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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA



5th
**POPULATION AND
HOUSING CENSUS**
Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report
AGRICULTURE



“Be counted because you count - Ibaruze kuko uri uw’agaciro”





**Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda**

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

**Thematic Report
AGRICULTURE**

July 2023



The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (RPHC 2022) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Fieldwork was conducted from 16th to 30th August 2022.

Additional information about the 2022 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GoR	Government of Rwanda
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation
PSTA4	Rwanda’s Fourth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development (formerly DFID)
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWomen	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	U.S Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WCA	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture

FOREWORD

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), conducted the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census in August 2022. The Census results provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda. Census results will also help in tracking the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST), the AU Agenda 2063, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back to the year 1978 when the first ever-modern census was implemented. The second, third, and fourth censuses were carried out in 1991, 2002, and 2012 respectively. The 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census marks therefore the fifth in the series following the United Nations Recommendations to conduct a census every ten years.

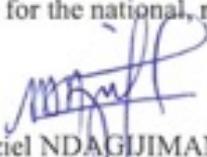
Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

Results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census provide population numbers from national to the lowest administrative level, as well as demographic and socio-economic indicators at both national and district levels. The census remains the only national data collection exercise that can provide the lowest levels of disaggregation to support decentralised decision making across the country.

I would like, therefore, to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders that contributed to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. They include Ministries and other Government institutions, international organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the European Union (EU), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), One-UN, UN Women, UNICEF, UNECA, the United Kingdom AID (UKAID), ONS, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the USAID, ENABEL, PARIS 21 and others for their support in diverse ways.

My special thanks go to the local government leaders from the province to the village levels who contributed a lot to the success of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Exceptional gratitude goes also to all enumerators and all field personnel, who collected the information and all respondents for their cooperation and dedication. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) deserves special appreciation for the excellent operational and coordination of all census activities.

I finally recommend that the invaluable information contained in the different thematic reports of the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census be used as updated evidence for all decision and policy making for the national, regional and global development programs.


Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) conducted the Fifth Population and Housing Census (RPHC, 2022) in August, 2022. The study incorporated the agricultural module whose main purpose was to collect data that would provide the general up-to-date information on the agriculture sector in Rwanda.

This report is an important source of information on the current agriculture situation in Rwandan households. It will guide in policy formulation and development, and support the monitoring and evaluation of agricultural programs. The study covered all enumeration areas of the country. Among others, questions related to whether a household grew crops in last twelve months before the census or rears a livestock, were asked to all households of the country. Households that met the criteria of being an agricultural household were asked detailed questions on crops grown, types of livestock reared and their numbers.

The results obtained from the agriculture module are depicted in tables and figures, and are disaggregated at different levels such as provinces, districts and area of residence (rural and urban). To explore gender-related aspects in key socio-economic characteristics of agricultural households, some results are also disaggregated by sex of the household head.

Agricultural households

Agriculture household refers to a household that has at least one person engaged in agricultural activities (either in crop or animal husbandry or both). In Rwanda, there are 2.3 million agricultural private households (equivalent to 69% of total households). Among the rural private households, 83% are agricultural households, while urban agricultural households account for 34% of the total urban households. Considering specific agricultural activities, 63% of the private households are engaged in crop farming, while livestock farming accounts for 50% of total private households. Further analysis shows that, 27% of the total private agricultural households practice crop farming only, 9% practice animal rearing only, while 64% do both crop farming and animal rearing.

Socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households

The average agricultural household size is 4.1 persons. Of the total agricultural households, 72% are headed by males while 28% are headed by females.

The majority of the agricultural household heads (71%) are in the age group 31- 64 years, followed by those aged 65+ years (15%) and the least being those in the age group 16-30 (14%).

The highest percentage of the agricultural household heads (61%) were those of primary school level, followed by those who never went to school (25%) and those with secondary education (11%); with the least being those with tertiary education (3%). Regarding language literacy, 32% of agricultural household heads are illiterate. Almost half of the female agricultural household-heads (42%) had never gone to school, compared to 19% of male heads who also never went to school. However, the male agricultural household heads had higher access to all the levels of schooling than their female counterparts: primary school (66%; 51%); secondary/vocational (12%; 7%) and tertiary (3.3%; 0.9%), respectively. Most of the agricultural household heads were married (78%), compared to only 5 % of the never married, 3% of the separated, 0.3% of the divorced and 14% of the widowed.

Ownership of communication assets

A large proportion of agricultural households in Rwanda use radio (82%) while television is owned by 9%. It is encouraging to note that 78% of agricultural households in Rwanda have at least one member owning a mobile telephone. Nonetheless, the agricultural household ownership of smart phones (9%) and computer (2%) is low. Only 16 % of the agricultural households have access to the internet.

Crop farming

There are 2.1 million private households in Rwanda who practice crop farming. Most of the crop-farming households (59%) grow 2 to 4 crops in their farms. The analysis showed that most of the crop-farming households (82%) grow legumes, followed by tubers and roots growers (71%), and cereals (66%). A half of households (both agricultural and non-agricultural households) grow fruits. Five dominant crops grown by crop-farming households are beans (80% of the crop-farming households), maize (56 %), cassava (49%), sweet potato (44 %), and banana (24%).

The most grown vegetables by the crop-farming households are amaranths (11%), followed by cabbage (3%), eggplant (3%), tomato (2%), onion (2%) and carrot (2%). Dominant grown fruits are avocado (39% of private

households), mango (16%), papaya (11%), guava (7%), lemon (4%), tree tomato (4%), and passion fruit (3%).

In regards to cash crops, tea is grown by 1% of crop farming households, while Coffee is grown by 7% of crop farming households. Only 0.3% of crop farming households grow pyrethrum.

Livestock rearing

In Rwanda, 1.7 million private households (50%) own at least one livestock. The main five types of owned/reared

livestock are cows (28% of the private households), goats (19%), pigs (15%), chickens (12%) and rabbits (6%). Other livestock types (like sheep, beehives, etc.) are found in limited households (reared by less than 5% of all households).

In regard to the number of livestock owned by private households, there are 1.4 million cows, 1.5 million goats, 0.3 million sheep, 0.8 million pigs, 0.4 million rabbits and 2.6 million chickens.

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1.1. Context and justification

The history of the Population and Housing Census in Rwanda dates back in the 1970s. To date, five modern censuses have been successfully conducted in Rwanda: 1978, 1991, 2002, 2012 and 2022.

In line with the United Nations Decennial Census Programme, the 2022 Census is the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) in series.

Since 2000, and following the endorsement of recommendations from major international conferences held under the auspices of the United Nations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been focusing on the long-term Vision 2020 that aims at transforming Rwanda into a middle-income country. Rwanda pursued the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015) on the international scene and currently seeks to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as Rwanda's Vision 2050. These goals have been implemented through the medium-term planning framework of the Economic

Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The measurement of progress in implementing national and international programmes in line with various AU and UN recommendations calls for availability of updated demographic and socio-economic statistical data to inform selected indicators at different levels.

The RPHC5 is a reliable and comprehensive source of such data. It was implemented in a way that allows the disaggregation of indicators at the lowest geographical level where it is applicable. The RPHC5 was undertaken to update the national mapping and demographic databases, to provide indicators for monitoring poverty reduction strategies and achievement of national, regional, and international development goals (NST1, Vision 2050, AU Agenda 2063, SDGs, etc.) and to strengthen the technical capacity of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR).

1.2. Legal and institutional frameworks

As an essential precondition for Census execution, the legislation of its operations was secured by the law No. 53bis/2013 of 28/06/2013 establishing the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and determining its mission, organization and functioning; and law No. 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organization of statistical activities in Rwanda.

In order to ensure focused functioning during the whole period of Census execution, a Census Unit of NISR coordinated the overall implementation of the 2022 RPHC5 with support from other NISR units.

1.3. Objectives of the Census

The overall goal of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (PHC5) is to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the Rwanda population by furnishing the Government and other stakeholders with relevant, reliable, and timely data and information for development planning, policy formulation and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluation of development programmes.

Specifically, the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census has been implemented and is well placed to:

- Have increased availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics for evidence-based decisions, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation of development frameworks at national, sub-national and sectoral levels;
- Have increased knowledge of stakeholders, at all levels, on population characteristics, patterns and trends;
- Have strengthened national capacities in data collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and

utilization, including geographic information system (GIS).

- Have increased utilization, at all levels, of data and information for designing, monitoring and evaluating development programmes.

1.4. Census phases and Methodology

1.4.1. Census phases

Following the preparatory phase of the Census, which consisted of the production of the project document detailing all activities, schedule and Census budget, the following technical activities were undertaken:

- Census mapping conducted between 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021;
- A Pilot Census conducted between 16-30 September, 2021;
- Questionnaire and manual development;
- Census publicity and sensitization campaign;
- Recruitment and training of field staff;
- Census enumeration conducted between 16 -30 August, 2022;

- Post Enumeration Survey conducted between 16-30 September, 2022; and
- Post-census activities, including analysis and dissemination of census results.

The success of the RPHC5 is widely attributable to the rigorous pre-census planning and robust census enumeration monitoring undertaken by the NISR as well as the remarkable support received from the Government, people of Rwanda and the generous technical and financial assistance from international development partners.

1.4.2. Census methodology

1.4.2.1. Census mapping

Census mapping was a crucial phase of the 2022 RPHC. The purpose of the census mapping is to divide the whole country into well-delineated enumeration areas that constitute the smallest operational census units to be assigned to each enumerator during the enumeration period.

The mapping used the latest versions of technology including satellite imagery and ArcGIS software to collect and document detailed information about the administrative units of the country, including boundaries, and locations of major social GPS coordinates of housing units and economic infrastructure (schools, health centres, hospitals, markets, administrative offices, etc.). These activities were carried out together with the estimation of the population and were used for delimitation of enumeration areas (EAs) in all villages (Imidugudu) of the country.

The Census mapping operation lasted for about 9 months (from 18th October, 2020 to 15th July, 2021), which enabled the NISR to better estimate the number of staff to be recruited (e.g., enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, etc.) and all logistics for the main field data collection. Details

from the Census mapping also provided guidance for adequate planning of the other census infrastructures and facilities required for field activities.

The outcomes of the Census mapping included the production of a new sampling frame for future surveys and an updated administrative area boundary map for Rwanda. In total, the country was delineated into 24,339 enumeration areas within the current boundaries of administrative units, consisting of five provinces, 30 districts, 416 sectors and 2,148 cells and 14, 436 villages. This allows for easy compilation of census results in these administrative entities.

1.4.2.2. Pilot Census

Prior to the RPHC5, a pilot census was designed for testing the census questionnaires, other census data-collection tools, enumeration time requirements and the state-of-preparedness of the entire field work organisation of the census.

The pilot census was conducted from 16th to 30th September, 2021 on a sample of 600 EAs, including 416 randomly selected EAs across all sectors and 184 purposively selected

EAs in the areas bordering neighbouring countries to Rwanda and in remote rural areas in order to test the internet connectivity, data transmission, and the availability of electricity.

The pilot census was initially planned for 16th to 30th August, 2021 just to fall one year before the main census but was postponed for one month to ensure adequate preventive measures against the spread of Covid-19.

The pilot census was a rehearsal for the actual census enumeration during which the various methods and procedures for field organisation and operations as well as the census publicity/awareness campaign, census maps production, field remote monitoring, data transmission and storage, ICT infrastructure, and data analysis were tested.

The lessons learnt from the pilot census exercise were used to revise some census procedures and instruments to ensure a smooth/successful implementation of the actual census enumeration.

1.4.2.3. Questionnaires and manuals

The questionnaires' design for the 2022 RPHC consisted of updating the questionnaires used during the 2012 census coupled with consultations with stakeholders such as planners and policymakers from different sectors, ministries, other government institutions, private sector, and government's stakeholders,... in order to collect their needs in terms of statistical data. After the development of the questionnaires and the instruction manual, the team of analysts developed a questionnaire specification to support and ensure a smooth translation of the paper based questionnaire into the CAPI questionnaire by the IT and data processing team.

The lessons learnt during the pilot census were used by the NISR to improve and finalise the census questionnaires, containing 131 variables, as well as to revise the manuals of instructions for all the census functionaries.

The questionnaires used for data collection are presented in Annex of this report. Two different types of questionnaires were administered: one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record with few questions.

1.4.2.4. Census publicity and sensitisation campaign

The success of the census is dependent upon the cooperation and participation of the entire populace. It therefore, becomes imperative to sensitize and educate the public on the importance of the census, an objective that was achieved through the implementation of the communication strategy developed for the census. A phased approach was assumed in implementing the communication strategy that includes awareness in different ways and dissemination mechanisms.

Some of the methods used for publicizing the 2022 RPHC are as below:

- a. Digital Communication Programme through websites, social media, and mobile platforms;
- b. Public Relations, events and mass communication;
- c. Traditional Advertising through mass and outdoor media;
- d. Community Mobilization (Umuganda).
- e. Radios/TVs shows communication on the census calling for the public participation.

Prior to census enumeration, a national publicity and sensitisation campaign was implemented in order to inform the public about the importance and relevance of the census (RPHC5), as well as to seek the active participation, involvement and collaboration of administrative authorities during the census enumeration.

A subtle and targeted publicity and awareness campaign was conducted before the census, which was later intensified and expanded to cover all districts and villages across.

NISR was responsible for organizing and coordinating, as well as preparing and implementing appropriate communication strategies to all communities at both national and district levels. The materials were appropriately packaged and delivered to the districts for the implementation of communication activities. In addition, the NISR coordinated and implemented communication interventions as guided by the communication strategy, and where necessary, by the prevailing conditions at the district level. Census's tasks force at Province and District levels played an important role in the census public awareness.

The census results published including the population projections attest to the high level of cooperation of the political and administrative authorities and the effective

participation of the general public in the entire census enumeration operation and processes.

1.4.2.5. Recruitment and training of field staff

The RPHC5 was conducted by personnel from various institutions: the NISR (the census executing agency), the Rwanda Defence Force through involvement of the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, the Rwanda Correctional Services and MINEDUC (Sector Inspectors of education and teachers).

The recruitment of Census functionaries was done by each institution according to the needs (i.e., number and categories of staff needed) of the NISR, except in the case of teachers whose recruitment was done by the NISR in collaboration with administrative authorities at the district and sector levels.

At each stage of census implementation, the necessary induction and mandatory training of NISR staff and census personnel took place. For example, the census mapping phase was preceded by the training of cartographers, while the pilot census and the actual census enumeration were preceded by the training of enumerators, data quality monitors and their supervisors.

About twelve weeks prior to the commencement of actual Census enumeration, cascaded trainings were organised for all categories of census functionaries, namely:

- a. Core training for 59 people (exclusively NISR staff);
- b. Master training for 200 master trainers (NISR staff expanded to the Data quality monitors/team leaders and special institutions national coordinators);
- c. Training of trainers for 1,748 trainers organised in 30 training centres, one centre per district; and
- d. Training of 26,536 enumerators in 445 training centres spread across all sectors of the country.

The census training sessions focused on understanding of census questionnaire content, census enumeration processes and the correct completion of census questionnaires, reading and interpretation of census maps, practical role plays, and field practice. All the trainers and trainees were subjected to mandatory qualifying tests which they had to pass before being appointed.

In order to mitigate the risk of declining quality of training at the various cascading trainings, the training content was recorded in audio-visual materials from the studio. The recorded materials were projected in each training centre and were registered in each trainee's telephone for use in case of electricity outage or at home.

Regarding the organization of the training in each centre, four trainers were in charge of the training centre. The training in each of the centres were coordinated at the central level by NISR trainers who moderated all training sessions using CISCO Webex to ensure that all contents were covered and timely management of the sessions.

