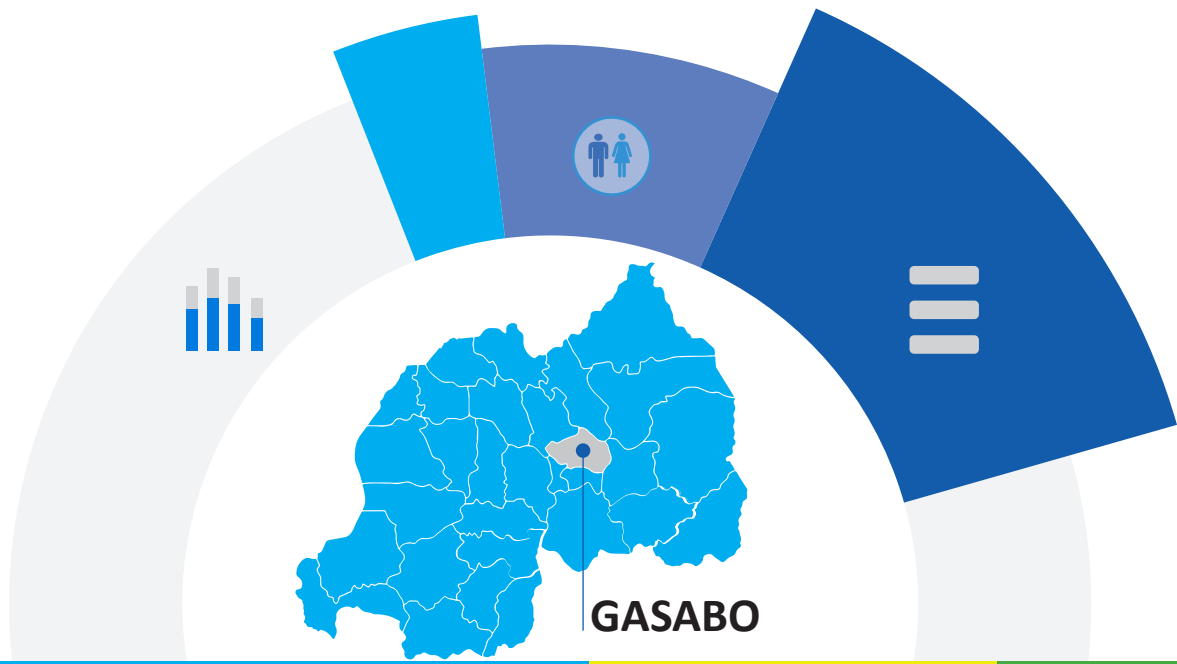




Republic  
of Rwanda



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
STATISTICS OF RWANDA



# Gender Statistics profile report

Gasabo District, 2023



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Gasabo District, 2023



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## Foreword

This is the second edition of the Gender Statistics District Profile Report that 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, ICT and media, and Environment. These fields are classified under the three pillars of the National Strategy for transformation (NST1) namely; economic transformation, social transformation, and transformational Governance. The report also takes into account some quantitative indicators of the United Nations Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (UNMSGI) as developed by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and some approved quantitative Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with indicators related to gender.

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 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 to encourage policy debates around gender gaps and provide quantitative evidence for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of programs. 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 crucial in facilitating evidence-based policies and decision making that consider both women and men.

The report shows differences and inequalities between women and men and acts as a timely databank containing useful information on Rwanda's development. NISR looks forward to continuing its good collaboration with the European Union (EU), UN Women and all other interested partners.



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. It was prepared under the coordination of Mr. Rurihose Florien, the 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. This includes 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 also like to express our gratitude and thanks to our partners in the field of gender statistics, notably the European Union (EU), UN Women, Paris 21, and the World Bank Group for their support and contribution throughout the process of compiling and publishing this report.

## 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 Protion
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 per 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 school year.
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 infants' death before celebrating their first birthday per 1,000 live births.
Neo-natal mortality rate	Probability of infants' death before celebrating the 28th day after their birthday per 1,000 live births.
Post neo-natal mortality	Probability of infants' death between the 29th and 360th days after their birthday per 1,000 live births.
Under 5 age mortality	Probability of dying of infants before celebrating the 5 birthdays per 1,000 live births.
Maternal Mortality Ratio	Probability of women's deaths that occur during pregnancy, child birth, 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.
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.

KEY WORDS	DEFINITION
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
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

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Background, introduction and methodology



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

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. Given the sampling limitations that may induce doubt to the level of precision for some survey-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 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:

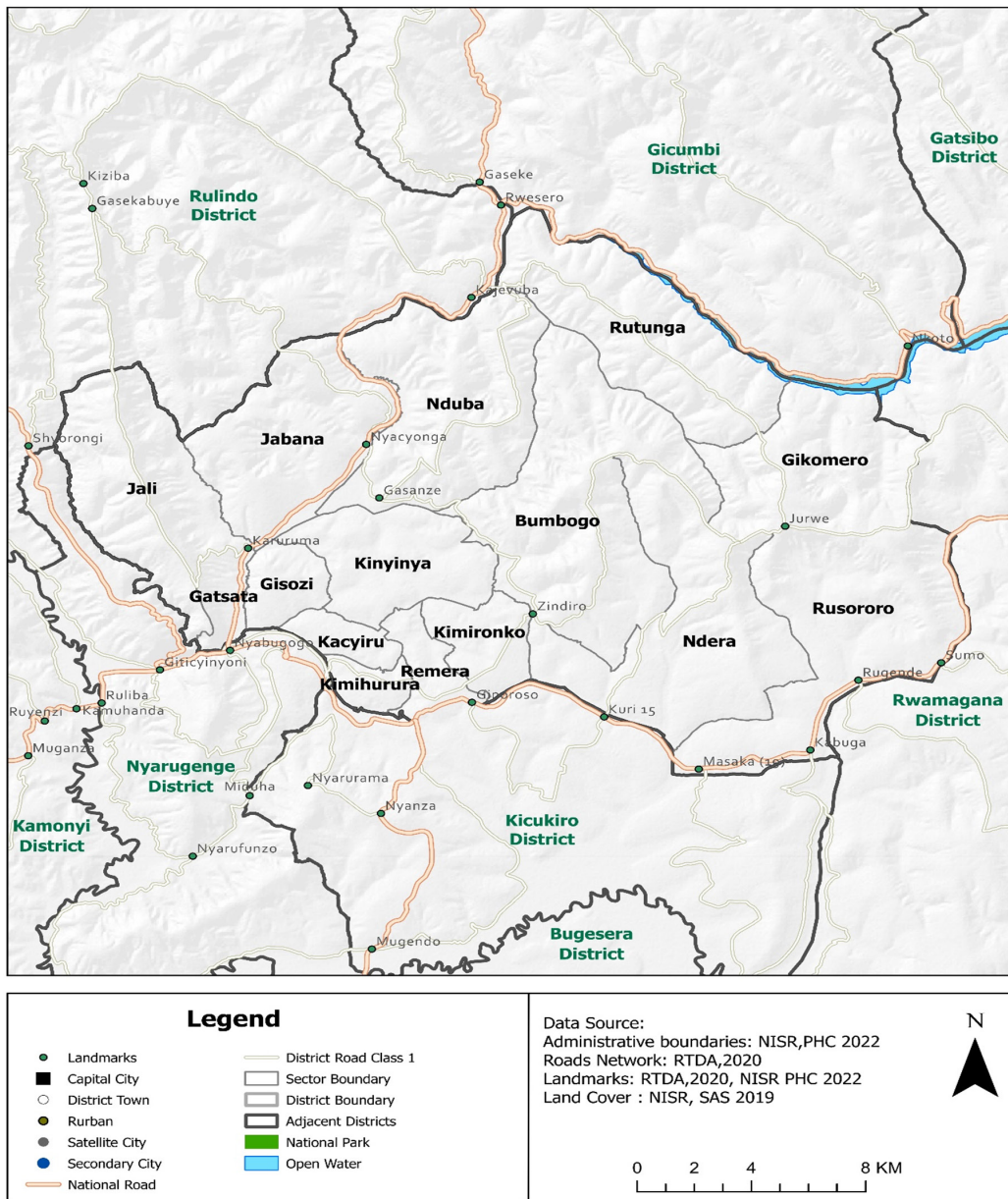
- Soft copies of all NISR surveys and census published reports from which required sex disaggregated data might be sourced.
- An excel file containing a list of indicators to be used for the report compilation, arranged in accordance with the chapters of the report.
- The model of District Profile Report 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. This also included a review of gender statistics concepts, analysis, interpretation, and use. 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:

- Time to learn the theoretical aspects of gender statistics and to understand the content and structure of the district profile report template
- Time to compile the respective district profile reports based on the report template and reference documents provided to produce a draft report
- Time to proofread the compiled draft reports. 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 and produce the final reports for publication.

**Figure 1: Administrative map for Gasabo District**



Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2023



## 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 may arise when decreases in fertility reduce the share of children in the population at a relatively fast rate while the proportion of elderly is still fairly 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 low in Gasabo District compared to the national level. In Gasabo District, the results from RPHC 2022 reveal that females represent 49.5% while males are 50.5%. Females proportion is low compared to males' where the sex ratio is 102 males for every 100 females while the national level results show 92 males for each 100 females. In comparison, the sex ratio in 2012 was 107.7 males for each 100 females.

