Republic of Rwanda

National Strategy
for the Development of Statistics

2009 - 2014

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS
NSDS 2009-2014

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

UNDP

DFID Department for International Development

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FOREWARD

I congratulate NISR and all members of the National Statistical System who have provided their inputs in the preparation of the 2009-2014 National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

As the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, I consider the NSDS as an important process and document for good governance. I expect that through the NSDS, the allocation of resources for statistical activities will be rationalized. I also expect that the statistical indicators needed to monitor the EDPRS and the MDGs will be available regularly and on time. On top of that, our community leaders should benefit from the outputs of the NSDS in the development of the social and economic conditions of the communities.

I therefore enjoin all institutions in the government, private sector and civil society to participate and cooperate actively in the implementation and updating of NSDS. I enjoin all development partners to include the NSDS in their development assistance program for the next five years.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) is in full support to NISR and the National Statistical System as a whole in making the NSDS implementation a success.

John RWANGOMBWA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning

PREFACE

On behalf of the NISR Board of Directors, I commend the NISR Management and Technical Staff in successfully coordinating the design and formulation of the 2009-2014 National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). NSDS serves as the Action Plan of the National Statistical System which by virtue of Organic Law No. 09/2005, the NISR Board is tasked to approve.

The NISR Board, after careful deliberation of the importance of the NSDS, the demands of stakeholders, assessment of the existing capacity of NISR and other key players in the System, as well as the various challenges and opportunities in the near future, has approved the 2009-2014 NSDS as contained herein.

The Board hereby endorse to the Honourable Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, this 2009-2014 NSDS to be adopted as the government framework in planning, budgeting and implementation of all statistical activities in the country.

The NISR Board shall continue to provide guidance to NISR Management in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the NSDS. The Board is also committed to advocate support to the NSDS from partner institutions in the government, the private sector, the civil society and the development partners.

Canisius KARURANGA
Chairman, NISR Board

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, at the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), would like to present to His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Rwanda, the Right Honourable Prime Minister, to the Honourable Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, to the Chairman of the NISR Board of Directors, and to all our stakeholders, the first National Strategies for Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Rwanda, covering the period 2009-2014.

The NSDS is the blueprint of all statistical activities to be planned and implemented by government institutions in the country in the medium-term. Thus, we hope that financing of statistical activities from the government and development partners shall be based on the NSDS.

For NISR, the NSDS will provide the direction and this shall also be the framework for coordinating statistical activities, a major function of NISR

By implementing the NSDS, the National Statistical System is expected to provide the statistical information that will be used as evidence in policy and decision making in the government and private sectors, particularly in EDPRS and MDG's monitoring

The NSDS further demonstrates the existence of a strong National Statistical System in Rwanda, comprising of data producers, data users and data suppliers including training and research institutions, bound by a common vision, principles and goals, unified and coordinated to implement the chosen strategies and programs. To all participating institutions, we acknowledge your valuable inputs in formulating the NSDS.

The NISR particularly appreciates the cooperation of all the members of the National Statistical System (NSS) during the period of the NSDS design. Our development partners have been very supportive as well; the African Development Bank had given both financial and technical support while UNDP, DFID, EU, through their earlier support of the NISR programmes additionally provided technical advisers that contributed to the design process of the NSDS. These and others equally took time to go through the various drafts which improved the quality of the document.

Importantly, NISR is deeply indebted to the government of Rwanda through the Honourable Minister of Finance for his commitment and strong support for statistical development in Rwanda and especially in this latest endeavor of the preparation of the statistical Development framework (the NSDS).

Finally, I thank my colleagues at the NISR and particularly the Task Team members who tirelessly worked long hours to see this document completed.

We thankfully acknowledge all contributions.

Yusuf MURANGWA
Acting Director General, NISR

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AFRITAC	Africa Technical Advisory Council
ART	Ant-Retroviral Treatment
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
BNR	*"Banque National du Rwanda"* (National Bank of Rwanda)
BOP	Balance of Payment
CAPMER	*"Centre d'Appui aux Petites et Moyennes Entreprises du Rwanda"*
CBEP	Capacity-Building and Employment Promotion
CBS	Central Bank Survey
CMS	Continuous Multi-purpose Survey
CDF	Common Development Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment
CGO	Central Government Operations
CMAC	Capital Market Advisory Council
CNLG	*"Commission National de Lutte contre la Genocide"*
CNR	*"Commission National des Refugies"*
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFID	Department for International Development
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
DHS	Demographic and Household Survey
EC	European Commission
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	*"Enquete Integrale sur les Condition de vie des ménages"*
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ESA	European System of Accounts
ESSP	Education Sector Strategic Plan
EUROSTAT	European Statistics
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARG	*"Fonds d'Assistance aux Rescapes du Genocide"*
FCE	Final Consumption Expenditure
FIAS	Foreign Investment Advisory Services
FLIs	Forward-Looking Indicators
FPOS	Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
FSDP	Financial Sector Development Program
FSIs	Financial Soundness Indicators
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM	Government Finance Statistics Manual
GGO	General Government Operations
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNP	Gross National Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HIDA	Human Resource and Institutional Development Agency
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICDP	Integrated Conservation and Development Project
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEA	Integrated Environment Assessment
IGE	General Inspection of Education
IIP	International Investment Position
ILDP	Institute of Legal Practice and Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INT	Insect Treated Nets
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IMNCI	Integrated Management of Neonatal and childhood Illnesses
IPAR	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
IT	Information Technology
ITN	Insected Treated Nets
ITU	Integrated Telecommunication Union
ISCE	International Standard Classification of Education
ISIC	International Standard for Industry Commodities
ISCI	International Standards Classification of Industries
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
JRLO	Justice Reconciliation Law and Order
LGU	Local Government Units
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LMS	Labour Market Survey
LTSFF	Long Term Strategy and Financial Framework
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MIFOTRA	Ministry of Public Service, Skills Development and Labour
MINADEF	Ministry of Defence
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Governance, Good Governance, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINERENA	Ministry of Natural Resources
MINICOM	Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Investment Promotion, Tourism and Cooperatives
MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice
MININTER	Ministry of Internal Security
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINISANTE	*"Ministere de la Sante" (Ministry of Health)*
MINISPOC	Ministry of Sports and Culture
MINISTR	Ministry of Science Technology and Research
MIS	Management Information System
MPA	Minimum Package Activities
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MW	Mega Watts
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NA	National Accounts
NAFA	National Forestry Association
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre
NCHE	National Council for Higher Education
NDIS	National Decentralization Implementation Secretariat
NEA	National Employment Agency
NEC	National Electoral Commission
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NICI	National Information and Communication Infrastructure
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NLC	National Land Centre
NPV	Net Present Value
NPPA	National Public Prosecution Authority
NPS	National Prisons Services
NSS	National Statistical System
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NURC	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGMR	*"Office des Geologie et Minnes du Rwanda"*
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy

ORTPN	*"Office Rwandais du Tourisme et Parcs Nationaux"*
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PBF	Performance Based Financing
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PFM	Public Finance Management
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPPMER	*"Projet pour la Promotion des Petites et Micro Entrprises Rurales"*
PSF	Private Sector Federation
PSO	Private Sector Operations
PSS	Public Sector Service
RCA	Rwanda Cooperative Agency
RCB	Research and Capacity Building
R & D	Research and Development
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
RDF	Rwanda Defense Forces
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
Rfw	Rwandan Francs
RIAM	Rwanda Institute of Administration and Management
RICP	Rwanda Investment Climate Project
RITA	Rwanda Information Technology Authority
RIEPA	Rwanda Investment and Export Promotion Agency
RNP	Rwanda National Police
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
RSPA	Rwanda Service Provision Assessment
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency
RNEC	Rwanda National Examination Council
SC	Supreme Court
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SFAR	Student Financing Agency for Rwanda
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPA	Service Provision Assessment
SSFR	Social Security Fund of Rwanda
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Transition from basic Education
TIG	«*Travaux d'Intérêt Général »* (Alternative Penalty to Imprisonment)
TSC	Teacher Service Commission
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHSCP	UN National Household Survey Capability Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VAT	Value Added Tax
VUP	Vision 2020 "Umurenge" Project
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WB	World Bank
WDA	Workforce Development Agency
WPI	Wholesale Price Index

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS (NSDS)

NSDS is conceptualized to strengthen the information backbone of EDPRS – (Economic Development and poverty Reduction Strategy)[1] that will provide the relevant indicators to be used in formulating, updating, monitoring and evaluating the strategies and targets of the country towards Vision 2020[2].

NSDS document is a blueprint of the programs, projects and activities of the National Statistical System (NSS) to be pursued from the year 2009 to 2014 in major sectors of the society. It shall serve as the framework for mobilizing and allocating resources to support statistical activities.

The development of the NSDS was done in consultation with key stakeholders in the government, private sector, civil society and development partners. For the program period 2009-2014, NSDS shall cover all sectors similar to the EDPRS grouping.

2.0 CURRENT SITUATION

The National Statistical System comprises of organs that provide statistical information and services to the public for planning and decision-making. In Rwanda, as stipulated under Organic Law No. 01/2005, NSS is composed of the following:

1. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - The statistical coordinating agency;
2. Various State Institutions - that provide statistical data (Data Producers). These data (along with those produced by NISR) constitute the official statistics'
3. Institutions which use statistical data (Data users);
4. Entities, that provide statistical data, including public and private institutions, non-governmental organizations, households and the individuals (Respondents/data suppliers); and
5. Research and training institutions including institutions of higher learning (those that provide education/training on statistics).

NISR, which was created by the Organic Law No. 09/2005 as the primary data producer, produces mandatory statistics such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producers Price Index (PPI), External Trade, Population Statistics from census and Population Projections, and other special purpose-statistics from surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Household Living Conditions Survey (*Enquete Integrale sur les Condition de vie des ménages or EICV in French)* and other surveys. It also conducts specific surveys such as Agriculture Survey, Service Provision Assessment and others, jointly with the relevant institutions.

In addition, ministries and local government units compile and produce sector and program-specific statistics as part of their regulatory, policy-making, monitoring and evaluation functions.

NISR as the coordinating agency has initiated several capacity-building programs for the members of NSS to equip them with basic skills in statistics. The institute also started coordination of inter-agency cooperation to improve administrative-based statistics such as vital statistics from the civil registration system, ICT indicators, education, and health statistics. District statisticians have been posted to each District to spearhead the development of community-level statistics that shall support the planning and decision-making by community leaders.

On financing, a multi-donor trust fund (Basket Fund) project in support of the NISR programs was established in 2007 to complement the government budget support. This Project has been instrumental in the conduct of major surveys and capacity-development at NISR as well as in other

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[1] EDPRS set outs the country's objectives, priorities and major policies for the next five Years (2008-2012)
[2] Vision 2020 is a road map for sustainable development by year 2020

members of the National Statistical System. This Fund is supported by group of specialized agencies of UN (One UN), UNDP, DFID, EC and WB.

3.0 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Based on the recent assessment made by NISR, the following are the key issues and challenges identified:

3.1 On data production and management - lack of sector-wide statistical frameworks defining and rationalizing statistics requirements, issues on concepts, classifications and methods that affect the data quality, limited use of administrative reporting systems as source of data, need to rationalize household surveys and building the capacity to sustain the data collection activities that would generate regular and periodic data series that are of good quality.

3.2 On information dissemination, services to data users and advocacy – limited awareness of the public on the availability of statistics from official sources, inadequate dissemination of available statistics, capacity limitations in terms of data analysis and use.

3.3 On coordination - limited capacity of NISR to lead and coordinate NSS-wide programs as well as to provide technical assistance to the sectors, need to mainstream NSDS in the government framework, systems and processes in planning of statistical activities

3.4 On capacity-development – limited number of professional statisticians, lack of statistical units and positions in government ministries, inadequate professionals to teach Statistics courses, inadequate technology and physical infrastructure

3.5 On financing – challenge of sustainability of resources for regular data production, limited resources for capacity-development projects, need to prioritize requirements and need to mainstream NSDS in budgeting and resource mobilization

4.0 MISSION, VISION AND GOALS

As its contribution in achieving Vision 2020, the National Statistical System shall pursue the following Mission, Vision, Goals and Strategies for the next five years:

Mission

To provide relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible statistical information and services to various sectors of the society in a coordinated and sustainable manner

Vision

To be an efficient information support to the realization of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and emerge as one of the leading National Statistical Systems in Africa

Goals

- To provide relevant, high quality statistical information to meet user needs;
- To improve accessibility of official statistics;
- To develop and promote strategic partnerships in improving the National Statistical System;
- To develop the statistical capacity of institutions; and
- To ensure sustainability, cost-efficiency, cost-effectiveness, transparency and accountability in managing the resources of the National Statistical System.

5.0 KEY PROGRAMS, POLICIES, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

There are five key Program areas that NSDS shall focus on: data production and management, dissemination, services to data users and advocacy, coordination, capacity-development and

financing. Under each Program area, the objectives, basic policies, activities and projects have been formulated.

The policies adopted are in accordance with the **UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, UN Handbook of Statistical Organizations** and other international standards such as the **IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework** and **General Data Dissemination System and the Special Data Dissemination Standards (GDDS/SDDS)**.

The activities are the routine operations while the Projects are the special undertakings that are necessary to provide periodic data updates through censuses and surveys and to improve the capacity of NSS in the long-term:

Program 1- Data Production and Management

1.0 Objectives

1.1   To produce key indicators to be used in monitoring MDGs and EDPRS
1.2   To produce more geographically and gender-disaggregated statistics
1.3   To align with GDDS data coverage, periodicity and timeliness and formulate a program for SDDS subscription
1.4   To produce quality data in accordance with the Data Quality Assessment Framework
1.5   To rationalize data collection and ease response burden
1.6   To reduce data collection and processing time

1.2 Basic Policies:

1.2.1 In developing the Statistical Program in all sectors, give priority to statistics requirements of EDPRS, MDGs and international standards such as the GDDS

1.2.2 Use statistical methods and standard concepts and classifications in data collection

1.2.3 Include geographic and other relevant desegregations such as gender and age in the design of data collection activities and in data processing and increased disaggregated data on poverty levels etc.

1.2.4 Improve the timeliness of official statistics under each jurisdiction at least within the following timeframe of statistics release:

- Annual data – six to nine months after reference period
- Quarterly data – one quarter after reference period
- Monthly data – one month after reference period
- Periodic data – one year after reference period
- One-time study – as appropriate based on design and methodology

1.2.5   Submit proposed surveys to NISR for survey visa/clearance at least two months prior to conduct of survey.
1.2.6   Conduct a sensitization program for respondents prior to conduct of the Census and any Surveys.
1.2.7   Individual data collected for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

1.3 Activities and Projects

Censuses and Surveys

1.3.2 2009 Census of Public Servants
1.3.4 2010 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
1.3.3 2010 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV)

1.3.6 2010 Manpower Survey
1.3.7 2011 Enterprise Survey
1.3.1 2012 Census of Population and Housing
1.3.5 2012 Service Provision Assessment-Health (SPA)
1.3.8 2013 Agriculture Survey
1.3.9 2014 Feasibility study of the Continuous Multi-purpose Survey (CMS)

Development of administrative-based statistics

1.3.10 Develop the Civil Registration System to generate Vital Statistics;

1.3.11 Develop the Integrated District Statistical System to generate consistent district level statistics that would allow comparison among districts and consolidation into sectors and national statistics

1.3.12 Generate and develop Administrative-based Statistics in all Sectors in phases

Development of Derived Indicator Systems

1.3.13 Maintain and improve data systems to estimate/derive indicators to measure economic development and social phenomena, such as National Accounts, Price Indices and Production Indices, to mention but a few, to meet the international standards.

Program 2- Information Dissemination, Services to Data Users and advocacy

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 To align with the international standards on information dissemination.

2.1.2 To develop a strong statistics culture within the Rwandan society and maintain a strong public trust in the National Statistical System.

2.1.3 To Improve services to data users in accordance with the Client Charter enunciated by the Government.

2.2 Basic Policies:

2.2.1 Disseminate official statistics simultaneously to all categories of users as soon as available through print, broadcast, electronic and face to face media; Continue dissemination of data up to the next round of the data release.

2.2.2 Promote transparency by disseminating an Advance Release Calendar and information about the data (metadata) as stipulated by international dissemination standards.

2.2.3 Establish an information focal point to respond to inquiries from data users.

2.3 Activities and Projects:

2.3.1 Conduct regular dialogue between data producers and relevant users.
2.3.2 Package, print and disseminate statistical publications and press releases.
2.3.3 Maintain and update statistics and metadata in the institutions' website.
2.3.4 Conduct regular statistics dissemination activities.
2.3.5 Provide services to data users in searching, analyzing and using official statistics.
2.3.6 Conduct the annual NSS-wide celebration of Statistics Week.
2.3.7 Develop the NSS website.
2.3.8 Establish one-stop statistical information centers
2.3.9 Develop integrated statistical publications such as the directory of statistical services, statistical yearbook, etc.
2.3.10 Develop sectoral data bases that are linked with national data bank

Program 3- Coordination
3.1 Objectives 3.1.1 To mainstream NSDS in the national Government framework with respect to planning, budgeting and implementation of statistical activities, developmental programs as a way of ensuring effective implementation of NSDS. 3.1.2 To establish and institutionalize effective coordination mechanisms to improve the quality, relevance, consistency, timeliness and accessibility of key official statistics at the national and sub-national levels.
3.2 Basic Policies: 3.2.1 Use NSDS as the framework for coordinating official statistics. 3.2.2 Harmonize official statistics through the use of metadata, standardized concepts and classifications.
3.3 Activities and Projects: 3.3.1 Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of NSDS 3.3.2 Formulate relevant policies to address common issues on statistics 3.3.3 Develop metadata of all indicators recommended in NSDS 3.3.4 Review and clear proposed surveys 3.3.5 Develop NSDS Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation System 3.3.6 Establish coordination committees 3.3.7 Establish coordination directorate at NISR and coordination units in the sectors 3.3.8 Prepare compendium of statistical standards and train NSS on its use 3.3.9 Develop ICT infrastructure for coordination 3.3.10 Preparation and use of memoranda of understanding (MoUs) to be signed between NISR and each of the sectors.

Program 4 - Capacity development
4.1 Objectives 4.1.1 To develop the statistical skills of data producers and data users in all sectors in phases 4.1.2 To develop the necessary institutional arrangements and infrastructures in order to sustain capacity development in statistics 4.1.3 To increase the number of professional statisticians in the country by around one hundred, working in the official statistics development.
4.2 Basic Policies 4.2.1 All institutions shall formulate a Statistical capacity development Program in coordination with NISR 4.2.2 Capacity development shall be implemented following government policies and procedures.
4.3 Activities and Projects: 4.3.1 Develop the capacity to effectively coordinate NSS 4.3.2 Develop the capacity to improve census and survey operations 4.3.3 Develop the capacity to improve administrative based statistics 4.3.5 Develop the capacity to improve the derived indicator systems 4.3.4 Develop the capacity to effectively implement Information Dissemination 4.3.5 Develop the statistical analysis capacity of key policy making institutions 4.3.6 Develop the capacity to improve data management as follows: • Data warehouses and Interactive Databases that would enhance flexibility for data users in accessing available data sets

- GIS on Statistics that would allow data users to make geographic type of data analysis
- Public-use Files that would allow data users to make micro-level analysis provided that confidentiality provisions are maintained

4.3.7 Develop the capacity to build a pool and adequate supply of professional, experienced and highly qualified statisticians in the country. The major activities may include the following:

- Develop an Effective and Sustainable Training Program
- Develop a Statistical Training Center
- Develop a Center of Excellence in Statistics
- Scholarship Program for students to pursue Statistics courses
- Develop an Appropriate Organizational Structure for NISR and the Statistics Unit in each Sector institution

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Program 5- Financing

5.1 Objectives

5.1.1 To mobilize sustainable amount of resources for NSDS implementation
5.1.2 To rationalize the prioritization of statistical activities, allocation and use of resources
5.1.3 To promote sharing of resources
5.1.4 To promote transparency and accountability in use of available resources.
5.1.5 To coordinate and promote sharing of resources

5.2 Basic Policies

5.2.1 Mainstream NSDS in the budgeting and mobilization of resources for statistical activities
5.2.2 Devise ways and means to improve cost efficiency in statistical operations
5.2.3 Adopt a cost sharing mechanism in implementing multi-sector projects
5.2.4 Adopt a performance based system of budget allocation and reporting of expenditures for statistical activities

5.3. Activities and Projects

5.3.1 Develop project proposals and coordinate with Development Partners for mobilization of resources for NSDS
5.3.2 Establish a Statistical Development Fund for financing of NSDS to be managed and coordinated by NISR

The details and programming of these activities are shown in the Statistical Development Programs, see Annex 1.

6.0 FINANCIAL PLAN

The cost of implementing NSDS is estimated at **US $ 80,587,523** for five years. Financing will come from the Government and the development partners.

The total cost is broken down by key Program as follows:

Program Area	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Total
Data Production and Management	5,780,053	13,936,045	9,400,366	23,013,363	5,724,601	57,854,428
Information Dissemination and Services to Users	204,112	576,271	493,841	807,111	530,396	2,611,733
Coordination	223,774	719,654	730,412	742,245	755,263	3,171,347
Capacity-Development	504,658	1,889,950	2,972,141	3,005,024	2,993,094	11,364,867
Financing	1,173,488	1,132,895	1,133,893	1,071,832	1,073,040	5,585,147
Total NSDS	7,886,085	18,254,815	14,730,653	28,639,576	11,076,394	80,587,523

The detailed financial plan of these programs and related activities is also shown in the Statistical Development Programs, see Annex 1.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION OF NSDS

7.1 Implementation of system wide Programs and Overall Coordination at the National Level

NISR shall lead the implementation of NSS wide activities and projects in cooperation with the Sector coordinating institutions and the local governments. It shall be responsible for developing and implementing the NSDS Monitoring and Evaluation System. It shall also provide guidance and technical assistance to the Sectors and the Districts.

NISR shall also coordinate with existing Sectoral EDPRS Committees to mainstream NSDS in the national Government framework with respect to planning, budgeting and implementation of statistical activities

7.2 At the Sector Level

A coordinating institution is designated in every sector which is responsible in leading the development, updating of the Statistical Framework and implementation of the Statistical Programs. The Sector Coordinator is usually the lead Ministry under the guidance of NISR. The sector coordination unit shall also assist NISR in monitoring the implementation of the activities and projects.

7.3 At the District Level

The District Statisticians shall lead the development of the statistics in each district in coordination with other units in the local governments.

8.0 WAY FORWARD (beyond 2014)

Every five years, a new NSDS shall be formulated to be attuned to the evolving situation, emerging demands, issues and challenges as well as technological development.

Regular periodic surveys will be conducted to provide current updates on key statistics. Multi-purpose survey system will be installed after its development at the tail end of the NSDS (2009-2014) plan period and its implementation will continue during the next NSDS plan period.

All Administrative reporting systems shall be automated to improve accuracy and to reduce the time lag of producing statistics.

The generation of statistics from the Civil Registration System and the District Statistical System will be developed.

Interactive databases will be available on-line where data users can choose their mix of indicators down to district level data in all sectors.

A Statistical Training Center shall be made operational for conducting practical training to public and private institutions in Rwanda and neighboring countries.

At least one university will be classified as Center of Excellence in Statistics and more will be promoted as Centers of Development.

The National Statistical System of Rwanda shall aim to rise consistently in terms of its world-wide ranking based on international statistical capacity indicators.

CHAPTER I – OVERVIEW OF THE 2009-2014 NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICS IN RWANDA: THE PROCESS AND THE DOCUMENT

1.0 BACKGROUND

The National Statistical System (NSS) is a combination of institutions that provide statistical information and services to the public and government for planning and decision making. The System includes the plans, policies, strategies, resources and processes of providing statistical information and services plus the organs of the system namely producer institutions, user groups, supplier entities and development institutions. In Rwanda, the structure of the National Statistical System is decentralized. Under the Organic Law No. 01/2005, the National Statistical System is made up of five main components:

1. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) - The statistical coordinating agency;
2. Various State Institutions - that provide statistical data (Data Producers). These data (along with those produced by NISR) constitute the official statistics'
3. Institutions which use statistical data (Data users);
4. Entities, that provide statistical data, including public and private institutions, non-governmental organizations, households and the individuals (Respondents/data suppliers); and
5. Research and training institutions including institutions of higher learning (those that provide education/training on statistics).

These components of NSS work together to promote, maintain efficient and effective statistical services. One of the coordinating mechanisms to ensure harmony, consistency and accountability in NSS is the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).

1.1 Legal Framework

There are two organic laws that define the mandate and operations of the National Statistical System. The first law (Organic Law No. 01/2005 of 14/02/2005) entitled *THE ORGANIZATION OF STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA* defines the organization, coordination and regulation of statistical activities in the country. It designated NISR to be the agency in charge of coordination of the National Statistical System.

The second law (Organic Law No. 09/2005 of 14/07/2005 entitled *ESTABLISHMENT, DENOMINATION, HEADQUARTERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA (NISR).* This law defines the functions of NISR, its Board of Directors and the Director General, as well as the management and operations of the Institute.

Under the law, the NISR Board is responsible among others for the approval of the action plan of the National Statistical System and determine the priorities of NISR in conformity with the national priorities.

1.2 Relevance to EDPRS

In Rwanda, no less than the **President, His Excellency Paul Kagame**, advocated for evidence based decision making. During the 2007 African Symposium on Statistical Development in Kigali, the President delivered a key note address in which he said: *"Our continent cannot transform without a solid statistical base because reliable statistics for evidence-based policy development is very important."*

Specifically, for Rwanda, NSDS shall be the backbone of the EDPRS Monitoring System that will provide the relevant indicators to be used for formulating, updating, monitoring and evaluating the strategies and targets of the country towards Vision 2020.

Likewise, NSDS shall be an important support for the country to become a knowledge based economy. Statistics is information that leads to knowledge and wisdom that give rise to quality decision making.

1.3 International Standards

Because of the growing demand for availability, greater and better use of statistics and statistical analysis, a "Partnership of countries called Partnership in Statistics for the Development in the 21st Century (PARIS 21)[3]" advocated for the development of NSDS particularly in developing countries. Paris 21 is a partnership between and among statisticians, analysts, policy makers and development professionals and between developed, transitional and developing countries as well as among international organizations and donors. PARIS 21 also includes; international organisations such as United Nations (UN), European Commission (EC), World Bank (WB), International Monitory Fund (IMF), and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

The NSDS formulation is advocated in all countries by the PARIS 21 with the following objectives:

- o Achieve the goal of evidence-based policy-making and implementation
- o Serves as blueprint of all statistical activities in the country and capacity-building requirements of the National Statistical System
- o Serves as a coordination and cooperation framework among data producers and data users
- o Provides the directions and priorities given limited resources

PARIS 21 also advocated for the following basic principles in formulating NSDS:

- o Nationally led and owned, with high level political support and championing
- o Demand-focused and integrated within national development policy processes
- o Developed in an inclusive and consultative manner
- o Assess all statistical sectors and user needs and provide a vision and strategic plan for national statistics
- o Set out an integrated statistical development programme

In preparing NSDS, countries also benefit from various statistical frameworks and standards developed by international organizations. Among them are the following:

1. **UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** - These principles are intended to guide producers of official statistics in fulfilling their obligations and to inform users of statistics of what they should expect. They were adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 1994.

2. **UN Handbook of Statistical Organizations** – The Handbook is designed for national statistical offices and various institutions who are mandated to compile official statistics. It includes illustrations on how to practice the Fundamental Principles. The latest is the 3rd edition, 2003.

3. **IMF General Data Dissemination System and Special Data Dissemination Standards** - the System and Standards were developed in recognition of the critical role of relevant, accessible and timely statistics in the formulation of sound macro-economic policies. The special standards were developed first (approved by IMF Board in 1996) to guide countries that had, or might seek, access to international capital markets and followed by a general standard (approved in 1997) to guide all member countries who are not yet able to subscribe to the special standards. These standards focus on key indicators, their data coverage, periodicity and timeliness.

4. **IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework**- This Framework evolved from the 4th review of the SDDS and emphasizes the five key dimensions of data quality, namely: assurance of integrity; methodological soundness, accuracy and reliability, serviceability, and accessibility.

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[3] www.paris21.org

2.0 THE NSDS FORMULATION PROCESS IN RWANDA

2.1 Scope and Coverage

NSDS covers all sectors and key statistics that are relevant to the implementation and monitoring of EDPRS. It includes economic statistics, social statistics, governance statistics and general purpose or cross-cutting statistics.

In terms of key result areas/programs, NSDS has five areas of focus: (i) Overall data development including data production and management, (ii) Information dissemination, user services and advocacy (iii) Coordination, (iv) Capacity development, and (v) Financing.

These concerns are looked from the perspective of both the national and sub-national (district) levels.

2.2 Participating Institutions

NISR and all data producing institutions in the government at the national and sub-national levels will contribute their share in terms of the sector, program or area-specific statistical activities. Together, these institutions shall consult and work with data users, respondents and other stakeholders in the public and private sectors including non-government organizations and international development organizations.

2.3 The Formulation Process

Preliminary Phase (advocacy, situational assessment)

The NSDS process is participatory, hence the first step was the advocacy. The NISR management visited and intimated several institutions (see the list in Annex 4) about NSDS and its importance and institutions' roles in its various phases. Advocacy materials have also been disseminated. These institutions represent data producers and data users. After that, NISR went on to compile documents, conducted institutional assessments and consultations. The assessment determined whether the key EDPRS and MDGs indicators are currently available, how the data are being sourced, how dissemination is being done, whether there is a Statistics Unit or Statistician Position, and whether skills are adequate. A series of validation workshops by sector were held in January 2009 attended by representatives from Ministries, civil society, and international development organizations,

Design Phase (consultation, strategy formulation)

From the initial documentation, NISR continued the research and consultation, this time, focusing on user statistical requirements, issues and challenges and proposed goals and strategies. Aside from looking at the EDPRS indicators, NISR made a research of the plans and programs in each sector institutions that would need statistics. Examples are the Financial Sector Development Program, the Public Financial Management Program, the Education Sector Strategic Plan, etc. Other references used include existing international statistical frameworks, standards and best practices. Likewise, documentation of experience and NSDS of other countries were looked into. From these documents, a draft Statistical Framework was developed for every Sector. The Statistical Framework is a tool to rationalize and balance the data requirements of users with the internal capability of data sources and level of expected resources.

A series of meetings and exchange of documents followed through. On the basis of the sectoral concerns, the draft NSDS document was developed. The draft was then presented to the NISR Board, NISR Project (Basket Fund) Steering Committee, then again to the stakeholders for final validation.

3.0 THE NSDS DOCUMENT

The NSDS document contains the following main Chapters:

I. Overview of the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics in Rwanda: the Process and the Document

II. Mission, vision, goals of the National Statistical System and key outcomes of NSDS

III. Overall Strategies

This chapter comprises of the general framework and overall strategies in the following key result/program areas of the NSDS:

1. National Strategies on Data Production and Management
2. National Strategies on Information Dissemination, Services to Data Users and Advocacy
3. National Strategies on Coordination
4. National Strategies on Capacity development
5. National Strategies on Financing

In each of these program areas, the following are discussed: NSDS Framework, Situational Assessment, Activities and Projects including the Financial Plans in a five year timeframe.

IV. Sector or Specific Statistics Strategies

This classification is aligned with the EDPRS themes and international standards.

EDPRS Report	NSDS	STATISTICS
ECONOMIC CLUSTER	**A. ECONOMIC STATISTICS CLUSTER**	
		Statistics in the specified areas:
1. Macro and Financial Sector	1.MACRO ECONOMIC	Real Sector (National Accounts, Prices) and External Sector (Balance of Payment, International Reserves, External Debt, exchange rates, external trade)
	2. FISCAL SECTOR	Public finance (revenues, expenditures, aid, deficit)
	3. FINANCIAL SECTOR	Money and banking, insurance, other private finance, capital market
2. Private Sector	4. PRIVATE SECTOR, TOURISM AND INVESTMENTS	Trade, industries, SMEs, cooperatives, private and foreign investments, tourism
3. Infrastructure Sector (Energy, Transport, ICT and STI)	5. INFRASTRUCTURE	Energy, Transport, Habitat/housing, urbanization, water and sanitation
	6. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION	STI, ICT
4. Agriculture Sector	7. AGRICULTURE	Food security, Production (crops, livestock, poultry, other agri products), Systems support, agri-business,
5. Environment and Natural Resource Management	8. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Land, Water, Forestry, Mines, Environment
SOCIAL CLUSTER	**B. SOCIAL STATISTICS**	
1. Education Sector	1. EDUCATION	Education-formal i.e. pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary; non-formal and informal education; education finance and infrastructure
2. Health Sector	2. HEALTH	Health, Nutrition Status, Resources, Facilities, Services, health manpower, health infrastructure, health finance and disease classification
3. Water and Sanitation	(discussed under INFRASTRUCTURE Sector))	
4. Social Protection	3. POVERTY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Poverty, Social insurance, other social welfare programs
	4. LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY-DEVELOPMENT	Labor force, employment, unemployment, underemployment, wages/income from employment, working hours, productivity, skills, training, working environment and employees social protection as well as labour market information system (LMIS)
5. Youth Sector	5. YOUTH SECTOR	Youth statistics
GOVERNANCE CLUSTER	**C. GOVERNANCE STATISTICS**	
1. Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order	1. JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, LAW AND ORDER, SECURITY AND COOPERATION	Justice, reconciliation, law and order, security
2. Public Finance Management	(discussed under Economic Statistics)	
3. Decentralization, Citizen Participation, Empowerment, Transparency and Accountability Sector	2. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Local government and sub-national indicators on economic and social development
4. Capacity-building and Employment Promotion Sector	(discussed under Social Statistics)	
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	**D. CROSS-CUTTING STATISTICS**	
1. Environment, Gender, HIV/AIDS, Social Inclusion	1. POPULATION & HOUSING	Demographic statistics, household characteristics
	2. GENDER, FAMILY AND CHILDREN	Gender, family, children

In each Sector Strategy Section, the following key points are discussed: (i) Scope and Coverage, (ii) Coordinating/Implementing institutions, (iii) Situational Assessment iv) Statistical Framework and (v) Strategies/Programs/Activities including the Financial Plans in a five year timeframe.

V. Way Forward

This chapter provides a description of how NSDS shall be implemented, monitored and evaluated as well as the indicative path or direction in the longer term beyond 2014 for information of the stakeholders. It includes programs which were conceptualized during the program period 2009-2014 but due to limited resources, they are deferred for the years beyond. Examples are the more frequent conduct of the EICV and Enterprise Surveys to produce more frequent updates of private sector, employment and poverty indicators, a regular conduct of continuous multi-purpose survey and the construction of physical infrastructure to house the Statistical Training Center, Statistical Information Center and the Statistics Archive.

CHAPTER II- MISSION, VISION, GOALS AND KEY OUTCOMES OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, *official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens' entitlement to public information*[4].

NSDS is a documentation of the aspirations and targets of the National Statistical System to improve the current state of statistical information and services in the country. It shall not remain as a document but more so, a guide to action, outputs and results.

2.0 MISSION

To provide relevant, reliable, coherent, timely and accessible statistical information and services to various sectors of the society in a coordinated and sustainable manner

NSS shall provide statistical support to the country's programs such as those indicated in the *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies* (*EDPRS)* and global programs such as the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*. NSS shall develop the current and future statistical capacity of the country to achieve evidence based decision making in all sectors.

3.0. VISION

To become an efficient information support for the realization of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and be recognized as one of the leading National Statistical Systems in Africa

NSS shall aim to be:

- o An efficient and responsive system in providing relevant, reliable and timely statistics for the Vision 2020, EDPRS, MDGs and sectoral/sub-national strategic plans;
- o One of the top statistical systems in Africa based on international standards;
- o A disciple of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

4. GOALS

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[4] Principle 1, UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

NSS shall focus on these five goals:

4.1 To provide relevant, high quality statistical information to meet user needs;

This information refers to the statistical indicators requested in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other priority country programs in the various sectors.

4.2 To improve accessibility of official statistics;

NISR aims to provide easier and greater access to official statistics coming from different ministries, local government units, and private sector.

4.3 To develop and promote strategic partnerships in improving the National Statistical System

This shall mean promoting cooperation, collaboration and coordination among data producers and users.

4.4 To develop the statistical capacity of institutions;

Capacity development of the National Statistical System shall be a priority program by building on statistical and technology infrastructure and human resource development at the national and sub-national levels

4.5 To ensure sustainability, cost-efficiency, cost-effectiveness, transparency and accountability in managing the resources of the National Statistical System

This shall mean mobilizing resources to sustain NSDS implementation, allocating the budget on the basis of defined priorities in terms of outputs and outcomes, using the resources in the most-cost efficient way and reporting how the funds were utilized vis-à-vis the budget.

5.0 KEY OUTCOMES

The formulation and a successful implementation of NSDS is expected to result into the following outcomes:

1.1 There will be more relevant, useful, reliable, timely and accessible statistics available in support of policy-making, planning and decision-making.

1.2 Activities, outputs, data sources as well as periodicity and time lag will be defined thereby promoting transparency and accountability and avoiding duplication, waste of resources and confusion among data users.

1.3 Areas of cooperation will be defined and coordinated, thereby improving coherence and harmony.

1.4 Areas of development will become clearer, thus ensuring a focused and results-based capacity-building.

1.5 Aspects of standardization will be identified and studied, thereby ensuring data comparability and facilitating data integration and aggregation.

1.6 Financing from the government and development partners will be more effective having an integrated and unified framework owned by implementing institutions.

1.7 The ranking of Rwanda relative to African countries will be raised in terms of statistical capacity.

With NSDS, the components of NSS will work together to promote and maintain efficient and effective statistical services.

CHAPTER III OVERALL STRATEGIES

These Chapters discuss the frameworks, principles, standards and the summary of proposed strategies of the National Statistical System on the five key Program areas: Data Production and Management, Information Dissemination, Services to Data Users and Advocacy, Coordination, Capacity-Development, and Financing.

DATA PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

I INTRODUCTION

Official statistics may be generated from either a census, survey, administrative reports or through qualitative assessment method or an estimation procedure using an established framework, model or formula. Regardless of the source, data quality is of paramount importance. Sound decision making requires accurate and timely data.

II NSDS FRAMEWORK

In data production and management, NSS shall be guided by the following:

1.0 Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS)

There are ten UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (see Annex 3). The following are the principles related to data production:

Principle 2. *To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.*

Principle 3. *To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.*

Principle 4. *The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.*

Principle 5. *Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.*

Principle 6. *Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes*

2.0 Statistical Frameworks

Statistical Frameworks provide the rationale for indicating requirements and priorities in data production. In developing the first NSDS for Rwanda, the indicator requirements of the EDPRS 2008-2012 as well as global programs such as the MDGs and other international frameworks such as the GDDS to which Rwanda is committed to support, have been given the priority. Other indicators to address the specific country programs in various sectors were formulated.

References were also made to publications of international organizations and frameworks used by other countries.

2.1 For economic statistics

The General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) and Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) prescribed by IMF are some of the international standards adopted. These were adopted particularly for economic statistics classified under Real Sector, External Sector, Financial Sector and Fiscal Sector.

The data requirements in compiling and maintaining the international System of National Accounts (SNA) and the Balance of Payment (BOP) were included. International manuals for compiling

economic statistics such as the Government Finance Statistics Manual and Financial Statistics Manual were also looked into.

The country statistics that are being monitored and published regularly by international organizations were also looked into such as the tourism statistics by World Tourism Organization (WTO), food security and agricultural statistics by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other sectoral statistics published by the UN Statistics Division and the World Bank.

2.2 For Social Statistics

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are some of the basic development framework adopted to determine social statistics needs. The GDDS also covers poverty, health and education statistics. In addition, key indicators of countries regularly monitored by international organizations were considered. Examples are the education statistics of UNESCO, health statistics of the World Health Organization (WHO) and suggested health indicators of the Health Metrics Network, labor statistics of International Labor Organization, and other sectoral statistics published by the UN Statistics Division and the World Bank.

2.3 For Governance and Cross-Cutting Statistics

Standard population and demographic statistics of UNFPA were looked into as reference. Governance indicators published by UN, World Bank and OECD were likewise considered.

3.0 The IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF)

The DQAF provides a structure for assessing data quality by comparing country statistical practices with best practices, including internationally accepted methodologies. It is the product of an intensive consultation with national and international statistical authorities and data users. It has five dimensions - assurance of integrity, methodological soundness, accuracy and reliability, serviceability and accessibility.

Specific to data production, DQAF prescribes the following elements:

3.1 *Methodological soundness* - that the following are in accord with internationally accepted standards, guidelines or good practices

3.1.1 Concepts and definitions
3.1.2 Scope
3.1.3 Classification and sectorization systems
3.1.4 Flows and stocks valuation and recording

3.2 *Accuracy and reliability*

3.2.1 Source data available provides an adequate basis to compile statistics
3.2.2 Source data is regularly assessed
3.2.3 Statistical techniques employed conform to sound statistical procedures
3.2.4 Intermediate results and statistical outputs are regularly assessed and validated
3.2.5 Revisions, as a gauge of reliability, are tracked and mined for the information they provide

3.3 *Serviceability*

3.3.1 Periodicity and timeliness follow internationally accepted standards
3.3.2 Statistics are consistent with the data set, over time and with major data sets
3.3.3 Data revisions follow a regular and publicised procedure

4.0 Working with Respondents

Respondents provide the raw data inputs to be processed into statistical outputs. The quality of inputs determine the quality of outputs, thus part of survey capability consists of an established relationship with respondents. This can be done by (a) having a register or database of their names and locations; (b) explaining to them why they should be willing and truthful respondents;

(c) persuading them to comply, without necessarily threatening them with legal actions; and (d) dealing with response burden where surveys are too lengthy, unclear and continuous.

5.0 Standard Classification Systems

Classification systems are tools to provide basis for data aggregation or disaggregation and ensure consistency and comparability of data among various sources. Among the basic classification systems that can be used for statistical purposes are the following[5]:

- International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC)
- International Standard Classification on Commodities (ISCC)
- Central Product Classification (CPC)
- International Standard Classification on Occupations (ISCO)
- Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)
- Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)
- Others (a comprehensive list is available in the UN Statistics Division website)

III SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

1.0 Current Situation

Census of Population and Housing

NISR is currently preparing for the next Census scheduled for 2012. The previous censuses were conducted in 1978, 1991 and 2002. As stipulated in Law No. 01/2005, it shall be conducted every 10 years.

Regular Surveys Conducted by NISR:

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)- Conducted every five years, the DHS provides important indicators such as infant and child mortality rates, level of knowledge and use of contraceptives, vaccinations, prevalence and treatment of common diseases such as malaria, diarrhea are regularly published. The previous DHS Survey was conducted in 2005 and the next is planned in 2010.

Service Provision Assessment (SPA) Survey – Conducted also every five years, the main objective of this survey is to obtain information on the quality and access to health care services countrywide in terms of the number of facilities, equipment and technical staff of health care providers. The previous SPA Survey was conducted in 2007 and the next is expected in 2012.

National Agriculture Survey (NAS) - This is in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) as basis for evaluating the performance of the agriculture sector. The National Agriculture Survey is conducted every five years. The previous NAS was conducted in 2008 and the next is expected in 2013.

Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) - This survey is conducted every five years; the previous was conducted in 2005/6 and the next is expected in 2010/11. EICV captures information on household income, expenditure, consumption, social and economic characteristics of the population such as employment, health and level of education.

Other Surveys – FINSCOPE Survey, Gender-based violence, Census of Genocide Survivors, Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, Primary and Secondary School Teachers census, Public Expenditure Tracking, OVC Assessment,   VUP Baseline Survey, Child-Friendly School Survey, Child Labor Survey, District Baseline Survey.

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[5] UN Statistics Division, www.unstats.un.org

Administrative-based Statistics

Aside from NISR, other Ministries and agencies in the national government as well as local government units produce sector and area-specific statistics needed in their planning and monitoring. They generate these statistics mostly from administrative-based systems. The other ministries/institutions have been compiling and producing statistics from administrative-based systems such as fiscal statistics, financial statistics, tourism statistics, trade statistics, justice, law and order and other governance statistics. However, the record keeping systems are fraught with unreliable records, incomplete records, inconsistencies, lack of standard definitions and concepts. In this strategy, efforts will be made to improve and rebuild the entire System of Administrative Statistics.

One important administrative system is the Civil Registration System. The Civil Registration System is a very useful source of vital statistics (births, deaths and marriages) necessary in planning population welfare programs. NISR is working on this in collaboration with MINIJUST, MINALOC, the local governments and other stakeholders. The system for vital registration itself requires strengthening.

Derived Indicators

As a data provider, NISR produces key statistics such as *Consumer Price Index and Producers Price Index* estimated for the purpose of tracking price changes, and the *Gross Domestic Product* by industry, *fixed capital formation*, *gross national savings*, *consumption expenditure* by public, private and household entities, using the System of National Accounts, and the Population Projections in-between census.

The National Bank of Rwanda estimates the *Balance of Payments* indicators using the BOP Framework. The Ministry of Health estimates distribution of health expenditures and sources of financing using the *National Health Accounts*. Other examples include tourism indicators such as average hotel occupancy rate.

These derived indicators are currently being produced and are greatly used for policy decisions and plan formulation.

Assessment of Statistical Capacity carried out by the World Bank

In 2008, the World Bank ranked statistics in Rwanda as number seven (declining from a sixth place in 2007) in Sub-Saharan Africa, which still is a high performance when compared to the resources available. The main drawbacks according to World Bank are; lack of a vital registration system (in reality, the system exists but it needs to be developed to generate vital statistics), agricultural census, quarterly import and export price indexes and industrial production index and in addition the base year for NA is more than ten years (actually, the current base year is 2001) and no subscription to SDDS[6].

2.0 Issues and Challenges

2.1 Need for sector-wide statistical frameworks to be adopted, so as to have a demand-driven data production

2.2 Need for more comprehensive measures for quality assurance to enhance quality and transparency of official statistics

Previous studies focused on the capacity of NISR and the National Statistical System in general.

2.3 Need to rationalize household surveys

There is a need to rationalize the conduct and periodicity of household-based surveys to avoid too much burden on the respondents. For the past year, there have been parallel surveys of

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[6] 2008 Annual Project Evaluation Report, NISR Basket Fund

this type and there were issues on their relevance and accuracy as well as the capacity of the institutions. This is underlining the importance of development of an integrated system of household surveys

2.4. In most institutions, the administrative systems have been underutilized. There is a need to develop capacity to maximize the use of administrative records and improve the data quality.

2.5 Sustainability of resources to produce regular data series

For the past two years, the development partners through a Basket Fund, have been complementing the government budget in supporting NISR in the production of the national accounts, price indices, demographic and health survey as well as the agriculture survey.

2.6 Need to upgrade technology infrastructure on data management

The inadequate information and communication technology has also affected the quality and timeliness of data.

