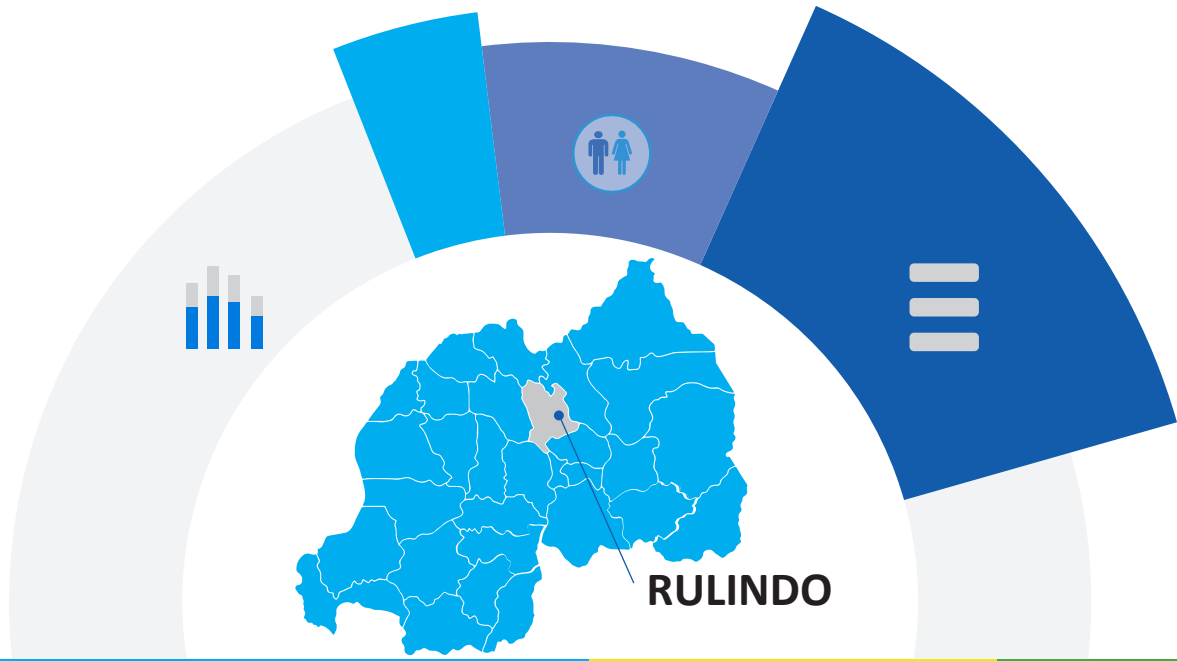




Republic
of Rwanda



Gender Statistics profile report

Rulindo District, 2023



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Rulindo District, 2023



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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. RURIHOSÉ Florian, 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
ARI:	Acute Respiratory Infection
DHS:	Demographic and Health Survey
EICV:	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GMO:	Gender Monitoring Office
HH:	Household
HHS	Household Survey 2019/20
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
MIGEPROF	Ministry of gender and family Promotion
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC:	Ministry of Education
MMI:	Military Medical Insurance
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
VUP:	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme happiness

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. $NER = \frac{\text{Number of pupils of specified age in the cycle}}{\text{Population of related school age}} \times 100$
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.
Savings	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.



CHAPTER 1

Background, introduction 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:

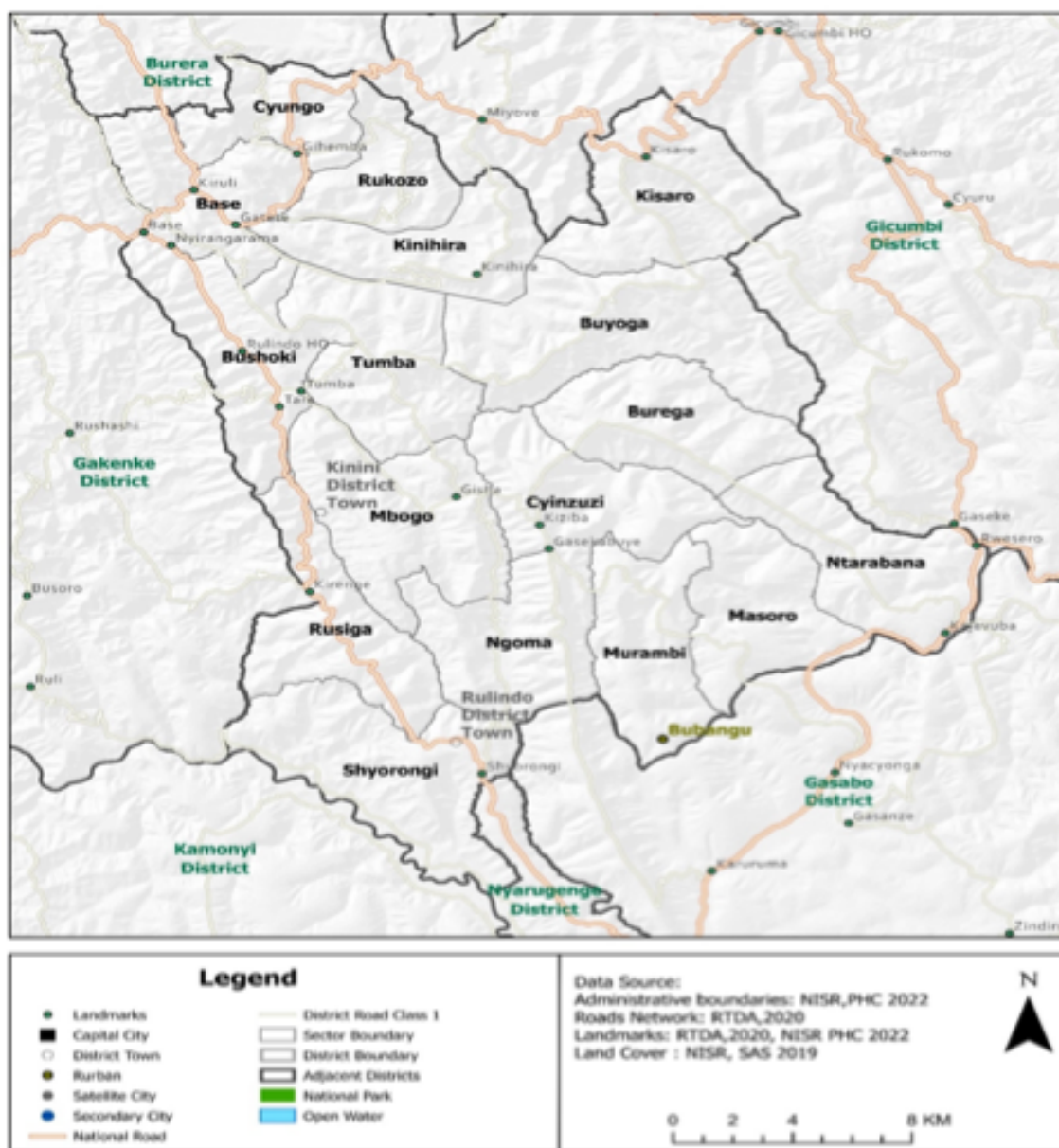
- Soft copies of all NISR surveys and census published reports from which required sex disaggregated data might be sourced.
- An excel file containing a list of indicators to be used for the report compilation, arranged in accordance with the chapters of the report.
- The model of District profile report 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 Rulindo District



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2023

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).

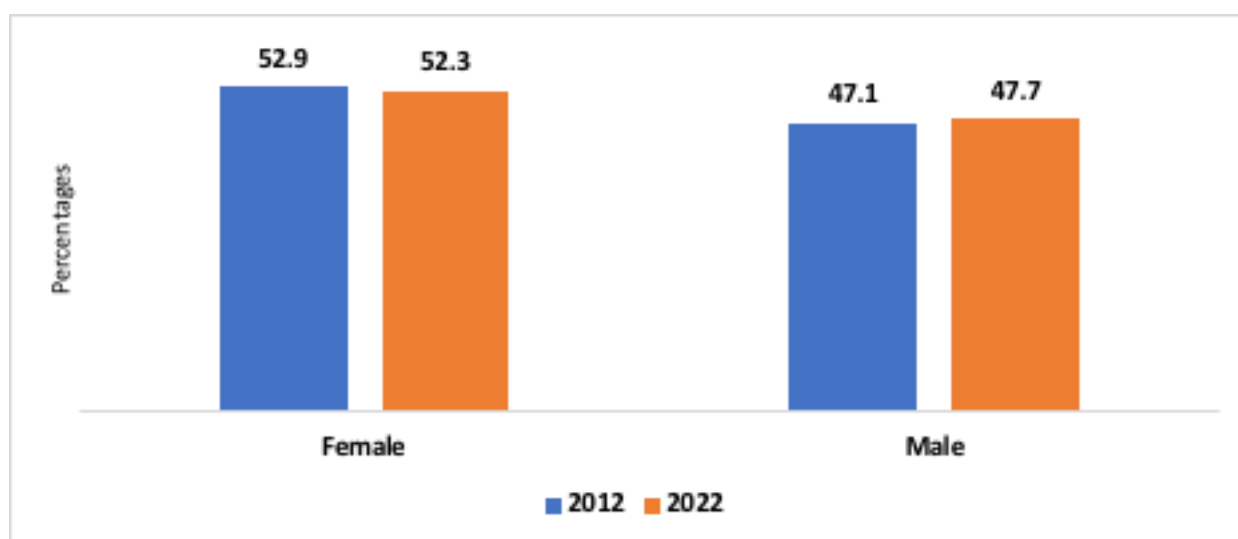
Sub-Saharan Africa is still in the early stages of demographic transition and gender equality is seriously affected by current demographic trends in countries and regions. While mortality has been reduced in recent decades, fertility has remained high in most countries and such a status quo has implications and is affected by the way gender equality between women and men behaves.

Despite 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.

