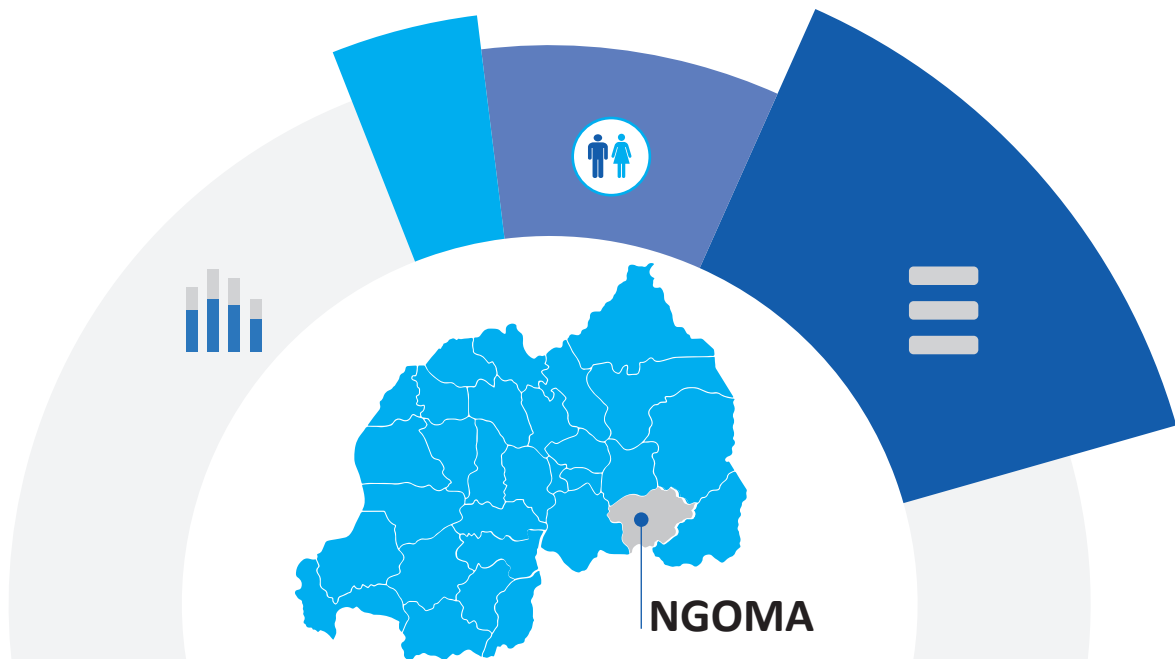Republic
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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

NGOMA

Gender Statistics profile report

Ngoma District, 2023

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Contents

Figures

Tables

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

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= Number of pupils of specified age in the cycle X 100 population of related school age.
Primary school net attendance ratio	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary school.
Secondary school net attendance ratio	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher.
Gender Parity Index for primary	Gender parity index (Ratio of girls to boys) in primary is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary level of education to the number of male students in the same level.
Gender Parity Index for secondary	Gender parity index (Ratio of girls to boys) in secondary is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at secondary level of education to the number of male students in the same level.
Total Fertility Rate	The expected number of children a woman who survives to the end of the reproductive age span (15-49 years) would have during her lifetime if she experiences the given age at specific rate.
Contraceptive Prevalence rate	Percentage of women of reproductive age who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method.
Infant mortality rate	Probability of 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

KEY WORDS	DEFINITION
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
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:

(a)   Time to learn the theoretical aspects of gender statistics and to understand the content and structure of the district profile report template;

(b)   Time to compile the respective district profile reports based on the report template and reference documents provided to produce a draft report; and

(c)   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 Ngoma District
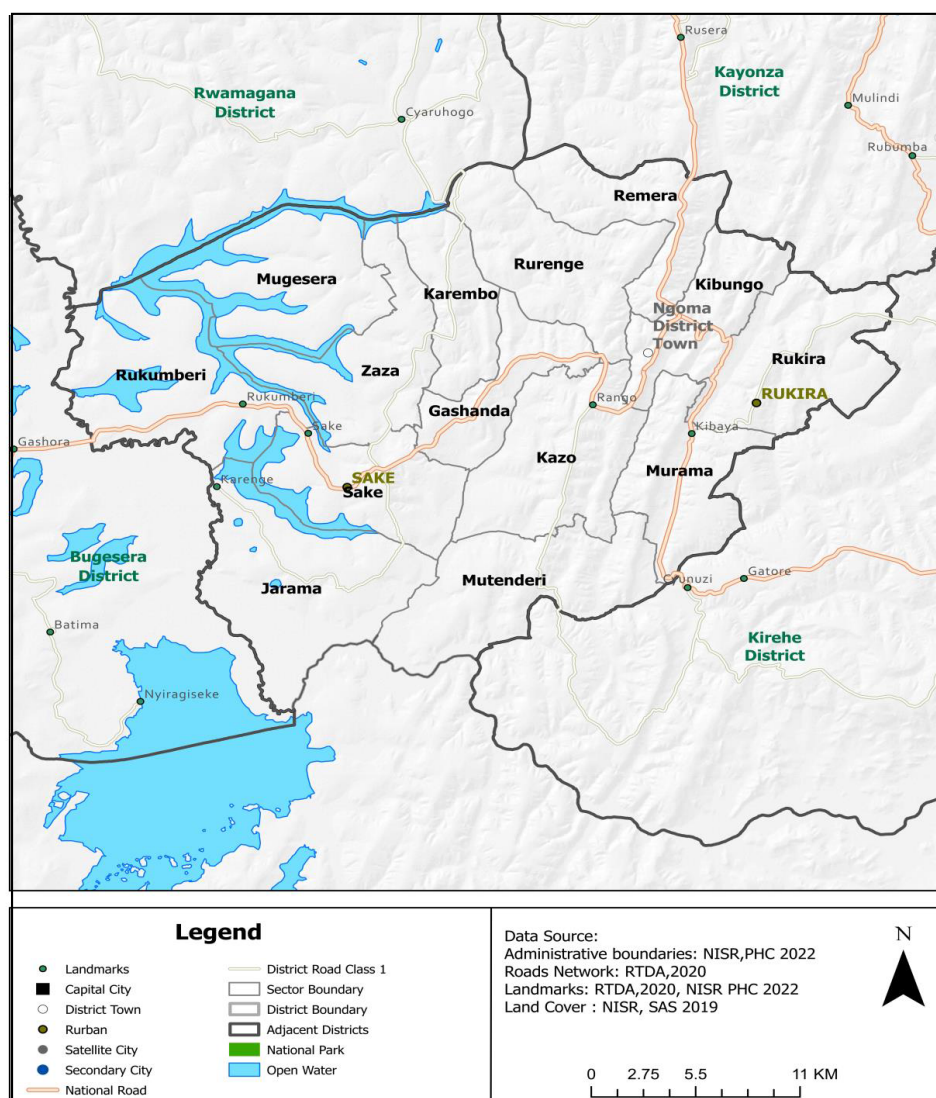
Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2023

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 low in Ngoma District compared to the national level situation.In Ngoma District, the results from RPHC 2022 reveal that females represents 52.3% while males are 47.7% and reflect high females proportion compared to males' where a sex ratio showing 91 males for every 100 females while the national level result shows 94 males for each 100 females. In RPHC 2012, the sex ratio was 92 in Ngoma, implying 92 males for each 100 females.

Figure 2: Proportions (in %) of resident population of Ngoma District by sex
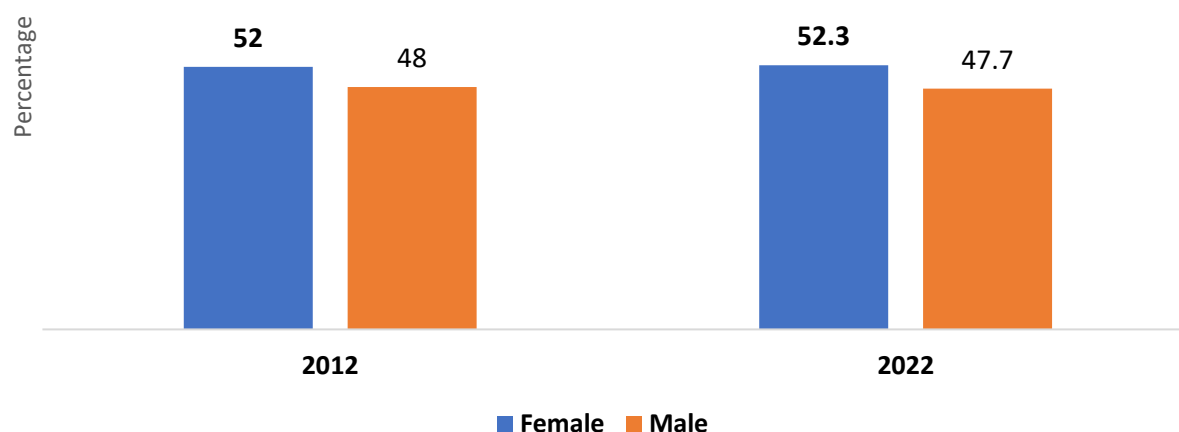
Source: Rwanda population and Housing census 2012 and 2022 (NISR)

The age sex pyramid of the resident population in Ngoma District shows that the age groups with high number of residents are the 0-4 and 10-14 age brackets. The number of females is generally higher than males in almost all age except in people aged 19 and below where males are more than females. Figure 3 below shows age-sex distribution of resident population of Ngoma District through the population pyramid. The same number can be found in table format in the annex section.