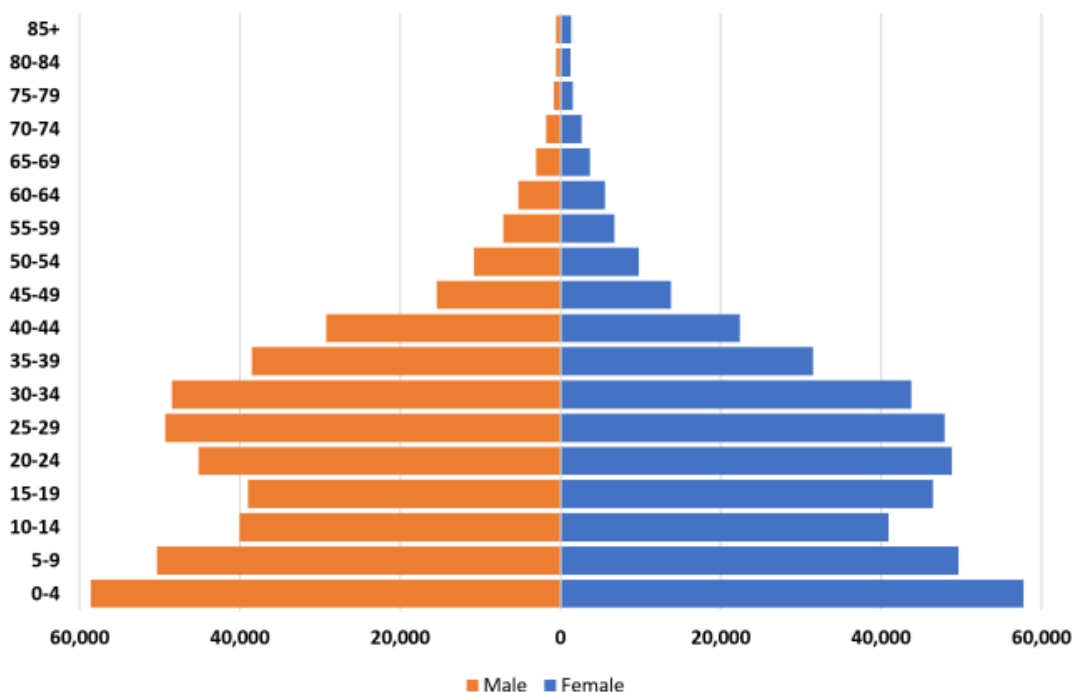
**Figure 2: Proportions of resident population of Gasabo district by sex (%)**



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

The age sex pyramid of the resident population in Gasabo district shows that the age groups with high number of residents are 0-4 and 25-29. 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. For those 60 and above, females are more than males. See figure 3 below for the age-sex distribution of the resident population of Gasabo District.

**Figure 3: Population pyramid of Gasabo District in 2022**



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

On a global scale, youth aged 15-24 represent 20.3% of total population of which females represent 10.3% and males 10%. Children aged 0-17 represent 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.

Looking at Rwanda, the results of the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census show that the population is mostly young with the population aged 0-24 representing 55.2% of the total population while 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 the national level, of which females represent 13.3% while males represent 13.8%.

Table 1 below shows the numbers and shares of resident population of Gasabo 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 Gasabo District in 2022**

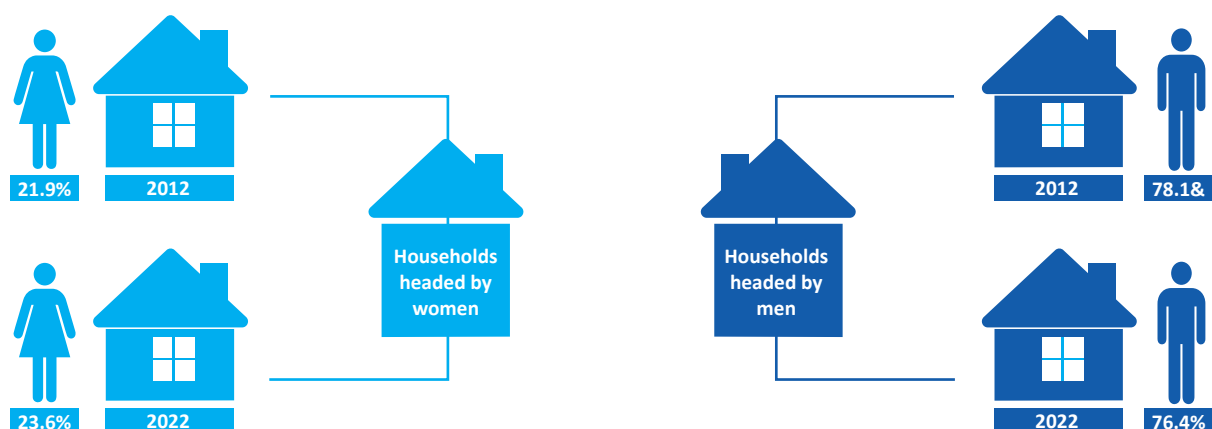
	Count			Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Resident Population	879,505	443,987	435,518	100.0	50.5	49.5
<1	23,781	11,860	11,921	2.7	1.3	1.4
<5	116,376	58,612	57,764	13.2	6.7	6.6
1-4	92,595	46,752	45,843	10.5	5.3	5.2
3-5	68,986	34,929	34,057	7.8	4.0	3.9
3-6	90,190	45,566	44,624	10.3	5.2	5.1
0-14	297,399	149,005	148,394	33.8	16.9	16.9
0-15	313,405	156,428	156,977	35.6	17.8	17.8
0-17	347,280	171,637	175,643	39.5	19.5	20.0
6-11	110,768	55,678	55,090	12.6	6.3	6.3
7-12	105,312	52,821	52,491	12.0	6.0	6.0
12-17	98,109	46,125	51,984	11.2	5.2	5.9
13-18	99,849	46,216	53,633	11.4	5.3	6.1
14-35	401,587	198,680	202,907	45.7	22.6	23.1
16-30	282,898	137,605	145,293	32.2	15.6	16.5
15-24	179,488	84,194	95,294	20.4	9.6	10.8
15-49	519,746	265,076	254,670	59.1	30.1	29.0
15-64	564,949	288,217	276,732	64.2	32.8	31.5
16-64	548,943	280,794	268,149	62.4	31.9	30.5
16-59	538,153	275,560	262,593	61.2	31.3	29.9
14+	598,967	303,067	295,900	68.1	34.5	33.6
16+	566,100	287,559	278,541	64.4	32.7	31.7
18+	532,225	272,350	259,875	60.5	31.0	29.5
21+	476,533	246,395	230,138	54.2	28.0	26.2
60+	27,947	11,999	15,948	3.2	1.4	1.8
65+	17,157	6,765	10,392	2.0	0.8	1.2

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

## 3.2 Household headship

According to Rwanda population and housing census 2022, the percentage of household headed by females is 28.9% against 71.1% headed by males at national level. In rural areas, households (HHs) headed by females represent 29.9% against 70.1% headed by males. In urban areas, HHs headed by females represent 26.4% compared to 73.6% headed by males. Figure 4 below shows that in Gasabo District, the percentage of households headed by females slightly increased from 21.9% in 2012 to 23.6% in 2022 while males headed households slightly reduced from 78.1% in 2012 to 76.4% in 2022. Reference to the RPHC 2022 (Main Indicator report).

**Figure 4: Household headship (in %) in Gasabo District by sex of household head.**



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

## 3.3: Marital 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 Gasabo District by marital status and by sex.**

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	51.4	44.7	48.1
Married to one wife/husband officially	28.1	28.1	28.1
Married to one wife/husband not officially	18.7	20	19.3
Living in polygamous union	0.3	0.5	0.4
Divorced	0.2	0.4	0.3
Separated	0.8	2	1.4
Widowed	0.5	4.2	2.3

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

Table 2 above shows the percentages of resident population in Gasabo District by marital status in 2022. Following the census results, the majority of residents' population in Gasabo District were single/never married (48.1%). Males share among the never married persons was higher than females 51.4% compared to 44.7%, respectively. The share of persons married officially to one partner was the same among males and among females (28.1%) while the share of persons married unofficially to one partner was high among females (20.0%) compared to males (18.7%). Both widowhood, divorce and separation rates were high among females (4.2%, 2.0% and 0.4%, respectively) compared to males (0.5%, 0.8% and 0.2%, respectively).

### 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 an estimate derived 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). See table 3 for the breakdown.

**Table 3: Mean age at first marriage among resident population in Gasabo District by sex**

	Male	Female
Rwanda	28.2	25.3
Gasabo District	30.2	26.2
Bumbogo	28.0	24.0
Gatsata	30.7	25.7
Gikomero	27.9	24.6
Gisozi	31.3	27.2
Jabana	29.2	25.1
Jali	29.2	25.1

	Male	Female
Kacyiru	35.3	31.4
Kimihurura	34.3	31.8
Kimironko	33.9	31.2
Kinyinya	29.4	25.4
Ndera	29.4	25.4
Nduba	27.3	23.5
Remera	33.5	30.3
Rusororo	29.8	25.7
Rutungu	27.6	24.4

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

As displayed in Table 3 shows that in Gasabo 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 year and 25.3 year among males and females, while it is 30.2 year for males and 26.2 year for females in Gasabo District. Across sectors, the mean age at first marriage among males is high in Kacyiru sector (35.3 years) and low in Nduba (27.3 years). Among females, the mean age at first marriage is high in Kimihurura (31.8 years) and low in Nduba (23.5 years).



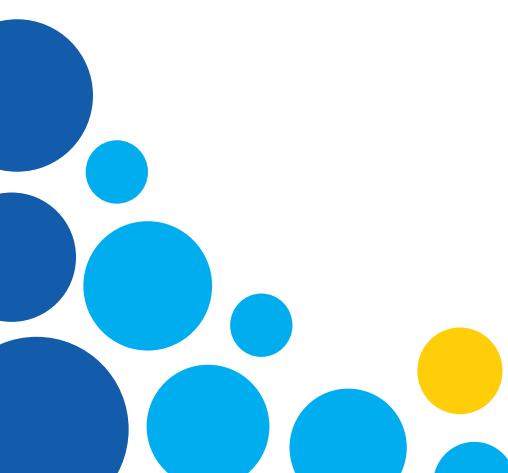


# CHAPTER 2

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## 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 agricultural 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: '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 agricultural 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 Gasabo 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 Gasabo District**

Indicator	Male headed	Female headed	Total
Agricultural HHs with access to agricultural land	94.1	98	95.1
Agricultural HHs with access to land used for fodder cultivation	5.9	9.4	6.8
Agricultural HHs who belong to Twigire muhinzi/mworozi group	7.4	9.6	7.9
Agricultural HHs who belong to farmer field school	17.4	12.9	16.3
Percentage of crop producing HHs who used pesticides	20.9	14.9	19.4
Percentage of crop producing HHs who used improved seeds	42.0	31.3	27.6
% of agricultural HHs incurring expenditure on chemical fertilizers through Crop Intensification Program	23.7	24.3	23.9
% of agricultural HHs incurring expenditure on organic fertilizers through Crop Intensification Programs	84.2	79.9	83.1

Source: Agriculture Household Survey, 2020 (NISR)

