices—height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (Z-scores) from the median of the reference population, with values greater than two standard deviations from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards used to define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. The most direct causes of stunting are inadequate nutrition (not eating enough or eating foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients) and recurrent infections or chronic diseases that cause poor nutrient intake and absorption. Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss. /RDHS 2019/20

At national level, results of RDHS 2019/20 show that in total 33% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age The stunting is more pronounced among boys compared to girls (37% Vs 29.2%, respectively). The results also show that one percent are wasted (too thin for their height). Contrary to stunting, wasting is more pronounced among girls (1.4%) compared to boys (0.9). in total, eight percent (6.3% of girls and 9.0% for boys) of children are underweight (too thin for their age), with 1% being severely underweight. Six percent of children are overweight in general: 5% of girls and 6 percent of boys are overweight. Figure 19 below shows the status of stunting and underweight among children aged under 5 in Burera District.

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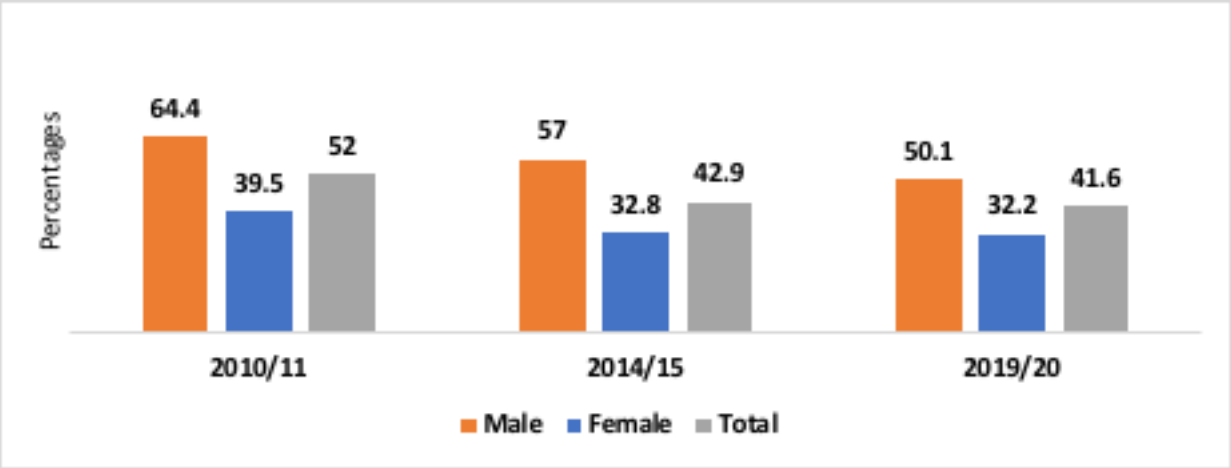
Figure 19: Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted in Burera District.



Source RDHS 2010/11, 201/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

In Burera District, stunting rate has been continuously high among male children compared to females. In 2010/11, stunting rate was 64.4% among male while it was 39.5% among females while in 2014/15, it was 57% among male children compared to 32.8% for females. Among males, stunting rate slightly decreased in 2014/15 (from 64.4% to 57%) and decreased thereafter to 50.1% in 2019/20; while among females, it continuously decreased (from 39.5% in 2010/11 to 32.8% in 2014/15 and to 32.2% in 2019/20).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition and represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection causing weight loss. In Burera District, children under 5 age who are wasted represent 0.8% according to the RDHS2019/20.