2.7 Key issues on economic statistics

2.7.1 The current CPI base is 2001. Household expenditure data used for weighing the basket of goods and services is as of 2001. Data on household expenditures are currently available as of 2006 and a new benchmark and rebasing is under way.

2.7.2 The current PPI base is 2001 (for weights) and 2003 (for prices) and the indices are produced only for the Manufacturing Sector. A rebasing exercise to calculate PPI for all industries with 2006 as base year is also under way.

2.7.3 The quality of annual crop forecasts needs to be improved and a sustainable statistical program on agriculture statistics needs to be established.

2.7.4 The periodicity and timeliness are not yet in accordance with the GDDS. For example, the GDP is available only on an annual basis, but the development of the quarterly data is on-going. The current base year of the National Accounts is 2001, although rebasing to 2006 is under way.

2.7.5 There is a need to improve public finance or fiscal statistics based on the international standard.

2.7.6 There is a need to monitor indicators on the financial soundness of banks and non-banks.

2.7.7 On the private sector, the last enterprise census of production of industrial products was conducted in 2000. Quarterly production indices and external trade indices are not yet available. The development of the business registry system spearheaded by the Rwanda Development Board is on-going.

2.7.8 The development of environment and natural resource statistics is still at its early stage. There is a need for Technical Assistance on this concern.

2.8 Key issues on social statistics

2.8.1 Poverty in Rwanda is prevalent in the rural areas, thus, there is a need to come up with district level poverty statistics. International standards for poverty and health indicators require periodic provision at least every three years. Previously, the indicators were available only every five years.

2.8.2 There is also a need to improve the administrative-based education and health statistics. Likewise, the Youth Sector indicators are yet to be developed.

2.8.3 Labour and employment indicators are available only from the EICV which is conducted at present every five years. The GDDS prescribes at least annually.

2.9 Key Issues on governance and cross-cutting statistics:

2.9.1 In response to the MDGs in promoting gender equality, more relevant gender-disaggregated indicators are needed in all sectors.

2.9.2 Another example of data gap is vital statistics (births and deaths) which are indispensable for measuring population change at all administrative levels. The Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health and NISR have jointly initiated to develop a civil registration system in the country as an important source of vital statistics. The major role of civil registration is led by the Ministry of Justice. However, due to lack of adequate resources, the plan is yet to be realized.

IV OVERALL STRATEGIES, 2009-2014

1.0 Goal - To provide relevant, high quality statistical information to meet user needs

2.0 Specific Objectives:

2.1 To produce key indicators to be used in monitoring MDGs and EDPRS
2.2 To produce more geographically and gender-disaggregated statistics
2.3 To align with the GDDS data coverage, periodicity and timeliness and formulate a program for SDDS subscription
2.4 To produce quality data in accordance with basic data quality assurance framework
2.5 To rationalize data collection and ease response burden

3.0 Policies

3.1 Improve the statistical infrastructure under each jurisdiction using statistical methods and standard classifications
3.2 Consider use of administrative reports before considering a new survey
3.3 Submit proposed surveys for clearance to NISR at least two months prior to conduct
3.4 Include geographic (down to sector) and gender disaggregation in the design of data collection activities and in data processing
3.5 Improve the timeliness of official statistics under each jurisdiction at least within the following timeframe of data release:

   Annual data – six to nine months after reference period
   Quarterly data – one quarter after reference period
   Monthly data – one month after reference period
   Periodic data – one year after reference period
   One-time study – as appropriate based on design and methodology

3.6 Conduct a sensitization program for respondents prior to conduct of each Census and any Surveys.

3.7 Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.

4.0 Activities and Projects, 2009-2014 (Details in each Section)

4.1 Censuses and Surveys

4.1.1 2012 Census of Population and Housing
4.1.2 2009 Census of Public Servants
4.1.3 2010 Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV)
4.1.4 2010 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)
4.1.5 2012 Service Provision Assessment-Health (SPA)
4.1.6 2010 Manpower Survey

4.1.7 2011 Enterprise Survey

4.1.8 2013 Agriculture Survey

4.1.9 2014 Feasibility study of the Continuous Multi-purpose Survey (CMS) - The CMS is a possible solution to avoid conducting several single-purpose surveys in the same period because of the cost and capacity limitation. One of the data that can be generated from the CMS is on labor force and employment which is prescribed in the GDDS. Instead of conducting parallel surveys, data requirements and resources can be pooled and integrated in the regular CMS[7].

4.2 Development of administrative-based statistics

4.2.1   Generation of Vital Statistics from the improved Civil Registration System;

4.2.2   Development of the Integrated District Statistical System to generate consistent district level statistics that would allow comparison among districts and consolidation into sector and national statistics

4.2.3   Generation and development of Administrative-based Statistics in all Sectors in phases

4.3 Development of Derived Indicator Systems

4.3.1   Maintenance and improvement of data systems to estimate/derive indicators such as national accounts, price and production indices, etc.

The programming of these activities is shown in the Statistical Development Programs, see Annex 1.

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[7] 2008 Project Evaluation Report, NISR Basket Fund Project

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, SERVICES TO DATA USERS AND ADVOCACY

I   INTRODUCTION

If statistical services are timely, relevant, accurate, and accessible, the public is aware and finds it necessary to use statistics and the public has confidence in the competence and integrity of the NSS, there will be an effective use of the information that will lead to people empowerment in decision-making. At the same time, if the information and services of NSS are timely, relevant, accurate and accessible, public trust in the NSS will be maintained. Information dissemination aims to raise the statistics and evidence-based decision-making culture of the society.

In achieving an efficient way of information dissemination, an efficient technology infrastructure is likewise indispensable.

II   NSDS FRAMEWORK

NSDS shall adopt the 5th dimension of the Data Quality Assessment Framework of IMF which is on *Accessibility- Data and metadata are easily available and assistance to users is adequate*. This Framework prescribes the following elements:

1. Statistics are presented in a clear and understandable manner, forms of dissemination are adequate, and statistics are made available on an impartial basis;
2. Up-to-date and pertinent metadata are made available
3. Prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

Together with DQAF, IMF also developed the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS). Rwanda is one of the GDDS subscribing countries. The GDDS/SDDS requires the following elements:

- **Advance Release Calendar**- to inform what and when statistics are to be released
- **Metadata** – to provide information about the data such as methodology, coverage, periodicity, timeliness
- **National Summary Data Page** – to provide a summary update of key economic and social indicators in a country

Consistently, the UN Handbook of Statistical Organizations advocates the following: *A statistical agency has an obligation to ensure that fundamental statistical information is provided to all segments of the society on an equal basis. It must strike a balance on two matters of relevance to its dissemination policy: (a) how much interpretation and analysis should be left to intermediaries; and (b) how much metadata it is important to publish. However, there should be no compromise with the obligation to treat all users equally by giving them simultaneous access to data. It greatly strengthens the hand of a statistical agency if it issues and adheres to a schedule of publication release dates. In addition, a dissemination policy should define the cost of accessing detailed statistical information.*

III   SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

1.0 Current Dissemination Practices

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda which is the primary statistical agency disseminates its publications in both electronic and printed media. It maintains a website (www.statistics.gov.rw) and a Statistical Information Center where researchers who do not have access to internet can come and get the data from printed publications. The public can also send their inquiries through an email facility (info@statistics.gov.rw) dedicated for public service.

Occasionally, NISR holds dissemination seminars to release the results of surveys conducted or update on derived indicators. In addition, NISR supports the celebration of African Statistics Week every November of each year by conducting advocacy and dissemination activities.

A few institutions in Rwanda disseminate statistics via websites and annual reports. Moreover, some data disaggregations are not being published. Some conduct workshops and disseminate press releases to inform stakeholders. It is in this context that information dissemination in Rwanda is still regarded by the data users as insufficient.

2.0 Issues and Challenges

2.1 Limited opportunities and facilities for the public to know what, when and where statistics are available. Only a few institutions have Statistics Pages in their website.

2.2 Limited forum for interaction between the data producers and data users

Only a few institutions have conducted public forum to inform of the latest statistics.

2.3 Inadequate technology and facilities of data producers necessary in managing databases, information centers and websites more efficiently

2.4 Insufficient statistical publications and limited and unsustained resources for printing of available publications; This problem limits the reach-out of these publications. A more sustainable strategy needs to be formulated.

2.5 Limited data analysis and information materials disseminated; Most of data disseminated are in the form of statistical tables only with limited description and analysis. Most institutions disseminate aggregate statistics only in their annual reports.

2.6 Most data disseminated are in *pdf* format thus providing little flexibility to data users in accessing their data requirements

2.7 Limited skills in data analysis, interpretation and communication of data producers and data users

2.8 Lack of statistical culture in terms of data demand and data use in institutions

2.9 Need for a policy on data and questionnaire archiving

2.10 Lack of appreciation of importance of statistics by top policy makers, program managers and general public.

IV OVERALL STRATEGIES

1.0 Goal- To improve the accessibility of statistics

2.0 Specific Objectives:

2.1 To align with the international standards on information dissemination

2.2 To develop a strong statistics culture of the Rwandan society and maintain a strong public trust in the National Statistical System

2.3 To enhance the capacity of data producers in disseminating and communicating statistical information

2.4 Improve services to data users in accordance with the Client Charter enunciated by the government

3.0 Policies

3.1 Develop a national dissemination policy
3.2 Adopt and implement the dissemination practices prescribed by *GDDS* and *SDDS*

All institutions of the NSS to be led by NISR should adopt and align with GDDS. A program to adopt SDDS should be formulated by 2013.

3.3 Increase and improve statistical publications and other information materials; Continue dissemination of data up to the next round of the data release

3.4 Develop comprehensive means of dissemination to allow maximum access to available data and to make available statistical services easily accessible by data users

3.5 Establish an information focal point to respond to inquiries from data users

3.6 Establish advocacy program

4.0 Activities and Projects, 2009-2014 (details found in each chapter)

4.1.1 Conduct regular dialogue between and among data producers and users
4.1.2 Package, print and disseminate statistical publications and press releases
4.1.3 Maintain and update statistics and metadata in the institutions website
4.1.4 Conduct a regular dissemination seminar
4.1.5 Provide services to data users in searching, analyzing and using official statistics
4.1.6 Conduct the annual NSS-wide celebration of Statistics Week- This strategy includes but not limited to dissemination of *statistics primers/bulletins or newsletters*, *directories, catalogue and glossaries of available statistics.* Activities may include *seminars, exhibits, contests, primers.*

4.1.7 Develop statistical publications and communicate statistical information in the sectors

4.1.7 Develop the NSS website - Improve the NISR website as the *connecting hub of the NSS linking to statistics pages of each Ministry and local government unit and international organizations.* It should also serve as *news center for statistical activities.*

4.1.8 Establish one-stop statistical information centers- The NISR with the support of Ministries shall enhance its existing Information Center and shall provide assistance in setting up similar facilities in the districts through the telecenters or libraries.

4.1.9 Develop integrated statistical publications such as the directory of statistical services, statistical yearbook, etc.- NISR shall produce all-in-one publication such as the *Rwanda Statistical Yearbook, Rwanda in Figures, etc.* where all data producers shall have a contribution in terms of their available data.

4.1.10 Formulate a policy on data and questionnaire archiving to guide NSS.

4.1.11 It is necessary to develop therefore a national databank and sectoral/district data bases and linking them

The programming of these activities is shown in the Statistical Development Programs, see Annex 1.

COORDINATION OF THE NSS

I INTRODUCTION

The **UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics** advocate the importance of coordination. Among the ten principles, the following speaks of coordination:

<u>Principle 8</u>. *Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.*

<u>Principle 9</u>. *The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of the statistical systems at all official levels.*

<u>Principle 10</u>. *Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.*

The UN Handbook of Statistical Organizations advocates that coordination is desirable for a variety of reasons, including the following:

• *To create a national statistical system in which the outcomes of various data collections are comparable or can at least meaningfully be related to eachother*- harmonization of concepts, definitions, classifications and sampling frames is necessary;

• *To avoid duplication of effort, as well as undue burdening of respondents*-agreements about efficient and effective data collection are required, including the use of non-statistical government data files;

• *To strengthen the position of and enhance the image of official statistics*-coordination of dissemination methods is very useful;

• *To represent a country's interests internationally*- coordination of international policies is needed.

Article 10 of Law No. 01/2005 mandated NISR to be the overall coordinating agency of the National Statistical System**.** Article 13 of same law provides that coordination shall mean advising the State and other various institutions on issues relating to statistical activities, and approving the appropriate methods for the conception, collection, processing, analysis, storage, publication and dissemination of data for only statistical purposes and confirming the timing and the format of publication of such statistics.

This implies that NISR will have to establish three types of coordination namely institutional coordination, technical coordination and process coordination.

II NSDS FRAMEWORK

<u>Focus</u>

Based on the above advocacies, coordination of the National Statistical System shall be aimed at promoting data quality, relevance, comparability, consistency, timeliness and accessibility as well as achieving coherence, harmony, consistency and cooperation between and among the key players.

Through effective coordination, the following problems are avoided: duplication, over-burdening of respondents, inconsistency and incomparability, waste or non-optimal use of resources, etc.

<u>Key Players</u>

MINECOFIN:

- o Strategic orientation of the NISR programs in line with National priorities
- o Working closely with NISR on statistical requirements in support of EDPRS Monitoring and evaluation and other development indicators, as the central planning authority;
- o Review and endorse any proposed legislation or government resolution to improve the National Statistical System
- o Present issues concerning NSS in the cabinet and as appropriate
- o Provide advocacy support in mobilizing resources from partners for NSDS
- o Mainstream NSDS in the government planning and budgeting system

*All Sector-coordinating institutions***:**

- o Adopt NSDS as the overall framework of the government and development partners in planning, financing and implementation of statistical activities

- o Coordinate and set priorities in the improvement of official statistics through the use of NSDS sector-wide statistical frameworks

- o Coordinate with existing Sectoral EDPRS Committees for interaction between and among data producers and data users

NISR as the National Coordinator of the NSDS:

- o Develop and maintain a system for designating and monitoring key official statistics, their periodicity and timeliness as well as the official sources

- o Lead the monitoring, updating and evaluation of NSDS

- o Review and advise on the conduct of statistical activities

- o Sensitize data producing institutions, promote and monitor the implementation of international programs on statistics such as GDDS/SDDS and the adoption of international standard classification systems

- o Formulate statistical policies to be adopted by government institutions through the NISR Board

- o Formulate and implement a clear mechanism for coordinating the District and Sectoral Statistical Systems

Mechanisms

NISR shall coordinate with existing Sectoral EDPRS Committees to mainstream the NSDS into the national Government framework with respect to planning, budgeting and implementation of statistical activities. NISR staff shall be integrated in each Sector Committee of EDPRS to work closely in developmental programs and on statistical requirements in support of EDPRS Monitoring and Evaluation and also for interaction between data producers and data users as a way of ensuring effective implementation of NSDS

Coordination shall be implemented through effective institutional mechanisms such as the following:

Institutional Coordination
- formulation of statistical policies to address common issues
- development and rationalization of Sector-wide statistical requirements framework by Sectoral Committees
- support to association of professional statisticians in government and private sectors

Technical Coordination

- harmonization of data concepts,
- adoption of standard classifications,
- quality review of administrative-based statistics
- maintenance of frameworks to generate important indicators, e.g., System of National Accounts, Price Statistics, Production statistics, etc
- sharing of sampling frames
- integrated household and establishment survey programs
- documentation of metadata

Process Coordination
- formulation of periodic NSDS including its mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation in collaboration with stakeholders,
- survey visa requirement
- integrated statistical publications and directories
- linking of databases, statistics web pages and information systems
- one-stop statistical information centers
- integrated capacity-building programs

III SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

1.0 Current Situation

NISR was created only in 2005 and organized only in latter part of 2006. As the coordinator, it has been implementing the following mechanisms.

1. Inter-agency collaboration

NISR works with other Ministries and local government units in the development of statistical indicators, design of surveys or enhancement of statistical systems. For instance, NISR works with the Ministry of Health on health statistics, with the Ministry of Agriculture on agriculture statistics, with the provinces and districts on district statistics, etc.

2. Survey Visa System

NISR has instituted the Survey Visa System where proposed surveys of public and private institutions are mandated to be reviewed to ensure the soundness of the methodology in order to produce accurate results.

3. Formulating the NSDS

NISR has spearheaded the preparation of NSDS. Through NSDS, NISR has presented the need to rationalize and set priorities in data requirements, identify the issues and challenges and formulate the programs for improvement.

4. Use of multi-sectoral statistical frameworks

Statistical frameworks are important tools for coordination as they provide a holistic approach. Examples of frameworks that NISR coordinate are the Millennium Development Goals, the EDPRS Indicators and the National Accounts. Maintaining these frameworks enable NISR to improve consistency and relevance of data coming from different sources.

5. Statistical Information Center

A library containing publications of statistics from NISR and various ministries and international organizations was opened to the public since 2008.

6. Integrated Training Program

Likewise, NISR has implemented several training programs on basic statistics, statistical concepts and use of statistical software designated to common training needs of NSS.

7. Posting of district statisticians and focal points

Since 2007, NISR posted a Statistician in every District to provide technical assistance to the local government units in developing their statistical systems. In the latter part of 2008, NISR also recruited additional statisticians to serve as focal points of assisting key Ministries in NSS.

8. Integrated statistical publications

NISR has published 'Rwanda in Figures in 2008'. This publication contains statistics on various sectors from different sources.

2.0 Issues and Challenges

With the limited resources, the diversity of concerns and growing demands from all stakeholders, NISR is faced with the following challenges:

2.1 Capacity to lead in implementing NSDS and to coordinate the NSS

The present organizational structure of NISR does not provide a separate unit for coordination. The existing staff, limited as they are, are focused in the production of official statistics that NISR is mandated to produce.

The scope of NSS is very wide. Moreover the stakeholders vary in terms of concerns and capacity. NISR as the coordinating authority faces the challenge of balancing the varied demands given its limited manpower resources. Likewise, there has been no training yet for the NISR staff to perform effective coordination functions.

2.2 Need to enhance the dissemination, promotion and use of international standards, guidelines and good practices.

Examples are the DQAF, GDDS/SDDS, available statistical frameworks and standard classification systems.

2.3 Need to strengthen the Survey Visa System

The law provides that surveys undertaken by individuals, public and private institutions must first be submitted to NISR for clearance. Implementing this system requires sufficient staff, skills and time to review thoroughly the design and methodology of those surveys.

2.4 Need for a more sustainable and effective forum of interaction between and among data producers and users as well as with respondents

2.5 Need for a concrete plan and guidelines for coordinating the District and Sectoral Statistical Systems

2.6 Need to mainstream the NSDS into the government framework, systems and processes in planning, budgeting and implementation of statistical activities

2.7 Lack of coordination within sectors

2.8 Lack of funds for coordination tasks

The success of NSDS will be greatly dependent on its adoption, recognition and support by the government and the development partners.

IV OVERALL STRATEGIES, 2009-2014

1.0 Goal - To develop and promote strategic partnerships in improving the National Statistical System

2.0 Specific Objectives:

2.1 To mainstream the NSDS into the national government framework for planning, budgeting and implementation of data production activities;

2.2 To establish and institutionalize effective coordination mechanisms to improve the quality, relevance, consistency, timeliness and accessibility of key official statistics at the national, sectoral and sub-national levels

3.0 Policies

3.1. Use NSDS as a framework for coordination of official statistics
3.2 Rationalize the conduct of surveys through the Survey Visa System
3.3 Harmonize official statistics through the use of metadata, standard concepts and classifications

4.0 Activities and Projects

4.1.1 Coordinate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of NSDS
4.1.2 Formulate relevant policies to address common issues on statistics
4.1.3 Review and clear proposed surveys
4.1.4 Implement other coordination mechanisms as may be relevant
4.1.5 Develop NSDS Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation System
4.1.6 Establish coordination committees
4.1.7 Establish coordination section at NISR and at all sectors
4.1.8 Set aside budget for coordination
4.1.9 Increase capacity for coordination especially, having increased and skilled staff
4.1.10 Preparation of compendium of tasks and carrying out training on the compendium
4.1.11 Establish joint dissemination timetable
4.1.12 Establish joint survey program

This shall include training NISR coordinating staff on general-purpose and sectoral statistics, international statistical frameworks, standards and classification systems, policy-formulation, survey review, conduct of advocacy and awareness programs, monitoring and evaluation and how to conduct effective statistical coordination in general.

The programming of these activities is shown in the Strategic Plans, see Annex 1.

CAPACITY-DEVELOPMENT

I INTRODUCTION

Capacity development or capacity building is one of the overarching strategies in EDPRS. Development Partners define Capacity-Development as:

"a process by which institutions increase their ability to perform core functions, solve problems, define and achieve objectives." - UNDP

" investments in people, institutions and practices that will together enable the countries to perform their development goals." - World Bank

For the National Statistical System to serve its purpose of providing relevant, accurate, timely and accessible information for policy making and decision making, it has to develop its capacity.

II FRAMEWORK

Capacity development of the National Statistical System will be aligned to the partners' concepts as mentioned above. Thus, this Section discussion will focus on the development of the following:

- Institution/Organization
- Human Resources
- Operations

1.0 Institutional/Organizational Development

The institution system referred hereto is the National Statistical System. The organizations are the government agencies that make up the System.

Institutional/organizational capacity refers to the ability to manage the limited resources in order to address the demands of the data users in a sustainable manner. Management of any organization requires careful planning, policy-making, coordination, monitoring and evaluation. With a decentralized system, the setting of priorities and harmonization of concerns is even more challenging.

Developing the institutional capacity requires the following basic tools:

1.1 *Management Frameworks* – these are the plans, policies, and standards

Without a plan, it is not easy to manage an institution. In a statistical system, this plan defines the desired objectives, strategies, outputs and outcomes. Policies and standards are needed to provide guidance, benchmarks and ensure consistency among the many parts of the NSS.

1.2 *Appropriate Structure and Linkages* – these are the parts of the institution and how each part interacts with one another

The structure and the staffing will significantly determine the capacity of the organizations to implement their mandates. The demands in the long-term will dictate the kind of structure that is suitable for an organization.

1.3 *Appropriate culture that is pervasive in all parts of the institution*

A National Statistical System's culture is required to observe with the highest standards of independence, integrity and credibility. This culture must be demonstrated by all parts of the System and in an organization.

2.0 Human Resource Development

The HRD Policy of the National Statistical System recognizes and adopts the *UN Handbook of Statistical Organizations* which says that "the decisive factor in the internal capability of a statistical agency is the calibre of its staff. An agency can only function well if good people are available to make it work. Organizational arrangements may contribute to enabling good people to do their best; but it is essential to give utmost attention to building up the right kind of staff in organizing and managing a statistical agency; to acquire the kind of skills needed, a statistical agency must have a well-planned policy and active programme of recruitment, career development, education and training".

The quantity and quality of supply of statisticians in the country will depend on the number of students who will choose to take up Statistics courses and the availability and quality of schools that will offer this course. What primarily attracts students to enrol in a course is the potential of demand in the labor market as well as the compensation and other incentives offered. This demand for learning does not stop at the university level. Continuous learning is a must if only to be attuned to new knowledge, developments and technology.

On the other hand, demand for statisticians depend on the appreciation of government and private policy-makers on the importance of statistics as an essential prerequisite for informed decision-making. Likewise, those who took up other courses but will need applied statistics as a tool will demand to be trained on Statistics as a short course. This is where the non-degree training institutions come in.

Meantime, those who are already inside the National Statistical System, may find challenges that they either stay or look for other jobs. Thus, there is the issue of retention.

While inside the System, these professionals must be developed in order to provide greater value in the statistical outputs.

Skills to be developed consists of the following**:**

- The capability to design a data collection project that takes into account sample selection, survey design, estimation method, and precision and accuracy measures;
- The capability to design a questionnaire with properties that minimize the respondent burden while recognizing the importance of minimizing cognitive errors that could arise from lack of clarity in the questions;
- The capability to relate collected information to concerns of policy-makers;
- The capability to analyse information that has been collected (and is about to be disseminated) so as to maximize the use of the information
- The capability to package data analysis and information materials to communicate the information effectively to intended users
- Other areas to address emerging needs

3.0 Operational Efficiency

Organizational and operational efficiency contributes to the development of the quality of outputs in the statistical system. Efficient structures, processes and technology help the people give their best in any organization. For this purpose, the Section shall focus in the development of Statistical and the Technology Infrastructures. The UN Handbook of Statistical Organizations defines these as follows:

Statistical Infrastructure are the necessary elements in producing quality statistics. They shall include the following:

- Methods and their applications to adhere to quality standards
- Standards and classifications to ensure consistency and comparability
- Sampling Frames used for surveys

Technology Infrastructure on the other hand greatly contributes to the timeliness and accessibility of statistical outputs. These shall include the following:

- Hardware
- Software
- Networking

The whole NSDS is the capacity development strategy for the National Statistical System. The strategies capture all aspects from data production, dissemination and coordination. They focus on all building blocks of capacity development, organizational development, human resources and operational efficiency.

III ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

1.0 Organizational Development

1.1 Limited capacity of NISR as the National Coordinator of NSS

This is the first NSDS to be coordinated by NISR. The current structure of NISR does not provide the necessary staff and skills to do the job therefore an appropriate structure for NISR is contemplated which intends to increase the number of staff and have additional position of a Deputy to the Director General.

1.2 Lack of statistical units and adequate statistician positions in government institutions

Based on the statistics assessment conducted, almost all institutions assessed have no Statistics Unit. Some have just one Statistician position mostly located in the Planning Units.

2.0 Human Resource Development

2.1 Limited number of professional statisticians

There is a limited number of professional statisticians in the government as indicated by NISR assessment of statistical capacity. Even at the statistical agency itself, NISR, not all are experienced statisticians.

2.2 Inadequate professionals to teach Statistics courses

In Rwanda, the National University of Rwanda (NUR) is the primary state university offering bachelor's and advanced degrees on Statistics. It has an Applied Statistics Department with limited number of students as of 2009 school year. One of the challenges faced by the NUR and other universities in Rwanda is the limited number of professionals who can teach the course. There is no training center yet that offers non-degree courses on statistics.

2.3 Sustainability of resources for statistical capacity-building

Some of those who are already in the System pursue advanced degree on Statistics at international universities using scholarships from the government and international organizations.

From 2007-2009, NISR conducted short-term training on basic statistics, statistical indicators and use of statistical software. This was funded from the multi-donor support to NISR project (Basket Fund). Professionals from ministries and district governments benefited from these training. Other sources of funds for statistical capacity-building are through bilateral or multilateral cooperation.

2.5 Low salaries of statistician positions

In the government compensation classification, salaries of Statistician positions are relatively lower than other professionals.

3.0 Statistical Infrastructure

There is a need to review and redesign the current sources of official statistics in view of the changing environment, emerging demands and experience in the past. Likewise, there is a need to review individual administrative data systems and linkages among various systems.

4.0 Technology Infrastructure

With the advances in Information Technology, there is an opportunity to upgrade hardware, software and information systems. Likewise, there is a need to address the users demand to provide greater access to available data. Its therefore intended that an IT policy/strategy will be adopted to guide the process.

IV OVERALL STRATEGIES, 2009-2014

1.0 Goal – to strengthen the statistical capacity of institutions

2.0 Specific Objectives

2.1 To develop the statistical skills of data producers and data users in all sectors in phases

2.2 To develop the necessary institutional arrangements and infrastructures in order to sustain capacity-development in statistics

2.3 To increase by around one hundred, the number of professional statisticians in NSS with 30 to the sectors, 30 to the districts and the balance of 40 to NISR. These numbers will be incorporated into approved establishment of institutions, Details of recruitment, timing of recruitment and financial implications will be in the implementation strategy.

3.0 Policies

3.1.1 All institutions shall formulate a Statistical capacity-development Program in coordination with NISR

3.1.2 Capacity-building shall be implemented following government policies and procedures

4.0 Activities and Projects

4.1.1 Capacity-development to Manage and Coordinate the Implementation of NSDS

This is to develop the capacity of NISR to effectively monitor, coordinate and evaluate the implementation of NSDS so that the desired outputs and outcomes shall be delivered and realized. The capacity to formulate policies and standards shall also be developed. More details are discussed in the Chapter on Coordination.

4.1.2 Capacity-development to improve the Census and Periodic Surveys

This Project is for NISR to properly plan, design, coordinate, execute and monitor the activity and analyze the results thereafter.

4.1.3 Capacity-development to improve administrative-based statistics

Examples are the Civil Registration System, the Education Management Information System, Health Management Information System, the Enterprise Registration System, the SSFR social security system and the RRA tax management information system, etc.

4.1.4 Capacity-development to improve the derived indicator systems

Example is the improvement of GDP, Price and Production Indices, MDGs and EDPRS Indicators

4.1.5 Capacity-development to implement Information Dissemination

This includes the development of the Advance release calendar, metadata, statistical publications, web-pages, information centers and skills in communicating statistics and conduct of dissemination seminars and other advocacy mechanisms.

4.1.6 Develop the statistical analysis capacity of key data users

One of these is the Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR). This includes support in statistical analysis for policy and decision making.

4.1.7 Capacity-development to improve data management

This involves the development of data warehouse and interactive databases that would enhance flexibility to data users in accessing available data sets; GIS on Statistics that would allow data users to make geographic type of data analysis and Public-use Files that would allow data users to make micro-level analysis provided that confidentiality provisions are maintained

4.1.8 Capacity-development to build a pool and adequate supply of professional, experienced and highly qualified statisticians in the country

This is a long-term program and will involve the following activities:

1. Advocate for the increase of compensation of statisticians competitive with other professionals
2. Conduct career talk to students encouraging them to pursue Statistics as a profession
3. Conduct Training of Trainers
4. Avail technical assistance from experts and study tours
5. Develop and establish a Statistical Training Center
6. Scholarship Program for students to pursue Statistics courses
7. Develop an Appropriate Organizational Structure on Statistics at NISR and each Sector
7. Review and improve the qualification standards in recruiting statisticians in the government
8. Develop a Center of Excellence in Statistics
9. Organize an Association of Professional Statisticians in the country that shall formulate a Code of Ethics for the practice of the profession
10. Establish a statistical common service

The details of these activities are discussed in the relevant sections on Data Production and Management, Information Dissemination and Coordination.

FINANCING OF THE NSDS

I INTRODUCTION

The achievement in implementation of NSDS will depend largely on availability of adequate funds and how efficient resources will be managed. It is a general knowledge that in developing countries like Rwanda, the government relies mainly on development assistance. In view of this situation, the NSDS shall compete with other government priorities.

With the limited resources that would be made available, the challenge faced by NSS is to formulate the most acceptable resource allocation framework and ensure the best value for money.

II FRAMEWORK

1.0 Sources of Financing

Sources of financing refer to the national and local government appropriations as well as development assistance from international development organizations. Government appropriations must be adequate to cover in the future at least the recurrent production of key statistics to monitor frequently changing phenomena such as prices, economic growth and periodic monitoring of development indicators. External financial assistance shall be sought to complement government budget using NSDS as the framework.

2.0 Resource Management

The management of financial resources for the National Statistical System shall be consistent with the overall public expenditure management strategy of the government. Principles of sustainability, cost-efficiency, cost-effectiveness, transparency and accountability shall be observed.

III SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

1.0 Current Situation

The NISR expenditure program for the past two years shows that both the government and development partners contributed as sources of financing. The cost of producing the recurrent (monthly, quarterly and annual) statistics was mostly funded from government budget. However, for the periodic (every three, or five years) surveys, development of facilities, technology, training and technical assistance, all of them were sourced from the external assistance.

The bulk of these external assistances came from the Basket Fund Project (with UN, DFID and EC as contributing partners) and has been used for conduct of periodic surveys that will generate indicators to monitor EDPRS and MDGs.

In the NSDS assessment reports, almost all institutions revealed that there is insufficient budget for statistical activities. Thus, almost all their data sources come only from administrative-based reports which are built-in within their budget for operations, monitoring and evaluation.

2.0 Issues and Challenges

2.1 Sustainability of resources for regular data production

Statistical data series need to be sustained to support monitoring of progress. The sustainability of the resources needed to generate these data regularly or periodically is a big challenge to NSS considering that at present, most of the surveys are funded by development partners.

2.2 Limited resources for capacity-building and other investment projects

Capacity-building, infrastructure and other investment projects are important to improve the quality of statistics and address in the long-term the growing demands. Thus, resource mobilization for statistical activities shall be a critical challenge in NSS.

2.3 Prioritization of requirements given limited resources

NSS will be faced with competing priorities, to address both local and international demands. Given limited resources, striking a balance in meeting data requirements as well as institutional capacity-development will pose a big challenge.

2.4 Need to mainstream NSDS in budgeting and resource mobilization

There is no existing mechanism yet to rationalize, monitor and evaluate the budget of NSS. NSDS needs to be mainstreamed in the government budgeting and development aid mobilization process.

IV   OVERALL STRATEGIES

1.0   Goal – To ensure sustainability, cost-efficiency, cost-effectiveness, transparency and accountability in managing the resources of the National Statistical System

2.0 Specific Objectives:

2.1 To mobilize sustainable amount of resources for NSDS implementation
2.2 To rationalize the prioritization of activities, allocation and use of resources
2.3 To promote sharing of resources
2.4 To promote transparency and accountability in use of available resources

3.0 Policies

3.1.1 Mainstream NSDS in the budgeting and mobilization of resources for statistical activities

3.1.3 Devise ways and means to improve cost-efficiency in statistical operations

3.1.4 Adopt a cost-sharing mechanism in implementing multi-sector projects

3.1.5 Adopt a performance-based system of allocating budget and reporting of expenditures for statistical activities

4.0 Activities and Projects

4.1.1   Advocate a policy for the phased government funding for the regular generation of basic official statistics as designated by NISR;

4.1.2 Develop financing proposals and take opportunity of available forum with Development Partners for mobilization of resources and strengthen the concepts of "Basket Fund";

4.1.3 Advocate for the establishment of a *Statistical Development Fund* to be administered by NISR; The Fund shall support projects which have been identified as priority in NSDS but which has no adequate financing in the Ministry concerned. The NISR Board shall formulate the criteria for selecting and guidelines in funding the projects which shall follow a performance-based financing approach.

5.0 Estimated Cost of Implementing NSDS

The cost of implementing NSDS from 2009 - 2014 is estimated at US $ **80,587,523.** This is broken down by key Program area as follows:

By Program Area:

Program Area	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Total
Data Production and Management	5,780,053	13,936,045	9,400,366	23,013,363	5,724,601	57,854,428
Information Dissemination and Services to Users	204,112	576,271	493,841	807,111	530,396	2,611,733
Coordination	223,774	719,654	730,412	742,245	755,263	3,171,347
Capacity-Development	504,658	1,889,950	2,972,141	3,005,024	2,993,094	11,364,867
Financing	1,173,488	1,132,895	1,133,893	1,071,832	1,073,040	5,585,147
Total NSDS	**7,886,085**	**18,254,815**	**14,730,653**	**28,639,576**	**11,076,393**	**80,587,523**

By Implementing Institution:

Institution/s	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	TOTAL
NISR for NSS-wide Programs	6,327,309	15,809,835	13,227,259	26,980,126	9,615,884	71,960,413
Sector Institutions for Sector-specific programs	1,558,776	2,444,980	1,503,394	1,659,450	1,460,509	8,627,110
Total	**7,886,085**	**18,254,815**	**14,730,653**	**28,639,576**	**11,076,393**	**80,587,523**

The cost of data production in this document does not include the regular cost of administrative-based statistics as this is already built in the regulatory and monitoring budget of the concerned institutions. However, improvements of such statistics is costed as part of NSDS.

The list and cost of projects as well as details by year are found in Annex 1.

CHAPTER IV - SECTOR STRATEGIES

In EDPRS, various policies, programs and targets were formulated. Statistics will provide the basis for such programs, policies and strategies and at the same time will show indicators on the extent the targets have been realized. The purpose of the NSDS is to develop an integrated, harmonised, coordinated and coherent National Statistical System which ensures the availability of relevant, accurate, timely and accessible statistical indicators that will support the planning, policy-making and decision-making processes of all sectors.

The following Sections discuss the scope, overview of the sector, statistical requirements, situational analysis and the strategies, programs and activities to provide the statistical requirements and address the issues and challenges. The sectors are divided into 4 groups based on the EDPRS Clusters: **Economic, Social, Governance and Cross-Cutting** (see Table of Contents).

In all of the Sectors, the following objectives are common:

1. To provide relevant, timely and quality statistical information to meet user needs;

2. To improve accessibility and promote maximum use of statistics for decision-making;

3. To develop and promote statistical advocacy and partnerships.

4. To develop the statistical capacity of institutions;

In developing all the Sector Statistical Systems, the guiding framework shall be the *Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics* (FPOS) which was discussed in the Overall Strategies part of the NSDS document. The FPOS requires that the statistical system be characterized by independence and integrity, relevance, timeliness and accessibility of official statistics. Supporting the FPOS are statistical standards which any country shall subscribe to such as the Data Quality Assurance Framework (DQAF), General or Special Data Dissemination Standards (GDDS/SDDS) and standard classification systems.

Each Sector has its own Statistical Framework which is developed based on the indicators required by EDPRS, MDG and international standards. Other references were consulted and adopted depending on which ones are applicable to the programs of institutions in Rwanda.

Each Sector has specific concerns and issues, depending on the demands and level of development of the statistical systems.

Thus, there are common as well as specific programs, projects and activities. These have been classified into: data production and management, information dissemination, coordination and capacity-development.

In each Sector, there is a coordinating institution, usually the lead Ministry. However, other autonomous and semi-autonomous institutions contribute to the generation of statistics for the Sector.

The details of the Sector Strategic Plans are found in Annex 1.

ECONOMIC STATISTICS CLUSTER

MACRO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS

1.0 Scope and Coverage

Statistics on the **Macro-Economy** as referred to in this Chapter refer to the **Real and External Sectors.**

As defined by the SDDS/GDDS[8] of IMF, the *Real Sector* includes data that cover the widest possible scope of economic activity such as:

- national accounts,
- production indices,
- forward-looking indicators (FLIs),
- labor market (including employment, unemployment, and wages/earnings),
- price indices, and
- population.

On the other hand, the *External Sector* covers statistics on
- external debt,
- balance of payments,
- international reserves,
- foreign currency liquidity,
- merchandise trade,
- international investment position (IIP), and
- exchange rates.

Population statistics are discussed in the Chapter on Demographic Statistics. The discussion of the labor market and external trade indicators covers only the aggregates as the details are covered in the Labor, Employment and Capacity-building and the Private Sector Development Chapters, respectively.

National Accounts include the *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* which measures the total output within the geographic boundaries of the country, the *gross national savings*, *fixed capital formation, and the final consumption expenditures.*

The **Price Indices** refer to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Producer Price Index (PPI), and the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

2.0 Overview of Macro-Economic Management in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institutions

The two key institutions which are within the span of supervision of MINECOFIN namely the National Bank of Rwanda and the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda are the primary coordinating/implementing institutions in the generation of statistics on the macro-economy. These agencies coordinate with all government agencies, international organizations and the private sector in the compilation and analysis of these statistics.

2.2 Key Programs

The mission of MINECOFIN is to raise and sustain economic growth, economic opportunities and living standards of all Rwandans. Among its goals, the MINECOFIN aims to maintain a stable

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[8] SDDS, www.imf.org

macroeconomic environment with low inflation, moderate budget deficits, and sustainable public debt. Specifically, the following objectives have been set in the EDPRS: increase GDP growth rate, exports and investments and reduce poverty incidence.

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

In identifying the relevant indicators, the EDPRS, other programs in the Sector, as well as those prescribed or monitored by international organizations were used as references

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

The following macro-economic indicators have been cited in the 2008-2012 EDPRS document:

- GDP growth rate
- Net domestic financing as % of GDP
- Ratio of tax revenue to GDP
- Inflation rate
- Insurance coverage (% of GDP)
- Credit to private sector (% of GDP)
- Net Present Value (NPV) of external debt (% of export earnings)

3.2 International Standards

In the GDDS, the prescribed coverage is the full range of national accounts aggregates with a periodicity of annual and timeliness of 10-14 months. Production indices are required on a monthly basis. For balance of payments, comprehensive data are prescribed with a periodicity of annual and timeliness of 6-9 months. Labor and employment indicators are also required.

For the SDDS, more details, more frequent and timely data availability are prescribed. National Accounts, labor and employment and BOP are required to be produced on a quarterly basis.

For national accounts, the two most commonly used international guidelines are the *System of National Accounts 1993* (*1993 SNA- see SNA Framework in Annex 2*) and the *European System of Accounts 1995* (*ESA 1995*)*.* For the development of quarterly national accounts, countries should also use the IMF's *Quarterly National Accounts Manual*[9]*.* The *System of National Accounts* provides a comprehensive and integrated framework for analyzing the economic, social and environmental condition in the economy**.** It also measures the contribution of the households, private sector and the government on the total country's macro-economic management.

An indicative Macro-economic Statistical Framework is thus suggested as follows:

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[9] GDDS, www.imf.org

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

SECTOR	KEY INDICATORS	Data Sources/ Agencies	Periodicity
EXTERNAL	**Balance of Payments**: Overall BOP Current Account balance Capital Account balance Trade balance Capital Transfers Current Transfers Financial Account	BNR reports	Quarterly; annual
	Total External Debt External Debt Ratios NPV of external debt (% of export earnings)	BNR reports	Quarterly; annual
	Gross International Reserves Foreign assets and liabilities	BNR reports	Quarterly; annual
	Exports Imports Trade Balance	BNR, NISR	Quarterly; annual
	International Investment Position	MINICOM, RDB	To be developed
REAL SECTOR	National Accounts: GNP/GDP per capita growth Gross National Savings growth Value Added/Gross Output Operating Surplus/Value added Employment, level and change inflow of compensation Final Consumption Expenditure Intermediate Consumption/gross output Fixed capital Formation Debt service/GDP Net domestic financing as % of GDP	Derived Indicators estimated by NISR from the System of National Accounts	Quarterly, annual
	Ratio of domestic revenue to GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR	annual
	Inflation rate/CPI (headline, underlying)	NISR, BNR	monthly
	Production indices	NISR	quarterly
	Labor market (including employment, unemployment, and wages/earnings),	NISR-EICV	Every 5 years
	Producers Price Index	NISR, BNR	quarterly
	Insurance coverage (% of GDP)	BNR, NISR	annual
	Credit to private sector (% of GDP)	BNR, NISR	annual
	Informal Sector contribution	NISR- EICV	Every 5 years
	Forward-looking indicators (FLIs)	NISR	to be developed in the long-term

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

For National Accounts, NISR makes use of data from both surveys and administrative-reports of government institutions and the private sector. It conducts a Quarterly Producers Price Survey and Monthly Consumer Price Survey. The current base year of these two statistics is 2001 but rebasing to 2006 is now underway.

NISR is able to comply with the standard frequency and timeliness of CPI. It comes every month within 15 days after each month. However, for PPI, it is producing only on a quarterly, instead of monthly basis. PPI scope is limited to industrial products only. Likewise for the national accounts, it is producing only on an annual basis, although the preparation for the quarterly estimates is on-going.

On employment and labor force indicators, the NISR gets the indicators from the EICV which is conducted every 5 years.

The BNR maintains the Balance of Payments System to generate statistics on the External Sector.

NISR, BNR and RRA jointly compiles the data on external trade statistics.

Organizational structure and capacity

NISR has an Economic Statistics Department. The Unit produces the monthly CPI, quarterly PPI, quarterly external trade statistics, GDP, agriculture and other economic statistics. At present, this Unit has limited number of permanent staff to deal adequately with the users demands.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 The GDDS is not yet fully complied with specifically with the labor and employment as well as production indicators. If Rwanda should at least maintain or improve its ranking within Africa on statistical capacity, it should be able to comply with the GDDS and eventually to the SDDS.

4.2.2 The SNA 93 Framework is used as a guide but NISR has not fully adopted it. The PPI Survey does not capture all industries and data on emerging production such as on the energy sector. In addition, PPI scope should be expanded to accommodate agricultural production.

4.2.3 Limited number of professional experienced statisticians at NISR. To be fairly sustainable, there is a need to have two professionals on each area of statistics (NA, CPI, Trade, Health, Education, Labour statistics, etc.), so one can continue if the other is leaving or in training[10].

4.2.4 Inadequacy of statistics appreciation and dissemination materials; Macroeconomic indicators are important to the private sector and investors but there is not enough data analysis disseminated.

4.2.9 Need to improve on the periodicity of publishing employment and labour force statistics at least on a yearly basis.

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[10] NISR Project 2008 Evaluation

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Conduct Monthly Consumer Prices Survey to derive Consumer price indices

5.1.2 Conduct Quarterly Producers Price Survey to derive Producer price indices

5.1.3 Study and develop a periodic Enterprise Survey as basis for more reliable National Accounts and production indices

5.1.4 Improve compilation of data from administrative reports to provide data needed for the derived indicators such as National Accounts, BOP

5.1.5 Produce quarterly GDP and enhance the completeness of National accounts in accordance with the 1993 SNA

5.1.6 Update the base year for National Accounts and Prices

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1   Improve publication of regular economic statistics and maintain them including their metadata in a Statistics page in the MINECOFIN and NISR website

5.2.2 Develop and disseminate more data analysis and information materials

5.2.3 Update the country statistics and metadata in the GDDS website of IMF as prescribed

5.2.4 Conduct regular information dissemination seminars

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1   Establish an institutional arrangement between NISR and the data sources to ensure availability of regular data needed to produce estimates on the National Accounts

5.3.2 Conduct regular consultation with data sources to strengthen the information network and to improve the quality and timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1   Conduct Training for the staff particularly on the National Accounts, Prices and other economic statistics

5.4.2 Create additional Statistician positions in the NISR organizational structure for maintaining macro-economic indicators

5.4.3 Develop a data processing and database software to improve efficiency in the National Accounts estimation

5.4.4 Develop Manual of procedures to ensure consistency and comparability

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **237,495** from 2009-2014.

FISCAL SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter covers the program for the development of the **Fiscal Sector** statistics. As defined by the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Manual, 2001* (*GFSM 2001*), fiscal or government financial statistics (GFS) cover revenues and expenditures of the national government and other public institutions such as the local government units (LGUs) and the public enterprises and public debt[11]. Fiscal statistics provide a comprehensive quantitative gauge of the government's current financial position.

2.0 Overview of the Fiscal Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institution/s

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) is the primary coordinating institution of the Fiscal Sector Statistical System. Within the Ministry are its key institutions such as the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA), the National Bank of Rwanda (BNR), Office of the Auditor General (OAG), CEPEX, NISR, and Procurement Authority.

2.2 Key programs

In the EDPRS, one of the governance reforms enunciated by the Government of Rwanda is the Reform Strategy for Public Financial Management (PFM) which aims to modernize the PFM infrastructure, regulatory framework, policies and systems at central and local government levels. Through the PFM Reform Program, the GoR expects to develop the overall capacity to manage and regularly report on its own budget resources as well as utilize, account and report on aid and assistance provided by development partners in various forms[12].