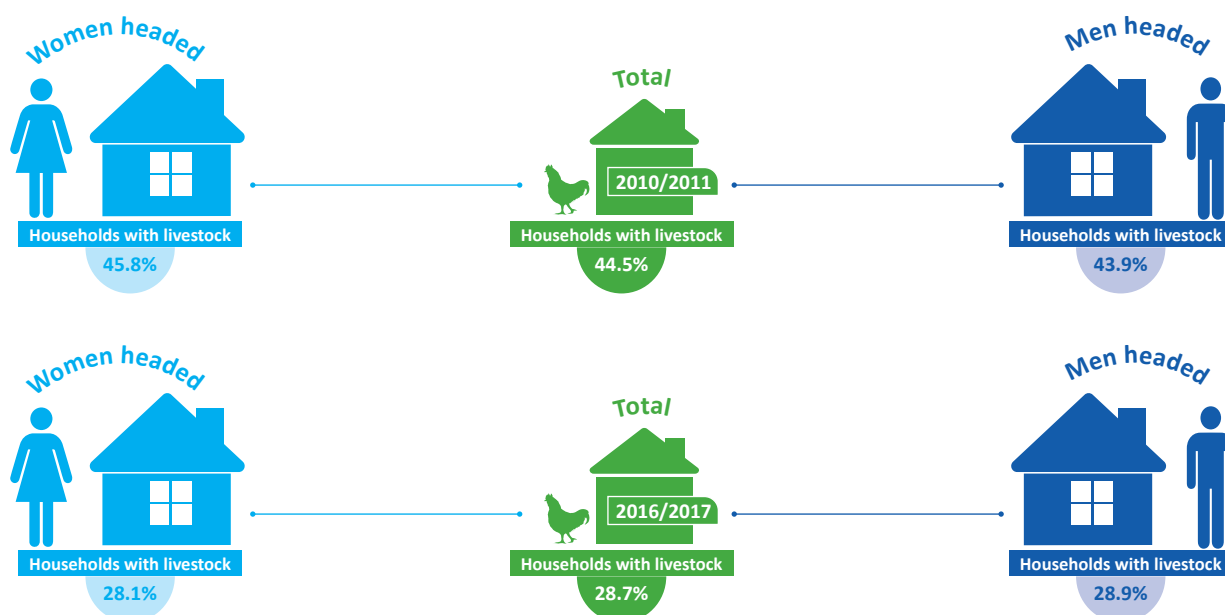
According to the results of RPHC 2022, the number of agricultural households headed by males is 45454 (23.9%) against 13271 (22.6%) headed by females. Table 4 above shows that the percentage of female headed agricultural households with access to land in Gasabo District was 98% for female headed HHs compared to

94.1% for male headed HHs. Female headed agricultural HHs who belong to Twigire muhinzi/mworozi group was 9.6% compared to 7.4% of male headed households. The percentage of female headed HH who used pesticides was 14.9% compared to 20.9% for male headed households. The percentage of female headed HHs that used improved seeds was 31.3% compared to 42.0% of male headed households.

### 1.1.2. Livestock

In addition to the production of crops, livestock is another important source of income and food for agricultural households. At the national level, the percentage of agricultural HHs engaged in livestock was 61.3% in 2022 while in Gasabo District it is 15.7%. This number was 44.5% in 2011 and decreased to 28.7% 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 HHs that raised any livestock was 45.8% and became 28.1% in 2017, while the proportion of male headed HHs with any livestock decreased from 43.9% to 28.9% in the same period.

Figure 5: Percentage of households that raised any livestock in Gasabo 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 Fin Scope 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 both formal and informal financial products.

### 1.2.1. Banking Status

At national level, 34% of the female population uses bank services compared to 39% of males in 2020. 19% of female have accounts in commercial banks compared to 26% of males. According to the Figure 6 below, the percentage of female banked population aged 16 and above in Gasabo District was at 76.2% compared to 84.8% of males in 2020.

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



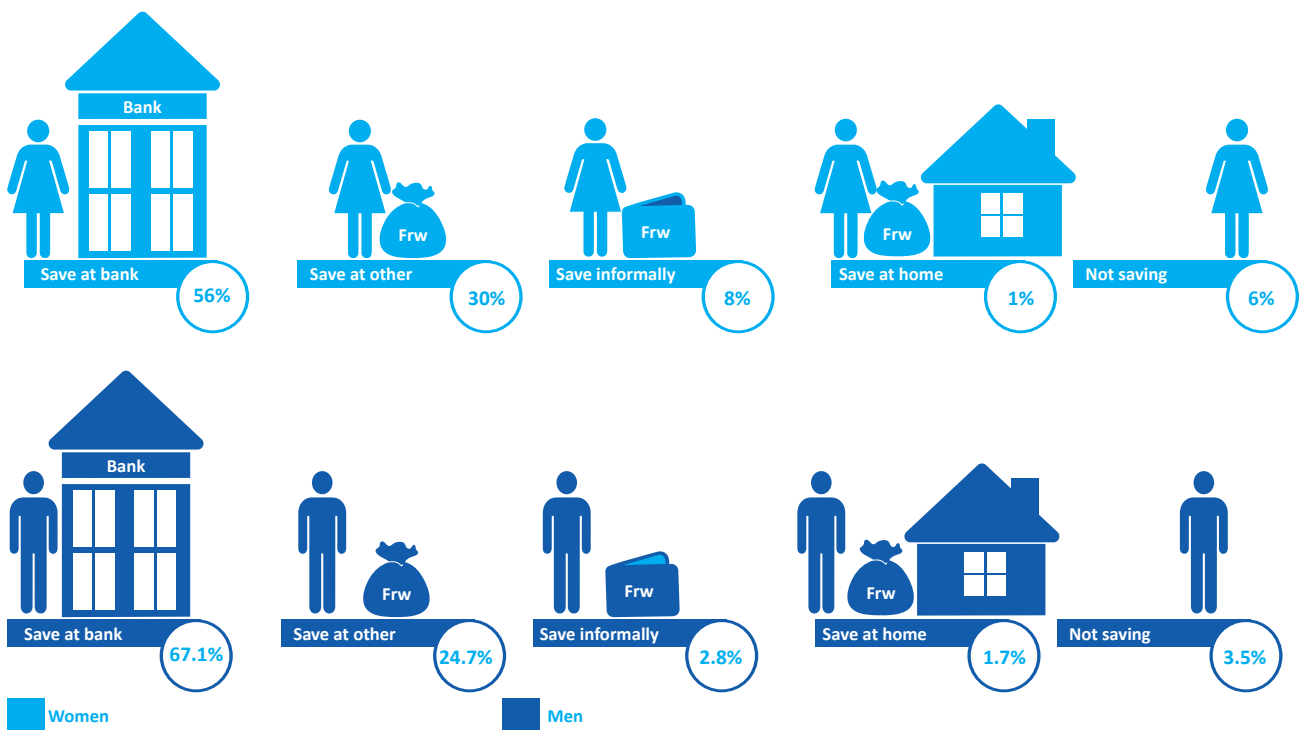
Source: Finscope dataset, 2020 (AFR)

### 1.2.2. Saving

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

In Gasabo District, the majority of population saves at the bank (56% for females and 67.17% for males). 8% of females save informally compared to 2.8% of males. In terms of formal ways of saving, females represent 30% compared to 24.8% for males. For those that save at home, females represent 1% while males represent 1.7%. For those who do not save, the percentage of females is 6% and is greater than that of males (3.6%).

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

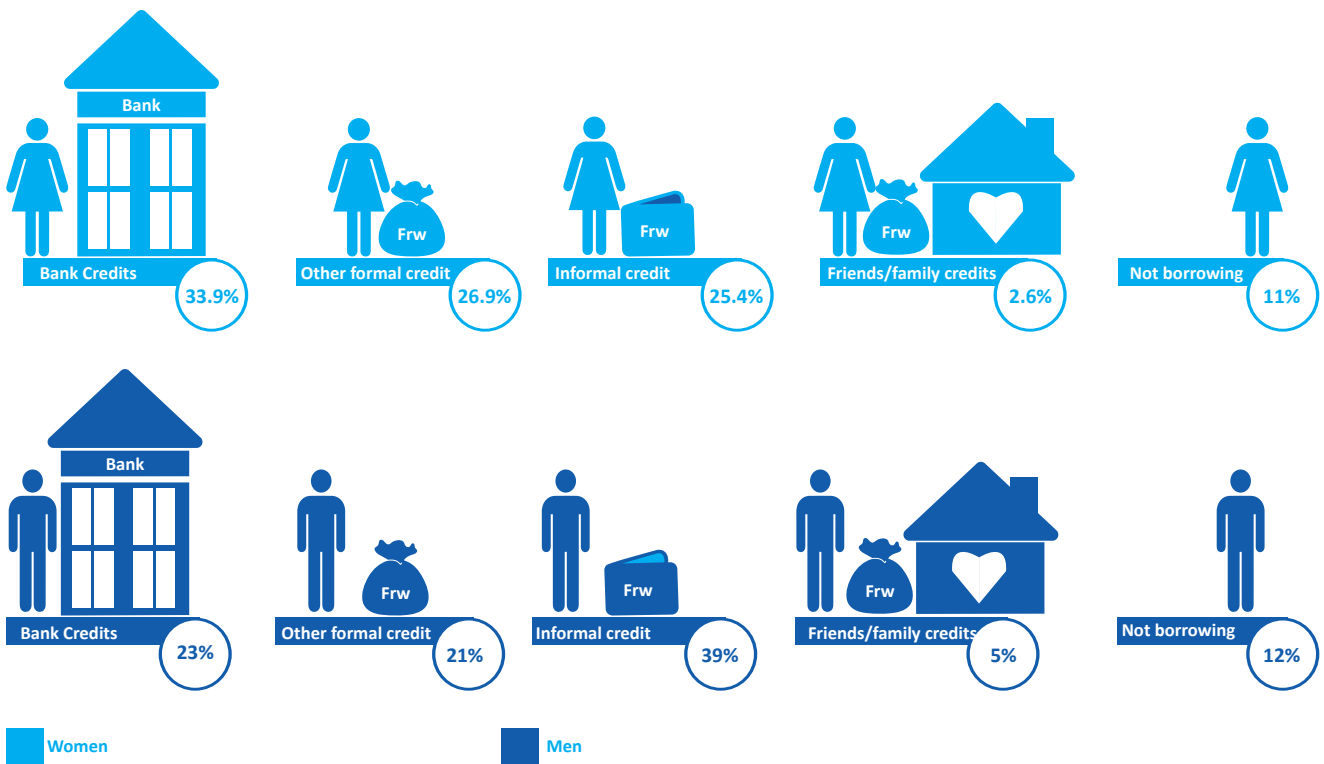


Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

### 1.2.3. Credit

According to the 2020 FinScope report, 7% of females got credit from banks compared to 10% of men nationally. 15% of females got credit in other formal ways compared to 22% of males. 63% of females also got credit informally compared to 58% of males. In addition, 30% of females got credit from family and friends compared to 31% of males. Further, 23% of females didn't borrow compared to 24% of males. In Gasabo District, 33.96% of females got credit from banks compared to 23% of men. 26.9% of females and 21% of males also got credit in other formal ways. 25.5% of females and 39% of males got credit informally, 2.6% of females and 5% of males got credit from family and friends. Finally, 11.09% of females and 12% of males didn't borrow.