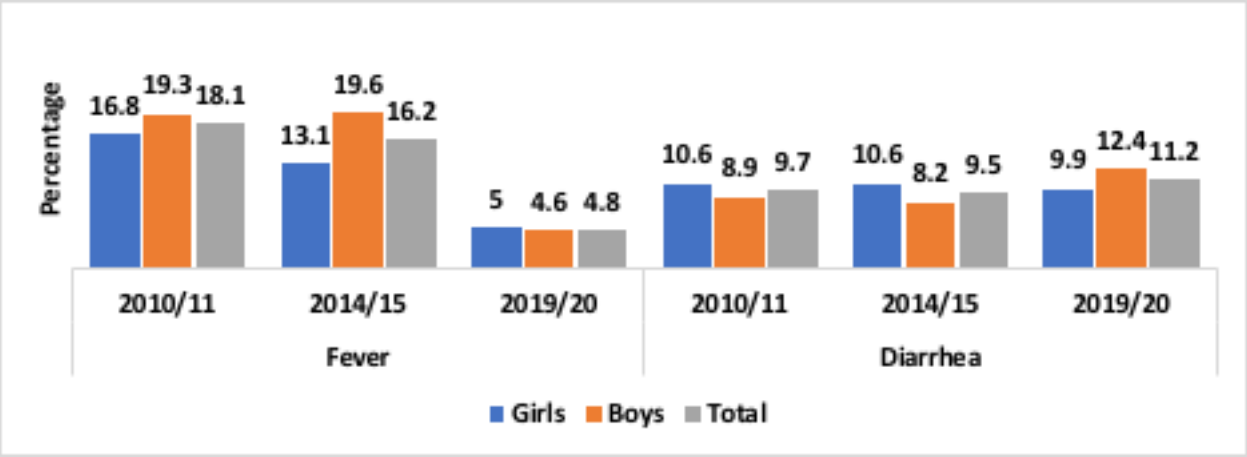
2.2.5. Prevalence of fever and diarrhea among children under five years old

This section presents information on the prevalence of two common childhood illnesses: symptoms of fever and diarrhea. Fever is a major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria contributes to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children. While fever can occur year-round, malaria is more prevalent after the end of the rainy season. Rwanda has changed its policy from presumptive treatment of fever as malaria to confirming malaria with a rapid diagnostic test before treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

At the national level, the percentage of children under age 5 with a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey was 19% in 2019/20. Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day for 34% of these children, while 40% took antibiotic drugs.

Diarrhea remains a leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries, including Rwanda. Dehydration caused by diarrhea is a major cause of illness and death among young children, even though the condition can be easily treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the results of RDHS 2019/20 show that 14% of children under age 5 were reported to have had diarrhea in the 2-week period before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 52% of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Figure 20 below shows the prevalence of fever and diarrhea among children aged under 5 in Burera District.

Figure 20: Prevalence of Fever and Prevalence of Diarrhea among children under five years in Burera District.



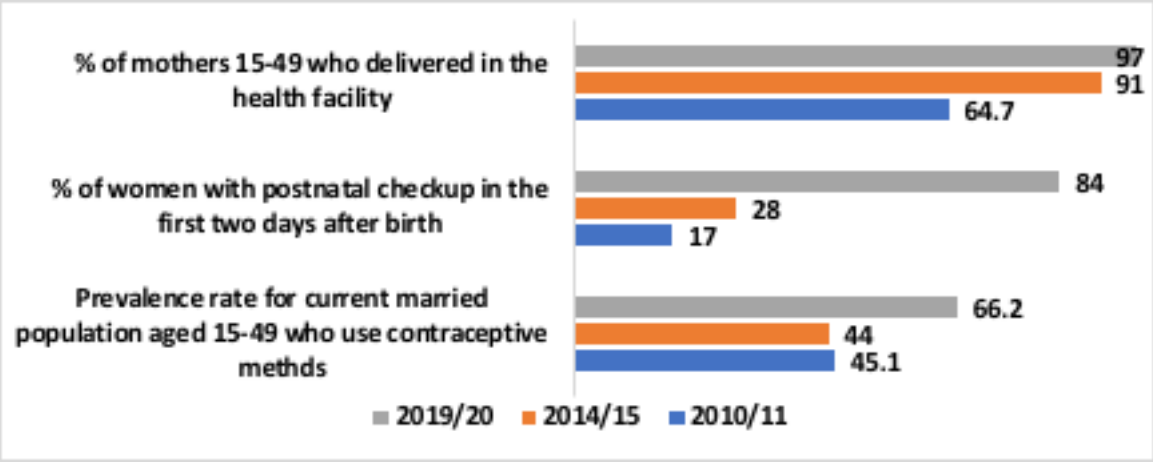
Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