Figure 3: Population pyramid of Ngoma District in 2022
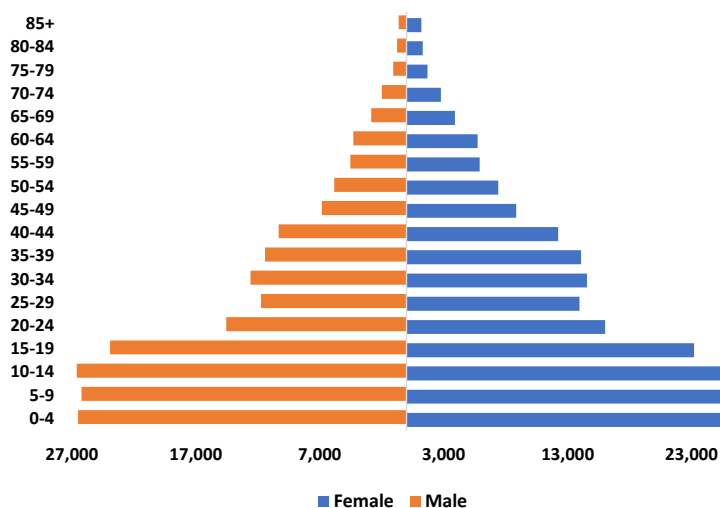
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The results of the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census show that Rwandan residents' population is mostly young where the population aged 0-24 represent 55.2% of the total population, while elderly people aged 65 and above represent only 4.2%. Elderly females represent 2.5% while elderly males represent 1.7% of the total population. The youth aged 16-30 represent 27.1% of the total population at National level, of which females represent 13.3% while males represent 13.8%. With respect to international standard, youth aged 15-24 represent 20.3% of total population of which females in this age range represent 10.3% while males represent 10%. Children aged 0-17 represents 44.5% of the total population of which females and males' shares are 22.2% and 22.3%, respectively. The population aged 0-30 represent 66.9% of the total population. Table 1 below shows the numbers and shares of resident population of Ngoma 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 Ngoma District in 2022

Count				Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total Resident Population	404,048	192,720	211,328	100.0	47.7	52.3
<1	10,548	5,300	5,248	2.6	1.3	1.3
<5	52,523	26,514	26,009	13.0	6.6	6.4
1-4	41,975	21,214	20,761	10.4	5.3	5.1
3-5	31,404	15,768	15,636	7.8	3.9	3.9
3-6	42,157	21,079	21,078	10.4	5.2	5.2
0-14	157,855	79,373	78,482	39.1	19.6	19.4
0-15	168,144	84,641	83,503	41.6	20.9	20.7
0-17	188,051	94,808	93,243	46.5	23.5	23.1
6-11	61,825	31,002	30,823	15.3	7.7	7.6
7-12	61,934	31,023	30,911	15.3	7.7	7.7
12-17	63,043	31,925	31,118	15.6	7.9	7.7
13-18	60,958	31,060	29,898	15.1	7.7	7.4
14-35	147,026	70,853	76,173	36.4	17.5	18.9
16-30	99,607	47,908	51,699	24.7	11.9	12.8
15-24	77,694	38,461	39,233	19.2	9.5	9.7
15-49	194,320	91,379	102,941	48.1	22.6	25.5
15-64	228,025	106,049	121,976	56.4	26.2	30.2
16-64	217,736	100,781	116,955	53.9	24.9	28.9
16-59	207,697	96,478	111,219	51.4	23.9	27.5
14+	257,505	119,065	138,440	63.7	29.5	34.3
16+	235,904	108,079	127,825	58.4	26.7	31.6
18+	215,997	97,912	118,085	53.5	24.2	29.2
21+	190,970	85,469	105,501	47.3	21.2	26.1
60+	28,207	11,601	16,606	7.0	2.9	4.1
65+	18,168	7,298	10,870	4.5	1.8	2.7

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

3.2 Household headship

According to Rwanda population and housing census 2022, the percentage of household headed by female is 28.9% against 71.1% headed by males at national level. In rural areas, HHs headed by females represent 29.9% against 70.1% 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 Ngoma District, the percentage of household headed by females increased from 29.6% in 2012 to 31.4 % in 2022 while males headed households decreased from 70.4% in 2012 to 68.6 % in 2022.

Figure 4: Households headship (in %) in Ngoma District by sex of household head
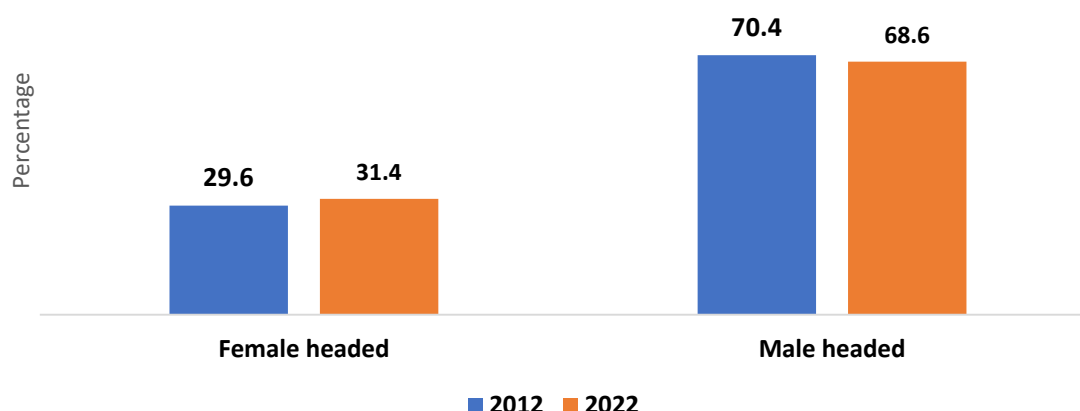
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

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 Ngoma District by marital status and by sex

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	47.8	38.3	42.7
Married to one wife/husband officially	27.2	25.6	26.4
Married to one wife/husband not officially	21.3	21.0	21.2
Living in polygamous union	1.0	1.7	1.3
Divorced	0.1	0.3	0.2
Separated	1.5	3.7	2.7
Widowed	1.0	9.5	5.5

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

Table 2 above shows the percentages of resident population in Ngoma District by marital status in 2022. Following the census results, the majority of resident population in Ngoma District were single/never married (42.7%). Males share among the never married persons was higher than females (47.8% Vs 38.3%, respectively). The share of persons married officially to one partner for males is higher (27.2) than females (25.6%) while the share of persons married not officially to one partner is almost the same with 21%. Both Widowhood, divorce and separation rates were high among females (9.5%, 0.3% and 3.7%, respectively) compared to males (1.0%, 0.1% and 1.5%, 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 estimated from the proportions that are single in each age group. The fifths Rwanda population and housing census show that on average, males get married at late age compared to females (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 Ngoma District among females and males.

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

Residence Districts & sectors	Male	Female
Rwanda	28.2	25.3
Ngoma District	27.3	24.6
Gashanda	26.4	23.7
Jarama	24.8	22.9
Karembo	27.5	24.7
Kazo	27.9	25.0
Kibungo	29.9	26.2
Mugesera	27.1	24.6
Murama	28.3	25.3
Mutenderi	26.9	24.4
Remera	27.9	25.1
Rukira	28.3	25.5
Rukumberi	25.6	23.0
Rurenge	26.8	24.8
Sake	26.4	24.3
Zaza	27.9	25.1

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

As displayed in Table 3 shows that in Ngoma District, the mean age at first marriage is lower than the national average for both females and males. At national level, the mean age at first marriage is respectively 28.2 and 25.3% among males and females, while it is 27.3 for males and 24.6 for females in NgomaDistrict. Across sectors, the mean age at first marriage among males is high in Kibungo sector (29.9 years) and low in Jarama (24.8 years) while among females, the mean age at first marriage is high in Kibungo (26.2 years) and low in Jarama (22.9years).
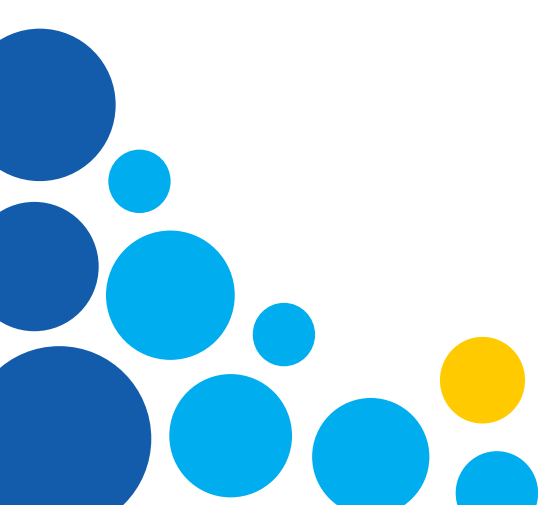
CHAPTER 2

Gender and the pillars of National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)

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

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

1.1. Agriculture, livestock and forestry

1.1.1. Agriculture

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

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

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

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural HH with access to agricultural land	99.3	98.8	99.1
Agricultural HH with access to land used for fodder cultivation	11.3	4.3	9.4
Agricultural HH who belong to Twigire muhinzi/mworozi group	33.7	24.5	
Agricultural HH who belong to Farmer field school	13.3	7.2	
Percentage of crop producing HH who used pesticides	21.6	7.3	17.9
Percentage of crop producing HH who used improved seeds	67.5	58.4	65.1
% Of Agricultural HH incurring expenditure on chemical fertilizers through Crop Intensification program	44.2	37.3	42.5
% Of Agricultural HH incurring expenditure organic fertilizers through Crop Intensification program	80.4	73.9	78.7

Source: Agriculture Household Survey, 2020 (NISR)

According to the results of RPHC 2022, the number of Agriculture households headed by male is 59,352 (84.4%) in Ngoma District against 25,680 (79.7%) HH headed by female. Table 4 here above shows that the percentage of Female headed Agricultural households with access to land in Ngoma District was 98.8% for females headed HHs compared to 99.3% for male headed HHs. Female headed Agricultural HH who belong to Twigire muhinzi/mworozi group was 24.5% compared to 33.7% of male headed households while the percentage of female headed HH who used pesticides was 7.3% compared to 21.6% for male Headed households. The percentage of female headed HH which used improved seeds was 58.4% compared to 67.5% 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 represent 61.3% in 2022. Figure 5 shows the situation in NGOMA District.