3.1. Age sex structure of the resident population

The disparities among resident population by sex are quite high in Rulindo District compared to the national level situation. In Rulindo District, the results from RPHC 2022 reveal that females represent 52.9% while males are 47.1% and reflect high females proportion compared to males. 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 89 in Rulindo, implying 89 males for each 100 females

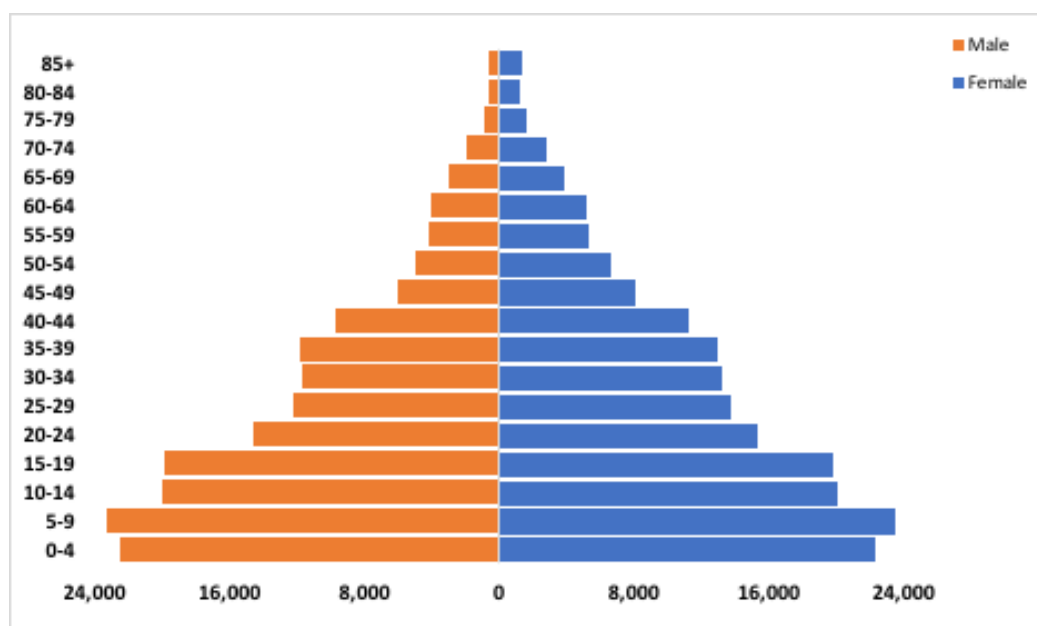
Figure 2: Proportions (in %) of resident population of Rulindo District by sex.



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

The age sex pyramid of the resident population in Rulindo District shows that the age groups with high number of residents are 0-4 and 25-29 age brackets. The number of males is generally higher than females among residents aged below 60, except among young residents aged 10-14 and those aged 15-19, where females are more than males. At old ages (60 and above), females are more than males. Figure below shows age-sex distribution of resident population of Rulindo District through the population pyramid. The same number can be found in table format in the annex section.

The figure below illustrates all data from the table above and shows that a big number of female and male population are concentrated between 0-4 to 15-19. The male and female population decrease normally in the age between 20-24 and 40-44, the speed of decrease is considerably from 45-49 and above as seen on the population pyramid below:

Figure 3: Population pyramid of Rulindo 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 55.8% of the total population, while elderly people aged 65 and above represent only 5.0%. Elderly females represent 3.0% while elderly males represent 2.0% 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 Rulindo 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 Rulindo District in 2022

	Counts			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Resident Population	360,144	171,849	188,295	100.0	47.7	52.3
<1	8,073	4,031	4,042	2.2	1.1	1.1
<5	44,841	22,507	22,334	12.5	6.2	6.2
1-4	36,768	18,476	18,292	10.2	5.1	5.1
3-5	29,806	14,866	14,940	8.3	4.1	4.1
3-6	39,372	19,617	19,755	10.9	5.4	5.5
0-14	131,617	65,709	65,908	36.5	18.2	18.3
0-15	139,693	69,677	70,016	38.8	19.3	19.4
0-17	156,254	78,031	78,223	43.4	21.7	21.7
6-11	52,709	26,409	26,300	14.6	7.3	7.3

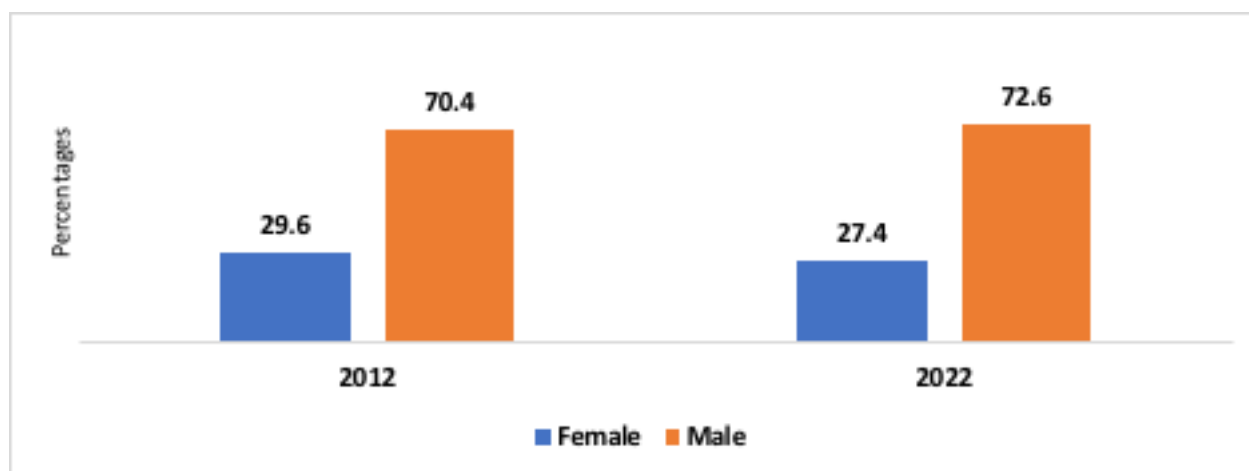
	Counts			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
7-12	50,824	25,376	25,448	14.1	7.0	7.1
12-17	48,597	24,077	24,520	13.5	6.7	6.8
13-18	48,246	24,079	24,167	13.4	6.7	6.7
14-35	134,194	65,015	69,179	37.3	18.1	19.2
16-30	92,714	45,113	47,601	25.7	12.5	13.2
15-24	69,526	34,389	35,137	19.3	9.5	9.8
15-49	180,426	85,822	94,604	50.1	23.8	26.3
15-64	210,626	98,971	111,655	58.5	27.5	31.0
16-64	202,550	95,003	107,547	56.2	26.4	29.9
16-59	193,241	90,900	102,341	53.7	25.2	28.4
14+	236,917	110,345	126,572	65.8	30.6	35.1
16+	220,451	102,172	118,279	61.2	28.4	32.8
18+	203,890	93,818	110,072	56.6	26.1	30.6
21+	181,314	82,456	98,858	50.3	22.9	27.4
60+	27,210	11,272	15,938	7.6	3.1	4.4
65+	17,901	7,169	10,732	5.0	2.0	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 70.1% 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 Rulindo District, the percentage of household headed by females reduced from 29.6% in 2012 to 27.4% in 2022 while males headed households increased from 70.4% in 2012 to 72.6% in 2022

Figure 4: Households headship (in %) in Rulindo 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 Rulindo District by marital status and by sex.

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	45.9	39.9	42.7
Married to one wife/husband officially	41.2	38.3	39.6
Married to one wife/husband not officially	10.6	10.4	10.5
Living in polygamous union	0.4	0.8	0.6
Divorced	0.1	0.3	0.2
Separated	0.7	1.9	1.3
Widowed	1.1	8.4	5.0

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

The table above revealed that 39.6% were married to one wife/husband officially which 39.9 of female were married to one husband and 45.9 of male were married to one wife. Regarding the females and males who were not married officially, in Rulindo District, 10.4% of females and 10.6 of males were also not married officially

The table provided information on the female and males never married, a total of 42.7% which females were at 39.9% and male were at 42.7%.

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 fifth Rwanda population and housing census show that on average, males get married at late age compared to females (28.2 years for male compared to 25.3 years for females). Table 3 below shows the variations in mean age at first marriage in Rulindo district among females and males

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

	Male	Female
Rwanda	28.2	25.3
Rulindo District	27.7	24.7
Base	27.3	25.0
Burega	28.4	25.9
Bushoki	28.6	25.5
Buyoga	27.8	25.5
Cyinzuzi	28.0	24.7
Cyungo	26.6	25.3
Kinihira	27.7	26.1
Kisaro	26.3	25.0
Masoro	28.4	24.0
Mbogo	27.5	24.6
Murambi	27.3	23.8
Ngoma	28.2	24.4
Ntarabana	27.8	23.9
Rukozo	26.2	25.0
Rusiga	27.9	25.0
Shyorongi	28.1	24.2
Tumba	28.2	26.0

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


As displayed in Table 3 shows that in Rulindo district, the mean age at first marriage is greater 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 27.7 for males and 24.8 for females in Rulindo District. Across sectors, the mean age at first marriage among males is high in Bushoki sector (28.6 years) and low in Kisaro (26.3 years) while among females, the mean age at first marriage is high in Kinihira (26.1 years) and low in Murambi (23.8 years).