The four pillars of the PFM Reforms[13] are as follows:

- Economic Management and Budget
- Financial Management and Reporting
- Public Procurement
- Budget Execution Oversight (Internal and External Audit)

To implement its mandate, the MINECOFIN has laid down the following major goals[14] pertaining to the fiscal sector:
- Maintain a stable macroeconomic environment with low inflation, moderate budget deficits, and sustainable public debt;
- Foster greater evidence-based planning and performance-based budgeting;
- Mobilize internal and external resources (i.e, tax, non-tax, social security contributions, grants, loans, etc.);
- Achieve the highest international standards in Public Finance Management(PFM) in order to ensure an accountable use of resources;
- Improve the delivery of public services and accountability through effective financial and fiscal decentralization;

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

The Statistical Framework of the Fiscal Sector focuses on the following key concerns that must be monitored through statistical indicators: **Budget Management, Asset Management and Public Debt Management.**

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[11] Source: IMF website: www.imf.org
[12] Source: EDPRS document
[13] Source: Minecofin Magazine, Minecofin website: www.minecofin.gov.rw
[14] Source: Ministry of Economic website "www.minecofin.gov.rw"

In identifying the relevant indicators, the EDPRS, other programs in the Sector, as well as those prescribed or monitored by international organizations were used as references.

3.1 EDPRS, MDG and other local program Indicators

The EDPRS has defined indicators on the Fiscal Sector to be monitored:

- Net Domestic Financing as % of GDP
- Tax revenue to GDP ratio
- NPV of external debt
- Public Investments as % of GDP

MDG 8 which is to develop a global partnership for development includes ODA to basic social services among the required indicators.

In addition, the PFM Reform Program has defined specific objectives and targets on financial management, which shall also need statistics to be monitored.

3.2 International Standards

For fiscal statistics in particular, the GFSM shall be the statistical standards to be adopted. The GFSM, GDDS/SDDS have prescribed the following elements[15]:

- General government operations (GGO) or public sector operations (PSO) - GGO covers operations of all governmental units (including social security systems) whether operating at the central level, state/provincial/ region level, or local level. PSO covers operations of the general government, non-financial public corporations, and financial public institutions (for example, development banks); however, for a picture of financing requirements, the non-financial public sector, comprising the general government and non-financial public corporations, is the preferred concept

- Central government operations (CGO)- information on the fiscal stance than GGO/PSO. CGO data should cover, in addition to budgetary accounts, as wide a range of central government units as feasible (that is, social security and extra budgetary units and accounts). Revenue; Expenditure; Deficit/surplus (balance); and Aggregate financing with appropriate disaggregated components

- Central government debt (CGD)- the comprehensive debt liabilities of the central government and include liabilities comprising securities, loans, and deposits

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[15] Source: IMF website: www.imf.org

An indicative Framework of Fiscal Statistics is thus suggested as follows:

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Program	Key indicators (for details, refer to the IMF GFS Manual)	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
Budget Management Revenue Expenditure Consolidated Budget Aid management	 Domestic revenue External revenue Net Domestic Financing as % of GDP Public Investments Expenditure by type, sector, geographic distribution, etc. Net lending, overall Deficit; Aggregate financing % of ODA disbursements % of ODA allocated to basic social services	 MINECOFIN, RRA MINECOFIN	 General Government Operations- Annually, quarterly Central Government Operations- monthly, annually Local Government operations- Annually, quarterly
Asset Management	Fixed assets Inventories Financial assets	MINECOFIN	Annually, quarterly
Public debt management	Total debt of the central government Debt ratios Interest payment ratios International reserves to total external debt	MINECOFIN	Annually, quarterly

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

The MINECOFIN and its attached agencies provide the major source of fiscal administrative data for the sector. The Ministry publishes several publications such as the Public Financial Management Report, Economic Reports and Audit Reports. It is currently implementing a PFM Reform Project.

Organizational structure and capacity

The MINECOFIN has the following technical units[16] that make it capable to meet its obligation of providing key statistics on the sector:

- TREASURY
  This unit plays a key role in budget execution by controlling all payments through the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR). The Treasury Unit is also responsible for monitoring, reporting and cash planning as well as effective management of public debt.
- PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
  The role of the Public Accounts Unit is to consolidate reports of accounts produced by central and local government, prepare monthly and annual reports setting out the government consolidated accounts.
- INTERNAL AUDIT
  The Internal Audit Unit acts as a custodian of internal audit processes across government institutions, working to develop high quality internal auditing practices. The activities of the unit are divided into three sections which include: central government audit (including provinces), local government audits and semi autonomous agency audits.
- FINANCE AND ADMNISTRATION
  This unit plays a key role in strengthening the ministry's internal capacities to successfully carry out its mission. Specific activities of this unit include the management of human, financial and logistical resources of MINECOFIN.
- MACRO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
  The role of the Macroeconomic Unit is to design, coordinate and monitor the implementation of sound macroeconomic policies in Rwanda. To fulfil this, the unit draws together research, monitoring and forecasting of the economy in different sectors into a single model to produce a consistent macro-fiscal policy position that affects the levels and composition of revenues, expenditure and deficits.
  The unit also ensures coordination, initiation, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of economic reform measures. This unit is also responsible for the macro-economic research agenda .
- NATIONAL BUDGET
  The unit's core responsibilities are to prepare both the recurrent and development budgets, oversee budget approvals, monitor and report on budget execution and oversee the process of fiscal decentralisation.
- DEVELOPMENT PLANNING
  The overall objective of this unit is to ensure sound development planning at all government levels leading to a sustained reduction in the incidence of poverty in Rwanda. The main activities of this unit relate to the elaboration of sector strategies and plans of all government levels, coordinating the elaboration of poverty reduction priority programmes and putting in place a comprehensive framework for monitoring and evaluation.
- EXTERNAL FINANCE
  The External Finance Unit serves as the main interface between government and donors on all issues of external support. The unit is responsible for coordinating aid to Rwanda so that it best supports the government's socio-economic policy objectives. Its key outputs

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[16] Source:www.minecofin.gov.rw

include the formulation of Rwanda's policy towards external assistance and establishing an effective system for forecasting requirements and reporting.
- INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL TRANSFER
  This unit is responsible for elevating sustainable fiscal decentralisation in Rwanda, by providing a framework for fiscal transfers from central government to local administration. It is also responsible for providing support to districts with their medium term expenditure framework (MTEF), budgets and budget execution reporting.
- CORPORATE PLANNING
  This unit is responsible for coordinating the planning function of the ministry, reporting systems and business analysis. The activities of this unit are aimed at strengthening the ministry and agency capacities to execute action plans and to access progress against targets as set out in strategic plan.

These are units that constitute the various sources of data and a strategic approach is to establish a statistics section within MINECOFIN to deal with government finance statistics and be coordinated and supervised by NISR

The RRA has a Planning and Research Unit which conducts research studies and provide statistics and other information to management, Board and other stakeholders. At the RRA, systems through which data are captured have been put in place. It has a good IT infrastructure.

The OAG has a Directorate of Quality Assurance that prepares the annual reports.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges on the Fiscal Sector Statistical System:

4.1.1   Need to improve on the timeliness of quarterly and annual data particularly on local government operations to comply with the GDDS and SDDS;

4.1.2   The government accounting system is not yet adopting the full accrual method which is the international accounting standard and recommended in compiling fiscal sector statistics. The PFM Reform Program has however included it in its medium-term plan.

4.1.3   Local government data by district are not available in the MINECOFIN Report; District data are not classified by sector.

4.1.4   RRA reported a capacity challenge in data of data capture, cleaning, analysis and reporting;

4.1.5 The staff of RRA Statistics Unit is understaffed; there is also a need to develop statistical skills among staff in the MINECOFIN;

4.1.6 Need to strengthen the statistical network between and among all government institutions providing data inputs to MINECOFIN

4.1.7 Some data are available but not utilized due to lack of skills on how they can be used for policy-making and decision-making

4.1.8 Need to enhance the dissemination, appreciation and use of PFM statistics in policy formulation and decision-making.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details).

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Enhance the details of fiscal statistics in accordance with the GFSM

5.1.2 Improve the timeliness of data in accordance with the GDDS/SDDS

5.1.3 Pursue the PFM roadmap towards improving the reporting and information system

5.1.4 Improve the classification of taxpayers sector of activity according to International Standard Industrial Classification

5.1.5 Improve data capture, cleaning, and analysis of administrative data especially in MINECOFIN, BNR, and RRA by establishing a statistical section to be held responsible for those specified tasks.

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.4 Improve publication of regular fiscal statistics

5.2.5 Improve data decomposition by district and activity

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the information network among PFM counterparts in all government agencies to improve timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the RRA staff particularly on data capture and data analysis

5.4.2 Create additional Statistician positions in the organizational structure of fiscal institutions

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **237,496** from 2009-2014.

FINANCIAL SECTOR

1. 0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter discusses the development of statistics on the Financial Sector. The Financial Sector includes banks and non-bank institutions. Money and banking statistics includes data such as money supply, domestic credits and interest rates which are vital in establishing monetary and banking policies responsive to the problems, needs and requirements of the economy. Non-banks are entities doing business on insurance, the stock market and other financial services such as credit cooperatives, micro-finance, credit cards, and money transfers.

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institution/s

The National Bank of Rwanda (BNR) plays a big role in economic development. It works with commercial banks operating in Rwanda, the MINECOFIN, World Bank, IMF and other partners. The BNR supervision authority extends to the saving and credit cooperatives, other micro-finance institutions, insurance sector and pension funds.

BNR is mandated to define policy, set up standards, regulate resource mobilisation and monitor activities in the financial domain of the economic sector.

2.2 Key programs

Rwanda has adopted a Financial Sector Development Program (FSDP) in order "to develop a stable and sound financial sector that is sufficiently deep and broad, capable of efficiently mobilizing and allocating resources to address the development needs of the economy and reduce poverty". The FSDP has been made one of the key components in the EDPRS 2008-2012 of Rwanda and has four core objectives[17]:

■ To enhance access and affordability of financial services;
■ To enhance savings mobilization;
■ To develop appropriate policy, legal and regulatory framework for non-bank financial institutions; as well as
■ To organise and modernise the national payment system.

To implement its mandate, the BNR has laid down eight major goals[18] that make up a well-performing financial system:

- to define and implement the monetary policy;
- to organise, supervise and regulate the foreign exchange market;
- to supervise and regulate the activities of financial institutions notably banks, micro finance institutions, insurance companies, social security institutions, collective placement companies and pension funds institutions;
- to supervise and regulate payment systems;
- to maintain and manage money;
- to hold and manage official foreign exchange reserves;

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The Statistical Framework of the Financial Sector focuses on the following key concerns in the Financial Sector Development Program that must be monitored through statistical indicators: **Monetary Policy, Financial Soundness of Institutions, Capital Market Development and People's Access to Financial Products and Services**.

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[17] Finscope publication- NISR website- www.statistics.gov.rw
[18] Source: BNR website "www.bnr.gov.rw"

In identifying the relevant indicators, the EDPRS, other programs in the Sector, as well as those prescribed or monitored by international organizations were used as references.

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

The EDPRS 2008-2012 document identified the following indicators on the financial sector that will be monitored:

- Net domestic assets
- Domestic Credit
- Broad money (M2)
- Reserve money
- Velocity
- Private Insurance coverage (% of GDP)
- Credit to private sector (% of GDP)
- Core inflation

3.2 Other Indicators Needed in Monitoring Programs for the Sector in Rwanda

Other indicators have been included to monitor monetary policies and performance of the banking system, the non-bank financing system such as micro-finance, the insurance system and the capital market. Examples are ratio of non-performing loans to total loans, financial performance of non-banks, delinquency rate in micro-finance institutions and percent of the population using financial products and services.

3.3 Indicators Prescribed by International Organizations

The General Data Dissemination System and the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) defines the **Financial Sector statistics as covering the depository corporation survey, the central bank survey (CBS), interest rates, and the stock market share price index.**
The depository corporations survey and the central bank survey should generate statistics as follows:

- Broad money (which is a high-ordered monetary aggregate such as M3); narrower monetary aggregates (lower-ordered aggregates such as M2 and/or M1), if relevant, are encouraged;
- Domestic claims disaggregated into (a) net claims on the general government or claims on the non-financial public sector (depending on whether (general government operations), GGO, or public sector operations, (PSO), represent the comprehensive framework for the fiscal sector) and (b) claims on the other resident sectors; and
- Foreign assets and foreign liabilities of the depository corporations, presented as total foreign assets and total foreign liabilities or as net foreign assets (total foreign assets minus total foreign liabilities)

Likewise, the IMF is advocating the compilation of **Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs).** The core FSIs are on capital adequacy, asset quality, earnings and profitability, liquidity and sensitivity to market risk (see IMF website[19] for the complete list). These indicators are aimed at monitoring the current financial soundness of entire sectors of financial institutions, and of the corporate and household sectors, which are their counterparts.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

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[19] www.imf.org

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
Monetary Policy	Money supply Foreign currency deposit Foreign assets, liabilities Currency in circulation Net domestic assets Domestic Claims Sources of Reserve Money Interest rates Foreign exchange rates Core Inflation rate	BNR reports Monetary Survey Central Bank Survey NISR, BNR	Quarterly, Annual; daily for foreign exchange rates, monthly for interest rates
Financial Soundness of Institutions	Capital adequacy Asset quality Domestic Liquidity Profitability ratios Sensitivity to market risk Reserve money Velocity Ratio of Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans Financial Performance of non-banks Delinquency Rate in Micro-finance institutions	BNR reports Commercial Bank Survey Survey of Other Depository Institutions	Quarterly, annual
Capital Market Development	Capital Market Transactions, in Volume and value	BNR, CMAC reports	Quarterly, annual
People's access to financial services	% of population who uses financial services, formal or informal Credit to private sector (% of GDP), by type of lending institution	EICV- NISR BNR reports	Every 5 years Annual
	Private Insurance coverage (% of GDP)	BNR reports	Annual

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data Sources and Activities

BNR generates data from its operations mainly on monetary figures such as money supply growth, interest rates, etc. BNR requires commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions operating in Rwanda to submit reports on a regular basis. In the BNR website, the following reports on the Financial Sector are disseminated:

- Interest Rates
- Weekly Survey of the Central Bank
- Monthly Central Bank Survey

- Commercial Bank Survey
- Survey of other depository institutions
- Monetary Survey
- Payment Instruments

Other data are derived in collaboration with NISR from Price Surveys and uses CPI to produce indicative inflation rate.

In 2008, the National Bank of Rwanda, has requested technical assistance from FinMark Trust for the implementation of a proposed survey into the state of access to finance in Rwanda – *FinScope Rwanda*. *FinScope* is a comprehensive national household survey of financial services, needs and usage amongst consumers. The aim of this demand side study is to establish credible benchmarks, support pro-access policy interventions and highlight opportunities for innovation in product and delivery.

The *Finscope Survey* provides indicators among others on the following:

- % of population who uses financial products or services, formal or informal
- Bank usage
- % of banked population who save and access credit
- Barriers to bank usage

Organizational Structure

BNR possesses a strong Department of Research and Policy Analysis and the Department of Statistics which are preoccupied with all statistical activities that BNR does. The Departments are equipped with a good number of statisticians and economists.

The Capital Market Advisory Council (CMAC) was created by a Prime Minister's Decree in March 2007 to guide the development of capital market in Rwanda. Eventually, the CMAC is expected to provide statistics on the capital market.

Capacity-building

A training program in partnership with AFRITAC to help in capacity building in the area of statistics was launched in 2008. Additionally, the process of developing methodology and improving dissemination ways is underway.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges on the Financial Sector Statistical System:

4.2.1 Need to develop more relevant indicators to meet needs of policy-makers particularly in view of the economic crisis, e.g., Financial Soundness Indicators and to provide data updates to track progress on people's access to financial services

4.2.2 The BNR is compliant with the data dimension and periodicity of financial sector indicators as prescribed in the GDDS. However, it has to improve in terms of timeliness and has to update the metadata posted in the IMF GDDS website.

4.2.3 Lack of statistics disseminated on the non-bank institutions;

4.2.4 Need to develop further the skills among staff in data analysis and packaging information materials for data users

4.2.5 Need to provide flexibility to data users in accessing available statistics. The statistics disseminated in the BNR and NISR website are available only in *pdf* format

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details).

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Improve the collection of administrative data/reports from banks and non-banks to enhance the accuracy and timeliness of financial statistics
5.1.2 Develop more relevant financial soundness indicators both on banks and non-banks
5.1.3 Improve the timeliness of indicators, update metadata based on the GDDS and formulate a program to meet the SDDS
5.1.4 Include indicator on people's access to financial services in the EICV

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Publish data both on banks and non-banks such as micro-finance enterprises, insurance companies, credit cooperatives, money transfer companies, etc.
5.2.2 Develop more information materials with data analysis for dissemination

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Maintain strong coordination between BNR and NISR and statistical network with data sources and other partners

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct continuing Statistical Training for the BNR staff

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **237,868** from 2009-2014.

PRIVATE SECTOR, INVESTMENTS AND TOURISM

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter covers the program for the development of statistics in the following sectors**: Private Sector Development, Investments and Tourism.**

Private Sector- shall mean the business sector engaged in Agriculture, Industry, and Services.

Investments- *Investment statistics* covers both *domestic and foreign investments* and could either be inward or outward depending upon the direction of the flow. Inward investment is the injection of money from an external source, in order to purchase capital goods for a branch of a corporation to locate or develop its presence in a country or region. Outward investments on the other hand, refer to investments of one country to other countries.

Tourism - comprised of the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, study and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Tourism covers activities of all those individuals who qualify as visitor, and not just of tourists.

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institution/s

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Investment Promotion, Tourism and Cooperatives (MINICOM) is the primary coordinating institution in order to generate Private Sector statistics.

On the other hand, the *Office Rwandais du Tourisrme et des Parcs Nationaux* (ORTPN) and the Rwanda Investment and Export Promotion Authority (RIEPA) which are part of the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) are the primary agencies that compile and develop tourism and investment statistics, respectively.

2.2 Key Programs

In the EDPRS, one of the flagship programmes is to make the business environment the most cost competitive in the region, thereby laying the foundations for strong private sector growth in the future. Likewise, Rwanda has a substantial advantage in the Tourism Sector which offers many investment opportunities. The Private Sector has been encouraged to participate strongly in strengthening further the tourism industry.

To implement its mandate, MINICOM has laid down the following major goals[20] that make up a well-performing private sector:

- Develop   an   enabling   policy   framework   for   business;
- Promotion   of   Foreign   Direct   investment   (FDI)   and   Local   entrepreneurship.
- Facilitate   enterprise   development   including   small   and   medium   enterprises;
- Development   and   enforcement   of   standards   in   trade   and   industry;
- Promote and facilitate internal and external trade with emphasis on diversification and value addition,

- Promote and facilitate activities in global trade through participation in multilateral and bilateral institutions as well as championing market expansion;

- Guarantee a favourable management and legislative environment in the cooperative societies

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[20] Source: Ministry of Commerce website "www.minicom.gov.rw"

The Government of Rwanda has embarked upon to modernize the investment framework that both promotes investment and protects national interest. The strategy is to enhance the role of FDI in achieving national development goals. Likewise, the policy on tourism will be centered on tourism promotion, on improvement of tourist sites, on development of tourist infrastructure, as well as development of entrepreneurship spirit in the hotel and hospitality industry[21].

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

The Statistical Framework of the Private Sector component is categorized into Domestic and Foreign. Particular emphasis is provided on Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives. A pertinent standard classification for this Sector is the International Standard Classification of Commodities (ISCC), Industries (ISIC) and Trade (ISTC).

Investment Statistics are classified into Domestic and Foreign. While Tourism Statistics, they are categorized into Arrivals, Revenue and Facilities or Services.

On the required indicators, the EDPRS document mentioned the following:

- % of investment to GDP
- Revenue from strategic exports
- Revenue from tourism

In addition, the EDPRS defined specific objectives and targets as mentioned in the first part of this Chapter, which shall also need statistics be monitored.

An indicative Framework of Trade, Investments and Tourism Statistics is thus suggested as follows:

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[21] EDPRS, 2008-2012

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Sector/Program	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
PRIVATE SECTOR			
Domestic Industries	- Wholesale Trade Index - Retail Trade Index - Number of business establishments complying with product quality standards - Number of Business Registered - GVA by industry - Production, sale, costs, employment, compensation statistics , by industry - Statistics on the Informal Sector	Reports- MINICOM MINICOM NISR Survey of Enterprises- MINICOM, NISR EICV- NISR	Monthly, Quarterly, annual Quarterly, annual annual to be developed Every 5 years
Foreign Trade	- Volume & Value of exports Volume & Value of Imports, Export/Import Price Index - Export/Import Value Index, Terms of trade, Statistics on export processing zones - Statistics on the top exports	Reports- NISR, BNR	Quarterly, annual
SME and Cooperatives	- % of SMEs/cooperatives - % Total Loans Provided to SMEs/Cooperatives - % of SME/Cooperatives Employment	Reports- MINICOM, BNR, NISR	Annual
INVESTMENTS	- Number of inward missions - Value of approved investments - Value of realized investments - Jobs registered from realized investments - Value of local investment projects - % of investment to GDP	Reports- RDB	Annual
TOURISM			
Tourism Visits/arrivals	- Number of visitors/tourists - Indicators/statistics on domestic tourism - Average length of stay	RDB	Quarterly, annual
Tourism Revenues	- Revenue earned - Tourist average daily expenditure	RDB	Quarterly, annual
Tourism Facilities and Services	- Accommodation statistics National Park statistics - Number of tourism professionals - Number of private tourism operators	RDB	Quarterly, annual

This Framework is dynamic depending on new challenges and strategies faced by the Sector. International Statistical Framework relevant to the Sector shall also be studied and adopted where possible given available resources.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

The MINICOM is one of the major users of data on the Private Sector. Most of the data used by the Ministry come from different agencies such as RDB, CAPMER, PPPMER II, RCRSA, RICP, RCA, BNR, RRA, and NISR. These statistics are mostly derived from administrative records. The Ministry and its attached agencies disseminate statistics in their Annual Reports.

RDB derives its data from the arrival and departure forms as well as accommodation reports. It makes use of a model to estimate some indicators. ORTPN has a Statistics Page in its website (http://www.rwandatourism.com/arrivalstats.htm). The page also explains how the data are gathered and estimated.

RDB also generates FDI statistics from the implementation of its investment promotion and monitoring programs.

In addition, relevant data are gathered from the following surveys:

- o National Agriculture Survey that provides agri-business statistics
- o BNR, RRA and NISR jointly compile external trade statistics on a quarterly basis

The NISR provides annual data on the private sector in terms of GVA (Gross Value Added) in production by industry and total Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE) through the National Accounts. This is discussed in the Macro Economic Management Chapter.

Organizational structure and capacity

At present, there is no Statistics Unit in the MINICOM and affiliated institutions in the Sector.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges on the Statistical System of this Sector:

4.2.1 Need for accurate data on the private sector given the growing demands and considering its cross-cutting impact on all sectors; The existing administrative reporting systems capture only limited amount of data. They do not capture data on the Informal Sector. The last Informal Sector Survey was conducted by NISR jointly with the World Bank, MINECOFIN and Foreign Investment Advisory Services (FIAS) in 2005/2006.

4.2.2 The System of National Accounts which is the framework for producing GDP demands more details than what are available now. To do so would require more comprehensive data from the private sector such as production, sales, costs, employment and compensation, by type of industry.

4.2.3 The development of a Business Registry has been a challenge to the key players in the Private Sector. MINICOM and RDB are now in the process of developing the Registry and NISR should be involved.

4.2.4 On tourism statistics, the issue is on the coverage of data collection on hotel occupancy and tourism facilities because of problem of data retrieval. The accuracy of estimates on tourism revenues needs to be reviewed and improved.

4.2.5 Need to improve on the timeliness, quality/accuracy and to provide relevant statistical information to meet user needs;

4.2.6 Need for a Statistics Coordinating Unit at MINICOM and need to develop statistical skills among staff of the Ministry including attached institutions

4.2.7 Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of statistics in policy formulation and decision-making;

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details).

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Conduct the Survey of Enterprises using the Business Register being developed by MINICOM and RDB as sampling frame

5.1.2 Improve the design of the EICV to capture more accurately the Informal Sector.

5.1.3 Establish and update the Business Register regularly

5.1.4 Improve the classification of data based on the International Standard Classification on Commodities, Industries and Trade

5.1.5 Improve data cleaning of administrative data

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Publish regular statistics on the Sector/sub-sectors

5.2.2 Conduct regular information dissemination seminars

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1Strengthen the information network among counterparts in government agencies and private associations such as the Private Sector Federation to improve timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff particularly on data capture and data analysis

5.4.2 Create Statistician positions in the organizational structure of MINICOM and line institutions

5.4.3 Develop data standards manual to ensure consistency and comparability

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **381,472** from 2009-2014.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION SECTOR (STI)

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter focuses on statistics on Science and Technology which shall include Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

STI- refers to the transformation of an idea into a new or improved product introduced in the market, into a new or improved operational process used in industry and commerce, or into a new approach to a social service. Research and Development (R&D) and technological innovations are at the core of STI. *Technological innovations* involve a series of scientific, technological, organizational, financial and commercial activities that lead to new products and processes as well as significant technological changes in products and processes. Product and process innovations manifest to the economic and social benefits of STI. *R&D* plays a significant function that may be carried out at different phases of the innovation process, not only as the original source of inventive ideas but also as a problem-solving mechanism.

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing Institution

A Ministry for Science, Technology and Scientific Research (MINISTR) was created in 2006 directly under the supervision of the Office of the President. Jointly with RITA, RURA, MINEDUC, NISR and other agencies, the MINISTR is the coordinating institution on ICT in the country. MINEDUC on the other hand, shall coordinate science and research programs in cooperation with other partner institutions such as IPAR.

2.2 Key Programs

The *National Science, Technology, Scientific Research and Innovation Policy* which was approved by the Government of Rwanda in July 2005 focuses on the following strategies[22]:

- Train teachers and professional technicians
- Develop research capability in priority sectors
- Reinforce Science and Technology (S&T) capability in priority sectors, foster dissemination of knowledge, adoption of knowledge developed, and ensure that workers have the requisite skills to use new technology

Likewise, Rwanda is now implementing the 2nd phase of the NICI Plan. The main mission of the Plan is "to achieve a middle income status for Rwanda in 2020 and transform its society and economy into an information-rich, knowledge-based society and economy by modernizing its key sectors using information and communication strategies." These dimensions are as follows:

- Develop an ICT Industry for Rwanda
- Develop a high competitive value added services sector with the potential to develop into a business hub of the region
- Promote social and cultural interaction and integration at all levels of the Rwanda society

RITA spearheads the implementation and monitoring the National Information and Communication Infrastructure (NICI) Plan.

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[22] EDPRS, 2008-2012

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

The Statistical Framework of the STI Sector includes concerns not only on ICT Infrastructure but also resources, investments, research and development (R & D), technological innovations and the use of such in other sectors such as Education as well as access of the population.

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

The EDPRS document and monitoring report made use of the following indicators:

- % of primary school children with laptop under the One Laptop per Child Project
- % of primary schools equipped with science corner
- % of secondary schools with science laboratories
- Number of students in higher education enrolled in science courses
- Number of scholars enrolled Master Programmes in Science
- Number of Centers of Excellence in S & T established
- Number of professionals in the S & T field

In addition, Rwanda has formulated the STI Sector Strategic Plan with defined objectives and targets as mentioned in the first part of this Section, which shall also need statistics to be monitored.

3.2 MDG Indicators related to ICT

Target 18 of MDG No. 8 aims to make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications, in cooperation with the private sector. This goal shall be monitored by the following indicators:

- Telephone Lines and Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population
- Personal Computers in Use and Internet Users per 100 Population

3.3 International Standards

An international, multi-stakeholder Partnership was launched in June 2004 with an aim to identify and develop different initiatives towards the production of ICT indicators. These organizations include ITU, OECD, UNCTAD, UNESCO Institute of Statistics, UN Regional Commissions, World Bank and EUROSTAT. They proposed a core set of indicators related to the following concerns:

- ICT Infrastructure and Access
- ICT access and use by households and individuals
- ICT use by business
- ICT sector and trade in ICT goods

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Programme	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION			
STI in Education	- % of primary school children with laptop under the One Laptop per Child Project - % of primary schools equipped with science corner - % of secondary schools with science laboratories - Number of students in higher education enrolled in science courses, by sex - Number of Centers of Excellence in S & T established - Ratio of pupils/students to computer - Number of schools by level with internet connectivity - Number of teachers trained on ICT	MINEDUC reports	annual
STI Manpower Resources	- Number of professionals in the S & T field, public and private sectors, by sex	MIFOTRA	Annual
STI Investments	- % of STI Investments to total GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR	Annual
R & D	- Number and amount of R & D projects on Science and Technology, public and private sectors	Special study- MINEDUC	Every 3 years
Technological Innovations	- Number and value of technological innovations developed and applied, in public and private sectors	Special study- MINEDUC	Every 3 years
ICT Infrastructure	- % of national territory covered by telecommunication network - Number of telecenters by province	RITA	annual
USE OF ICT			
Access of Population to ICT	- Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population - Personal Computers in Use and Internet Subscribers per 100 Population - Fixed telephone lines per 100 population - Proportion o households with radio, tv, telephone line, internet and mobile access	RURA, NISR RURA, NISR	semestral Every 3- years through the household surveys; annual based on population projection
ICT in business	- Number of enterprises using ICT - Workers in the ICT Industry - Gross Value added in the ICT Industry - ICT Exports and Imports	NISR Enterprise Survey NISR	To be developed Annual
ICT in government	- Average Computer to Staff Ratio - % of institutions with automated information systems	RITA	annual
STI in other sectors	- STI indicators in health, agriculture, etc.	MINISTR, RITA, RURA, concerned institutions	To be developed with partner institutions

The development of this Framework shall depend on new challenges and strategies faced by the Sector. International Statistical Framework relevant to the Sector shall also be studied and adopted where possible given available resources.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

The NISR, RURA and RITA are the main sources of STI statistics at present. NISR collects data on ICT use by households through the EICV and other household surveys. RURA generates data on telecommunication infrastructure and subscriptions. RITA provides ICT indicators from its monitoring of the progress of the NICI Plan. MINEDUC provides statistics on STI in Education.

In 2007, the Private Sector Federation conducted a Census of Business Establishments in Rwanda. Likewise, a SCAN-ICT Survey was conducted in African countries, to include Rwanda. This survey provided baseline data on the ICT Industry.

Recently, the RURA initiated the development of a Manual for generating ICT indicators. It conducted a validation workshop in May 2009 and a series of meetings has been going on to review these indicators and agree on harmonization.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 Data quality

As validated in the May 2009 workshop, not all core indicators are currently available. Key issues include:

- lack of a regular business survey to capture data from the private sector
- need to enhance the EICV and other household surveys to capture adequate indicators on ICT use by households
- low response rate from respondents of monitoring forms particularly from government sector
- the prescribed periodicity of some indicators need to be rationalized in view of the cost involved

4.2.2 Lack of other STI indicators

ICT is not the only type of STI. Technological innovations such as in agro-processing, transportation, power generation, statistics and other sciences are important in policy-making and tracking the progress of EDPRS.

4.2.3 Need to improve the dissemination

Dissemination of STI statistics remains a challenge to the Sector.

4.2.4 Inadequate statistical skills in the institutions

Staff in charge of data collection and analysis have inadequate statistical capacity.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Improve the design of the next DHS or EICV to capture relevant ICT indicators at the household level

5.1.2   Include STI indicators in business in the forthcoming Enterprise Survey
5.1.3 Explore and maximize use of all available administrative reporting systems to generate relevant statistics

5.1.4   Develop an integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System on STI to avoid duplication

5.1.5 Update the statistical framework in view of new developments and rationalize the current requirements due to limited resources

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1   Develop an integrated publication of STI statistics including their metadata and maintain them in a Statistics page in the MINISTR website

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among counterparts in all government agencies to improve relevance, timeliness and accessibility of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff particularly on data collection and data analysis

5.4.2 Create Statistician positions in the organizational structure of the institutions in the Sector

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **632,142** from 2009-2014.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter discusses the strategies for the development of statistics in the **Infrastructure Sector**. The Infrastructure Sector[23] includes the following:

1.1 Energy
1.2 Transport
1.3 Habitat and urbanization
1.4 Public estate management,
1.5 Water and Sanitation and
1.6 Meteorology

This scope is consistent with the EDPRS sector classification.

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institution/s

The Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) is the coordinating institution of the Infrastructure Sector Statistical System. It is the institution in charge of the policy-making, planning and implementation of countrywide infrastructure projects with the help of other partners.

In the compilation of statistics, the MININFRA works in partnership with its attached agencies, national government agencies and local governments as well as the private sector.

2.2 Key Programs

To ensure the sustainable development of infrastructure and contribute to the economic growth with a view to enhancing the quality of life of the population

To implement its mandate, the MININFRA has laid down major goals[24] that make up a well-performing infrastructure system:
1) To initiate programs to develop, rehabilitate and maintain an efficient and integrated national transport infrastructure network.
2) To develop and maintain sustainable power generation facilities.
3) To support habitat financing systems
4) To support the establishment of Master Plan Settlement, Urbanism, and 'imidugudu'
5) To initiate programs aimed at increasing access to affordable energy, water and sanitation, transport infrastructure
6) To develop a customer focused meterological services to deliver accurate and timely weather and climatological information to government and private institutions
7) To improve the legal, policy, regulatory, and institutional framework for water supply and sanitation
8) To supervise activities meant to elaborate, monitor and assess the implementation of national policies and programs on matters relating to habitant and urbanisation, transport, energy, water and sanitation and metrology
9) To strengthen the institutional framework and capacity of transport institutions and stakeholders, in planning and management of the sub-sector;
10) To facilitate, promote and engage the private sector to invest in infrastructure

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[23] Source: www.mininfra.gov.rw

[24] Source: Ministry of Infrastructure strategic plan

11) To work towards implementation of programs to enhance human resource capacities under the infrastructure sector
12) To ensure availability and continuity of national climate records for use by present and future generation
13) To supervise actions to mobilise resources and partnerships in the

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

The Statistical Framework is categorized by sub-sector as discussed in the Scope and Coverage.

The following indicators have been cited in the EDPRS document:

- Number of households and enterprises with access to electricity
- MW of electricity generated
- % of classified national road network in good condition
- % of classified district road network in good condition
- % of population with access to clean drinking water
- % of population with access to sanitation facilities
- % of water resources complying with quality standards

In addition, Rwanda has formulated the Infrastructure Sector Strategic Plan with defined objectives and targets as mentioned in the first part of this Chapter, which shall also need statistics be monitored.

EAC monitors indicators on energy consumption, energy imports, road construction cost, volume of cargo and teledensity.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity. Details are found in Annex 2.

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Programme	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
Energy Energy supply security	Number of households and enterprises with access to electricity Number of electricity subscriptions Total energy domestic supply Self-sufficiency level (% of electricity requirements supplied from domestic sources) Energy consumption per HH Electricity tariff Energy imports Exploration and production data/ MW of electricity generated Electricity/MW generated from alternative sources	EICV- NISR MININFRA ; ELECTROGAZ MININFRA MININFRA NISR-EICV MININFRA, ELECTROGAZ NISR, ELECTROGAZ Electrogaz MININFRA	Every 5 years Annual Annual Annual Every 5 years annual quarterly Quarterly, annual Annual
Quality and cost-effective Transportation Land	*Roads:* Total aggregate length of existing national and local roads Construction cost of existing national roads *Vehicles:* Number of Motor vehicle registered Number of Frequently Committed Traffic Violations Road accident statistics Number of motor vehicles complying the emission test *Time and costs:* Average Time of transit for goods and passengers on National Road corridors Average Cost of transport for each route	MININFRA RRA MININTER MININTER REMA MININFRA MININFRA	 Annual Quarterly, annual Annual annual
Air	Aircraft, passenger movement Volume of cargo Air accidents by cause Average Cost of transport for each route	RCAA	Quarterly
ICT infrastructure	Number and cost of Investments in the ICT sector, Teledensity, ICT composite network coverage	RURA	Annual
Public estate management housing, construction and maintenance of the public buildings	Number and construction cost of new government hospitals, health centers and school buildings constructed, Number of New real estate developers registered	MININFRA	annually
Habitat and Urbanization	Cost of housing , Number of resettlement areas restructured, Number of building permits issued	DISTRICT	annually
Sustainable Water supply and sanitation	Percentage of population with access to clean drinking water Percentage of water resources complying with water quality standard	NISR- DHS, EICV MININFRA	Every 5 years annual
Meteorology Infrastructure maintained	% of Weather stations functioning	MININFRA	annually

The development of the Framework shall depend on new challenges and strategies faced by the Sector. International Statistical Framework relevant to the Sector shall also be studied and adopted where possible given available resources.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

Administrative records serve as the major source of data for MININFRA. Local data are provided by the local field infrastructure personnel and local institutions such as the Kigali International Airport. National data are provided by the MININFRA institutions.

It also depends on data from other sources including the Census of Population and Housing and the EICV among other surveys conducted.

MININFRA has a page on Data and Statistics in its website (www.mininfra.gov.rw**).** It also compiles regular publications to disseminate information.

On ICT Infrastructure, the RURA and RITA also contributes relevant statistics compiled from their monitoring systems**.**

Organizational structure and capacity

The MININFRA has a Planning Unit which performs among other things the function of Statistics and Monitoring and Evaluation**.** However, the Unit has neither sufficient professional statisticians nor skills.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 Need to improve on the completeness, timeliness, quality/accuracy, and relevance of infrastructure statistics:

- Data gaps that have been reported are energy consumption by sector and by source, number of building construction permits issued, road construction and road network, number of mobile phones and computers, charcoal and wood consumption;

- Delayed submission of field reports affects the timeliness of the production and dissemination of statistics.

4.2.2 Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of infrastructure statistics in policy formulation and decision-making.

4.2.3 Need to develop statistical skills among staff to plan, collect, process, analyze and prepare reports properly.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Improve the Infrastructure Sector regulatory systems in order to produce relevant, timely and accurate statistics from administrative records

5.1.2 Develop the Statistical Framework and more relevant indicators for policy-making; adopt international standards whenever applicable

5.1.3 Include infrastructure indicators from the household level through the EICV

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Publish infrastructure statistics regularly

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Develop a statistical information network between and among MININFRA institutions, NISR and partners

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff of infrastructure institutions
5.4.2 Create Statistician positions

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **285,736** from 2009-2014.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

The **Agriculture Sector Statistical System** as discussed in this Chapter comprises of statistics on **Crops, Livestock, Poultry, Fish and other agricultural products** including the following four (4) program components:

1. Production Systems and Services
2. Technical and Organizational Capacity of Farmers
3. Commodity Chains and Agri-business
4. Institutional Framework Development at all levels

This component is based on the EDPRS programs.

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institution/s

Overseeing the Agriculture Sector Statistical System is the MINAGRI which is mandated of defining policy, setting standards, regulating, resource mobilisation and monitoring activities in the sector. MINAGRI works in partnership with national government agencies, local government units and the private sector.

2.2 Key programs

In the EDPRS, the main target of the Agriculture Sector is to raise agricultural productivity and ensure food security. To this end, programs were formulated among others- intensification of sustainable production systems in crop cultivation and animal husbandry; building the technical and organizational capacity of farmers; promoting commodity chains and agri-business, and strengthening the institutional framework at the central and local level.

To implement its mandate, the MINAGRI has identified the following strategic thrusts (culled from the MINAGRI website- http://www.minagri.gov.rw/article.php3?id_article=1):

1) Diversification and intensification of crop, animal and fish production
2) Diversification of income and employment sources for rural populations
3) Linking products to markets and mainstreaming the agricultural economy into the national and regional economies
4) Sustainable management of natural resources, particularly soil and water
5) Organization, mobilization and capacity-building for producers and their organizations
6) Capacity-building for service providers, privatization and private-sector development
7) Creating an enabling institutional framework for the professionalization of producers and modernization of agriculture in Rwanda
8) Creating an enabling environment for productive investment and the development of entrepreneurship and employment in agro-industry
9) Redefining the role of the Ministry of Agriculture and redirecting its actions towards the sector programme approach in a context of decentralization
10) Promoting the gender approach and reducing vulnerability among disadvantaged groups

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

In developing the Statistical Framework of the Agriculture Sector, the indicators were formulated based on the program components of the Sector. The EDPRS, other programs in the Sector, as

well as those prescribed or monitored by international organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and East African Community (EAC) were used as references.

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

In support of the EDPRS target outcomes for the Sector, the following have been identified as indicators to be monitored (Refer to 2008-2012 EDPRS Document and 2008 EDPRS Annual Implementation Report):

3.1.1 % of agricultural land protected against soil erosion
3.1.2 Area of marshland developed for agricultural use*
3.1.3 Area under irrigation
3.1.4 % of farm households using modern farming methods such as fertilizers
3.1.5 Production (in metric tonnes) of key food security and export crops
3.1.6 % of livestock in intensive system
3.1.7 % of Rural households with livestock
3.1.8 Farm households to extensionist ratio
* new indicator included in the 2008 EDPRS Annual Implementation Report

Other indicators have been included to monitor the MINAGRI Programs as described above. Examples are cost of production of agricultural commodities, agriculture infrastructure such as farm to market roads, income of agricultural or farm households, prices of agricultural commodities.

3.2 Indicators Monitored by International Organizations

The East African Community is also monitoring regularly key indicators of East African countries. Examples are volume and growth rates of production and retail prices.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity. Details are found in Annex

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Program	Key Indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
Food Security	Food Balance Sheet Food Vulnerability Assessment Indicators	MINAGRI, NISR	annually
Production	% share to GDP GVA growth rate	NISR	annually
Crops	Productivity (e.g.Yield per hectare, etc) Volume of Production and Growth Rates Area Planted / Area Harvested	Agriculture Survey, NISR MINAGRI – forecast	Every 5 years Seasonal, annual
Livestock and Poultry	Rural households with livestock Volume and Growth Rates Incidence of major diseases % of livestock in intensive system	Agriculture Survey, NISR MINAGRI forecast	Every 5 years Seasonal, annual
Fish	Volume and Growth Rates	Agriculture Survey, NISR MINAGRI	Seasonal, annually
Others (Honey production, Horticulture)	Volume and Growth Rates	Agriculture Survey, NISR MINAGRI	Seasonal, annually
Production cost	Cost of Production of Agricultural Commodity	Agriculture Survey, NISR MINAGRI	Every 5 years
Production support			
Protection from soil erosion	% of agricultural land protected against soil erosion area of terraces protected and rehabilitated and constructed	MINAGRI	annual
Irrigation	Area under irrigation	MINAGRI	annual
Development of marshland	Area in ha of marshlands developed	MINAGRI	annual
Use of Fertilizers	% of farm households using fertilizers Rate of Increase in farms using inorganic fertilisers	MINAGRI	seasonal annual
Technical services	Number of households per extensionist % of livestock herd vaccinated against major diseases	MINAGRI	Annual
Infrastructure	Farm To Market Roads Constructed, Number of Support Infrastructure, Constructed & Established, Number of community ponds or tanks constructed, Investments in Agriculture	MINAGRI	annual
Economic condition, technical and Organizational Capacity of Farmers	Number of farm HH trained in soil protection Number of farm HH using improved seeds. Number of farm HH using farm mechanisation. Total Income of Agricultural Households Employment by type of agricultural worker	MINAGRI EICV- NISR	Seasonal, annual Every 3-5 years
Commodity Chains and Agri-business	Farm Prices and Growth Rates Market Prices and Growth Rates Export crops- volume/value Producers Price Index for agricultural commodities Number of Jobs Generated Through Agribusiness Development	MINAGRI NISR MINAGRI- Rwanda Tea Authority, Rwanda Coffee Authority NISR MINAGRI	Monthly, quarterly, annual Monthly Quarterly, annually Quarterly Quarterly

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

MINAGRI is the major source of data for the agriculture sector. On a regular basis, it generates statistics mostly derived from administrative reporting forms regularly furnished by districts staff responsible for agriculture. In addition, statistics from the sector are produced from periodic surveys and other information systems such as:

- A seasonal agriculture assessment is conducted by MINAGRI with key partners including the NISR. Seasonal early warning system that provides information on crop forecast- this monitoring system plays an essential role of providing warning signals. Data is collected on selected indicators related mainly to inputs of agriculture in the districts.

- A more comprehensive survey, the National Agriculture Survey is conducted by the NISR to provide baseline data useful for the assessment/forecast. The survey provides quantitative information on the different salient features of agriculture and animal resources such as: crop production, land utilisation and livestock estimates.
  The latest NISR survey was conducted in 2008 funded by the NISR Basket Fund.

- A Horticulture Survey was conducted by the Rwanda Horticulture Development Authority in 2008.

- Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) provides data on food access and vulnerability pockets. This is conducted by NISR.

- Market Information System (MIS) that provides data on selected items in selected rural markets.

MINAGRI maintains a Data and Statistics Page in its website. It also publishes an Annual Crop Assessment Report and other project reports.

Organizational structure

The Ministry of Agriculture's organisation chart provides a Planning and Capacity-Building Unit which includes Statistics and GIS as one of its functions. The Unit shows one post of a biometrician in the directorate of planning. An ICT Unit is also part of the structure.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges on the Agriculture Sector Statistical System:

4.2.1 Need to improve on the completeness, timeliness, quality/accuracy, and relevance of agriculture and food security statistics,:
- Reliability and comprehensiveness of the forecast methodology; There is a need to improve the methodology and to use an updated baseline.
- Need for cross-border trade data for a more comprehensive analysis of the situation
- Delayed submission of field reports affects the timeliness of the production and dissemination of statistics.
- Need to improve the design of the National Agriculture Survey
- Need for regular food security indicators

4.2.2 Funding of survey undertakings at the frequency and level of disaggregation required is inadequate.

4.2.3 Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of agriculture statistics in policy formulation and decision-making.

4.2.4 Need for more statistician positions and statistical skills among staff to initiate, plan, and implement data collection activities including the analysis and interpretation of data.

4.2.5 Need to carry out agriculture census every 10 years as recommended by FAO

4.2.6 Need to shorten the periodicity to produce agriculture survey to less than once in a 5 year period.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details).