1.4.2.6. Actual census enumeration

As planned, the actual census enumeration of the population in private and institutional households was conducted across the country from 16th to 30th August 2022, immediately after the Census reference night (the night of 15th to 16th August, 2022). Although data-collection activities were carried out by well-trained enumerators, quality assurance of the Census enumeration was ensured through close supervision at various levels.

The census personnel deployed for the RPHC5 comprised the following personnel:

- a. Enumerators and support staff;
- b. Sector supervisors;
- c. Field monitors/data quality monitors and district team leaders;
- d. Field analysts, data analysts; and
- e. National coordinators.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the census manual, each personnel ensured the operations of daily census activities within their area of supervision. Enumerators were accountable for the work done on a daily basis to their sector supervisors, who monitored the progress using dashboards and field visits facilitated by two motorcycles hired to facilitate the transport of Sector Supervisors in their daily supervisory activities.

As the dashboard was accessible to all supervisors at different levels of supervision, each supervisor was expected to understand what was going on regarding the

data collection and then provide explanations for any identified issues.

A team of 60 data monitors was working at NISR headquarters coordinated by 10 field analysts. They were responsible of the follow up on the progress of data collection through the dashboards in all enumeration areas. They interacted with sector supervisors on a daily basis by identifying the enumeration areas with low completion rates, and then suggesting possible solutions including redeployment of those who completed enumeration in EAs lagging behind. They were also reporting any issue that needed special attention of the coordination team.

The dashboards allowed coordination team to continually monitor the progress of census enumeration in all the 24,399 enumeration areas but also ensuring for quality of the census. The use of dashboards allowed the identification of the enumeration areas with risk of not completing the enumeration on time and where additional resources and support were needed (e.g. enumerators, means of transportation to ensure the completeness).

1.4.2.7. Post-enumeration activities

The post-enumeration activities include the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES), data processing, release of results, thematic analysis, and dissemination of census results. The use of technology at all stages of the census enabled the rapid and timely publication of the main indicators report, as well as the tabulations and summary results contained in the thematic reports and other census products.

The PES was conducted from 16th to 30th September 2022, just in one month after the main census enumeration. The aim of the PES was to assess the census coverage/completeness and quality of the census data.

A total of 180 enumeration areas were sampled from all districts of the country. To assess census coverage, PES and census records were matched, a task that was carried out using data science techniques and the Python programming language. Matching is the process of checking whether records from two different data sets relate to the same household and/or person match or not. In this work, both automatic and clerical matching methods were used.

The census dataset –stabilisation, data-processing, and data-editing processes were completed within two months, after which census data tables for all thematic reports were generated. The final results were subjected to an in-depth

analysis across 18 generic themes (one of which is presented in this report) in accordance with the analysis plan developed for each theme. Census monographs for each of the 30 districts will also be produced.

1.4.2.8. Data quality assessment

An independent quality review (available as an internal report to NISR) was conducted in parallel with the thematic analysis. This investigated the work done prior, during, and after the census enumeration to maximise the level of data quality. The assessment confirmed strong planning and quality assurance throughout the enumeration. Assessment of the key demographic and socio-economic variables also confirmed the good quality of the RPHC5 data in terms of representation of the population.

The overall conclusion of the assessment is that the RPHC5 was implemented with strong quality controls and gives an excellent representation of the population of Rwanda with generally good measurement of its structure, both in terms of spread and demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The high quality of the data with respect to coverage and representation is confirmed by the results of the Post-Enumeration Survey, which measured the net coverage of the household population in the RPHC5 to be around 99% nationally with little variation across regions and by age and sex. Gross under-coverage was around 1.8% while gross over-coverage (erroneous inclusions) was around 0.2%.

The conclusion of excellent representation is also consistent with the plausible growth rate for the population over the intercensal period implied by the national results.

Some quality issues were identified on a few population characteristics. These include age heaping, particularly for ages with terminal digits 0 and 5. However, summary measures from Whipple's index, Myers' index and the UN joint score indicate comparatively some improvement and a reduction in age heaping in the 2022 Census compared to the 2012 Census. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of infant deaths, and across other ages - hence the use of indirect methods is recommended for estimating mortality indicators.

In conclusion, there were no major quality issues identified in the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census, except for some economic activity variables with low-quality reporting. The evaluation of key demographic and socio-economic variables as well as the triangulation of the data

with other sources generally confirm the excellent quality of the RPHC5. Thus, the final database of the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census is of high quality.



CHAPTER 2: RWANDA AGRICULTURE CENSUS APPROACH: LINKING POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE CENSUSES

2.1. Introduction

During the Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (2012), the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda decided to collect information on the Agriculture and Rural Sector by adding to the main Census Questionnaire, an Agricultural Module, mainly livestock. Given the lack of many agriculture data that did not enable the construction of the sample frame for agricultural surveys, an updated frame for agriculture was much needed. In 2022, like other several African countries, Rwanda adopted a kind of coordination and linkage between the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census by adding a module of the Agricultural Census that was designed in accordance with the guidelines of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) about World program for the Census of Agriculture (WCA 2020). This was done in order to obtain, in a more cost-effective manner, up-to-date information on the agriculture sector and gain improved sampling frames for use in Agriculture Censuses and other subsequent surveys.

2.2. Objectives of the Agriculture module in the census

The main purpose to incorporate the agriculture module in Rwanda Population and Housing Census was to collect data that would provide the general picture of agriculture sector and form the basis for constructing appropriate sampling frames to be used in the future undertaking of agricultural censuses/surveys.

The specific objectives of adding this module were to:

- Providing up-to-date information on agriculture sector which will guide policy formulation and development, and support the monitoring and evaluation of agricultural surveys
- Provide the agriculture data at the smallest administrative units
- Linking both censuses helps to do an in-depth analysis by cross-tabulating agricultural data with the socioeconomic and demographic data from the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census.
- Provide a complete enumeration of all households of Rwanda engaged in agricultural activities (including crops and livestock), to serve as a basis for the construction of an updated sampling frame to be used in effective sample design for coming surveys in the sector.

2.3. Scope of Agriculture Census in Rwanda

The census was limited to collecting agriculture information of the private households. Cooperative, factories/companies and institutions that practice agricultural activities were not reached. Households in all enumeration areas of the country were visited. During enumeration, a household was asked questions about whether there was any member in the household who practiced crop farming during the last 12 months, or whether the household rears any livestock. Thereafter,

for those households that were found practicing agriculture activities, the specific questions about the agricultural activities were asked and recorded. Particularly, only the question of whether a household grows fruits or not was asked to each household, whether it is agricultural or not, due to the fact that a household, irrespective of practicing agriculture or not, can grow any fruit tree either in a household garden or scattered in farms or grown in a plot.

2.4. Content of agriculture module in the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census

The agriculture module covered the following pieces of information

- Household location: province, district, sector, cellule, village, enumeration area, area of residence
- Household rearing a livestock
- Types of livestock reared by the household and their counts
- Household that has grown crops during last twelve months
- Land ownership
- Types of crops grown by the household (13 main crops identified)
- Types of vegetables grown for those households who grew them
- A household grows fruits or not
- Types of fruits grown and numbers of fruit trees grown
- Number of cash crops (tea, coffee) grown

Collected agriculture data were used to do cross-tabulation with the information collected in the Rwanda Population and Housing Census such housing, individual characteristics of household members, sociodemographic data, and so on.

2.5. Data collection on the agriculture module

Agriculture data was collected for in all enumeration areas. The enumeration was preceded by the listing of all households for each enumeration area (EA). The enumeration took place from the night of 15th/16th August 2022 and ended on 30th August 2022. The following are reference periods that were used to collect data on agriculture. For crop farming section, the

reference period was the agricultural year 2021/2022, where a household was asked about the temporal crops it grew/permanent crops that the household had in its farms during last 12 months (from September 2021 to August 2022). For livestock section, the reference period was the day of interview where a household was asked if it rears livestock at that day.

2.6. Computation of agriculture indicators

An agricultural household: It was computed as a household that either engaged in crop farming or livestock rearing. In other words, a household that engaged in crop farming only or livestock only or both crop and livestock farming, was taken as agricultural household

Percentage of Agricultural households: It is the number of agricultural households divide by the total number of households, times one hundred

Percentage of households cultivating a specific crop: This was calculated by taking the number of household

growing that specific crop divide by total number of crop-farming households

Percentage of households rearing a specific livestock: This was calculated by taking the number of households rearing that specific livestock divide by total number of households.

Percentage of households growing fruits: It was calculated by taking the number of household growing that fruit divide by total number of households

2.7. Agriculture Policies and Program

The following are different Rwanda agriculture policies and programs:

2.7.1. Agriculture in Vision 2050

Agriculture is one of the priority sectors in Rwanda's Vision 2050 national development strategy. The government aims to replace subsistence farming with fully monetized and technology-intensive commercial agriculture and agro-processing by 2050. In its vision 2050, Rwanda lists increasing agriculture and livestock

quality, productivity, and production as a key priority. Agriculture also features in the SMART Rwanda Masterplan, where the objective is to transform agricultural practices to enhance productivity and increase commercialisation and industrialisation.

2.7.2. National Agriculture Policy

The Rwanda National Agricultural Policy's mission is to ensure food and nutrition security of Rwandans by using modern agribusiness technologies, professionalizing farmers in terms of production, commercialization of the outputs and then creating a competitive agriculture sector. The revised National Agriculture Policy has identified four main strategic and enabling pillars upon which core policy guidance and actions have been based:

- a) Productivity and Commercialization for Food Security, Nutrition, and Incomes;
- b) Resilience and Sustainable Intensification;
- c) Inclusive Employment and Improved Agrofood Systems' Skills and Knowledge;
- d) An Effective Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions.

Food insecurity and malnutrition will be eliminated through the increase in crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture productivity. Increase of on-farm productivity and value will be achieved through policies aiming at improving farmers' skills and resilience with

positive impacts on income, as well as diversification of the farm outputs and required equipment like the greenhouses. The on-farm value of agricultural production will be augmented in different ways that will be concurrently encouraged through concerted action and economies of scale, diversified agricultural production systems in favor of higher-value added products, enhanced nutritional status and round-the-year food supply. Other actions will include continued efforts to improve farmers' access to good quality and affordable inputs (for both crops and livestock), and facilitation for better market linkages. To improve productivity, increase production and commercialization, and address the challenge of land fragmentation, the development of farmer cooperation and cooperatives will continue to be encouraged. Availability and access to affordable, nutritious and safe food in rural areas will be improved through the increase in production of food staples and their bio-fortification as well as through the promotion of the production and consumption of fruits and vegetables.

2.7.3. Agriculture in National Strategy for Transformation program (NST1)

National Strategy for Transformation program(NST1) is a seven years government program from 2017 to 2024. One of the broad objectives of Economic Transformation Pillar of NST1 is to modernize and increase the productivity of agriculture and livestock. Key strategic interventions are:

- Strengthen the commercialization of crop and animal resource value chains
- Work with the private sector to increase the surface of consolidated and irrigated land and promote agricultural mechanization
- Promote new models of irrigation scheme management
- Increases the land area covered by terraces and ensure their optimal use
- Enhance farmers' access to improved seeds
- Promote research and develop new seed varieties.
- Average productivity of key crops measured in tons per hectare will be increased between 2017 and 2024
- Work with the private sector to build post-harvest handling and storage facilities across the country

- and to add value to agricultural produce (processing)
- Scale up the production of high-value crops
- Establish a program to improve professionalization of livestock farmers and increase their output in terms of quality, volume and productivity
- Attract private sector and farmers to invest in flagship projects in the livestock sub sector
- Put in place mechanisms to increase access to finance for farmers

2.7.4. Strategic plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA4)

Rwanda's Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation phase 4 (PSTA 4) outlines priority investments in agriculture and estimates required resources for the agriculture sector for the period 2018-2024. It is the implementation plan of the National Agricultural Policy (NAP) and represents the agriculture sector's strategic document under Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation.

The strategic plan for Agriculture transformation is based on four pillars including:

- Research, Innovation, and Empowerment
- Productive and inclusive Markets and Value Addition
- Enabling Environment and Responsive Institutions
- Increased Productivity, diversity, sustainability and resilience of agricultural production

CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter highlights the census results on the number of households that engage in agricultural practices and their distribution across provinces and districts. The chapter also highlights the socio-demographic characteristics of the heads of agricultural households.

3.1. Agricultural households

Agriculture household refers to a household that has at least one person engaged in agricultural activities. Table 3.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by Provinces and area of residence. Out of 3.3 million households, 69% practice agricultural activities. Majority of agricultural households (886 thousands private households), are located in Eastern Province, followed by those in Southern Province (760 thousands private households), Western Province (672 thousands private households), Northern Province (506 thousands private households) and Kigali City (449 thousands private households). In terms of the proportion of agricultural

households within each province, Northern province was found to have the highest percentage of agricultural households (83% of total households in North), followed by Southern Province (81% of total households in South), Western Province (75% of of total households in West), and Eastern Province (72% of of total households in East) respectively. Based on the area of residence, out of 2.3 million rural households, 83% engage in agricultural activities while urban area accounts for 34% of 0.3 million engaged in agriculture. Figures 3.1 and 3.2 depict the distribution of agricultural households by districts.

Table 3.1. Distribution of agricultural households by area of residence and Province

Province and area of residence	Total number of households	Agricultural households	
		Counts	%
Rwanda			
Total	3,312,743	2,280,854	68.9
Urban	964,287	330,194	34.2
Rural	2,348,456	1,950,660	83.1
City of Kigali			
Total	488,868	102,733	21.0
Urban	432,432	65,243	15.1
Rural	56,436	37,490	66.4
Southern Province			
Total	760,173	618,452	81.4
Urban	108,719	54,280	49.9
Rural	651,454	564,172	86.6
Western Province			
Total	671,506	503,360	75.0
Urban	148,659	68,078	45.8
Rural	522,847	435,282	83.3
Northern Province			
Total	506,064	417,503	82.5
Urban	88,394	47,386	53.6
Rural	417,670	370,117	88.6
Eastern Province			
Total	886,132	638,806	72.1
Urban	186,083	95,207	51.2
Rural	700,049	543,599	77.7

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

The following five districts that have high proportion of agricultural households (i.e high density of households engaged in agriculture) were Gakenke (93%), Nyaruguru (89%), Ngororero (89%), Gicumbi (88%) and Nyamagabe (87%). Whereas, the proportion of agricultural households for the districts of Kicukiro, Nyarugenge (19%), Gasabo (24%), Rubavu (46%), and Rwamagana

(66%) have a low proportion of agricultural households (was least (18%, 19%,24%,46% and 66%, respectively); implying that they have more urban characteristics than the other districts . Details for agricultural households at sector level are found in Annex C.1 and (Map 3.1).