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



Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

## 1.3. Infrastructure, ICT and media

### 1.3.1. Human settlement and waste management

The impact of humans on environmental degradation can be mitigated by modern technologies such as integrated pest management in agriculture or recycling/composting in waste management. Other techniques can be simple behavioral patterns such as the proper treatment of waste or use of sustainable fuels. Traditionally, rural habitats in Rwanda were 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 Gasabo District**

Indicator	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Total
HHs living in planned rural settlement (Imidugudu)	6.8	5.6	5.9
HHs living Integrated Model Village	1.1	1.0	1.0
HHs in old settlements	2.7	2.7	2.7
HHs in dispersed/isolated housing	10.9	10	10.2
HHs living in modern planned urban housing	36.5	38.1	37.7
HHs in spontaneous/squatter housing	40.6	41.2	41.1

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

Table 5 above shows the type of habitats in Gasabo district by sex of household head. For residents with households in planned rural settlements, the percentage of female headed households is higher than male headed households at (6.8% and 5.6%) respectively. This is also the case for integrated model villages (1.0% and 1.1%) and dispersed/isolated housing (10% and 10.9%). However, male headed households are more than female headed households among residents living in spontaneous/squatter housing (41.2% for male headed HHs and 40.6% for female headed HHs). This is also the case for modern planned urban housing (38.1% and 36.5%).

With regard to waste management, the 2022 census data shows that at a national level, 4.7% of people dispose waste through public compost dumping 51.2% through household compost dumping, 10% through waste collection companies, and 32.4% through throwing in the household's fields or bushes. The table below shows the mode of waste disposal in Gasabo district.

**Table 6: Mode of waste disposal in Gasabo district by sex of HH head**

Indicator	Female headed HHs	Male headed HHs	Total of HHs
Indicator	Female headed HHs	Male headed HHs	Total of HHs
Public compost dumping	3.6	3.5	3.6
Household compost dumping	17.9	19.0	18.7
Waste collection companies	47.8	49.0	48.6
Thrown in household's fields or bushes	29.9	27.4	27.9
Burnt	0.2	0.2	0.2
In a river/ stream/ drain/ gutter/ lake	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7

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

Table 6 above shows different modes of waste disposal in Gasabo district. 48.6% of HHs use waste collection companies. Among these, 47.8% are female headed HHs and 49% are male headed. 27.9% of HH throw their waste in the household's fields or bushes and 29.9% of these HHs are female headed while 27.4% are male headed. 18.7% of HHs use household compost dumping with 19% of them are male headed while 17.9% of them are female headed. In addition, 3.6% of HHs use public compost dumping and this is similar for both female headed and male headed households (3.6% and 3.5%).

### 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 have metal sheets on their roofs while 25.8% are covered with local or industrial tiles. Nationally, the percentage of housing units whose walls are made of sundried mud bricks is 67% while 60.4% have unworked ground as floor. Table 7 below shows the distribution of main materials of dwellings in Gasabo District by sex of household head.

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

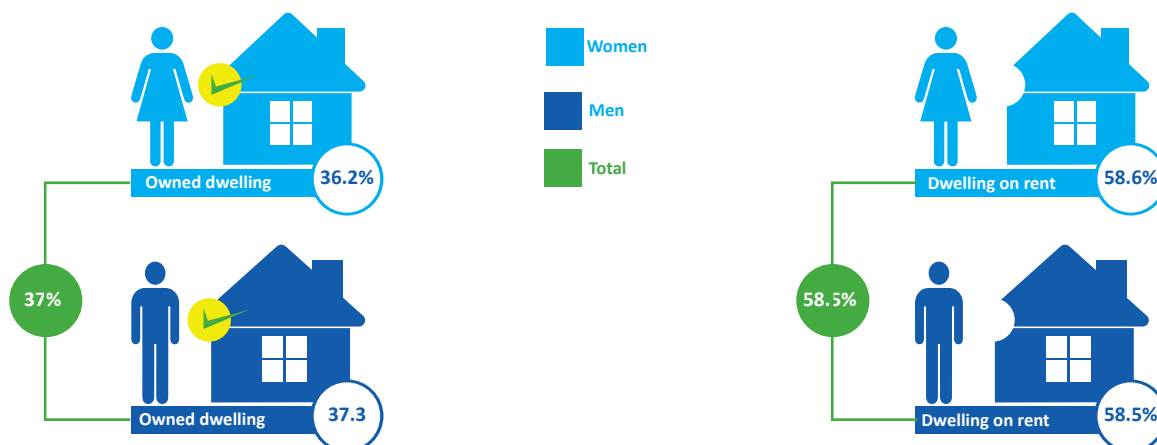
Indicator	Female headed HHs	Male headed HHs	Total
Private households with metal sheets as roofing material	98.4	98.5	98.5
Private households with local and industrial tiles as roofing material	1.2	1.1	1.1
Private households with sun dried bricks with cement as wall material	60.5	63.9	63.1
Private households with sun dried mud bricks without cement as wall materials	7.8	7.3	7.4
Private households with mud and cement as wall materials	8.5	7.3	7.6
Private households possessing wood and mud as wall materials (without cement)	9.0	6.1	6.8
Private households possessing unworked ground as floor of dwelling	24.6	20.6	21.5
Private households with hardened dung as floor materials of the dwelling	0.4	0.3	0.3
Private households with wooden floors in the dwelling	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private households possessing cement as floor materials of the dwelling	59.6	60.0	59.9

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

In Gasabo District, metal sheets as the main roofing materials represent 98.5% of the total housing units. This is the case for 98.4% of female headed HHs and 98.5% of male headed HHs. The percentage of households possessing unworked ground as floor of the dwelling is high among female headed HHs (24.6%) compared to male headed HHs (20.6%). The same situation is observed in households possessing sun dried mud bricks without cement as the main wall materials. Female headed households represent 7.8% while male headed households represent 7.3%. In addition, the percentage of private households possessing cement as floor materials of the dwelling represent 59.6% for female headed HHs compared to 60% for male headed HHs in Gasabo District.

When it comes to ownership of dwellings nationally, 71.6% of households in Rwanda live in owned accommodation while 22.2% live in rented accommodations. In addition, 4.4% live in free lodging, 0.8% live in staff housing, 0.5% live in temporary camps or settlement, and 0.1% live in hire purchased accommodations and 0.2 % live in other types.

Figure 9 below shows that in Gasabo District, 37.0% of people have their own dwelling while 58.5% live in rented dwellings. By sex of HH head, the census results show that the percentage of female headed households who own their dwellings is lower than males headed HHs with percentages of (36.2% and 37.3%). The percentage of rented dwellings was relatively the same for both female and male headed households (58.6% and 58.3%).

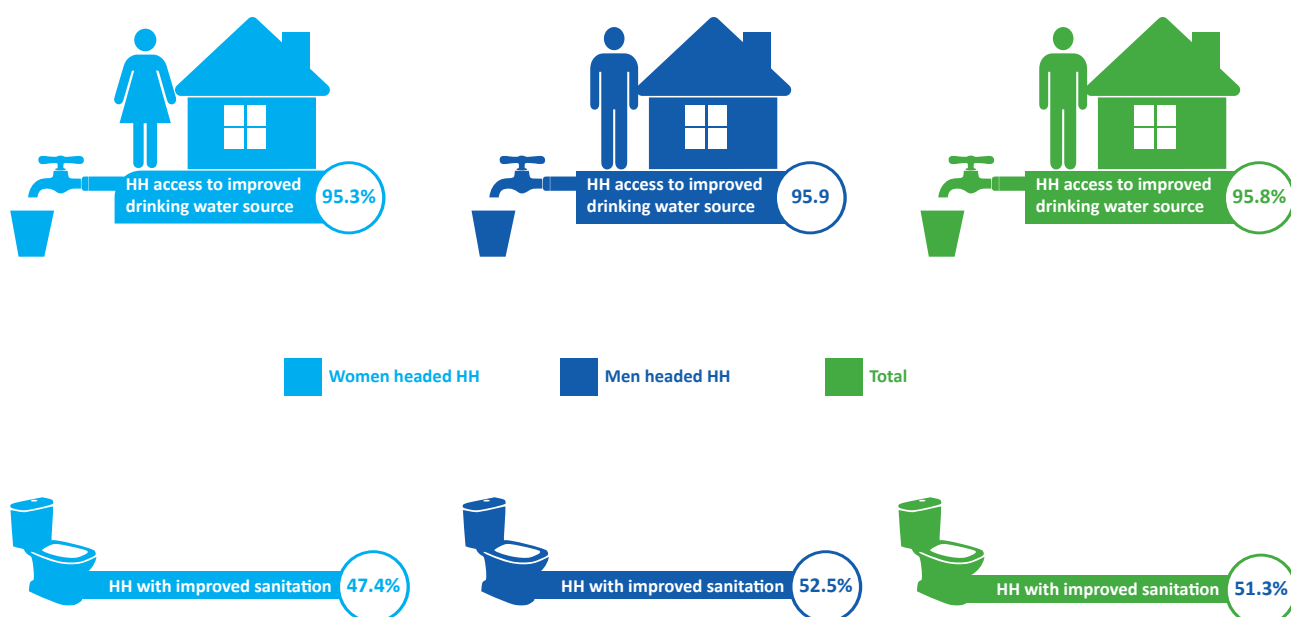
**Figure 9: Dwelling ownership status in Gasabo district by sex of household head.**

Source: RPHC-5 Main indicators report, 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 improved sanitation facility (an unshared improved toilet). Female headed HHs that have this facility are 68.2% while male headed HHs are 75.2%. Access to improved sanitation facilities is also higher in rural (73.1%) than urban (71.2 %) areas. Figure 10 below depicts the situation in Gasabo District.