Figure 5: Percentage of households that raised any livestock in Ngoma District by sex of household head.
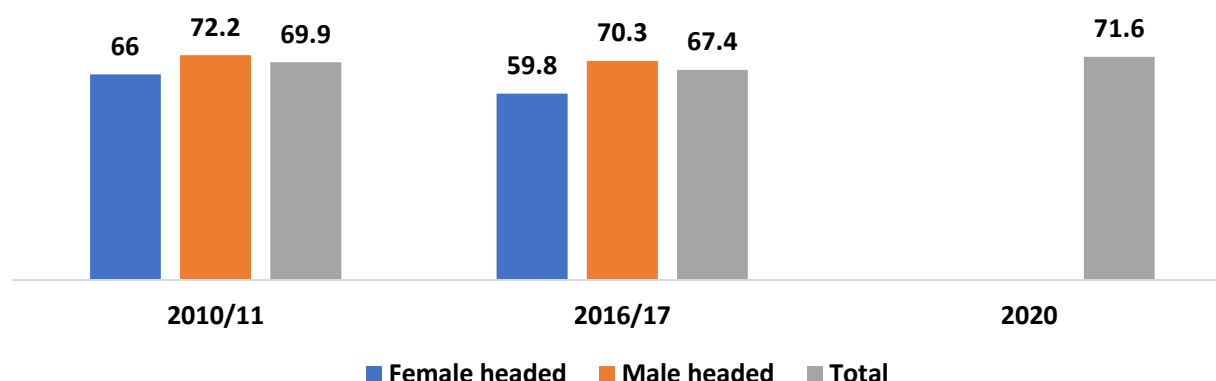
Source: EICV, 2010/11 and 2016/2017 (NISR), AHS 2020

In Ngoma District, the percentage of female headed households raising any type of livestock has been lower compared to male headed households in both 2011 (66% for female headed HHs Vs 72.2% for male headed HHs) and 2017 (59.8% for female headed HHs Vs 70.3% for male headed HHs). These percentages also show a general decrease in shares of households raising any type of livestock across both males and females headed households.

1.2. Income and 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 banking, savings, credit, insurance, and remittance products/services.

1.2.1. Banking Status

At national level, 34% of female population use Bank services compared to 39% of male in 2020. 19% of female have accounts in commercial banks compared to 26% of male. According to the Figure 4 below, the percentage of female Banked population aged 16 and above in Ngoma District was at 24.28% compared to 24.12% of males in 2020.

Figure 6: Percentage of banked population aged 16 and above in Ngoma District by sex in 2020.
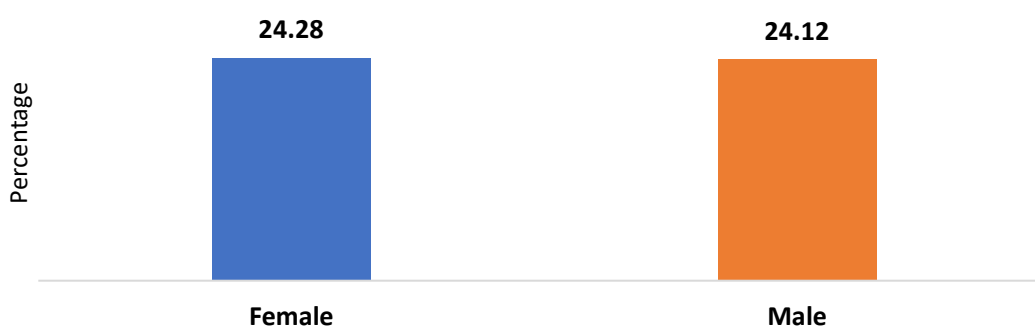
Source: Finscope dataset, 2020 (AFR)

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, 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.

Figure 7: Percentage of resident population in Ngoma District aged 16 and above who save by financial institution and sex.
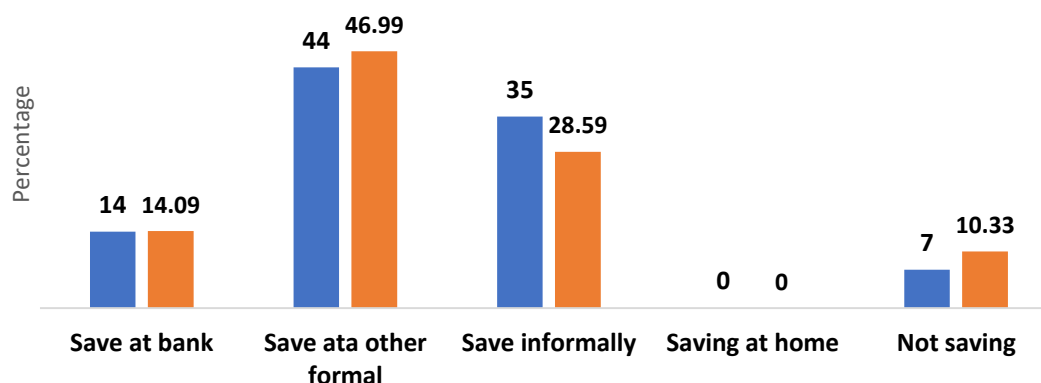
Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

In Ngoma District the population who saves informally is 35% for females and 28.59% for males, those who save at Bank, 14% for females compared to 14.9% for males; the majority of populations save at other formal ways of saving where, females represent 44% compared to 46.99% for males; Saving at Home, 0% of females and 0% of males; those who do not save, the percentage of female (7%) is below that of male (10.33%).

1.2.3. Credit

According to Finscope report 2020, 7% of females at national level got credit from Banks compared to 10% of men; 15% of females got credit in other formal ways compared to 22% for males; 63% of females got credit informally compared to 58% for males, 30% of females got credit from family and friends compared to 31% for males, 23 % females didn't borrow compared to 24% for males.

Figure 8: Percentage of population aged 16 and above who have received a loan from financial institution in Ngoma District
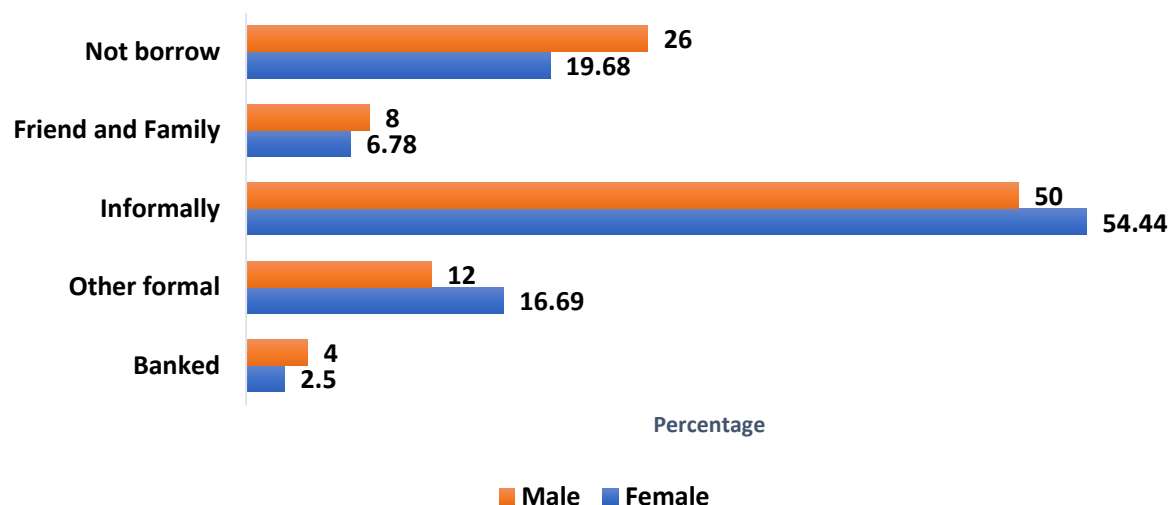
Source: Finscope Dataset, 2020 (AFR)

In Ngoma District, 2.5% of females got credit from Banks compared to 4% of males; 16.69 % females and 12% males got credit in other formal ways; 54.44% females and 50% males got credit informally, 6.78% females and 8% males got credit from family and friends, 19.68 % females and 26% males didn't borrow.

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 (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 Ngoma District

Indicator	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Total
HH living in Planned rural settlement (Imidugudu)	96.4	96.2	96.3
HH living Integrated Model Village	0.7	0.4	0.5
HH in Old settlement	0.1	0.1	0.2
HH in Dispersed/Isolated housing	2.0	2.2	2.1
HH living in Modern Planned urban housing	0.1	0.1	0.1
HH in Spontaneous/squatter housing	0.6	0.7	0.7

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

Table 5 above shows the type of habitat in Ngoma District by sex of household heads. The percentage of females headed households is higher than males headed households among residents living in HH living in Planned rural settlement (96.4% for female headed Vs 96.2% for male headed) and Integrated model village (0.7% Vs 0.4%) while males headed households are more than females headed households among residents living in dispersed/isolated housing (2.2% Vs 2%), spontaneous/squatter housing (0.7% for males headed HHs Vs 0.6% for females headed HHs) and those living in modern planned urban housing are equal for both female headed HHs and Male headed HHs (0.1% Vs 0.1%).