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Conduct a National Agriculture Survey every 5 years and improve the design learning from lessons in the past surveys

5.1.2 Conduct an annual Cross-Border Trade Survey on agro-production

5.1.3 Improve the compilation of administrative-based statistics and the forecasting/estimation methodology for crop and livestock production

5.1.4 Sustain the implementation of the Market Information System and other complementary studies

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Improve publication of regular statistics

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the coordination and information network between NISR and MINAGRI and among counterparts in all districts to improve relevance, quality and timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff particularly on data capture and data analysis

5.4.2 Create additional Statistician positions in the organizational structure of MINAGRI and other line institutions as may be appropriate

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **690,412** from 2009-2014.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter covers statistics on the five (5) component programs of the EDPRS on Environment and Natural Resource Management:

1. Land
2. Environment
3. Forestry
4. Water
5. Mines

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing Institution

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MINERENA) is the coordinating and primary implementing agency for this Sector. Within MINERENA are its implementing institutions like REMA, NLC, OGMR, NAFA.

2.2 Key Programs

In a Strategic Planning workshop held April 2009, MINERENA identified the following priority programs in the medium-term[25]:

Sustainable management of forest and biomass resources
- forest cover change, access to forest and biomass products, alternatives to wood and biomass products, agro-forestry

Ecosystems conservation & improved functioning -
degraded ecosystems rehabilitated/ conserved, biodiversity hotspots and fragile ecosystems protected, Proportion of total land surface covered by protected areas

Sustainable land management:
focusing on improving land administration and land tenure security (through land registration services) and improved land use planning;

Sustainable mining and mineral exploitation –
Mineral mapping and research, Mining and mineral processing technology improvement; Capacity building for smallholder miners, Control of environmental pollution from mining;

Sustainable Integrated Water resources management-
Watershed protection, Water quality monitoring, Water resources inventory; and regulating its utilisation;

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

The Statistical Framework covers indicators on the 5 components as discussed in the section on Scope and Coverage.

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

In the EDPRS, the following indicators are required to be monitored:

3.1.1 Area of land protected against soil erosion
3.1.2 % of national forest cover

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[25] www.minerena.gov.rw

3.1.3 Proportion of area of privately owned land held under written title

3.1.4 Area of land protected to maintain biological diversity

In addition, the Ministry and its service institutions have defined specific objectives and targets, which shall also need statistics to be monitored

3.2 MDG Indicators

Goal No. 7 of the MDG is **to ensure environmental sustainability.** Indicators prescribed are the following:

3.2.1 Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area (%)

3.2.2 Proportion of the Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source

3.2.3 Proportion of the Population with Access to Improved Sanitation..

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Component	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
LAND	Total surface area Total land area Inventory of Land Resources Arable land under cultivation Area of irrigated land Pesticide, fertilizer applied area Proportion of area of privately owned land held under written title Area of land protected against soil erosion Volume/value of Soil Eroded Area of land protected to maintain biological diversity **%** of landless households % of districts with land-use master plan	NLC MINAGRI NLC reports NLC studies NISR-EICV MINERENA	Annual annual annual annual Every 5 years annual
ENVIRONMENT **Ecosystems** **Biodiversity** **Geophysical features** **Waste** **Air and Water quality**	Ratio of fragile Area Protected Land area protected to maintain Biological Diversity No. of endangered flora and fauna Quantity and type of Greenhouse gases Bio-degradable alternative utilization rate Rate of diseases related to environmental degradation Maximum, minimum rainfall (millimetres) Average, maximum, minimum temperature (degrees Celsius)	REMA reports Environmental Accounting Environmental Accounting MINISANTE MINERENA MINERENA	annual To be developed Annual Annual Annual Annual
MINES	Inventory of mining and mineral exploration areas Quantity and Value of mineral exploration/production, by type Mineral Exports (volume and value**)** **%** of mining sector contribution to GDP	OJMR administrative reports OJMR, NISR- PPI Survey NISR, BNR NISR- National accts	Annual Quarterly Quarterly Annual
FORESTRY	Total forest area/coverage Proportion of land area covered by natural forest, plantation forest Average annual deforestation rate Wood consumption rate Average annual income by those engaged in forestry and agro-forestry activities	NAFA studies NAFA NISR- EICV	Annual Annual Every 5 years

WATER and SANITATION	% of households with access to potable water, rural, urban	DHS- NISR	Every 5 years
	Proportion of the Population with Access to Improved Sanitation	MINERENA	Annual
	Proportion of protected water resources		
	Volume of water used as a source of energy	MINERENA	annual
	% of water resources complying with quality standards		

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise. International Statistical Framework relevant to the Sector such as the one adopted by international organizations shall also be studied and adopted where possible given available resources.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data Sources and Activities

MINERENA is expected to provide the major data for the ENR Sector. However, there are few statistics available. Baseline information is compiled through its various projects led by its service institutions. Special studies are also conducted such as the Integrated Environment Assessment (IEA) in 2006 and a Land-Use Survey which is on-going. Other sources which can be tapped are the National Agriculture Survey, Food and Vulnerability Assessment, the EICV and PPI Survey of NISR.

MINERENA institutions are now developing a Statistical Framework on the Sector.

Organizational structure and capacity

MINERENA has a Planning, Policy and Capacity Development Unit in which Statistics is one of the functions. The institutions under MINERENA are basically new and have just been organized. In May 2009, thru a Presidential Order, the Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment has been transferred to RDB.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 There are inadequate statistics on environment and forestry; The challenge for ENR indicators is the measurement. An environment estimation/accounting system needs to be developed

4.2.2 The regularity of the ENR indicators poses a challenge since most of them were produced from externally-funded special studies.

4.2.3 There is a need to improve accessibility of statistics by disseminating them in the institutions website and publications and making use of information technology.

4.2.4 There is inadequate statistical skills in the ENR institutions

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Explore further the existing administrative-based data systems such as on land registration to produce relevant statistics;

5.1.2 Study the possibility of developing an Environmental Accounting System to provide a more systematic way of measuring changes in the environment and natural resources

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.4 Develop publication of regular statistics

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen coordination between MINERENA and NISR and among the counterparts in government agencies and private sector to improve relevance, quality and timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development
5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff

5.4.2 Develop the capacity to implement an Environment Accounting System

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **237,868** from 2009-2014.

SOCIAL STATISTICS CLUSTER

EDUCATION SECTOR

1.0 Scope and coverage

This Section discusses the development of Statistics on the education sector. The education sector in Rwanda consists of policy makers, administration, teachers, students and school administrators all contributing to the task of ensuring that educational goals are achieved.

Education can be obtained from the formal and alternative learning systems. The formal system has three integrated levels: 9-year basic education, upper-secondary education and tertiary education. Alternative learning systems are parallel learning systems that provide a viable alternative to the existing formal education institutions. The sector encompasses both non-formal and informal sources of knowledge and skills.

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institutions

The Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) has the major responsibility and has been designated in the EDPRS as the lead ministry for the education sector. MINEDUC sets policy, norms and standards for the education sector; oversees the formal system at pre-primary, primary, secondary, technical and vocational training, teacher training, tertiary and is also responsible for adult literacy. It also undertakes planning, monitoring and evaluation at the national level[26].

Ministry of Local Government, Social Affairs and Good Governance (MINALOC) oversees decentralization functions of education; administers FARG and community development funds. MINALOC also monitors performance at decentralized levels (provinces and districts including performance contracts). Ministry of Public Service, Skills Development, and Labour (MIFOTRA) sets and administers salary levels and conditions of service for teachers and responsible for vocational education. A number of public, private and voluntary institutions provide formal education, ranging from pre-schools to universities. Likewise, the role of Private Sector and Civil Society in education sector is now more crucial than ever.

As regards the semi-autonomous bodies, the following bodies have been tasked with specific responsibilities within the education sector. The National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) is responsible for development and reviews of curriculum for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools. Rwanda National Examination Council (RNEC) is responsible for the running of the examination system. Inspection General of Education (IGE) carries out school inspection in primary and secondary schools. The Teacher Service Commission (TSC) is responsible for teacher development and management. Student Financing Agency for Rwanda (SFAR) is responsible for administering the student loans and grants in the higher education system. The "UMWALIMU SACCO" is responsible for teacher cooperatives. The National Council for Higher Education (NCHE) is responsible for accreditation of higher learning institutions and the National Commission for UNESCO (NCU) is responsible for coordination of activities related to UNESCO's interventions[27].

2.2 Key Programs

2.2.1 EDPRS

For the EDPRS program period 2008 to 2012, the priority areas for the Education Sector in Rwanda are to (i) **Increase the coverage and quality of nine year basic education**; (ii)

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[26] Source: Education Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2012
[27] Source: Education Sector Strategic Plan 2008-2012

Strengthen Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and (iii) **Improve the quality of higher education**[28].

2.2.2 Millennium Development Goals

The Education Sector is challenged in meeting chiefly one out of eight MDG goals which is achievement of universal primary education. The main target to reach this goal is to ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

2.2.3 Education Sector Programs

In its Strategic Plan, the education sector has laid down six high level objectives: (i) Access to education for all; (ii) Quality education at all levels; (iii) Equity on education at all levels; (iv) Effective and efficient education system; (v) Science and technology and ICT in education; (vi) Curriculum to include culture, peace, unity and reconciliation. To achieve the said objectives, education sector has developed policy and planning documents that include an Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2007-2011), a ten year education plan and a Long Term Strategy and Financial Framework (LTSFF 2007-2015).

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The Statistical Framework of the Education Sector is divided by component according to the Sector Strategic Plan. As to the indicators, the EDPRS and MDG have prescribed the following:

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

The EDPRS document has listed the following indicators to be monitored:

(i)Primary School Completion Rate: the number of primary school entrants in grade 6 in a certain school year expressed as a percentage of a total population at age 12.
(ii) Male to female ratio in primary completion
(iii) Primary School Pupils to qualified teacher Ratio
(iv)Transition from basic Education (TC) to upper Secondary School expressed as the number of students admitted in the first grade in upper secondary education in a given school-year (expressed as a percentage of those enrolled in the highest grade of basic education in the previous school year

3.2 MDG Indicators

The MDG target will be monitored through measurable indicators namely (i) Net Enrolment Ratio in primary school, (ii) proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6 and (iii) literacy rate of 15-24 year olds. Likewise, the third MDG aims to eliminate gender disparities in education strategies specifically in primary and secondary schools by 2015.

3.3 Internationally-monitored indicators

On standard classification, UNESCO has developed the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) to facilitate comparison of education statistics of different countries[29]. This classification should also be adopted in Rwanda.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

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[28] Source: EDPRS 2008-2012
[29] UNESCO Institute of Statistics, www.uis.unesco.org

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION			
Enrolment	Net enrolment rate	MINEDUC	Annual
	Gross enrolment rate	MINEDUC	Annual
	% of out-of-school youth to school age population	NISR	Every 10 years (Census) and every 5 years from EICV
	Number of children with special needs enrolled in regular schools or special centers.	MINEDUC	annual
Completion	Completion rate	MINEDUC	Annual
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6,	MINEDUC	Annual
	Number of students admitted in the first grade in upper secondary education in a given school-year	MINEDUC	Annual
	Number of graduates, tertiary and TVET by course category	MINEDUC	Annual
	Highest Educational attainment of adults	NISR	Every 10 years (Census) and every 5 years from EICV
	Rate of Adult Literacy Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	NISR	Every 10 years (Census) and every 5 years from EICV
	Completion rate on special education	MINEDUC	annual
	Promotion , transition, repetition and drop-out rates, in primary and secondary education	MINEDUC	annual
QUALITY OF EDUCATION	Number of students who pass national exams for transition into S1 & S4 public schools	MINEDUC	Annual
	Number of students who pass national exams above minimum mark and receive leaving certificate at all levels	MINEDUC	Annual
	Employment rate for graduates	MINEDUC	Annual
	Pupil-textbook ratio for core subjects	MINEDUC	Annual
	Teacher to student ratio	MINEDUC	Annual
	Percentage of teachers with qualifications	MINEDUC	Annual
	Pupil/student-classroom ratio	MINEDUC	Annual
STI IN EDUCATION	See Chapter on STI		
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	Number of scholars approved by SFAR	SFAR	Annual
	% of SFAR loan released and paid	SFAR	Annual
	Delinquency rate of SFAR loan	SFAR	Annual
	Number of scholars granted by other international and non-government organizations,	MIFOTRA, SFAR, MINAFFET, to be coordinated MINEDUC	Annual
	Number of graduates from scholarships	MINEDUC	Annual
	Completion rate of scholars	MINEDUC	Annual
EDUCATION PROVIDERS	Number of schools by level	MINEDUC	Annual
	Average tuition fees in public and private schools by level	MINEDUC	Annual
	Number of schools with libraries and science laboratories	MINEDUC	Annual
	Average number of classrooms	MINEDUC	Annual
	Number of Schools, with an adequate separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls	MINEDUC	Annual
	Percentage of schools with operational PTAs	MINEDUC	Annual
EXPENDITURES	% of education share l to total public expenditure	MINEDUC, MINECOFIN	Annual
	% of education expenditure to total GDP	NISR-National Accounts	Annual
	% of education to total household expenditure	NISR-EICV	Every 5 years

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it shall evolve as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0. Situational Assessment

4.1Current Situation

Data sources and statistical activities

MINEDUC is the major source of statistics for the Education sector. These statistics will mostly be derived from the Education Management Information System (EMIS) which will become fully operational as soon as possible. Through EMIS, districts and schools will be required to provide data for national level monitoring and evaluation.

The Census of Population and Housing conducted by NISR every 10 years provides data on population characteristics such as literacy rate, school age population, educational attainment and out-of-school youth. The next Census will be in 2012. The last census data were updated by providing estimates at the provincial level through the EICV of NISR. The last EICV was in 2005/2006.

Specific data on the quality of graduates will be provided by labour market indicators to be collected by the Workforce Development Agency – Labour Market Information System (LMIS) which is now on-going[30]. Baseline data for the indicators shall be captured through EICV.

Organizational structure

MINEDUC has a Department of Policy, Planning and Capacity-Building which is expected to perform among others the Statistics Function.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 Need to improve on the completeness, timeliness, quality/accuracy of the EMIS to provide relevant statistical information to meet user needs;

4.2.2 Need to provide common concepts, metadata, classification and other data standards to be used by all educational institutions;

4.2.3 Need to develop statistical skills among staff particularly on indicator compilation and data analysis;

4.2.4 Need to enhance the data management, dissemination and appreciation of Education statistics in policy formulation and decision-making;

4.2.5 Regularity of obtaining indicators of highest education attainment and illiteracy rate, this needs to rely on any other source apart from census.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Include education indicators in the Census and in the design of the next DHS or EICV to capture relevant household indicators

5.1.2 Operationalize and improve the Education Management Information System. It should include a mechanism for securing regular data on tertiary education from higher educational institutions.

5.1.3 Adopt common concepts, metadata, classification and other data standards to be used by all educational institutions aligned with the ISCED

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Develop and disseminate an integrated publication of Education statistics and maintain them in a Statistics page in the MINEDUC website

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[30] Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2007-2011

5.2.3 Develop and disseminate more data analysis and relevant information materials

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among counterparts in all educational institutions, government agencies and local government units to improve relevance, timeliness and accessibility of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff particularly on indicator compilation and data analysis

5.4.2 Create adequate Statistician positions as appropriate in the organizational structure of MINEDUC

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **217,868** from 2009-2014.

HEALTH SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter discusses the development of statistics in the Health Sector. The Health Sector includes Nutrition programs and have three (3) main components, namely: *status, resources and services.* These components correspond to the major areas of concern as elaborated in national health programs.

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institution/s

The Health Sector comprises of a public, private and traditional health practice, which are supported by Government, development partners, non-governmental organisations and civil society. Overseeing the Health Sector Statistical System is the function of the Ministry of Health (MINISANTE) which is mandated to define policy, set standards, regulate, mobilize resources and monitor activities in the sector. MINISANTE works in partnership primarily with the providers of health care. However, support is also channelled through or in partnership with a number of other line ministries who have different responsibilities in the delivery of services and support to the health sector.

2.2 Key Programs

Improving the health status of the population is one of the important goals of Rwanda under the theme of Human Development.

The Sector aims to address 3 of the 8 MDG goals:

GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
Target 6: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
Target 7a: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
Target 7b: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it
Target 8: Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other diseases

The other Health Sector programs in the EDPRS include the following:

1) Strengthen reproductive health services and family planning in order to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality, lower fertility and ultimately slow population growth
2) Reduce the incidence of communicable diseases such as malaria, TB and AIDS
3) Decrease the prevalence of childhood diseases thru IMNCI
4) Reduce the rate of chronic and acute macronutrient malnutrition and prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies
5) Improve the environmental health and hygiene conditions of the population
6) Develop and implement a national mental health programme

In addition, MINISANTE has laid down seven major objectives that make up a well-performing health system:

- To ensure the availability of human resources
- To ensure the availability of quality drugs, vaccines and consumables
- To expand geographical accessibility to health services

- To improve the financial accessibility to health services
- To improve the quality of and demand for services in the control of disease
- To improve national referral hospitals as well as research and treatment institutions
- To reinforce institutional capacity

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The Statistical Framework of the Sector is divided into components: Health and Nutrition are the basic components and under each are sub-components of Status, Resources and Services. Resources include manpower, facilities and financial resources.

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

In the EDPRS, the following strategic outcomes indicators are required to be monitored:

- Percentage of married women aged (15-49) using modern contraceptives
- Under five mortality
- Percentage of children fully immunized
- Percentage of under five children using insecticide treated long lasting mosquito-nets.
- Percentage of under five children with diarrhoea who receive ORT treatment within 24 hours
- Percentage of assisted births in an accredited health facility
- Percentage of children who have chronic malnutrition
- Percentage of children under 5 who receive 2 doses of vitamin A per year
- Prevalence of HIV among 15-24 years old
- Condom utilization rate amongst youth (15-24)
- Percentage still alive 12 months after initiation on HIV treatment
- Access to health care
- Percentage of population covered under health insurance mechanisms
- The number of people who receive any health service
- Per capita allocation to PBF for health facilities and community health cooperatives
- Percentage of public expenditures spent on health
- Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water
- Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities
- Number of water resource complying with water quality standard

In addition, the Health Sector Program has defined specific objectives and targets which shall also need statistics to be monitored.

3.2 MDG indicators:

The MDG for Health prescribes the monitoring of the following indicators:

CHILD MORTALITY

- Under-Five Mortality Rate
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Proportion of 1 year-old Children Immunised Against Measles

MATERNAL HEALTH

- Maternal Mortality Ratio
- Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel, Status and Trends
- Proportion of mothers receiving ante-natal care
- Proportion of mothers receiving post partum care

- Contraceptive prevalence rate

HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

- HIV prevalence among population aged 15 - 24 years
- Condom use at last high-risk sex
- Proportion of population aged 15 - 24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Contraceptive prevalence rate among 15-24 year olds
- Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 - 14 years
- Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.
- Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Malaria
- Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated Bed nets
- Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis
- Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases Detected and Cured Under Directly-Observed Treatment Short Courses

The **GDDS** and the Health Metrics Network also prescribe input, process and outcome indicators on health.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Programme	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency, Activity)	Periodicity
HEALTH RESOURCES			
Facilities	% of population using less than 1 hour to reach functioning health centers (on foot)	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Ratio to population of health facilities	MINISANTE, NISR	Annual
	% of health facilities meeting minimum equipment norms	MINISANTE- HMIS	annual
	Proportion of the private health facilities over the total health facilities	MINISANTE	annual
	Proportion of health centers and hospitals with capacity to provide a comprehensive package	MINISANTE	annual
	No. of licenced hospitals 1/	MINISANTE	annual
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 2/	MINISANTE	annual
Manpower	Doctor to population ratio	MINISANTE	annual
	Nurse to population ratio	MINISANTE	annual
	% of on job trained health personnel	MINISANTE	annual
	% of MD specialised in gynecoobstretrics, pediatrics, resuscitation and surgery.	MINISANTE	annual
	Ratio to population of health manpower	MINISANTE	annual
Financing	Total health expenditure	MINISANTE- National Health Accounts	annual
	Share of health expenditure to GNP and GDP	MINISANTE, NISR	annual
	Per capita health expenditure	MINISANTE	annual
	% of very poor covered by "mutuelles" health insurance scheme	SSFR	annual
	% of population covered under health insurance scheme (Public and private)	SSFR	annual
HEALTH SERVICES		MINISANTE, NISR- DHS, SPA	Every 3-5 yrs
Preventive	% of health centers providing clean drinking water		
	% of Health facilities offering VCT/PMTCT		
	Proportion of health centers with functional waste disposal systems		
	Percentage of under five children using insecticide treated long lasting mosquito-nets.		
	Percentage of under five children with diarrhoea who receive ORT treatment within 24 hours		
	Percentage of assisted births in an accredited health facility		
	Proportion of 1 year-old Children Immunised Against Measles		
	Fully Immunized Children		
curative/preventive	utilization rate of primary health care services by type	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs.	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
Promotive			
	Proportion of population within 30' of walking to the nearest functioning Health facility	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Proportion of health facilities meeting minimum norms of laboratory services	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	% of health facilities with ART services	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Modern contraceptive use prevalence rate	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
NUTRITION SERVICES	% of households using iodised salt	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
HEALTH STATUS		MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
Mortality	Life expectancy	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Crude Death Rate	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Infant Mortality Rate	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs

Programme	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency, Activity)	Periodicity
	Child Mortality Rate	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Under-Five Mortality Rate	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Maternal Mortality Ratio	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
Morbidity	Incidence of specific notifiable diseases	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Causes of morbidity	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Malaria prevalence and Death Rates	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 yrs
Environmental sustainability	Proportion of households with sanitary toilet facilities	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Proportion of population with access to clean water source	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Proportion of urban and rural population with access to sanitation	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
Disability	Prevalence of disability	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Causes of disability	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
NUTRITION STATUS			
	Proportion of low birthweight infants	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years
	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources, statistical activities

- Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Within the MINISANTE is the HMIS which serves as the major source of data for the Sector. The system provides information on the different public health programs such as: Maternal and Child Health; Family Planning; Expanded Program on Immunization; Nutrition; Dental Health; Communicable Disease Prevention and Control; and Environmental Health.

The HMIS is managed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit of MINISANTE. The unit uses selected indicators and routinely collects data related mainly to outputs from health facilities in districts and they have a surveillance system established since 1978. Data for the Health Management Information System are collected from each health facility on a quarterly and monthly basis using a questionnaire form which shows the current situation of health facilities and it is administrative data containing information for different indicators.

- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS),

In addition to data collected by the HMIS, the health sector depends on data from other sources such as the DHS. The DHS which is undertaken by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in collaboration with MINISANTE, provides national and regional estimates of levels and trends of fertility as well as examines the differentials and determinants of fertility. It also yields information on family planning, childhood and adult mortality, maternal and child health, and knowledge and attitudes related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, prevalence of HIV, nutrition status, etc..

- Enquête Integral sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (EICV)

    EICV is the Poverty Indicators Survey that provides a wide range of information on the living conditions and welfare of households, it contains information on household income, production, consumption and household expenditure as well as details of the social and economic characteristics of the population. So far two EICV have been conducted, the former was undertaken in 2000 – 2001 and the latter was conducted in 2005 – 2006. This survey is conducted every 5 years.

- Service Provision Assessment (SPA)

    SPA is designed to provide detailed information on the availability and quality of facility infrastructure, resources, management systems, and on services of child health, family planning, maternal health (antenatal and delivery care), and selected infectious diseases namely sexually transmitted infections, malaria and tuberculosis. It is conducted every five years. Two SPA surveys have been conducted, one in 2001 and the latest was in 2007.

- TRACnet

    There is an electronic data collection system on HIV/AIDS that is executed by a parastatal body known as TRACnet through some health centres.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following are the issues that affect the quality of health and nutrition statistics:

4.2.1 Data gaps

    Examples are incidence of HIV-AIDS; health and nutrition statistics by sex and other levels of data disaggregation; non-reporting created by stigma on Disabled, indicators of private sector facilities and services;

4.2.2 Low retrieval rate of administrative records forms from the private hospitals, and, to a lesser degree, from some local government units;

4.2.3 Delayed submission of field reports which affects the timeliness of the production and dissemination of statistics. To date, statistics on births and deaths made available to the public have a long time lag;

4.2.4 Lack of appreciation and training of personnel who collect and process the data, and the reduced effectiveness of data reporting systems especially after the devolution of health services;

4.2.5 Need for sustainability and regularity of periodic surveys and complementary qualitative surveys;

4.2. Need to review the tools used by HMIS for data collection, the definitions, classifications and methodologies used;

4.2.7 Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of health and nutrition statistics in policy formulation and decision-making;

4.2.8 Need to develop statistical skills among staff.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details):

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Conduct the DHS in 2010 and the SPA in 2012;

5.1.2 Improve the HMIS quality and increase number of district and other geographically disaggregated indicators; The enhancement should accommodate data from community-based surveys. This is required to generate annual EDPRS indicators.

5.1.3 Sustain the generation of the annual National Health Accounts;

5.1.4 Rationalize special studies designed to generate statistics to avoid too much burden on respondents.

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Package and disseminate an annual Health Statistics Publication;

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen statistical coordination and network between MINISANTE and other partners

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Develop and implement a Statistical Training Program for the staff;

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **1,070,000** from 2009-2014.

POVERTY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter shall discuss the development of statistics about the poor and the vulnerable, the social safety nets being implemented and other pro-poor or poverty reduction programs and social security. Social security statistics refer to the membership, contributions and benefits scheme provided to the people to protect them in case of contingencies such as sickness, unemployment, retirement, disaster, etc.

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing Institution

The Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs (MINALOC) has been designated in the EDPRS to be the lead agency of the Social Protection Programme. The Ministry will coordinate with NISR, other ministries, local government units and non-government organizations. NISR is the official source of Poverty Statistics while SSFR shall provide statistics on social security.

2.2 Overview of country programs needing statistical support

One of the overall key outcomes targeted in the EDPRS is accelerated poverty reduction. Rwanda has likewise committed to the implementation of the MDGs. The first and foremost MDG is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

As described in the EDPRS document, the Vision 2020 "Umurenge" Project (VUP) shall be implemented through three safety net components:

Public works- to build community assets and create an off-farm employment infrastructure which will result into improvements in land productivity, financial/business services, infrastructure for off-farm employment formal market infrastructure, clustered village settlement, access to drinking and irrigation water, access to schools and health facilities, etc.

Credit packages – a formal contract that describes the use of credit in pre-specified activities; to make the best possible use of scarce resources through cooperatives, micro-finance institutions as well as providing the people with productive and trading capacities

Direct support – unconditional support to improve access to social services or provide for landless or labour poor households to lift them from extreme poverty

Another safety net is the **Social Security Program** of the Social Security Fund of Rwanda (SSFR). The SSFR has formulated a National Social Security Policy that will address the gaps in the existing social security program in the country. Rwanda's vision is to provide universal coverage: *Social Security for All.* This means that all Rwandans will be covered with maximum benefits possible for retirement and key pre-retirement benefits such as housing and education, for professional risks benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, health care, and eventually unemployment benefits when social and economic conditions will allow this last branch to be implemented[31].

Government established health insurance schemes include; La Rwandaise d'Assurance Maladie" (RAMA) which covers all public servants, Mutuelle de Sante for the local people, and the Military Medical Insurance (MMI). MINALOC is the overall coordinating institution of the health insurance schemes.

The districts, private sector, community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations have all indicated pro-poor programs in the country.

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[31] www.csr.gov.rw

3.0 Statistical Framework

The Social Protection Sector includes two main program, components: Poverty Reduction and Social Security for All and a special project, the VUP. The Statistical Framework revolves around these components.

3.1 Poverty Statistics Concepts

In Rwanda, the terms poverty and vulnerability or the poor and vulnerable have been defined[32] as follows:

Vulnerability- is determined on the basis of community meetings and the judgement of community leaders (ubudehe). The NISR in its publication Rwanda in Statistics and Figures, presented the following as vulnerable groups: households headed by children, widows, disabled and elderly people.

Poverty line- the poverty line which is expressed in Rwanda Francs sets the cost of covering an adult's basic needs: food enough to provide 2500 kilo calories per day (food threshold) and some non-food items. In 2006, the total (food and non-food) poverty line was Rwf250 per day. This means those who consumes less than Rwf250 per day is considered poor. Those who consume less than Rwf175 per day (food threshold) are considered extremely poor.

Poor – people living below the total poverty line

Extremely poor or poorest of the poor- people living below the food poverty line

3.2 Social Security Definition

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines "social security" as "a set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress that would be caused by the absence or substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies like sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, infirmity, old age, death and health care[33].

On Poverty, the key indicators to be monitored in connection with the MDG are the following:

- Proportion of Population Below $1 (purchasing power parity) per day;
- Poverty Gap Ratio;
- Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption Status and Trends.
- Proportion of the Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption

In the EDPRS, the following are the required indicators:

- % share of population below the poverty line
- Gini coefficient
- % share of population in extreme poverty
- % of vulnerable men, women and children assisted through safety net schemes
- Number of food insecure households benefiting from public works employment scheme
- % of food insecure households who graduate from livelihood enhancement schemes to self-sustainable livelihood
- Average social protection income support provided to poor and vulnerable groups through district social assistance budget

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

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[32] Metadata of EDPRS Indicators, www.statistics.gov.rw
[33] www.csr.gov.rw

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Program	Key Indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
POVERTY REDUCTION			
	MDG Indicators: Proportion of Population Below $1 (purchasing power parity) per day;	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years
	Poverty Gap Ratio;	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years
	Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption Status and Trends,	DHS- NISR	Every 5 years
	Prevalence of Underweight Children Under Five Years of Age, Proportion of the Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption	EICV-NISR	Every 5 years
	EDPRS Indicators: % share of population below poverty, by district, urban-rural,	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years
	Gini coefficient	NISR	Every 5 years
	% share of population in extreme poverty, by district	NISR	Every 5 years
VUP	% of vulnerable men, women and children assisted through safety net schemes Number of food insecure households benefiting from public works employment scheme % of food insecure households who graduate from livelihood enhancement schemes to self-sustainable livelihood Average social protection income support provided to poor and vulnerable groups through district social assistance budget Number of households benefited from direct support Estimated value of community assets developed Amount of credit package contracts awarded % of credit paid Average per capita income gained from livelihood as a result of credit package	Special study- MINALOC, NISR	annually
SOCIAL SECURITY		SSFR reports	Quarterly, annual
Universal coverage	Total registered contributors Number of Newly registered contributors Total registered employers Number of newly registered employers Number of non-salaried workers registered	SSFR reports	Quarterly, annual
Contributions	Contributions received Subsidies received on behalf of vulnerable persons who never paid social security contributions.	SSFR reports	Quarterly, annual
Benefits	Amount of Benefits paid Number of beneficiaries Number of registered vulnerable persons who received benefits Amount of benefits paid to vulnerable persons who never contributed to social security fund Ratio of health insurance benefit to total medical cost	SSFR reports	Quarterly, annual
OTHER SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES (provided by non-governmental organizations)	Number of beneficiaries Amount/value of assistance provided	MINALOC monitoring reports, in partnership with NGOs	annual

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

4.1 Current Situation

Data Sources and Activities

The primary source of poverty indicators is the Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) conducted by the NISR. EICV data in the 2005/2006 survey were at national and provincial levels. The survey captured information on household income, social and economic characteristics of the population such as employment, health and level of education. The next round of the survey is in 2010 which shall provide district level data. In 2008, a VUP Baseline Survey was also conducted jointly by the NISR and MINALOC.

The SSFR generates social security statistics mainly from its administrative reporting system in cooperation with public and private sector institutions which include; RAMA, MMI and Mutuelle de Sante. It compiles and publishes a regular Statistical Bulletin available in its website (www.csr.gov.rw). The Bulletin contains statistical tables, graphs and analysis.

4.2 Organizational structure and statistical capacity

Although SSFR has a Planning, Research and Statistics Department, it has no adequate capacity to deal with statistics which applies to RAMA, MMI, "Mutuelle de Sante" and the MINISANTE coordinating some health schemes. MMI is coordinated by the Ministry of Defense whose statistical capacity is not also adequate.

4.2 Issues and Challenges
4.2.1   Need to improve the poverty estimation methodology given comments from stakeholders and international standards (income poverty);
4.2.2   Need to generate regular poverty statistics at the district level;
4.2.3   Need to beef up the manpower complement and capacity of NISR in conducting the EICV, in estimating poverty indicators and in data analysis
4.2.4   Inadequate dissemination of the survey results to concerned policy-makers
4.2.5   Low capacity to utilize available statistics of the Sector

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014
5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1   Conduct EICV and DHS in 2010
5.1.2   Study the possibility of an annual Continuous Multi-purpose Survey to generate poverty indicators more frequently
5.1.3   Develop administrative system of the SSFR, RAMA, and "Mutuelle de Sante" and other Social security programs to provide timely and relevant data.

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Develop a one-stop centre for accessing social security statistics

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen coordination by NISR with various stakeholders in improving the relevance, quality, and timeliness of poverty statistics
5.3.2 Strengthen coordination among SSFR, RAMA, MMI, "Mutuelle de Sante" and NISR in providing poverty and social protection statistics.

5.4 Capacity-development
5.4.1 Provide advanced training to NISR staff in poverty estimation, survey operations and   data analysis
5.4.2 Provide training to data users on data analysis and interpretation

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **227,868** from 2009-2014.

LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY-BUILDING SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Chapter covers the program for the development of Labor, Employment and Capacity-Building statistics such as labor force, employment and unemployment, wages, hours of work and training. This Sector includes both public and private sectors.

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing institution

Overseeing the sector is the Ministry of Public Service and Labor (MIFOTRA) which is mandated to define policy, set standards, regulate, resource mobilization and monitoring activities in the sector. The MIFOTRA works in partnership primarily with other government agencies such as the Public Sector Capacity Building Secretariat (PSCBS) and Multi-sector Sector Capacity Building Secretariat (MSCBS), Workforce Development Agency (WDA), Rwanda Institute of Administration and Management (RIAM), the Private Sector Federation (PSF), MINEDUC, RDB, local government and development partners.

2.2 Key Programs

One of the flagship programs of Rwanda as set in EDPRS is the Capacity-Building and Employment Promotion (CBEP) whose aim is to create jobs required to absorb the expansion of its labor force and to develop skills capacity for productive employment**.**

To implement its mandate, the MIFOTRA has laid down three major goals[34] that make up a well-performing labor administration system:

1. To reinforce the national labour standards;
2. To promote job creation;
3. To institutionalize an efficient and modern public service management framework   that will enable private and public sector organizations to perform at their best and effectively contribute to improving the lives of the Rwandan population.

3.0 Statistical Framework

The Statistical Framework of the Sector is categorized into **Employment Promotion and Capacity-Building.** Under Employment Promotion are indicators such as employment rate, wages, hours of work, productivity, working environment and job creation. Capacity-building indicators are divided into public and private sectors. Indicators on Regulation refers to compliance rate of workplaces to the government labor laws.

In the EDPRS, the *number of new non-farm jobs created* is required to be monitored. In addition, the CBEP has defined specific objectives and targets as mentioned in the first part of this Chapter, which shall also need statistics to be monitored.

The GDDS of the IMF prescribes labor market indicators including employment, unemployment, and wages/earnings.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

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[34] Source: Ministry of Public Service and Labour website "www.MIFOTRA.gov.rw"

FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Programme	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION AND LABOR ADMINISTRATION **Employment, Unemployment Underemployment**	Labour Force Participation Rate,Employment Rate, Employment-Population ratio, Informal employment, Part-time employment, Overseas employment, Unemployment/Rate Underemployment/Rate Labor turnover rate, Job displacements, Employment status Working children/child labor	EICV, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and Manpower Survey	Every 5 years
Wages, hours of work	Occupational wage rates, Minimum wage rates, Earnings/distribution, Compensation/indices Labour cost structure, Part-time employment	Administrative-based reports, MIFOTRA Enterprise Survey-NISR	Annually To be developed
Productivity	Labour productivity, Unit labor cost by sector	Special study- MIFOTRA	Every 3-5 years
Working environment	Occupational injuries/ accidents Occupational diseases/ illness	Administrative-reports, MIFOTRA, SSFR, Enterprise Survey-NISR	Annually To be developed
Job creation	Number of new non-farm jobs created Proportion of job seekers who got work through WDA/LMIS department	Administrative reports- MIFOTRA, EICV, WDA	annually
CAPACITY BUILDING	Percentage of Public Service Institutions achieving a minimum of 80% of their key performance indicators.	MIFOTRA, administrative report	Annually
	Percentage of Public Service Management posts staffed by appropriately qualified Rwandese	MIFOTRA – MSCBP - PSC	annually
	Percentage of attrition/retention rate of public servants	MIFOTRA - MSCBP	Annually
	Skills Analysis	MIFOTRA / MSCBP and RIAM- Skills Audit	Every 3 years
	Percentage of Public Servants and elected leaders who have received public funded work-related training	MIFOTRA Dept of Planning – Training Officers, RIAM and MSCBP	Annually
	Percentage of private companies workers and entrepreneurs who have received work-related training	Administrative reports, MIFOTRA, PSF	Annually
	Increase in number of entrepreneurs Increase in number of those who shifted from informal economic sector to formal one	Registration records MINALOC – registration of businesses for 'right to operate' at cell level Manpower survey, MIFOTRA, NISR,PSF- EICV	Annual Every 3-5 years
LABOR ADMINISTRATION (regulation)	Percentage of public and private workplaces that have internal regulations of best practice aligned to Rwanda Labor Laws	MIFOTRA, regulatory reports	annually
	Percentage of Public and private workplaces which comply with Labor laws	MIFOTRA, regulatory reports	annually

International Statistical Standards relevant to the Sector such as the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and International Standard Industrial Classification* of all economic activities, to mention but a few.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

MIFOTRA remains among the major source of data for the Labour and Employment Sector. These statistics are mostly derived from administrative reporting forms such as.

- National Inspector reports, Public Service Commission reports, Rwanda Institute of Administration and Management Training reports
- Agency Performance Appraisal reports
- The Public Service Payroll and Human Resource Management administration system.

In addition to the routine administrative data collection, MIFOTRA gathers data from other sources including: EICV, SSFR administrative data, PSF to mention but a few.

MIFOTRA is likewise spearheading the development of the Labor Market Information System Project by Workforce Development Agency (WDA)

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges on the Statistical System of the Sector:

4.2.1   Need to rationalize the elements, periodicity and timeliness of Labor and Employment statistics in the light of growing demands and international standards such as the GDDS/SDDS

4.2.2   Inadequate private sector employment data

4.2.3   Incomplete data attributed to the low retrieval rate of administrative reporting forms;

4.2.4 Need to rationalize the need for the following surveys: *Biennial Tracer Survey, Manpower Survey, Census of Public Servants, Public Sector Survey* considering available administrative records, regulatory functions and the NISR surveys

4.2.5   Need to enhance the accessibility of statistics to the public through enhanced dissemination and use of information technology

4.2.6   Need to develop statistical skills among the staff of MIFOTRA

4.2.7 Need to improve further the survey capacity of NISR; With the plan to develop and conduct an Enterprise Survey to capture more detailed data from the private sector, the NISR will need an expanded Survey Unit.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details).

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Conduct the Census of Public Servants in 2009/10 and the Manpower Survey in 2010/11

5.1.2 Improve the design and conduct of the following surveys: EICV in 2010-2011 and the Enterprise Survey in 2011-2012 to capture data on the labor force and employment data in the private sector, respectively

5.1.3 Improve employment administrative data systems at MIFOTRA, SSFR, RRA (PAYE) and PSF

5.1.4 Develop the Labour Market Information System as a source of official Labour and Employment statistics

5.1.5 Develop more policy-relevant indicators on the Sector; Adopt the International Standard Classifications as may be applicable

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1   Develop publication of regular statistics

5.2.2   Develop more data analysis and information materials from the survey results relevant for policy-making

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the statistical coordination between NISR MIFOTRA SSFR, PSF and RRA and information network with other counterparts in government agencies and private sector to improve relevance, quality and timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1   Conduct Statistical Training for the staff of MIFOTRA

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ *1,807,283* from 2009-2014.

YOUTH SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Section focuses on statistics on the Youth Sector. In the EDPRS, as well as the National Youth Policy, 'Youth' is defined as persons aged between 14 and 35 years, while 'youth employment' refers to work undertaken by those aged between 16 and 35 years

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing Institution

The **Ministry of Youth** is coordinating youth development programs while the National Youth Council implements Youth programs. The Ministry closely collaborates with government and non-government organizations to ensure the Mission of the Ministry of Youth which is " to see the Youth of Rwanda being economically and socially developed so as to become productive and patriotic citizens" is achieved. Non-government organizations that work with the Ministry of Youth include; "Imbuto" Foundation, National Youth Council and the Youth Cooperative Bank for Self-Employment and Development (COOJAD).

2.3 Key Programs

The **Youth Development Strategy** being coordinated by the Ministry of Youth is a comprehensive strategy of the country to promote the participation of youth in the country's economic and social development will consist of a portfolio of policies and programmes, each of which is targeted at particular groups of young people. The key programs include; Youth mobilation, Empowerment, Promotion, Education and Skills development.

3.0 Statistical Framework (see details in Annex 2)

The Statistical Framework of the Youth Sector includes issues that affect youth empowerment and development such as education, health, security, employment and community participation.

3.3 International Standards

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

Programme	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
Demographic	Population size, age 15-24, 14-35, by sex, by district Living arrangements (with family, alone, etc.)	NISR- Census Population projection	Census-Every 10 years; Projection-Annual
Health	Mortality rate, age 15-24 Number of disabled youth, by sex, by district Prevalence of diseases for the youth	NISR- DHS	Every 5 years
Education	Highest educational attainment, by sex, by age group Number of out-of-school youth, by sex, by age Number of youth enrolled	NISR- EICV Census	Every 5 years Every 10 years
Employment	Number of youth in apprenticeship Number of youth employed, by age, by sex, by type of employment Average annual income, by sex Number of youth employed in the public sector, by age, by sex, by level	NISR- EICV	Every 5 years
Community Participation	Number of youth trained Number of youth involved/volunteers in community projects	Ministry of Youth, MINALOC, MINEDUC	annual
Safety and security	Number of youth victims in accidents Number of youth victims in crimes	MININTER	annual
Juvenile delinquency	Number of youth convicted Number of youth in prisons	MINIJUST	annual

This Framework shall evolve depending on new challenges and strategies faced by the Sector. International Statistical Framework relevant to the Sector shall also be studied and adopted where possible given available resources.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and activities

The Ministry of Youth was established on 7th March 2008, until today, there is no baseline information (data) in regard to Youth in Rwanda. This highly hinders Youth planning and budgeting.

The Ministry of Youth is the major source of administrative data collected from its attached institutions such as; National Youth Council and COOJAD.

Organizational structure and capacity

The Ministry of Youth was just organized. Formerly, it was a part of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture. The ministry has no unit in charge of statistics therefore, the capacity to produce statistics is still inadequate. The capacity of the Ministry to produce statistics from existing studies that have been conducted in Rwanda is still inadequate. However, in its new organisational structure, the ministry has requested for a stastistian.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 Need to formulate relevant statistical indicators on the youth

The EDPRS document has mentioned only program and project performance indicators.

4.2.2   Lack of statistics unit and skills limitations of staff; There is a need to develop statistical skills among staff to initiate, plan, operationalise and complete statistical projects properly

4.2.4 Need to improve the dissemination

There is a need to share statistics on youth collected from each sector and come up with an integrated publication.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Explore and maximize use of all available administrative reporting systems to generate relevant statistics

5.1.2   Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation System on Youth Community Participation

5.1.3   Collect comprehensive Youth statistics in all upcoming surveys and census

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Develop an integrated publication of Youth Sector statistics including their metadata

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among counterparts in government agencies to improve relevance, timeliness and accessibility of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Build statistical analysis capacity of the Ministry of Youth and line institutions to link statistics with policies.

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **237,868** from 2009-2014.

SPORTS AND CULTURE SECTOR

1.0 Scope and coverage

The Section discusses the development of Statistics on sports and culture sector.

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institutions

Ministry of Sports and Culture has the major responsibility of coordinating of sports and cultural activities, as one of the lead institutions of the social sector. The Social Sector comprises of a public, private and traditional social practice, which are supported by Government, development partners, non-governmental organizations and civil society. Overseeing the sector is the MINISPOC which is mandated to promote sports and Rwandan culture within the Rwandan society. MINISPOC works in partnership primarily with the social and community development partners. However, support is also channelled through or in partnership with a number of other line ministries such as MINIYOUTH, MINEDUC, MINALOC and MIGEPROF and other Government agencies such as the National Museum, sports federations who have different responsibilities in the delivery of services and support to the Social Sector.

2.2 Key Programs

To implement its mandate, the MINISPOC has laid down three major goals that make up a well-performing sports and Culture administration system:

1. To promote the culture of Rwanda by developing and reinforcing National values;
2. To promote elite and mass sport
3. To contribute to the development of the national memory

The ministry of Sports and Culture is committed to a quality public service guided by the following core functions:

- Elaborate, propose and disseminate the sector policies, strategies and programs;
- Regulate the sector and related sub-sectors;
- Develop institutional and human resources capacities in the sector;
- Monitor and evaluate the implementation of sector and sub-sectors policies, strategies and programs;
- Oversee the institutions under supervision and mobilize resources for the development of the sector and related programs.

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

In developing the statistical framework of Sports and Culture sector, the indicators were formulated based on the program components of the sector. As for the indicators, the EDPRS, MINISPOC programs and EAC have prescribed the following:

3.1 EDPRS Indicators

In support of the EDPRS target outcomes for the sector, the following have been identified as indicators to be monitored at the National level:

(i) Number of Sports groups in each sector
(ii) Average number of sports competitions in each sector
(iii) Average number of culture groups in each sector
(iv) Average amount of income generating youth led projects per sector
(v) Average number of registered cultural and sports groups per sector
(vi) Percentage of sectors which have access to use of sports facilities (disaggregated by type of sport)

3.2 MINISPOC Programs Indicators

This is additional indicator to monitor MINISPOC programs:

(i) Percentage of sectors that have access to culture and entertainment performance and exhibitions at district and sector levels (disaggregated by type of activity).