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



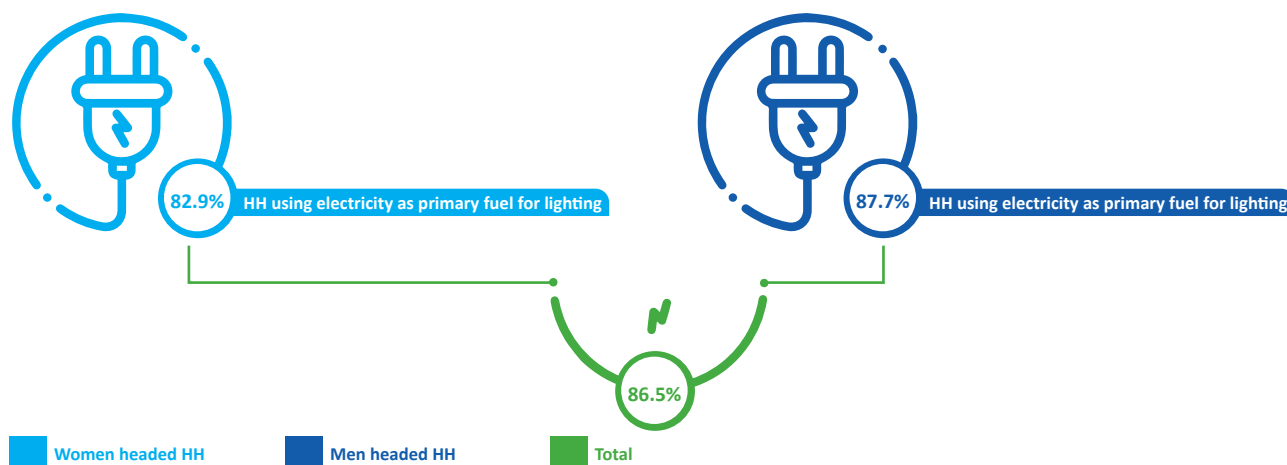
Source: RPHC-5 Main indicators report, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 10 above shows that in Gasabo District, the percentage of male headed HHs accessing improved sources of drinking water was 95.9% and 95.3% for female Headed HHs in 2022. The percentage of female headed HH with unshared improved toilet facility / sanitation was 47.4% among female headed HHs and 52.5% among male headed households.

### 1.3.4. Electricity for lighting

According to the results of RPHC 2022, 61% of private HHs in Rwanda use electricity as the main source for lighting (including solar energy). In Gasabo District, the percentage of HHs using electricity as primary fuel for lighting has increased from 74.7% in 2017 (EICV5) to 86.5% in 2022. Figure 11 below shows that in Gasabo District, the percentage of female headed households using electricity as the primary source of lighting is 82.9% less than male headed households (87.7%).

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

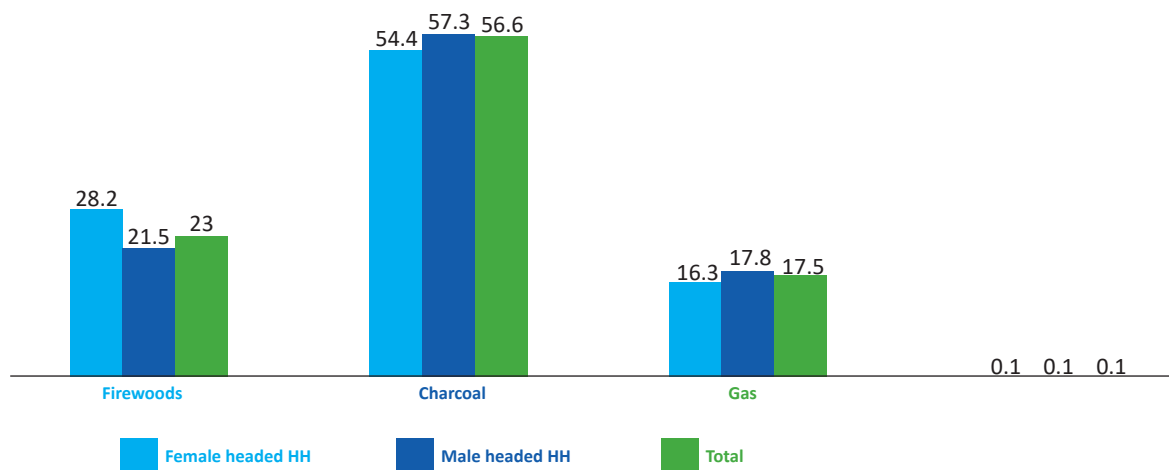


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

### 1.3.5. Main source of energy for cooking

Nationally, firewood is the main source of fuel used for cooking with 76.1% of HHs using it. This is followed by charcoal at 17.3% and gas at 4.6%. In Gasabo District, the most used source of energy for cooking is charcoal at 56.6%. Among female headed households, charcoal was used in 54.4% of HHs while it was 57.3% for male headed households. Firewood is used by 23% of total HHs. 28.2% for female head HHs compared to 21.5% of male headed HHs. Figure 12 below provides more details.

**Figure 12 : Proportion of Households in Gasabo District by main source of energy used for cooking and by sex of HH head.**

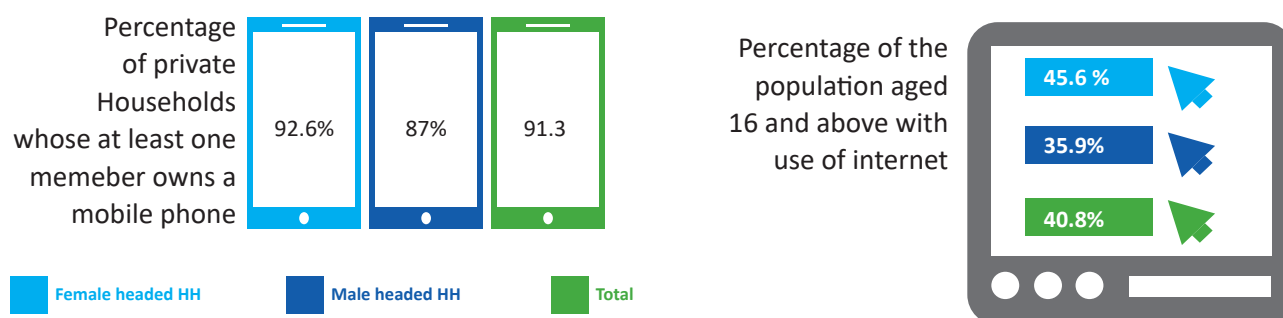


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

### 1.3.6. Ownership of ICT devices and use of the internet

According to the RPHC 2022, the percentage of Rwandan households with at least one member who owns a mobile phone was 67.4% for female headed HHs compared to 82.4% of male headed HHs. The 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 Gasabo District.



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

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

In Gasabo District, the percentage of Female headed HHs with at one member has a mobile phone was 87% compared to 92.6% for male headed HHs. The female population aged 16 and above who use internet was 35.9% compared to 45.6% of males.

## 1.4. Industry and processing

### 1.4.1. Establishment by Institutional Sector in Gasabo 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 institution.
- 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 as well as unions and syndicates.

Nationally, the results of the 2020 establishment census revealed the number of establishments by institutional sector. 222,159 establishments are owned by the private sector 3,277 are cooperatives, 2,331 are owned by the public sector, 2,033 are public-private partnerships, 2,173 are Rwandan NGOs and 310 are International NGOs.

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

Indicator	2017	2020
Private sector	15,574	19,067
Cooperative	205	266
Public sector	116	118
Public-Private partnership	43	45
NGO (Rwanda)	200	125
NGO (International)	57	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,195</b>	<b>19,648</b>

Source: Establishment Census 2017 & 2020

According to the results of the Establishment Census, the change in number of establishments by institutional sector in Gasabo District from 2017 to 2020 is high in the private sector. It increased from 15,574 in 2017 to 19,067 in 2020. Rwandan NGOs decreased from 200 in 2017 to 125 in 2020 and International NGOs also decreased from 57 in 2017 to 27 in 2020.

**Table 9: Number of formal and informal enterprises in 2020 by sex of managers in Gasabo District**

Type	Sex of Manager	Counts	%
Informal enterprises	Female	8,253	50.1
	Male	8,208	49.9
	Total	16,461	100.0
Formal enterprises	Female	912	36.3
	Male	1,599	63.7
	Total	2,511	100.0

Source: Establishment Census, Gender Thematic Report 2020/21

According to the 2020 Gender Thematic Report, among 83,977 enterprises in Rwanda, 37.1% of them were managed by females compared to 62.8% managed by males.

Table 9 above shows that in Gasabo District, the number of formal enterprises was 2,511. Those managed by women were 36.3% and those managed by men was 63.7%. Informal enterprises were 16,461 where the percentage of those managed by women was slightly high (50.1%) compared to those managed by men (49.9%).

## 1.5. Employment

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the ratio of the labour force to the working age population. It is expressed in percentage terms and is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the size of the working age population 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 of;

- employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour;
- 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)<sup>1</sup>

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 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 underemployment, and the potential labour. Potential labor force refers to persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit 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 can be used as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market.

### 1.5.1. Labor force, employment and unemployment rates

Nationally, the 2022 labour force survey shows that the labour force participation rate for females was 48.8% compared to 64.1% for men aged 16 years 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 Gasabo District**

Indicators	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment rate	58.8	39.4	61.9	43.6
LFPR	71.1	54.8	74.3	59.5
Unemployment rate	17.3	28.1	16.7	26.8

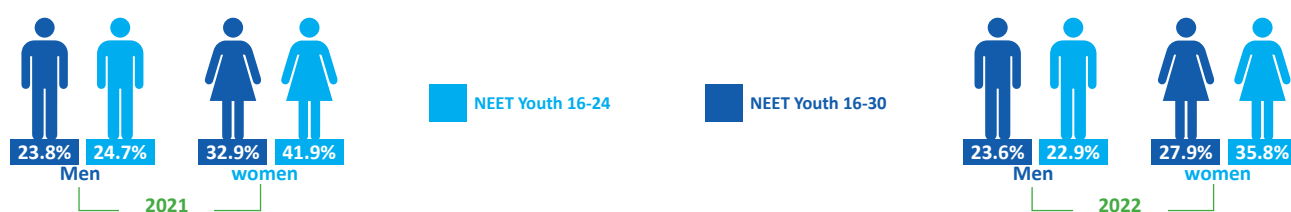
Source: Rwanda Labor force Survey, 2021& 2022 (NISR)

The table above shows the trends in labour force, employment, and unemployment rate from 2021 to 2022 in Gasabo District. Employment rate and labour force participation have increased from 39.4% to 43.6% and from 54.8% to 59.5% respectively for females. Male unemployment rate decreased from 17.3% to 16.7%.

#### 2.1.4.2. Youth (16-30 years) 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 related to 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. Nationally, the rate of youth aged 16-24 in 2022 not in employment nor in education or training was 41% for females while it was 29.9% for males.