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 Ngoma District.

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

Indicator	Female HH headed	Male HH headed	Total of HH
Public Compost dumping	1.4	1.5	1.5
Household compost dumping	69.9	76.3	74.3
Waste collection companies	0.3	0.4	0.4
Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	26.3	20.2	22.1
Burnt	0.2	0.2	0.2
In a River/ Stream/ Drain/ Gutter/ lacs	0.0	0.0	0
Other	1.8	1.3	1.5

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

Table 6 above shows different mode of waste disposal in Ngoma 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 (1.5% Vs 1.4%), those who dispose their waste through households' compost dumping (76.3% Vs 69.9%) and waste collection companies (0.4% Vs 0.3%).

On the other side, the percentage of female headed households is higher than male headed households among those throwing of waste in the households' fields or bushes (26.3% Vs 20.2%).

1.3.2 Ownership of dwellings and main materials of the housing units

The 2022 census results show that 74.1% of the housing units are covered by metal sheets on the roof while 25.8% are covered by local or industrial tiles at the national level. The percentage of housing units whose walls are made of sundried mud bricks is 67 % while 60.4% possess earth as floor materials. Table 8 below shows the distribution of main materials of dwellings in Ngoma District by sex of household head.

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

Indicator	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Total
Private HHs with metal sheets used as roofing material of the dwelling	99.4	99.5	99.5
Private households possessing local and industrial tiles as roofing materials	0.5	0.4	0.4
Private households possessing Sun dried bricks with cement as wall materials	8.8	11.0	10.3
Private households possessing Sun dried mud bricks without cement as wall materials	16.3	17.5	17.1
Private households possessing Wood with mud with cement as wall materials	15.2	16.7	16.2
Private households possessing Wood with mud without cement as wall materials	56.8	51.3	53.1
Private households possessing earth as floor materials of the dwelling	62.9	59.9	60.9
Private households possessing Dung hardened as floor materials of the dwelling	16.4	15.4	15.7
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	20.0	23.7	22.5

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

In Ngoma District, metal sheets as the main roofing materials represent 99.5% of the total housing units. Among female headed HHs such materials represent 99.4% while they represent 99.5% among male headed HHs. The percentage of households possessing earth as floor of the dwelling is high among female headed HHs (63.0%) compared to male headed HHs (59.9%). The male headed HH is higher than female headed HHs for households possessing sun dried mud brick without cement as the main materials of the wall where male headed households represent 17.5% while female headed households represent 16.3%.

With regard to ownership of dwelling, the figure below shows that in Ngoma District, 81.6 % live in their own dwellings while 14.3% live in rented dwellings. By sex of HH head, the census results show that in Ngoma district, the percentage of male headed households owning dwellings is higher than females headed HH percentage (81.9% Vs 81.0%). The percentage of rented dwelling is high among male headed households compared to female headed households (14.5. % Vs 13.9%).

Figure 9: Dwelling ownership status in Ngoma District by sex of household head
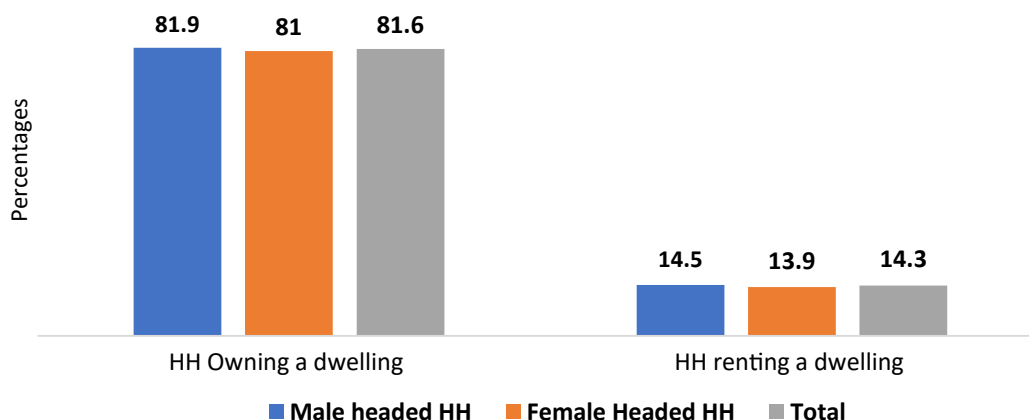
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

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 (76.9%). 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 Ngoma District.

Figure 10: Percentage of HH with access to improved unshared sanitation and with access to improved drinking water source by head of HH in Ngoma District
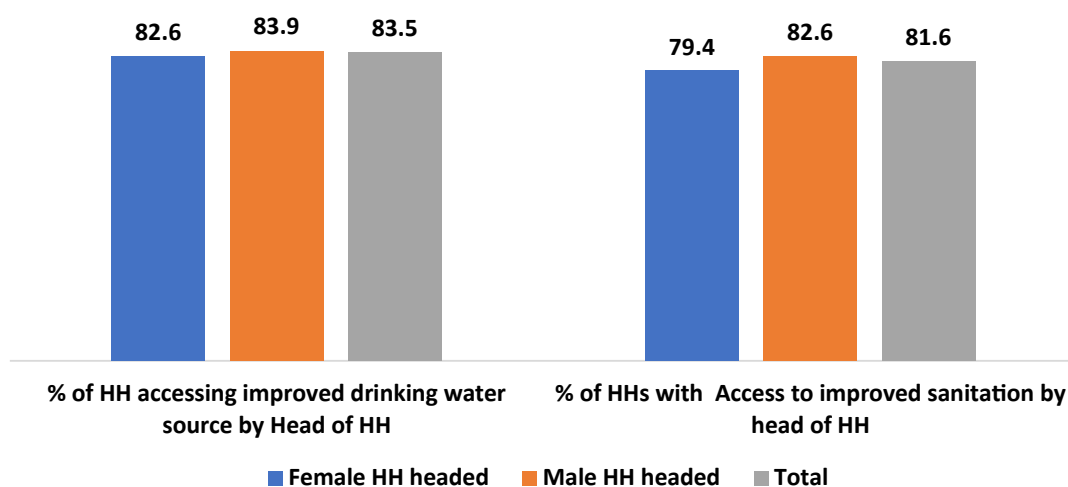
Source: RPHC-5 Main indicators report, 2022 (NISR)

The Figure 10 above shows that, in Ngoma District, the percentage of male headed HHs accessing improved source of drinking water was 83.9% among male headed HHs against 82.6% among female Headed HHs in 2022. The percentage of female headed HH with improved sanitation was 79.4% among female headed HHs and 82.6% 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). Figure 11 below shows that in Ngoma District, the percentage of female headed households is 52.7% and is less than the same percentage for male headed households (60.8%).

Figure 11: Percentage of HH using electricity as primary fuel for lighting by sex of HH head in Ngoma District
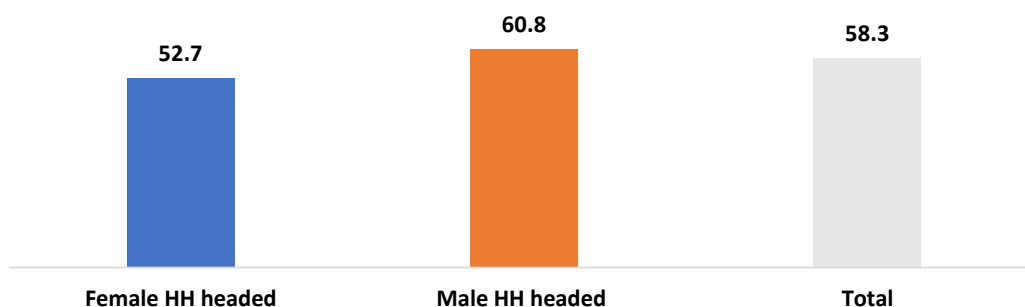
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

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%. In NGOMA District, the most used source of energy for cooking is firewood with 93.1% of the total number of households. Among female headed households, such source of cooking energy represented 95.1% while it represented 92.1% among male headed households, the charcoal is used by 4.4% of total HH with 3.5% female head HH compared to 4.8% of HH male headed. The figure 12 below shows more details.

Figure 12: Proportion of Households in Ngoma District by Main source of Energy used for cooking and by sex of HH head.
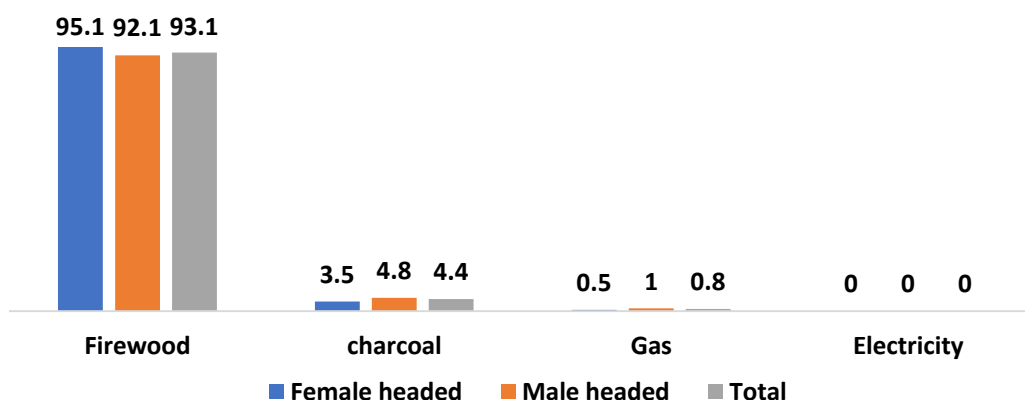
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

