

# Bridging the Gap: RWANDA COUNTRY PROFILE

## Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa

*Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa* traces the availability and quality of data for 104 gender-relevant indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic empowerment, political participation, human security, and environment. The study covers 15 African countries.

Strong political support exists in Rwanda for gender data. Long-standing initiatives such as the UN Women-supported Gender Statistics Framework, promote the incorporation of gender data into policies.

Like other countries in this study, Rwanda lacks comprehensive gender data. Despite a large number of surveys, there is relatively low availability of data at both national and international levels. And more attention is needed to improve civil registration and vital statistics.

### Rwanda lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2018 in international databases and in national databases maintained by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.



AVAILABILITY

Rwanda's national databases include **77 out of the 104 gender indicators**.



DISAGGREGATION

**16 gender indicators** lack sex disaggregation in Rwanda's national databases.



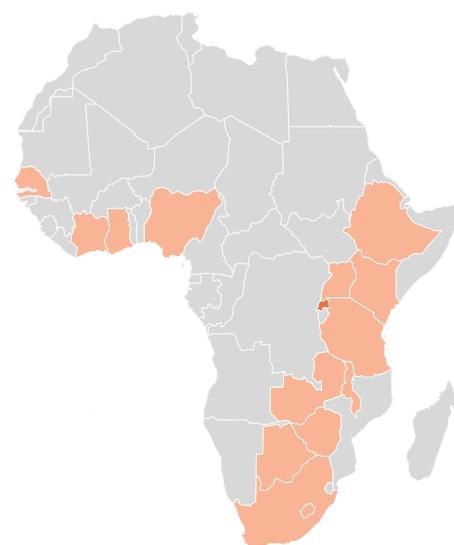
ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

**30 published gender indicators** in Rwanda's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.



TIMELINESS

**30 gender indicators** in Rwanda's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



The 15 African countries included in this study.

### Opportunities to improve gender data in Rwanda

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:



Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to increase the proportion of children under five with registered births and increase the availability of gender indicators derived from CRVS data.



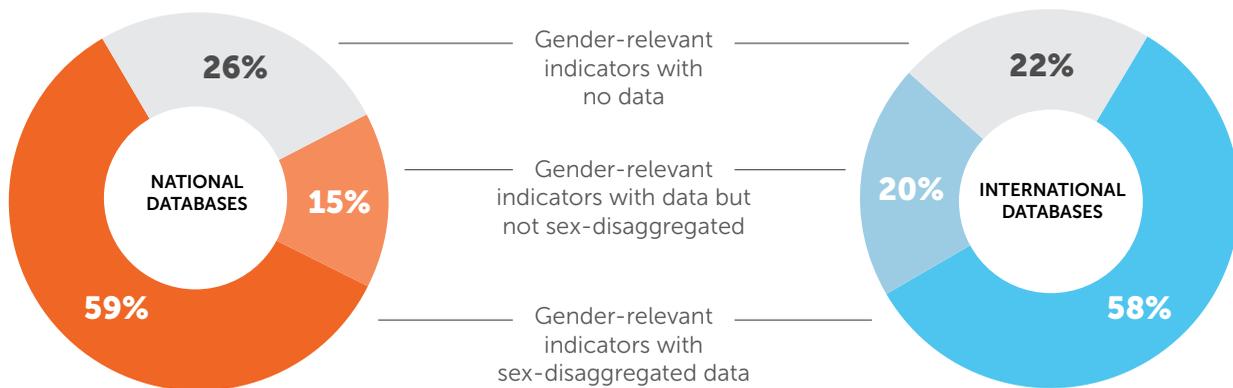
Publish indicators on human security, particularly on crime and violence, that conform to international standards with appropriate disaggregation. While gaps exist across all sectors, the greatest data gaps at both the national and international level exist in the human security domain.