**Figure 14: Percentage of youth not in education, not in employment and not in training (NEET)**



Source: LFS Dataset, 2021 & 2022 (NISR)

In Gasabo District, Youth NEET (16-30 years) for females decreased from 41.9% in 2021 to 35.8% in 2022 and from 24.7% to 22.9% for males during the same period. Among the youth aged 16-24, the NEET percentage decreased from 32.9 % in 2021 to 27.9% in 2022 for females and from 23.8% to 23.6% for males 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 for the environment. The current density levels are already regarded as a major driver of internal migration. The physical environment and density is bound to further increase. However, such effects can be mitigated through modern technologies or awareness programs.

Nationally, 80% of female headed agricultural households practiced erosion control measures compared to 85.2% of male headed households. 39.6% of female headed agricultural households also practiced agroforestry by planting trees in their plot compared to 48.8% of male headed households. In addition, 10.2% of female headed agricultural households practiced irrigation as a control measure compared to 16.3% of male headed households. The use of 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 protected their land with some selected methods in 2020 by sex of HH head.**

Indicator	Male headed HHs	Female Headed HHs
Have protected their soil against erosion	77.8	78.2
Planted agroforestry trees in their plots	29.1	19.0
Practiced irrigation	23.4	10.7
Used mechanical equipment	0.0	0.0

Source: Gender thematic report from AHS 2020 (NISR)

The Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) results show that in Gasabo District, 78.2% of HHs headed by females protected their land against erosion compared to 77.8% of male headed HHs. 10.7% of female headed households practiced irrigation compared to 23.4% of male headed households. 19% of female HHs planted agroforestry trees in their plots compared to 29.1% of their male counterparts. The percentage of female headed HHs who used mechanical equipment is almost unignifying for male and female headed HHs.

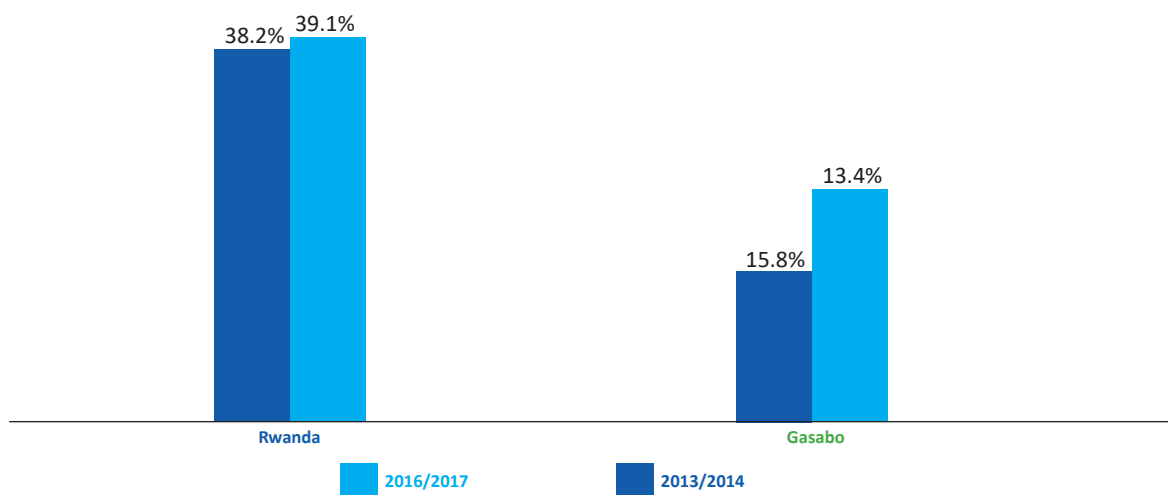
This section provides sex disaggregated information focusing on the areas related to social status of the country and depicts the status of gender equality using social statistics. The areas covered under this section are poverty, disability and social protection, health and nutrition, and education.

## 2.1. Poverty, Disability and Social protection

### 2.1.1. Poverty

Findings from the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV5) show that at a National level, poverty levels among female headed households declined to 39.5% in 2016/2017 from 47% in 2010/2011. Among male headed households, it declined to 37.8% from 44.3% in the same period. It was also shown that the extreme poverty rate among female headed households in 2016/2017 was 17.8% 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 in Gasabo District from 2013/14 to 2016/17.**

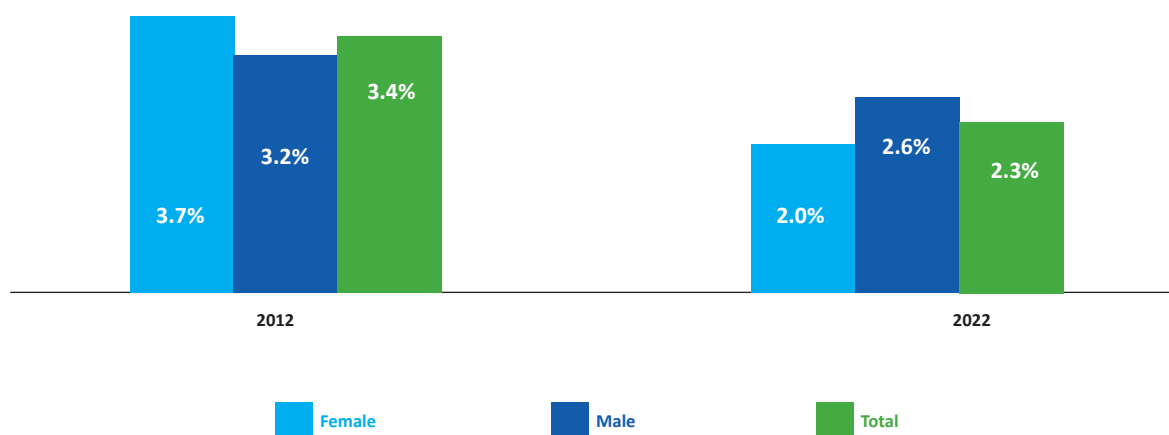


Source: EICV, 2013/14 & 2016/17 (NISR)

### 2.1.2. Disability

The 2019-20 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) included the disability module, a series of questions 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.

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 the RPHC 2022 show that the prevalence of disabilities among the 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 Gasabo District.

**Figure 16: percentage of population aged 5 and above with disability in Gasabo District**

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

As shown by figure 16 above, the population aged 5 and above with disabilities in Gasabo District decreased from 3.4% in 2012 to 2.3% in 2022. The results also show that in 2012, males' percentage was greater than females' (3.7% and 3.2% respectively) while in 2022, females' percentage is greater than males' (2.6% and 2.0% respectively).

### 2.1.3. Children's orphanhood and survivorship of parents

At the national level, the 2022 census results show that 91.3% of children 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. As shown in table 12, girls are more affected by orphanhood according in Gasabo district.

**Table 12: Children orphan hood by survivorship of parents in Gasabo 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	
	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%	COUNT	%
Female	161,345	91.9	8,587	4.9	3,909	2.2	1,655	0.9	7	0.0	175,503	100
Male	158,622	92.5	7,641	4.5	3,711	2.2	1,512	0.9	8	0.0	171,494	100
total	319,967	92.2	16,228	4.7	7,620	2.2	3,167	0.9	15	0.0	346,997	100

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

According to the results of Census population in Rwanda 2022, in Gasabo district female children orphans were 8.1% compared 7.5% for male, and children living with all parents are 91.9% for girls compared to 92.5% of boys.

### 2.1.4. Social protection

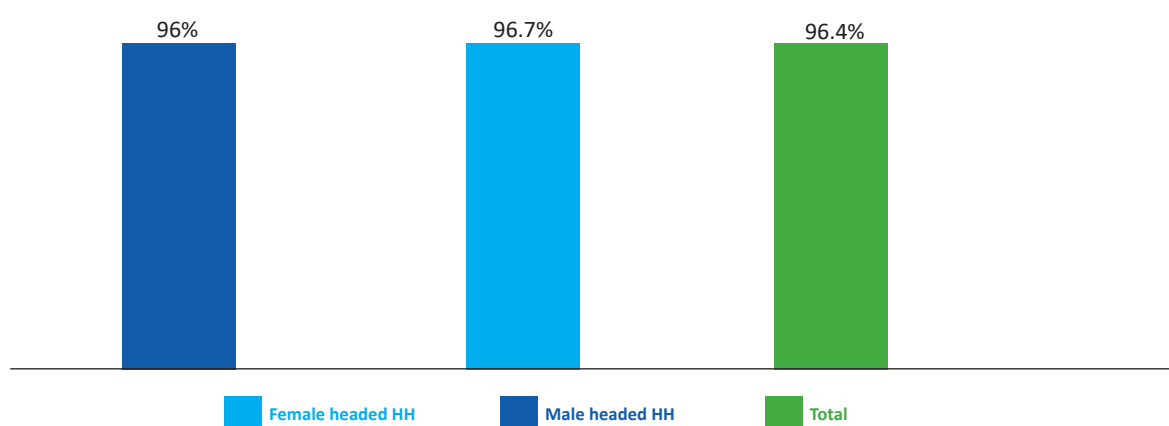
In the past two decades, Rwanda invested heavily to create a healthy and skilled population as well as strong families. This was through creating effective social protection programs to ensure a dignified standard of living for all citizens. This section provides highlights of key achievements in social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

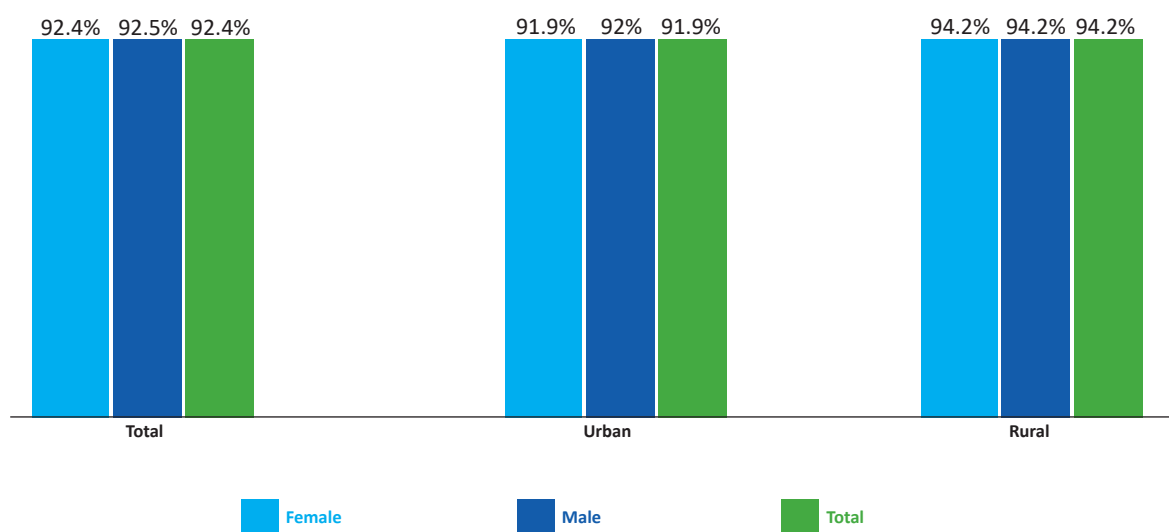


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The census results show that in 2022, 96.7% of female headed households in Gasabo District had at least one member covered by Health Insurance compared to 96% of male headed households

### 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 the National level, according to RPHC 2022, the percentage of female births registered is 94.3% and is the same for male births. Figure 18 below shows the situation in Gasabo District.