In Burera District, the prevalence of fever has been continuously high among male children compared to female children under 5 years of age since 2010/11 (19.3% for males Vs 16.8% for females in 2010/11; 19.6% Vs 13.1% in 2014/15) except in 2019/20; 5% for female Vs 4.6% for male. Contrary to fever, the prevalence of diarrhea has been continuously high among female children compared to males (it was 10.6% Vs 8.9% among female and male respectively in 2010/11 and 10.6% Vs 8.2% in 2014/15 except in 2019/20, it was higher among males 12.4% than among females 9.9%.

2.2.6. Family planning among female aged 15-49

At the national level, couples can use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. At the national level, Modern contraceptive use is higher among currently married women (58%) than among sexually active unmarried women (48%), the contraceptive prevalence rate for any method is 64% among currently married women. The figure 16 below in 2019/2020 shows that's women aged 15-49 using modern contraceptive method were increased from 45.1% in 2011 to 66.2% in 2019/2020 in Burera district.

Figure 21: Women aged 15-49 who use modern contraceptive method and who delivered at health facilities.



Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

In Burera District, figure 21 above shows that the female users of modern contraceptive method for family planning increased from 45.1% in 2010/11 to 66.2 % in 2019/20. About women aged 15-49, those who delivered at health facility increased from 64.7% in 2010/11 to 91% in 2014/15 to 97 % in 2019/20; the same rhythm observed for women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth, where the percentage increased from 17.0% in 2010/11 to 28% in 2014/15 and to 84 % in 2019/20.

2.2.7. Maternal health

At national level, 93 % of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a health facility. Ninety-four percent of births were assisted by a skilled provider. Fifteen percent of health facility births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered via caesarean section. Among women who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, 70% received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after birth.

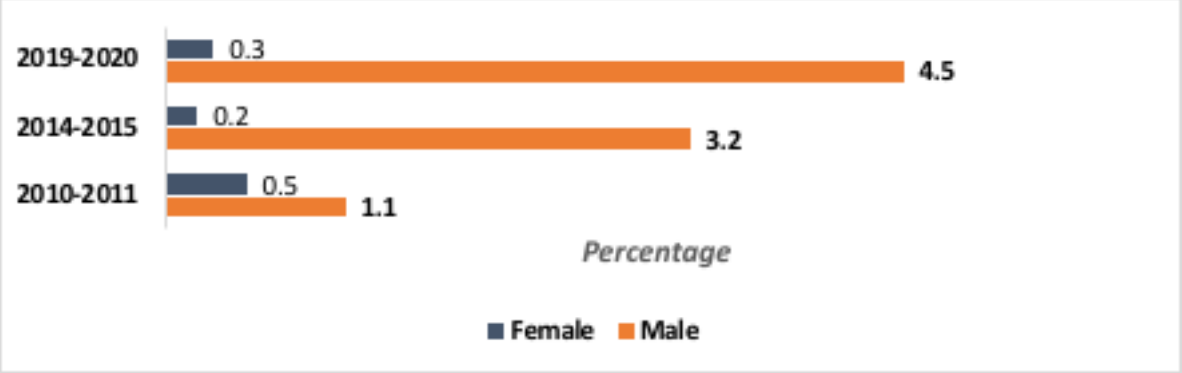
In Burera District: the figure above shows also the percentage of women aged 15-49 that the delivery has took place at health facility (health center, hospital, etc..) were increased during last ten years from 64.7 % in 2010/11 to 97 % in 2019/20. And the percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, has increased more than 5 times in the same period (2010/11-2019/20).