3.3 EAC Indicators

The East African Community (EAC) is also monitoring regularly key indicators of East African countries; here are the following EAC indicators:

(i) Number of performing cultural groups
(ii) Percentage of cultural investment to GDP
(iii) Volume/value of cultural products traded
(iv) Number of projects in production of cultural artefacts and performing arts groups in production
(v) Number of theatres in the country
(vi) Number of art galleries
(vii) Number of leading religions
(viii) Number of cultural and heritage materials and sites recognized and protected by UN standards
(ix) Number of cultural treaties and conventions agreed upon

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
1. Strengthen the capacity of agencies and partner organizations to support sports and culture	Percentage of SPOC agencies achieve X % of their target	MINISPOC	
	% of SPOC partner organizations report that agencies are supporting more effectively (disaggregated by type of activity e.g. training, advocacy etc)	MINISPOC	Annual
	Number of training needs analysis completed and report disseminated	MINISPOC	Annual
	Operational SPOC agencies	MINISPOC	Annual
2. Integrate capacity building programs for sports and culture	Percentage of sectors benefiting from outreach programmes.	MINISPOC	Annual
	Average number of registered cultural and sports groups per sector (disaggregated by gender, age group, type of activity)	MINISPOC	Annual
	Number of youth facilitators trained (3 per 416 sectors) to deliver programmes (sport/culture/cross-cutting)	MINISPOC	Annual
	Number of sports groups in each sector	MINISPOC	Annual
	Average number of sports competitions in each sector	MINISPOC	Annual
	Average number of culture competitions in each sector	MINISPOC	Annual
	Percentage of sectors with one or more income generating dance troupe	MINISPOC	annual
	Number of talented youth identified for support per annum (disaggregated by gender, age group, level of education, special need group, type of activity)	MINISPOC and MINIYOUTH	annual
	Percentage of youth with decent and productive employment/self employment (disaggregated by gender, age, level of education, special need group, district, Kigali/urban/rural, vocational area)	MINISPOC and MINIYOUTH	Annual
	Percentage of youth regularly participating in sports, cultural and other youth related activities (disaggregated by age, district, sector, gender, frequency, place of residence, type of activity, productive/receptive, income generating)	MINISPOC	Annual
	Percentage of sectors with one or more income generating dance troupe	MINISPOC	Annual
	Percentage of sectors which have one or more youth led genocide prevention, unity & peace building activity per sector	MINISPOC	Annual
3. Increase the number of quality facilities	Percentage of sectors which have access to use of sports facilities (disaggregated by sport)	MINISPOC	Annual
	Percentage of cultural investment contribution to GDP	MINISPOC	Annual
	Volume/value of cultural products traded	FEDERATION CULTURELLE & MINISPOC	Annual
	Number of projects in production of cultural artefacts and performing arts groups in production	FEDERATION CULTURELLE & MINISPOC	
	Number of theatres in the country	FEDERATION CULTURELLE & MINISPOC	annual
	Number of materials and sites recognized and protected by UN standards	MINISPOC	annual
	Number of cultural treaties and conventions agreed upon	MINISPOC	annual
	Number arts galleries	MINISPOC	annual
	Number of leading religion	MINISPOC	annual
	% of sectors that have access to culture and entertainment performance and exhibitions at district and sector level (disaggregated by type of activity)	MINISPOC	Annual

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it shall evolve as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0. Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data sources and statistical activities

MINISPOC remains among the major source of data for the social sector. These statistics are mostly derived from administrative reporting forms but sill need good organization so as to fulfil the critearia of reliability, quality and timeliness.The routine administrative data collection through the sports associations reports and culture groups's reports, talent seekers'reports (sports, culture), performance contract reports at district level

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following areas of concern require priority attention in order to improve the current state of social statistics.

a) Need to improve on the completeness, timeliness, quality/accuracy, and relevance of sports and culturel statistics, especially those monitored in the EDPRS and in global concerns like the MDGs:

  (i) The issue of incompleteness of these statistics is attributed to the low retrieval rate of administrative reporting forms local government units; sports associations and culture groups reports;

  (ii) Delayed submission of field reports affects the timeliness of the production and dissemination of statistics;

  (iii) The quality/accuracy of statistics suffer from inconsistencies. Other factors which add to the poor quality/accuracy of statistics are lack of appreciation and training personnel who collect and process the data, and the reduced effectiveness of data reporting systems;

  (iv) Funding survey undertakings at the frequency and level of an aggregation required is inadequate.

b) Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of social statistics in policy formulation and decision-making;

c) Need to develop social statistics skills among staff to initiate, plan, and implement statistical projects properly;

d) There is need on sustainability, accessibility, regularity of periodic surveys.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Collect, explore and maximize use of available administrative report to generate relevant statistics through sports associations, culture groups and district reports;

5.1.2 Develop a monitoring and evaluation system on sports and culture;

5.1.3 Improve data cleaning of administrative data;

5.1.4 Improve the data archiving and storage of data;

5.1.5 Conduct the survey of the satisfaction of the service offered by MINISPOC from public perception;

5.1.6 Develop the statistical framework and more relevance indicators for policy making.

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Develop an integrated publication of sports and culture sector including their metadata regularly

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among counterparts in all cultural institutions, government agencies and local government units to improve relevance, timeliness and accessibility of statistics

5.4 Capacity Development

5.4.1 Build statistical capacity of the ministry of sports and culture and line institutions to link statistics with policies. The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ 190,000 from 2009-2014.

GOVERNANCE STATISTICS CLUSTER

JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, LAW AND ORDER (JRLO) SECTOR

1.0 Scope and coverage

This Section discusses the development of statistics on the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order (JRLO) Sector.

The Sector Statistical System includes the following components:

- Justice – Prosecution, Adjudication, Alternative Justice Services
- Reconciliation
- Law and order

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institutions

The overall coordination of the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order sector is ensured by the JRLO sector leadership group led by the Minister of Justice which is mandated to define policy, set up standards, regulate, mobilize resources and monitor activities in the sector. The overall coordination structure is through a Justice Sector Steering Committee.

The JRLO sector currently comprises of MINIJUST and MININTER. The two ministries work in partnership with the the Rwanda National Police (RNP) and Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS), Office of the Ombudsman, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC), National Services of Gacaca Jurisdiction, Supreme Court, National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA), Military court, Military Prosecution Service, the Institute for Legal Practice and Development (ILPD), the Executive Secretariat of the TIG and other partners such as the Bar Association, the Independent Bailiffs, Judicial Defenders body and other local and international Civil Society Organizations involved in Justice and Reconciliation.

2.2 Key Programs

For the EDPRS program period 2008 to 2012, the following four sets of Justice Sub-sector interventions have been formulated and are being implemented:

The first set of interventions in the justice sector aims to contribute to the overall goal of the EDPRS by **ensuring universal access** to justice in Rwanda.

The second set of interventions focuses on **eradicating genocide ideology and building a culture supportive to the rule of law.**

The third set of interventions aims to **promote transparency and accountability.**

A fourth set of interventions aims to ensure that **law and order are maintained and enhanced.**

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The Statistical Framework of the Sector is grouped into the following key components:

3.1 Justice

Prosecution

The prosecution data component is concerned with the generation of statistical information on all criminal cases filed (penal) whose legal cases completed against suspected individuals and organized groups. Under this pillar, the primary government instrumentality involved is the National Public Prosecution Authority.

Judiciary/ Courts

The judiciary/courts data component refers to the generation of statistical information on cases filed before various courts across the country. The judiciary is composed of the following entities: the Supreme Court (SC), the High Court which is seated in Kigali City and has 4 chambers (Nyanza, Rwamagana, Musanze and Rusizi), 12 Intermediate Courts, 60 Primary Courts, 1 Commercial High Court and 3 Commercial Courts (Nyarugenge, Huye and Musanze).

Alternative Justice Services /semi-autonomous justice agencies

The National Service of Gacaca Jurisdiction component generates statistical information relating to genocide cases filed under Gacaca across the country. Community Service as an Alternative Penalth to Imprisonment (TIG) compiles information related to genocide suspects convicted by Gacaca Courts to serve TIG penalties.

In providing universal access to Justice, the Government has recognized the importance of promoting alternative dispute resolution at the community level. Abunzi has jurisdiction and compiles data over civil disputes of low value and low category criminal cases.

The Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILDP) provides information related to training of legal professionals and research on justice sector issues like mediation and alternative conflict resolution.

The National Human Rights Commission component provides information related to human rights violations committed on the Rwandan territory.

The office of the Ombudsman generates the statistical information pertaining to solved and advised cases on incomplete and unsatisfactory judgement execution; cases of corruption; and declaration of assets of government officials and public servants.

3.2 Reconciliation

The National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) provides information pertaining to the degree to which grass root communities understand the past divisions and agree on future way forward through the principle of Reconciliation and Unity.

3.3 Law and order/ law enforcement

Law and order data component concerns the generation of statistical information related to law and order at the national and local levels of government. Its scope is broadened to include the information on the general safety and security of persons and properties. The law and order agencies in the country include Ministry of Internal Security (MININTER) with the Rwanda National Police which generate statistics on crime, gender based violence and accidents, crime and the National Correctional Service (comprising Prisons and TIG).

EDPRS Indicators

In the EDPRS programs, the following indicators are required to be monitored:

- Number of cases processed by the courts in civil, penal and commercial cases
- The percentage of corruption cases treated
- The percentage of prisoners relevant to the actual jail capacity
- Average time minors stay in prison before trial
- Proportion of resolved human rights cases
- Crime rate

Other indicators have been included to monitor the program components of the Sector. In this regard, statistical publications of international organizations and other countries were used as references.

One reference for developing statistics of the Justice Sector is the *International Manual in the Development of Criminal Justice Statistics* prepared by the UN Statistics Division.

A summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Sub-Sector/ Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
JUSTICE			
Universal access to justice system			
	Number and category of vulnerable groups / poor people accessing legal aid services	Legal Aid Forum, Bar Association	Annual
	Average distance in kilometers for citizens to the nearest court	Supreme Court	Annual
	Ratio of professional lawyers to population	MINIJUST & NISR	Annual
	Number and type of judicial cases linked to corruption	Supreme court/Ombudsman & Auditor General	Annual
	Incidence of human rights violations reported (total, by type, age and gender)	NHRC	Annual
Transparency and Accountability			
Prosecution	Total number of reported cases (total and by type)	NPPA	Annual
	% of investigated and prosecuted cases in courts of law as a proportion of the total number of reported cases	NPPA	Annual
	Number of tracked fugitives beyond borders	NPPA & Rwanda Correctional Services	Annual
OMBUDSMAN			
	Number and type of judicial cases linked to corruption	MINIJUST / OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE & AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE	Annual
Supreme Court	Case inflow and case outflow by type of court	NPPA &SUPRE ME COURT	Annual
	Number of cleared backlog cases in prosecution and in courts (total and by type)	NPPA & Supreme court	Annual
	Average time taken to process criminal cases from arrest to sentence	Supreme court	Annual
	Time and cost of enforcing contracts	WB cost of doing business	Annual
GACACA Courts	Number of cases handled by Gacaca courts	SUPREME COURT & GACACA JURISDICTION	Annual
	% of passed judgments in Gacaca courts as a proportion of the total number of trials conducted countrywide	SUPREME COURT & GACACA JURISDICTION	Annual
	Remaining genocide trial through Gacaca Courts	National Service of Gacaca Courts	Annual
Human Rights	Incidence of human rights reported	NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION(NHRC)	Annual
	% of resolved complaints as a proportion of the total number of registered complaints per year	NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC)	Annual
Reconciliation	% of genocide convicts that were served under TIG-related penalties	GACACA JURISDICTION & Community service as Alternative Penalty to	Annual

Sub-Sector/ Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
	Imprisonment (TIG)		
	Number of preserved memorial centres including documentation and data-collection for Genocide cases under Gacaca and classical courts	GACACA JURISDICTION	Annual
	Number of solved conflict cases	NURC	Annual
LAW AND ORDER SECTOR			
Law Enforcement			
	Number of deaths in police custody or during arrest	RNP	Annual
	Number of deaths/ abuses by members of the local defence forces	RNP	Annual
	Crime and recidivism rate	MININTER & RNP	Annual
	Number of homicides per 100,000 populations	MININTER & RNP	Annual
	Number of killings of genocide survivors, witnesses and judges.	MININTER	Annual
	Number of offenses reported by type, by sex, by age (youth, adult)	MININTER	Annual
	Number of victims of violent crimes, by sex, by age (youth, adult)	MININTER	Annual
	Number of accused, convicted, imprisoned, by sex, by age group	MININTER	Annual
	Number of genocide victims, survivors	CNLG reports	Annual updates
Correction/Rehabilitation			
	Number and profile of inmates by sex, by crime committed, by province	MININTER	Annual
	Number of prison inmates that have gone through rehabilitation programs.	MININTER	Annual
	Number of inmates acquitted by sex, by length of imprisonment	MININTER	Annual
	occupancy rate of prisons and other detention centers as against capacity	MININTER	Annual
	Number of escapees and escapees recaptured	MININTER	Annual
	Number of inmates pardoned, or reduced sentence by virtue of Presidential order	MININTER	Annual
JRLO RESOURCES AND GOVERNANCE			
	Average cost of prosecuting a case in formal courts of law (total and by type)	MINIJUST & SUPREME COURT	Annual
	average per capita government expenditures for inmates	MININTER	Annual
	Policemen to population ratio	MININTER	Annual
	Judges to population ratio	MINIJUST	Annual

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data Sources and Statistical Activities

MINIJUST and MININTER including their attached agencies provide the major source of statistics for the sector. The Justice statistics are mostly derived from administrative records regularly produced by Supreme Court, National Prisons Services (NPS), Prosecutor General's office, National Police (RNP), National Services of Gacaca Jurisdiction, Courts, Human Rights Commission and other organs.

In addition to administrative records, the Justice sector depends on data from other sources including:

- o Survey reports on satisfaction of citizen which is regularly conducted by MINALOC every year.
- o Legal Aid Baseline survey conducted by the Steering Committee of the Legal Aid Forum and MINIJUST in 2007 and its administrative records

On the other hand, MININTER collects administrative data on crime through the Rwanda National Police and Provincial Administrative records.

In 2007, the NISR together with FARG, conducted a Census of Genocide Survivors.

The National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide (CNLG) also provides and coordinates genocide-related statistics.

Organizational Structure

MINIJUST has a Policy and Judicial Planning Unit. MININTER has a Planning, Policy and Cooperation Unit which has one Statistician position.

4. Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges in the Sector Statistical System:

4.2.1 Need to review the relevance of existing statistical indicators being monitored to enhance resource allocation, policy-making and decision-making

4.2.2 Need to ensure the timeliness and quality/accuracy of statistics. The following issues are the key factors:

- Data are collected and put together in an ad-hoc manner
- Lack of harmonized concepts and classifications
- Lack of standardized reporting formats and guidelines
- Delayed submission of field reports
- Need to reconcile reports from National Police and local government reports

4.2.3   Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of Statistics in policy formulation and decision-making.

4.2.4   Absence of specific unit or staff responsible for statistics in almost all of the Sector institutions

4.2.5 Need to develop statistical skills in institutions particularly on data compilation, data management, analysis and interpretation;

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details)

5.1Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Review and improve the list of statistical indicators to be monitored under the Sector towards being more relevant to policy-making and decision-making

5.1.2 Improve the compilation of administrative reports to produce statistics on the sector

5.1.3 Adopt standard concepts, classification and reporting format

5.1.4 Develop an integrated Crime Information System

5.1.5 Develop a well-coordinated Prisons Registry

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Publish regular statistics on the sector

5.2.2 Conduct regular information dissemination seminars

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Strengthen the information network among counterparts in institutions and local government units to improve timeliness of statistics

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff

5.4.2 Create additional Statistician positions in the organizational structure of institutions in the Sector where appropriate

5.4.3 Develop data standards manual to ensure consistency and comparability

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **688,026** from 2009-2014.

SECURITY AND COOPERATION SECTOR

1.0 Scope and coverage

This Section discusses the development of statistics on the Security and Cooperation.

The Sector Statistical System includes the following components:

- Security and
- International cooperation

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institutions

The Ministry of Defence (MINADEF) is mandated to protect Rwanda's interests, territorial integrity, vital resources, people and shared values as described in the Constitution and International Law. Under it is the Rwanda Defence Force (RDF) which consists of the Army, Air Force and Special Units[35].

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MINAFFET) is mandated to integrated Rwanda harmoniously, socially, politically, and economically with other countries and implement the country's foreign policy.

2.2 Key Programs

The Security and Cooperation Sector shall endeavour to create a climate of peace, security and stability in the region and furthermore developing, maintaining and strengthening good relationships with all countries and by cooperating with other members of the international community.

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The Statistical Framework of the Sector is grouped into the following key components:

3.4 Security and Cooperation

The development of the Security and Cooperation statistics shall focus on the following functions[36]:

3.4.1 Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity
3.4.2 Collaboration with National Police
3.4.3 Humanitarian Services such as Response to Disaster, Rescue Operations, Medical/Casualty Evacuation
3.4.4 Support to government and community projects
3.4.5 Peacekeeping operations

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[35] Ministry of National Defence website- www.mod.gov.rw
[36] Ministry of National Defence website- www.mod.gov.rw

A summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Sub-Sector/ Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
SECURITY AND COOPERATION SECTOR			
	Ratio of military personnel to population	MINADEF	Annual
	% share to total public expenditure	MINADEF	Annual
	% of countries with Rwanda embassies maintained per continent	MINAFFET	annual
	% of countries with embassies in Rwanda	MINAFFET	annual
	Number of people killed and adversely affected in conflict areas	MINADEF	Special report

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data Sources and Statistical Activities

Ministry of defense has a planning unit that whose function includes statistics. There is an existing administrative recording that functioning inadequately.

Organizational Structure

MINADEF – The Ministry has a Planning Department whose function includes compling statistics among others.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

The following have been identified as key issues and challenges in the Sector Statistical System:

4.2.1 Need to review the relevance of existing statistical indicators being monitored to enhance resource allocation, policy-making and decision-making

4.2.2 Need to ensure the timeliness and quality/accuracy of statistics. The following issues are the key factors:

- Data are collected and put together in an ad-hoc manner
- Lack of harmonized concepts and classifications
- Lack of standardized reporting formats and guidelines

4.2.3   Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of Statistics in policy formulation and decision-making.

4.2.4   Absence of specific unit or staff responsible for statistics in almost all of the Sector institutions

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

In response to the above issues and challenges, the following programs, projects and activities shall be implemented (see Annex 1 for details)

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Review and improve the list of statistical indicators to be monitored under the Sector towards being more relevant to policy-making and decision-making

5.1.2 Improve the compilation of administrative reports to produce statistics on the sector

5.1.3 Adopt standard concepts, classification and reporting format

5.1.4 Develop an integrated security and cooperation Information System

5.1.5 Develop a well-coordinated security databank

5.1.6 Need to develop statistical skills in institutions particularly on data compilation, data management, analysis and interpretation

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users Advocay

5.2.1 Publish regular statistics on the sector

5.3 Coordination

5.3.2 Establish and strengthen the information network between and among counterparts in Institutions, local government units and non-government institutions

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff in the sector

5.4.2 Create additional Statistician positions in the organizational structure of institutions in the Sector where appropriate

5.4.3 Develop data standards manual to ensure consistency and comparability

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **235,896** from 2009-2014.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Section covers statistics on the following concerns;

1.1 Local Government - efficiency and effectiveness of local governments in terms of managing local resources, implementing service delivery and promoting accountability, including the development of the Sub-national Statistical System

1.2 Decentralization – extent of local autonomy, citizen participation and empowerment, mechanisms and capacities for all-inclusive citizens' participation in local decision-making. This also covers monitoring of territorial administration.

1.3 Community Development - economic and social development indicators at the sub-national level

2.0 Overview of the Sector in Rwanda

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing institution/s

Overseeing the local governments is the MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (MINALOC) which is mandated to define policy, set standards, regulate, resource mobilize and monitore activities at the local level.   The MINALOC works in partnership primarily with a number of attached Agencies/Institutions such as "Fonds d'Assistance aux Rescapes du Genocide" (FARG), Common Development Fund (CDF), National Electoral Commission (NEC), "Conseil National des Refugies" (CNR), National Decentralization Implementation Secretariat (NDIS).

Support is channelled through or in partnership with some line ministries which have different responsibilities in the delivery of services and support to the communities.

The NISR on the other hand, shall establish and maintain an efficient link between the sub-national and the national statistical systems.

2.2 Overview of country programs

EDPRS recognized that a prime objective of Vision 2020 Umurenge Project (VUP) is to increase the efficiency of public service delivery, and this requires strengthening the capacity of local government to provide what citizens need.The Government of Rwanda is committed to the promotion of the general welfare of its entire population based on promotion of decentralization, citizen participation and empowerment, transparency and accountability[37].

Rwanda has identified 5 strategic areas to guide the decentralization policy implementation process;

- Effective management and implementation of decentralization policy
- Citizen participation, transparency and accountability
- Efficiency and effectiveness of local governments in local economic development, poverty reduction and service delivery
- Fiscal and financial decentralization, and
- Monitoring, evaluation and management information systems

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[37] EDPRS 2008-2012

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The statistical support for the Sector is elaborated in a framework that presents the desired statistical indicators including their data source, periodicity and timeliness.

The framework is categorized according to the major concerns at the sub-national level: Local Government, Decentralization and Community Development. Under local governance are statistics on territorial administration, revenue and expenditure management, and human resource management. Decentralization indicators provide information on the extent the local governments have implemented the decentralized functions. On community development indicators, these show the economic and social development in the districts and communities.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Program	Key indicators	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
Local Government	Number of geographic subdivisions in Rwanda	MINALOC	Annual
	Land area, by geographic subdivision)	MINALOC, MINERENA	Annual
	Number of individuals with issued ID cards, by sex, by location		Annual
	Revenue generated, tax and non-tax by district Grants received by district by sector	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual
	Average share allocated to development budget to total local budget	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual
	Expenditures by sector,	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual
	% of Surplus/deficit by district	MINALOC	annual
	Number of employees by sex, by level of education, by district	MINALOC	annual
	Ratio of local government personnel to district population		
	% of employees with training	MINALOC	annual
	Ratio of personnel to computer by district	MINALOC	annual
	Average rating of Districts' Imigigo Assessment by province	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual
	Number of corruption cases reported and convicted	MINIJUST	annual
Decentralization	% of districts that met required service delivery	MINALOC	annual
	% share of local government and ministries in expenditures for service delivery	MINALOC	annual
	% of districts that meet required mechanisms, systems and procedures for accountability reporting	MINALOC	annual
Community Development-Economic			
	Employment rate by district	NISR	Every 5 years
	Agricultural indicators by district	MINAGRI	annual
	Number of banks, credit & saving utilisation per district	BNR	annual
	Number of business permits issued; by district	MINALOC	annual
	Number of building permits issued and Other infrastructure indicators by district	MININFRA	annual
	Number and value of investment projects by district	RDB	annual
	ICT indicators by district	RURA, RITA, NISR	annual
	ENR indicators by district	MINERENA	annual
Community Development-Social	Population count; projection by district;	NISR	Every census; annual projection
	Population growth rate; population density by district	NISR	Every census; annual projection
	Household characteristics by district	NISR	Every 5 years
	Health indicators by province, by district	MINISANTE, NISR	Annual & as appropriate
	Education indicators by province, by district	MINEDUC, NISR	Annual & as appropriate
	Justice, Law and Order indicators, by district	MINIJUST, MININTER	Annual
	Poverty indicators by district	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of vulnerable people identified	MINALOC and NISR	every 5Years
	% of vulnerable people assisted through safety net schemes	MINALOC , NISR and Districts	Annual
	% vulnerable poor graduating from Poverty	MINALOC, NISR and Districts	Every 5 years
	Voters turn-out	MINALOC	Every election
	Gender, child, youth indicators by district	All institutions concerned	annual

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Analysis

4.1 Current situation

Data Sources and Activities

The MINALOC is the major source of data for local government, community development and social affairs. These statistics are mostly derived from administrative data provided by national government agencies and local government units.

- The routine administrative data collection, Citizen Report Card serves as the major sources of data for the MINALOC. The system provides information on the different programs such as: Service delivery assessment at local level with Citizen report cards & Community Score Cards conducted; evaluation of Districts' Imihigo at national, provincial & local levels organized and Monitored; Production and distribution of Integrated ID cards and Driving License; Data are provided by the local government administrations- districts and sectors.

- In addition to administrative data collected at local levels, MINALOC depends on surveys such as
  - "Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (EICV), a survey conducted by NISR to provide a detailed picture of the living conditions and welfare of households. It contains information about what households earn, produce, consume and spend as well as details of the social and economic characteristics of the population.
  - Survey on Vision 2020 Umurenge Program(VUP) and "UBUDEHE" Initiatives, it contains information on how people move from livelihood enhancement schemes enriched and social protection program.
  - Demographic and Health Survey and administrative systems
  - Other administrative systems
  - Other surveys conducted by other institutions

The local government units and ministries likewise compile geographic-disaggregated statistics as part of their planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Organizational structure and statistical capacity

MINALOC reported that it has a staff in charge of statistics under Fiscal and Financial Decentralization Unit. The Ministry uses and produces statistics through administrative data and surveys conducted with other institutions.

Each District is supported by a District Statistician whose salaries are provided from the NISR budget. The District government provides them with logistics support. These District Statisticians provide technical support to the NISR and Districts in data collection during surveys and compile administrative-based statistics from other units in the district.

In September 2008, the NISR conducted an assessment of the District Statistical System from the point of view of the District Statisticians. A lot still has to be done in terms of capacity building, structuring and coordinating the District Statistical System.

4.2 Issues and challenges

4.2.1   Need to identify, compile and analyze more relevant indicators of local government and community development.

4.2.2   Inadequacy of statistics at local level

4.2.3   Data quality issues at local level. Methods and standards used need to be reviewed

4.2.4 Regularity of data collection by local governments is not sustained, thus progress is not monitored effectively

4.2.5 Need to develop the Sub-national (District) Statistical System and link it to the National Statistical System

4.2.6 Lack of adequate statistics skills among Ministries' staff and the local government units; There's a need to develop statistical skills among staff to initiate, plan, implement and complete statistical projects properly

4.2.7 Need to rationalize data collection from local government units to avoid duplication, waste of efforts and undue response burden

4.2.8 Inadequate appreciation of statistics for local development planning and decision-making

4.2.9 Local level data being disseminated is limited; most national institutions disseminate only the consolidated statistics

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

Below are the activities necessary to produce the required statistical information and to improve on the quality, timeliness and accessibility of data.

5.1 Data production and management

5.1.1 Develop relevant local governance and community development indicators and rationalize data collection based on a coordinated Statistical Framework
5.1.2 Generate local level statistics from administrative reporting systems
5.1.3 Improve the design of existing surveys to generate more district level data
5.1.4 Improve the compilation of local level statistics from surveys and monitoring reports

5.2 Information dissemination and services to users

5.2.1   Develop and publish an Integrated Districts Statistics Report on an annual basis
5.2.2   Disseminate geographically-disaggregated data whenever available
5.2.3   Establish a regular forum within each district and at the national level such as a seminar to present District level Statistics
5.2.4   Establish a facility where the public can access statistical information at District level

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Establish and strengthen the data network between and among MINALOC and other government and non-government institutions
5.3.2 Formulate a policy to ensure regularity of at least district level data compilation
5.3.3 Include official statistics as basis for *Imihigo* evaluation

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff of Districts and MINALOC institutions in data collection, data processing and data analysis
5.4.2 Provide further training and support to the District Statisticians
5.4.3 Formulate and implement an integrated and coordinated program for the development of the District Statistical System

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **773,944** from 2009-2014.

CROSS CUTTING/
MULTI-SECTORAL
STATISTICS

POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Section discusses the development of Population and Housing statistics. Population statistics are divided into four major components such as (1) population size, structure, distribution and growth; (2) fertility; (3) mortality; and (4) migration.

Housing statistics on the other hand as discussed in this Chapter include the following components that make up the housing data framework : Housing stock, demands/needs, conditions, construction, financing, expenditures and regulation. Regulation statistics are found in the Sector on Infrastructure.

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/implementing institutions

The Population and Housing Sector is a crosscutting area in the National Statistical System whereby the National Institute of Statistics will be the coordinating agency. Since Population statistics has some components for health sector such as fertility and mortality, MINISANTE will be an important partner.

For civil registration and vital statistics system, NISR will work with MINIJUST and MINALOC to strengthen the existing system. As regards population composition especially sex-structure, MIGEPROF will be the partner and primary user of population statistics in this regards.

For the housing statistics, MININFRA, MINALOC and MINERENA will be the partners and main data users.

2.2 Key programs

2.2.1 EDPRS

For the program period 2008 to 2012, the EDPRS will contribute towards economic growth by making population more relevant for social and economic progress. The priority areas for the population policy in Rwanda are to **reduce fertility and mortality levels**.

Housing programs fall under the EDPRS Water and Sanitation Sector (WATSAN) and complementary sectoral interventions to manage the environment and ensure optimal utilization of natural resources. For the EDPRS program period 2008 to 2012, the Water and Sanitation Sector will contribute to the improvement of water and resources management and access to safe drinking water and sanitation. To ensure optimal utilization of natural resources, the priorities in the area of land management include land institutions, land registration mechanisms and land use planning, through a land use and management master plan.

2.2.2 Millennium Development Goals

As agreed upon in ICPD, the MDGs cannot be achieved without addressing population and reproductive health issues.

Improved housing is to contribute in meeting the seventh MDG to ensure environmental sustainability. The three main targets of this goal are to integrate the principle of sustainable development into the country policies and programs. These are to halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; achieving by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.

2.2.3 ICPD Programs

For fertility, mortality and population growth rates, the ICPD ultimate goal is the improvement of the quality of life of present and future generations. The objective is to facilitate demographic transition where there is an imbalance between demographic rates and social, economic and environmental goals, while fully respecting human rights. This process will contribute to the stabilization of population, and, together with changes in unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, to sustainable development and economic growth.

To address population growth concerns, the interrelationship between fertility and mortality levels should be recognized and aim to reduce high levels of infant and child mortality and maternal mortality so as to lessen the need for high fertility and reduce occurrence of high-risk births.

3.0 Statistical Framework (see Annex 2 for details)

The Population Statistical Framework is classified into the following components:

3.1 Statistics on Population size and structure

To obtain an accurate overview of the population sector, several components need to be considered. These are age-sex structure, population change, family size, household structure, and spatial distribution.

3.2 Statistics on Fertility

Among the three major determinants of population change, fertility offers the most information in term of levels, trends and differentials. Statistics on fertility include the number of live births in a population, nuptiality patterns, the age at marriage and contraceptive prevalence rate.

Crude birth rate, total fertility rate and net reproduction rate are the major indices of fertility level. Statistics on fertility also offer indicators on the success or failure of family planning as being instrumental in achieving a manageable and optimal level of population growth.

Nuptiality refers to marriage as a population phenomenon. This includes the rate at which it occurs, the characteristics of persons united in marriage, and the dissolution of such unions through separations, widowhood and annulment. Age at first marriage is another commonly used measure of nuptiality. It has been empirically proven that the younger the age at first marriage for a particular group, the highest is its fertility.

3.3 Statistics on Mortality

Compared to fertility, the statistical information on mortality has been scarce. The improvement of mortality level in Rwanda is a reflection of the delivery of health services, which may be verified using such indicators as crude death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth and may be estimated using direct and indirect methods.

3.4 Statistics on Migration

Population distribution and migration complete overall picture of population sector. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is another component of population change. Population distribution and migration can be interpreted using the following indicators: Population density, urban-rural distribution, net internal migration rate, and international migration statistics.

On the other hand, the components of Housing Statistics are as follows:

3.4 Statistics on Housing Stock

Housing stock refers to the number of dwelling units existing at a certain place at a given time. The component identifies the stock housing units that adequately satisfy the requirements of a housing condition. The key indicators that measure the extent to which the existing stock meets the

demand are the adequacy index of housing units and the ratio of net addition to housing stock to housing demand.

3.5 Statistics on Housing Demands/Needs

Another vital component of the housing sector statistical framework is housing demands/needs. Housing need refers to the number of dwelling units to be built or improved to provide each household or family with separate dwellings of acceptable standards. Housing demand, on the other hand refers to the number of dwellings that can be afforded by families through loans from credit institutions.

3.6 Housing Conditions Statistics

Housing conditions represent an appropriate measure of the personal living conditions of a household. The housing conditions are evaluated according to three components:

(i)   Dwelling: The indicators of dwelling quality are construction materials and the size of house as well as tenancy status;

(ii)   Service: the indicators of services concern the availability and use of drinking water, based on information on the types of provision and their proximity, and the use of electricity and other energy sources;

(iii)   Environment: concerns primarily the condition of sanitation (latrines disposal of household garbage).

3.6 Statistics on Housing Expenditures

Housing expenditures account for a significant slice of the total consumption expenditures due to high cost of housing. To obtain an accurate picture of housing expenditures, costs such as: maintenance and repairs and improvements/ additions or renovation should be covered. Expenditure on housing proper also includes rent, interest and amortization.

Thus, a summary of the Statistical Framework is shown in the table below showing the key indicators, data sources and periodicity.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

Sub-Sector/Program	Key indicators	Data Source	Periodicity
POPULATION			
Population size, structure, distribution and growth			
	Age-dependency ratio	Census (NISR)	Every ten years
	Age and sex structure	Census(NISR)	Every ten years
	Sex ratio	Census(NISR)	Every ten years
	Population growth rate	Census(NISR)	Every ten years
	Population in urban and rural areas (Spatial distribution)	Census(NISR)	Every ten years
Fertility , Births, Nuptiality patterns, Marriages, Contraceptive prevalence and Family planning			
	Crude birth rate	Census and civil registration and vital statistics (NISR)	Every ten years or annually (based on estimates)
	Total Fertility Rate	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
	Net Reproduction Rate	Census & DHS (NISR)	Annual
	Crude Marriage Rate	DHS(NISR)	Every five years
	Age at First Marriage	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
	Contraceptive Usage Rate	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
	New acceptors	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
	Continuing users	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
	Unmet need for family planning	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
	Birth interval (child spacing)	DHS (NISR)	Every five years
Mortality			
	Crude Death Rate	MINISANTE	
	Infant Mortality Rate	DHS(NISR)	Annual
	Child Mortality Rate	DHS(NISR)	Annual
	Under 5 Mortality Rate	DHS(NISR)	Annual
	Maternal Mortality Ratio	DHS(NISR)	Annual
	Life Expectancy at Birth	Census(NISR)	
Migration			
Internal	Rates of in-and out-migration	Immigration Office	Annually
	Net migration rate	Immigration Office	Annually
International	Rates of entries and exits	Immigration Office	
	Net international migration	Immigration Office	Annually

	Countries of origin and destinations	Immigration Office	Annually
HOUSING			
Housing Conditions and environment			
	Percentage of walls made of substandard material	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Percentage of lodging by roofing material	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Type of dwelling	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Proportion of households living in dwelling units made of durable materials	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Tenancy status	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Average number of people per room	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Mean distance to water source by district	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Types of lighting and energy sources	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Percentage of population using protected latrines	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Disposal of household garbage	EICV/NISR	Every five years
	Proportion of population using solid fuels (deforestation indicator)	EICV/NISR	Every five years
Housing Demands/Needs			
	Number of dwelling units to be built or improved to provide each household or family with separate dwellings of acceptable standards	Kigali City/districts, MINALOC, SSFR, Banque d'Habitat (Habitat Bank)	Annual
	Number of non-owner households	NISR	Every census year
Housing Stock			
	Number of households by income group and tenure status in housing unit	NISR	Every census year

4.0 Situational Assessment

4.1 Current Situation

Data Sources and Statistical Activities

The primary source of population statistics are **Census of Population and Housing** and the **Civil Registration System**. The census is conducted every 10 years. The last census in Rwanda was in 2002. In the absence of actual data during the inter-censal years, annual projections and the implied growth rate are considered estimates of actual population size and growth. The projections are being done by the NISR in collaboration with concerned agencies. The NISR will also process data from civil registration. Events like births, deaths and marriages are recorded as required by law through the registration system.

As regards the statistical data on fertility and family planning, the **Rwandan Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS)** is conducted every 5 years by the NISR in collaboration with MINISANTE under the technical assistance of Macro International. The DHS provides the information on levels and trends of fertility at the national level as well as examines the differentials and determinants of fertility. It also yields information on family planning, childhood and maternal mortality, maternal and child health, and knowledge and attitudes related to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

To pinpoint strengths and weaknesses in the delivery of reproductive health, MCH, and HIV/AIDS, STIs, malaria and tuberculosis services at health care facilities, the **Rwanda Service Provision Assessment Survey (RSPA)** is conducted every 5 years by the NISR in collaboration with the MINISANTE.

Civil Registration System: The vital statistics obtained from civil registration are profoundly different from other sources of statistics on population such as Census and sample surveys. Unlike other sources that produce statistics which describe the population state at given period of time, the vital statistics provide accurate measures of vital events and population change periodically and continuously in space and time. In general, when the vital statistics are relevant, accurate and complete, this can generate data on infant mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality (as MDGs indicators) and updated data on causes of death are ensured, subject to completeness of registration.

A major and primary source of housing statistics is the **Census of Population and Housing** undertaken by NISR. A survey on the housing needs is the **Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV)**. Meanwhile, housing bank like Banque d'Habitat, Social Security Fund (SSFR) and City of Kigali collect and compile statistics related to housing finance and construction as part of their administrative functions.

Organizational Structure and Capacity

The NISR has a Demographic and Social Statistics Department which leads the conduct of the Census, DHS and the compilation of vital statistics. At present, this unit has limited number of staff and most of these staff do not have experience yet in conducting a census since they have just been recruited recently. The Unit is supported by the District Statisticians. The system of collecting civil registration records and generation of vital statistics has still to be established in cooperation with MINIJUST and MINALOC.

4.2 Issues and Challenges

4.2.1 Need to strengthen the existing civil registration system which suffers from a number of problems notably the lack of coordination and necessary tools and trained civil registration officers;

4.2.2 Need to improve the relevance, reliability, accuracy, completeness, timeliness, of data from civil registration;

4.2. 3 Need for a well-planned and coordinated program for the 2012 Census

4.2.4 For the DHS, there is need to enlarge sample size so as to have reliable statistics at the district level;

4.2.5 Lack of coordination and reliable data on internal migration streams

4.2.6 Need to re-demarcate urban-rural areas;

4.2.7 Need to strengthen the capacity of the NISR in conducting the census and surveys and on data analysis;

4.2.8 Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of population and housing statistics and population projections in policy formulation and decision-making.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data Production and Management

5.1.1 Conduct the Census of Population and Housing in 2012 following an efficient design, work program, arrangements from preparatory to post-evaluation;

5.1.2 Conduct Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) by 2010 and the Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) by 2011 with an expanded sample size of household surveys to generate district level population statistics;

5.1.3 Formulate and implement a legal framework and concrete program for the development of the Civil Registration System and the generation of vital statistics;

5.1.4 Maximize the use of administrative-based reports such as from building/construction permits to generate housing statistics;

5.1.5 Develop more relevant housing indicators.

5.2 Information Dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Publish population count and other census-based data as soon as available;

5.2.2 Develop and disseminate more data analysis and information materials from available census and survey data sets;

5.3 Coordination

5.3.1 Organize a network among counterparts in all government agencies and private associations to facilitate conduct of the census;

5.3.2 Conduct a forum with stakeholders to make the census and survey data more relevant to policy-makers.

5.4 Capacity-development

5.4.1 Conduct series of Training for the staff particularly on planning and preparation for the census, data collection, data processing and data analysis including post-enumeration survey as well as population projection

5.4.2 Document the census processes and develop a Manual to serve as reference in the future;

5.4.3 Develop a Data Warehouse and interactive data bases to enable flexibility in providing data requirements to different type of users;

GENDER, FAMILY AND CHILDREN

1.0 Scope and Coverage

This Sector includes statistics on the following concerns which are cross-cutting many if not all sectors.

1.1 Gender - promoting equality between women and men, combating all sorts of gender imbalances and discrimination against women as well as women empowerment.

1.2 Family - promoting the family, as a natural and cultural basis of the Rwandan society

1.3 Children - providing a conducive environment for the overall development of the nation's children

2.0 Overview of the Sector

2.1 Coordinating/Implementing institution/s

Overseeing the sector is the **Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF).** According to its attributions by the Government of Rwanda in October 2003, the MIGEPROF has the responsibility to coordinate the implementation of Government's policy in three areas of focus, namely Gender Promotion, Family Promotion, Promotion and Protection of the Children's rights.

Support is channeled through or in partnership with some line ministries which have different responsibilities in the delivery of services and support in the social sector. The line ministries include; Ministry of Local government, Good Governance and Social affairs, (MINALOC), Ministry of Public Service and Labor (MIFOTRA), Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), and Ministry of Health (MINISANTE).

2.2 Key programs

The Government of Rwanda has articulated its Long-Term development goals in its vision 2020 and EDPRS (2008-2012), in conformity with the Vision 2020.

The MIGEPROF has laid down three major goals that make up a well-performing local administration system:

1. To ensure effective gender mainstreaming and full participation of women in all activities related to the socio-economic development of the nation;
2. The Rwandan family will be a harmonious and prosperous one, providing a sound foundation for the well-being of all its members;
3. All children, without any discrimination, will receive full support and protection needed to enjoy their rights and to develop the maximum possible their capacities with the objective to provide contribution to family and community development in general.

Millennium Development Goals on Gender

The Government of Rwanda is pursuing also the MDG. The Gender, Family and Youth Sector is focused on MDG Goal 3 which is to promote gender equality, specifically ***Target 4***: *Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015.*

3.0 Statistical Framework (See Annex 2 for details)

The Strategies for the Development of Statistics shall respond to the programs of the Sector as formulated in the EDPRS, MDG and Strategic Plans of key institutions by providing quality statistics.

The MDG on gender will be monitored by the following indicators;

- Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education
- Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old
- Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliaments
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

The statistical support is elaborated in a framework below that presents the desired statistical indicators including their data source, periodicity, timeliness and manner of dissemination.

STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS FRAMEWORK

S\Program	Key indicators (to be disaggregated by sex)	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
GENDER PROMOTION AND PROTECTION			
1.1 Agriculture sector	Number of farmers and cooperatives, in GIRINKA, who receive fertilizers	MINAGRI	Annually
	Number of Cooperatives trained on Farming as a Business and Entrepreneurship	MINAGRI	Annually
	Enrolment rates in Agricultural Education Courses/ Institutions	MINEDUC	Annually
	Number of people involved in subsistence agriculture, who have access to agriculture credits	MINAGRI	Annually
	Number of women in disadvantaged groups actively involved in farmer organisations and service	MINAGRI	Annually
1.2 Employment and Capacity building	% of employed in agriculture sector, industry sector, services sector industry	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of hours spent on domestic duties for market activities and on domestic duties for non market activities	NISR	Every 5 years
	% of men and women trained on various occupational skills	MIFOTRA	Annually
	% of men and women who have access to credit to invest in business Not really	NISR	Every 5 years
1.3. Good Governance and Justice	% of men and women in decision making on national level up to decentralised level		Annually
		MIFOTRA	
	Proportion of seats held by women in the national parliaments	MIFOTRA	Annually
	Number of judicial officers (Judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison and police officers)	MINIJUST	Annually
	% of vulnerable persons accessing legal aid services	MINIJUST	Annually
	Number of investigated and reported cases, in particular of violation of women and children rights, and number of GBV cases	MINIJUST	Annually
	Number of men and women in Police and Security	MININTER	Annually
1.4. Social Protection	% of amount spent by social security schemes for men and women, and % of contribution of in existing schemes	SSFR	Annually
	Number of men and vulnerable women who need shelter, and % of vulnerable women and men covered by Mutuelle de Santé	MININFRA, SSFR	Annually
1.5. Education	% of students enrolled at each level	MINEDUC	Annually
	% of girls and boys in the transition rate at all levels and their % in the completion rate at all levels	MINEDUC	Annually
	Illiterate people by sex	MINEDUC	Annually
	Number of students who pass the National exam at all levels of education	MINEDUC	Annually
	% of vulnerable student girls and boys accessing education	NISR	Every 3 years
	% of boys and girls participating in Science and technology courses	MINEDUC	Annually

S\Program	Key indicators (to be disaggregated by sex)	Data Source (Agency and Activity)	Periodicity
	% of teachers who have achieved qualified status, by level	MINEDUC	Annually
	% of schools with an adequate number of separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls	MINEDUC	Annually
	Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old	NISR- Census	Every 10 years
1.6 Health	contraceptive utilisation rate (modern contraceptive)	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years
	% of children under five and pregnant women sleeping under ITN	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years
	rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to x%	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years
	Number of men and women who receive ARV and other supports, and amount allocated to female HIV victims	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years
CHILDREN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION	number of OVC, Most Vulnerable Children (MVC)	MIGEPROF	Every 5 years
	Children in very poor households	NISR	Every 5 years
	Street children	NISR	Every 10 years
	Children in foster families (their numbers and living conditions)	NISR	Every 5 years
	Children living in households headed by children(under 18 years)	NISR	Every 10 years
	Children having psychosocial problems	NISR	Every 5 years
	Children living with disabilities	NISR	Every 5 years
	Working children	NISR	Every 5 years
	Girls/boys who are married before their maturity	NISR	Every 5 years
	Children of single mothers	NISR	Every 5 years
	Mapping of stakeholders in the domain of child protection Mapping of right holders (beneficiaries) OVC	MIGEPROF	annually
	Integrated child poverty profile and child budget study	MIGEPROF	Every 3 years
	Children who do not attend school	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years
	Children who are malnourished (who have malnutrition disease	NISR	Every 5 years
FAMILY PROMOTION	Couples living together illegally	NISR (DHS)	Every 5 years
	Number of Polygamous cases	MINIJUST	annually
	Percentage/Number of Divorce/legal separation	MINIJUST, NISR (Civil Registration System)	annually
	Number of domestic violence and types of frequent violence	MININTER	annually
	Number of foster families in general and percentage of foster poor families	MIGEPROF	annually
	Number of men using vasectomy	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of families using family planning methods	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of families with malnutrition cases	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of families headed by persons with disabilities and percentage of poor families headed by persons with disabilities according to type of disability	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of poor families of genocide survivors	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of families supported by "one cow one family" program	MINAGRI, MINALOC	Every 5 years
	Number of families using biogas system	NISR	Every 5 years
	Number of single mothers	NISR	Every 5 years

This Framework is not fixed, rather, it is dynamic as the Sector progresses and more challenges and opportunities arise.

4.0 Situational Analysis

4.1 Current situation

Data Sources and Activities

The MIGEPROF is the coordinating institution on Gender, Family and Youth Sector especially in gender issues. These statistics are mostly derived from administrative data provided by national government agencies and local government units.

In addition to the routine administrative data collection, MIGEPROF depends on surveys such as the Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (EICV), a survey conducted by NISR to provide a detailed picture of the living conditions and welfare of households and DHS

Organizational structure and statistical capacity

The Ministry reported that it has no statistics or planning unit like in other ministries.

4.2 Issues and challenges

The following areas of concern require priority attention in order to improve the current state of statistics on the Sector:

4.2.1   Inadequacy of data disaggregation especially on gender and age disaggregated data that are needed to ensure effective implementation of policies and programs that benefit children, women and men.

4.2.2   Lack of statistics unit and skills limitations of staff; There's a need to develop statistical skills among staff to initiate, plan, operationalise and complete statistical projects properly

4.2.3   Need to enhance the dissemination and appreciation of statistics in policy formulation and decision-making.

5.0 Statistical Development Programs, Activities and Projects, 2009-2014

5.1 Data production and Management

5.1.1 Generate gender-disaggregated indicators in all sectors at all levels in order to enhance policy-making and decision-making
5.1.2   Develop more relevant child indicators

5.2 Information dissemination and services to users

5.2.1 Improve data analysis and dissemination of gender statistics

5.3   Coordination

5.3.1 Develop a data network between and among MIGEPROF and other government and non-government institutions

5.4 Capacity development

5.4.1 Conduct Statistical Training for the staff of concerned institutions in data production, data processing and data analysis.