**Figure 18: Births registration rate among children aged under 18 in Gasabo 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 (92.5% and 92.4% respectively). The situation remains the same in urban areas (92% for males and 91.9% for females) when compared to rural areas (94.2% 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. 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).

The neonatal mortality decreased by 1 from 20 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014/15 to 19 deaths per 1000 children in 2019/20. 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 nationally from 32 to 33 deaths per 1000 live births nationally. Table 13 shows the childhood mortality status in Gasabo District.

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

Kind of mortality	2010/11	2014/15	2019/20
Neonatal mortality (NN)	30	7	8
Post neonatal mortality (PNN) <sup>1</sup>	36	21	7
Infant mortality (1q0)	66	27	15
Under-5 mortality (5q0)	93	41	24

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

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

As shown in table 13 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 41 to 24 deaths per



1000 live births in the last 5 years.

#### 2.2.4. Nutritional status of children

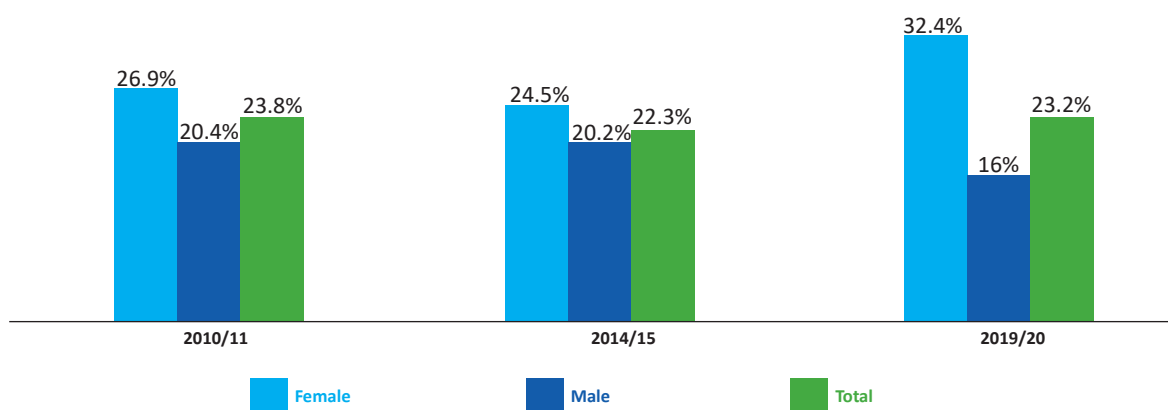
The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared against the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO, 2006). A well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while a poorly nourished population will differ.

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 the 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% and 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 among children aged under 5 in Gasabo District.

**Figure 19: Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted in Gasabo District**



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

In Gasabo District, the percentage of underweight children aged 6 to 59 months who were stunted decreased from 2010/11 to 2014/15, from 23.8% in 2010/11 to 22.3% in 2014/15 according to Rwanda demographic and health survey. However, stunting continuously increased slightly from 22.3% in 2014/15 to 23.2% 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 Gasabo District, children under 5 age who are wasted represent 2.3% according to the RDHS2019/20.

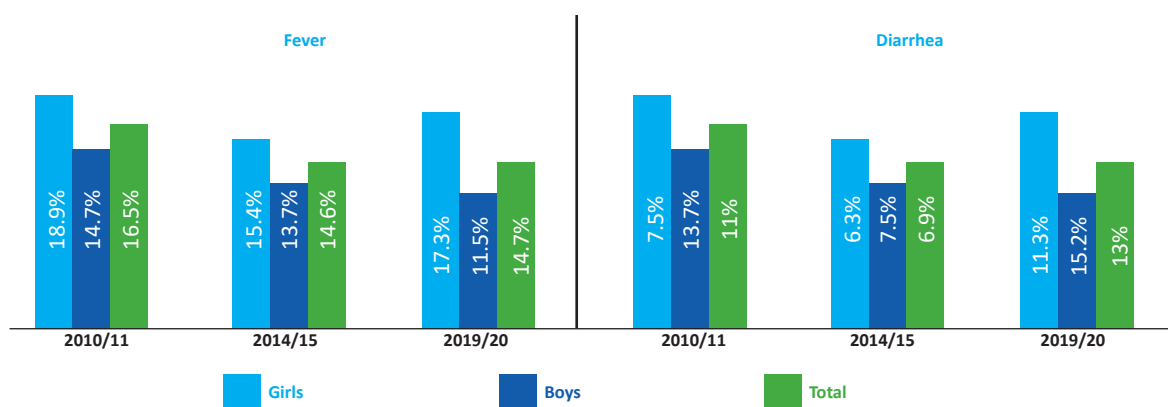
### 2.2.5. Prevalence of fever and diarrhea among children under five years

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 Gasabo District.

**Figure 20: Prevalence of Fever and Prevalence of Diarrhea among children under five years.**

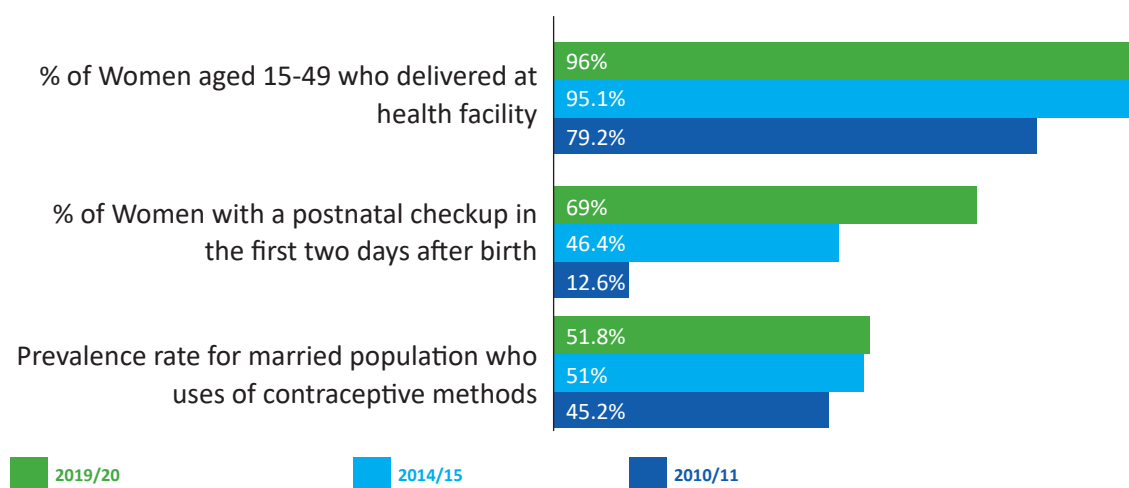


Source RDHS 2010/11, 201/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

In Gasabo District, the prevalence of fever among children under 5 decreased from 16.5% in 2010/11 to 14.6% in 2014/15 but slightly increased thereafter to 14.7% in 2019/20. On other side, the prevalence of diarrhea for children under 5 dramatically increased, from 6.9% in 2014/15 to 13% in 2019/20.

### 2.2.6. Family planning among female aged 15-49

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.

**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)

Figure 21 above shows that the female users of modern contraceptive methods for family planning increased from 45.2% in 2010/11 to 51.8% in 2019/20. Women aged 15-49 who delivered at health facility increased from 79.2% in 2010/11 to 95.1% in 2014/15 and 96% in 2019/20. Women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth increased from 12.6% in 2010/11 to 46.4% in 2014/15 and to 69% in 2019/20.

### 2.2.7. Maternal health

At the national level, 93% of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a health facility according to the 2019/20 RDHs. It also illustrates that 94% of births were assisted by a skilled provider and that 15% 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-up in the first 2 days after birth.

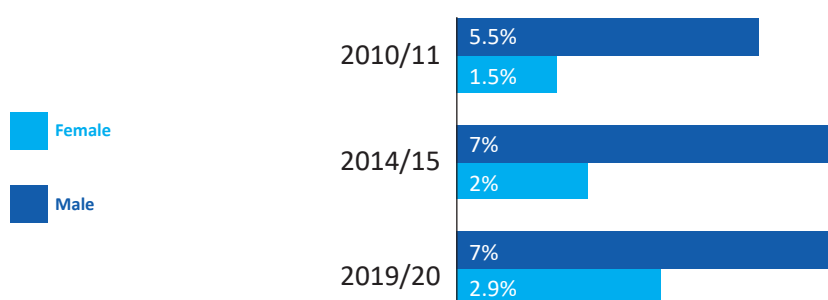
Figure 21 above also shows the percentage of women aged 15-49 whose delivery took place at a health facility such as a health center or hospital increased during last ten years from 79.2% in 2010/11 to 96% in 2019/20. The percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, increased more than 5 times (from 12.6% to 69%) in the same period (2010/11-2019/20).