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 to depict gender equalities 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 programmes 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 Rulindo 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 Rulindo District

Indicator	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Total
Agricultural HH with access to agricultural land	99.3	100	99.5
Agricultural HH with access to land used for fodder cultivation	8.1	8.7	8.3
Agricultural HH who belong to Twigire muhinzi/mworozi group	18.4	10.9	-
Agricultural HH who belong to Farmer field school	6.6	4	-
Percentage of crop producing HH who used pesticides	33.0	10.9	26.9
Percentage of crop producing HH who used improved seeds	46.9	23.7	40.5
% Of Agricultural HH incurring expenditure on chemical/ Inorganic fertilizers through Crop Intensification program	38.4	20.5	33.5
% Of Agricultural HH incurring expenditure organic fertilizers through Crop Intensification program	96.8	94.4	96.1

Source: Agriculture Household Survey, 2020 (NISR)

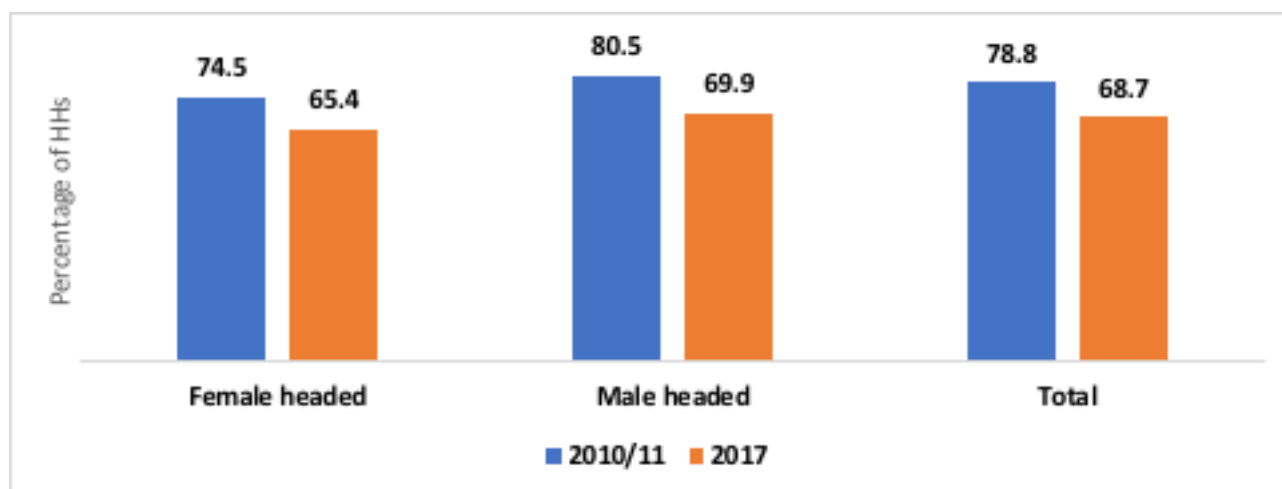
According to the results of RPHC 2022, the number of Agriculture households by male headed is 56,248 (i.e 73%) against 20,877 (i.e. 27%) HH female headed. Table 4 here above shows that, in Rulindo District, the percentage of Female headed Agricultural households with access to land was 100% compared to 99.3% for male headed HHs. Female headed Agricultural HH who belong to Twigire muhinzi/mworozi group was 10.9% compared to 18.4% of male headed households; the percentage of female headed HH who used pesticides was 10.9% compared to 33.0% for male Headed households. Percentage of female headed HH which used improved seeds was 23.7% compared to 46.9% 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 Rulindo District, the percentage of HHs that raise any livestock was 78.8% in 2011 and decreased to 68.7% in 2017. In general, the proportion of HH that raised any livestock by sex of HH head decreased from 2011 to 2017. In 2011, the proportion of female headed HH that raised any livestock was 74.5% headed and became 65.4% in 2017, while the proportion of male headed HHs with any livestock declined from 80.5% to 69.9% in the same period.

Figure 5: Percentage of households that raised any livestock in Rulindo 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 below figure4, In Rulindo District, Percentage of female Banked population aged 16yr and above was at 30% compared to 42.2% of male.

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



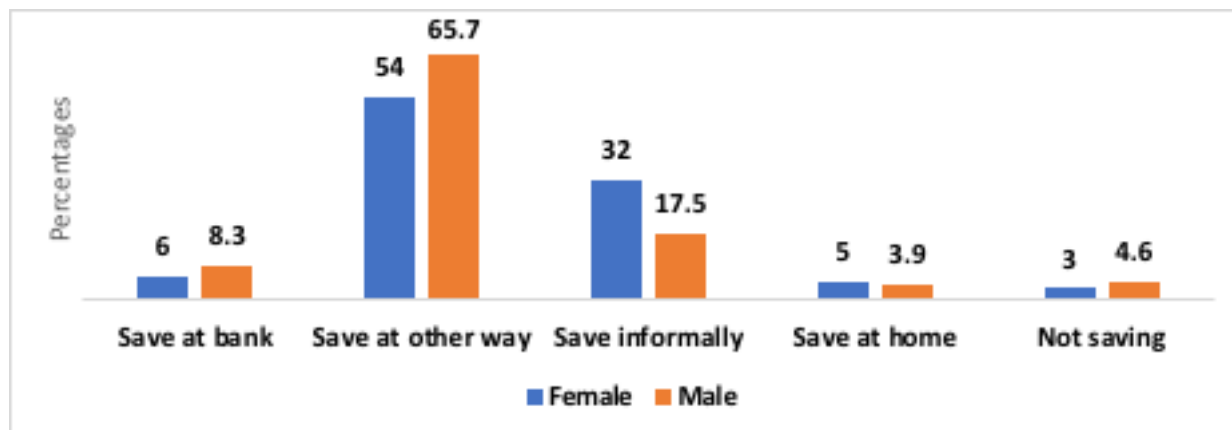
Source: Finscope dataset, 2020 (AFR)

1.2.2. Saving

At National level, 19% of female adult population, aged 16 and above, 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 Rulindo District, majority of population save by other formal ways, 54% for female and 65.7% for male, Those who save at Bank was 6% for female compared to 8.3% for male; for informally savings, female represents 32% compared to 17.5% for male; Saving at Home, 5% of female and 3.9% of male; those who do not save, the percentage of female (3%) compared to male (4.6%)..

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



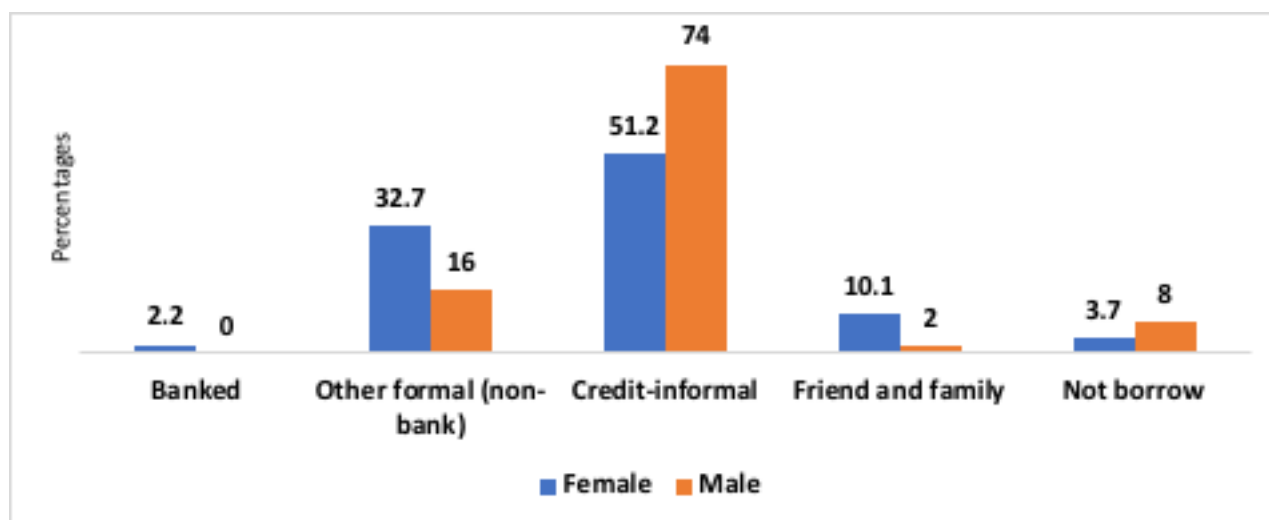
Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

1.2.3. Credit

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

In Rulindo District, 2.2% of female got credit from Banks compared to 0% of men; 32.7 % female and 16% male got credit in other formal ways; 51.2% female and 74% male got credit informally, 10.1% female and 2% male got credit from family and friends, 3.7 % female and 8% male didn't borrow

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

	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Total
HH living in Planned rural settlement (Imidugudu)	51.2	53.4	52.8
HH living Integrated Model Village	1.0	0.9	0.9
HH in Old settlement	0.8	1.0	0.9
HH in Dispersed/Isolated housing	42.4	39.3	40.2
HH living in Modern Planned urban housing	0.3	0.4	0.4
HH in Spontaneous/squatter housing	3.9	4.6	4.4

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

Table 5 above shows the type of habitat in Rulindo District by sex of household head. The percentage of females headed households is lower than males headed households among residents living in HH living in Planned rural settlement (53.4% for male headed Vs 51.2% for female headed), Integrated model village (1.0% Vs 0.9%) and in dispersed/isolated housing, Male headed are lower than female headed (39.3% Vs 42.4%), while males headed households are more than females headed households among residents living in spontaneous/squatter housing (4.6% for males headed HHs Vs 3.9% for females headed HHs) and the same in modern planned urban housing (0.4% Vs 0.3%).

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 Bushism, the Table below shows the mode of waste disposal in Rulindo district

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

	Female Headed	Male Headed HHs	Total
Public Compost dumping	2.6	2.5	2.6
Household compost dumping	63.3	55.5	59.4
Waste collection companies	0.4	0.3	0.4
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	32.3	40.2	36.3
Burnt	0.3	0.3	0.3
In a River/ Stream/ Drain/ Gutter/ lacs	0	0	0
Other	1.1	1.3	1.2

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

Table 6 above shows different mode of waste disposal in Rulindo District by sex of household heads. The percentage of male headed households is higher than female headed households among those which dispose their waste through public compost dumping (2.6% Vs 2.5%) and waste collection companies (0.4% Vs 0.3%). and through households' compost dumping (63.3 % Vs 55.5%). On the other side, the percentage of male headed households is lower than female headed households among those which dispose throwing of waste in the households' fields or bushes (32.3% Vs 40.2%) and others (1.1% Vs 1.3%).