The total cost requirement to implement the above programs, projects and activities is estimated at US $ **237,868** from 2009-2014.

Chapter V. PRIORITIZATION   FRAMEWORK IN NSDS

Prioritization will be considered in line with the five strategic goals namely:

(i)   Data development encompassing data production and data management including development of new data series, new methodology and improvement measures in currently produced data series;

(ii)   Information dissemination, services to data users and advocacy;

(iii)   Coordination;

(iv)   Capacity Development; and

(v)   Statistical Progamme Financing

These goals are to achieve an overall statistical development with improved statistical products, improved enduring and efficiently functioning statistical systems. It is a high priority to re-build the system wherein attention is paid to organizational development NSS-wide (NISR and Sector Statistical Outfits). The other goals are dissemination and advocacy, coordination strategy and financing strategy.

Doing these will lay strong foundation for a robust statistical development and establishment of enduring statistical infrastructure. As for the goals for data development and statistical capacity building, some degree of prioritization will be exercised. For effective prioritization under data development, a programme and statistical exercises of surveys will have to be developed and considering these will generate necessary priority for the NSS:

Surveys	Year
DHS	2010
EICV	2010
Enterprise Survey	2011
Census of Population and Housing	2012
SPA Survey	2012
Agriculture Survey	2013

From the point of view of the statistical manpower and fund availability, schedule for these surveys will be adjusted, dropping some surveys to ensure practicability. The DHS and EICV will probably not come up within the same year (2010). The Enterprise Survey in 2011 will jeopardize the preparation for the 2012 Census while SPA Survey in 2012, the same census year , might have to wait. Details of the surveys and the indicators to be produced for the EDPRS, MDGs and sectoral programmes will determine which surveys are to be deferred. On the other hand, the following systems slated for development and improvement will be of top priorities, namely:

(i)   Development of a continuous multipurpose survey along the line of the UN National Household Survey Capability Programme (UNHSCP);
(ii)   An overall development and improvement of the system of administrative Statistics;
(iii)   Development of an integrated district statistical system;
(iv)   Maintenance and development of the system of National Accounts Compilation;
(v)   Maintenance and further development of the system of price statistics compilation, production indices compilation and the system of compiling external trade statistics.

Statistical Capacity Building:

(i)   Organizational development i.e. building structures;
(ii)   Human resources development encompassing:
  ➢ Increased skilled staff by sectors and by NISR in phases;
  ➢ Prioritized training programme (a training programme will be prepared);

- ➢ Establishment of in-service training centre;
- ➢ Support to DAS for official statistics course;
- ➢ Improved remuneration and conditions of service

(iii)   Provision of minimum required equipment based on prioritized list of required sets of equipment

(iv)   Infrastructural development elements (except for physical development which is put in priority 2) belong to priority 1.

Capacity development costing (see annex):

Items 4.1 - 4.6, except 4.5 ranked in priority 2, all are in top priority.

CHAPTER VI - WAY FORWARD

As in any other strategy, the NSDS implementation shall follow a cycle from mobilization, action planning to monitoring and evaluation and plan updating.

1.0 Mobilization

Immediately after the approval of the NSDS, the NISR shall start mobilizing support, commitment and resources from all partners. As the NSDS Coordinator, NISR shall continuously conduct advocacy to public and private sector institutions and international organizations the need to support the NSDS. Submission of proposals to the government and development partners will be done at least one year ahead of the implementation.

2.0 Prioritization and Action Planning

Based on the level of mobilized resources, an annual action plan with detailed targets, timetable and budget shall be prepared by each implementing institution. NISR shall take the lead in planning and prioritizing for NSS-wide programs/projects in collaboration/cooperation with the concerned sector institutions. On the other hand, the planning for the sector-specific activities and projects shall be the responsibility of the sector institutions. Prioritization shall be done by NISR and each sector institution in their respective areas given resources that will be mobilized.

3.0 Execution

3.1 Implementation of System-wide Programs and Overall Coordination

The NISR shall lead the implementation of NSS-wide activities and projects in cooperation with the Sector coordinating institutions and the local governments. An NSDS Program Management and Coordination Team shall be organized within NISR. It shall develop an NSDS Program Management, Monitoring and Evaluation System. It shall also provide guidance and technical assistance to the Sectors and the Districts.

To ensure an active implementation of the NSDS projects and activities, the NISR shall establish working linkages and partnerships with concerned institutions. The existing EDPRS sectoral committees and clusters shall be tapped as avenues for consultation and sharing ideas and information. In the development of policies, standards and implementation of capacity-development projects to address common concerns, the NISR shall conduct consultation with stakeholders. The final discussion and approval of these shall be through the NISR Board as mandated by the NISR law.

Statistical reports from administrative-based records and derived indicator systems as well as results of surveys shall be presented in regular dissemination seminars to promote user-producer interaction. Workshops shall be conducted to review and improve policies, concepts, systems, survey designs, and other statistical outputs.

To promote and sustain unity and coherence in the NSS, the NISR shall lead the celebration of the Annual Statistics Week where data producers and users will meet together, celebrate successes, evaluate issues and challenges, discuss how to further improve and showcase/recognize statistical outputs and achievements.

3.2 At the Sector Level

A coordinating institution is designated in every sector which is responsible in leading the implementation of the Sector Statistical Programs. The Sector Coordinator is usually the lead Ministry. It shall also assist the NISR in monitoring the implementation of the NSDS activities and projects within the sector.

3.3 At the District Level

The District Statisticians of NISR shall lead the development of the statistics in each district in coordination with the local governments and sector institutions.

4.0 Monitoring, and Evaluation

The NISR shall develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation System to track the progress of the planned activities and outcomes. The System shall focus on final outputs and outcomes and milestones for multi-year projects. A proactive monitoring shall be done by monitoring the Statistics web pages and statistical reports or seminars of institutions. The NISR law requiring institutions to submit statistical reports to NISR shall be implemented.

An annual dialogue with key data users shall be conducted by NISR to gather feedback and evaluate users satisfaction level.

An M & E Report shall be prepared by NISR on a semi-annual basis and submitted to the NISR Board and MINECOFIN, copy furnished the sector coordinating institutions.

5.0 Updating

For each year, a 3-year rolling plan and expenditure framework shall be prepared by each implementing institution to be coordinated by NISR. Before the end of 2012, a mid-term strategy review will be done jointly by the participating institutions to be coordinated by NISR.

As a prelude to the next NSDS, an evaluation of the outcomes shall be done in the beginning of 2014 together with the stakeholders.

6.0 NSDS Institutional Arrangements
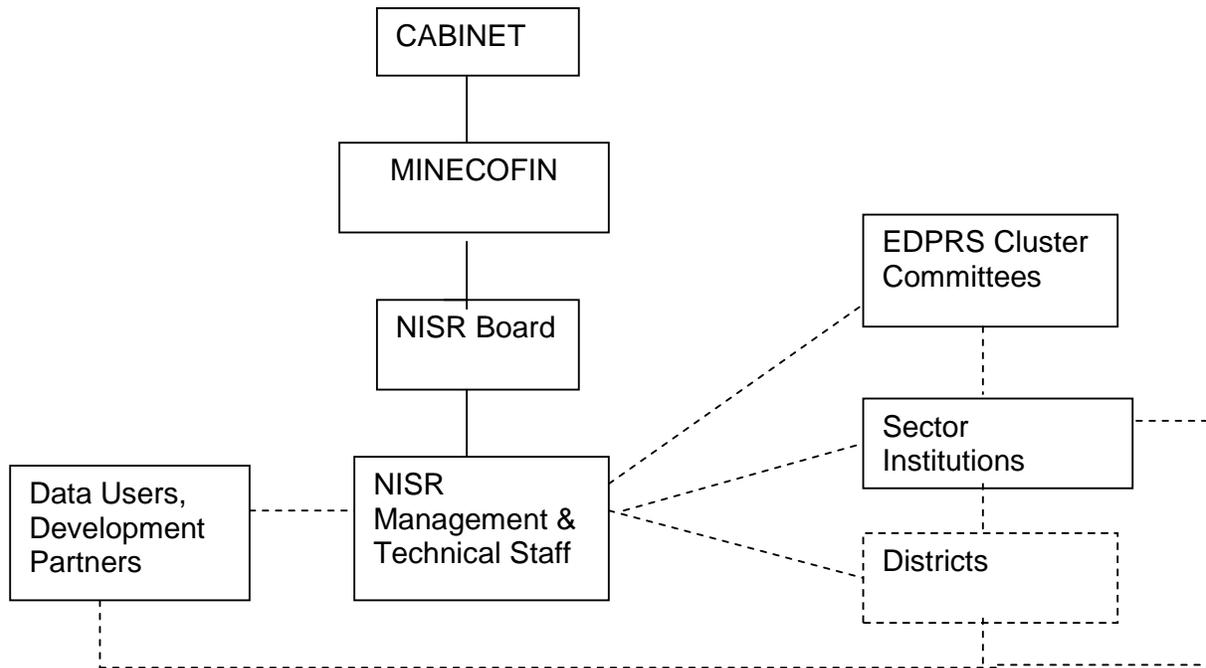
Cabinet

The Cabinet led by the President of Rwanda shall adopt the NSDS and subsequent policies as the framework for planning, allocating resources and implementation of statistical activities in the country.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

The NISR is attached to the MINECOFIN for administrative supervision. As such, the Minister shall endorse the NSDS and subsequent policies to the Cabinet. MINECOFIN shall provide strategic orientation and guidance regarding National Statistics requirements and priorities and also mainstream the NSDS in the planning and budgeting processes of the national government.

NISR Board

Under the law, the NISR Board is responsible among others the approval of the action plan of the National Statistical System and determine the priorities of the NISR in conformity with the national priorities. It shall therefore review the NSDS Policies, Implementation Guidelines, Plans and Budget and endorse them to the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning. The Board may call upon other key institutions in the discussion.

The Board shall meet regularly to discuss new developments and issues confronting the NSS and evaluate the progress of NSDS implementation.

Sector Institutions and Districts

The Sector institutions shall organize their own technical working groups to formulate an Implementation Plan in accordance with the NSDS.

EDPRS Cluster Committees

Coordination of specific sector or cluster statistical issues shall be done through the existing EDPRS Clusters or Committees.

Data Users, Development Partners

There will be constant interaction between and among NISR, data users, development partners, the sector institutions and the local governments. To ensure a demand-driven planning, a regular user-producer dialogue/consultation shall be conducted. By NISR and the implementing institutions.

The development partners shall use the NSDS as the framework for allocating resources to the National Statistical System. They shall coordinate directly with the NISR and/or the sector institutions and districts.

NISR Management and Technical Staff

The NISR shall serve as the overall coordinator of the NSDS. It shall coordinate with the NISR Board, MINECOFIN, Sector institutions, districts, development partners, data users and other stakeholders. To backstop this function, it shall create an NSDS Program Management and Coordination Secretariat

7.0 Beyond 2014

Every 5 years, a new NSDS shall be formulated to be attuned to the evolving situation, emerging demands, issues and challenges as well as technological development. The NSDS formulation shall always be aligned with the country's Vision and responsive to its medium-term economic development and poverty reduction strategies.

Before the year 2020, Rwanda shall be one of the country subscribers to the Special Data Dissemination Standards, having achieved the prescribed data coverage, periodicity and timeliness of key economic indicators.

The public shall be widely sensitized about the Census data starting 2013, household surveys will be conducted based on the Integrated Household Survey Program, periodic enterprise-based surveys will be conducted more frequently. A regular conduct of the multiple purpose survey shall be explored, developed and implemented during the next NSDS. It will then become possible to build time series data from the core survey of the multi-purpose survey system.

All key administrative-reporting systems shall be automated to improve accuracy and to reduce the time lag of producing statistics. The Civil Registration System shall be operational and put in place from which the NISR shall be generating vital statistics.

The National Statistical System website will be operational providing interactive databases where data users can choose their mix of indicators down to district level data in all sectors.

A Statistical Training Center shall be operational lodged at NISR conducting practical training to public and private institutions in Rwanda and neighboring countries.

At least one university will be classified as a Centre of Excellence in Statistics and more will be promoted as Centres of Development.

The National Statistical System of Rwanda shall aim to rise consistently in terms of its world-wide ranking based on statistical capacity indicators.

Annexes
Annex 1: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM-WIDE PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS, 2009-2014

These are the programs, activities and projects that will be implemented mainly or led by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) in partnership with various sectors that will benefit the National Statistical System as a whole to address common issues and concerns. These include general purpose census and surveys, multi-sector derived indicator systems, NSS-wide dissemination and services to users, NSDS coordination and NSS-wide capacity-development and financing.

Program/Output	Activity	Priority	Timeframe and Budget (in US $)					Total Cost	Responsible
			2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	US $	
1. DATA PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT									
1.1 Statistics update on poverty, education, labor, population, informal sector, housing, youth, gender, family and child, ICT, agriculture, etc.,	1.1.1 Conduct the EICV in 2010	1	1,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000			7,500,000	NISR in consultation with various sectors
	1.1.2 Conduct the Census of Population and Housing in 2012	1	133,490	5,909,183	3,812,783	18,684,185	3,769,728	32,309,369	NISR in consultation with various sectors
1.2 Demographic and health statistics update	1.2.1 Conduct the Demographic and Health Survey in 2010	2	2,800,000	1,000,000				3,800,000	NISR, MINISANTE
1.3 Statistics update on Health Services Provision Assessment	1.3.1 Conduct the Service Provision Assessment in 2012	2		100,000	750,000	150,000		1,000,000	NISR, MINISANTE
1.4 Baseline data on the Private sector	1.4.1 Conduct the Enterprise Survey in 2011	2		100,000	400,000			500,000	NISR, MINICOM, PSF
1.5 Comprehensive agriculture statistics update	1.5.1 Conduct the Agriculture Survey	1			2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	NISR, MINAGRI
1.6 Report on the feasibility of the Continuous Multi-purpose Survey	1.6.1 Conduct Feasibility study of a Continuous Multi-purpose Survey	2				75,000	25,000	100,000	NISR
1.7 District level statistics comparable among districts and aggregated at the national level	1.7.1 Develop an integrated district statistical system	1		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	NISR, MINALOC, Districts, RALGA
1.8 Improved statistics on the National Accounts available quarterly and annually using a new base year	1.8.1 Maintain and develop the System of National Accounts compilation	1	95,929	102,364	109,442	117,229	125,794	550,758	NISR in cooperation with various sectors
1.9 Improved CPI available monthly using a new base year	1.9.1 Maintain and develop the system of Price statistics compilation	1	95,929	102,364	109,442	117,229	125,794	550,758	NISR in cooperation with BNR
1.10 Improved Production Indices available quarterly	1.10.1 Maintain and develop the system of Production indices compilation	1	47,964	51,182	54,721	58,614	62,897	275,379	NISR in cooperation with BNR
1.11 Improved external Trade statistics available quarterly	1.11.1 Maintain and develop the system of compiling external trade statistics	1	47,964	51,182	54,721	58,614	62,897	275,379	NISR in cooperation with BNR and RRA
Sub-total			4,221,277	12,466,275	8,841,110	22,310,871	5,222,109	53,061,643	
2. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION									
2.1 Statistical publications and press releases disseminated (these include the results of surveys and censuses as well as all-in-one publication such as the Rwanda Statistical Yearbook, etc.)	2.1.1 Package, print and disseminate statistical publications and press releases	1	50,000	116,047	84,459	374,198	73,899	698,603	NISR in cooperation with data source institutions
2.2 Statistics and metadata on all sectors disseminated in the NISR website	2.2.1 Develop the NISR website, and update statistics and metadata	1		22,544	22,544	22,544	22,544	90,175	NISR in cooperation with data sources
2.3 Data users informed	2.3.1 Conduct regular statistics dissemination seminar (NISR & NSS) including the annual celebration of Statistics Week	2	123,209	135,530	149,083	163,991	180,390	752,203	NISR in cooperation with sector institutions
2.4 One-stop statistical information center services developed	2.4.1 Sustain and enhance the NISR Information Center services and provide assistance in putting up similar centers in the Districts	3	30,904	101,150	66,756	72,379	78,564	349,752	NISR, in cooperation with MINALOC, and concerned District
Sub-total			204,112	375,271	322,841	633,111	355,396	1,890,733	

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3. COORDINATION								
3.1 NSDS adopted by the government and development partners	3.1.1 NSDS preparation activities, implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation System	1	109,584	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	709,584	NISR, in cooperation with Sector institutions
3.2 NSS alignment with GDDS ensured and coordinated	3.2.1 Coordinate and monitor alignment of statistics and dissemination with GDDS including updating in the GDDS website	1	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000	NISR in cooperation with sector institutions
3.3 Relevant policies, standards, concepts and classifications developed and coordinated	3.3.1 Develop relevant standards, concepts and classifications to improve sector statistics and metadata	1	94,189	179,654	190,412	202,245	215,263	881,763	NISR in consultation with Sector institutions
Sub-total			**223,774**	**339,654**	**350,412**	**362,245**	**375,263**	**1,651,347**	
4. CAPACITY-DEVELOPMENT								
4.1. Statistical Capacity of NISR and NSS institutions developed	4.1.1 Conduct assessment, develop the capacity and implement training programs for NISR and key NSS institutions	1	100,000	840,280	905,877	971,085	950,457	3,767,699	NISR and concerned institutions
4.2 IT infrastructure development	4.2.1 Develop Data Management systems and IT infrastructure of NISR with linkages with the NSS. GIS, Data warehouse, Interactive databases, Public-use File, etc.	2	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	750,000	NISR and concerned institutions
4.3 Center of Excellence on Statistics developed	4.3.1 Support the development of the NUR as a center of excellence in Statistics	3	50,000	150,802	168,468	176,322	184,961	730,553	NUR, NISR
	4.3.2 Support IPAR in statistical analysis for policy and decision making	2		100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	
4.4 Scholarship Program established	4.4.1 Advocate for a Statistics Scholarship Program for key NSS institutions	1	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	450,000	NISR
	4.4.2 Establish a statistics internship program for completing Rwandan students at NISR	2	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	
4.5 Statistical Training Center for the NSS established	4.5.1 Construct the training centre, develop the training program, manuals, facilities and capacity to manage the Training Center	3			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	NISR
4.6 Expanded and improved Organizational Structure of Statistics in the government	4.6.1 Develop a proposal and advocate for an improved Organizational Structure of NISR and Statistics Units of key institutions	1	54,658	54,658	54,658	54,658	54,658	273,289	NISR and concerned institutions
Sub-total			**504,658**	**1,495,740**	**2,579,003**	**2,602,065**	**2,590,076**	**9,771,542**	
5. FINANCING								
5.1 Resources mobilized for NSDS Projects	5.1.1 Mobilize resources, establish the Fund, review, monitor and evaluate projects of key NSS institutions	1	1,173,488	1,132,895	1,133,893	1,071,832	1,073,040	5,585,147	NISR, partners
Sub-total			**1,173,488**	**1,132,895**	**1,133,893**	**1,071,832**	**1,073,040**	**5,585,147**	
Total, NSS-wide Programs			**6,327,309**	**15,809,835**	**13,227,259**	**26,980,126**	**9,615,884**	**71,960,413**	

SECTOR STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS

These are the programs, activities and projects that will be implemented mainly by the lead and support institutions in each sector to address specific issues and concerns.

ECONOMIC CLUSTER

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Macro-economic Management									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Macro-economic indicators	1.1.1 Compile macro-economic indicators (BOP, External debt, international reserves, etc.)	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	BNR, MINECOFIN
Sub-total			**0**	**40,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**70,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Macro-economic indicators disseminated	2.1.1 Publish macro-economic indicators	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	BNR, MINECOFIN
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination strengthened to ensure availability of regular data	3.1.1 Establish and strengthen institutional arrangement	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	NISR,BNR, MINECOFIN
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,120	47,495	BNR, MINECOFIN, in coordination with NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,120*	*47,495*	
Total, Macro-Economic			*0*	*81,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,120*	*237,495*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Fiscal Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Fiscal statistics produced and improved in accordance with the GDDS	1.1.1 Compile fiscal statistics from the Public Financial Management System	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINECOFIN, RRA, BNR
Sub-total			**0**	**40000**	**10000**	**10000**	**10000**	**70000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual PFM Report disseminated	2.1.1 Improve the publication of regular statistics to include appropriate data disaggregation	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINECOFIN, RRA, BNR
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network among PFM counterparts in all government agencies	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINECOFIN and all public sector institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity - development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,120	47,496	
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,120*	*47,496*	
Total, Fiscal Sector			*0*	*81,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,120*	*237,496*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Financial Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Financial statistics produced and indicators aligned with GDDS	1.1.1 Generate relevant financial statistics from the BNR administrative reporting system	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	BNR
Sub-total			0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Financial Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Publish regular financial statistics on banks and non-banks including data analysis and metadata	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	BNR
Sub-total			0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network established with data sources	3.2.1 Maintain strong coordination and improve data network among banks and non-banks	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	BNR, NISR and other partners
Sub-total			0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	BNR, in coordination with NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Financial Sector			*0*	*81,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,493*	*237,868*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Private Sector, Investments and Tourism Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Administrative-based statistics on the Private Sector, investments and tourism produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate statistics on the sector/sub-sector from the administrative-based data systems of MINICOM and RDB	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINICOM, RDB , PSF
Sub-total			0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Statistical Reports on the Sector/sub-sector published regularly	2.1.1 Compile and publish statistics on the Sector/sub-sectors regularly	2	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINICOM, RDB , PFS
Sub-total			0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network with partners strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network among counterparts in government agencies and private associations	2	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINICOM, RDB, NISR, PSF
Sub-total			0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	45,894	47,126	48,481	49,971	191,472	MINICOM, RDB, NISR, PSF
Sub-total			*0*	*45,894*	*47,126*	*48,481*	*49,971*	*191,472*	
Total, Private Sector, Investments and Tourism Sector			*0*	*115,894*	*87,126*	*88,481*	*89,971*	*381,472*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Science and Technology Innovation Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Statistics on the Science and Technology Innovation Sector produced from administrative records	1.1.1 Generate relevant STI statistics from administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINISTR, RURA, RITA, and other institutions
1.2 Monitoring and evaluating NSS ICT infrastructure development	Develop and implement an integrated Monitoring and evaluation system of NSS ICT infrastructure development	2		100,670	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,670	
Sub-total			**0**	**140,670**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**320,670**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Publication	2.1.1 Develop an integrated publication of STI statistics including metadata and maintain them in a Statistics page in the MINISTR, RITA and RURA websites	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINISTR, RURA, RITA
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network with partners strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network among counterparts in government agencies	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	NISR, MINISTR, RURA, RITA
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	45,894	47,126	48,481	49,971	191,472	NISR, MINISTR, RURA, RITA
Sub-total			*0*	*45,894*	*47,126*	*48,481*	*49,971*	*191,472*	
Total, Science and Technology Innovation Sector			*0*	*216,565*	*137,126*	*138,481*	*139,971*	*632,142*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Infrastructure Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Infrastructure statistics produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate relevant infrastructure statistics from the administrative reporting systems of key institutions in the Sector	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MININFRA
Sub-total			**0**	**40,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**70,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Infrastructure Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish infrastructure statistics regularly	2	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MININFRA
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network strengthened	3.1.1 Develop a statistical information network and coordination between and among MININFRA, and other partners	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MININFRA, NISR and other partner institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	22,947	23,563	24,240	24,985	95,736	MININFRA, NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*22,947*	*23,563*	*24,240*	*24,985*	*95,736*	
Total, Infrastructure Sector			*0*	*92,947*	*63,563*	*64,240*	*64,985*	*285,736*	

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Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Agriculture Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Administrative-based statistics on the Sector produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate relevant statistics from administrative reporting systems of the Sector	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINAGRI
1.2 Improved agriculture forecast	1.3.1 Improve the forecasting/estimation methodology for crop and livestock production	1	0	113,136	113,136	113,136	113,136	452,544	MINAGRI, NISR
Sub-total			**0**	**153,136**	**123,136**	**123,136**	**123,136**	**522,544**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Agriculture Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish agriculture statistics regularly	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINAGRI
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination and data network established	3.1.1 Develop an information network between the Ministry and data sources	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINAGRI, NISR and other partners
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	MINAGRI, NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Agriculture Sector			*0*	*194,610*	*164,918*	*165,256*	*165,629*	*690,412*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Environment and Natural Resources Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 ENR Statistics from administrative records produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate ENR statistics from available administrative reporting system of the sector	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINERENA and its institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**40,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**70,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual ENR Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish ENR statistics	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINERENA, NISR
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen coordination between MINERENA and NISR among MINERENA, other agencies, NISR, districts and other partners	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINERENA, NISR, other institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	MINERENA, NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Environment and Natural Resources Management Sector			*0*	*81,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,493*	*237,868*	

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SOCIAL CLUSTER

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Education Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Education statistics from EMIS produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate education statistics from the EMIS	2	0	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	MINEDUC
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**50,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Education Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish Education statistics	2	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINEDUC
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Strengthened education information network	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among counterparts in all educational institutions and other partners	2	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINEDUC, NISR, partners
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	3	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	MINEDUC, NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Education Sector			*0*	*61,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,493*	*217,868*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Health Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Health statistics from HMIS produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate health statistics from the improved Health Management Information System (HMIS)	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINISANTE
1.2 Statistics on Sources and uses of funds for the sector available	1.2.1 Compile the National Health Accounts regularly	2		200,000	0	200,000		400,000	MINISANTE
1.3 Special studies rationalized and conducted	1.3.1 Rationalize and conduct special studies designed to generate statistics	2		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000	MINISANTE
Sub-total			**0**	**340,000**	**110,000**	**310,000**	**110,000**	**870,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Health Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Package and disseminate health statistics publication	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINISANTE
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination and network improved	3.1.1 Strengthen statistical coordination and network between MINISANTE and other partners	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINISANTE, NISR and other health institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	3	0	30,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	80,000	
Sub-total			*0*	*30,000*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*10,000*	*80,000*	
Total, Health Sector			*0*	*400,000*	*160,000*	*360,000*	*150,000*	*1,070,000*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Poverty and Social Protection Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Social security statistics from administrative data produced	1.1.1 Generate social security statistics from all administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	NISR, SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI, MINECOFIN
Sub-total			**0**	**40,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**70,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Integrated Social Security Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Develop a one-stop center for accessing social security statistics	3	0	30,000	0	0	0	30,000	SSFR
Sub-total			**0**	**30,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30,000**	
								30,000	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen coordination among SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI and other partner institutions	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI, NISR
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Poverty Reduction and Social Protection Sector			*0*	*101,474*	*41,782*	*42,120*	*42,493*	*227,868*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Labor, Employment and Capacity-building Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Sector Statistics from Surveys produced and rationalized	1.1.1 Conduct the Census of Public Servants	3	700,000	0	0	0	0	700,000	MIFOTRA, NISR
	1.1.2 Conduct the Manpower Survey	3	700,000		o	o	o	700,000	MIFOTRA, NISR
1.2 Sector statistics from administrative records produced and improved	1.2.1 Generate relevant statistics from available administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MIFOTRA, SSFR, RRA (PAYE) and PSF
	1.2.2 Develop the Labor Market Information System as a source of official statistics	2	0	137,239	32,175			169,414	MIFOTRA, WDA and concerned institutions
Sub-total			**1,400,000**	**177,239**	**42,175**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,639,414**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Labor and Employment Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish Labor and Employment statistics	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MIFOTRA
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network established	4.2.1 Strengthen statistical coordination and develop a data network among MIFOTRA and other institutions	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MIFOTRA, NISR, SSFR, RRA (PAYE) and PSF
Sub-total			*0*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*80,000*	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	MIFOTRA, NISR
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Labor, Employment and Capacity-building Sector			*1,400,000*	*218,713*	*83,957*	*52,120*	*52,493*	*1,807,283*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Youth Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Youth indicators produced from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Generate relevant Youth statistics from administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINISTRY OF YOUTH, All institutions concerned
Sub-total			0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish youth statistics	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINISTRY OF YOUTH
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among the concerned stakeholders	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINISTRY OF YOUTH, NISR and concerned institutions
Sub-total			*0*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*20,000*	*80,000*	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Youth Sector			*0*	*81,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,493*	*237,868*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Sports and Culture									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Sports and culture indicators produced from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Generate relevant sports and culture statistics from administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MNISPOC, All institutions concerned
Sub-total			0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish sports and culture statistics	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINISPOC
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among the concerned stakeholders	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINISPOC, NISR and concerned institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	
Sub-total			*0*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*40,000*	
Total, Sports and Culture Sector			*0*	*70,000*	*40,000*	*40,000*	*40,000*	*190,000*	

GOVERNANCE CLUSTER

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Justice Sector statistics from administrative records produced and improved	1.1.1 Generate relevant statistics from administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADEF, MINAFFET
1.2 Consistent and accurate prison statistics	1.3.1 Develop a well-coordinated Prisons Registry	2		20,000	10,000			30,000	MINIJUST, MININTER
1.3 Accurate and updated Population Civil registration statistics	1.4.1 Develop the Civil Registration System to generate relevant vital statistics	2	158,776	98,725	63,945	49,355	49,355	420,157	MINIJUST, MINALOC, NISR, MINISANTE
Sub-total			**158,776**	**158,725**	**83,945**	**59,355**	**59,355**	**520,157**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Statistics Publications disseminated	2.1.1 Publish and disseminate official statistics	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADEF, MINAFFET
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Coordinated Statistical System on the Sector	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network and coordination among counterparts in institutions and local government units	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADEF, MINALOC, NISR
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,869	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADEF
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,869*	
Total, Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order, Security and Cooperation Sector			*158,776*	*200,199*	*125,727*	*101,475*	*101,848*	*688,026*	

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Security and Cooperation Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 Security and Coopeartion indicators produced from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Generate relevant security and coopeartion statistics from administrative reporting systems	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MNADEF, MINAFFET, and All institutions concerned
Sub-total			0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish sports and culture statistics	2	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINADEF, MINAFFET
Sub-total			0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical coordination strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among the concerned stakeholders	2	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MINADEF, MINAFFET, NISR and concerned institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	21,474	21,474	21,474	21,474	85,896	
Sub-total			*0*	*21,474*	*21,474*	*21,474*	*21,474*	*85,896*	
Total, Security and Cooperation Sector			*0*	*81,474*	*51,474*	*51,474*	*51,474*	*235,896*	

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Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Local Government and Community Development Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 improved district statistics produced from administrative records	1.1.1 Generate and improve relevant statistics from district administrative records	2	0	40,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	MINALOC, districts
Sub-total			**0**	**40,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**100,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Integrated District Statistics Report disseminated regularly	2.1.1 Compile and publish integrated district statistics	2	0	11,000	11,000	14,000	15,000	51,000	MINALOC, all districts
Sub-total			**0**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**14,000**	**15,000**	**51,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Strengthened coordination and data network	3.1.1 Establish and strengthen the data network and coordination between and among MINALOC and other government and non-government institutions	2	0	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000	MINALOC, NISR, local governments, other institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**240,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	91,789	94,252	96,961	99,942	382,944	MINALOC, NISR, local governments,
Sub-total			*0*	*91,789*	*94,252*	*96,961*	*99,942*	*382,944*	
Total, Local Government and Community Development Sector			**0**	**202,789**	**185,252**	**190,961**	**194,942**	**773,944**	

CROSS-CUTTING STATISTICS

Program / Output	Activity	Priority	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Total Cost	Responsible
Gender, Family and Children Sector									
1. Data Production and Management									
1.1 More relevant gender, family and Child indicators	1.1.1 Compile data on family, gender and child indicators in key survey programs and administrative data.	2	0	40,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,000	MIGEPROF, NISR
Sub-total			**0**	**40,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**70,000**	
2. Information dissemination and services to users									
2.1 Annual Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish gender, family and child statistics	3	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	MIGEPROF, all institutions concerned
Sub-total			**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**40,000**	
3. Coordination									
3.1 Statistical data network and coordination strengthened established	3.1.1 Develop a data network and strengthen coordination among partner institutions	3	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000	MIGEPROF, NISR and other partner institutions
Sub-total			**0**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**80,000**	
4. Capacity-development									
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	2	0	11,474	11,782	12,120	12,493	47,868	
Sub-total			*0*	*11,474*	*11,782*	*12,120*	*12,493*	*47,868*	
Total, Gender, Family and Children Sector			*0*	*81,474*	*51,782*	*52,120*	*52,493*	*237,868*	
Total, Sectoral Programs			**1,558,776**	**2,444,980**	**1,503,394**	**1,659,450**	**1,460,509**	**8,627,110**	
GRAND TOTAL, NSDS			**7,886,085**	**18,254,815**	**14,730,653**	**28,639,576**	**11,076,393**	**80,587,523**	
Total Priority		1	3,073,196	13,985,489	10,456,088	25,155,570	7,960,105	60,630,448	
Total Priority		2	3,331,985	3,555,901	2,617,560	1,813,185	1,440,271	12,758,902	
Total Priority		3	1,480,904	713,426	1,657,005	1,670,821	1,676,018	7,198,173	

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By Program Area

Program Area		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Total
Data Production and Management		5,780,053	13,936,045	9,400,366	23,013,363	5,724,601	57,854,428
Information Dissemination and Services to Users		204,112	576,271	493,841	797,111	530,396	2,611,733
Coordination		223,774	719,654	730,412	742,245	755,263	3,171,347
Capacity-Development		504,658	1,889,950	2,972,141	3,005,024	2,993,094	11,364,867
Financing		1,173,488	1,132,895	1,133,893	1,071,832	1,073,040	5,585,147
Total NSDS		**7,886,085**	**18,254,815**	**14,730,653**	**28,639,576**	**11,076,393**	**80,587,523**

By Implementing Institution

Institution		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	Total
NISR for NSS-wide programs		6,327,309	15,809,835	13,227,259	26,980,126	9,615,884	71,960,413
Sector institutions		1,558,776	2,444,980	1,503,394	1,659,450	1,460,509	8,627,110
Total NSDS		**7,886,085**	**18,254,815**	**14,730,653**	**28,639,576**	**11,076,393**	**80,587,523**

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Annex 2: Logical Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation of NSDS

NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM-WIDE 2009-2014

1. DATA PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT				
Strategic Objectives	*Activities*	*Observable Verification Indicators*	*Means of Verification*	*Responsible*
1.1 Update statistics on poverty, education, labor, population, informal sector, housing, youth, gender, family and child, ICT, agriculture, etc.,	1.1.1 Conduct the EICV in 2010	EICV conducted	EICV report available	NISR in consultation with various sectors
	1.1.2 Conduct the Census of Population and Housing in 2012	Census conducted	CPH report and data available	NISR in consultation with various sectors
1.2 Updating Demographic and health statistics	1.2.1 Conduct the Demographic and Health Survey in 2010	Survey conducted	Survey report available	NISR, MINISANTE
1.3 Update Statistics on Health Services Provision Assessment	1.3.1 Conduct the Service Provision Assessment in 2012	Assessment conducted	Assessment report available	NISR, MINISANTE
1.4 Baseline data on the Private sector	1.4.1 Conduct the Enterprise Survey in 2011	Survey conducted	Survey report available	NISR, MINICOM
1.5 Comprehensive agriculture statistics update	1.5.1 Conduct the Agriculture Survey	Survey conducted	Survey report available	NISR, MINAGRI
1.6 Report on the feasibility of the Continuous Multi-purpose Survey	1.6.1 Conduct Feasibility study of a Continuous Multi-purpose Survey	Study conducted	Study report available	NISR
1.7 District level statistics comparable among districts and aggregate at the national level	1.7.1 Develop an integrated district statistical system	District statistical system developed	Document of the system available	NISR, MINALOC, Districts, RALGA
1.8 Improve statistics on the National Accounts available quarterly and annually using a new base year	1.8.1 Maintain and develop the System of National Accounts compilation	National accounts compilation carried out	Report available	NISR in cooperation with various sectors
1.9 Improve CPI available monthly using a new base year	1.9.1 Maintain and develop the system of Price statistics compilation	Compilation carried out	CPI available monthly	NISR in cooperation with BNR
1.10 Availing quarterly improved Production Indices	1.10.1 Maintain and develop the system of Production indices compilation	Compilation carried out	Report available quarterly	NISR in cooperation with BNR
1.11 Improved external Trade statistics available quarterly	1.11.1 Maintain and develop the system of compiling external trade statistics	Compilation carried out	External Trade statistics available	NISR in cooperation with BNR and RRA
2. DATA DISSEMINATION, SERVICES TO USERS, AND ADVOCAY				
2.1 Disseminating Statistical publications and press releases (these include the results of surveys and censuses as well as all-in-one publication such as the Rwanda Statistical Yearbook, etc.)	2.1.1 Package, print and disseminate statistical publications and press releases	Publications and press releases printed	Publication and press releases available	NISR in cooperation with data source institutions
2.2 Disseminating Statistics and metadata on all sectors in the NISR website	2.2.1 Develop the NISR website, and update statistics and metadata	Website improved	List of improvements in the website available	NISR in cooperation with data sources institutions
2.3 Informing Data users	2.3.1 Conduct regular statistics dissemination seminar (NISR & NSS) including the annual celebration of Statistics Week	Seminars conducted	List of seminars, participants, and proceedings available	NISR in cooperation with sector institutions
2.4 Developing One-stop statistical information center services	2.4.1 Sustain and enhance the NISR Information Center services and provide assistance in putting up similar centers in the Districts	NISR information centre maintained and new ones created in the Districts	List of created centres available	NISR, in cooperation with MINALOC, and concerned District
3. COORDINATION				
3.1 Adopting NSDS by the government and development partners	3.1.1 NSDS preparation activities, implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation System	Monitoring and Evaluation system for NSDS established	Monitoring and Evaluation reports available	NISR, in cooperation with Sector institutions
3.2 Ensuring and coordinating NSS alignment with GDDS	3.2.1 Coordinate and monitor alignment of statistics and dissemination with GDDS including updating in the GDDS website	GDDS implemented	Outputs of GDDS available	NISR in cooperation with sector institutions
3.3 Developing and coordinating relevant policies, standards, concepts and classifications	3.3.1 Develop relevant standards, concepts and classifications to improve sector statistics and metadata	Compendium os standards prepared	Copies available	NISR in consultation with Sector institutions
4. CAPACITY-DEVELOPMENT				
4.1. Develop Statistical Capacity of NISR and NSS institutions	4.1.1 Conduct assessment, develop the capacity and implement training programs for NISR and key NSS institutions	Assessment conducted and training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manual, and report of assessment available	NISR and concerned institutions
4.2 Develop IT infrastructure	4.2.1 Develop Data Management systems and IT infrastructure of NISR with linkages with the NSS. GIS, Data warehouse, Interactive databases, Public-use File, etc.	Data management system and IT infrastructure developed	Data management system operational and IT infrastructure available	NISR and concerned institutions
4.3 Develop Center of Excellence on Statistics	4.3.1Support the development of the NUR as a center of excellence in Statistics	A comprehensive carriculum developed within the department of Applied Statistics	Coherent, thorough and comprehensive carriculum available	NUR, NISR
	4.3.2 Support IPAR in statistical analysis for policy and decision making	Training on statistical analysis conducted	List of IPAR trainees and training manual available	NISR, IPAR
4.4 Establishing Scholarship Program	4.4.1 Advocate for a Statistics Scholarship Program for key NSS institutions	Scholarship programs established	List of graduates completed the program	NISR
	4.4.2 Establish a statistics internship program for completing Rwandan students at NISR	Internship program established	List of interns completed the program	NISR
4.5 Establishing Statistical Training Center for the NSS	4.5.1 Construct the training centre, develop the training program, manuals, facilities and capacity to manage the Training Center	Training centre constructed, manual developed and managed	Training centre and its related facilities available	NISR and concerned institutions
4.6 Expand and improve Organizational Structure of Statistics in the government	4.6.1 Develop a proposal and advocate for an improved Organizational Structure of NISR and Statistics Units of key institutions	Organisational structure of NISR and statistics units of key institutions developed	Established organisational structure of NISR and statistics units of key institutions operational	NISR and key institutions
5. FINANCING				
5.1 Mobilize resources for NSDS Projects	5.1.1 Mobilize resources, establish the Fund, review, monitor and evaluate projects of key NSS institutions	Fund established and projects of key NSS evaluated	Fund available and operation, and Evaluation report avalible	NISR, partners and key institutions

SECTOR STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT, 2009-2014
ECONOMIC CLUSTER

Strategic Objectives	Activities	Observable Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible
Macro-economic Management				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Macro-economic indicators	1.1.1 Compile macro-economic indicators (BOP, External debt, international reserves, etc.)	Macro-economic indicators compiled	List of Macro-economic indicators available	BNR, MINECOFIN
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Macro-economic indicators	2.1.1 Publish macro-economic indicators	Macro-economic indicators published and disseminated	Publication available	BNR, MINECOFIN
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical coordination to ensure availability of regular data	3.1.1 Establish and strengthen institutional arrangement	Institutions strengthened and regular data available	Regular data available	NISR,BNR, MINECOFIN
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	BNR, MINECOFIN, in coordination with NISR
Fiscal Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve Fiscal statistics in accordance with the GDDS	1.1.1 Compile fiscal statistics from the Public Financial Management System	Fiscal statistics compiled in accordance with GDDS	Report on Fiscal statistics available	MINECOFIN, RRA, BNR
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual PFM Report	2.1.1 Improve the publication of regular statistics to include appropriate data disaggregation	Annual PFM disseminated	Publication available	MINECOFIN, RRA, BNR
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthening Statistical data network	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network among PFM counterparts in all government agencies	Information network strengthened	Information network in use among PFM counterparts	MINECOFIN and all public sector institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	NISR and concerned Institutions
Financial Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Financial statistics and indicators aligned with GDDS	1.1.1 Generate relevant financial statistics from the BNR administrative reporting system	Financial statistics generated	Report available	BNR
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1Disseminate Financial Statistics	2.1.1 Publish regular financial statistics on banks and non-banks including data analysis and metadata	Financial Statistics Disseminated	Report available	BNR
3. Coordination				
3.1 Establish Statistical data network with data sources	3.2.1 Maintain strong coordination and improve data network among banks and non-banks	Data network established and maintained	Data network in use	BNR, NISR and other partners
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	NISR and concerned Institutions
Private Sector, Investments and Tourism Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve administrative-based statistics on the Private Sector, investments and tourism	1.1.1 Generate statistics on the sector/sub-sector from the administrative-based data systems of MINICOM and RDB	Sector/sub-sector statistics generated	Sector/sub-sector Data available	MINICOM, RDB
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Statistical Reports on the Sector/sub-sector published regularly	2.1.1 Compile and publish statistics on the Sector/sub-sectors regularly	sector/sub-sector statistics published	Report available	MINICOM, RDB
3. Coordination				
3.1 Statistical data network with partners strengthened	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network among counterparts in government agencies and private associations	Information network strengthened	Information network in use among PFM counterparts	MINICOM, RDB, NISR
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINICOM, RDB, NISR

Science and Technology Innovation Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Statistics on the Science and Technology Innovation Sector from administrative records	1.1.1 Generate relevant STI statistics from administrative reporting systems	STI statistics generated	STI Data available	MINISTR, RURA, RITA, and other institutions
1.2 Develop Monitoring and evaluating NSS ICT infrastructure	Develop and implement an integrated Monitoring and evaluation system of NSS ICT infrastructure development	Monitoring and evaluation system developed	Manual available	
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Publication	2.1.1 Develop an integrated publication of STI statistics including metadata and maintain them in a Statistics page in the MINISTR, RITA and RURA websites	statistics page maintained on websites	STI statistics publication available on concerned institutions' website	MINISTR, RURA, RITA
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical data network with partners	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network among counterparts in government agencies	Statistical information network strengthened	Information network in use among PFM counterparts	NISR, MINISTR, RURA, RITA
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	NISR, MINISTR, RURA, RITA
Infrastructure Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and Improve Infrastructure statistics	1.1.1 Generate relevant infrastructure statistics from the administrative reporting systems of key institutions in the Sector	Infrastructure statistics generated	Infrasture Data available	MININFRA
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual Infrastructure Statistics Report	2.1.1 Compile and publish infrastructure statistics regularly	Infrastructure statistics compiled and published	Publication available and disseminated	MININFRA
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical data network	3.1.1 Develop a statistical information network and coordination between and among MININFRA, and other partners	Statistical information network strengthened	Information network in use among PFM counterparts	MININFRA, NISR and other partner institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MININFRA, NISR
Agriculture Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve Administrative-based statistics on the Sector	1.1.1 Generate relevant statistics from administrative reporting systems of the Sector	Agriculture statistics generated	Agriculture statistics available	MINAGRI
1.2 Improve agriculture forecast	1.3.1 Improve the forecasting/estimation methodology for crop and livestock production	Agriculture forecast improved	Report available	MINAGRI, NISR
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual Agriculture Statistics Report	2.1.1 Compile and publish agriculture statistics regularly	Agriculture statistics compiled and published	Report available and disseminated	MINAGRI
3. Coordination				
3.1 Statistical coordination and data network established	3.1.1 Develop an information network between the Ministry and data sources	Information network developed by the ministry	Information network in use between Ministry and data sources	MINAGRI, NISR and other partners
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINAGRI, NISR
Environment and Natural Resources Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve ENR Statistics from administrative records	1.1.1 Generate ENR statistics from available administrative reporting system of the sector	ENR statistics generated	ENR report available	MINERENA and its institutions
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Annual ENR Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish ENR statistics	ENR statistics compiled and published	Report available and disseminated	MINERENA, NISR
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical coordination	3.1.1 Strengthen coordination between MINERENA and NISR among MINERENA, other agencies, NISR, districts and other partners	Coordination committees established	Tor of committees, minutes of the meeting, list of members available	MINERENA, NISR, other institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINERENA, NISR