1.3.6. Ownership of ICT devices and 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 NGOMA District.

Figure 13: Percentage of households owning ICT devices and using of internet.
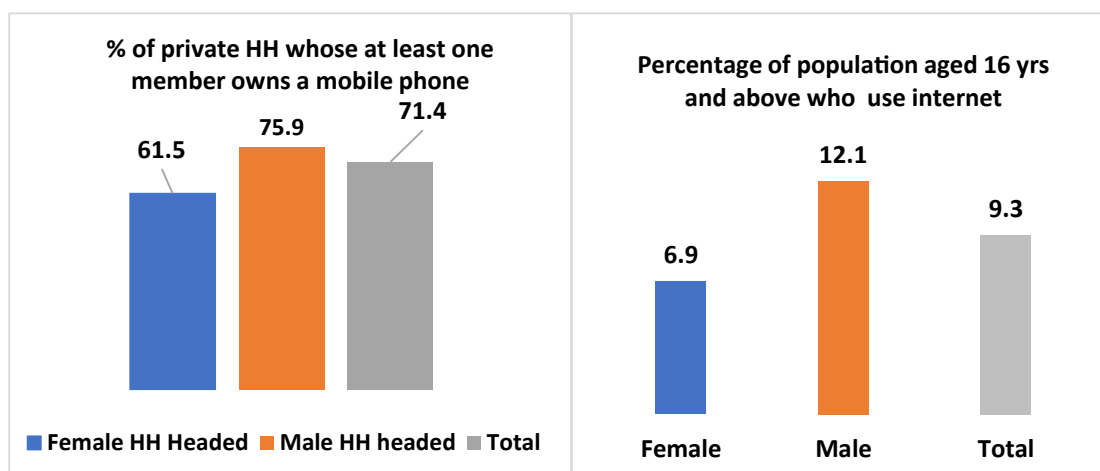
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing census, 2022 (NISR)

In Ngoma District, in 2022, the percentage of Female headed HH with at one member has a mobile phone was 61.5% compared to 75.9% for male headed HH. For the female population aged 16 years and above who use internet was 6.9% compared to 12.1% of male.

1.4. Industry and processing

1.4.1 Establishment by Institutional Sector in Ngoma District

To get information on establishment's institutional sector, the following categories are identified:

- *Private sector:* It is a business establishment owned and run by one or a group of people. The private sector is categorized into following components: Companies, Associations, Individual businesses.

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

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

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

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

At National level, the results of establishment census 2020, show that the number of establishments by institutional sector are: 222,159 establishments are for private sector 3,277 are cooperatives; 2,331 are for public sector; 2,033 are for public private partnership; 2,173 are for Rwandan NGO and 310 are for International NGO.

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

Indicator	2017	2020
Private sector	4426	5603
Cooperative	75	108
Public sector	56	90
Public-Private partnership	47	58
NGO (Rwanda)	98	64
NGO (International)	4	13
total	4,706	5,936

Source: Establishment Census 2017 & 2020

According to the results of Establishment Census 2017/20, the change in number of establishments by institutional sector in Ngoma District during 3 years from 2017 to 2020 has major change. In private sector there was a high increasing from 4,426 in 2017 and attain 5,603 in 2020. The same observation has been realized for cooperative which there were 75 cooperatives in 2017 to 108 in 2020 and for public private partnership increased from 47 in 2017 to 58 in 2022.

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

Type	sex of Manager	2020	%
Informal enterprises	Female	1718	32.4
	Male	3577	67.6
	Total	5295	100
Formal enterprises	Female	83	36.2
	Male	146	63.8
	Total	229	100

Source: Establishment Census, Gender Thematic Report 2020/21

According to Gender thematic report from Establishment 2020, enterprises were 83,977 where 37.1% of them were managed by females compared 62.8% managed by males at National level.

Table above shows that in Ngoma District, the number of formal enterprises was 229 where those managed by women were 36.2%, less than the enterprises managed by men 63.8%. Informal enterprises were 5295 where the percentage of those managed by women was lower (32.4%) compared to those managed by men (67.6%).

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 underemployment, 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.

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 16y 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 Ngoma District

Indicators	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment rate	51.4	39.6	57.1	43.7
LFPR	60.1	45.5	65.4	53.8
Unemployment rate	14.4	13.0	12.6	18.8

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 NGOMA District. Employment rate and labour force participation have increased from 51.4% to 57.1% and from 60.1% to 65.4% respectively for male while for female unemployment rate increased from 13% to 18.8%.

1.5.2. 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 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 16-24 in 2022 not in employment nor in education or training was 41% for females whiles for males it was 29.9% at national level.

Figure 14: Percentage of Youth not in education, not in employment and not in training (NEET) in Ngoma District
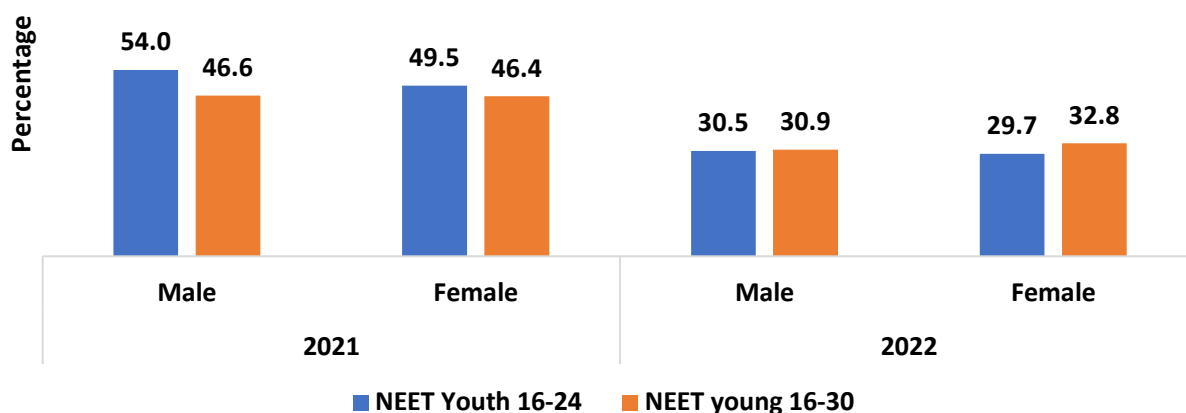
Source: LFS Dataset, 2021 & 2022 (NISR)

In Ngoma District, Youth (16-30 years) not in education, not in employment and not in training NEET for females decreased from 46.4% in 2021 to 32.8% in 2022 and from 46.6% to 30.9% for males during the same period. Among the Youth aged 16-24, the NEET percentage decreased from 49.5 % in 2021 to 29.7% in 2022 for females and from 54.0% to 30.5% for males during the same period.

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. 10.2 percent of female headed agricultural households practiced irrigation as control measure compared to 16.3 percent of male headed households. Mechanical equipment is still not a common agricultural practice in Rwanda for both female and male headed agricultural households.

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

Indicator	HH headed by Male	HH Headed by female
Have land protected soil against erosion.	75.3	60.5
Planted agroforestry trees in their plots	52.1	33.5
Practiced irrigation	19.5	2.9
Used mechanical equipment.	0.0	0.0

Source: Gender thematic report from AHS 2020 (NISR)

Agriculture Household Survey (AHS) results show that in Ngoma District, 60.5% of households headed by females protected their land against erosion compared to 75.3% of male headed HH; only 2.9% of Female headed households practiced irrigation compared to 19.5% of male headed households while 33.5% of female HH planted agroforestry trees in their plots compared to 52.1% of their male counterparts. The percentage of female headed HHs who used mechanical equipment is almost unsignifying for both Male and female headed HHs (0.0%).

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, Orphan hood, Disability and Social protection

2.1.1. Poverty

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

Figure 15: Poverty levels among households in Ngoma District, 2013/14 - 2016/17.
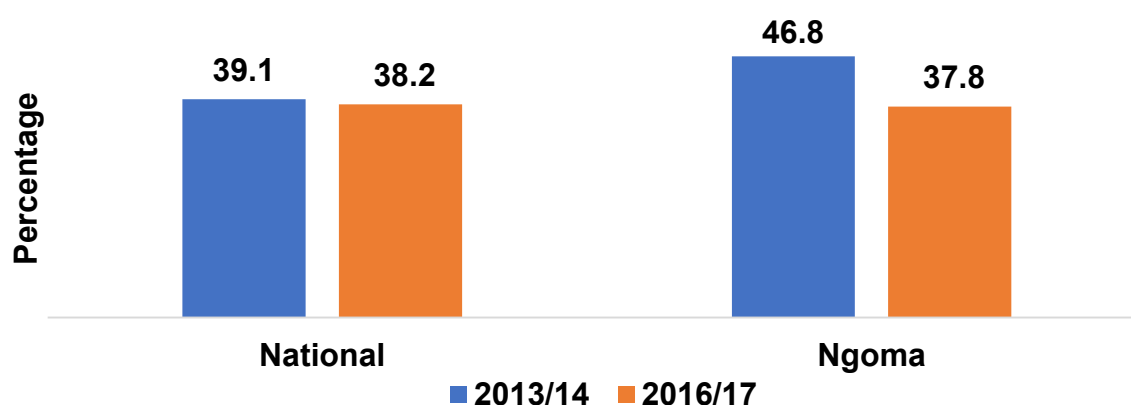
Source: EICV, 2013/14 & 2016/17 (NISR)