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 Rulindo District by sex of household head

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

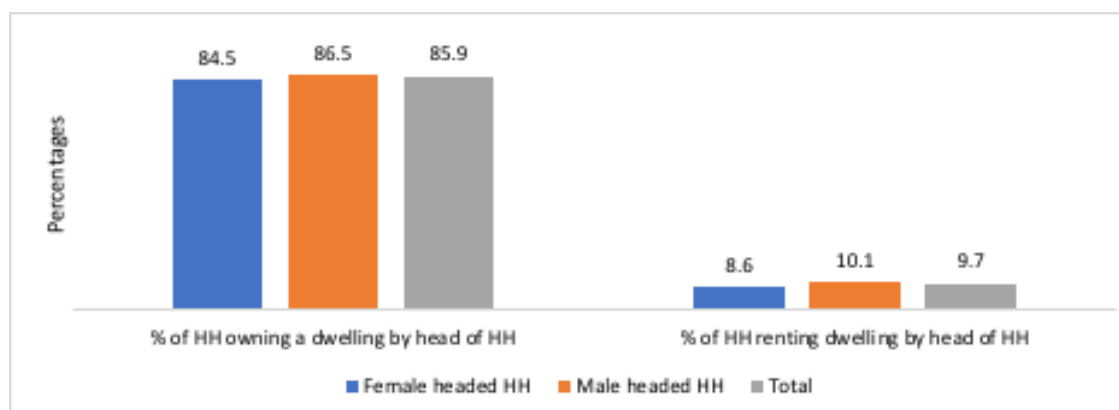
Indicator	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Total
Private HHs with metal sheets used as roofing material of the dwelling	58.8	64.2	62.8
Private households possessing local and industrial tiles as roofing materials	41.1	35.7	37.2
Private households possessing Sun dried bricks with cement as wall materials	31.4	43.7	40.3
Private households possessing Sun dried mud bricks without cement as wall materials	41.5	34.2	36.2
Private households possessing Wood with mud with cement as wall materials	8.1	8.6	8.5
Private households possessing Wood with mud without cement as wall materials	16.3	10.6	12.2
Private households possessing earth as floor materials of the dwelling	77.2	68.4	70.8
Private households possessing Dung hardened as floor materials of the dwelling	0.6	0.6	0.6
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	20.9	28.8	26.6
Private households possessing Ceramic/clays/ Granite tiles as floor materials of the dwelling			

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

In Rulindo District, the main roofing materials used are metal sheets Representing 62.8% of the total housing units. Among female headed HH such materials represent 58.8. % While they represent 64.2% among male headed HHs. The most frequently used materials for the walls of the housing units are Sun dried mud bricks representing 36.2. % of the total number of housing units. Such materials represent 41.5 % of the housing units occupied by female headed HHs and 34.2% of the housing units occupied by male headed HHs. Table 3 below gives more details.

With regard to ownership of dwelling, the figure below shows that in Rulindo District, 85.9% live in their own dwellings while 9.7% 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 females headed HH percentage (86.5. % Vs 84.5%). The percentage of rented dwelling is high among male headed households compared to female headed households (10.1% Vs 8.6%).

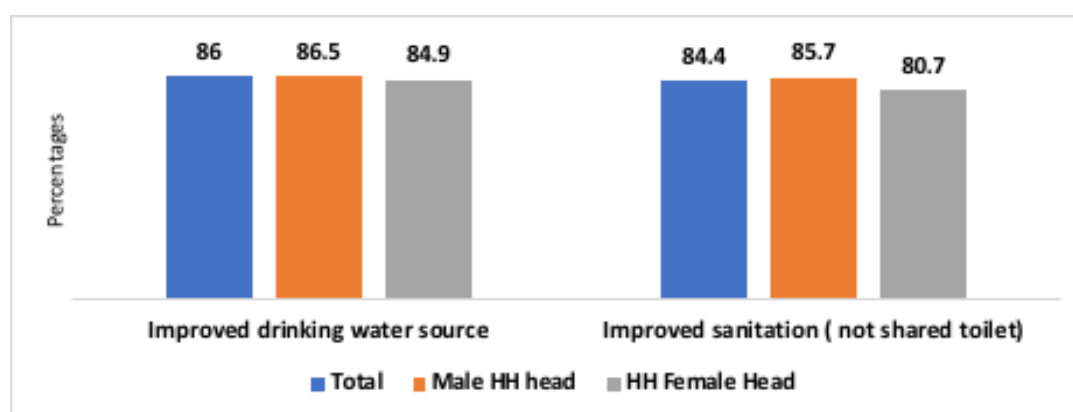
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Figure 9: Dwelling ownership status in Rulindo District by sex of household head.

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

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 Rulindo District..

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

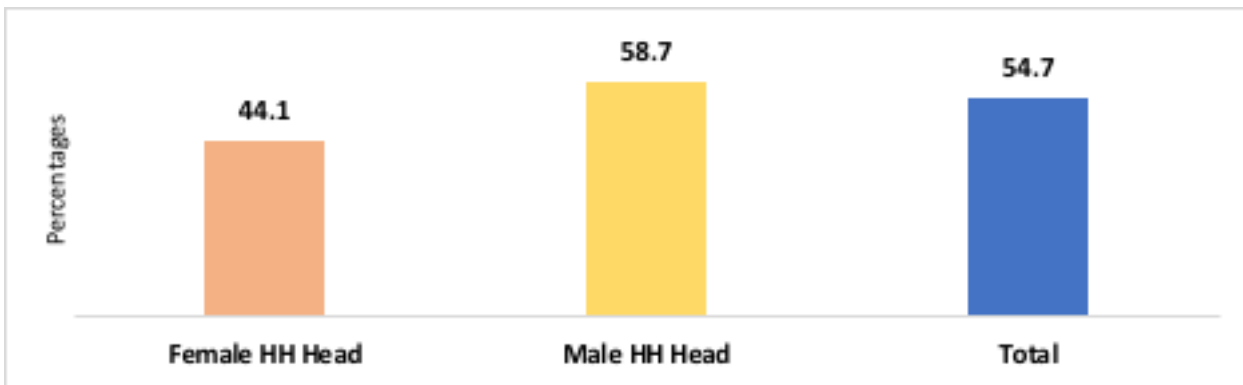
Source: RPHC-5 Main indicators report, 2022 (NISR)

The Figure 10 above shows that, in Rulindo District, the percentage of male headed HHs accessing improved source of drinking water was 86.5% among male headed HHs against 84.9% among female Headed HHs in 2022. The percentage of female headed HH with improved sanitation was 80.7% among female headed HHs and 85.7% among male headed households.

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 Rulindo district, the Percentage of HH using Electricity as primary fuel for lighting has moved from 2.6% in 2011 to 15.1 % in 2017 and to 54.7% in 2022. Figure 7 below shows that in Rulindo District, the percentage of female headed households is 44.1% and is less than the same percentage for male headed households (58.7%)..

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

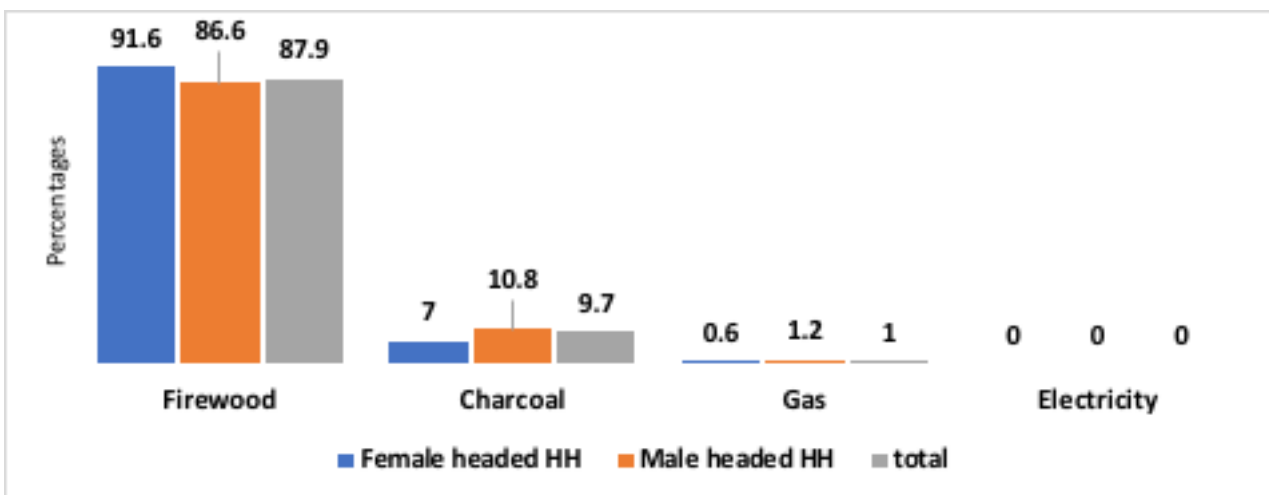


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

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%. The main source of energy for cooking in Rulindo District is firewood representing 87.9% of the total number of households. Among male headed households, such source of cooking energy represents 86.6% while it represents 91.6 % among female headed households. The figure below shows more details

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



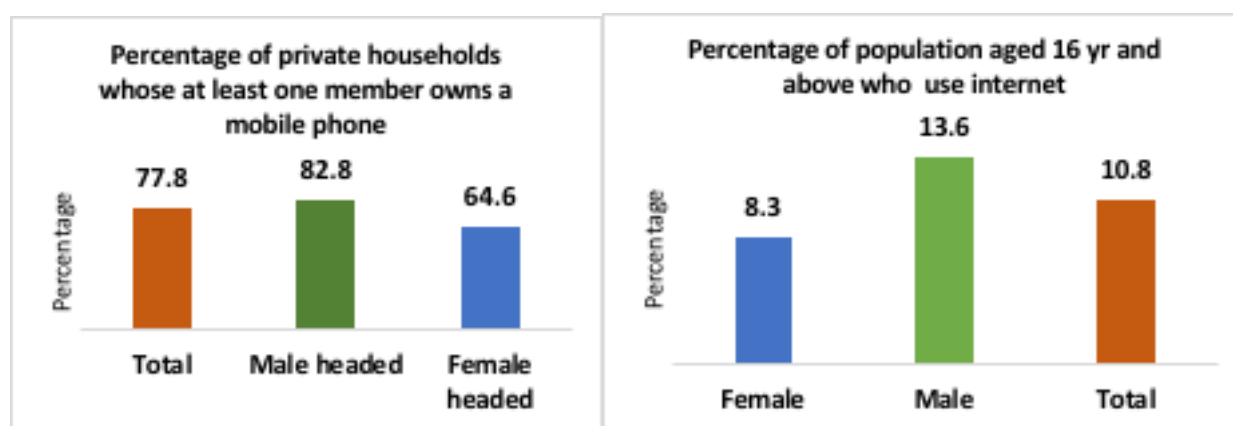
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

According to the source of energy used for cooking, 87.9% of households use firewood which 91.6% are female HH headed while 86.6% are male HH headed. A small portion of household use gas at 1.0% which female HH headed represent 0.6% while male HH headed represent 1.2%.