2.2.8. Multiple Sexual Partners

AAt national level, young men aged 15-24 are more likely than their female counterparts to have had more than one partner in the 12 months before the survey; 2% of men had more than one partner in the previous 12 months, as compared with 1% of women. Among all women and men aged 15-49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months are respectively 1.3% for women against to 5.5% for men.

The figure below for Burera District shows that the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 month preceding the survey has decreased for women from 0.5% to 0.3 % during a period starting 2010/2011 to 2019/20, while for men this percentage has increased from 1.1 % to 4.5% in the same period.

Figure 22: Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months in Burera District.

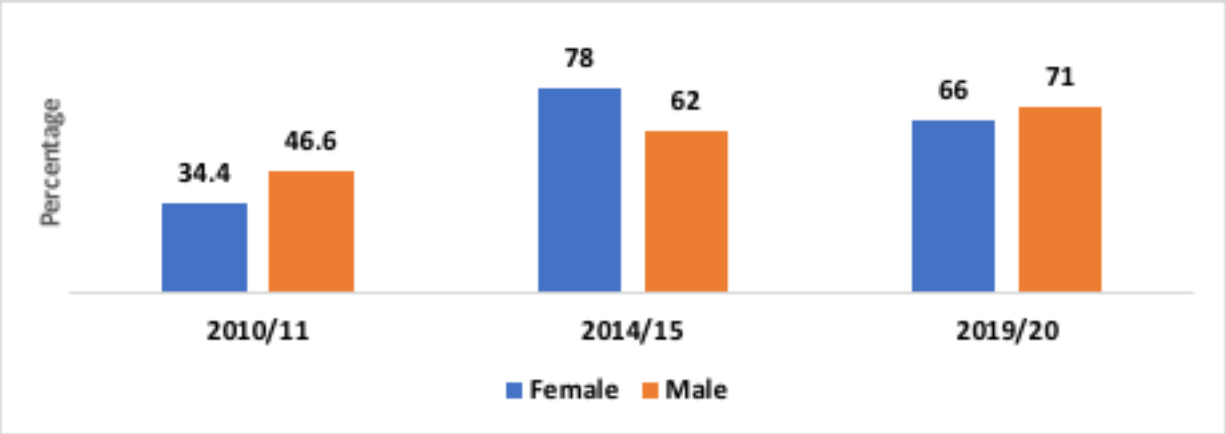


Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

2.2.9 Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

At national level, the percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission are sight the same, 75.6% for women against 75.1% for men.

Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 15–49 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission in Burera District.



Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

The figure 23 above reveals that from 2010/11 to 2019/20, the percentage of male who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission in Burera District is generally high compared to the females. Percentage of males who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission was 46.6 % compared 34.4% for females in 2010/11, while it was 71% for male and 66% for female in 2019/20.

2.2.10 HIV Prevalence

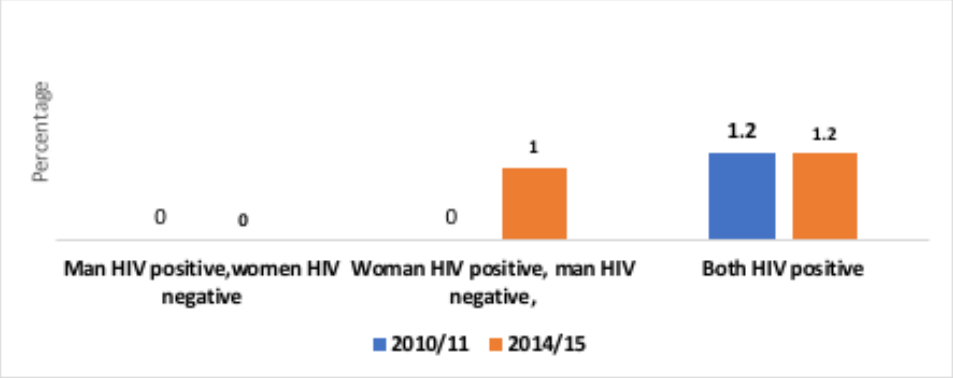
According to the RDHS 2014/15 results 3 percent of adults aged 15-49 in Rwanda are living with HIV. The HIV prevalence rate is 4 percent among women and 2 percent among men. In general, HIV prevalence rises with age. Among women, the HIV prevalence increases from 1 percent at age 15-19 to 8 percent at age 40-44 before decreasing rapidly to 6 percent at age HIV Prevalence 45-49. Among men, the prevalence increases from less than 1 percent at age 15-19 to 4 percent at age 40-44 and 9 percent at age 45-49.