Figure 3. 1. Number of agricultural households by District

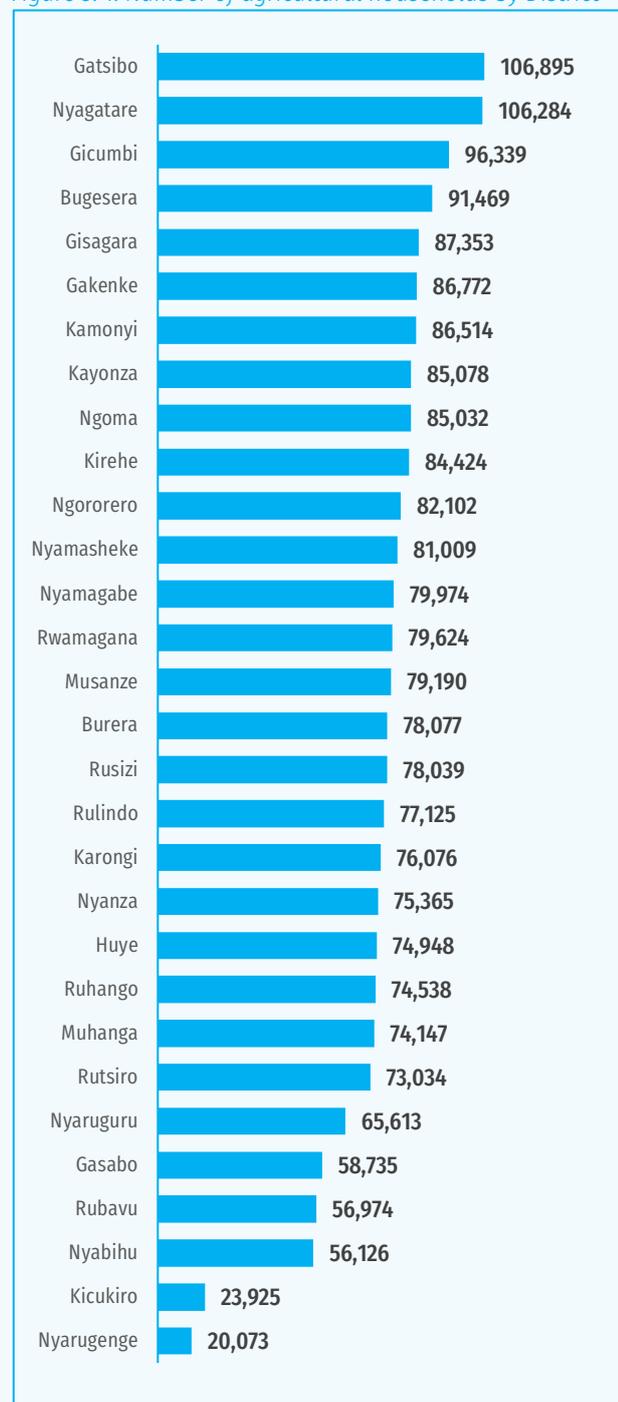
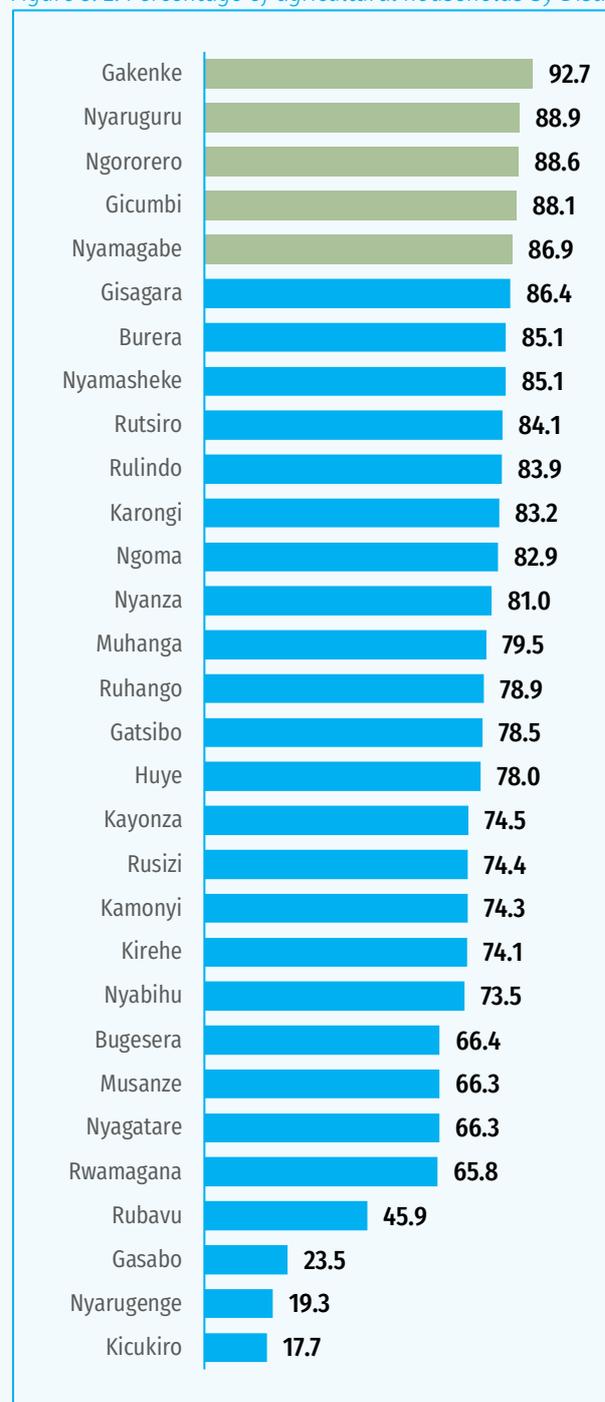


Figure 3. 2. Percentage of agricultural households by District



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

Map 3. 1. Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households per Sector

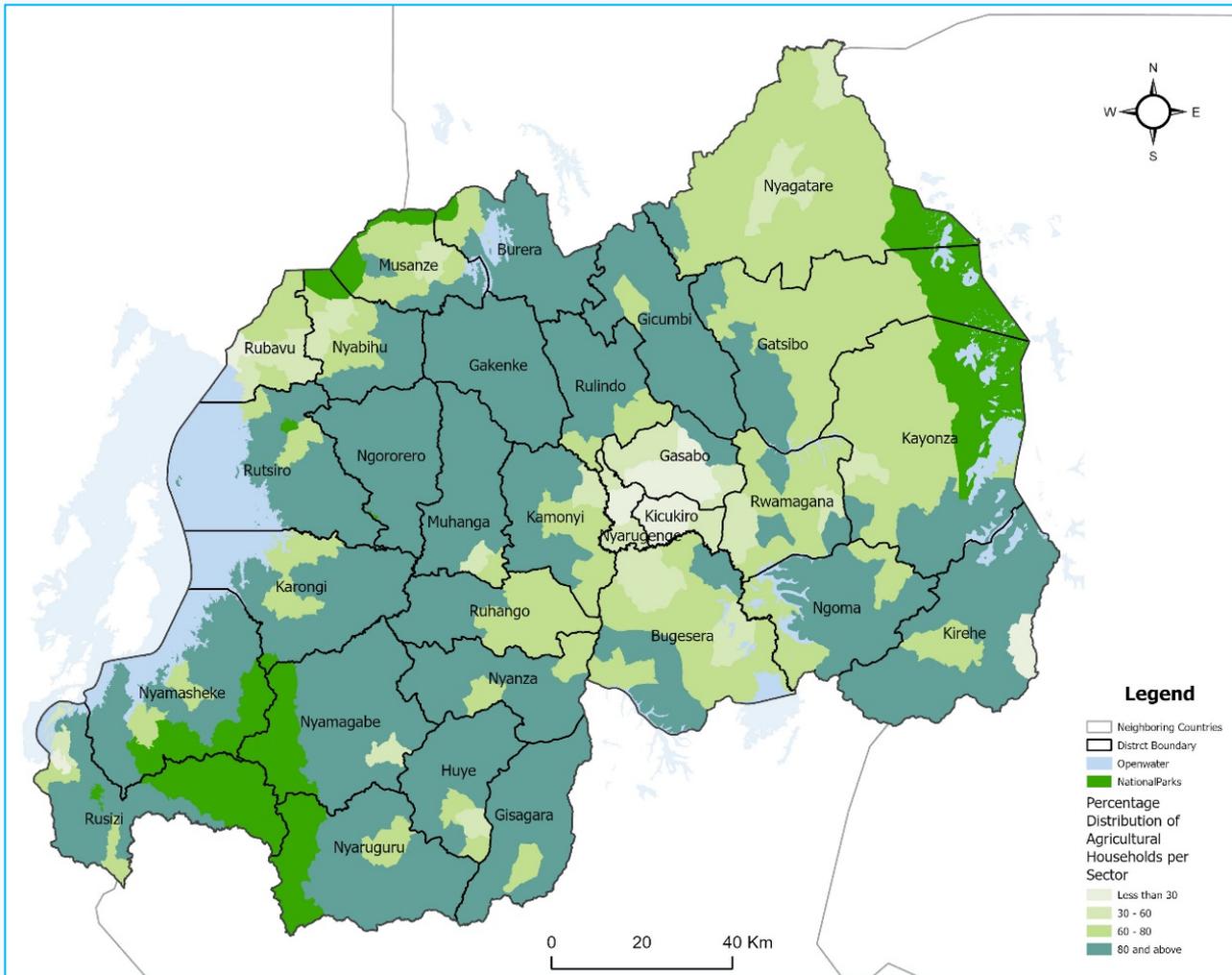


Table 3.2 shows the distribution of households that engage in different agricultural activities. At national level, Census findings indicate Rwanda has totally 2.1 millions private households (accounted for to 63% of total households in the country) engaged in crops farming, while 1.7 million private households (equivalent to 50% of total households in the country) rear at least one livestock. Northern Province has the highest percentage of households practicing crop farming (77% of total households in North), followed by Southern Province (76%

of total households in South), Western Province (67% of total households in West), Eastern Province (66% of total households in East) and Kigali City (16% of total households in Kigali City). In addition, the Province with the highest percentage of household that practises animal rearing is Northern (65% of total households in North), followed by Southern (64% of total households in South), Western (56% of of total households in West), Eastern (47% of total households in East) and Kigali City (14% of total households in Kigali City).

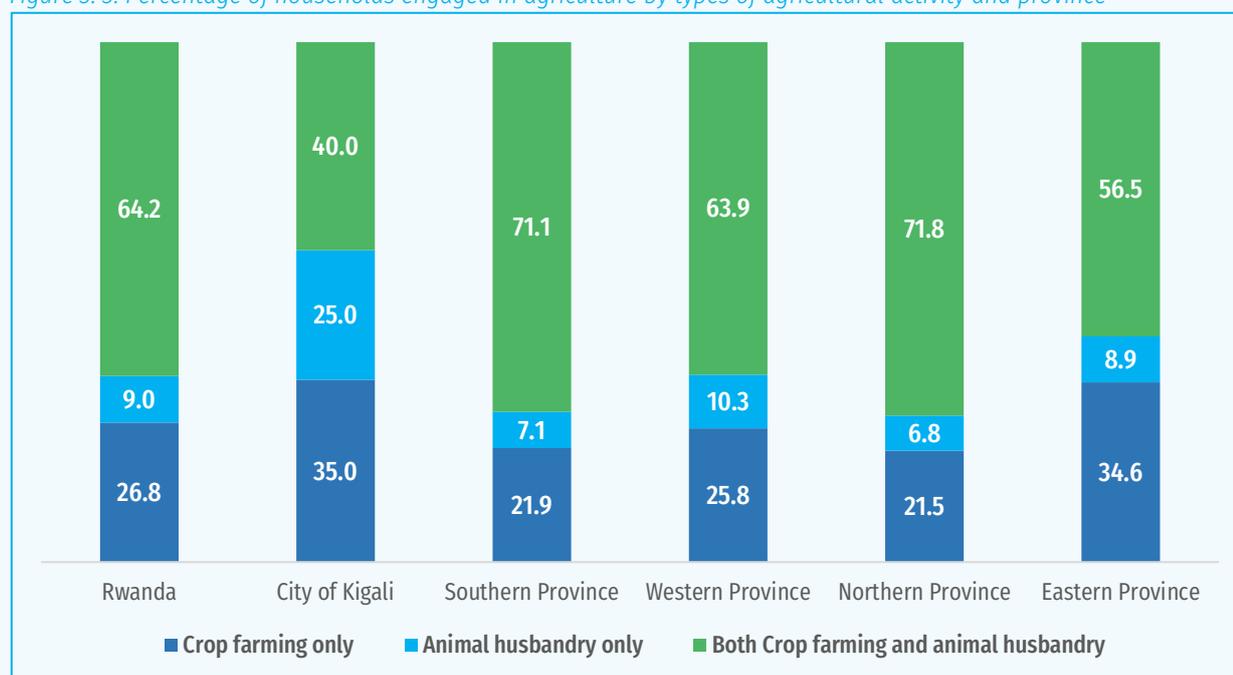
Table 3.2. Distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities by Province and area of residence

Province/area of residence	Total number of households	Households engaged in crop farming		Households engaged in livestock farming	
		Counts	%	Counts	%
Rwanda					
Total	3,312,743	2,074,928	62.6	1,669,273	50.4
Urban	964,287	268,243	27.8	201,467	20.9
Rural	2,348,456	1,806,685	76.9	1,467,806	62.5
City of Kigali					
Total	488,868	77,039	15.8	66,749	13.7
Urban	432,432	44,610	10.3	39,310	9.1
Rural	56,436	32,429	57.5	27,439	48.6
Southern Province					
Total	760,173	574,842	75.6	483,203	63.6
Urban	108,719	45,630	42.0	36,135	33.2
Rural	651,454	529,212	81.2	447,068	68.6
Western Province					
Total	671,506	451,603	67.3	373,648	55.6
Urban	148,659	54,637	36.8	41,934	28.2
Rural	522,847	396,966	75.9	331,714	63.4
Northern Province					
Total	506,064	389,305	76.9	327,842	64.8
Urban	88,394	40,952	46.3	29,810	33.7
Rural	417,670	348,353	83.4	298,032	71.4
Eastern Province					
Total	886,132	582,139	65.7	417,831	47.2
Urban	186,083	82,414	44.3	54,278	29.2
Rural	700,049	499,725	71.4	363,553	51.9

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

The illustration in Figure 3.3 shows that at the national level, 27% of agricultural household engage in crop husbandry only, 9% engaged in livestock husbandry only, while 64% practiced both crop farming and livestock husbandry.

Figure 3.3. Percentage of households engaged in agriculture by types of agricultural activity and province



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

3.2. Socio-Demographic Characteristic of Agricultural Households

Socio-demographic characteristics of agricultural households encompasses a range of the household head's profile (sex, age, education, marital status) and household size. Table 3.3 depicts the distribution of agricultural households by household head's characteristics. It shows that at national level, the average size of agricultural household is 4.1 members. Around a half of agricultural households(48%) have 2 to 4 members, followed by agricultural households with 5 to 7 members(38%). At the national level, it shows that the majority of agricultural household heads in Rwanda are males (72%) compared to those headed by females (28%). Regarding the age of the agricultural household heads, Table 3.3 also shows that the high percentage of

agricultural household heads (71%) are in the age group 31-64 years, followed by those aged 65+ years(15%), and the least being those in the age group 16-30 years(14%). In addition, At the national level, the majority of the agricultural household heads(78%) are married, compared to 5% of the unmarried, 3% of the separated and 0.4% of the divorced. However, it is noted that 14% of the agricultural household heads were widowed. Furthermore , the majority of agricultural household heads (61%) attended primary school, followed by those who did not go to school (25%) and those with secondary education (11%); with the least being those with tertiary education (3%). It is worth to note that 32% of agricultural household heads are illiterate.