2.1.2. Disability

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

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

Figure 16: Percentage of population aged 5 and above with disability in Ngoma District
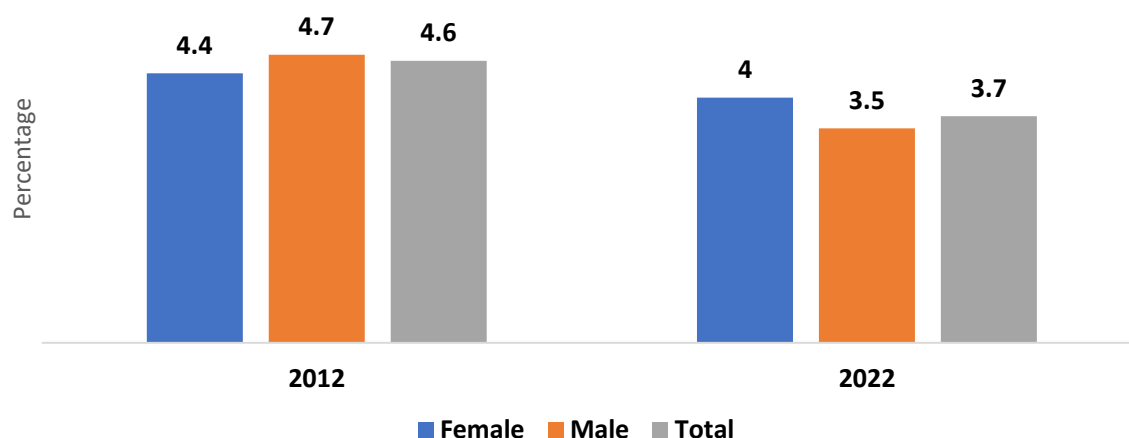
Source: Rwanda population and Housing Census, 2012 & 2022 (NISR)

As shown by figure 16 above, the population aged 5 and above with disability in Ngoma District decreased from 4.6% in 2012 to 3.7% in 2022. Across sex, the results show that in 2012, males' percentage was greater than females' (4.7% Vs 4.4%) while in 2022, females' percentage is greater than males' (4% Vs 3.5%).

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 Ngoma District by survivorship of parents and by sex.

Table 12: Number of Children by survivorship of parents and by sex in Ngoma District

	Mother alive, Father alive		Mother Alive, Father died/ unkown		Mother died/ unkown, Father alive		Mother died/ unknown, Father died/unknown		Survivorship for one or both not stated		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Female	85,103	91.4	5,660	6.1	1,785	1.9	600	0.6	4	0	93,155	100
Male	86,387	91.2	5,711	6.0	1,907	2	689	0.7	7	0	94 701	100
Total	171,490	91.2	11,371	6	3,692	1.96	1,289	0.7	11	0	187,853	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 Ngoma District is 91.4% for female and 91.2% for male children. The percentage of children whose only mother is alive is slightly equal among female and male children (6.1% Vs 6.0% respectively). The percentage of children whose only father is alive is almost the same for male and female children (1.9% for female and 2% for male).

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 programs to ensure a dignified standard of living for all citizens. This section provides highlights of key achievements in social support programs in Ngoma 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 Ngoma District
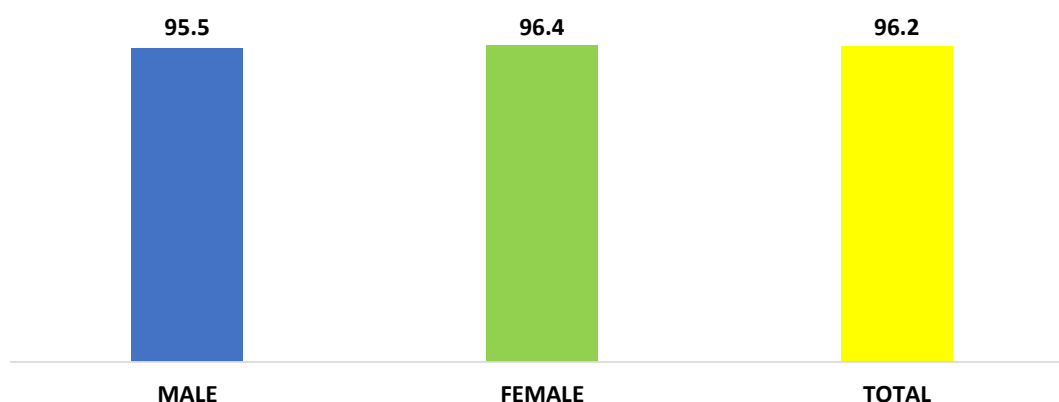
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The census results show that in 2022, 96.4% of female headed households in NGOMA District had at least one member covered by Health Insurance compared to 95.5 % 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 National level, according to RPHC 2022, the percentage of female birth registered equals to 94.3% the same as for male.

Figure 18: Births registration rate among children aged under 18 in Ngoma District
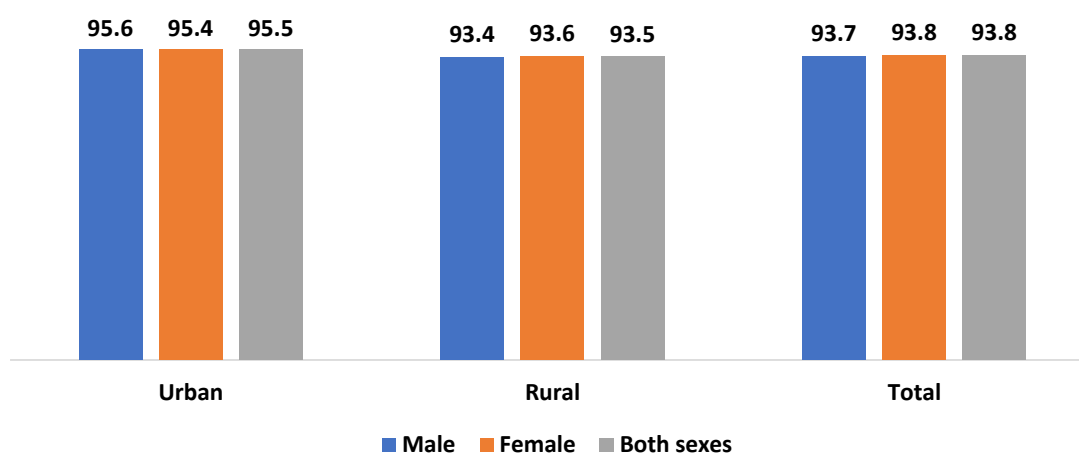
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, main indicators report, 2022 (NISR)

Figure above shows birth registration status among children aged under 18. At District level, the figure shows a remarkable difference in birth registration between urban (95.5%) and rural (93.5%) but, between males and females, the differences are small in both urban (95.6% for male Vs 95.4% for females) and rural (93.4% for males 93.6% for 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 Ngoma 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 Ngoma District, 2011 to 2020

Kind of mortality	2010/2011	20214/2015	2019/2020
Neonatal mortality (NN)	35	23	(18)
Post neonatal mortality (PNN)1	58	19	(10)
Infant mortality (1q0)	93	42	(28)
Under-5 mortality (5q0)	154	75	(50)

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

In NGOMA District, as shown in table above, during the last 10 years from 2010/11 to 2019/20, early childhood mortality decreased for Post neonatal mortality (from 58 in 2010/11 to 10 in 2019/20), Infant mortality (from 93 in 2010/11 to 28 deaths per 1000 live births in 2019/20), Neonatal mortality (from 35 in 2010/11 to 18 in 2019/20) and under five mortalities (from 154 in 2010/11 to 50 in 2019/20).

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 Ngoma District.

Figure 19: Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted in Ngoma District by sex.
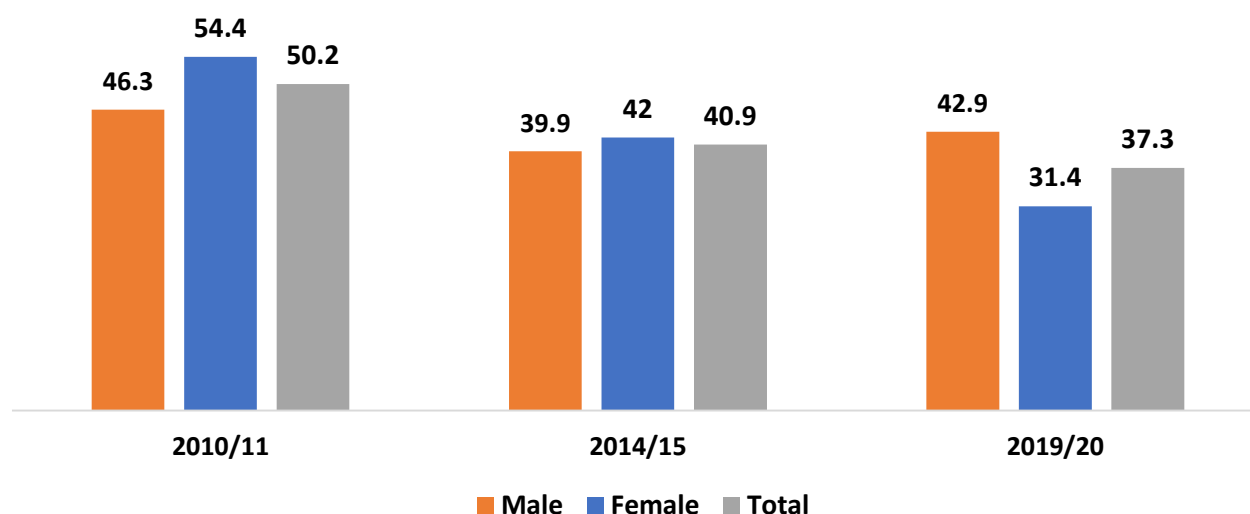
Source RDHS 2010/11, 201/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

In Ngoma District, stunting rate has been high among female children compared to males in 2010/11 and in 2014/15. In 2010/11, stunting rate was 46.3% for male while it was 54.4% among females; in 2014/15, it was 39.9% among male children compared to 42% for females. In 2019/20 stunting rate among male children has increased to 42.9% while it decreased to 31.4% for female children.