The results of 2014-15 RDHS, show that 95 percent of couples in union, both partners are HIV negative; in 2 percent of couples, both partners are HIV positive. About 3 percent of couples in union are discordant (i.e., one partner is infected and the other is not). Discordant couples are almost evenly divided between those in which the male partner is infected, and the female partner is not and those in which the female partner is infected, and the male partner is not.

The percentage of couples in which both partners are HIV positive is higher in couples in which women aged 30-39 (3 percent) and men aged 50-59 (4 percent). The percentage of couples in which both partners are HIV positive is also higher (7 percent) when men is 10-14 years older than women as compared to 1 percent when couples are for the same age/man older 0-4 years. This is true when the male partner is infected, and female partner is not. The percentage of couples in which both partners are HIV positive is high in urban (6 percent) areas, especially in the City of Kigali (5 percent) than in rural (1.3 percent).

According to the results of RDHS 2019/20, the percentage of HIV when both positive was 1.3%, while it was 1.0% when Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative, and it was 1.9% when Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative.

.Figure 24: Prevalence of HIV among Couple



Source RDHS 2010/11 & 201/15 (NISR)

In Burera District, the charts above reveals that the prevalence of HIV among couple, when both were HIV positive, it was the same from 2010/11 to 2014/15 and equal to 1.2 %. And it was 0.0% for other categories.

2.3.Education

At national level, according to the Population and Housing census 2022 results, residents population aged 6-11 who attained primary and resident population aged 12 -17 who attained secondary, in 2022, gross and net attendance rate in Primary were respectively 141.7% and 89.3% for both , while female represents 141.4% and 90.3% compared to 142% and 88.4% for male , in Secondary , gross and net attendance rate were respectively 39.9% and 22.3% for both sex, 43.8% and 25.8% for females against 36.1% and 18.8% for male. Table 18 below shows the situation in Burera District.

2.3.1. Gross attendance rates

Gross attendance rate is defined as the number of students attending a given level of education at any time during the reference academic year, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. Table 18 below shows gross attendance rate in Burera District outsourced from the 2022 census results.

Table 14:Gross attendance rates in Burera District by sex

Indicator	Gross attendance rates (GAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for residents' population aged 3-5	29.8	29.1	30.6
Primary for residents' population aged 6-11	149.5	148.8	150.2
Lower secondary for residents' population aged 12-14	53.2	47.5	58.8
Secondary residents' population aged 12-17	37.4	33.8	40.9

Source: Rwanda fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

In Burera District, Gross attendance rate (GAR) for females is high compared to males across all levels of education. Following education levels, GAR is 30.6% for females and 29.1% for males in pre-primary; 150.2% for females Vs 148.8% for males in primary; and 40.9% for females Vs 33.8% for males in secondary.

2.3.2 Net attendance rates

Net attendance rate (NAR) is defined as the number of pupils in the official age group for a given level of education who attend school at that level expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group. Table 15 below shows Net attendance rates in Burera District sourced from the 2022 census results.