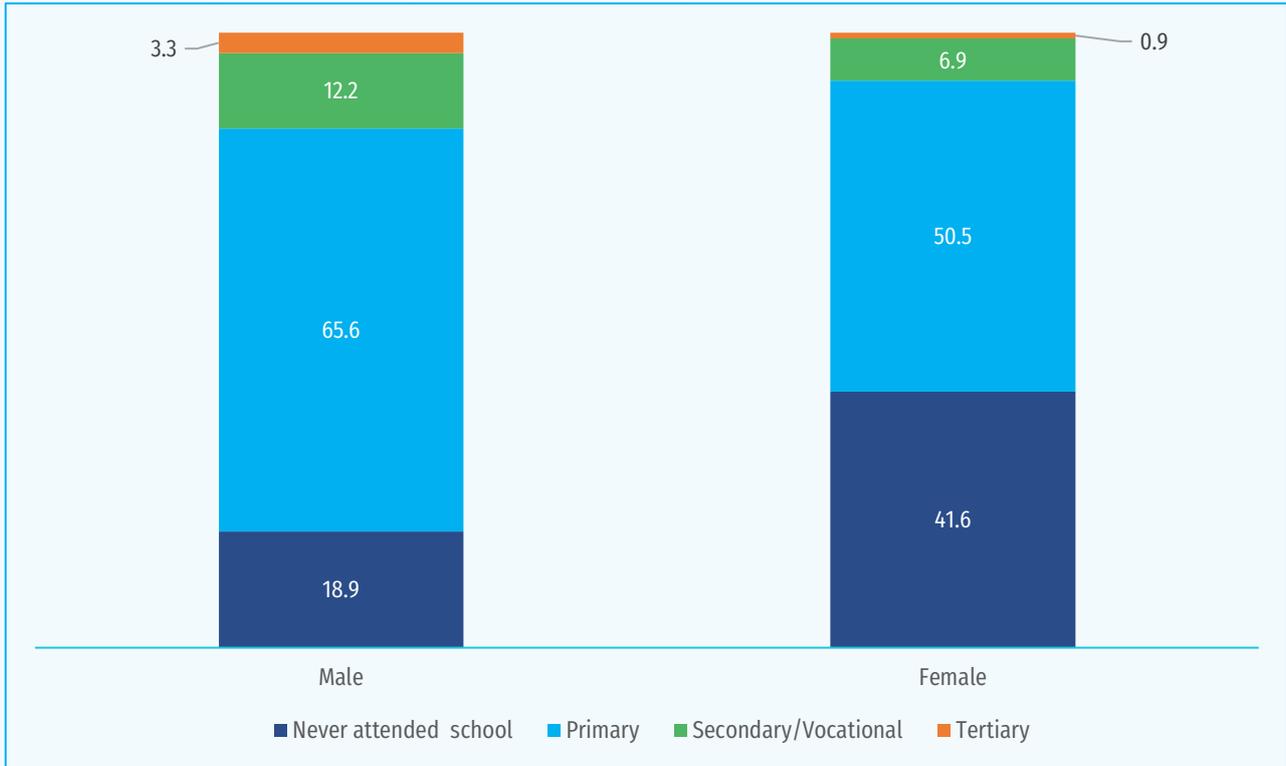
Table 3.3. Demographic Characteristics of agricultural Household/ Household Head by Province

Characteristic of household head	Rwanda		Province									
			City of Kigali		Southern Province		Western Province		Northern Province		Eastern Province	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Overall	2,280,854	68.9	102,733	21.0	618,452	81.4	503,360	75.0	417,503	82.5	638,806	72.1
Sex												
Male	1,639,073	71.9	80,133	78.0	426,130	68.9	362,439	72.0	309,819	74.2	460,552	72.1
Female	641,781	28.1	22,600	22.0	192,322	31.1	140,921	28.0	107,684	25.8	178,254	27.9
Age group												
16-30 years	320,124	14.0	14,390	14.0	70,785	11.4	68,504	13.6	65,151	15.6	101,294	15.9
31-64 years	1,608,953	70.5	77,640	75.6	441,528	71.4	354,728	70.5	284,993	68.3	450,064	70.5
65 years and above	351,411	15.4	10,682	10.4	106,057	17.1	80,057	15.9	67,294	16.1	87,321	13.7
Marital status												
Never married	118,367	5.2	10,681	10.4	35,674	5.8	21,080	4.2	19,193	4.6	31,739	5.0
Married	1,781,143	78.1	79,984	77.9	469,711	75.9	402,561	80.0	330,806	79.2	498,081	78.0
Separated	60,001	2.6	2,376	2.3	17,741	2.9	8,726	1.7	7,094	1.7	24,064	3.8
Widowed	313,182	13.7	9,104	8.9	93,330	15.1	69,488	13.8	59,031	14.1	82,229	12.9
Divorced	8,161	0.4	588	0.6	1,996	0.3	1,505	0.3	1,379	0.3	2,693	0.4
Education level												
Never attended school	576,808	25.3	14,798	14.4	157,880	25.5	140,203	27.9	106,013	25.4	157,914	24.7
Primary	1,398,846	61.3	54,612	53.2	390,107	63.1	305,708	60.7	256,364	61.4	392,055	61.4
Secondary/Vocational	245,024	10.7	20,715	20.2	57,603	9.3	47,550	9.4	45,182	10.8	73,974	11.6
Tertiary	59,787	2.6	12,553	12.2	12,779	2.1	9,817	2.0	9,898	2.4	14,740	2.3
Not stated	389	0.0	55	0.1	83	0.0	82	0.0	46	0.0	123	0.0
Literacy												
Literate	1,547,149	67.8	86,534	84.2	402,315	65.1	329,665	65.5	282,545	67.7	446,090	69.8
Illiterate	733,705	32.2	16,199	15.8	216,137	34.9	173,695	34.5	134,958	32.3	192,716	30.2
Household size												
1 member	151,774	6.7	10,121	9.9	47,742	7.7	26,904	5.3	26,159	6.3	40,848	6.4
2-4 members	1,101,236	48.3	41,791	40.7	309,849	50.1	230,913	45.9	214,139	51.3	304,544	47.7
5-7 members	860,799	37.7	40,389	39.3	226,071	36.6	196,216	39.0	152,763	36.6	245,360	38.4
8-10 members	153,936	6.7	9,148	8.9	32,666	5.3	45,270	9.0	22,877	5.5	43,975	6.9
Above 10 members	13,109	0.6	1,284	1.2	2,124	0.3	4,057	0.8	1,565	0.4	4,079	0.6
Average agricultural household size		4.1		3.7		4.0		4.4		4.1		4.1

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

Further more, Figure 3.4 presents percentage distribution of agricultural household heads by sex and educational level. It shows that almost half (42%) of the females heading agricultural households had never gone to school, compared to 19% of male-heads. However, the male agricultural household heads had higher access to all the levels of schooling than female counterparts: Primary school (66%; 51%); Secondary/Vocational (12%; 7%) and; tertiary (3%; 1%), respectively.

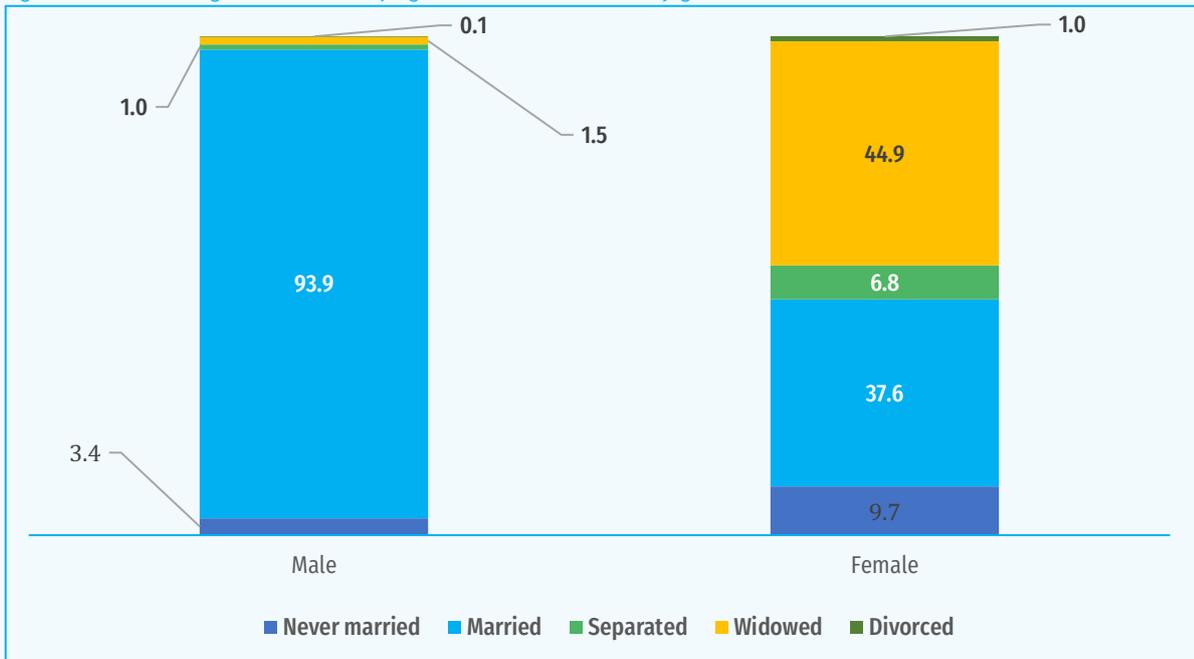
Figure 3. 4. Percentage distribution of agricultural households by gender and education level



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

Figure 3.5 presents the distribution of agricultural household heads by marital status for each sex category. The analysis shows that a large percentage of males heading the agricultural households are married. Among the the agricultural households female heads, a large proportion of them are widowed (45%).

Figure 3. 5. Percentage distribution of agricultural households by gender and marital status



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

3.3. Agricultural household ownership of communication assets

Table 3.4 presents percentage of agricultural households that have different communications that can enable them to get extension services on agriculture practices. Overall, the majority of agricultural households in Rwanda use radio (82%) and 9% use television. In addition, 78% of agriculture households have at least one member owning a mobile telephone. Nonetheless, smart phones (9% of agricultural households) and computer (2% of agricultural households) ownership is low. Similar analysis by the area of residence shows that the urban areas are better endowed with communication assets

that the rural areas: radio (92% against 81%); television (28% against 5%); mobile telephone (90% against 76%); smart phone (27% against 6%), and computer (9% against 0.8%). It is worth to note that 18% of agricultural households have no any communication asset. The provincial level analysis shows that radio and mobile phones are the two most owned communication assets across the five provinces of Rwanda; with more than three quarters of the agricultural households owning any of the two assets.

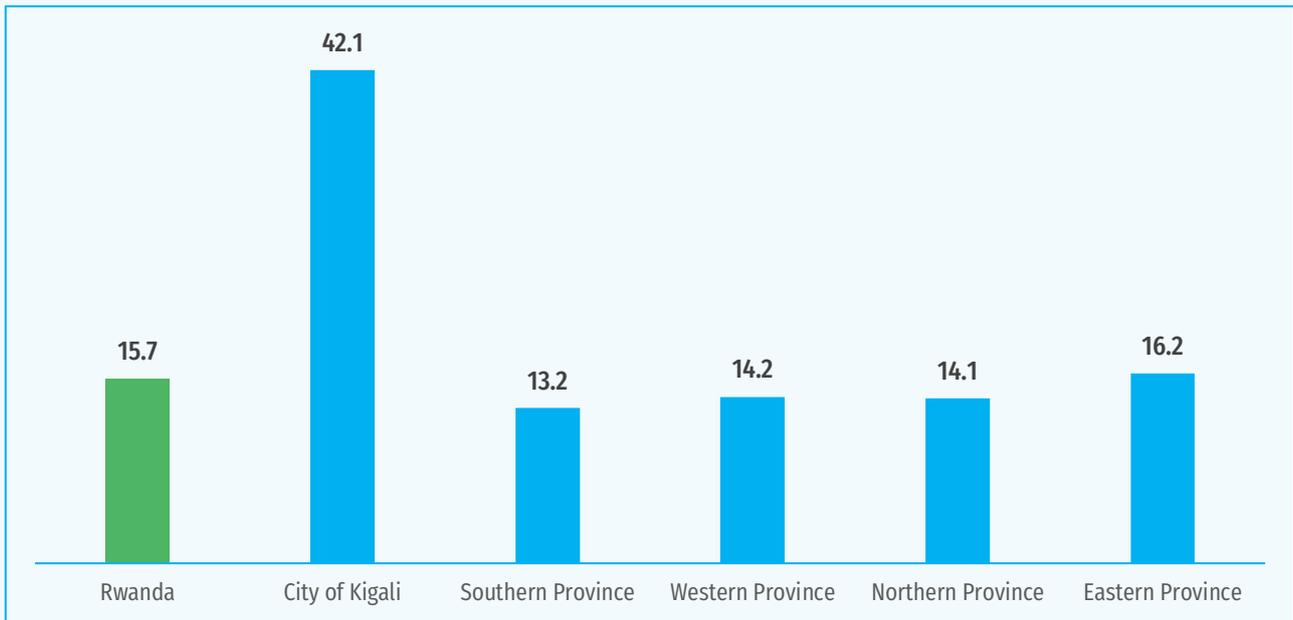
Table 3. 4. Proportion of agricultural households that own different types of communication assets by Province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Household owning communication asset					Household with no communication asset
	Radio	Television	Mobile telephone	Smart phone	Computer	
Rwanda						
Total	82.3	8.6	78.2	8.6	2.0	17.1
Urban	92.0	27.9	89.8	26.5	9.2	7.7
Rural	80.7	5.3	76.3	5.5	0.8	18.6
City of Kigali						
Total	93.5	35.6	91.2	31.2	14.1	6.2
Urban	97.0	48.0	95.6	43.5	21.2	2.7
Rural	87.5	13.9	83.7	9.8	1.7	12.2
Southern Province						
Total	78.6	6.4	73.7	6.4	1.4	20.4
Urban	90.5	26.7	87.6	24.8	8.7	9.2
Rural	77.4	4.4	72.4	4.7	0.7	21.5
Western Province						
Total	81.9	6.6	79.3	7.4	1.2	17.3
Urban	90.2	20.1	88.6	20.5	4.6	9.4
Rural	80.6	4.5	77.8	5.4	0.6	18.6
Northern Province						
Total	83.6	6.2	78.8	7.4	1.6	16.0
Urban	90.2	21.1	87.4	21.7	6.9	9.5
Rural	82.8	4.3	77.7	5.5	0.9	16.8
Eastern Province						
Total	83.5	9.4	79.3	8.7	1.6	16.0
Urban	91.6	23.6	89.2	22.6	5.8	8.1
Rural	82.1	6.9	77.6	6.3	0.8	17.4

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

In regards to the access to internet, Figure 3.6 shows that 16% of agricultural households have at least a member that has access to internet. At the province level, the City of Kigali (42%) far exceeds the other provinces; which is thereby, followed by Eastern (16%), Western (14%), Northern (14%), and Southern (13%). Nonetheless, this implies that internet access in Rwanda is still low.

Figure 3. 6. Percentage distribution of agricultural households with at least one member having access to internet by Province

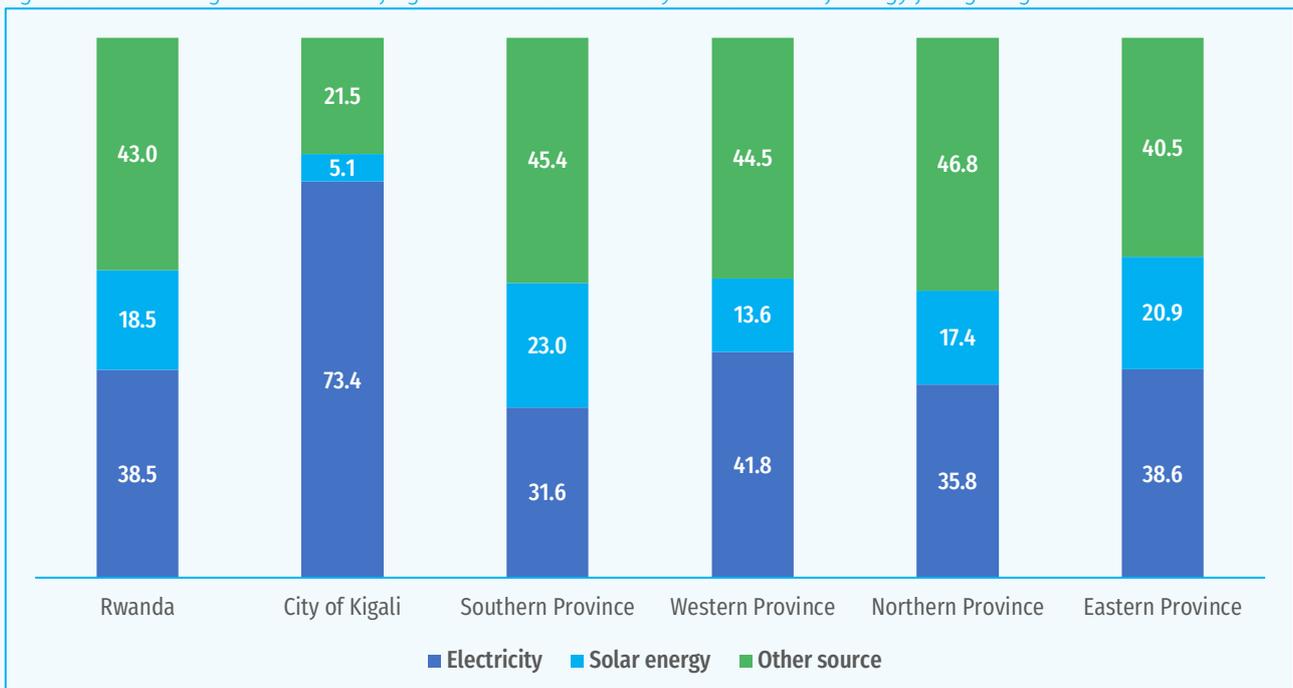


Source: Rwanda Fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.4. Access to energy

Energy is needed not only for household lighting and cooking but also for agricultural activities such as mechanization, water pumping, irrigation, food processing and storage. Figure 3.7 presents the percentage of agricultural households by main source of energy for lighting. It shows that 39% of Rwanda agricultural households use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, 19% use solar energy, while the rest of agricultural households (43%) use other sources of energy for lighting such as kerosene, firewood, etc.