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SOCIAL CLUSTER

Education Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve Education statistics from EMIS	1.1.1 Generate education statistics from the EMIS	Education statistics generated	Data available	MINEDUC
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Annual Education Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish Education statistics	Education statistics published	Report available	MINEDUC
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen education information network	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among counterparts in all educational institutions and other partners	Information network strengthened	Information network operational	MINEDUC, NISR, partners
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINEDUC, NISR
Health Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve Health statistics from HMIS	1.1.1 Generate health statistics from the improved Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Health statistics produced	Health statistics available	MINISANTE
1.2 Avail Statistics on Sources and uses of funds for the sector	1.2.1 Compile the National Health Accounts regularly	National Health Accounts compiled	Report available	MINISANTE
1.3 Rationalize and conduct special studies	1.3.1 Rationalize and conduct special studies designed to generate statistics	Special studies conducted	Report on studies available	MINISANTE
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual Health Statistics Report	2.1.1 Package and disseminate health statistics publication	Health statistics disseminated	Report available	MINISANTE
3. Coordination				
3.1 Improve Statistical coordination and network	3.1.1 Strengthen statistical coordination and network between MINISANTE and other partners	Cordination committes established	ToR of commitees, minutes of the meeting, list of members available	MINISANTE, NISR and other health institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	
Poverty and Social Protection Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Social security statistics from administrative data	1.1.1 Generate social security statistics from all administrative reporting systems	Social security statistics generated	Report available	NISR, SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI, MINECOFIN
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Integrated Social Security Statistics	2.1.1 Develop a one-stop center for accessing social security statistics	Social security statistics published and disseminated	Publication available	SSFR
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical coordination	3.1.1 Strengthen coordination among SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI and other partner institutions	Coordination committees established among partners	ToR of committees, minutes of the meeting, list of members available	SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI, NISR
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	SSFR, RAMA, Mutuelle de Sante, MMI, NISR
Labor, Employment and Capacity-building Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and rationalize Sector Statistics from Surveys	1.1.1 Conduct the Census of Public Servants	Public servants census conducted	Report available	MIFOTRA, NISR
	1.1.2 Conduct the Manpower Survey			MIFOTRA, NISR
1.2 Produce and improve Sector statistics from administrative records	1.2.1 Generate relevant statistics from available administrative reporting systems	Relevant sector statistics generated	Data available	MIFOTRA, SSFR, RRA (PAYE) and PSF
	1.2.2 Develop the Labor Market Information System as a source of official statistics	LMIS developed	System is operational	MIFOTRA, WDA and concerned institutions
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual Labor and Employment Statistics Report	2.1.1 Compile and publish Labor and Employment statistics	sector statistics compiled and published	Report available	MIFOTRA
3. Coordination				
3.1 Establish Statistical data network	4.2.1 Strengthen statistical coordination and develop a data network among MIFOTRA and other institutions	Coordination committees strengthened	Data network available	MIFOTRA, NISR, SSFR, RRA (PAYE) and PSF
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MIFOTRA, NISR

Youth Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Youth indicators from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Generate relevant Youth statistics from administrative reporting systems	Youth statistics generated	List of indicators available	MINISTRY OF YOUTH, All institutions concerned
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual Statistics Report	2.1.1 Compile and publish youth statistics	Youth statistics compiled and published	Publication available	MINISTRY OF YOUTH
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical coordination	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among the concerned stakeholders	Coordination committees strengthened	Information network operational	MINISTRY OF YOUTH, NISR and concerned institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MIFOTRA, NISR
Sports and Culture				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Sports and culture indicators from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Generate relevant sports and culture statistics from administrative reporting systems	Sports and culture statistics generated	Data available	MNISPOC, All institutions concerned
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1Disseminate Annual Statistics Report	2.1.1 Compile and publish sports and culture statistics	Sports and culture statistics compiled and published	Publication available	MINISPOC
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical coordination	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among the concerned stakeholders	Coordinating committees among stakeholders established	Information network operational	MINISPOC, NISR and concerned institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Developing Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINISPOC, NISR and concerned institutions
GOVERNANCE CLUSTER				
Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce and improve Justice Sector statistics from administrative records	1.1.1 Generate relevant statistics from administrative reporting systems	Relevant sector statistics generated	Data available	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADEF, MINAFFET
1.2 Produce consistent and accurate prison statistics	1.3.1 Develop a well-coordinated Prisons Registry	Prisons statistics registry developed	Registry available	MINIJUST, MININTER
1.3 Update Population Civil registration statistics	1.4.1 Develop the Civil Registration System to generate relevant vital statistics	Civil registration system developed and updated	Vital statistics available	MINIJUST, MINALOC, NISR, MINISANTE
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Disseminate Annual Statistics Publications	2.1.1 Publish and disseminate official statistics	Publications disseminated	Publication available	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADEF, MINAFFET
3. Coordination				
3.1 Coordinate Statistical System on the Sector	3.1.1 Strengthen the information network and coordination among counterparts in institutions and local government units	Coordinating committees among counterparts established	Information network operational	MINIJUST,MININTER, MINADEF,MINALOC, NISR
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Develop Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINIJUST, MININTER, MINADE
Security and Cooperation Sector				
Security and Cooperation Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce Security and Cooperation indicators from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Generate relevant security and cooperation statistics from administrative reporting systems	Sector statistics generated	Data available	MNADEF, MINAFFET, and All institutions concerned
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 disseminate Annual Statistics Report	2.1.1 Compile and publish security and cooperation statistics	Sector statistics compiled and published	Publication available	MINADEF, MINAFFET
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthen Statistical coordination	3.1.1 Strengthen the collaboration and information network among the concerned stakeholders	Coordinating committees among stakeholders established	Operational Information network	MINADEF, MINAFFET, NISR and concerned institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Develop Statistical capacity	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINADEF, MINAFFET
Local Government and Community Development Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 improved district statistics produced from administrative records	1.1.1 Generate and improve relevant statistics from district administrative records	Sector statistics generated	District statistics available	MINALOC, districts
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Integrated District Statistics Report disseminated regularly	2.1.1 Compile and publish integrated district statistics	Sector statistics compiled and published	Publication available	MINALOC, all districts
3. Coordination				
3.1 Strengthened coordination and data network	3.1.1 Establish and strengthen the data network and coordination between and among MINALOC and other government and non-government institutions	Coordination of data network established among concerned institutions	Operational data network	MINALOC, NISR, local governments, other institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINALOC, NISR, local governments

CROSS-CUTTING STATISTICS				
Population and Housing Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce more relevant population and housing indicators from administrative data systems	1.1.1 Compile data on population and housing statistics from administrative reports.	Data and indicators on the sector produced and compiled	List of indicators available	NISR, MINALOC, and concerned institutions
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Annual Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish sector statistics	Sector statistics compiled and published	Publication available	MINALOC,
3. Coordination				
3.1 Establish and strengthen Statistical data network and coordination	3.1.1 Develop a data network and strengthen coordination among partner institutions	Data network developed and coordinated	Data network operational	MINALOC, Districts, and other Institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MINALOC, NISR
Gender, Family and Children Sector				
1. Data Production and Management				
1.1 Produce more relevant gender, family and Child indicators	1.1.1 Compile data on family, gender and child indicators in key survey programs and administrative data.	Data and indicators on the sector produced and compiled	List of indicators available	MIGEPROF, NISR
2. Information dissemination, services to users and Advocacy				
2.1 Annual Statistics Report disseminated	2.1.1 Compile and publish gender, family and child statistics	Sector statistics compiled and published	Publication available	MIGEPROF, all institutions concerned
3. Coordination				
3.1 Establish and strengthen Statistical data network and coordination	3.1.1 Develop a data network and strengthen coordination among partner institutions	Data network developed and coordinated	Data network operational	MIGEPROF, NISR and other partner institutions
4. Capacity-development				
4.1 Statistical capacity developed	4.1.1 Implement staff capacity-building activities	Training programs conducted	List of trainees, training manuals and reports available	MIGEPROF, NISR

Annex 3: Summary of Statistical Requirements by Sector

Component	No.	Key Indicator/Subject area	Source	Periodicity	EDPRS	MDG	International Standards	Other programs and relevant references	Remarks
		STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS					REFERENCE		
ECONOMIC STATISTICS CLUSTER									
MACRO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS									
External Sector							□	□	
Balance of Payments:	1	Overall BOP	BNR	quarterly, annual			✓	□	
	2	Current Account balance					✓	□	
	3	Capital Account balance					✓	□	
	4	Trade balance					✓	□	
	5	Capital Transfers					✓	□	
	6	Current Transfers					✓	□	
	7	Financial Account					✓	□	
External Debt	8	Total External Debt					✓	□	
	9	External Debt Ratios					✓	□	
Financial	10	Gross International Reserves					✓	□	
	11	Foreign assets and liabilities					✓	□	
External Trade	12	Exports		quarterly, annual			✓	□	
	13	Imports					✓	□	
	14	Terms of Trade					✓	□	
	15	Trade Balance	BNR				□	□	
IIP	16	International Investment Position	RDB, BNR				✓	□	
National Accounts:	17	Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Product growth by industry, by activity at current and constant prices	NISR	quarterly, annual	✓		✓	□	
	18	Ratio of NFIA to GNP							
	19	GNP/GDP per capita growth	NISR	quarterly, annual			✓	□	
	20	Gross National Income growth					□	□	
	21	Gross National Savings growth					✓	□	
	22	Value Added/Gross Output					✓	□	
	23	Operating Surplus/Value added					✓	□	
	24	Employment, level and change inflow of compensation					✓	□	
	25	Final Consumption Expenditure- by Private, Households, Government, % to GDP					✓	□	
	26	Intermediate Consumption/gross output					✓	□	
	27	Fixed capital Formation					✓	□	
GDP-related indicators	28	Debt service/GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR	quarterly, annual					
	29	Net domestic financing as % of GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR		✓				
	30	Ratio of domestic revenue to GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR		✓				
	31	Insurance coverage as % to GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR		□				
	32	Credit to private sector as % to GDP	MINECOFIN, NISR		□				
	33	Production indices	NISR, BNR	quarterly	□		✓		
	34	Informal Sector contribution	NISR- EICV	every 5 years	□			✓	
Inflation	35	Inflation rate/CPI (headline, underlying)	BNR, NISR	monthly	✓		✓	□	
PPI	36	Producers Price Index	BNR, NISR	quarterly			✓	□	
Employment	37	Labor market (including employment, unemployment, and wages/earnings)	NISR	every 5 years	□		✓	□	
Others	38	Forward-looking indicators (FLIs)	NISR				✓	□	to be developed

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FISCAL SECTOR

	No	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Budget Management									
Revenue	1	Domestic revenue (tax and non-tax)	MINECOFIN, RRA	General Government Operations- Annually, quarterly Central Government Operations- monthly, annually, Local Government operations- Annually, quarterly			✓		
	2	External revenue (Grants and Loans)	MINECOFIN				✓		
	3	Net Domestic Financing as % of GDP	MINECOFIN	annual	✓				
	4	Public Investments as % of GDP	MINECOFIN	annual	✓				
Public Expenditure	5	Expenditure by sector, economic classification, functional classification, geographic distribution, programs, recurrent and development;	MINECOFIN	General Government Operations- Annually, quarterly Central Government Operations- monthly, annually, Local Government operations- Annually, quarterly			✓		
Consolidated Budget	6	Total revenue and grants, total expenditure, net lending, changes in arrears, overall Deficit;	MINECOFIN	annual					
	7	Budget deficit including/excluding grants;	MINECOFIN	annual			✓		
	8	Aggregate financing (external, domestic, balance) and other memorandum items such as budget deficit/GDP	MINECOFIN	annual			✓		
Aid management	9	% of ODA disbursements	MINECOFIN	annual, quarterly				✓	
	10	% of ODA allocated to basic social services						□	
Asset management	11	Fixed assets		annual			✓	□	
	12	Inventories		annual			✓	□	
	13	Financial assets		annual, quarterly			✓	□	
Public debt management	14	Total debt of the central government, domestic and external	MINECOFIN	Annually, quarterly				✓	
	15	Ratio of debt to total expenditure, to total revenue, to total exports				✓	✓		
	16	Interest payment to net revenue, to exports, to GDP					✓		
	17	International reserves to total external debt					✓		
	18	Total debt outstanding to GDP					✓		

FINANCIAL SECTOR

	No	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Monetary Policy	1	Money supply (M1,M2, M3)	BNR reports; Monetary Survey ;Central Bank Survey	Quarterly, Annual; daily for foreign exchange rates, monthly for interest rates			✓	✓	
	2	Broad money (M2)			✓				
	3	Foreign currency deposit	BNR reports; Monetary Survey ;Central Bank Survey	Quarterly, Annual; daily for foreign exchange rates, monthly for interest rates			✓		
	4	Foreign assets					✓		
	5	Currency in circulation					✓		
	6	Currency outside banks					✓		
	7	Net domestic assets			✓				
	8	Domestic Claims					✓		
	9	Domestic Credit, public/private			✓		✓		
	10	Sources of Reserve Money			✓				
	11	Resources of the Financial System						✓	

Category	#	Indicator	Source	Frequency						
	12	Interest rates (rediscount rate, interbank, T-Bill, Savings, Deposit, Lending)					✓			
	13	Foreign exchange rates					✓			
	14	Core Inflation rate	NISR	Monthly	✓		✓			
Financial soundness of institutions	15		BNR reports; Commercial Bank Survey; Survey of Other Depository Institutions	Quarterly, annual						
Capital adequacy	16	Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets					✓			
	17	Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets					✓			
	18	Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital					✓			
Asset quality	19	Nonperforming loans to total gross loans	BNR reports; Commercial Bank Survey; Survey of Other Depository Institutions	Quarterly, annual			✓			
	20	Sectoral distribution of loans to total loans					✓			
Domestic Liquidity	21	Liquid Assets to total assets (liquid asset ratio)	BNR reports; Commercial Bank Survey; Survey of Other Depository Institutions	Quarterly, annual			✓			
	22	Liquid assets to short-term liabilities					✓			
Profitability	23	Profitability ratios (Net interest margin, yield on advances, cost to income ratio, etc.)					✓			
	24	Return on Assets					✓			
Profitability	25	Return on Equity	BNR reports; Commercial Bank Survey; Survey of Other Depository Institutions	Quarterly, annual			✓			
	26	Interest margin to gross income					✓			
	27	Non-interest expenses to gross income					✓			
Sensitivity to market risk	28	Net open position in foreign exchange to capital					✓			
Others	29	Reserve money			✓		✓			
	30	Velocity			✓					
	31	Ratio of Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans								
	32	Delinquency Rate in Micro-finance institutions							✓	
Capital Market Development	33	Capital Market Transactions, in Volume and value	BNR, CMAC reports	Quarterly, annual					✓	
People's access to financial services	34	% of population who uses financial products or services, formal or informal	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years					✓	
	35	Credit to private sector (% of GDP), by type of lending institution	BNR reports	annual					✓	
	36	Number of new bank branches opened by type, by location	BNR reports	annual					✓	
People's access to financial services	37	Number of bank accounts by type, by location	BNR reports	annual					✓	
	38	Number of micro-finance enterprises registered by district	BNR reports	Annual					✓	
	39	Number of insurance companies registered	BNR reports	annual					✓	
	40	Private Insurance coverage (% of GDP)			✓					
<td colspan="11" style="background:yellow"><center>**PRIVATE SECTOR, INVESTMENTS AND TOURISM**</center></td>
PRIVATE SECTOR										
Domestic Industries	1	Wholesale Trade Index	NISR	annual					✓	
	2	Retail Trade Index	NISR	annual					✓	
	3	Statistics on trade fairs	MINICOM	annual					✓	
	4	Number of business establishments complying with product quality standards	MINICOM	annual					✓	
	5	Number of Business Registered	MINICOM,	Quarterly, annual					✓	
	6	GVA by industry, Final Consumption Expenditure	NISR	annual					✓	
	7	Production, sale, costs, employment, compensation statistics , by industry	NISR- Producers Survey	Quarterly,					✓	
	8	Statistics on the Informal Sector	Survey of Enterprises- MINICOM, NISR	to be developed						
		Statistics on the Informal Sector	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years					✓	

Category	No.	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Foreign Trade	9	Volume & Value of exports/by country of Destination and/ by Commodity	Reports- NISR, BNR	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	10	Volume & Value of Imports/ by Country of Origin and/ by Commodity						✓	
	11	Export/Import Price Index						✓	
	12	Export/Import Value Index						✓	
	13	Terms of trade	Reports- NISR, BNR	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	14	Statistics on export processing zones						✓	
	15	Statistics on the top exports			✓			✓	
SME and Cooperatives	16	% of SMEs/cooperatives To Total Enterprises						✓	
	17	% Total Loans Provided to SMEs/Cooperatives to Total Loans Granted to Enterprises	Reports- MINICOM, BNR	Annual				✓	
	18	% of SME/Cooperatives Employment To Total Employment						✓	
INVESTMENTS	19	Number of inward missions	RDB	Annual				✓	
	20	Approved investments by by industry, domestic, foreign, by country						✓	
INVESTMENTS	21	Realized investments (companies registered, initial capitalization, certificates of registration issued to projects by sector, by country, project cost, status- operational/non operational)	RDB	Annual				✓	
	22	% of Investments to GDP			✓			✓	
	23	Jobs registered from realized investments						✓	
	24	Value of local investment projects						✓	
TOURISM									
Tourism Visits/arrivals	25	Number of visitors/tourists by type, by sex, by age group, by civil status, by purpose of visit, by level of education, by nationality, by occupation	RDB	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	26	Number of visitors/tourists by tourism site					✓	✓	
Tourism Visits/arrivals	27	Indicators/statistics on domestic tourism						✓	
	28	Average length of stay						✓	
Tourism Revenues	29	Revenue earned from tourism sites	RDB	Quarterly, annual	✓			✓	
	30	Revenue earned from tourism products			✓			✓	
Tourism Revenues	31	Tourist average daily expenditure					✓	✓	
Tourism Facilities and Services	32	Accommodation statistics (average room and bed occupancy rate, average number of persons per room, etc.)					✓	✓	
	33	National Park statistics					✓		
	34	Number of tourism professionals	RDB	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	35	Number of tourism graduates						✓	
	36	Number of tourism professionals who received training from public institutions						✓	
	37	Number of private tourism operators						✓	
	38	Statistics on tourists perception	RDB- Special study	every 3 years				✓	

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION SECTOR									
STI in Education	1	% of primary school children with laptop under the One Laptop per Child Project	MINEDUC reports	annual	✓			✓	
	2	% of primary schools equipped with science corner			✓			✓	
	3	% of secondary schools with science laboratories			✓			✓	
STI in Education	4	Number of students in higher education enrolled in science courses, by sex	MINEDUC reports	annual	✓			✓	
	5	Number of scholars in the Master Programmes in Science			✓			✓	
	6	Number of Centers of Excellence in S & T established			✓			✓	
	7	Ratio of pupils/students to computer						✓	
	8	Number of schools by level with internet connectivity						✓	
	9	Number of libraries with internet connectivity						✓	
	10	Number of teachers trained on ICT						✓	
	11	Number of graduates in STI courses						✓	

Category	No.	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
STI Manpower Resources	12	Number of professionals in the S & T field, public and private sectors, by sex	MIFOTRA	Annual	✓				✓	
STI Investments	13	% of government budget allotted for STI, ICT	MINECOFIN	Annual					✓	
	14	% of STI Investments to total GDP							✓	
R & D	15	Number and amount of R & D projects on Science and Technology, public and private sectors	Special study- MINEDUC	Every 3 years					✓	
Technological Innovations	16	Number and value of technological innovations developed and applied, in public and private sectors	Special study- MINEDUC	Every 3 years					✓	
	17	Number and estimated value of on-going innovations in public and private sectors							✓	
	18	% of national territory covered by telecommunication network	RITA	annual					✓	
	19	Number of telecenters by province							✓	
	20	% of districts with public internet access centers							✓	
USE OF ICT									✓	
	21	Cellular Subscribers per 100 Population	RURA, NISR	semestral		✓			✓	
Access of Population to ICT	22	Personal Computers in Use and Internet Subscribers per 100 Population	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years ; annual based on population projection		✓			✓	
Access of Population to ICT	23	Fixed telephone lines per 100 population	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years ; annual based on population projection			✓		✓	
	24	Broadband internet subscribers per 100 population	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years ; annual based on population projection					✓	
	25	Proportion of households with radio, tv, telephone line, internet and mobile access	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years ; annual based on population projection			✓		✓	
ICT in business	26	Number of enterprises using ICT	NISR Enterprise Survey	To be developed					✓	
	27	Number of SMEs using ICT							✓	
	28	Number of enterprises with website, LAN, extranet							✓	
	29	Proportion of enterprises ordering or receiving orders via Internet							✓	
	30	Workers in the ICT Industry							✓	
ICT in business	31	Value added in the ICT Industry	NISR-National Accounts	annual					✓	
	32	Investments in ICT	MINICOM	Annual					✓	
	33	ICT Exports and Imports	RRA	Annual,					✓	
	34	Internet access tariff	RURA	quarterly					✓	
	35	Mobile cellular tariff	RURA	quarterly					✓	
	36	Number of telecommunication operators	RURA	annual					✓	
ICT in government	37	Number of internet service providers	RITA	annual					✓	
	38	Average Computer to Staff Ratio							✓	
	39	% of staff using basic softwares and Internet							✓	
	40	% of institutions/districts with website or internet connectivity							✓	
	41	% of institutions with automated information systems							✓	
STI in other sectors	42	STI indicators in health, agriculture, etc.	MINISTR, RITA, RURA, concerned institutions	To be developed with partner institutions					✓	
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR										
Energy	1	Number of households and enterprises with access to electricity	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years	✓				✓	
	2	Number of electricity subscriptions	MININFRA ; ELECTROGAZ	Annually	✓				✓	
Energy	3	Total energy domestic supply	MININFRA	Annually					✓	
	4	Self-sufficiency level (% of electricity requirements supplied from domestic sources)	MININFRA	Annually					✓	
	5	Energy consumption per HH	NISR-EICV	Every 5 years			✓			
	6	Electricity tariff	ELECTROGAZ	Annually			✓			
	7	Energy imports	NISR	quarterly			✓			
	8	Exploration and production data/ MW of electricity generated	MININFRA	annually	✓					
	9	Electricity/MW generated from alternative sources							✓	

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Category	No	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Quality and cost-effective Transportation									
Land									
Roads:	10	Total aggregate length of existing national and local roads	MININFRA	Annually				✓	
	11	Construction cost of existing national roads				✓			
	12	Total km of National and District Road network in good condition (paved)	MININFRA	Annually	✓			✓	
Vehicles:	13	Number of Motor vehicle registered	RRA					✓	
Vehicles:	14	Number of Driver's licenses and permits issued	RURA	Annually				✓	
	15	Number of apprehensions handled	RURA					✓	
	16	Number of Frequently Committed Traffic Violations	MININFRA					✓	
	17	Road accident statistics by category	MININFRA					✓	
	18	Number of motor vehicles complying the emission test	REMA					✓	
	19	Number of container vans used as storage for transporting commodities	MININFRA, RRA					✓	
	20	Number of public transport operators	MININFRA, RURA					✓	
	21	Volume of cargo	RRA, MAGERWA, RCAA		✓				
Time and costs:	22	Average Time of transit for goods and passengers on National Road corridors	MININFRA	Annually					
	23	Average Cost of transport for each route	MININFRA					✓	
Air	24	Aircraft, passenger movement (number), by location	RCAA		✓			✓	
Air	26	Air accidents by cause	RCAA					✓	
	27	Inventory of aircraft conditions	RCAA					✓	
	28	Average Cost of transport for each route	RCAA					✓	
Public estate management (housing, construction and maintenance of the public buildings)	36	Number and construction cost of new government hospitals, health centers and school buildings constructed, by location	MININFRA	annually				✓	
	37	Number of New real estate developers registered						✓	
Habitat and Urbanization	38	Cost of housing	MININFRA	annually				✓	
	39	Number of resettlement areas restructured			✓				
Habitat and Urbanization	40	Number of building permits issued	DISTRICTS	annually				✓	
	41	Number of informal builders						✓	
Sustainable Water supply and sanitation	42	Percentage of population with access to clean drinking water	NISR-DHS, EICV	every 5 years	✓				
	43	Percentage of water resources complying with water quality standard	NISR-DHS, EICV	every 5 yrs	✓				
Meteorology Infrastructure maintained	44	% of Weather stations functioning	MININFRA	annually				✓	
Food Security	1	Food Balance Sheet	MINAGRI	annually				✓	
	2	Food Vulnerability Assessment Indicators						✓	
Production	3	% share of Agricultureto GDP	NISR	annually				✓	
	4	Agriculture GVA growth rate						✓	
Crops	5	Productivity (e.g.Yield per hectare, etc)	Agriculture Survey, NISR; MINAGRI - forecast	Every 5 years; Seasonal, annual				✓	
	6	Volume of Production and Growth Rates			✓		✓	✓	
	7	Area Planted / Area Harvested						✓	
Livestock and Poultry	8	Rural households with livestock	Agriculture Survey, NISR; MINAGRI forecast	Every 5 years; Seasonal, annual	✓			✓	
	9	Volume and Growth Rates			✓			✓	
	10	% of livestock in intensive system			✓			✓	
	11	Incidence of major diseases							
Fish	12	Volume and Growth Rates	Agriculture Survey, NISR; MINAGRI forecast	Every 5 years; Seasonal, annual	✓			✓	
Others (Honey production, Horticulture)	13	Volume and Growth Rates						✓	
Production cost	**14**	Cost of Production of Agricultural Commodity	Agriculture Survey, NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
AGRICULTURE SECTOR									
Protection from soil erosion	15	% of agricultural land protected against soil erosion	MINAGRI	annual	✓			✓	
	16	area of terraces protected and rehabilitated and constructed			✓			✓	
Irrigation	17	Area under irrigation	MINAGRI	annual	✓			✓	
Development of marshland	18	Area in ha of marshlands developed	MINAGRI	annual	✓			✓	
Use of Fertilizers	19	% of farm households using fertilizers	MINAGRI	seasonal annual	✓			✓	
	20	Rate of Increase in farms using inorganic fertilisers			✓			✓	

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Category	No	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Technical services	21	Number of households per extensions	MINAGRI	Annual	✓			✓	
	22	% of livestock herd vaccinated against major diseases						✓	
Infrastructure	23	Farm To Market Roads Constructed	MINAGRI	annual				✓	
	24	Number of Support Infrastructure Constructed & Established						✓	
	25	Number of community ponds or tanks constructed						✓	
	26	Investments in Agriculture						✓	
Economic condition, technical and Organizational Capacity of Farmers	27	Number of farm HH trained in soil protection	MINAGRI	Seasonal, annual	✓			✓	
	28	Number of farm HH using improved seeds.			✓			✓	
	29	Number of farm HH using farm mechanisation.			✓			✓	
Economic condition, technical and Organizational Capacity of Farmers	30	Total Income of Agricultural Households	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	31	Employment by type of agricultural worker						✓	
Commodity Chains and Agri-business	32	Farm Prices and Growth Rates	MINAGRI	Monthly, quarterly, annual				✓	
	33	Market Prices and Growth Rates		Monthly				✓	
	34	Export crops- volume/value	NISR; MINAGRI- Rwanda Tea Authority, Rwanda Coffee Authority	Quarterly, annually				✓	
	36	Producers Price Index for agriculture commodities	NISR	Quarterly				✓	
Commodity Chains and Agri-business	38	Number of Jobs Generated Through Agribusiness Development	MINAGRI	Quarterly				✓	
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR									
LAND	1	Total surface area	NLC	Annual				✓	
	2	Total land area						✓	
	3	Inventory of Land Resources (Area by type, by ownership)						✓	
	4	Total arable land	MINAGRI	annual				✓	
	5	Arable land under cultivation						✓	
	6	Area of irrigated land						✓	
	7	Pesticide, fertilizer applied area						✓	
	8	Proportion of area of privately owned land held under written title	NLC reports	annual	✓	✓		✓	
	9	Proportion owned by women						✓	
	10	Land titles registered and issued							
	11	Surface area of land that is usable	NLC studies	annual				✓	
	12	Area of land protected against soil erosion			✓			✓	
	13	Volume/value of Soil Eroded						✓	
	14	Area of land protected to maintain biological diversity			✓			✓	
	15	% of landless	NISR-EICV	Every 5 years				✓	
	16	% of districts with land-use master plan	NLC	annual				✓	
ENVIRONMENT	17	No. of protected areas established	REMA reports	annual				✓	
Ecosystems, Biodiversity, Geophysical features, Air and Water quality	18	Ratio of fragile Area Protected						✓	
	19	Land area protected to maintain Biological Diversity						✓	
	20	No. and area of eco-tourism sites						✓	
	21	No. of endangered flora and fauna	REMA- Environmental Accounting	To be developed				✓	
	22	No. of bird species in the country						✓	
	23	Number of indigenous plant species						✓	
	24	Quantity and type of Greenhouse gases	Environmental Accounting	To be developed				✓	
	25	Carbon energy use (kg)						✓	
	26	Quantity, sources and type of water pollutants						✓	
	27	Bio-degradable alternative utilization rate							
	28	Maximum, minimum rainfall (millimetres)	MINERENA, MININFRA	Annual				✓	
	29	Average, maximum, minimum temperature (degrees Celsius)	MINERENA, MININFRA					✓	
	30	Rate of diseases related to environmental degradation	MINISANTE					✓	
	31	% of CDF funds allocated to ENR initiatives	MINALOC	Annual				✓	

MINES	32	Inventory of mining and mineral exploration areas	OJMR administrative reports	Annual				✓	
	33	Land area used for mining						✓	
	34	Quantity and Value of mineral exploration/production, by type	OJMR, NISR- PPI Survey	Quarterly				✓	
	35	Number of mining companies, cooperatives registered and operational, local and foreign	OJMR	Annual				✓	
	36	Mining Accidents						✓	
	37	Mineral Exports (volume and value)	NISR	Quarterly				✓	
	38	**%** of mining sector contribution to GDP	NISR- National accts	annual				✓	
	39	Total population working in mining, by sex, by age	NISR- EICV	Every 5 yrs				✓	
FORESTRY	40	Total forest area/coverage	NAFA studies	Annual	✓			✓	
	41	Proportion of land area covered by natural forest, plantation forest						✓	
	42	Area of agro-forestry/vegetation						✓	
	43	Wood consumption rate						✓	
	44	Average annual deforestation rate						✓	
	45	Proportion of household using firewood, charcoal, leaves	NISR- EICV	Every 5 years				✓	
	46	Average annual income by those engaged in forestry and agro-forestry activities						✓	
WATER and SANITATION	47	% of households with access to potable water, rural, urban	DHS- NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	48	Proportion of the Population with Sustainable Access to an Improved Water Source				✓		✓	
	49	Proportion of the Population with Access to Improved Sanitation				✓		✓	
	50	Inventory of water resources	MINERENA studies	Annual				✓	
	51	Proportion of protected water resources						✓	
	52	Total and per capita internal renewable water resources (M^3)						✓	
	53	Volume (total and per capita) of water withdrawals and used						✓	
	54	Volume of water used as a source of energy						✓	
	55	% of water resources complying with quality standards						✓	

SOCIAL CLUSTER

Component	No.	STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS			REFERENCE				Remarks
		Key Indicator/Subject area	Source	Periodicity	EDPRS	MDG	International Standards	Other programs and relevant references	
EDUCATION SECTOR									
EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION									
Enrolment	1	Net enrolment rate Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary	MINEDUC	Annual		✓	✓	✓	
	2	*Gross enrolment rate Pre-primary, Primary, Tronc commun; Upper secondary*	MINEDUC	Annual			✓	✓	
	3	*Gross enrolment rate Higher education, Post graduate*	MINEDUC	Annual			✓	✓	
	4	Enrolment, technical education A2	MINEDUC	Annual				✓	
	5	Enrolment ,Teacher training colleges	MINEDUC	Annual				✓	
	6	Enrolment, colleges of technology A1	MINEDUC	Annual				✓	
	7	Enrolment colleges of education A1	MINEDUC	Annual				✓	
	8	% of out-of-school youth to school age population	NISR	Every 10 years (Census) and every 5 years fromEICV				✓	
	9	Number of children with special needs enrolled in regular schools or special centers.	MINEDUC	annual				✓	
Completion	10	Completion rate Primary	MINEDUC	Annual	✓		✓	✓	
	11	Completion rate Tronc Commun	MINEDUC	Annual			✓	✓	
	12	Completion rate Upper Secondary					✓	✓	
	13	Male to female ratio in primary completion			✓	✓		✓	
	14	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6, by sex				✓		✓	
	15	Number of students admitted in the first grade in upper secondary education in a given school-year, by sex						✓	
	16	Number of graduates, tertiary and TVET by course category, by sex						✓	
	17	Completion rate, tertiary, post graduate, and TVET						✓	
	18	Highest Educational attainment of adults, by sex	NISR	Every 10 years (Census) and every 5 years from EICV				✓	
	19	Rate of Adult Literacy	NISR	Every 10 years (Census) and every 5 years from EICV				✓	
	20	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, by sex				✓		✓	
	21	Completion rate on special education	MINEDUC	annual				✓	
	22	Promotion , transition, repetition and drop-out rates, in primary and secondary education, by sex	MINEDUC	annual	✓			✓	
QUALITY OF EDUCATION								☐	
	23	Number of students who pass national exams for transition into S1 & S4 public schools, by sex and public university with SFAR loan	MINEDUC	Annual				✓	
	24	Number of students who pass national exams above minimum mark and receive leaving certificate at all levels, by sex	MINEDUC	Annual				✓	
	25	Employment rate for graduates from Secondary education, by sex						✓	
	26	Employment rate for graduates from Higher education, by sex						✓	
	27	Number of Primary and Tronc Commun pupil-textbook ratio for core subjects						✓	
	28	Teacher to student ratio in Primary Secondary, Higher & Technical Education			✓			✓	
	29	Percentage of teachers with qualifications by level of education By sex					✓	✓	

Category	No.	Indicator	Source	Frequency					✓ col	
	30	Pupil/student-classroom ratio in Primary, Secondary and Higher education							✓	
	31	Employment rate for graduates from TVET							✓	
STI IN EDUCATION		See indicators on STI							✓	
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	32	Number of scholars by sex and amount of scholarships approved by SFAR	SFAR	annual					✓	
	33	% of SFAR loan released and paid							✓	
	34	Delinquency rate of SFAR loan							✓	
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	35	Number of scholars by sex and amount of scholarships granted by other international and non-government organizations, by country	MIFOTRA, SFAR, MINAFFET, to be coordinated MINEDUC	annual					✓	
	36	Number of graduates from scholarships, by sex	MINEDUC	annual					✓	
	37	Completion rate of scholars	MINEDUC	annual					✓	
EDUCATION PROVIDERS	38	Number of schools by level, by location, public and private, foreign, local	MINEDUC	annual					✓	
	39	Average cost of tuition fees by level, public and private							✓	
	40	Number of schools, by level, public/private, with libraries and science laboratories	MINEDUC	annual					✓	
	41	Average number of classrooms, by level of education, public/private							✓	
EDUCATION PROVIDERS	42	Number of Schools, by level with an adequate separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls	MINEDUC	annual					✓	
	43	Percentage of schools with operational PTAs increases to PTA: Primary & Secondary.							✓	
EXPENDITURES	44	% of education share by level and total to total public expenditure	MINEDUC, MINECOFIN						✓	
	45	% of education expenditure to total GDP	NISR-National Accounts	annual					✓	
	46	% of education to total household expenditure	NISR-EICV	Every 5 years				✓	✓	
HEALTH SECTOR										
HEALTH RESOURCES								✓		
Facilities	1	% of population using less than 1 hour to reach functioning health centers (on foot)	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 3-5 years					✓	
	2	Ratio to population of health facilities	MINISANTE, NISR	Annual					✓	
Facilities	3	% of health facilities meeting minimum equipment norms	MINISANTE- HMIS	annual					✓	
	4	No. of government hospitals provided with training to improve their service capabilities 1/							✓	
	5	Proportion of health centers and hospitals with capacity to provide a comprehensive package							✓	
	6	No. of licenced hospitals 1/							✓	
Manpower	7	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 2/							✓	
	8	No. of government doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives							✓	
	9	Doctor to population ratio							✓	
	10	Nurse to population ratio							✓	
	11	% of midwives assigned to rural areas							✓	
	12	Proportion of lab technicians among health professionals							✓	
	13	% of health facilities meeting minimum staffing norms							✓	
	14	% of health professionals working in remote areas							✓	

Category	#	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
	15	Proportion of the private health facilities over the total health facilities						✓	
	16	% of on job trained health personnel						✓	
Manpower	17	% of scholarship provided to health professional	MINISANTE- HMIS	annual				✓	
	18	% of MD specialized in gynecoobstretrics, pediatrics, resuscitation and surgery.						✓	
	19	Ratio to population of health manpower						✓	
Financing	20	Total health expenditure to total public expenditure	MINISANTE- National Health Accounts	annual	✓			✓	
	21	Share of health expenditure to GNP and GDP						✓	
	22	Health expenditure by source of funds						✓	
	23	Health expenditure by use of funds						✓	
	24	Per capita health expenditure						✓	
	25	% of very poor covered by "mutuelles" health insurance scheme	SSFR	annual				✓	
	26	% of population covered under health insurance scheme (Public and private)	SSFR	annual	✓			✓	
HEALTH SERVICES									
Preventive	27	% of health centers providing clean drinking water	MINISANTE, NISR- SPA	Every 5 yrs				✓	
	28	% of Health facilities offering VCT/PMTCT	MINISANTE, NISR- SPA	every 5 yrs				✓	
Preventive	29	Proportion of health centers with functional waste disposal systems	MINISANTE, NISR- SPA	every 5 yrs				✓	
	30	Percentage of under five children using insecticide treated long lasting mosquito-nets.				✓	✓	✓	
	31	Percentage of under five children with diarrhoea who receive ORT treatment within 24 hours				✓		✓	
	32	Fully Immunized Children	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 5 yrs	✓			✓	
	33	Percentage of assisted births in an accredited health facility				✓	✓	✓	
curatve/preventive	34	utilization rate of primary health care services by type	MINISANTE, NISR-SPA	every 5 yrs				✓	
	35	proportion of health facilities offering MPA (Minimum Packages Activities)						✓	
	36	Average number of stock out days of essential drugs in health centers to 0.5 days per month						✓	
	37	% of population within 5 km of functioning Health center						✓	
	38	Proportion of population within 30' of walking to the nearest functioning Health facility						✓	
promotive	39	proportion of health facilities with functional health information system	MINISANTE-HMIS	annual				✓	
promotive	40	proportion of health facilities with functional community partnership for quality improvement(PAQ)	MINISANTE-HMIS	annual				✓	
	41	% of Health facilities with an integrated gender approach in reproductive health services						✓	
	42	Proportion of health facilities meeting minimum norms of laboratory services						✓	
	43	Proportion of district hospitals meeting minimum norms of laboratory services						✓	
	44	% of health facilities with ART services						✓	
	45	All contraceptive prevalence rate	NISR,DHS	every 5 yrs			✓	✓	
	46	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate					✓	✓	
NUTRITION SERVICES	47	proportion of health centers with PNBC (Community Based Nutrition Program)	MINISANTE-HMIS	annual			✓	✓	
	47	Percentage of children under 5 who receive 2 doses of vitamin A per year	DHS- MINISANTE, NISR	Every 3-5 yrs	✓			✓	
HEALTH STATUS									
Mortality	48	Life expectancy	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 5 yrs				✓	
	49	Crude Death Rate						✓	
	50	Infant Mortality Rate				✓		✓	
	51	Child Mortality Rate						✓	
	52	Under-Five Mortality Rate			✓	✓		✓	
	53	Maternal Mortality Ratio				✓		✓	

Category	No.	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Morbidity	54	Incidence of specific notifiable diseases						✔	
	55	Causes of morbidity						✔	
	56	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles				✔		✔	
	57	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old			✔	✔		✔	
	58	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS						✔	
	59	Malaria prevalence				✔		✔	
	60	Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures						✔	
Morbidity	61	Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 5 yrs	✔			✔	
	62	Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)				✔		✔	
Environmental sustainability	63	Proportion of households with sanitary toilet facilities	MINISANTE, NISR- EICV	Every 5 yrs				✔	
	64	Proportion of population with access to clean water source						✔	
	65	Proportion of urban and rural population with access to sanitation						✔	
Disability	66	Prevalence of disability by type	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 5 yrs				✔	
	67	Causes of disability						✔	
NUTRITION STATUS									
Prevalence of Malnutrition	68	Percentage of children (under 5) who have chronic malnutrition	MINISANTE, NISR- DHS	Every 5 yrs				✔	
	69	Prevalence of underweight-for-age (underweight), underheight-for-age (stunted), underweight-for-height (wasted)						✔	
Prevalence Micronutrient Deficiency	70	Proportion of low birthweight infants	DHS- MINISANTE, NISR	Every 5 yrs				✔	
	71	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age						✔	
Prevalence Micronutrient Deficiency	72	Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies of vitamin A deficiency	DHS- MINISANTE, NISR	Every 5 yrs				✔	
	73	Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies of Iron and anemia						✔	
	74	Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies of iodine deficiency						✔	
	75	% of households using iodised salt						✔	
POVERTY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR									
POVERTY REDUCTION									
	1	Proportion of Population Below $1 (purchasing power parity) per day;	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years		✔		✔	
	2	Poverty Gap Ratio;				✔		✔	
	3	Share of Poorest Quintile in National Income or Consumption Status and Trends.	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years		✔		✔	
	4	% share of population below poverty, by district, urban-rural	EICV- NISR	Every 5 years	✔		✔	✔	
	5	Gini coefficient			✔			✔	
	6	% share of population in extreme poverty by district			✔			✔	
VUP	7	% of vulnerable men, women and children assisted through safety net schemes	Special study- MINALOC, NISR	annually	✔			✔	
VUP	8	Number of food insecure households benefiting from public works employment scheme	Special study- MINALOC, NISR	annually	✔			✔	
	9	% of food insecure households who graduate from livelihood enhancement schemes to self-sustainable livelihood			✔			✔	

	No.	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
	10	Average social protection income support provided to poor and vulnerable groups through district social assistance budget			✓			✓	
	11	Number of households benefited from direct support						✓	
	12	Estimated value of community assets developed						✓	
	13	Amount of credit package contracts awarded						✓	
	14	% of credit paid						✓	
	15	Average per capita income gained from livelihood as a result of credit package						✓	
SOCIAL SECURITY								✓	
Universal coverage	16	Total registered contributors by sector, by province, by sex, by mode of contribution (mandatory/voluntary)	SSFR, RAMA, MMI, Mutuelle de Sante, reports	Quarterly, annual				✓	
SOCIAL SECURITY	17	Number of Newly registered contributors	SSFR, RAMA, MMI, Mutuelle de Sante, reports	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	18	Total registered employers						✓	
	19	Number of newly registered employers						✓	
	20	Number of social security-registered poor households by province						✓	
Contributions	21	**Contributions received** by sector, by province, by sex, by mode of contribution (mandatory/voluntary)	SSFR, RAMA, MMI, Mutuelle de Sante, reports	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	22	Contributions paid on behalf of poor members, by province, by source of financing						✓	
Benefits	23	**Amount of Benefits paid** by type, by sector, by province, by sex	SSFR, RAMA, MMI, Mutuelle de Sante, reports	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	24	Number of beneficiaries by type, by sector, by province, by sex						✓	
	25	Number of poor registered members who received benefits	SSFR reports	Quarterly, annual				✓	
	26	Amount of benefits paid to poor members by type, by province						✓	
	27	Ratio of health insurance benefit to total medical cost						✓	
OTHER SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES (provided by non-governmental organizations)	28	Number of beneficiaries by type, by sector, by province, by sex	MINALOC monitoring reports, in partnership with NGOs	annual				✓	
		Amount/value of assistance provided						✓	
LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND CAPACITY-BUILDING SECTOR									
LABOR FORCE MONITORING AND EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION	1	Working population	EICV, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	Every 5 years				✓	
Employment	2	Labor force/ Labor Force Participation Rate							
	3	Employment by occupation					✓		
	4	Employment, public/private by industry					✓		
	5	Employment Rate					✓		
	6	Employment-Population ratio						✓	
	7	Informal employment					✓		
	8	Part-time employment						✓	
	9	Overseas employment						✓	
	10	Unemployment/Rate					✓		
	11	Underemployment/Rate Labor turnover rate						✓	
	12	Job displacements						✓	
	13	Working children/child labor					✓		
Wages, hours of work	14	Occupational wage rates	Enterprise Survey-NISR	To be developed			✓		
	15	Minimum wage rates						✓	
	16	Earnings/distribution					✓		
	17	Compensation/indices						✓	
	18	Labor cost structure						✓	

Category	#	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
Productivity	19	Labor productivity	Special study- MIFOTRA	Every 3-5 years				✓	
Working environment	20	Occupational injuries	Administrative-reports, MIFOTRA	Annually				✓	
Working environment	21	Rates of occupational injuries						✓	
	22	Occupational diseases	Enterprise Survey-NISR	To be developed				✓	
Job creation	23	Number of new non-farm jobs created	Administrative reports- MIFOTRA	annually	✓				
CAPACITY BUILDING	24	Percentage of Public Service Institutions achieving a minimum of 80% of their key performance indicators.	MIFOTRA, administrative report	Annually				✓	
PUBLIC SECTOR	25	Percentage of Public Service Management posts staffed by appropriately qualified Rwandese	MIFOTRA – MSCBP - PSC	annually				✓	
	26	Percentage of attrition rate of public servants	MIFOTRA - MSCBP	Annually				✓	
	27	Skills Analysis	MIFOTRA / MSCBP and RIAM- Skills Audit	Every 3 years				✓	
	28	Percentage of Public Servants and elected leaders who have received public funded work-related training	MIFOTRA Dept of Planning – Training Officers, RIAM and MSCBP	Annually				✓	
PRIVATE SECTOR	29	Increased proportion of public servants trained by LTI staff as a percentage of total trained (with public funds)	MIFOTRA / MSCBP and RIAM – Administrative report/	Annually				✓	
	30	Increase in number of entrepreneurs	MINALOC – registration of businesses for 'right to operate' at cell level	Quarterly				✓	
	31	Increase in number of those who shifted from informal economic sector to formal one	MIFOTRA, NISR,PSF- EICV	Every 3-5 years				✓	
REGULATION	32	Percentage of public and private workplaces that have internal regulations of best practice aligned to Rwanda Labor Laws	MIFOTRA, regulatory reports	annually				✓	
	33	Percentage of Public and private workplaces which comply with Labor laws for gender, youth, disability, HIV/AIDS in the workplace, Social and safety, elimination of child labor and environment.	MIFOTRA, regulatory reports	annually				✓	

YOUTH SECTOR									
Demographic	1	Population size, age 15-24, 14-35, by sex, by district	NISR- Census	Every 10 years					
			Population projection	Annual					
Health	2	Mortality rate, age 15-24	NISR- DHS	Every 5 years					
	3	Number of disabled youth, by sex, by district							
	4	Prevalence of diseases for the youth							
Education	5	Living arrangements (with family, alone, etc.)							
	6	Highest educational attainment, by sex, by age group	NISR- EICV, Census	Every 5 years; every 10 years					
	7	Number of out-of-school youth, by sex, by age							
	8	Number of youth enrolled							
Employment and Capacity-building	9	Literacy level and the education structure of the population	NISR-EICV	Every 5 years					
	10	Number of youth in apprenticeship	MIFOTRA	Annual					
	11	Number of youth employed, by age, by sex, by type of employment	NISR- EICV	Every 5 years					
	12	Average annual income, by sex	NISR- EICV	Every 5 years					
Employment and Capacity-building	13	Number of youth employed in the public sector, by age, by sex, by level	MIFOTRA	annual					
	14	Number of youth trained	MINYOUTH reports	annual					
Community Participation	15	Number of youth involved/volunteers in community projects							
Safety and security	16	Number of youth victims in accidents	MININTER, MINIJUST	annual					
Safety and security	17	Number of youth victims in crimes							
Juvenile delinquency	18	Number of youth convicted							
	19	Number of youth in prisons							