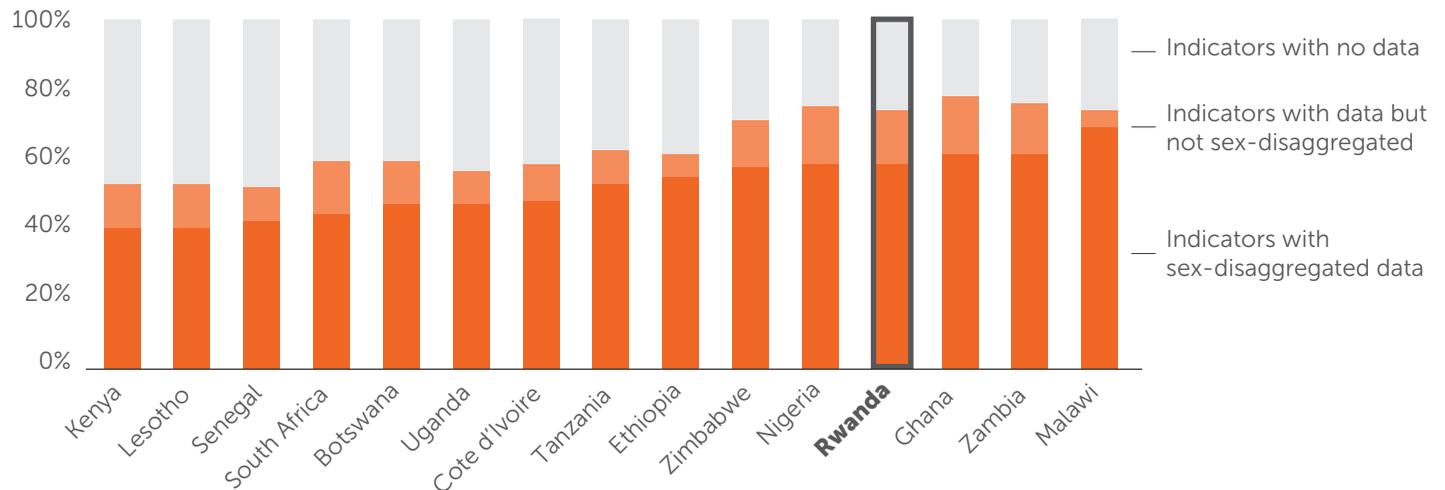
Make more data available from surveys conducted in Rwanda. Though many surveys have been conducted, the microdata from these surveys should be processed to provide data for new and existing indicators.

## A closer look at gender data gaps

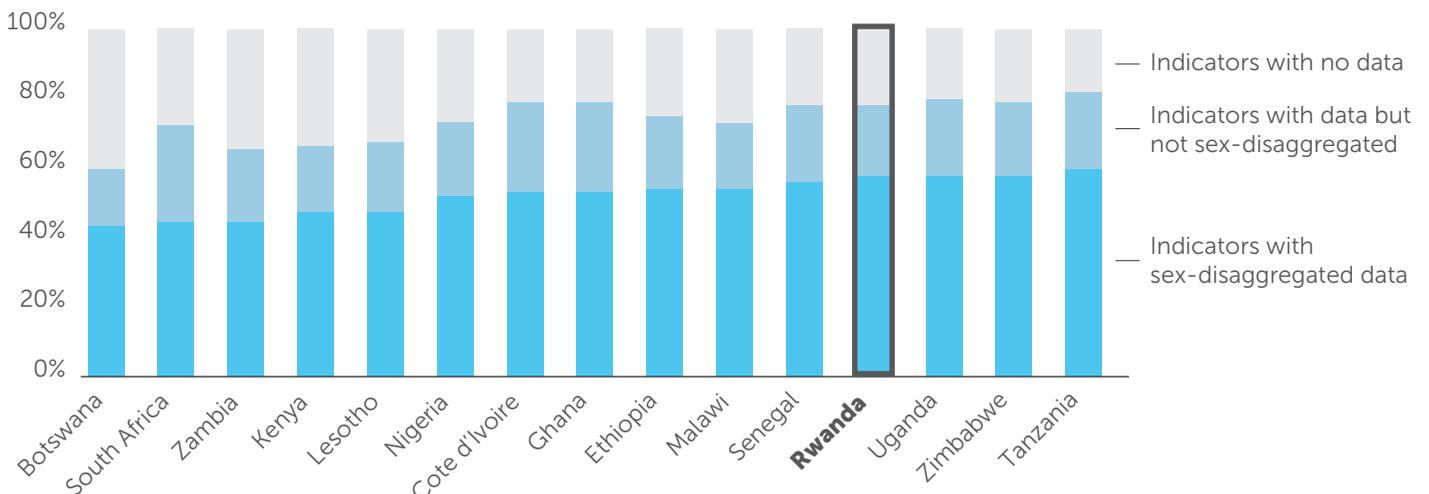
This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Rwanda's national databases lack data for 26 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations have better coverage of Rwanda's gender indicators, but 22 percent are still missing.