Figure 3. 7. Percentage distribution of agricultural households by main source of energy for lighting and Province



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

CHAPTER 4: CROP FARMING

4.1. Introduction

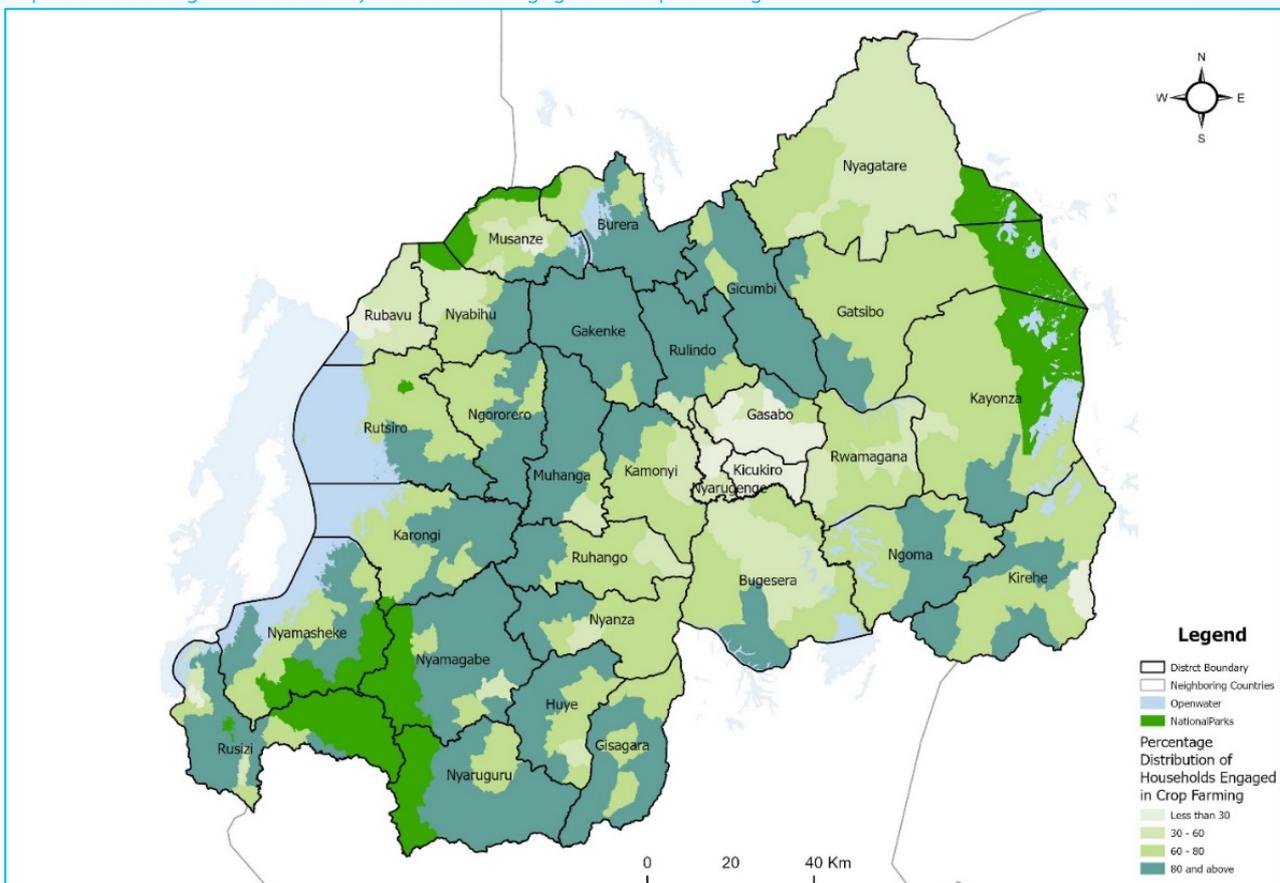
Crop farming is an agriculture activity, which consists of cultivation of crops that are used mainly as food for human consumption or animal feeds. During this census, all households were asked if at least one member cultivated crops/ or had permanent crops that were in their farms during twelve months. It is important to note that crop grown in kitchen gardens were not taken into consideration because there are households who do not really practice agricultural activities but though they have kitchen gardens, they cannot take that cultivation as one of the main source of food. For those engaged in crop farming were asked types of crops they cultivated. This section highlights the number of crop-farming households and types of crops they grew and specifically types of vegetables and fruits grown.

4.2. Private households engaged in cultivation of different types of crops

The illustrations provided in Table 4.1 and Map 4.1 show the percentage of crop farming households producing specific crop groups, illustrating the cultivation decisions made by households across different provinces. Legumes are most crop group grown in Rwanda (81% of crop-farming households), followed by tubers and roots (71%),

cereals (66%), among others. In Rwanda, fruits are grown by both agricultural and non-agricultural household. They are mainly grown near dwellings or scattered in household's holdings. 50% of the households, grow fruits.

Map 4. 1. Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Crop Farming



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

Table 4.1. Percentage of agricultural households cultivating different crop groups by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Household growing crops Counts	% Cereals	% Legumes	Tubers and roots %	Banana %	Vegetables crops %	Fruits %	Spices crops %	Sugar crops %
Rwanda	2,074,928	65.7	81.9	70.5	24.4	15.0	49.9	7.3	2.8
City of Kigali									
Total	77,039	54.1	79.3	60.3	21.9	14.6	20.3	1.8	1.9
Nyarugenge	15,110	40.4	80.4	63.9	22.0	14.8	20.3	1.0	1.8
Gasabo	45,587	57.4	79.6	61.9	22.9	15.9	21.3	2.5	2.1
Kicukiro	16,342	57.5	77.5	52.7	19.0	11.1	18.4	0.6	1.5
Southern Province									
Total	574,842	53.1	87.1	86.5	28.7	17.0	59.3	9.8	2.6
Nyanza	69,245	59.2	89.4	81.4	26.9	10.5	58.3	8.0	2.0
Gisagara	82,956	69.4	96.6	83.1	28.0	15.2	67.4	6.5	1.7
Nyaruguru	62,336	65.2	86.4	90.6	26.0	21.6	68.6	16.2	3.2
Huye	69,507	55.5	91.7	83.2	25.7	17.6	59.8	12.5	2.6
Nyamagabe	75,421	70.2	82.6	85.6	23.4	16.9	54.1	14.3	2.4
Ruhango	67,110	34.4	86.1	89.9	23.1	14.0	53.5	6.8	1.9
Muhanga	69,003	26.9	74.4	92.5	49.5	26.8	61.7	4.7	5.5
Kamonyi	79,264	41.1	88.2	87.0	27.6	14.5	54.0	10.3	1.8
Western Province									
Total	451,603	56.3	74.5	79.3	21.7	15.3	48.5	9.3	3.0
Karongi	70,199	61.4	81.4	82.0	35.9	22.7	58.1	11.4	3.3
Rutsiro	67,036	65.6	64.0	72.8	23.1	15.3	46.0	13.6	4.1
Rubavu	42,225	42.1	70.5	48.3	7.9	10.1	28.4	2.1	4.0
Nyabihu	49,087	57.7	56.1	73.9	7.2	7.7	38.2	1.2	0.4
Ngororero	76,015	52.8	72.6	87.9	28.3	17.7	53.2	1.8	3.3
Rusizi	72,247	71.2	88.2	89.1	13.9	13.3	54.0	10.0	2.5
Nyamasheke	74,794	39.6	80.3	85.2	25.4	15.8	65.7	19.9	3.1
Northern Province									
Total	389,305	72.6	82.4	72.4	23.6	21.8	57.7	6.1	5.2
Rulindo	72,900	65.7	86.3	81.7	26.3	26.0	64.9	7.7	5.5
Gakenke	83,335	67.4	89.7	87.1	44.1	32.4	66.2	12.0	13.6
Musanze	70,889	71.9	74.5	56.7	9.8	12.1	42.2	0.1	1.9
Burera	71,886	84.5	75.0	57.8	10.2	13.7	52.8	0.4	0.9
Gicumbi	90,295	74.2	84.6	75.2	24.2	22.4	65.6	8.8	3.4
Eastern Province									
Total	582,139	82.4	82.5	48.0	23.0	8.3	54.5	4.8	1.4
Rwamagana	71,246	79.6	84.5	66.9	32.3	13.2	56.7	4.2	3.4
Nyagatare	95,168	90.6	71.1	25.5	12.5	4.4	42.3	1.1	0.7
Gatsibo	98,023	81.3	80.5	50.5	28.1	12.4	58.4	12.6	2.0
Kayonza	78,066	83.1	79.8	45.1	14.9	4.3	53.8	2.5	0.9
Kirehe	78,384	84.6	87.8	39.7	22.2	6.1	57.4	5.2	0.8
Ngoma	79,368	78.1	85.9	58.7	34.6	10.7	68.5	5.6	1.8
Bugesera	81,884	77.9	90.8	55.4	18.1	7.3	50.9	1.1	0.4

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

The analysis as depicted in Table 4.2 shows that most of crop-farming households (59%) grow 2 to 4 crops, followed by those growing, 5 to 7 crops (19%), one crop (14%), and the least being those who grow 7 crops or more.

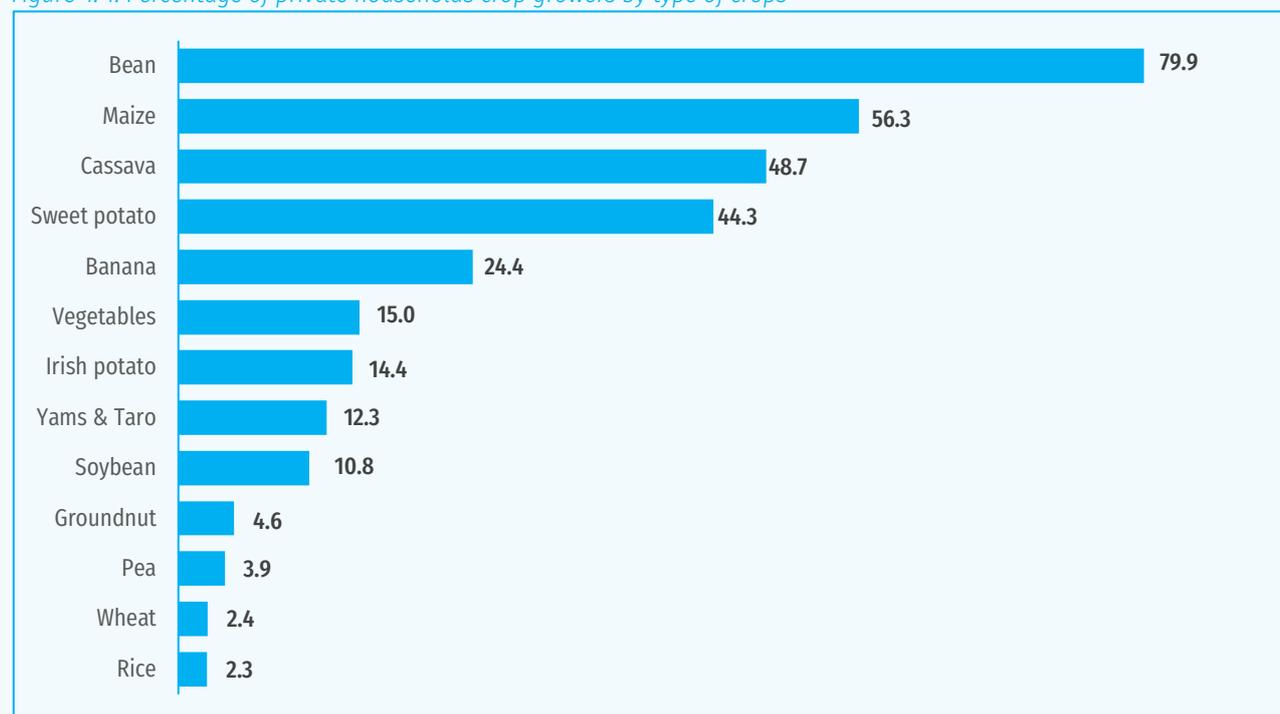
Table 4. 2. Percentage distribution of households growing different crops by number of crops grown and Province

Province	Number of crops cultivated				Total
	1 crop	2-4 crops	5-7 crops	>7 crops	
Rwanda	13.7	59.0	18.9	8.4	100.0
City of Kigali	20.6	59.2	14.2	6.0	100.0
Southern Province	7.7	55.6	24.1	12.5	100.0
Western Province	17.1	60.4	17.0	5.5	100.0
Northern Province	13.0	58.5	20.1	8.4	100.0
Eastern Province	16.7	61.5	15.1	6.7	100.0

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

In addition, Figure 4.1 summarizes the proportion of crop growers per each crop type. Results show that bean crop is the most grown crop in Rwanda with 80% of total crop-farming households. The other four predominantly grown crops are maize (56%), cassava (49%), sweet potato (44%), and banana (24%).

Figure 4. 1. Percentage of private households crop growers by type of crops



Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Furthermore, Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 show the distribution of households growing different crops at the province and district levels. It shows that Eastern Province has a highest percentage of farmers growing maize (74%) and groundnut(9%). Southern Province has a highest percentage of farmers growing bean (85%),

cassava (69%), sweet potato (61%), banana (29%), soybean (21%), yams and taro (20%), rice (4.5%), and pea (7%). Northern Province has a highest percentage of farmers growing sorghum (29%), Irish potato(24%), vegetables (22%), and wheat (4%).