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

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

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

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

Figure 20: Prevalence of Fever and Diarrhea among children under five years old in Ngoma District by sex
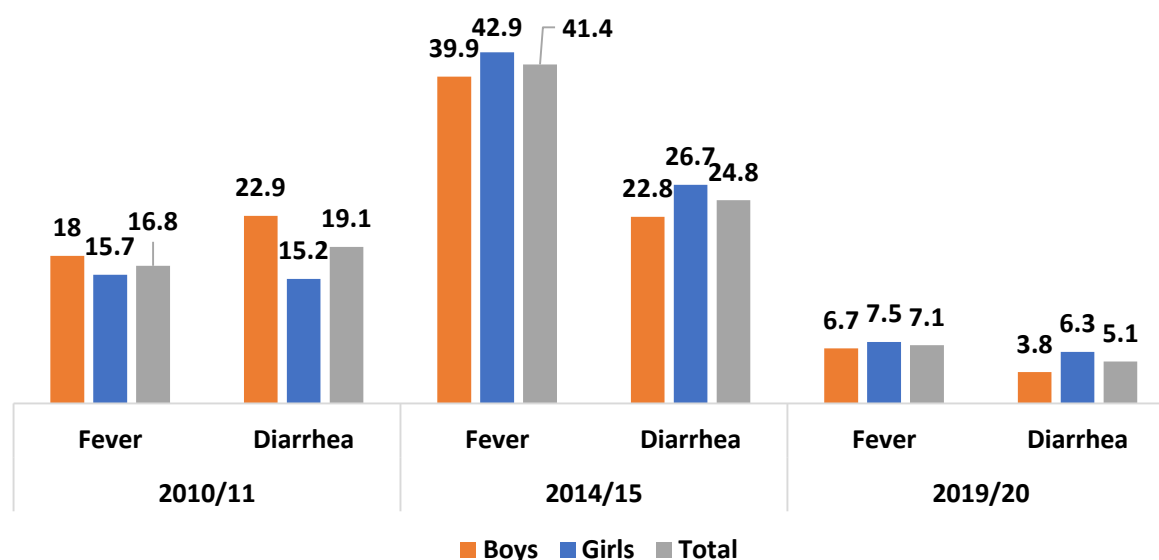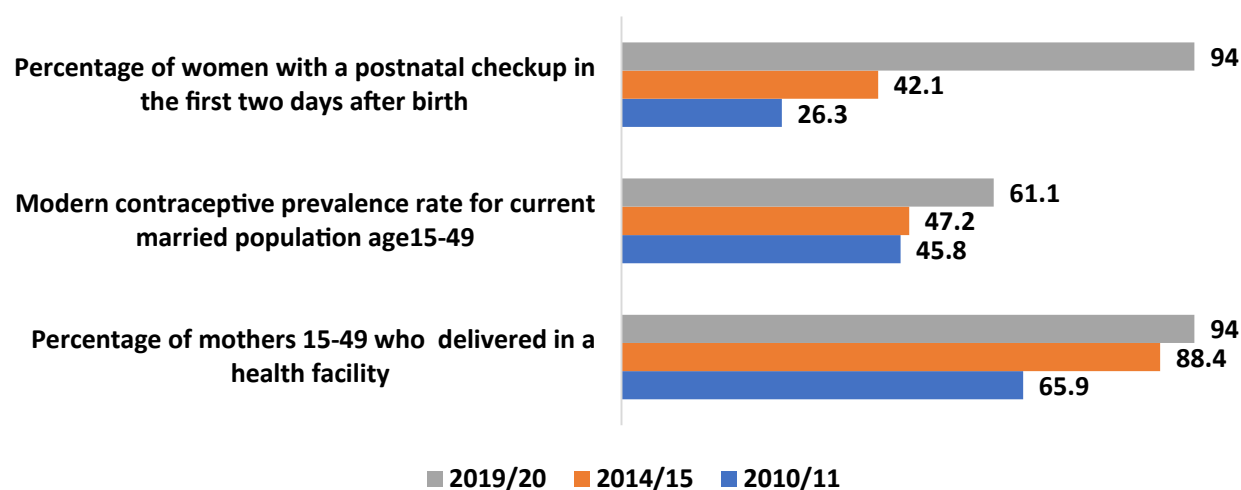

Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

In Ngoma District, in 2010/11 the prevalence of fever has been high among male children compared to female children under 5 years of age (18% for males Vs 15.7% for females). The situation changed and became high among female children continuously from 2014/15 to 2019/20 (42.9% VS 39.9% for male in 2014/15 and 7.5% VS 6.7% for males in 2019/20).

The same observation to fever, the prevalence of diarrhea in 2010/11, has been high among male children compared to female children under 5 years of age (22.9% for males Vs 15.2% for females). The situation changed and became high among female children continuously from 2014/15 to 2019/20 (26.7% VS 22.8% for male in 2014/15 and 6.3% VS 3.8% for males 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. The figure 13 below shows that women aged 15-49 using modern contraceptive method increased from 40.4% in 2011 to 62.6% in 2019/20 in Ngoma district.

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

■ **2019/20**   ■ **2014/15**   ■ **2010/11**

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

In Ngoma District, the figure above shows that the female users of modern contraceptive method for family planning have increased from 45.8% in 2011/12 to 47.21% in 2014/15 and increased to 61.1% in 2014/2015. About women aged 15-49, those who delivered at health facility increased from 65.9% in 2011/12 to 88.4% in 2014/15 to 94% in 2019/20; the same rhythm has observed for women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth, where the percentage increased from 26.3% in 2011/12 to 42.1% in 2014/15 and to 94% in 2019/20.

2.2.7. Maternal health

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

In Ngoma District: the figure above shows also the percentage of women aged 15-49 that the delivery has took place at health facility (health center, hospital, etc..) were increased during last ten years from 65.9% in 2010/11 to 88.4% in 2014/15 and 94% in 20219/20.

And the percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth, has increased more than 6 times in the same period (2010/11-2019/20) from 26.3% in 2010/11 to 42.1% in 2014/15 and 94%.

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 Ngoma District shows that the percentage of men and women aged 15-49 who have had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the past 12 month preceding the survey has increased for women from 0.3% to 1% during a period starting 2014/15 to 2019/20, while for men this percentage has decreased from 5.1% to 4% 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 Ngoma District.
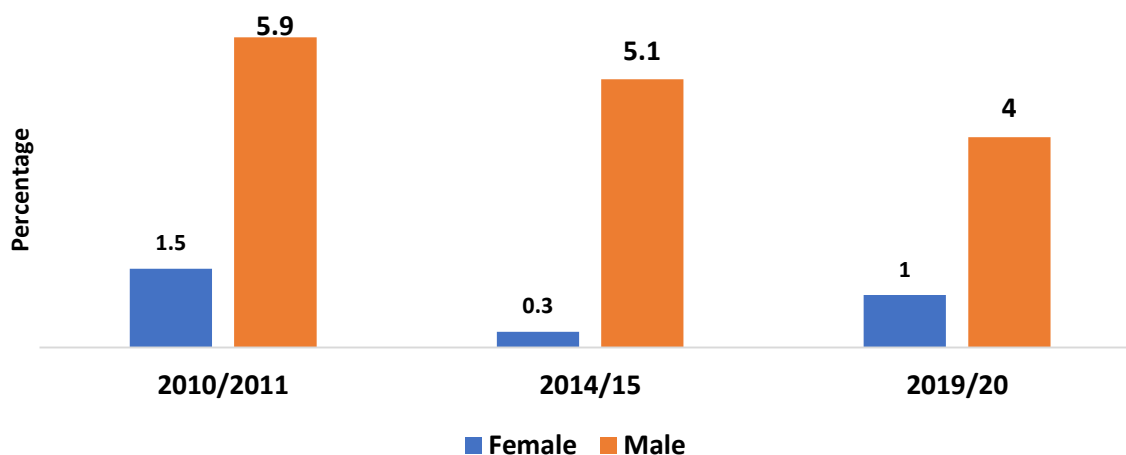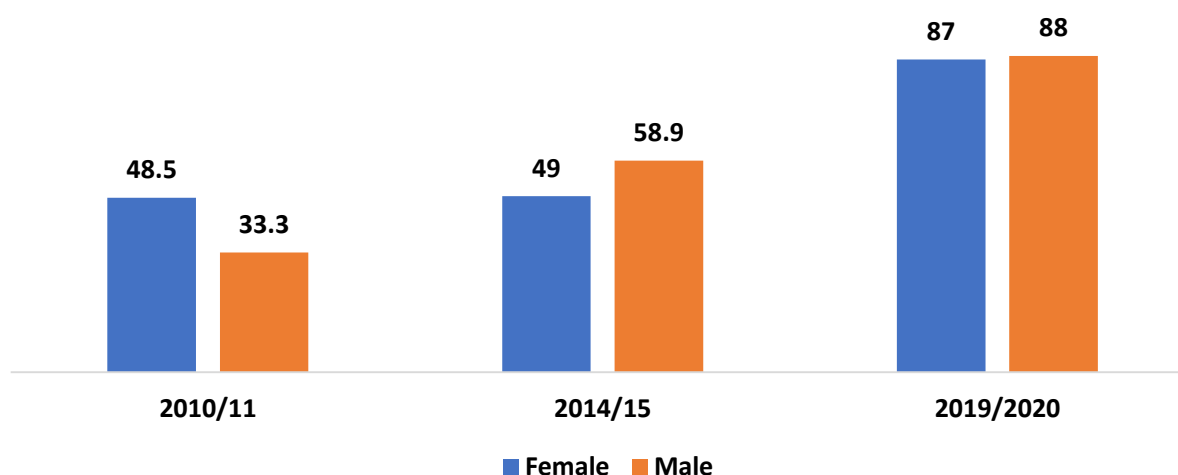

Source RDHS 2010/11, 2014/15 & 2019/2020 (NISR)

2.2.9. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

At national level, the percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV 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 Ngoma District.