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 HH. 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 below shows the situation in Rulindo District

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



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

In Rulindo district, in 2022, the percentage of Female headed HH with at least one member has a mobile phone was 64.6% compared to 82.8% for male headed HH. For the female population aged 16 years and above who use internet was 8.3% compared to 13.6% of male.

1.4. Industry and processing

1.4.1. Establishment by Institutional Sector in Rulindo District

To get information on the 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.

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

Indicator	2011	2017	2020
Private sector	1818	4,342	4,927
Cooperative	82	80	81
Public sector	1	87	89
Public-Private partnership	-	44	44
NGO (Rwanda)	103	49	31
NGO (International)	0	4	6
Total	2,004	4,606	5,178

Source: Establishment Census 2017 & 2020

According to the results of Establishment Census 2017/20, the change in number of establishments by institutional sector in Rulindo District during 3 years from 2017 to 2020 has no major change except in private sector where, it was 4,342 in 2017, and increased to 4,927 in 2020

Table 9: Number of formal and informal enterprises by sex of manager in Rulindo District

Type	Sex of Manager	2020	%
Informal enterprises	Female	1,366	28.4
	Male	3,448	71.6
	Total	4,814	100
Formal enterprises	Female	33	27.5
	Male	87	72.5
	Total	120	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 to 62.8% managed by males at National level.

In Rulindo District, from the above report, the number of formal enterprises was 120, those managed by women were 27.5% lower to the enterprises managed by men 72.5%. For the informal enterprises 4,814, those managed by women were 28.4% lower to those managed by men 71.6%..

1.5. Employment

The labour force participation rate, i.e, the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population who is in the labour force. The breakdown of the labour force participation rate by sex and age group gives a profile of the labour 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, flextime and compensatory leave for overtime)¹

Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market as it is measured in terms of the number of persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. Labour underutilization is a more general concept. It refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Labour underutilization includes unemployment, time-related under employment and the potential labour 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 labour force, is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market.

.2.1.5.1. Labor force, employment and unemployment rates

At National level, Labour force survey 2022 results show that the labour force participation rate for female was 48.8 % compared to 64.1% for men aged 16yrs 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 Rulindo District

Indicators	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment to population ratio	52.5	34.8	48.1	37.1
LFPR	62.2	43	63.8	47.3
Unemployment rate	15.6	19.2	24.6	21.6

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

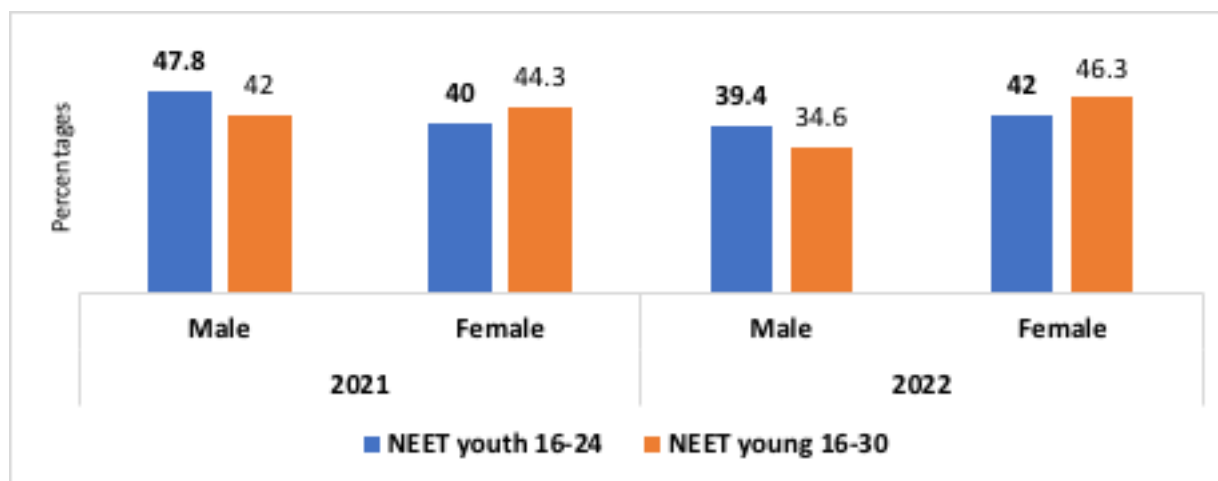
The table above shows the trend of labour force, employment and unemployment rate from 2021 to 2022 in Rulindo district. The labour force participation rate has increased from 43% to 47.3% for women while for men it increased from 62.2% to 63.8%. The same observation has been shown on employment to population ratio where it increased from 34.8% to 37.1% for women but decreased from 52.5% to 48.1% for men. Moreover, the Unemployment rate has increased from 19.2% to 21.6% for women and from 15.6% to 24.6% for men in the same period..

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

A full accounting of the labour 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 labour 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 while 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 Rulindo District



Source: LFS Dataset, 2021 & 2022 (NISR)

In Rulindo District, Youth (16-30 yrs) not in education, not in employment and not in training NEET for females, it has increased from 44.3% in 2021 to 46.3% in 2022, while for male, it has decreased from 42% to 34.6% during the same period. About Youth (16-24yr) not in education, not in employment and not in training NEET for females has increased from 40% in 2021 to 42% in 2022, while for male, it has decreased from 47.8% to 39.4% during the same period

2.1.6. Environment and natural resources

Rwanda 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 programs.

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, planted 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.	97.5	92.1
Planted agroforestry trees in their plots	39.8	24.8
Practiced irrigation	31.6	8
Used mechanical equipment.	0.0	0.0

Source: Gender thematic report from AHS 2020 (NISR)

AHS 2020 results show that in Rulindo, 92.1% of households headed by female protected their land against erosion compared to 97.5% of male. 8% of Female headed households practiced irrigation compared to 31.6% of male headed households. 24.8% of female HH planted agroforestry trees in their plots compared to 39.8% of their male counterparts. Still the percentage of female HH who used mechanical equipment are very low (0%) compared for Male headed households (1.1%). The percentage of female headed HHs who used mechanical equipment is almost insignificant for Male and female headed HHs.

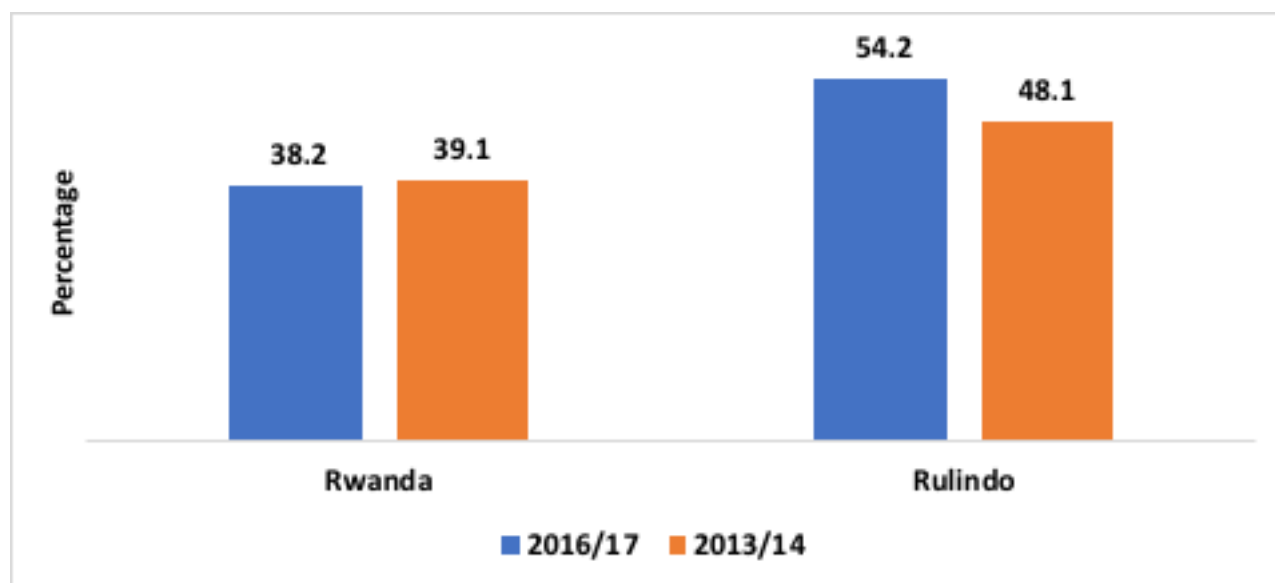
This section provides sex disaggregated information focusing on the areas related to social status of the country and depicts the status of gender equality using social statistics. The areas covered under this section are poverty, disability and social protection, health and nutrition and education

2.1. Poverty, Orphanhood, Disability and Social protection

2.1.1. Poverty

EEICV5 /Findings shows at National level that poverty levels in households female headed have declined to 39.5% in 2016/2017 from 47% in 2010/2011 while in household's male headed it declined to 37.8% from 44.3% in the same period. Considering the extreme poverty, it's 17.8% in households female headed in in 2016/2017 down from 26% in 2010/2011 while for household's male headed it declined to 15% from 23.6% in the same period..