Table 4.3. Percentage of private households cultivating different types of crops by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Type of crop												
	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams / Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda													
Total	56.3	2.3	18.8	2.4	79.9	10.8	48.7	44.3	14.4	12.3	24.4	15.0	48.7
Kigali City													
Total	43.2	1.6	20.4	-	77.4	9.3	50.7	32.0	10.8	7.3	21.9	14.6	20.0
Nyarugenge	35.7	0.9	8.6	-	78.4	12.2	55.2	32.0	4.9	9.9	22.0	14.8	19.9
Gasabo	43.0	1.9	25.9	-	77.6	9.6	51.9	34.0	15.2	6.4	22.9	15.9	21.0
Kicukiro	50.5	1.4	15.9	-	75.9	5.6	43.0	26.1	4.2	7.1	19.0	11.1	18.1
Southern Province													
Total	41.5	4.5	19.6	3.3	85.0	20.9	69.3	60.5	11.2	20.0	28.7	17.0	57.7
Nyanza	47.0	5.4	22.9	-	87.6	16.5	75.7	40.4	4.6	16.2	26.9	10.5	56.2
Gisagara	61.2	12.1	20.3	-	95.7	27.7	77.5	51.7	8.7	19.4	28.0	15.2	65.7
Nyaruguru	50.1	0.3	29.1	8.1	85.7	8.0	40.6	80.8	27.3	15.6	26.0	21.6	67.3
Huye	36.5	7.4	30.7	-	90.1	21.9	74.1	56.7	10.2	12.4	25.7	17.6	58.3
Nyamagabe	49.3	1.2	28.4	17.9	80.3	7.2	45.6	72.2	20.2	12.8	23.4	16.9	52.6
Ruhango	25.9	3.5	11.5	-	82.9	27.5	80.8	52.9	3.2	17.6	23.1	14.0	52.3
Muhanga	24.6	2.9	0.8	0.6	70.9	25.8	75.2	81.8	7.5	53.9	49.5	26.8	59.2
Kamonyi	34.1	1.7	13.3	-	85.3	30.3	81.1	51.7	9.6	13.7	27.6	14.5	52.6
Western Province													
Total	54.1	0.9	2.8	3.0	71.7	10.7	49.6	45.4	15.8	13.7	21.7	15.3	47.3
Karongi	57.7	0.2	9.2	1.0	79.7	11.5	59.4	63.2	9.8	20.3	35.9	22.7	56.4
Rutsiro	64.6	-	2.1	2.1	58.6	13.8	35.4	40.0	20.3	15.8	23.1	15.3	44.1
Rubavu	39.0	-	4.3		68.9	4.4	7.5	12.8	30.2	1.4	7.9	10.1	28.0
Nyabihu	54.7	-	1.6	10.1	55.1	0.6	6.1	28.2	47.8	1.5	7.2	7.7	37.5
Ngororero	49.9	0.4	1.4	7.5	71.1	11.1	46.5	76.7	12.5	27.2	28.3	17.7	50.9
Rusizi	70.2	3.5	0.6	0.2	86.2	7.6	83.8	22.3	4.9	10.6	13.9	13.3	53.4
Nyamasheke	38.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	74.9	19.6	75.4	53.7	2.5	9.7	25.4	15.8	64.7
Northern Province													
Total	57.0	0.2	29.1	4.3	81.7	2.8	27.5	58.9	24.2	8.5	23.6	21.8	56.1
Rulindo	51.6	0.2	29.1	2.4	85.5	4.8	49.0	71.0	26.5	5.7	26.3	26.0	63.3
Gakenke	65.9	0.7	2.3	1.7	89.1	6.3	48.9	81.9	13.9	25.2	44.1	32.4	61.7
Musanze	65.3	-	11.3	5.3	73.8	0.5	4.9	28.7	28.1	2.0	9.8	12.1	41.4
Burera	61.9	-	48.3	8.7	74.2	0.1	2.6	42.1	29.0	1.4	10.2	13.7	52.3
Gicumbi	42.8	-	52.6	3.9	83.9	2.1	27.8	65.0	25.1	6.0	24.2	22.4	64.5
Eastern Province													
Total	74.0	2.9	23.4	0.2	80.5	6.5	41.6	19.3	10.4	6.8	23.0	8.3	53.7
Rwamagana	67.6	1.4	34.3	0.4	83.2	4.9	60.8	31.8	21.0	12.7	32.3	13.2	55.7
Nyagatare	84.3	2.0	19.1	0.3	68.2	6.6	22.0	8.2	2.3	1.6	12.5	4.4	41.8
Gatsibo	69.3	3.4	27.1	0.5	77.2	9.3	41.4	20.1	14.5	6.5	28.1	12.4	57.3
Kayonza	71.2	3.2	30.6	0.4	78.7	2.7	36.5	15.1	12.5	2.8	14.9	4.3	53.3
Kirehe	78.9	2.4	21.7	-	86.5	5.2	32.0	13.0	11.1	8.5	22.2	6.1	56.8
Ngoma	71.4	4.4	18.1	-	84.3	9.1	54.0	25.5	10.6	10.4	34.6	10.7	67.4
Bugesera	73.8	3.5	14.4	-	88.8	6.9	50.0	24.5	3.2	6.8	18.1	7.3	50.1

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

Table 4. 4. Number of private households cultivating different types of crops by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Type of crop												
	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams & Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	1,168,846	48,752	390,289	50,606	1,658,842	224,595	1,010,374	919,286	299,515	255,215	506,195	311,054	1,358,294
Kigali City													
Total	33,265	1,239	15,730		59,624	7,147	39,024	24,615	8,327	5,587	16,888	11,285	48,018
Nyarugenge	5,398	135	1,307		11,851	1,850	8,344	4,830	735	1,496	3,330	2,238	9,390
Gasabo	19,618	871	11,823		35,364	4,378	23,657	15,514	6,911	2,933	10,458	7,239	29,685
Kicukiro	8,249	233	2,600		12,409	919	7,023	4,271	681	1,158	3,100	1,808	8,943
Southern Province													
Total	238,526	25,694	112,522	18,960	488,749	120,251	398,359	348,049	64,577	115,087	165,131	97,711	395,686
Nyanza	32,526	3,714	15,875		60,643	11,393	52,406	27,977	3,184	11,184	18,614	7,301	46,330
Gisagara	50,789	10,013	16,851		79,376	22,976	64,283	42,878	7,187	16,075	23,266	12,632	60,990
Nyaruguru	31,258	177	18,164	5,077	53,402	4,973	25,325	50,357	16,994	9,719	16,210	13,447	46,064
Huye	25,395	5,142	21,366		62,628	15,239	51,529	39,422	7,061	8,637	17,859	12,228	49,411
Nyamagabe	37,177	918	21,413	13,481	60,530	5,418	34,405	54,486	15,267	9,634	17,669	12,723	45,174
Ruhango	17,358	2,333	7,722		55,617	18,432	54,257	35,468	2,157	11,829	15,499	9,410	43,592
Muhanga	16,992	2,011	569	402	48,913	17,793	51,857	56,477	5,146	37,181	34,144	18,493	50,312
Kamonyi	27,031	1,386	10,562		67,640	24,027	64,297	40,984	7,581	10,828	21,870	11,477	53,813
Western Province													
Total	244,310	4,175	12,557	13,602	323,797	48,127	223,938	204,959	71,573	61,831	98,188	69,080	267,794
Karongi	40,494	170	6,436	682	55,983	8,107	41,727	44,351	6,905	14,233	25,226	15,915	46,010
Rutsiro	43,304		1,388	1,422	39,281	9,252	23,707	26,784	13,582	10,603	15,458	10,239	34,301
Rubavu	16,464		1,811		29,081	1,873	3,182	5,384	12,747	600	3,353	4,256	18,526
Nyabihu	26,866		782	4,957	27,054	298	3,013	13,859	23,450	747	3,538	3,786	24,181
Ngororero	37,924	330	1,059	5,703	54,065	8,442	35,347	58,326	9,511	20,709	21,536	13,436	42,895
Rusizi	50,735	2,558	431	170	62,299	5,486	60,570	16,091	3,513	7,676	10,069	9,616	47,555
Nyamashoke	28,523	1,117	650	668	56,034	14,669	56,392	40,164	1,865	7,263	19,008	11,832	54,326
Northern Province													
Total	221,903	733	113,273	16,659	317,928	11,095	106,902	229,277	94,268	33,058	92,063	84,679	254,727
Rulindo	37,594	117	21,215	1,721	62,336	3,528	35,735	51,739	19,289	4,181	19,207	18,979	52,977
Gakenke	54,893	616	1,896	1,430	74,211	5,257	40,762	68,221	11,602	21,012	36,740	26,991	55,055
Musanze	46,263		7,990	3,759	52,297	327	3,493	20,351	19,893	1,422	6,917	8,584	39,924
Burera	44,519		34,686	6,232	53,314	46	1,840	30,258	20,857	1,030	7,303	9,855	42,799
Gicumbi	38,634		47,486	3,517	75,770	1,937	25,072	58,708	22,627	5,413	21,896	20,270	63,972
Eastern Province													
Total	430,842	16,911	136,207	1,385	468,744	37,975	242,151	112,386	60,770	39,652	133,925	48,299	392,069
Rwamagana	48,163	1,017	24,459	257	59,248	3,491	43,293	22,625	14,930	9,014	23,048	9,402	52,996
Nyagatare	80,228	1,886	18,138	317	64,922	6,322	20,937	7,766	2,184	1,569	11,941	4,148	53,083
Gatsibo	67,967	3,355	26,583	503	75,627	9,092	40,553	19,739	14,238	6,360	27,549	12,111	66,261
Kayanza	55,570	2,468	23,920	308	61,476	2,105	28,523	11,778	9,735	2,165	11,648	3,362	50,051
Kirehe	61,815	1,851	16,971		67,800	4,114	25,063	10,157	8,677	6,688	17,399	4,799	55,845
Ngoma	56,651	3,465	14,340		66,944	7,224	42,821	20,245	8,377	8,247	27,493	8,515	59,723
Bugesera	60,448	2,869	11,796		72,727	5,627	40,961	20,076	2,629	5,609	14,847	5,962	54,110

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

4.3. Private households engaged in cultivation of different types of vegetables

In Rwanda there are different types of vegetables. It is worth to note that during this census vegetables grown in kitchen gardens were not considered. Vegetable growers are those who grow them in farms not kitchen garden.

Table 4.5 and Table 4.6 show the distribution of private crop-farming households growing different types of vegetables by province and district levels. Amaranths is the top vegetable grown by 11 % of crop farming households, followed by cabbage (3%), eggplant (3%), tomato (2%), onion (2%) and carrot (2%).

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of private households growing different types of vegetables by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Type of vegetable							
	Amaranths	Tomato	Cabbage	Onion	Carrot	Eggplant	French beans	Pumpkin
Rwanda								
Total	10.6	1.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.5	0.4	1.0
City of Kigali								
Total	10.3	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.1	2.8	1.5	0.8
Nyarugenge	11.4	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.6
Gasabo	10.7	3.4	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.1	1.9	1.0
Kicukiro	8.3	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.6
Southern Province								
Total	12.3	2.8	4.5	2.1	2.4	3.7	0.6	1.1
Nyanza	7.3	2.9	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.6
Gisagara	12.0	3.2	3.4	1.5	0.9	3.3	1.0	1.0
Nyaruguru	15.0	0.8	7.0	2.8	2.6	3.3	0.7	1.2
Huye	13.2	2.5	3.9	1.4	2.4	4.5	0.9	0.8
Nyamagabe	9.6	0.8	7.2	1.9	3.5	3.1	0.5	1.4
Ruhango	11.8	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.3	0.8
Muhanga	20.0	5.2	7.6	4.0	5.8	8.2	0.5	2.0
Kamonyi	10.3	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.7	2.9	0.6	0.8
Western Province								
Total	10.8	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.9
Karongi	15.8	2.2	6.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	0.4	1.6
Rutsiro	10.3	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.9	2.2	0.2	0.9
Rubavu	3.8	0.8	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.2
Nyabihu	3.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.5
Ngororero	11.6	1.6	3.3	1.4	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.9
Rusizi	11.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.2
Nyamasheke	14.1	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.1	0.4
Northern Province								
Total	14.3	1.7	4.1	2.2	1.4	2.7	0.5	1.6
Rulindo	16.7	2.5	6.4	3.4	2.4	3.9	0.6	1.2
Gakenke	23.6	3.3	7.1	3.0	1.3	5.3	0.3	2.9
Musanze	6.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.0
Burera	8.2	0.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6
Gicumbi	14.8	1.0	3.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.2
Eastern Province								
Total	6.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.8
Rwamagana	10.2	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.5
Nyagatare	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Gatsibo	10.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.9
Kayonza	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Kirehe	4.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Ngoma	8.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7
Bugesera	5.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2

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

Table 4.6: Distribution of the number private households growing different types of vegetables by province and districts

Province and Districts	Vegetable type							
	Amaranth	Tomato	Cabbage	Onion	Carrot	Eggplant	French beans	Pumpkin
Rwanda								
Total	220,707	37,823	62,503	33,595	28,129	52,508	9,168	21,608
City of Kigali								
Total	7,964	2,689	2,002	1,074	880	2,198	1,170	618
Nyarugenge	1,728	625	369	158	166	375	136	90
Gasabo	4,886	1,543	1,311	699	519	1,427	880	434
Kicukiro	1,350	521	322	217	195	396	154	94
Southern Province								
Total	70,626	16,264	26,069	11,840	13,795	21,985	3,678	6,176
Nyanza	5,021	2,021	1,641	1,198	749	1,559	288	411
Gisagara	9,994	2,688	2,821	1,248	786	3,015	867	814
Nyaruguru	9,333	507	4,358	1,732	1,609	2,096	438	743
Huye	9,187	1,730	2,716	965	1,643	3,190	641	587
Nyamagabe	7,249	575	5,413	1,451	2,676	2,330	365	1,053
Ruhango	7,889	1,586	1,555	967	1,015	1,625	232	528
Muhanga	13,789	3,608	5,251	2,751	3,981	5,725	371	1,408
Kamonyi	8,164	3,549	2,314	1,528	1,336	2,445	476	632
Western Province								
Total	48,787	5,477	12,912	7,188	5,765	11,909	629	4,035
Karongi	11,104	1,529	4,580	1,768	2,444	3,881	252	1,126
Rutsiro	6,881	888	1,410	1,259	574	1,496	116	624
Rubavu	1,618	354	1,096	965	578	440	56	82
Nyabihu	1,720	73	661	340	674	67	7	269
Ngororero	8,836	1,189	2,513	1,077	596	2,130	29	710
Rusizi	8,094	609	1,334	919	305	1,652	85	896
Nyamasheke	10,534	835	1,318	860	594	2,243	84	328
Northern Province								
Total	55,529	6,685	15,927	8,539	5,556	10,416	1,991	6,367
Rulindo	12,153	1,846	4,676	2,473	1,759	2,840	437	855
Gakenke	19,650	2,709	5,897	2,465	1,072	4,470	264	2,384
Musanze	4,437	935	1,050	688	759	775	149	697
Burera	5,882	285	1,045	881	328	411	160	450
Gicumbi	13,407	910	3,259	2,032	1,638	1,920	981	1,981
Eastern Province								
Total	37,801	6,708	5,593	4,954	2,133	6,000	1,700	4,412
Rwamagana	7,267	1,616	1,240	663	575	1,722	583	1,075
Nyagatare	3,302	386	497	283	152	505	155	335
Gatsibo	9,895	1,223	955	1,120	404	1,114	385	1,836
Kayanza	2,497	537	564	363	333	483	120	218
Kirehe	3,483	651	559	531	135	436	75	218
Ngoma	6,949	930	803	966	335	748	128	572
Bugesera	4,408	1,365	975	1,028	199	992	254	158

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

4.4. Private households growing different types of fruits

Table 4.7 and Table 4.8 show the distribution of household engaged in fruits growing in the country by different types of fruits, District and Province. Avocado is the fruit tree most grown by households (39%), followed by mango (16%), papaya (11%), guava (7%), lemon (4%), tree tomato (4%), passion fruit (3%), and so on. Southern Province has a highest percentages of households growing avocado (49%), orange (3%) and mandarin(1%). Western Province has a highest percentage of households growing lemon (6%). Northern Province has a highest percentages of households growing guava (6%), passion fruit (7%) and pineapple (1%). Eastern Province has a highest percentages of households growing mango (25%), pawpaw (20%), and jack fruits (6%). Tree tomato is most grown in Southern and Northern provinces (5%).