Table 15:Net attendance rates by sex in Burera District

Indicator	Net attendance rates (NAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for residents' population aged 3-5	29.6	28.8	30.3
Primary for residents' population aged 6-11	92.7	91.8	93.6
lower secondary for residents' population aged 12-14	5.9	4.6	7.3
Secondary for residents' population aged 12-17	19.0	15.7	22.1

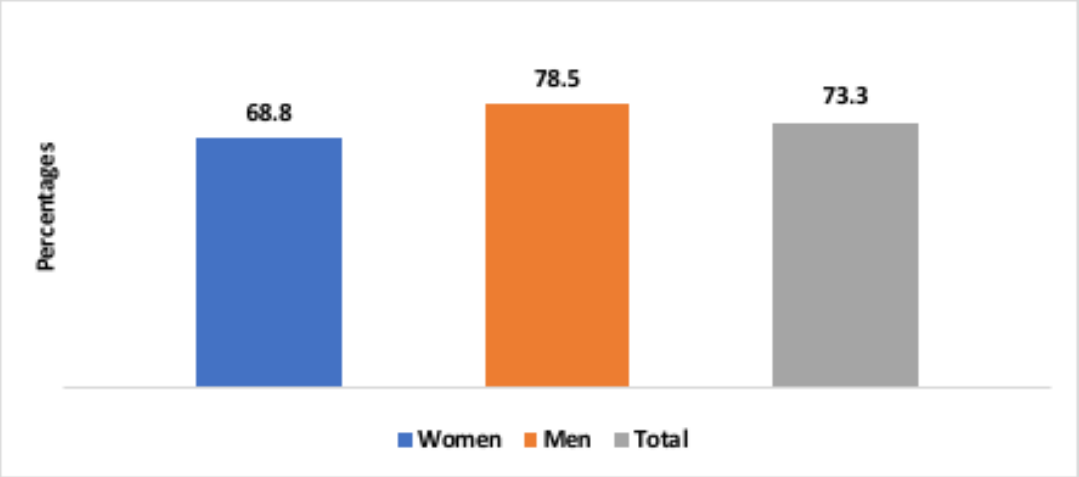
Source: Rwanda fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

In Burera District, Net attendance rate (NAR) for females is high compared to males across all levels of education. Following education levels, NAR is 30.3% for females and 28.8% for males in pre-primary; 93.6% for females Vs 91.8% for males in primary; and 22.1% for females Vs 15.7% for males in secondary.

2.3.3. Adults' literacy

According to RPHC 2022, literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above rate stands at 78.8 % at national. Females' literacy rate is 76.7. %; against 81 % for males among population aged 15 and above. Among the youth population aged 15-24, literacy rate is 87.6 % among females against 82.6% for males. The following figure reflects the levels of literacy among population aged 15 and above in Burera District.

Figure 25: Literacy rate (%) for people aged 15 years and above in Burera District



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figure 26 above shows that literacy rate among population aged 15 and above was high among males than females in 2022. Males' literacy rate was 78.5 % in 2022 while females' literacy rate was 68.8 % in the same period

3 TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE

This section provides sex disaggregated information focusing on the areas related to governance and justice. The areas covered under this section are governance and decentralization, gender-based violence and justice.

3.1. Governance and decentralization sector

Transformational Governance includes the role of men and women and their participation in governance and justice to build a secure and stable nation, which provides a platform for economic and social transformation.

The government of Rwanda has set legal and institutional measures to continue ensuring women's equal access to, and full participation in power structures and decision-making. The constitution maintains the 30% quota of minimum representation of women in decision making positions at all decision-making organs. The law No 10/20/2013/OL of 11/07/2013 regulating political party organizations and politicians prohibits any form of discrimination based on gender, sex, race, and religion in political parties and each political party organization shall have at least 30% of women in decision-making positions. This has increased the number of women in decision-making positions generally in appointed, elective and positions occupied through recruitment process.