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



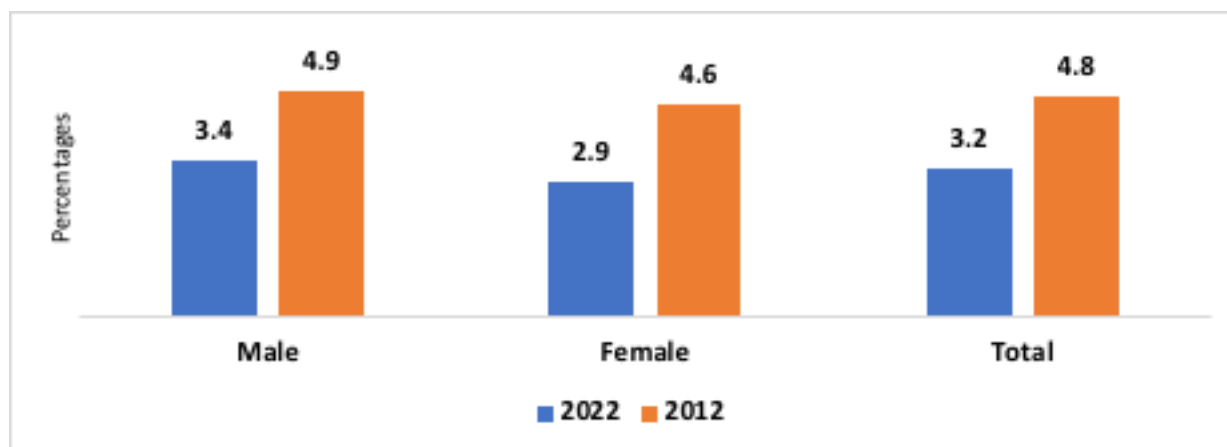
Source: EICV, 2013/14 & 2016/17 (NISR)

2.1.2. Disability

The 2019-20 RDHS included The DHS Program's 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 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 difficulties or cannot function at all in at least one domain. The results of RPHC 2022 show that 3.4% are the prevalence of disability for population aged 5 and above in general and the prevalence by sex are 3.6% for females against 3.1 % for males. Figure 16 below shows the situation in Rulindo District

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



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

As shown by figure above, population with major disability in Rulindo District has decreased from 4.6% to 2.9% for females and 4.9% to 3.4 % 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 Rulindo District by survivorship of parents and by sex..

Table 12: Children orphanhood by survivorship of parents in Rulindo 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	71,839	92.1	4,384	5.6	1,315	1.7	479	0.6	-	0.0	78,017	100
Female	71,886	91.9	4,518	5.8	1,282	1.6	525	0.7	2	0.0	78,213	100
Total	143,725	92	8,902	5.7	2,597	1.7	1,004	0.6	2	0.0	156,230	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 Rulindo District is 91.9% for female and 92.1% for male children. The percentage of children whose only mother is alive is high among female compared to male children (5.8% Vs 5.6%, respectively). The percentage of children whose only father is alive is higher among male (1.7 %) than female children (1.6%) while the percentage of children orphan to both mother and father is slightly the same for male and female respectively (0.6%,Vs 0,7%)..

2.1.4. Social protection

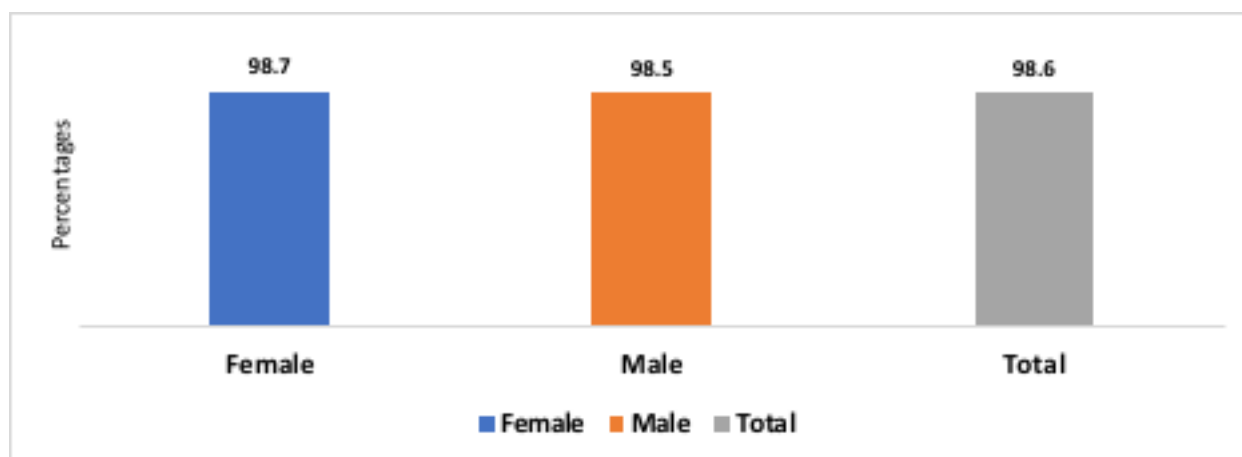
In the past two decades, Rwanda invested heavily in the healthy, skilled population, strong families as well as effective social protection programmes to ensure a dignified standard of living for all citizens. This section provides highlights of key achievements in social support programs in Rulindo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

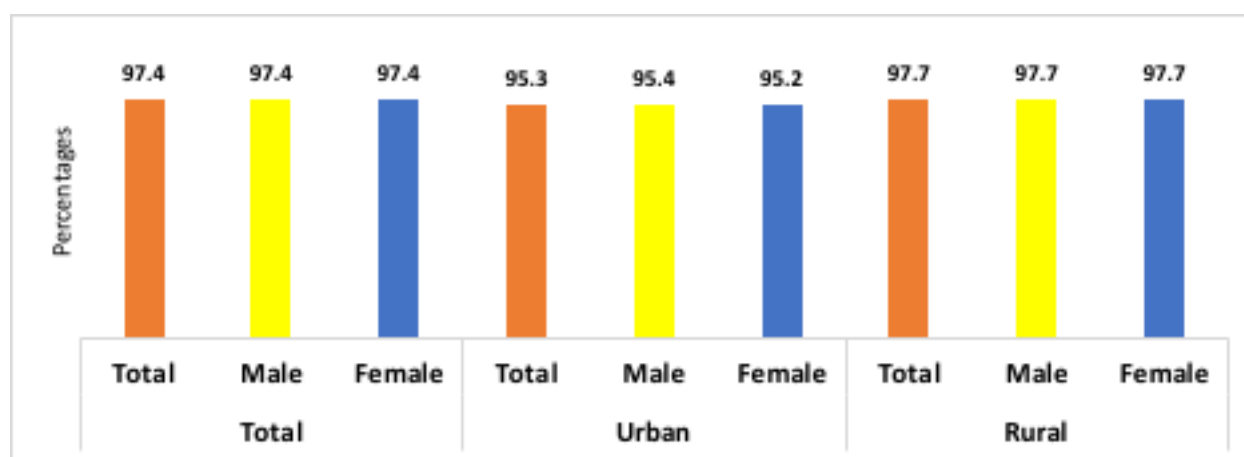


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

In 2022, In Rulindo District, 98.7 of female were covered by Health Insurance compared to 98.5 of male. This implies that 98.6 total population covered by 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 Rulindo District.

Figure 18: Births registration rate among children aged under 18 in Rulindo 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 that the situation is at least the same between female's registration (95.5 Vs 95.6, respectively). The situation remains the same in urban (95.5 for females Vs 95.1 for males) when compared to rural areas (95.6 for both males and females).

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 has 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, has also increased from 32 to 33 deaths per 1000 live births at national level. Table 17 shows the childhood mortality status in Rulindo District. Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. 1 Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

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

Mortality indicators	2010/11	2014/15	2019/20
Neonatal mortality (NN)	36	25	(21')
Post neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	25	13	(9')
Infant mortality (1q0)	60	38	(30')
Under-5 mortality (5q0)	94	59	(39')

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

In Rulindo District, as shown in table 17 above, during the last 10 years from 2010/11 to 2019/20, all types of early childhood mortality decreased. Major change is observed at Under-5 mortality that decreased from 59 to 39 deaths per 1000 live births in the last 5 years.

2.2.4. Nutritional status of children

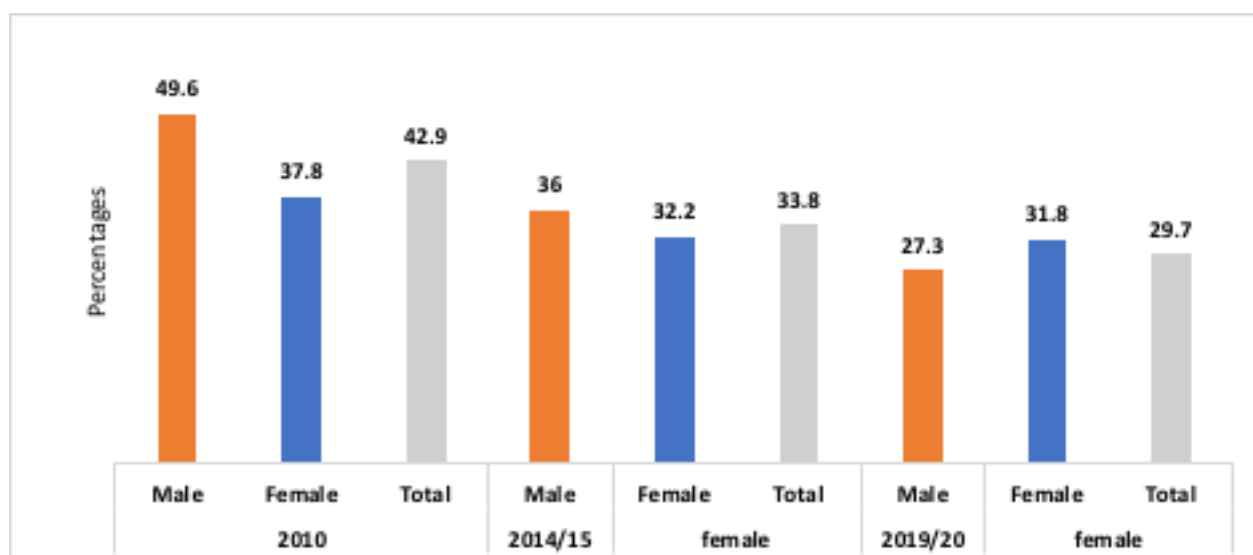
The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared against the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006). A well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while a poorly nourished population will differ from the reference population.

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.

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 Rulindo District.

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



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

In Rulindo District, stunting rate has been continuously high among male children compared to females. In 2010/11, stunting rate was 43 reduced at 33.8; in 2014/15 and to 29.7 in 2019/20, Across sex, the percentage of boys stunted decreased from 49.6% in 2010/11 to 27.3% in 2019/20 while for girls, It decreased from 37.8 % in 2010/11 to 31.8% 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 Rulindo District, children under 5 age who are wasted represent 0.0 according to the RDHS2019/20.