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of the number of private households that grow different fruits by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Type of fruit												
	Avocado	Orange	Papaya	Guava	Lemon	Mango	Mandarin	Jack fruits	Beefheart	Passion fruits	Pineapple	Tree tomato	Strawberry
Rwanda													
Total	38.7	2.4	10.7	6.7	3.7	16.2	0.4	2.2	0.2	3.2	0.5	3.7	0.1
City of Kigali													
Total	14.2	2.2	4.6	2.5	1.9	8.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1
Nyarugenge	14.2	1.7	4.1	3.0	2.0	8.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.1
Gasabo	15.9	1.9	4.5	2.3	1.6	9.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1
Kicukiro	11.1	3.0	5.2	2.4	2.4	7.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1
Southern Province													
Total	48.2	3.4	10.9	9.5	4.5	18.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	4.5	0.8	5.2	0.1
Nyanza	44.4	4.1	17.6	8.4	5.7	19.2	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.9	0.8	4.1	0.1
Gisagara	55.8	6.4	16.9	8.1	5.1	29.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	2.4	0.7	7.1	0.0
Nyaruguru	59.8	2.0	3.2	16.2	3.8	11.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	10.5	0.5	7.3	0.1
Huye	50.5	2.9	10.0	10.2	4.6	16.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.7	0.7	7.2	0.1
Nyamagabe	44.8	2.4	1.6	10.0	4.9	7.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	6.1	0.9	4.0	0.1
Ruhango	42.4	3.2	11.1	8.0	3.4	19.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	2.9	0.6	3.3	0.1
Muhanga	47.9	2.8	10.3	12.9	5.6	24.4	0.8	6.5	0.6	7.7	1.6	6.1	0.2
Kamonyi	43.3	3.2	13.9	4.7	3.3	19.4	2.2	1.6	0.2	2.2	0.7	3.1	0.0
Western Province													
Total	36.3	1.5	6.2	8.2	5.8	13.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.0
Karongi	44.1	1.0	5.4	15.0	6.0	22.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.8	1.8	0.1
Rutsiro	31.2	1.1	7.3	8.8	5.2	11.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.5	1.3	0.1
Rubavu	22.4	0.6	4.8	4.0	1.7	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.0
Nyabihu	27.2	0.2	9.8	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.0	5.8	0.0
Ngororero	40.9	1.1	5.5	10.2	3.9	7.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	3.7	0.5	2.5	0.1
Rusizi	38.9	4.6	5.3	3.9	13.4	19.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.0
Nyamasheke	52.0	1.8	6.2	14.2	8.3	26.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.0	0.0
Northern Province													
Total	46.4	1.2	6.6	9.8	2.9	9.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	6.7	0.9	5.2	0.1
Rulindo	50.8	1.9	5.2	17.9	5.4	19.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	6.6	0.8	6.0	0.1
Gakenke	44.4	2.1	7.6	14.0	6.1	15.7	0.3	2.1	0.4	11.8	2.7	7.5	0.1
Musanze	34.0	0.5	8.1	5.5	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.0	4.6	0.1
Burera	46.7	0.5	5.9	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.9	0.0	3.9	0.0
Gicumbi	57.6	1.2	6.0	9.5	2.2	11.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	8.2	1.0	4.4	0.1
Eastern Province													
Total	41.5	3.0	19.5	3.7	3.0	24.6	0.6	5.9	0.1	1.7	0.4	4.2	0.0
Rwamagana	45.2	4.2	25.1	4.8	2.8	24.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	2.3	0.5	7.4	0.0
Nyagatare	30.8	1.1	13.9	3.1	1.5	20.2	0.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.9	0.0
Gatsibo	47.1	1.3	20.3	4.7	1.8	22.2	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.6	0.9	4.9	0.0
Kayanza	41.1	2.7	20.6	2.4	2.5	20.4	0.6	3.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	4.7	0.0
Kirehe	41.8	4.5	19.0	2.5	6.1	30.7	1.5	6.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	2.2	0.0
Ngoma	54.0	1.3	24.3	4.7	1.9	27.6	0.4	27.4	0.1	1.9	0.7	4.5	0.0
Bugesera	36.3	5.9	16.2	3.8	4.8	27.9	0.6	2.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.9	0.0

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

Table 4.8: Distribution of private households growing different types fruits by province and district

Provinces and Districts	Type of fruit												
	Avocado	Orange	Papaya	Guava	Lemon	Mango	Mandarin	Jack fruits	Beefheart	Passion fruits	Pineapple	Tree tomato	Strawberry
Rwanda													
Total	1,283,095	79,296	353,197	220,874	123,586	537,863	14,196	72,018	5,725	104,535	17,527	123,806	1,781
City of Kigali													
Total	69,440	10,519	22,595	12,011	9,285	42,956	1,865	1,388	354	3,662	873	5,583	373
Nyarugenge	14,720	1,788	4,277	3,099	2,037	8,859	322	255	102	790	116	1,163	70
Gasabo	39,716	4,661	11,223	5,723	4,034	23,389	849	547	152	2,206	647	2,794	173
Kicukiro	15,004	4,070	7,095	3,189	3,214	10,708	694	586	100	666	110	1,626	130
Southern Province													
Total	366,733	26,045	83,157	71,978	34,391	143,184	4,900	12,677	2,345	34,528	6,144	39,385	541
Nyanza	41,284	3,779	16,375	7,815	5,266	17,871	215	2,026	210	2,666	704	3,843	48
Gisagara	56,442	6,468	17,140	8,186	5,185	29,931	446	831	202	2,401	712	7,189	15
Nyaruguru	44,161	1,447	2,351	11,937	2,799	8,707	281	91	413	7,747	400	5,395	56
Huye	48,472	2,775	9,573	9,770	4,385	16,161	180	329	280	3,558	651	6,871	54
Nyamagabe	41,272	2,230	1,443	9,186	4,479	7,264	103	631	216	5,616	787	3,677	47
Ruhango	40,068	3,045	10,492	7,589	3,227	17,954	361	838	244	2,779	601	3,087	95
Muhanga	44,649	2,618	9,649	11,990	5,253	22,770	732	6,029	536	7,197	1,516	5,660	182
Kamonyi	50,385	3,683	16,134	5,505	3,797	22,526	2,582	1,902	244	2,564	773	3,663	44
Western Province													
Total	244,041	10,384	41,313	54,904	38,695	87,681	1,659	1,724	711	17,208	2,144	15,471	248
Karongi	40,288	898	4,983	13,684	5,497	20,093	93	514	159	4,169	717	1,651	46
Rutsiro	27,062	989	6,328	7,652	4,533	9,896	60	114	78	2,255	426	1,108	45
Rubavu	27,749	760	6,009	4,991	2,129	3,683	74	42	87	1,106	6	2,120	30
Nyabihu	20,773	169	7,454	1,568	954	739	212	128	44	2,761	10	4,457	38
Ngororero	37,877	1,050	5,055	9,403	3,566	7,337	91	642	176	3,425	467	2,333	54
Rusizi	40,819	4,834	5,588	4,098	14,080	20,620	1,051	107	57	915	190	1,874	16
Nyamasheke	49,473	1,684	5,896	13,508	7,936	25,313	78	177	110	2,577	328	1,928	19
Northern Province													
Total	234,751	6,045	33,443	49,354	14,628	46,357	842	3,624	1,566	34,067	4,386	26,442	375
Rulindo	46,673	1,757	4,738	16,460	4,988	17,901	267	725	507	6,067	742	5,478	101
Gakenke	41,581	2,002	7,102	13,071	5,670	14,667	295	1,995	384	11,048	2,508	7,034	103
Musanze	40,578	558	9,675	6,513	870	1,278	133	610	161	3,483	51	5,528	85
Burera	42,890	438	5,401	2,887	722	175	25	116	313	4,492	18	3,566	20
Gicumbi	63,029	1,290	6,527	10,423	2,378	12,336	122	178	201	8,977	1,067	4,836	66
Eastern Province													
Total	368,130	26,303	172,689	32,627	26,587	217,685	4,930	52,605	749	15,070	3,980	36,925	244
Rwamagana	54,686	5,058	30,352	5,837	3,338	29,907	711	2,827	177	2,836	649	8,986	59
Nyagatare	49,430	1,812	22,238	4,905	2,398	32,485	311	3,439	71	1,894	548	4,700	36
Gatsibo	64,101	1,805	27,628	6,374	2,423	30,222	240	2,809	127	3,520	1,219	6,721	50
Kayanza	46,957	3,105	23,553	2,688	2,838	23,280	691	3,979	53	1,744	282	5,382	13
Kirehe	47,599	5,108	21,625	2,796	6,950	34,975	1,749	7,812	64	1,361	384	2,471	13
Ngoma	55,350	1,292	24,924	4,777	1,964	28,347	360	28,145	102	1,955	694	4,633	22
Bugesera	50,007	8,123	22,369	5,250	6,676	38,469	868	3,594	155	1,760	204	4,032	51

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

However, Table 4.9 shows the distribution of the number of fruit trees grown in Rwanda. It shows that there are 3.1 million avocado trees, 1.3 million mango trees, 0.8 million of papaya trees, 0.3 million orange trees, 0.4 million guava trees, 0.2 million lemon trees, 0.06 million mandarin trees, and 0.1 million jack fruit trees.

Eastern Province has the highest numbers of avocado trees, orange, papaya, mango, and jack fruits. Southern Province has the highest numbers of guava, mandarin, and beefheart trees. Western Province has the highest number of lemon fruit trees.

Table 4.9: Distribution of the number of fruit trees grown by private households by fruit type, Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Type of fruit								
	Avocado	Orange	Papaya	Guava	Lemon	Mango	Mandarin	Jack fruits	Beef-heart
Rwanda									
Total	3,074,330	292,887	781,040	417,937	245,448	1,271,882	56,148	144,577	7,683
City of Kigali									
Total	240,170	39,468	53,729	20,714	18,038	116,342	4,239	2,382	559
Nyarugenge	44,382	4,146	9,986	5,246	3,376	20,828	1,267	381	170
Gasabo	145,833	14,492	26,348	10,183	8,425	68,711	1,503	975	209
Kicukiro	49,955	20,830	17,395	5,285	6,237	26,803	1,469	1,026	180
Southern Province									
Total	885,938	85,297	184,069	140,122	54,696	285,173	28,039	21,155	3,055
Nyanza	100,536	11,898	36,348	14,434	8,323	33,203	791	3,501	260
Gisagara	135,080	18,669	33,989	14,771	8,035	66,573	1,538	1,188	255
Nyaruguru	105,622	2,241	3,808	23,608	3,974	17,147	427	111	579
Huye	122,187	7,079	17,811	17,111	7,168	26,985	322	422	346
Nyamagabe	92,607	6,502	2,590	20,083	7,031	14,927	157	1,104	279
Ruhango	87,583	11,525	22,614	13,997	5,297	33,542	1,293	1,219	293
Muhanga	125,404	9,864	19,470	26,497	8,333	48,989	1,991	10,587	752
Kamonyi	116,919	17,519	47,439	9,621	6,535	43,807	21,520	3,023	291
Western Province									
Total	484,795	50,858	74,255	108,522	96,720	201,137	5,478	2,678	954
Karongi	90,418	2,365	8,588	29,414	8,725	43,767	214	929	204
Rutsiro	48,783	9,504	11,038	14,065	7,302	19,452	100	159	96
Rubavu	46,499	1,248	11,802	7,800	3,045	5,045	207	51	108
Nyabihu	36,566	282	15,960	2,878	1,461	1,132	400	176	59
Ngororero	73,223	1,944	8,529	18,632	5,521	12,433	119	976	272
Rusizi	88,994	30,673	9,435	11,996	57,445	67,184	4,303	139	81
Nyamasheke	100,312	4,842	8,903	23,737	13,221	52,124	135	248	134
Northern Province									
Total	508,387	13,850	72,145	95,323	25,813	103,893	1,647	5,883	2,035
Rulindo	111,159	4,355	9,264	34,032	9,788	41,576	540	1,310	665
Gakenke	88,312	3,884	13,410	26,449	9,521	33,842	663	3,253	488
Musanze	83,457	2,040	27,022	11,809	1,196	1,821	231	933	216
Burera	78,416	714	9,768	4,673	1,230	257	35	151	391
Gicumbi	147,043	2,857	12,681	18,360	4,078	26,397	178	236	275
Eastern Province									
Total	955,040	103,414	396,842	53,256	50,181	565,337	16,745	112,479	1,080
Rwamagana	149,298	12,436	73,677	9,452	6,029	65,132	1,415	4,409	245
Nyagatare	107,136	4,362	49,845	8,473	4,947	73,243	683	5,527	118
Gatsibo	144,450	4,216	59,712	10,161	4,446	58,476	571	4,206	189
Kayanza	163,092	31,993	58,437	4,562	7,440	98,813	4,015	16,523	108
Kirehe	115,412	16,821	48,153	4,250	11,442	79,964	6,312	15,632	76
Ngoma	136,364	8,369	53,255	7,125	3,631	64,511	1,569	59,695	131
Bugesera	139,288	25,217	53,763	9,233	12,246	125,198	2,180	6,487	213

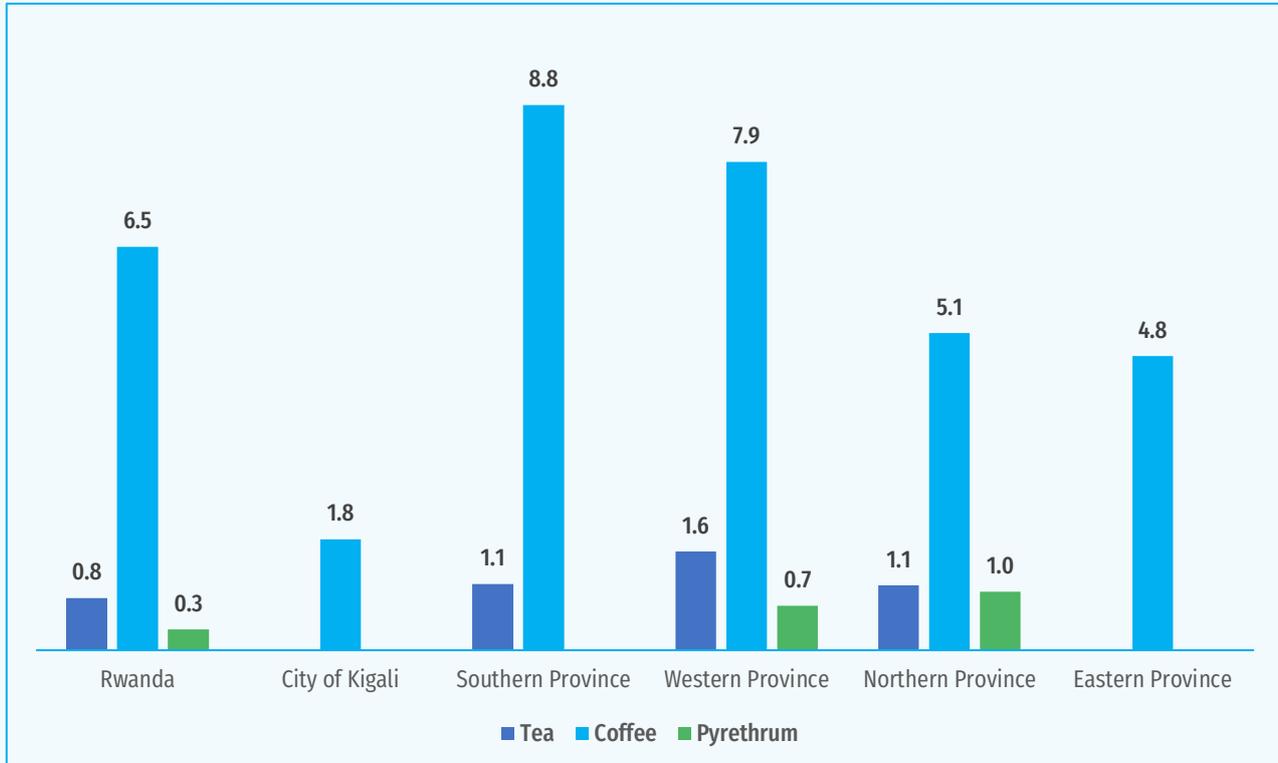
Source: Rwanda Fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

4.5. Private households engaged cultivation of cash crops

Rwanda recognizes three main cash crops such as tea, coffee, and pyrethrum. Figure 4.2 presents the percentage of crop farming households growing different types of cash crops. Tea is grown by a small percentage of crop-farming households (1%) while coffee is grown by 7% of crop-farming households. Only 0.3% of crop-farming households grow pyrethrum. Southern Province has the

highest percentage of crop-farming households growing coffee(9%), whereas Western Province has the highest percentage of crop-farming households growing tea(2%), and Northern Province has the highest percentage of crop-farming households growing pyrethrum(1%).