Rwanda publishes a higher than average number of gender indicators in **national databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

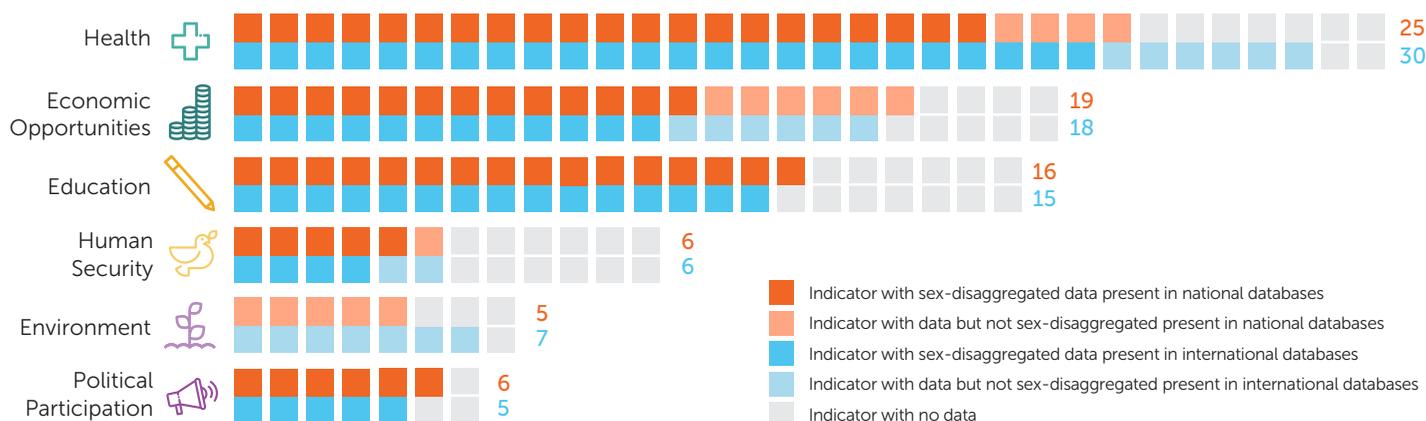


Rwanda also publishes a higher than average number of gender indicators in **international databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

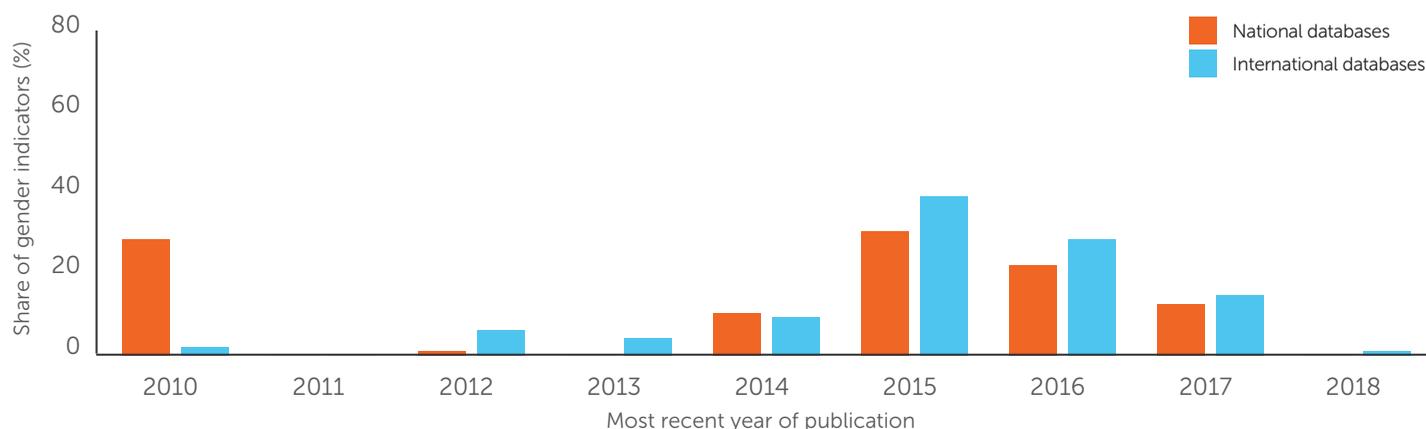


## Data availability and timeliness

Political participation indicators have the highest availability of data in Rwanda, but there are large gaps in human security indicators. And there is no sex disaggregation for any environmental indicator.