### 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 1.3% for women against 5.5% for men.

The figure below shows that the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partners in the past 12 months preceding the survey increased for women from 2% in 2014/15 to 2.9% in 2019/20, while for men this percentage remained at 7% 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 Gasabo district.**

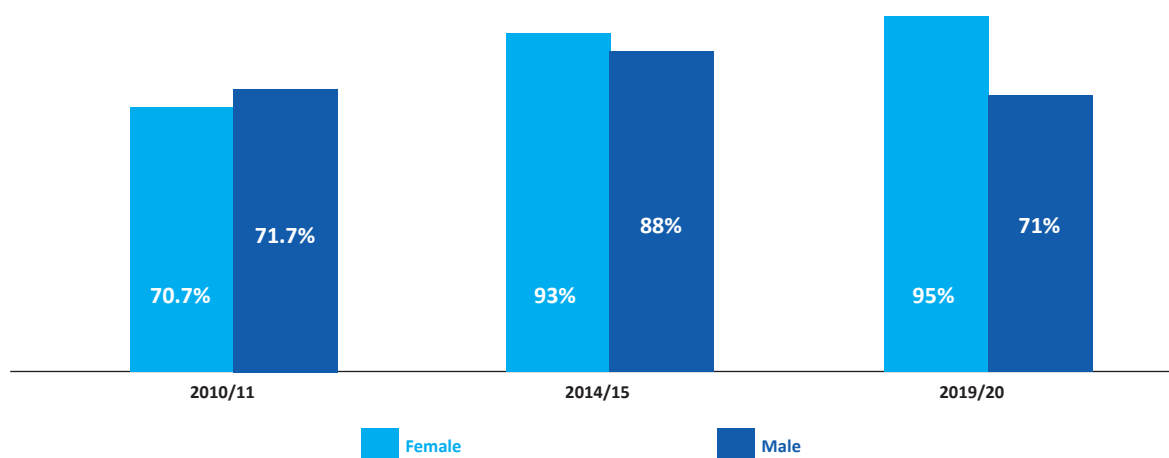


Source RDHS 2010/11, 201/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

## 2.2.9 Comprehensive knowledge of HIV on transmission

At national level, the percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV do not differ significantly (75.6% for women against 75.1% for men).

**Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 15-49 who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV in Gasabo District.**



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

Figure 23 above reveals that from 2010/11 to 2019/20, the percentage of males who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV in Gasabo District is generally high among males compared to females, except in 2010/11. Among females, this percentage increased from 71.7% in 2010/11 to 88% in 2014/15 thereafter decreased to 71% in 2019/20. Among males, it increased from 70.7% to 93% and to 95% in the same period.

### 2.2.10. HIV Prevalence

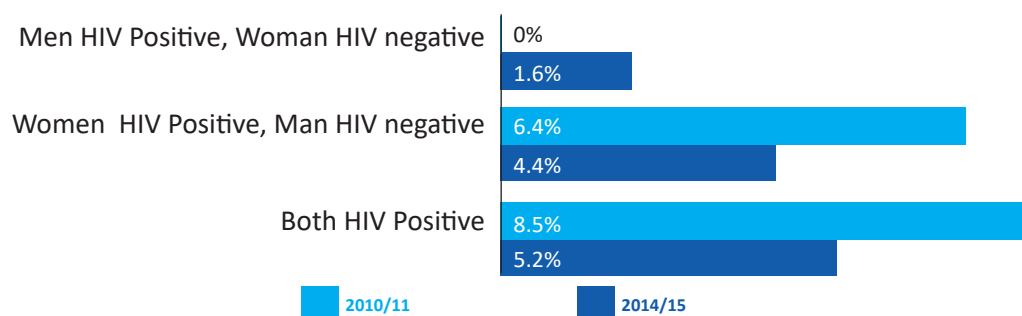
According to the RDHS 2014/15 results 3% of adults aged 15-49 in Rwanda are living with HIV. The HIV prevalence rate is 4% among women and 2% among men. In general, HIV prevalence rises with age. Among women, the HIV prevalence increases from 1% at age 15-19 to 8% at age 40-44 before decreasing rapidly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

The results of the 2014-15 RDHS, show that 95% of couples in union have both partners who are HIV negative. In 2% of couples, both partners are HIV positive and in about 3% of couples in union are discordant. This means one partner lives with HIV and the other does not. Discordant couples are almost evenly divided between those in which the male partner is living with HIV, and the female partner is not and those in which

the female partner is living with HIV, and the male partner is not.

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

**Figure 24: Prevalence of HIV among Couples**



Source RDHS 2010/11 & 2014/15 (NISR)

In Gasabo District, the prevalence of HIV among couples, when both were living with HIV has decreased from 8.5% in 2010/11 to 5.2% in 2014/15. For a man living with HIV and an HIV negative woman, the prevalence increased from 0% in 2010/11 to 1.6% in 2014/15. Situations where the woman is living with HIV and the man is negative, the prevalence decreased from 6.4 % to 4.4% in the same period.

## 2.3. Education

According to the 2022 RPHC results, the gross and net attendance rate of the resident population aged 6-11 years who attained primary education and the resident population aged 12-17 years who attained secondary education were 141.7% and 89.3% respectively. Females represent 141.4% and 90.3% compared to 142% and 88.4% for males. In secondary school, gross and net attendance rate were 39.9% and 22.3% respectively for both sexes. For females, it is 43.8% and 25.8% compared to 36.1% and 18.8% for males.

### 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 Gasabo District outsourced from the 2022 census results.

Indicator	Gross attendance rates (GAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for resident population aged 3-5 years	39.3	39.1	39.6
Primary for resident population aged 6-11 years	131.8	131.2	132.5
Lower secondary for resident population aged 12-14 years	67.9	63.8	71.9
Secondary resident for population aged 12-17 years	55.4	54.6	56.0

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

At the district level, the gross attendance rate (GAR) for females is higher compared to that of males. At pre-primary, the rate for females is 39.6% compared to 39.1% for males. In primary it is 132.5% for females against 131.2% for males, while in secondary, it is 56% for females compared to 54.6% for males.

### 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 the Net attendance rates in Gasabo District sourced from the 2022 census results.

**Table 15: Net attendance rates by sex in Gasabo District**

Indicator	Net attendance rates (NAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for resident population aged 3-5 years	38.9	38.7	39.1
Primary for resident population aged 6-11 years	90.4	89.8	91.0
lower secondary for resident population aged 12-14 years	16.5	14.8	18.1
Secondary education for resident population aged 12-17 years	31.9	29.9	33.7

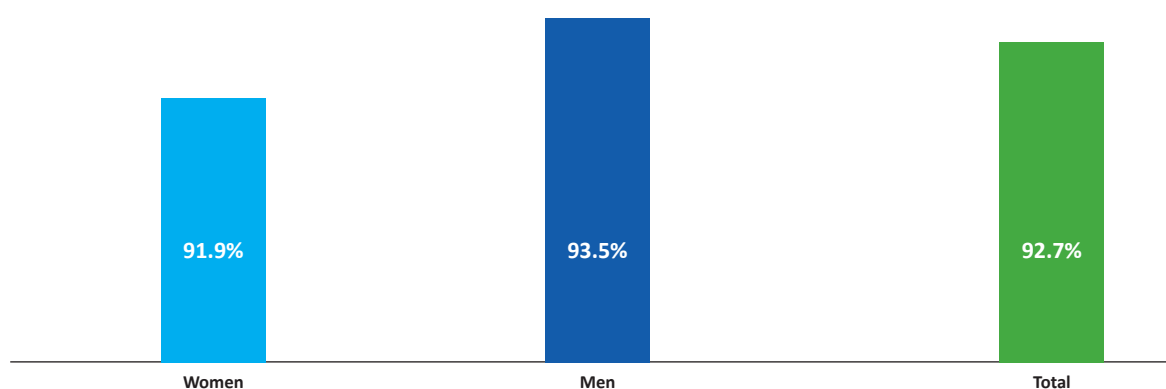
Source: Rwanda fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

According to the RPHC 2022, the net attendance rate (NAR) in Gasabo district primary schools is 91% for females against 89.8% for males and in secondary education, it is 33.7% for females compared to 29.9% for males.

### 2.3.3. Adults' literacy

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

**Figure 25: Literacy rate for people aged 15 years and above in Gasabo District**



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

The figure 25 above shows that literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above was high among males than females in 2022. Males' literacy rate was 93.5 % in 2022 while females' was 91.9 %.

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 through appointed and elective recruitment processes.

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

INDICATOR	COUNT			Sex Distribution (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Members of the Kigali City Council	4	6	10	40	60	100
Members of the Administrative Committee	1	2	3	33	67	100

Source: District administrative records, 2022 (Gasabo District)

The table indicates that on the Kigali City Council's decision organ, females represent 40% with 60% being males. Females in Administrative Executive Committee at district level represents 33% compared to 67% of males.

### 3.2. Violence

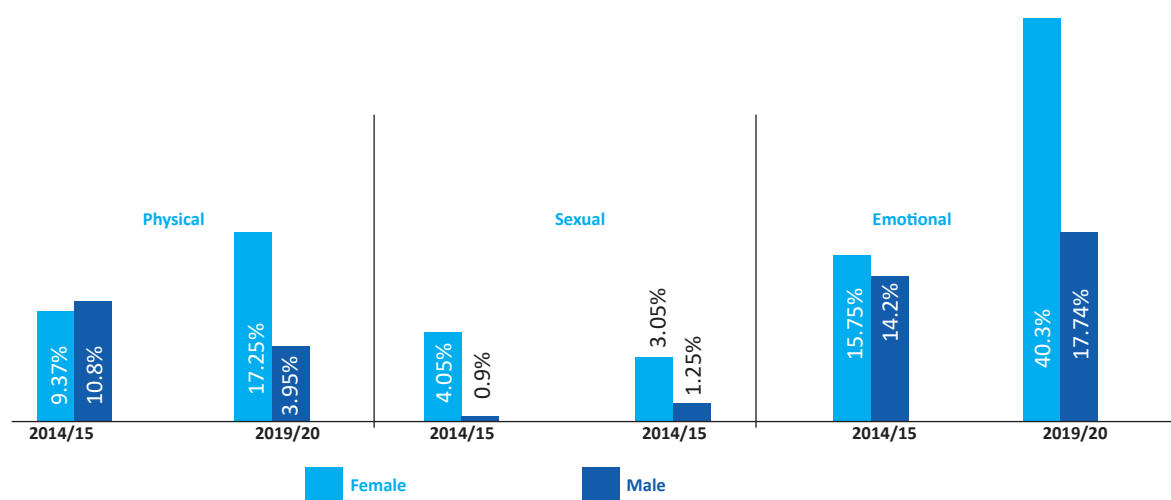
Rwanda has a robust legal and policy framework as well as institutional mechanisms to create and sustain a peaceful and conflict-free nation. In addition, Rwanda has developed a National Action Plan (NAP) 2009-2012 and 2018-2022 to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 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 15 years of age while 23% have 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 27 below shows the prevalence of domestic violence in different forms among women and men in Gasabo District.

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



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

In Gasabo District, physical violence among females increased significantly from 9.37% in 2014/15 to 17.25% in 2019/20 while for men, it decreased from 10.8% to 3.95% in the same period. Regarding sexual violence, it slightly decreased from 4.05% in 2014/15 to 3.05% in 2019/20 for women while for men, it increased from 0.9% to 1.29% in the same period. Emotional violence for women increased significantly from 15.75% in 2014/15 to 40.35% in 2019/20 while for men, it increased from 14.2% to 17.74% in the same period.



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