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.Table 16: Number of people in decision making organs by sex in Burera District

	COUNT			Sex Distribution (%)		
INDICATOR	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Members of District Councils	10	7	17	58.8	41.2	100
Members of District Executive Committee	1	2	3	33	67	100

Source: District administrative records, 2022 (Rulindo District)

According to the table above: Female decision organs of Burera District represents 58.8% against 41.2% for Male .

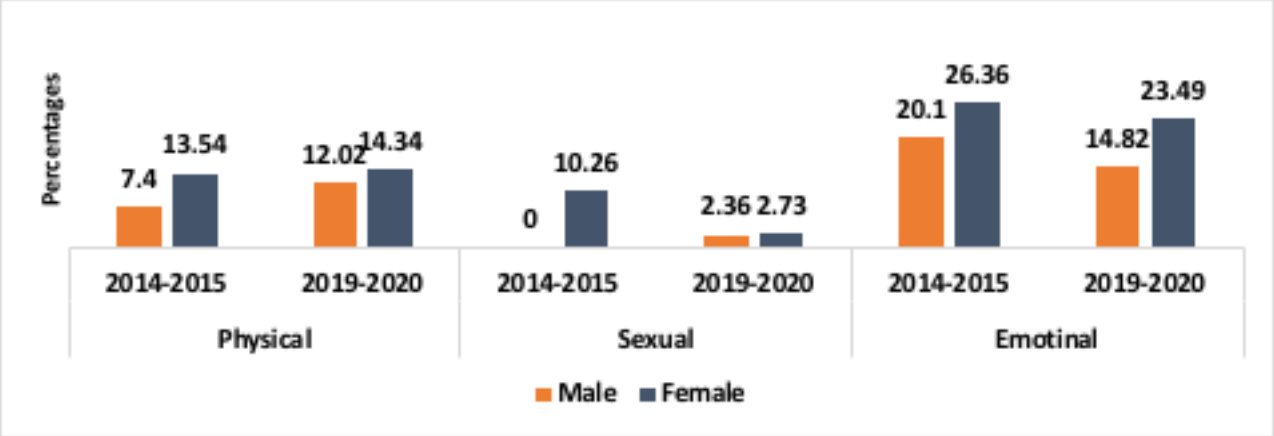
3.2. Violence

Rwanda has a robust legal and policy framework as well as, institutional mechanisms to create and sustain a peaceful and conflict-free nation. In addition, Rwanda has developed a National Action Plan (NAP) 2009-2012 and 2018-2022 to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on women peace and security, as a practical step to sustain and expand registered gains in the women, peace, and security agenda. A lot has also been achieved by the Government of Rwanda in promoting and protecting the human rights of women. The principle of equality between women and men and the prohibition of discrimination based on sex are enshrined in the constitution and other legal instruments.

3.2.1. Forms of domestic gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. In Rwanda, domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. Nationally representative data on the prevalence of different forms of violence can help monitor progress towards the elimination of violence against persons. According to RDHS 2019/20, 37% of women aged 15-49 in Rwanda have experienced physical violence since age 15 while 23% have ever experienced sexual violence. The corresponding proportions among men are 30% and 6%, respectively. The results also show that 46% of ever-married women and 18% of ever-married men have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. Figure 26 below shows the prevalence of domestic violence under different forms among women and men in Burera District.

Figure 26: Trends (in %) of Women and Men who experienced physical, sexual, and emotional violence in 12 months preceding survey in Burera District



Source: RDHS2014/15 & RDHS 2019/2020 Dataset, 2022 (NISR)

In Burera District, physical violence among females increased significantly from 13.5 % in 2014/15 to 14.3% in 2019/20 and for men, it increased from 7.4% to 12.0% in the same period. Regarding sexual violence, it slightly decreased from 10.3% in 2014/15 to 2.7% in 2019/20 for women while for men, it increased from 0% to 2.4% in the same period. Emotional violence for Women decreased slightly from 26.4% in 2014/15 to 23.5% in 2019/20 while for men, it decreased from 20.1 % to 14.8 % in the same period.

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