GOVERNANCE STATISTICS CLUSTER

		Key Indicator/Subject area	Source	Periodicity	EDPRS	MDG	International Standards	Other programs and relevant references	
JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, LAW AND ORDER, SECURITY AND COOPERATION SECTOR									
JUSTICE SECTOR									
Universal access to justice system	1	Number and category of vulnerable groups / poor people accessing legal aid services	BAR ASSOCIATION	Annual				✓	
	2	Distance in kilometers for citizens to travel to reach courts	MINIJUST & SUPREME COURT	Annual				✓	
Transparency and Accountability								✓	
Prosecution	3	total number of reported cases (total and by type)	PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE	Annual				✓	
	4	% of investigated and prosecuted cases in courts of law as a proportion of the total number of reported cases (total and by type)	PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE	annual	✓			✓	
	5	Number of tracked fugitives beyond borders	PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE & NPS	Annual				✓	
OMBUDSMAN	6	Number and type of judicial cases linked to corruption	MINIJUST / OMBUDSMAN'S OFFICE & AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE	Annual				✓	
Supreme Court	7	Case inflow and case outflow by type of court	PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE &SUPREME COURT	annual	✓			✓	
								✓	
								✓	
	8	Disposal rate for cases (average time taken to prosecute and rule on a case in courts of law) and execution of judgments within set benchmarks (total and by type)	PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE & SUPREME COURT	Annual				✓	
	9	Number of cleared backlog of cases in courts (total and by type)	SUPREME COURT	Annual				✓	
	10	% of small claims cases resolved by the Abunzi	SUPREME	Annual				✓	
GACACA Courts	11	Number of cases handled by Gacaca courts	SUPREME COURT & GACACA JURISDICTION	Annual				✓	
	12	% of passed judgments in Gacaca courts as a proportion of the total number of trials conducted countrywide	SUPREME COURT & GACACA JURISDICTION	Annual	✓			✓	
Human Rights	13	Incidence of human rights reported (including child rights) violations (total, by type, age and gender)	NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	Annual				✓	
Human Rights	14	% of resolved complaints as a proportion of the total number of registered complaints per year	NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	Annual	✓			✓	
Reconciliation	15	% of genocide convicts that were served under TIG-related penalties	GACACA JURISDICTION Community service as Alternative Penalty to Imprisonment (TIG)	Annual				✓	
	16	Number of preserved memorial centres including documentation and data-collection for Genocide cases under Gacaca and classical courts	GACACA JURISDICTION	Annual				✓	
	17	Number of projects executed by Genocide convicts.	Community service as an Alternative Penalty to Imprisonment (TIG)	Annual				✓	
	18	Number of solved conflict cases	NURC	Annual				✓	
	19	Number of persons sensitized on laws and their impact on unity and reconciliation	MINIJUST, NURC AND MINALOC	Annual				✓	
Law Enforcement	20	Crime and recidivism rate (comparing base and current years' number of reported cases disaggregated by type, sex and age)	MININTER & NATIONAL POLICE	Annual	✓			✓	
	21	Number of homicides per 100,000 populations	MININTER & NATIONAL POLICE	Annual	✓			✓	
	22	Number of killings of genocide survivors, witnesses and judges.	MININTER	Annually	✓			✓	

Category	#	Indicator	Source	Frequency						
	23	Number of offenses reported by type, by sex, by age (youth, adult)	MININTER	Annually	✓				✓	
	24	Number of victims of violent crimes, by sex, by age (youth, adult)	MININTER	Annually	✓				✓	
	25	Number of accused, convicted, imprisoned, by sex, by age group	MININTER	Annually					✓	
	26	Number of genocide victims, survivors	CNLG reports	Annual updates					✓	
	27	Number and profile of inmates by sex, by crime committed, by province	MININTER	annual					✓	
Law Enforcement	28	Number of prison inmates that have gone through rehabilitation programs.	MININTER	Annual					✓	
	29	Number of inmates acquitted by sex, by length of imprisonment	MININTER	annual					✓	
	30	occupancy rate of prisons and other detention centers as against capacity	MININTER	annual					✓	
	31	number of escapees and escapees recaptured	MININTER	Annual					✓	
	33	Number of inmates pardoned, or reduced sentence by virtue of Presidential order	MININTER	annual					✓	
	32	Number of trained justice sector personnel in all districts	MIFOTRA and HIDA	annual					✓	
	33	Average cost of prosecuting a case in formal courts of law (total and by type)	MINIJUST and Supreme Court	annual					✓	
	34	average per capita government expenditures for inmates	MININTER	annual					✓	
	35	Policemen to population ratio	MININTER	annual					✓	
	36	Judges to population ratio	MINIJUST	annual					✓	
	37	Ratio of professional lawyers to population.	MINIJUST, NISR	Annual					✓	
SECURITY AND COOPERATION SECTOR	38	Ratio of military personnel to population	MINADEF	Annual					✓	
	39	% share to total public expenditure	MINADEF	Annual					✓	
	40	% of countries with Rwanda embassies maintained per continent	MINAFFET	annual					✓	
	41	% of countries with embassies in Rwanda	MINAFFET	annual					✓	
	42	Number of people killed and adversely affected in conflict areas	MINADEF	Special report					✓	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR										
Territorial Administration	1	Number of geographic subdivisions in Rwanda (province, district, sectors, etc.)	MINALOC	Annual					✓	
	2	Land area, by geographic subdivision)	MINALOC, MINERENA	Annual					✓	
	3	Number of individuals with issued ID cards, by sex, by location		Annual					✓	
Local Government	4	Revenue generated, tax and non-tax by district	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual					✓	
	5	Grants received by district by sector							✓	
	6	Average share allocated to development budget to total local budget	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual					✓	
Local Government	7	Expenditures by sector,	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual					✓	
	8	% of Surplus/deficit by district	MINALOC	annual					✓	
	9	Number of employees by sex, by level of education, by district	MINALOC	annual					✓	
	10	Ratio of local government personnel to district population							✓	
	11	% of employees with training	MINALOC	annual					✓	
	12	Ratio of personnel to computer by district	MINALOC	annual					✓	
	13	Average rating of Districts' Imihigo Assessment by province	MINALOC	Quarterly, annual					✓	
	14	Number of corruption cases reported and convicted	MINIJUST	annual					✓	
Decentralization	15	% of districts meeting required service delivery	MINALOC	annual					✓	

	No	Indicator	Source	Frequency						
	16	% share of local government and ministries in expenditures for service delivery	MINALOC	annual					✔	
	17	% of districts meeting required mechanisms, systems and procedures for accountability reporting	MINALOC	annual					✔	
Community Development- Economic	18	Employment rate by province	NISR	Every 5 years					✔	
	19	Consumer Price Index, Purchasing Power by province	NISR	monthly					✔	
	20	Agricultural indicators by district	MINAGRI	annual					✔	
	21	Number of banks per district	BNR	annual					✔	
	22	Number of business permits issued; by district	MINALOC	annual					✔	
	23	Number of building permits issued and Other infrastructure indicators by district	MININFRA	annual					✔	
	24	Number and value of investment projects by district	RDB	annual					✔	
	25	Number of vehicles registered by district, by type	MININFRA	Semestral, annual					✔	
	26	ICT indicators by district	RURA, RITA, NISR	annual					✔	
	27	ENR indicators by district	MINERENA	annual					✔	
Community Development- Social	28	Population count; projection by district;	NISR	Every census; annual projection					✔	
	29	Population growth rate; population density by district	NISR	Every census; annual projection					✔	
Community Development- Social	30	Household characteristics by district	NISR	Every 3 years					✔	
	31	Health indicators by province, by district	MINISANTE	annual					✔	
	32	Education indicators by province, by district	MINEDUC	annual					✔	
	33	Justice, Law and Order indicators, by district	MINIJUST, MININTER	annual					✔	
	34	Poverty indicators by district	NISR	Every 3 years					✔	
	35	Number of vulnerable people identified	MINALOC and NISR	every 3Years					✔	
	36	% of vulnerable people assisted through safety net schemes	MINALOC , NISR and Districts	Annual					✔	
	37	% vulnerable poor graduating from Poverty	MINALOC, NISR and Districts	Every 3 years					✔	
	38	Voters turn-out	MINALOC	Every election					✔	
	39	Gender, child, youth indicators by district	All institutions concerned	annual					✔	

POPULATION STATISTICS										
Population	1	**Population size, structure, distribution and growth**						✔	✔	
	2	Age-dependency ratio	Census (NISR)	Every ten years					✔	
	3	Age and sex structure	Census(NISR)	Every ten years				✔	✔	
	4	Sex ratio	Census(NISR)	Every ten years				✔	✔	
	5	Population growth rate	Census(NISR)	Every ten years					✔	
	6	Population in urban and rural areas (Spatial distribution)	Census(NISR)	Every ten years				✔	✔	
Fertility	7	**Fertility , Births, Nuptiality patterns, Marriages, Contraceptive prevalence and Family planning**							✔	
	8	Crude birth rate	Census and civil registration and vital statistics	Every ten years or annually (based on estimates)				✔	✔	
	9	Total Fertility Rate	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
Fertility	10	Net Reproduction Rate	Census & DHS (NISR)	Annual					✔	
	11	Crude Marriage Rate	Census (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
	12	Age at First Marriage	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
	13	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
	14	New acceptors	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
	15	Continuing users	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
	16	Unmet need family planning	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
	17	Birth interval (child spacing)	DHS (NISR)	Every five years					✔	
Mortality	18	Crude Death Rate	MINISANTE					✔	✔	
	19	Infant Mortality Rate	DHS (NISR)	Annual					✔	

	20	Child Mortality Rate	DHS(NISR)	Annual				✔	
	21	Under 5 Mortality Rate	DHS (NISR)	Annual				✔	
	22	Maternal Mortality Ratio	DHS (NISR)	Annual				✔	
	23	Life Expectancy at Birth	Census (NISR)	Annual				✔	
Migration		**Internal and international migration**							
Internal migration	25	Rates of in-and out-migration	Civil registration (NISR)	Annually				✔	
	26	Net migration rates	Civil registration (NISR)	Annually				✔	
International migration	26	Rates of entries and exits	Immigration Office	Annually				✔	
	27	Net international migration	Civil registration (NISR)	Annually				✔	
	28	Countries of origin and destinations	Civil registration (NISR)	Annually				✔	
HOUSING								□	
Housing Conditions and quality of life		**DWELLING QUALITY**						✔	
	29	Percentage of housing with walls made of substandard material	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
	30	Percentage of lodging by roofing material	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
	31	Type of dwelling	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
SERVICES	32	Proportion of households living in dwelling units made of durable materials	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
	33	*Tenancy status*						✔	
	34	Average number of people per room						✔	
	35	Percentage of substandard water source (rivers, lakes or improved sources)/source of water provision						✔	
	36	Mean distance to water source by district						✔	
	37	Types of lighting and energy sources						✔	
Environment	38	Proportion of population without access to sanitation	NISR (EICV & Census)	Every five years	✔	✔		✔	
	39	Percentage of population using protected latrines	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
	40	Disposal of household garbage	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
	41	Proportion of population using solid fuels (deforestation indicator)	EICV/NISR	Every five years				✔	
Housing Demands/Needs	42	Number of dwelling units to be built or improved to provide each household or family with separate dwellings of acceptable standards	Kigali City/districts, MINALOC,SSFR,Banque d'Habitat (Habitat Bank)	Annual				✔	
	43	Number of non-owner households	NISR	Every census year				✔	
Housing Stock	44	Number of households by income group and tenure status in housing unit	NISR	Every census year				✔	
GENDER, FAMILY AND CHILDREN SECTOR									
GENDER PROMOTION AND PROTECTION									
Agriculture sector	1	Number of farmers and cooperatives, in GIRINKA, who receive fertilizers (Women and men)	MINAGRI	Annually				✔	
	2	Number of Cooperatives trained on Farming as a Business and Entrepreneurship(Female and male)	MINAGRI	Annually				✔	
	3	Enrolment rates in Agricultural Education Courses/ Institutions (Male and Female)	MINEDUC	Annually				✔	
	4	Number of male and female involved in subsistence agriculture, involved in cash crops production (coffee and tea production), who have access to agriculture credits	MINAGRI	Annually				✔	
	5	Number of women in disadvantaged groups actively involved in farmer organisations and service	MINAGRI	Annually				✔	
Employment and Capacity building	6	% of male and female employed in agriculture sector, industry sector, services sector industry	NISR	Every 5 years				✔	
	7	% of male and female in trade sector, owners of industries, heads of institution in private sector , and earning income (in agriculture, services and industry sector)	MINICOM	Annually				✔	
	8	Number of hours spent by male and female per week on domestic duties for market activities and on domestic duties for non market activities	NISR	Every 5 years				✔	
	9	% of men and women trained on various occupational skills, in road construction, and employed in public and private institutions	MIFOTRA	Annually				✔	

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Sector	#	Indicator	Source	Frequency					
	10	% of men and women who have access to credit to invest in business	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
Good Governance and Justice	11	% of men and women in decision making on national level up to decentralised level	MIFOTRA	Annually	✓			✓	
	12	% of seats held by women in parliament	MIFOTRA	Annually	✓			✓	
Good Governance and Justice	12	Number of judges, prosecutors and lawyers (male and female) graduating	MINIJUST, MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
	13	Female and male qualified and engaged in justice sector (magistrates, prosecutors and lawyers)	MINIJUST	Annually				✓	
	14	Number of judicial officers (Judges, prosecutors, lawyers, prison and police officers) female and male	MINIJUST	Annually				✓	
	15	% of vulnerable men and women accessing legal aid services	MINIJUST	Annually				✓	
	16	Number of investigated and reported cases, in particular of violation of women and children rights, and number of GBV cases	MINIJUST	Annually				✓	
	17	Number of men and women in Police and Security	MININTER	Annually				✓	
Social Protection	18	% of men and women existing in social security schemes, % of amount spent by social security schemes for men and women, and % of contribution of in existing schemes	SSFR	Annually				✓	
Social Protection	19	Number of men and women widows, and Access to sanitation by sex	MININFRA	Annually				✓	
	20	Number of men and vulnerable women who need shelter, and % of vulnerable women and men covered by Mutuelle de Santé	MININFRA, SSFR	Annually				✓	
Education	21	Numbers of students who sit the National exams at all levels of education (Primary, Ordinary level, Upper Secondary and Tertiary):	MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
	22	% of students enrolled at each level, by course at the tertiary level			✓			✓	
	23	% of girls and boys in the transition rate at all levels and their % in the completion rate at all levels	MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
	24	Illiterate people by sex	NISR	Annually				✓	
	25	% of girls and boys in the transition rate, and their % in the completion rate at all levels						✓	
	26	Number of students who pass the National exam at all levels of education – (% of girls and boys in final year).	MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
Education	27	% of vulnerable student girls and boys (refugees, returnees, batwa, children without families, students from poorest quintile, with disabilities) accessing education	NISR	Every 3 years				✓	
	28	% of boys and girls participating in Science and technology courses	MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
	29	% of teachers (male and female) who have achieved qualified status, by level	MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
	30	% of schools with an adequate number of separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls	MINEDUC	Annually				✓	
Health	31	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years				✓	
	32	contraceptive utilisation rate (modern contraceptive)	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years				✓	
	33	% of children under five and pregnant women sleeping under ITN	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years				✓	
	34	rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV to x%	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years				✓	
	35	Number of men and women who receive ARV and other supports, and amount allocated to female HIV victims	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years				✓	

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Category	No.	Indicator	Source	Frequency				✓	
CHILDREN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION	36	number of OVC, determine the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC), disaggregated by gender, region (Provinces, districts, sectors) and type of vulnerability;	MIGEPROF	Every 5 years				✓	
	37	Children in very poor households	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	38	Street children	NISR	Every 10 years				✓	
	39	Children in foster families (their numbers and living conditions)	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	40	Children living in households headed by children(under 18 years)	NISR	Every 10 years				✓	
	41	Children having psychosocial problems	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	42	Children living with disabilities, disaggregated by gender and type of disability (numbers, causes and responses)	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	43	Working children, disaggregated by gender and type of labor	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	44	Girls/boys who are married before their maturity	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
CHILDREN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION	45	Children of single mothers (may not necessary be vulnerable)	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	46	Mapping of stakeholders in the domain of child protection disaggregated by domain	MIGEPROF	annually				✓	
	47	Mapping of right holders (beneficiaries) OVC disaggregated by gender, service, districts/sectors						✓	
	48	Integrated child poverty profile and child budget study	MIGEPROF	Every 3 years				✓	
	49	Children who do not attend school (due to poverty)	NISR, MINISANTE	Every 5 years				✓	
	50	Children who are malnourished (who have malnutrition disease	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
FAMILY PROMOTION	51	Couples living together illegally according to sex and residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	52	Number of Polygamous cases according to sex and residence	MINIJUST	annually				✓	
	53	Percentage/Number of Divorce/legal separation according to sex and residence	MINIJUST, NISR (Civil Registration System)	annually				✓	
	54	Number of domestic violence and types of frequent violence	MININTER	annually				✓	
FAMILY PROMOTION	55	Number of foster families in general and percentage of foster poor families according to residence	MIGEPROF	annually				✓	
	56	Number of men using vasectomy according to residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	57	Number of families using family planning methods accordance to residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	58	Number of families with malnutrition cases according to residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	59	Number of families headed by persons with disabilities in general and percentage of poor families headed by persons with disabilities according to type of disability, sex and residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	60	Number of poor families of genocide survivors according to residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	61	Number of families supported by "one cow one family" program according to residence	MINAGRI, MINALOC	Every 5 years				✓	
	62	Number of families using biogas system according to residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	
	63	Number of single mothers according to residence	NISR	Every 5 years				✓	

ANNEX 4: Organic Law No.01/2005 of 14/02/2005 on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda

We, KAGAME Paul,
President of the Republic;

THE PARLIAMENT HAS ADOPTED, AND WE SANCTION, PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING ORGANIC LAW AND ORDER IT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA.

THE PARLIAMENT:
The Chamber of Deputies, in its session of December 23, 2004;
The Senate, in its session of December 14, 2004;
Given the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of June 04, 2003 as amended to date, especially in its articles 62, 88, 90, 93, 108, 121 and 201;
Revisited the Decree-law n°18/77 of July 26, 1977 relating to the organisation of statistical activities;

ADOPTS:

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article one:
The present organic law determines the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.

Article 2:
In this organic law, the concepts below are defined as follows:

1° Statistical data:
It is data in figures that has come out of surveys, censuses or other forms of research, that are either analysed or not.

2° Survey:
It is a technical operation that is used in order to obtain statistics on topics of particular interest. The collection of the data in the framework of a survey bases itself on a drawn sample in accordance with particular and scientific procedures. The drawing of this sample must permit the generalization of data collected on the whole Country, City of Kigali or the Province from where it has been drawn.

3° Census:
It is an operation of data collection on features of the population of the whole Country, City of Kigali or the whole Province while proceeding to the exhaustive counting of all people, one by one.

4° Statistics:
It is a set of scientific methods aiming at collecting numeric data, processing, analysing, publishing, , safe storage, drawing conclusions and be able to take decisions.

5° Indicators:
It is a set of measurements of analysed numeric data, permitting the appreciation of state of a phenomenon or of its evolution.

6° Statistical information:
An aspect of any reality expressed in numbers.

7° Visa:
A written authorization delivered, on demand, by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda to any person undertaking a statistical survey, attesting that the survey respects the requirements, either at the level of its organization or at the level of publication of data that have come out of it.

Article 3:
This organic law aims at:

1° Regulating the organisation of activities relating to the conception, collection, processing, analysis, safe storage, publication and dissemination of statistical information;

2° Reaffirming the necessity for statistical practices to be in conformity with the international norms and methodologies;

3° Reinforcing the National Statistical System.

Article 4:
The domains covered by the present organic law include among others:
1° Demographic and social characteristics of the population;
2° Cultural characteristics;
3° Economic, financial and commercial data;
4° Data concerning agriculture, livestock and environment;
5° Judicial statistics.

Article 5:
The statistical activities mentioned in this organic law may be conducted in the whole country or in one of its parts.

CHAPTER II: FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Article 6:
Data and the indicators established from statistics must be used as a base for general planning and evaluation of development strategies in all sectors of the national life. Statistical information also provides a basis for the development of research based on objective data and indicators.

Article 7:
The quality of statistical data is characterised by:
1° Relevance;
2° Comparability;
3° Accuracy;
4° Reliability;
5° Topicality;
6° Frequency;
7° Promptness;
8° Accessibility;
9° Indication of all the necessary requirements that enable the users of the data to trust its value.

Article 8:
The statistical data must be characterised by the objectivity and professionalism of the institution that produced it.

Article 9:
The findings of statistical information should be published and made available to all users in the simplest manner. They must not be in contradiction with each other or partial.

CHAPTER III: COORDINATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Article 10:
A law creates the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. The Institute will be in charge of the coordination of the national statistical system.

Article 11:
The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda is the national authority as regards statistics. It is the only competent institution empowered to officially provide all users with statistical data and information, whether those it published or those which have its visa. Data and information that are not yet officially published shall not be given to anybody without the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda visa. However, the Institute may delegate part of its prerogatives on this matter to some services belonging to the national statistical system.

Article 12:
The national statistical system is made up of five main components:
1° The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda;
2° Various state institutions that provide statistical data. The statistical data constitutes the official statistics;
3° Institutions which use statistical data;
4° Organs that provide statistical data, including public and private institutions, non governmental organisations,
households and the population;
5° Institutions of research and training including higher institutes of learning.
Article 13:
The coordination of the national statistical system shall generally be responsible for:
1° advising the State and other various institutions on issues relating to statistical activities;
2° approving the appropriate methods for the conception, collection, processing, analysis, storage, publication and dissemination of data for only statistical purposes and confirming the timing and the format of publication of such statistics.

Article 14:
With exception of the national surveys, the City of Kigali or at least the whole province, the statistical services of the public administration and those of the parastatals may, in their individual capacities, conduct statistical activities process, and analyse them in accordance to their needs. This shall be done in conformity with the norms and methodologies agreed upon between such organs and the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.

The publication of data collected in such a manner shall receive prior approval of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.

These services have the responsibility to provide the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda publication of the annual statistical reports of those services, they shall possess.

Before the annual statistical reports of such services are published, they shall possess the visa of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.

Article 15:
Researchers, private individuals, State services and public enterprises, private institutions, nongovernmental organisations whether national or international that want to conduct statistical surveys on a national scale or covering at least a whole province, and which fall beyond the usual activities of which they are permitted to conduct, they shall obtain the prior approval of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, whether on the necessity of such surveys and on the methodologies that shall be used. The questionnaires that will be used in such surveys shall indicate the official visa of the Institute.

CHAPTER IV: NATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAM

Article 16:
The National General Census must be organised at least once in every ten (10) years.

All institutions belonging to the National Statistical System are required to provide assistance to the activities of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda in any manner determined by law or a particular order.

Article 17:
Nation wide surveys, City of Kigali or a whole province conducted by researchers, private individuals, State services and public enterprises, private institutions and non-governmental organisations whether national or international organisations, that were not provided for in the national statistical program, shall require prior approval of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda with respect to the necessity of their conduct and to their methodologies that should be respected.

The surveys are subject to authorisation at least two (2) months before they are conducted. If it goes beyond one month without response from the time of the request, it is presumed as if the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda has accepted and they shall begin to conduct the survey. If the Institute has accepted, the questionnaires shall carry the visa of the Institute.

CHAPTER V: OBLIGATION TO RESPOND TO QUESTIONS DURING CENSUSES AND STATISTICAL SURVEYS

Article 18:
Any person or a legal entity requested by a commissioned officer is required to respond accurately to survey questions and within the specified time limits, asked during national census and other statistical surveys prior to approval by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.

Article 19:
A person being questioned during accepted surveys shall not whatsoever invoke the principle of professional confidentiality so as to refuse to give responses to questions asked.

Article 20:
All Institutions belonging to the national statistical system are required to provide all the basic databases in their keeping to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda if it requests so and the information related to individuals held by such institutions which shall be accessible by the Institute.

The institutions shall at all times submit to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as an institute responsible for collecting all the national statistical information, analysed reports of surveys conducted , as well as other statistical reports which are produced periodically.

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda shall confidentially utilise the information given to it and as provided for by this organic law.

CHAPTER VI: STATISTICAL CONFIDENTIALITY

Article 21:
Data collected by the services of the national statistical system through surveys or any other method of collection are protected by statistical confidentiality. Statistical confidentiality implies that the dissemination of such data as well as statistical data which can be calculated from them, shall be conducted in a way that those who provided it are not identified whether directly or indirectly.

It is prohibited to every employee at the level of statistics to disseminate information related to an

enterprise or an establishment and the individual he or she may know during his or her job or in relation to his or her activities.

Statistical confidentiality does not apply to information about an enterprise or establishment that has already been published to the public or to information of the enterprise or establishment which it accepts, in writing, to be published.

Statistical information in monopoly or duopoly, may be published except those concerning the cost of production or profits.

Article 22:
Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21 of this organic law, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda has powers to make and publish each year or when necessary, a list of enterprises or establishments which indicate the following: name, address, type of activity, number of employees and its legal status.

Article 23:
The anonymous basic databases on individuals and other institutions shall be accessible to researchers but who shall be committed to :

1° make a written note, that they shall not communicate to any person the contents of such databases without the written authorisation of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda;

2° give to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, the findings of their research.

Article 24:
Statistics related to an organ, institution and an individual shall not whatsoever be used for tax control purposes, for economic repression or for legal investigations by judicial organs.

Article 25:
Legal provisions concerning statistical confidentiality equally apply to data obtained from administrative sources.

Article 26:
Before commencing their duties, the members of staff of the services of the national statistical system shall take oath before the Minister having general statistics in his or her attributions or his or her representative, that they shall never reveal the statistical confidentiality related to individuals as it is defined in this organic law, which they may have come across in the course of performance of their duties or of which they are committed to in their activities.

CHAPTER VII: PENALTIES

Article 27:
Any person or institution who or which refuses to respond, or deliberately gives incomplete responses contrary to truth, or fails to respect the deadline for provision of information during compulsory surveys, shall be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen (15) days and a fine of ten thousand Rwandan francs (10,000 RWF) to two hundred thousand Rwandan francs (200,000 RWF), or one of these penalties. The payment of fine or imprisonment does not exonerate the offenders from responding to questions asked.

Article 28:
Without prejudice to heavier penalties provided for in the penal code, any member of staff of the national statistical system or any other person who participates in the production of national statistics who reveals statistical confidentiality when he or she is not required to do so by law, whether during or after his or her work, shall be punished by one (1) to six (6) months of imprisonment and a fine of one hundred thousand Rwandan francs (100,000 Rwf) to one million Rwandan francs (1,000,000 Rwf), or one of these penalties. Without prejudice to heavier penalties provided for by the Penal Code, the same punishments shall be

sentenced to any staff of the national statistical system or any other person, who will deliberately falsify statistical data whether at the level of data collection, processing, analysing, publication or dissemination.

Article 29:
Any organ, institution or person that will publish data or information drawn from national surveys at the national level, City of Kigali or covering at least one Province without authorization of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, shall be punished by an imprisonment from one (1) month to three (3) months and a fine from two hundred thousand Rwandan francs (200.000 Rwf) to one million five hundred thousand Rwandan francs (1.500.000 Rwf) or of one of these only, without prejudice to other penalties provided for in the Penal Code.

Article 30:
Any organ, institution or person, resident or non resident in Rwanda who conducts a survey or research with an aim of obtaining statistical data at the national level, City of Kigali or covering at least an entire Province, without prior authorisation from the National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda shall be punished by one (1) month to three (3) months of imprisonment and a fine of five hundred thousand Rwandan francs (500,000 Rwf) to two million and five hundred thousand Rwandan francs (2,500,000 Rwf), without prejudice to other measures provided for in the Penal Code.
The penalties mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be doubled if the statistical data is published.

CHAPTER VIII: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31:
All previous legal provisions contrary to the present organic law are hereby repealed.

Article 32:
This organic law comes into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

Kigali, on 14/02/2005

The President of the Republic
KAGAME Paul
(sé)
The Prime Minister
MAKUZA Bernard
(sé)
The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
Dr. KABERUKA Donald
(sé)
Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
The Minister of Justice
MUKABAGWIZA Edda
(sé)

Annex 5: LAW N° 09/2005 OF 14/07/2005 ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

WE, KAGAME Paul,
President of the Republic;

THE PARLIAMENT HAS ADOPTED AND WE SANCTION, PROMULGATE THIS LAW AND ORDER IT TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA.

THE PARLIAMENT:

The Chamber of Deputies, in its session of June 21, 2005;

The Senate, in its session of April 26, 2005;

Given the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of June 4, 2003 as amended to date, especially in its articles 62, 88, 90, 93, 108, 118, 121 and 201;

Given Organic Law n° 14/2004 of 26/5/2004 establishing the general provisions governing public institutions;

Given Organic Law n° 01/2005 of 14/2/2005 relating to the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda;

ADOPTS:

CHAPTER ONE: ESTABLISHMENT, DENOMINATION, HEADQUARTERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Article One:
This law establishes and governs the organization and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, called INSR (Institut National de la Statistique du Rwanda) in French brief terms referred to as Institute in the following "articles".

The Institute has a legal personality and autonomy in administration and finance.

The Ministry having statistics in its attributions shall supervise the Institute.

Article 2:
The headquarters of the Institute is in the City of Kigali. It may be transferred to any other place within the Republic of Rwanda by an Order of the Prime Minister.
Upon approval by the Board of Directors, the Institute can establish its branches in other parts of the country to enable it fulfil its responsibilities.

Article 3:
The Institute has the following responsibilities:
1° to define and ensure the respect of standards and methodologies applied by the national statistical system;
2° to conduct national census and other national surveys;
3° to advise and train the personnel of the national statistical activities;
4° to coordinate and gather statistical information and methodologies of particular sectorial departments in charge of statistical activities in the country;
5° to disseminate the official statistical data whether the one publicized by the Institute or the data bearing its visa;

6° to coordinate the activities of the national statistical system;

7° to advise state institutions regarding the development of the national statistical system;

8° to encourage the public to participate in statistical activities and learn how to use the census and surveys results;

9° to prepare the national program of the statistical system;

10° to accomplish any other function relating to the statistics as may be assigned by State Administration.

CHAPTER II: ORGANS OF THE INSTITUTE

Article 4:

The Institute comprises the following organs:
1° The Board of Directors
2° The Management of the Institute

Section one: The Board of Directors

Article 5:

The Board of Directors is composed of seven (7) members including the Chairperson. The Prime Minister, through an order, shall appoint members of the Board of Directors and its Chairperson upon proposal by the Minister having general Statistics in his or her attributions. Such members are selected from the specialists in statistics, information and communication technology, economics or other related fields.

The Director of the Institute is the secretary to the Board meetings. In that regard, he or she attends the Board meetings as ex-officio member.

The members of the Board are appointed for a period of three (3) years, which may be renewable only once.

The Chairperson of the Board calls the first Board meeting. During this meeting, the members of the Board shall elect from among themselves a Vice-Chairperson of the Board.

Article 6:

The Board of Directors is the supreme organ of the Institute in management and decision making for the achievement of the Institute's mission.

It is particularly responsible for the following:

1° to approve the internal rules and regulations of the Institute;

2° to propose to the competent authority senior candidates to be appointed;

3° to approve permanent members of staff not mentioned in point 2° of this article;

4° to prepare a draft of the organic framework and the organizational chart or eventual modifications and thereafter to be approved by competent authority;

5° to approve the action plan of the national statistical system and determine the priorities of the Institute in
conformity with the national priorities;

6° to approve the annual budget proposal to be submitted to the supervising Ministry which in turn submits
it to Cabinet for final approval;

7° to approve the development plan of the Institute and ensure its implementation;

8° to approve the quarterly and annual administrative and financial reports of the Institute;

9° to examine any matter worth of value to the Institute.

Article 7:

The Board of Directors meets at places, on the day and time it decides. The ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors is held once every three (3) months. Extraordinary meetings of the Board may be convened as often as necessary on the interest of the Institute.

The order of the Prime Minister shall fix allowances and benefits of the members of the Board of Directors.

Article 8:

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors convenes and chairs all the meetings. In case of his or her absence, the Vice-Chairperson takes the chair.

He or she may convene an extraordinary meeting on his or her initiative or on a written request of at least a half (1/2) of the members of the Board of Directors.

Article 9:

The invitations to the members of the Board of Directors in ordinary meetings shall be in a written form and sent to each member at least ten (10) working days before the meeting is held. The extraordinary meeting may be convened in writing at least five (5) working days before the meeting is held.

Article 10:

The Board of Directors can only meet and take valid decisions if at least two-thirds (2/3) of its members are present. In case of absence of the quorum, the Board of Directors is convened again in time provided for in article nine (9) of this law and may legally meet if a simple majority of the members is present. If again the quorum is not reached, the report shall be drafted and sent to the supervising Minister who shall take appropriate measures to solve the problem.

The Board of Directors shall take decisions by consensus. In case of failure, decisions shall be taken on the absolute majority of the members of the Board present.

Article 11:

The Board of Directors may, if necessary, invite any person working in the statistical system to its meetings to take floor but as ex-officio.

Section 2: The Management of the Institute

Article 12:

The Director of the Institute shall ensure its day-to-day administration. He or she shall be appointed by an Order of the Prime Minister for a period of five (5) years, which may be renewed only once.

The candidate to this position is required to possess strong skills in statistics or any other related field and shall have a proved experience in management.

Article 13:

The Director of the Institute forwards to the Board of Directors a report on the general performance of the Institute.

His or her main duties are the following:

1° to ensure the daily management of the Institute;
2° to serve as a legal representative of the Institute;
3° to prepare Board meetings;
4° to implement the decisions of the Board of Directors;
5° to prepare and submit to the Board of Directors the annual budget proposal of the Institute;
6° to ensure the relationship between the Institute and other organs;
7° to prepare a draft of internal rules and regulations of the Institute;
8° to execute other duties that are of value to the Institute as may be assigned to him or her by the Board of
Directors,

Article 14:

The Internal regulations of the Institute shall specify the person who replaces the Director of the Institute in case of his or her absence.

Article 15:

The Director of the Institute ceases his or her functions in case of:

1° voluntary resignation;
2° dismissal by competent authority due to:

a. notorious misconduct,
b. incompetence;
3° death;
4° appointment to other positions;
5° term expiration.

Article 16:
The organization Chart and the Statutes governing the staff of the Institute are determined by an Order of the Prime Minister in conformity with the law on general Statutes for Rwanda Public Service.

CHAPTER III: AUDIT OF THE INSTITUTE

Article 17:
The Auditor General of State Finance ensures the audit of the Institute. It shall also be audited by permanent internal auditor and other auditors that may be appointed by the Minister having Finance in his or her attributions.

Article 18:
Except the Auditor General of State Finance and the permanent internal auditor of the Institute, other auditors mentioned in article 17 of this Law address their control reports to the supervising Minister and reserves a copy to the Minister having finance in his or her attributions, Auditor General of State Finance and to the Board of Directors of the Institute.

Article 19:
An Order of the Minister having Justice in his or her attributions grants the Judicial police powers to some agents of the Institute. Such Judicial police officers have competence on the national territory but will only deal with infractions provided by laws governing statistical activities.

CHAPTER IV: MANAGEMENT OF FINANCE AND PROPERTY OF THE INSTITUTE

Section one: Finance and Property of the Institute

Article 20:
The property of the Institute comprises all the movable and non-movable property and it cannot be sold without approval of the competent authority.
The Institute shall establish an inventory of its initial property at the beginning of its activities.

Article 21:
The finance of the Institute shall come from:
1° the endowment provided for in the national budget;
2° cash from the activities the institute performs;
3° loans;
4° funds from donors;
5° donations, legacies and aid that may be given to the Institute.

Section 2: Accounting and management of Finance

Article 22:
The general provisions regarding the public accounting and management of State Finance and property shall govern the Institute.

Article 23:
The report relating to the management of finance of the Institute is forwarded to the Board of Directors not later than 31st January of the following year.

CHAPTER V: GENERAL, TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS
Article 24:
The statistical document bearing the seal and signature of the representatives of the Institute shall be considered as it is and it shall be authentic.

Article 25:
The properties previously used in the functioning of the Department of Statistics in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and in the National Service of Census are transferred to the Institute without prejudice to the agreements and conventions concluded between the Government and third parties.

Article 26:
Members of the personnel employed by the directorate of Statistics in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and those employed by the National Service of Census may be employed by Institute in accordance with its organizational structure and their skills.
The employees who are unable to secure jobs shall be dismissed in accordance with provisions of the law on general Statutes for Rwanda Public Service.

Article 27:
All previous legal provisions contrary to this law are hereby repealed.

Article 28:
This law shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda.

Kigali, on 14/07/2005

The President of the Republic
KAGAME *Paul*
(sé)

The Prime Minister
MAKUZA Bernard
(sé)

The Minister of State in charge of Economic Planning
in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
NSANZABAGANWA Monique
(sé)

Seen and sealed with the Seal of the Republic:
The Minister of Justice
MUKABAGWIZA Edda
(sé)

Annex 6:- Participatory Process

The NSDS process was participatory, the first step was Advocacy. NISR management visited all Ministries and Several Institutions as listed below about NSDS, its importance and Institutions' roles in various phases. NISR continued to conduct institutional assessments, consultations, and research focusing on statistical requirements, plans and programs in each sector, and compilation of the document, the Draft NSDS was developed.

The Draft NSDS was exchanged between and among Ministries, consulted institutions, and Development Partners. A series of meetings followed through with the sectors, presentation to NISR Board, Steering Committee, then again to the stakeholders for final validation.

The NSDS was funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB) who also provided an expert to orient, review and support in finalising the Strategy.

The names below show the participants in various process of developing NSDS.

COORDINATORS

MURANGWA Yusuf: National Coordinator
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin: Technical Coordinator

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND FINANCIAL SPONSOR

African Development Bank (AfDB)
Mr. OLADEJO Ajayi (AfDB consultant)

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA REVIEW TEAM

Mr. Dimiti Nsanga
Prof. Ben KIREGEYA
Ms. Awa Thiongane

NSDS TEAM	**NISR Support Team**
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MUHAMED Abulata	GAKUBA Didier
RAJIV Ranjan	RUKUNDO Alphonse
TWAHIRWA Maureen	HAKIZIMANA Theodore
UFITIMANA Charles	TWAGIRUMUKIZA Augustin
	BUGINGO Eric
	NTAMBARA Juvenal

Development Partners Review Team
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Francese Heeks (DFID)
Tonny Williams (DFID)
MUSINGUZI Richard (UNDP)
Benson Morah (UNFPA)
GATERA Maggie (UNDP)

NISR International Advisors
CHITA Marzan
MUHAMED Abulata
EDI Serge
ADADE Messan
RAJIV Ranjan

Ministries Consulted
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Natural Resources
Ministry of Youth
Ministry of Public Service and Labour
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Internal Security
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Local Government, Good Governance, Community Development and Social
Affairs
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
Ministry of Sports and Culture
Ministry of Science, Technology and Scientific Research in the President's Office
Ministry of Infrastructure
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry
Ministry of East African Community
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Institutions Consulted
Rwanda Revenue Authority
National Bank of Rwanda
Rwanda Utilities Regulation Agency
Social Security Fund of Rwanda
Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
The National University of Rwanda
Rwanda Development Board
Conseil de Concertation des Organisation d'Appui aux Initiatives de Base
Platform of Civil Society
Private Sector Federation

Participants during consultative meetings in each Ministry and Institution

MINECOFIN, April 21st, 2009

Hon. James MUSONI	: Former Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
RWANGOMBWA John	: Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
MUSAFIRI Prosper	: Director General, CEPEX
MURANGWA Yusuf	: Acting Director General, NISR
TORERO Eugene	: Deputy Commissioner General, RRA
KAMPETA SAYINZOGA	: Government Chief Economist
NKURIKIYINFURA Francois	: Director General Corporate Services
MUJUNI Fred	: Accountant General
BAYINGANA Elias	: Director General National Budget
TWAHIRWA Manasseh	: Government Chief Internal Auditor
NGARAMBE Francois	: Executive Secretary/FSDS
SEMINEGA Augustus	: Director General of RPPA
NSENGIYUMVA Francis	: Acting National Coordinator/ISP
Guy KALISA	: Director of EU-Project

MINALOC, May 11th, 2009

BALIKANA Eugène: Permanent Secretary (Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
KUBANYA André
MUFULUKYE Fred
NIYIBIZI Wenceslas
KARIMBA Evariste
YANKURIJE Thacien
BANKUNDIYE Emma
BIZUMUREMYI A
TWAGIRAYEZU François
MUSIME James
AYEBARE Chris
HABYARIMANA Protais

GATABAZI Cyprien
NYIRASAFARI Xavère
RUGAZA Julian
KAMBALI Phocas
BIGANGU Prosper
GASHUMBA Pascal
MWIJUKYE James
RWANGABWOBA Olivier
MUKUNDIRICYO Goreth
MANIRAKIZA Edouard
MUHINDA Charles
TWAHIRWA Maureen
RUTISHEREKA J.Pierre
KARANGWA Jacques
HARELIMANA Marguerite

MININFOR
SEMUKANYA Aimable (Chair)
HABUMUKIZA Joseph
UWIMANA Gabrielle
BAZIMAZIKI Desire
RUTERANA Baudouin Abdon

MININTER
KANTARAMA Penelop (Chair)
MURORA Beth
KARANZI William
RUTERANA Abdon Baudoui n
UFITIMANA Charles

MINIJUST, April 27th, 2009
MUKANKUSI Perrine: Acting Permanet Secretary (Chair)
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
MUGABE Victor
UWAMAHORO M. Claire
KABASHA Védaste
FURAHA Jackson
BITEGA Joseph
NGOGA Emile
MURERWA Christine
MWUMVANEZA Félicien
UMUGIRANEZA Françoise
SEBAZUNGU Alphonse
KALIHANGABO Isabelle
BAKAMURERA Jacqueline
MUKAKIGUZI Dophy

MINICOM,   April 23rd, 2009
NGABO Clairette: Acting Director of Planning (Chair)
MWESIJYE John
KIGABO Douglas
TWAHIRWA Christian
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin

MINISPOC, May 7th, 2009
NKURANGA Alphonse: Director of Planning (Chair)
UMUTESI Chantal
MUHOZA Christophe
UGIZE NEZA Janviere
KAYIJAMAHE Schaste
RUBERANZIZA J'de Dieu
NTIRAMBABAZI Beata
MUGABEKAZI Laurence
NYILINKWAYA M.Louise
NZEYIMANA Celestin
KUBWIMANA Getrude
BUGINGO Emmanuel
MURENZI Emmanuel
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
UFITIMANA Charles
TWAHIRWA Maureen

MININFRA, April 20th, 2009
KARANI Alexis: Director of Planning (Chair)
MURWANGWA Yusuf
EVA PAUL
MARARA Camille
BALOKO Makara
SARAH Mills
INGABIRE Jackline
YARAMBA Albert
NIYIBIZI Nadine
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
MVURIRWENANDE Joseph
MUSINGUZI Sam
UWAMAHORO Yusuf
RURANGIRWA Dominique
NTAGANDA SEMAFARA John

MINADEF, June 19th, 2009
Dr. Zaac NSENGA: Permanent Secretary (Chair)
Maj. Jill RUTAREMARA
Capt. Sosthène KABAYIZA
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
UFITIMANA Charles

MIGEPROF, May 07th, 2009
Hon. Dr. MUJAWAMARIYA Jeanne d'Arc : Minister (Chair)
SINZIKWITA Jean Claude
UWIMANA Véronique
KAREKEZI Alfred
SENGORORE Isaac
BISHUMBA Shakila
UMUHIRE Christiane
MUREKATETE Jeanne Marie
NZARAMBA Emmanuel
SIBOMANA Joachim
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Baudouin Abdon
TWAHIRWA Maureen
UFITIMANA Charles

MIFOTRA, May 6th, 2009
SEBAGABO Barnabé: Director of
Planning (Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
NTIRAMPEBA Silvere
NGIRINSHUTI Straton
NDUMWAMI Justin
TURAYISHIMYE Leandre

MINEDUC, May 11th, 2009
Hon. HAREBAMUNGU Mathias:
Permanent Secretary (Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
MUGABO Clement
RUTIGISHA Eraste
TWAHIRWA Maureen
UFITIMANA Charles

MINAFFET, June 1st, 2009
KABAKEZA Joseph: Acting P.S (Chair)
NYANDWI Edison
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
TWAHIRWA Maureen

IPAR
MUTORO Antonia: Executive Sec. (Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
TWAHIRWA Maureen

BNR, April 27th, 2009
Dr.KIGABO Thomas: Chief Economist
(Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
RWAKUNDA Christian
AMAHORO Dolla
KAMUGISHA Charles
KAGABO Pierre Canisius
MUNYANKINDI Pascal
GICONDO Ananias
NZABONIKUZA Joseph
UFITIMANA Charles

RRA, 14th May, 2009
GAKWAYA LWANGA Charles : Director
of Planning (Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
KANYANGEYO Agnes
MANZI Sebastian
UFITIMANA Charles

CSR/NSSF, 3rd June, 2009
MUNYANDEKWE Oswald: Director of
Pensions & Contributions (Chair)
MUJAWABEGA Yvonne
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
KAYITARE Emmanuel
NSABINANA James
NZAMUGULINKA Agnes
RURANGWA Innocent
TWAHIRWA Maureen

Office in charge of Science and ICT-Presidency, 18th May, 2009
KANAMUGIRE David: Director General
(Chair)
MURANGWA Yusuf
RUTERANA Abdon Baudouin
DUSENGE Emmanuel
TWAHIRWA Maureen

Participants of final Sectors' Technical Validation workshop: November 24th, 2009

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MURWANGWA Yusuf   (NISR)
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MUSAFIRI Innocent   (MINIJUST)
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NSDS Validation workshop by Development Partners: January 13th, 2010

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KARAKYE Charles   MINECOFIN
SERGE Wiclef   DFID
MARTIN Grand Jean   FAO
MURARA Lewis   World Bank
HARELIMANA Cyriaque   DFID
KARUSISI Diane   NISR
RUTERANA Baudouin   NISR
TWAGIRUMUKIZA Augustin NISR
TWAHIRWA Maureen   NISR
RAJIV Ranjan   NISR
UFITIMANA Charles   NISR