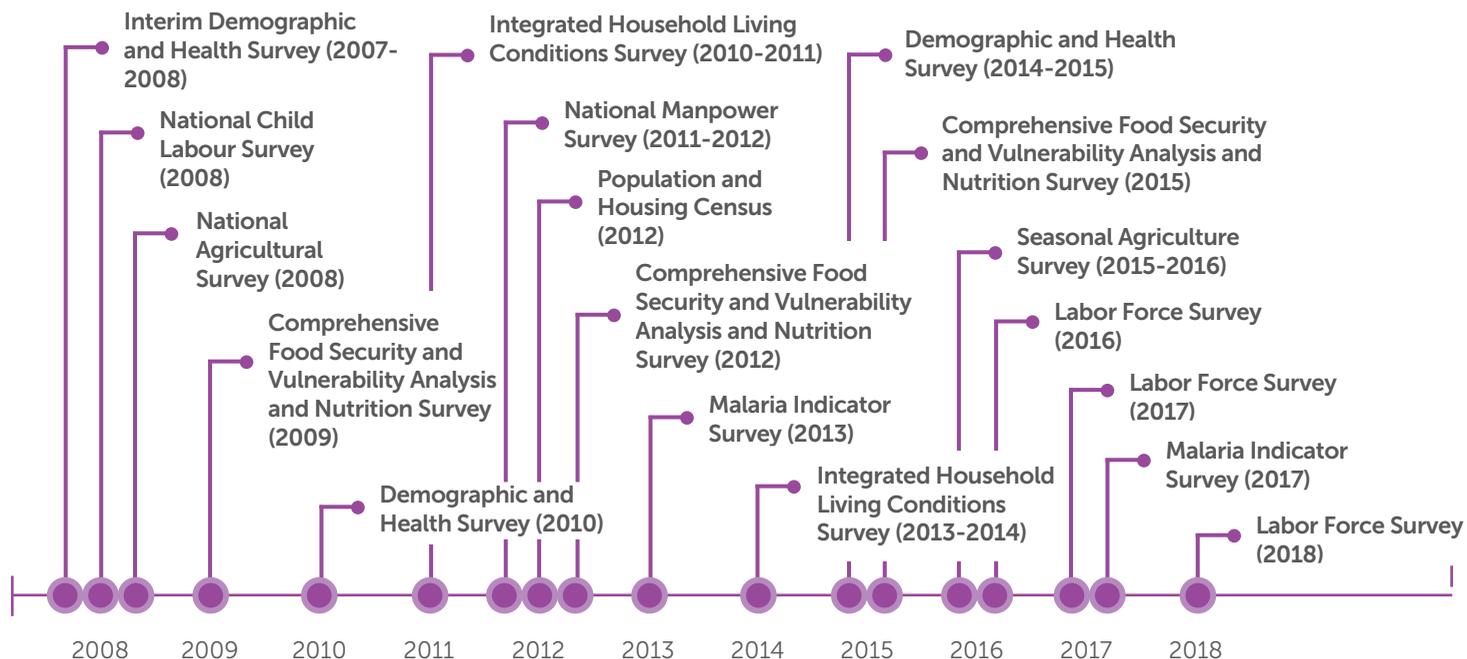


Thirty-nine percent of gender indicators in Rwanda's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



## Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Rwanda are produced through surveys. Although Rwanda has conducted a number of surveys from which gender indicators can be derived, few indicators have been published.



**Civil registration and vital statistics** provide basic demographic and health information. This is especially important for women and children as the data are foundational and help to unleash opportunities and combat discrimination and exclusion. Birth registration rates in Rwanda remain far below the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of universal registration.

- 56%** Children aged 0 to 4 years in Rwanda whose **births were registered**, of which
- 53%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered without a birth certificate**
- 3%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered with a birth certificate**

Source: 2014-15 DHS. The DHS Program STATcompiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com>.

### Assessments of Rwanda's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a more complete picture of Rwanda's statistical and legislative environment.



\* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

Vertical line: Highest score for a Sub-Saharan African country

### Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Rwanda is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- In 2010, Rwanda adopted the **National Gender Policy** and a Plan of Action to mainstream gender considerations in decision-making and full participation of women in the nation's socio-economic development. The Gender Statistics Framework (GSF) provided the government with the proper data to facilitate important policy formulation and monitors 30 of 58 indicators and sub-indicators in the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators.
- **The National Gender Statistics Report of 2016** shows the status of gender equality in key development sectors. It is a product of the comprehensive GSF, established in 2011 by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) and the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) through financial and technical support from UN Women.
- **The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2014/15-2018/19** places significant emphasis on gender data as a core part of the production of official statistics. It allocates a total of 900,000 USD to maintain the GSF.

To access the full report, please visit [bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport](http://bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport)