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

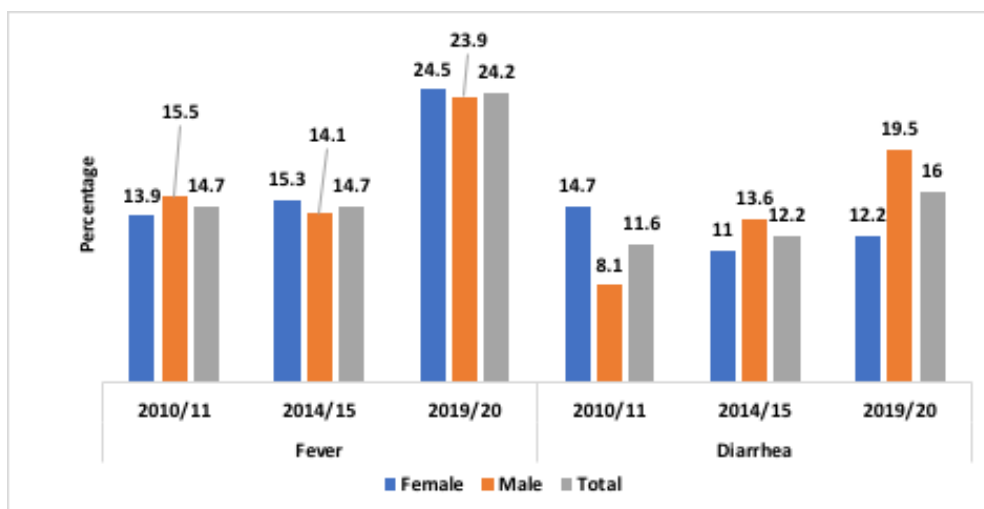
This section presents information on the prevalence of two common childhood illnesses: symptoms of fever and diarrhea. Fever is a major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria contributes to high levels of morbidity and mortality in young children. While fever can occur 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 is 19. 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 RDHS2019/20 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.

In Rulindo district the prevalence of fever and diarrhea for children under 5 ages for 5 years, starting from 2010/11 to 2014/15, increased (and are respectively 14.7 to 14.7 and 11.6 to 12.2); other site, from 2014/15 to 2019/20, the prevalence of fever and diarrhea for children under 5 has increased (and are respectively from 14.7 to 24 and 12.2 to 16).s

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



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

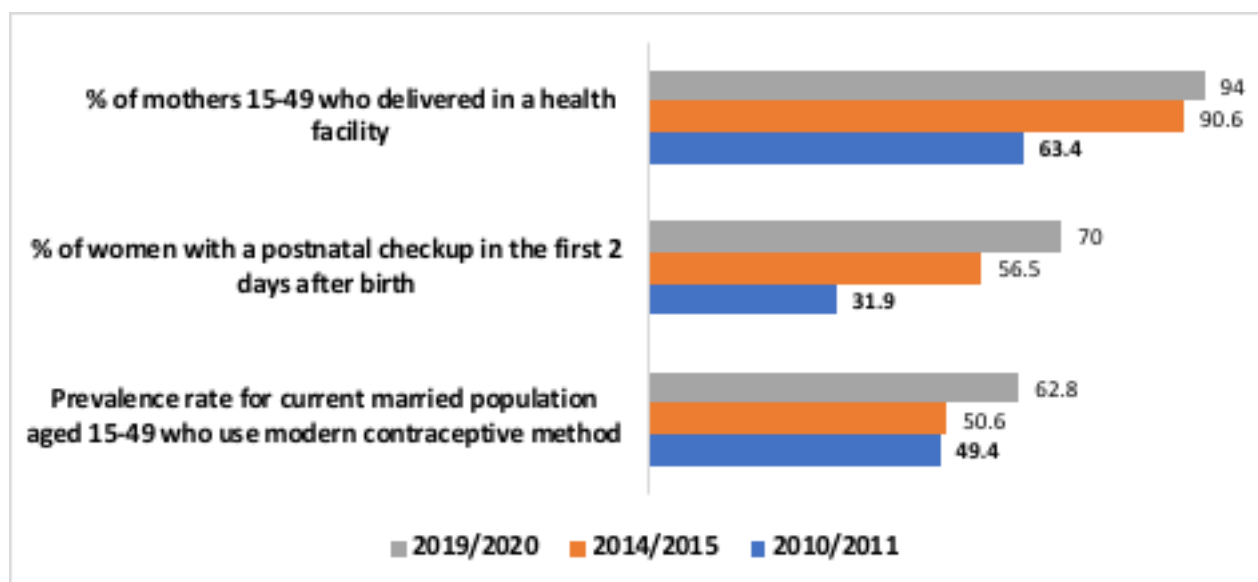
In Rulindo District, the prevalence of fever has been continuously high among children and continued to increase among children under 5 years of age since 2010/11 (14.7 in 2010/11 to 14.7 in 2014/15 to 24 in 2019/20). The situation was the same to diarrhea, the prevalence of diarrhea has been continuously high among children (among males and female children, it was respectively 11.6 in 2010/11; 12.2 in 2014/15; and 16 in 2019/20).

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. 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 20 below in 2019/20 shows that women aged 15-49 using modern contraceptive method were increased from 49.4 in 2011 to 62.8 in 2019/20 in Rulindo 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 Rulindo District, figure above shows that the female users of modern contraceptive method for family planning have increased from 49.4 in 2010/11 to 62.8 in 2019/20. About women aged 15-49, those who delivered at health facility increased from 63.4 in 2010/11 to 90.6 in 2014/15 to 94 in 2019/20; the same rhythm has been observed for women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth, where the percentage increased from 31.9 in 2010/11 to 56.5 in 2014/15 and to 70 in 2019/20.

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 Rulindo District: the figure 13 above shows also the percentage of women aged 15-49 that the delivery has taken place at health facility (health center, hospital, etc..) were increased during last ten years from 63.4 in 2010/11 to 94 in 2019/20. And the percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, has increased more than 2 times in the same period (2010/11-2019/20).

2.2.7. Maternal health

At 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.

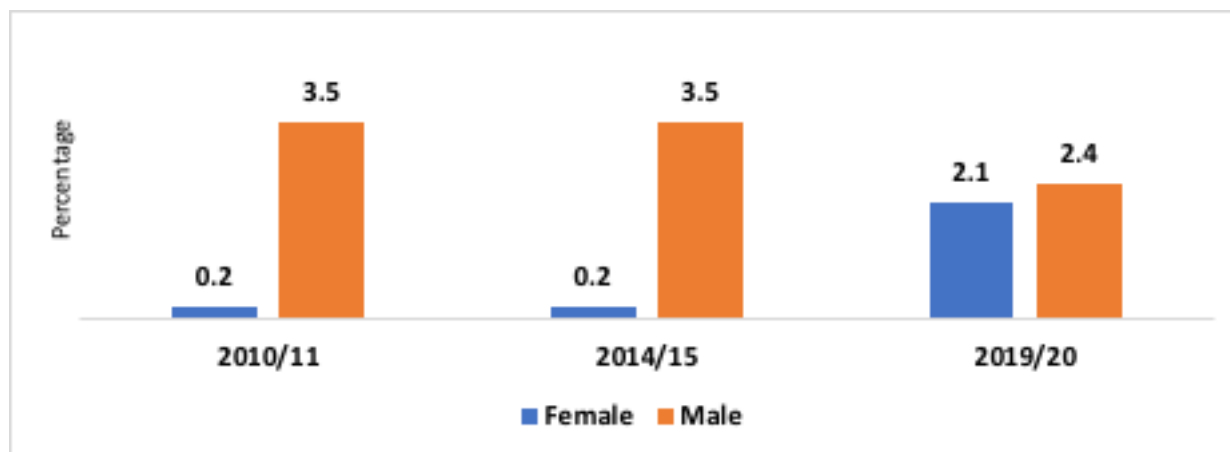
The figure below for Rulindo District shows that the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 months preceding the survey has increased for women from 0.2 to 2.1 during a period starting 2014/15 to 2019/20, while for men this percentage has decreased from 5.9 to 2.4 in the same period.

2.2.8. Multiple Sexual Partners

At national level, RDHS 2019/20 shows that 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, the 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 Gisagara 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 months preceding the survey decreased for women from 0.5% in 2014/15 to 0,2% in 2014/15 and to 0.0% in 2019/20, while for men this percentage has never changed and remained 3% 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 Rulindo District.



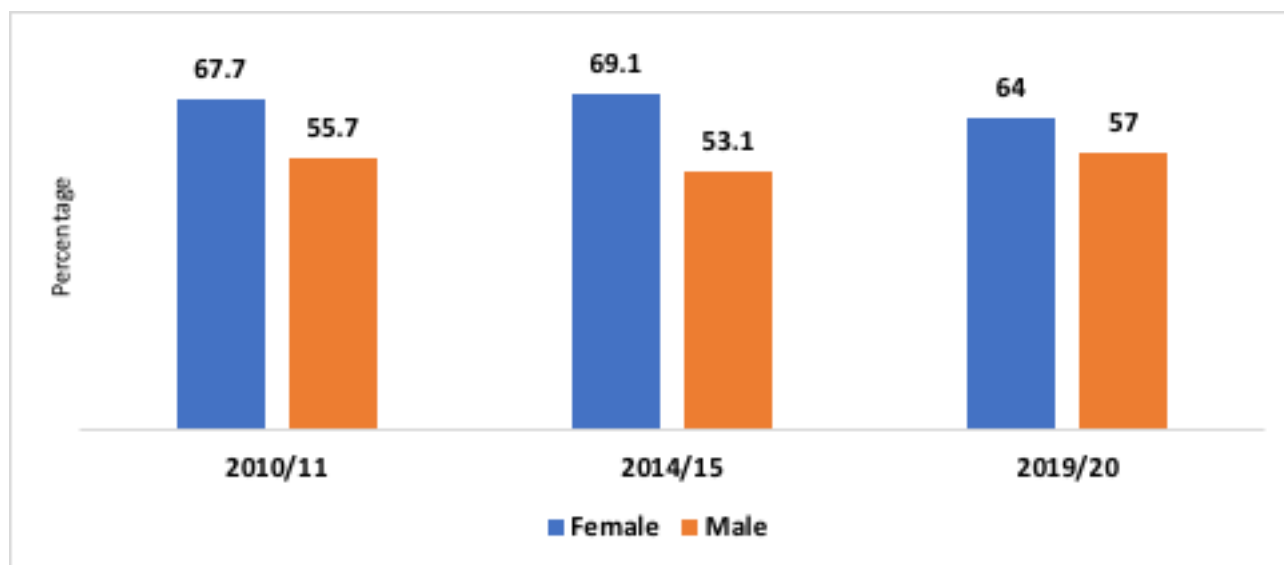
Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

2.2.9 Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

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

The figure below reveals that from 2010/11 to 2019/20, the percentage of female and male who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV in Rulindo District has decreased from 67.7 in 2010/11 to 64 in 2019/20 for female, while for men, the percentage has increased slightly, from 55.7 to 57 in the same period.

Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 15–49 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission in Rulindo 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 in Rulindo District is generally high among males compared to females, except in 2010/11. Among females, this percentage reduced from 67.7 in 2010/11 to 64 in 2019/20 while among males, it increased from 55.7 to 57 in the same period.

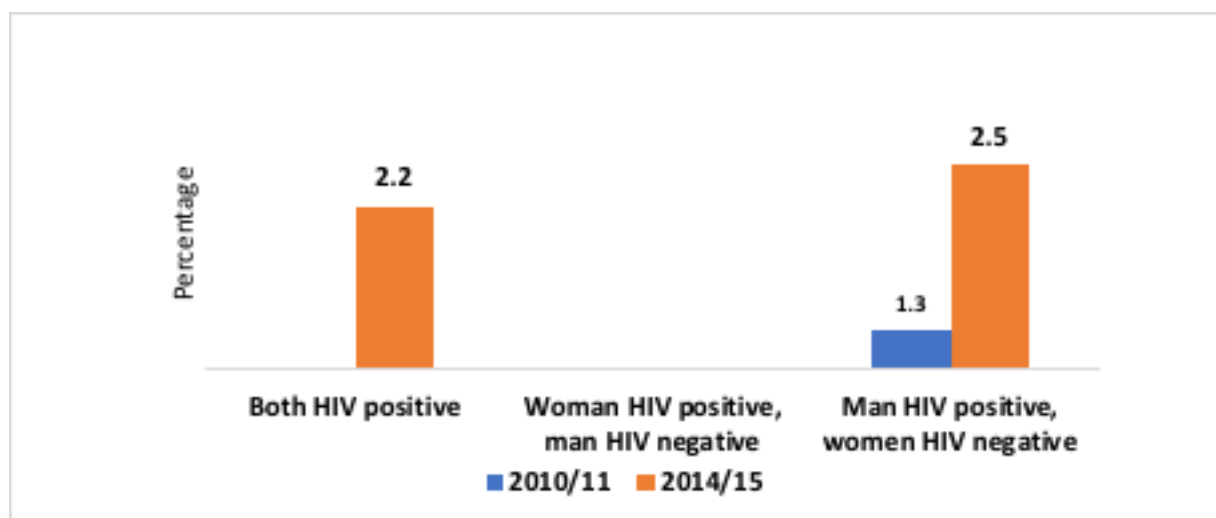
2.2.10 HIV Prevalence

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).

In Rulindo District, the chart below reveals that the prevalence of HIV among couple, when both were HIV positive, it has increased from 0 in 2010/11 to 2.2 in 2014/15, the same rhythm has observed when man is HIV positive and women HIV negative, where the prevalence was 1.3 in 2010/11 and 2.5 in 2014/15. But no change observed for a couple where the woman is HIV positive and man HIV negative; the percentage of prevalence remains 0 in the same period in Rulindo District.

Figure 24: Prevalence of HIV among Couple

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

2.3. Education

School attendance is key for a bright future. The national level 2022 census results show that the Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at primary was 89.3 and was higher among females than the male population. Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at the secondary level of education was 22.3 and was high among females (25.8) compared to males (18.8). Table 18 below shows the situation in Rulindo 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 Rulindo District outsourced from the 2022 census results

Table 14: Gross attendance rates in Rulindo District by sex

Indicator	Gross attendance rates (GAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for residents' population aged 3-5	24.8	24.0	25.6
Primary for residents' population aged 6-11	141.9	142.2	141.5
Lower secondary for residents' population aged 12-14	54.5	46.8	61.8
Secondary residents' population aged 12-17	38.7	33.1	44.1

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

In Rulindo District, Gross attendance rate (GAR) for females is high compared to males across all levels of education. Following education levels, GAR is 25.6 for females and 24.0 for males in pre-primary; 141.5 for females Vs 142.2 for males in primary; and 44.1 for females Vs 33.1 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 19 below shows Net attendance rates in Rulindo District sourced from the 2022 census results.

Table 15: Net attendance rates by sex in Rulindo District

Indicator	Net attendance rates (NAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for residents' population aged 3-5	24.7	23.9	25.4
Primary for residents' population aged 6-11	94.8	94.2	95.3
lower secondary for residents' population aged 12-14	10.3	7.6	13.0
Secondary for residents' population aged 12-17	23.9	19.1	28.6

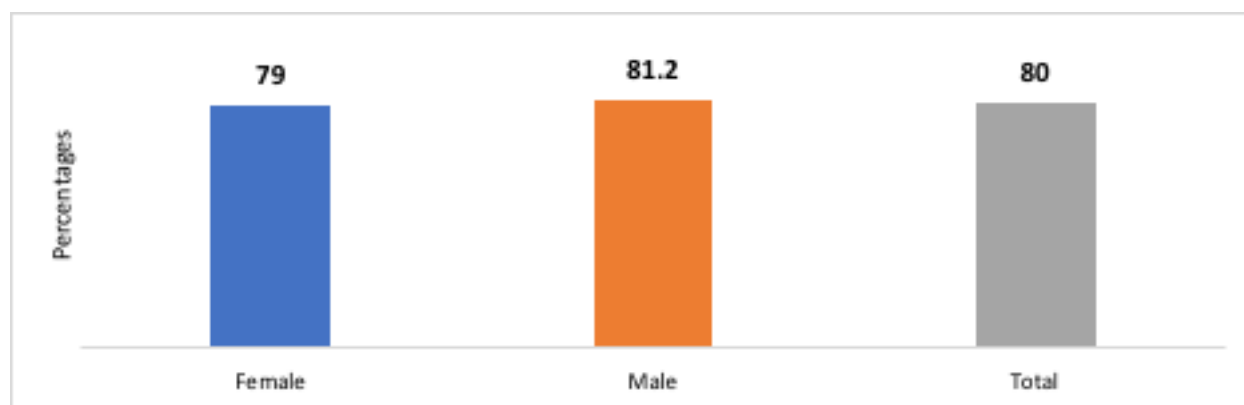
Source: Rwanda fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

In Rulindo District, Net attendance rate (NAR) for females is high compared to males across all levels of education. Following education levels, NAR is 25.4 for females and 23.9 for males in pre-primary; 95.3 for females Vs 94.2 for males in primary; and 28.6 for females Vs 19.1 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 Rulindo District.

Figure 25: Literacy rate (%) for people aged 15 years and above in Rulindo 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 81.2 in 2022 while females' literacy rate was 79 in the same period.

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 prohibit 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..

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

INDICATOR	COUNT			Sex Distribution (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Members of District Councils	8	9	17	47	53	100
Members of District Executive Committee	1	2	3	33	67	100

Source: District administrative records, 2022 (Gisagara District)

According to the table above: female in district council organ of Rulindo represents 43% against 57% for male, females in executive secretary committee from district to cell level represents 18% compared to 82% of males. .

3.2. Violence

According to the National Gender Statistics Report 2019, 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.

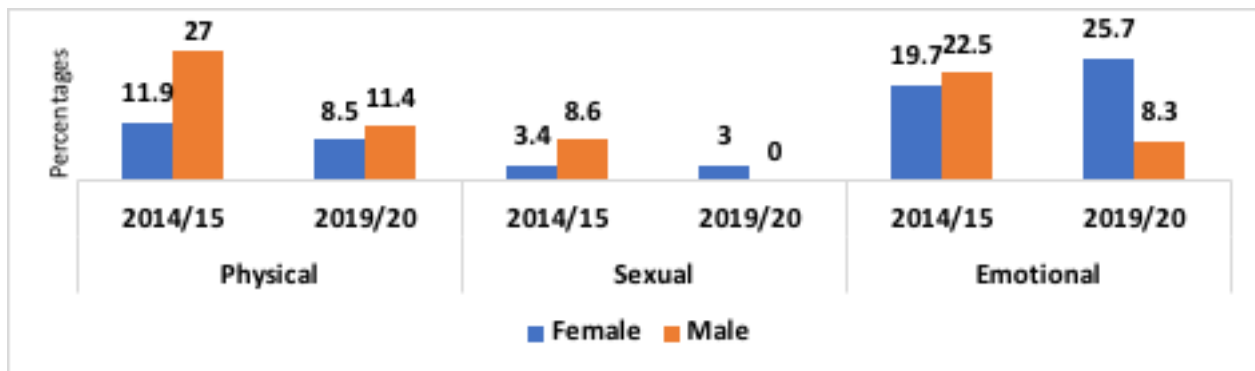
3.2.1. Forms of domestic gender-based violence.

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. DHS focuses on domestic violence, mainly intimate partner violence, a significant component of gender-based violence.

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. Among women aged 15-49, 37 have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 23 have ever experienced sexual violence. The corresponding proportions among men are 30 and 6. 46 of ever-married women and 18 of ever-married men have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence.

In Rulindo District, according to DHS 2014/15 and 2019/20, physical violence decreased for both sexes: from 11.9 to 8.5 for women and from 27 to 11.4 for men. Regarding sexual violence, it slightly decreased for women, from 3.4 to 3, while for men, it decreased significantly, from 8.6 to 0. On Emotional violence, for Women, it increased from 19.7 to 25.7, while for men, it decreased from 22.5 to 8.3.

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



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

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