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

The figure above reveals that from 2010/11 to 2019/20, the percentage of female and male who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV in Ngoma District has increased for both are 48.5% in 2010/11 to 87% in 2019/20 for female and 33.3% to 88% for males 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).

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

Figure 24: Prevalence of HIV among Couple
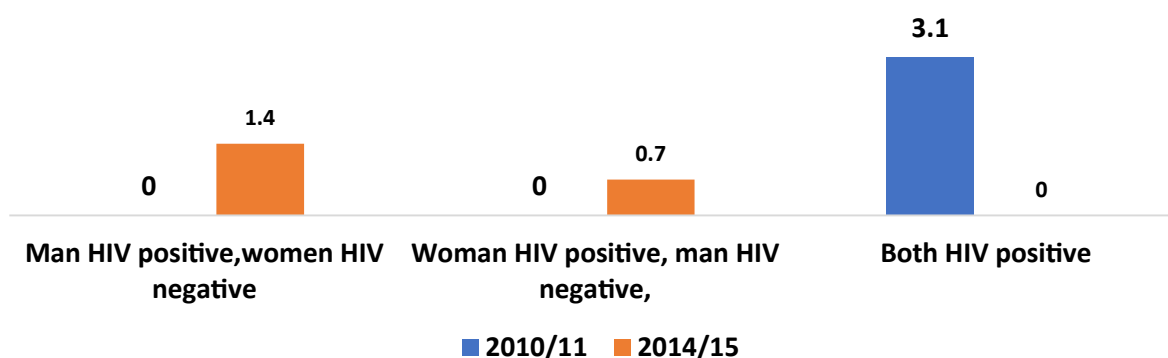
Source RDHS 2010/11 & 201/15 (NISR)

In Ngoma District, the charts below reveals that the prevalence of HIV among couple, when both were HIV positive, it has decreased from 3.1% in 2010/11 to 0% in 2014/15, But it increased when man is HIV positive and women HIV negative, the prevalence were 0% in 2010/11 to 1.4% in 2014/15, and it has increased for a couple which woman are HIV positive and man HIV negative, there it passed from 0% to 0.7% in the same period in Ngoma District.

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 Kicukiro 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 Ngoma District outsourced from the 2022 census results.

Table 14: Gross attendance rates in Ngoma District by sex

Indicator	Gross attendance rates (GAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for residents' population aged 3-5	25.4	24.1	26.7
Primary for residents' population aged 6-11	139.5	140.0	138.9
Lower secondary for residents' population aged 12-14	38.3	35.0	41.7
Secondary residents' population aged 12-17	28.2	25.6	30.9

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

In NGOMA District, Gross attendance rate (GAR) for females is high compared to males across pre-primary and secondary levels of education and It high for male only at primary level. Following education levels, GAR is 26.7% for females and 24.1% for males in pre-primary; 138.9% for females Vs 140% for males in primary; and 30.9% for females Vs 25.6% 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 Ngoma District sourced from the 2022 census results.

Table 15: Net attendance rates by sex in Ngoma District

Indicator	Net attendance rates (NAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Pre- primary for residents' population aged 3-5	25.1	23.9	26.3
Primary for residents' population aged 6-11	85.4	84.1	86.8
Lower secondary for residents' population aged 12-14	6.1	4.7	7.4
Secondary for residents' population aged 12-17	16.6	13.9	19.4

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

In Ngoma District, Net attendance rate (NAR) for females is high compared to males across all levels of education. Following education levels, NAR is 26.3% for females and 23.9% for males in pre-primary; 86.8% for females Vs 84.1% for males in primary; 7.4% for females Vs 4.7% for males in lower secondary and 19.4% for female Vs 13.9 for male in upper secondary.

2.3.3. Adults' literacy

According to RPHC 2022, literacy rate among the population aged 15 and above rate stands at 78.8 % nationally. 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 Ngoma District.

Figure 25: Literacy rate for people aged 15 years and above in Ngoma District
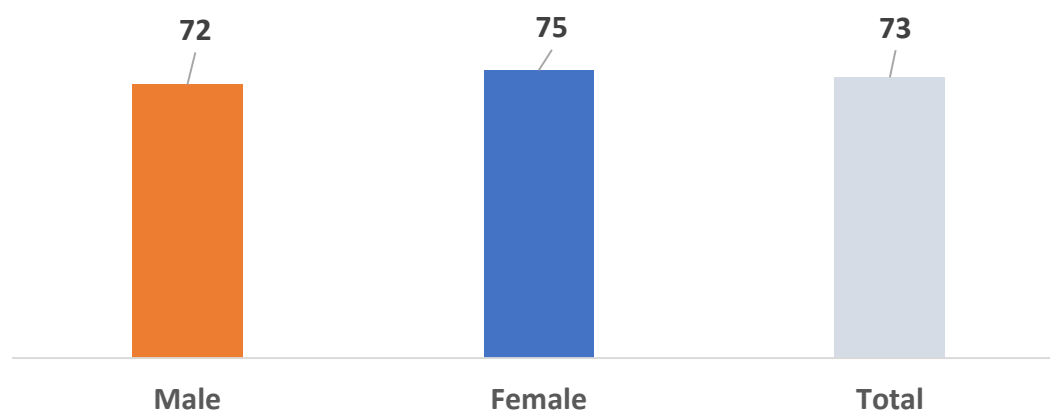
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figure above shows that literacy rate among population aged 15 and above was high among females than males in 2022. Males' literacy rate was 72 % in 2022 while females' literacy rate was 75% 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 prohibits any form of discrimination based on gender, sex, race, and religion in political parties and each political party organization shall have at least 30% of women in decision-making positions. This has increased the number of women in decision-making positions generally in appointed, elective and positions occupied through recruitment process.

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

INDICATOR	Counts			Sex Distribution (%)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Members of Ngoma Council	8	9	17	47	53	100
District executive Committee	1	2	3	33	67	100

Source: District administrative records, 2022 (Ngoma District)

According to the table above: females in district decision organs of Ngoma represents **47**% against 53% for males while female represent 33% against 67 for males in district executive committee.

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. y 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 violence

Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In Rwanda, domestic violence is widely acknowledged to be of great concern not just from a human rights perspective but also from an economic and health perspective. Nationally representative data on the prevalence of different forms of violence can help monitor progress towards the elimination of violence against persons. According to RDHS 2019/20, 37% of women aged 15-49 in Rwanda have experienced physical violence since age 15 while 23% have ever experienced sexual violence. The corresponding proportions among men are 30% and 6%, respectively. The results also show that 46% of ever-married women and 18% of ever-married men have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. Figure below shows the prevalence of domestic violence under different forms among women and men in Ngoma District.

Figure 26: Trends (in %) of Women and Men who experienced physical, sexual, and emotional violence in 12 months preceding survey in Ngoma District
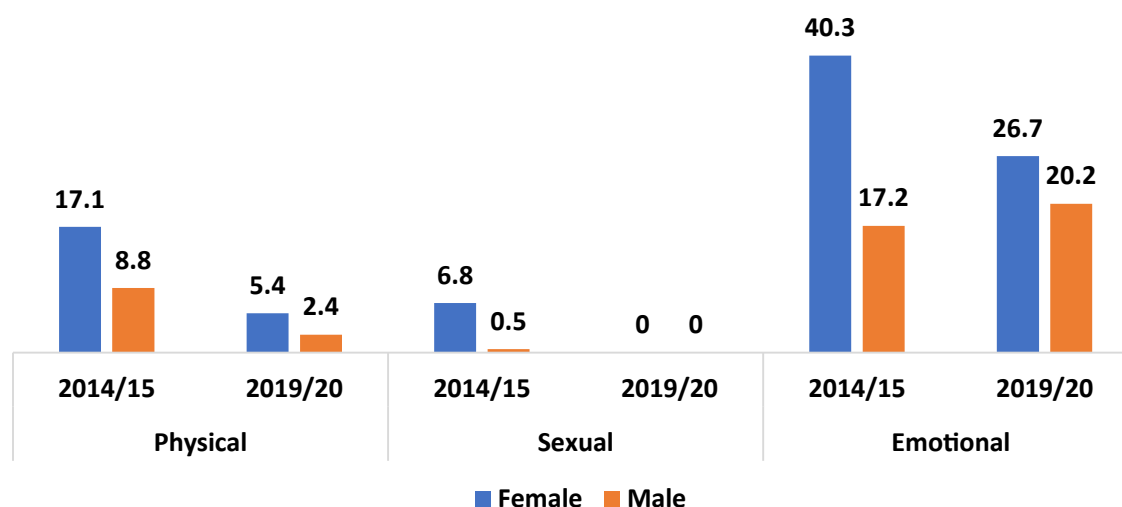
Source: RDHS2014/15 & RDHS 2019/2020 Dataset, 2022 (NISR)

In Ngoma District, according to DHS 2014/15 and 2019/20, physical violence decreased for women and men. For women it decreased from 17.1% to 5.4%, while for men, it decreased from 8.8% to 2.4%. Regarding sexual violence, it slightly decreased from 6.8% to 0% for women, for men, sexual violence decreased from 0.5% to 0%. On Emotional violence for women, it decreased from 40.3% to 26.7%, while for men, it increased from 17.2% to 20.2%.

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