Figure 4. 2. Percentage distribution of private households growing different cash crops by province



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

CHAPTER 5: LIVESTOCK REARING

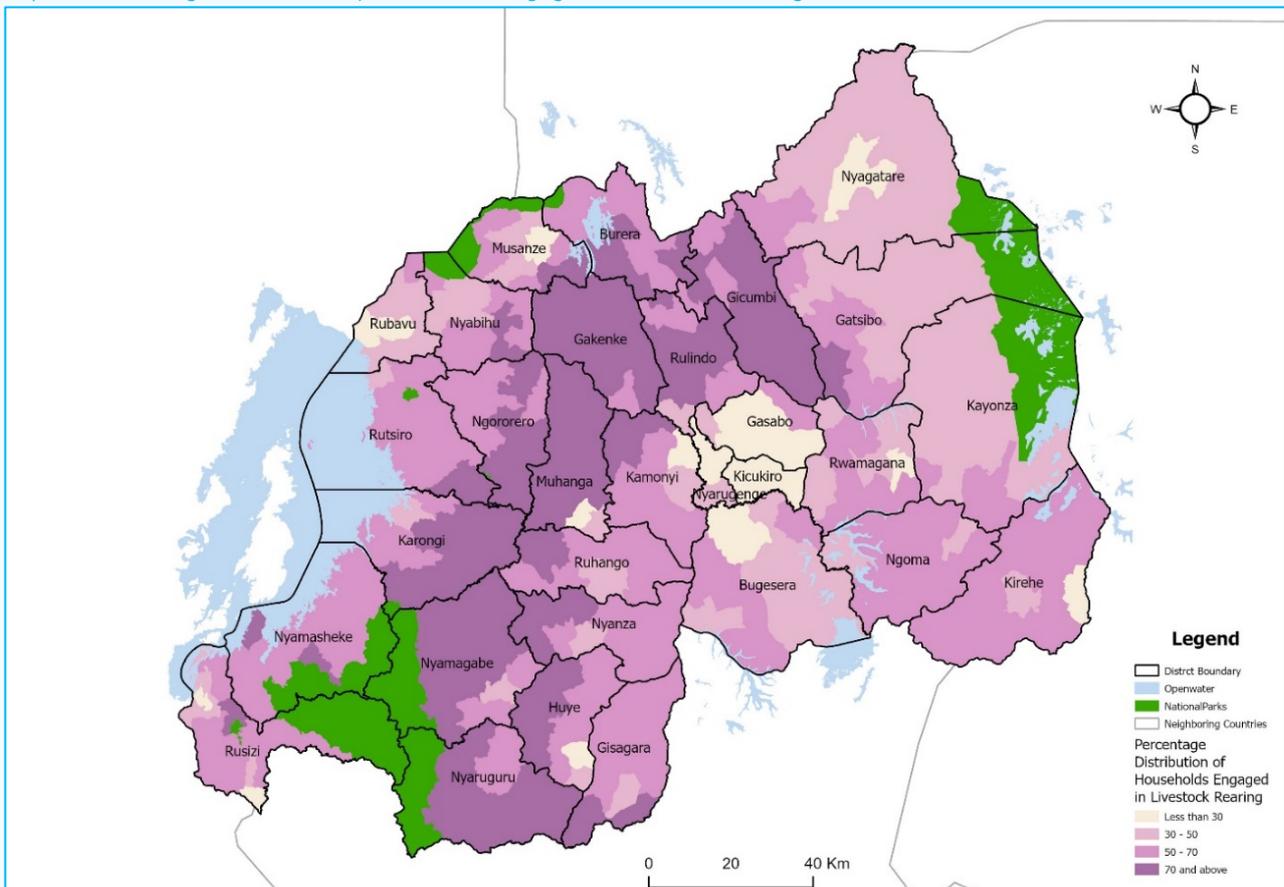
Livestock plays a major role in improving food security and poverty alleviation. This chapter covers information about the number of private households rearing different livestock types, disaggregated at Province and District levels.

5.1. Private households engaged in livestock rearing

In this census, households were asked the information related to livestock rearing. Overall, Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 show that out of total private households, 0.9 million private households (equivalent to 28% of total private households) rear cows, 0.6 million private households (19%) rear goats, 0.5 million private households (15%) rear chickens, about 0.4 million private households (12%) rear chickens, and 0.1 million private households (6%) rear rabbits. Other livestock types (sheep, beehives, etc.) are found in few households (less than 5% of all households).

At the Province level the following are observed: Northern Province has the highest percentages of households owning cows (44.8%), and sheep (13.3%); Eastern Province has the highest percentage of households owning goats (27%), and; Southern has the highest percentages of households rearing pigs (27%), and rabbits (8%) and chicken (17%). Detailed information on households rearing livestock at District and Sector levels is found in Table 5.2 and Annex C.1

Map 5.1. Percentage Distribution of Households Engaged in Livestock Rearing



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

Table 5. 1: Percentage distribution of private households by types of livestock owned, district and province

Province and districts	Livestock type								
	Cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Bee hives	Other
Rwanda	27.9	19.4	4.7	14.9	5.6	12.0	0.9	1.0	0.4
City of Kigali									
Total	5.8	4.7	0.4	2.1	7.8	5.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Nyarugenge	4.3	4.8	0.2	1.4	7.8	4.9	0.4	1.4	0.2
Gasabo	7.6	5.6	0.4	2.8	8.1	5.2	0.4	0.9	0.2
Kicukiro	3.7	3.0	0.6	1.4	7.3	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.2
Southern Province									
Total	37.2	26.4	2.6	27.0	8.0	17.1	0.6	1.0	0.4
Nyanza	32.1	35.1	1.4	13.2	5.4	21.3	0.7	1.0	0.3
Gisagara	29.6	36.1	1.2	22.7	9.0	17.1	0.3	1.2	0.5
Nyaruguru	55.7	22.8	3.4	32.5	4.5	11.5	0.1	0.8	0.4
Huye	28.0	23.4	1.9	33.2	8.1	15.5	0.2	0.7	0.3
Nyamagabe	46.3	21.2	3.7	43.3	5.1	13.8	0.1	1.2	0.6
Ruhango	33.3	28.0	1.9	19.6	7.6	18.6	0.7	0.9	0.3
Muhanga	48.9	19.3	5.5	34.0	13.1	18.6	1.3	1.3	0.4
Kamonyi	30.0	24.4	2.2	20.8	10.1	18.6	1.3	1.1	0.4
Western Province									
Total	33.0	13.5	7.6	18.3	4.2	10.1	0.3	0.7	0.5
Karongi	48.2	23.2	3.2	21.3	4.4	17.5	0.1	1.2	0.4
Rutsiro	39.2	11.7	9.5	19.6	5.1	9.8	0.4	0.7	0.7
Rubavu	11.4	4.7	9.9	3.4	2.3	5.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Nyabihu	28.2	7.4	18.9	9.6	2.6	7.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Ngororero	54.0	13.4	9.1	30.6	8.3	12.2	0.4	0.8	0.4
Rusizi	20.6	17.6	2.2	22.0	2.2	10.7	0.6	0.5	1.1
Nyamasheke	38.3	17.6	2.5	24.6	2.7	9.6	0.1	0.8	0.5
Northern Province									
Total	44.8	17.3	13.3	15.1	4.5	10.7	0.4	0.7	0.2
Rulindo	46.8	19.9	8.7	15.8	6.8	13.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
Gakenke	60.8	23.9	13.0	28.8	6.6	12.7	0.3	1.2	0.2
Musanze	21.7	8.1	13.3	10.7	2.2	5.8	0.2	0.5	0.1
Burera	40.7	12.2	19.3	12.8	1.3	6.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
Gicumbi	57.8	23.6	12.2	9.8	4.7	15.3	0.7	0.6	0.4
Eastern Province									
Total	18.8	27.3	1.8	8.9	4.6	13.5	2.1	1.5	0.4
Rwamagana	19.1	22.4	2.5	7.9	6.8	13.2	1.4	1.3	0.4
Nyagatare	13.4	21.6	2.3	4.9	3.4	13.0	1.6	1.4	0.5
Gatsibo	29.5	29.2	1.9	8.9	6.3	13.3	1.4	1.6	0.4
Kayonza	14.8	27.7	1.6	9.8	4.2	10.1	2.4	1.4	0.3
Kirehe	19.1	34.8	1.7	9.3	1.9	12.7	2.9	1.1	0.2
Ngoma	23.4	34.8	1.3	15.8	3.8	18.3	4.9	1.8	0.5
Bugesera	13.8	24.0	1.2	8.3	5.6	14.5	1.1	1.8	0.4

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

Table 5. 2: Number of private households rearing different livestock types by Province and District

Provinces and Districts	Livestock type								
	Cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Beehives	Other
Rwanda	925,808	643,420	155,525	494,305	94,111	396,161	29,642	17,231	12,241
Kigali City									
Total	28,548	23,049	1,859	10,280	5,688	24,232	2,010	749	1,131
Nyarugenge	4,518	5,002	183	1,421	1,046	5,131	438	181	241
Gasabo	18,963	13,937	923	6,943	3,387	13,070	1,009	382	597
Kicukiro	5,067	4,110	753	1,916	1,255	6,031	563	186	293
Southern Province									
Total	282,433	200,881	19,658	205,568	38,555	129,811	4,660	5,003	3,053
Nyanza	29,867	32,631	1,280	12,300	3,079	19,815	609	576	323
Gisagara	29,954	36,528	1,259	22,998	5,775	17,307	326	736	506
Nyaruguru	41,098	16,853	2,480	24,003	2,448	8,506	37	443	280
Huye	26,910	22,451	1,793	31,928	4,653	14,843	215	407	302
Nyamagabe	42,646	19,491	3,360	39,885	3,397	12,710	79	825	533
Ruhango	31,428	26,490	1,790	18,526	4,315	17,600	646	490	313
Muhanga	45,564	17,986	5,120	31,729	8,203	17,334	1,180	787	346
Kamonyi	34,966	28,451	2,576	24,199	6,685	21,696	1,568	739	450
Western Province									
Total	221,800	90,514	51,095	122,986	15,815	68,109	2,103	2,784	3,462
Karongi	44,056	21,230	2,941	19,461	2,684	16,036	130	753	331
Rutsiro	34,003	10,161	8,211	17,004	2,774	8,543	318	367	644
Rubavu	14,133	5,823	12,289	4,248	855	6,364	550	117	436
Nyabihu	21,574	5,617	14,472	7,370	1,033	5,435	39	220	107
Ngororero	50,006	12,433	8,419	28,359	5,645	11,322	381	560	394
Rusizi	21,568	18,471	2,346	23,102	1,186	11,223	619	279	1,110
Nyamasheke	36,460	16,779	2,417	23,442	1,638	9,186	66	488	440
Northern Province									
Total	226,476	87,418	67,084	76,656	14,803	54,197	2,155	2,413	1,115
Rulindo	43,054	18,275	7,952	14,480	4,140	12,613	662	468	278
Gakenke	56,927	22,383	12,193	26,942	4,985	11,858	280	899	169
Musanze	25,952	9,689	15,924	12,765	1,191	6,891	246	275	133
Burera	37,324	11,219	17,678	11,726	768	6,067	236	315	119
Gicumbi	63,219	25,852	13,337	10,743	3,719	16,768	731	456	416
Eastern Province									
Total	166,551	241,558	15,829	78,815	19,250	119,812	18,714	6,282	3,480
Rwamagana	23,137	27,168	3,009	9,569	3,620	15,998	1,731	683	490
Nyagatare	21,529	34,587	3,617	7,791	2,114	20,789	2,613	902	788
Gatsibo	40,210	39,830	2,521	12,099	4,584	18,131	1,871	1,138	539
Kayonza	16,879	31,642	1,839	11,199	2,190	11,582	2,687	743	395
Kirehe	21,797	39,586	1,937	10,541	1,120	14,498	3,272	667	267
Ngoma	23,989	35,688	1,312	16,170	2,258	18,801	5,047	1,079	508
Bugesera	19,010	33,057	1,594	11,446	3,364	20,013	1,493	1,070	493

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

5.2. Livestock owned by private households

In regards to livestock numbers, Table 5.3 shows the distribution of livestock numbers by type of livestock, Province, and District. It shows that there are 1.4 million cows, 1.5 million goats, 0.3 million sheep, 0.8 million pigs, 0.4 million rabbits, and 2.5 million chickens. Other poultry accounts for a lesser number (less than 0.1 million livestock).

Table 5.3: Distribution of total livestock reared in private households by type of livestock owned, district and province

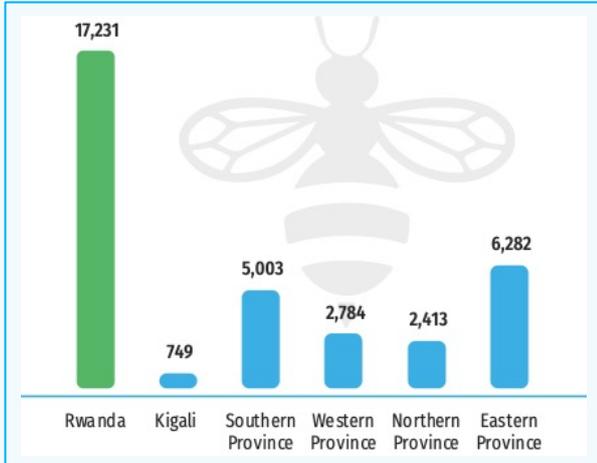
Provinces and Districts	Type of livestock							
	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Other
Rwanda								
Total	1,424,180	1,513,140	331,748	786,191	361,330	2,583,333	90,802	53,755
Kigali City								
Total	40,626	57,777	4,179	25,995	36,551	398,326	7,668	5,207
Nyarugenge	6,377	13,069	428	3,491	7,255	64,680	1,641	1,362
Gasabo	28,182	33,041	2,050	16,645	20,247	196,793	3,435	2,665
Kicukiro	6,067	11,667	1,701	5,859	9,049	136,853	2,592	1,180
Southern province								
Total	389,419	428,181	37,005	302,117	135,947	571,583	15,093	12,589
Nyanza	44,852	75,484	2,754	20,366	11,759	76,507	1,832	947
Gisagara	39,720	77,344	2,566	31,613	19,435	71,824	807	1,936
Nyaruguru	53,388	31,682	4,234	30,187	7,622	26,569	90	1,139
Huye	39,152	45,886	3,686	46,734	16,573	80,597	753	1,091
Nyamagabe	58,467	40,528	6,435	55,635	11,176	46,076	333	2,564
Ruhango	42,240	55,104	3,434	27,477	15,136	61,154	2,029	982
Muhanga	62,505	34,346	8,628	46,994	26,643	76,555	3,580	1,620
Kamonyi	49,095	67,807	5,268	43,111	27,603	132,301	5,669	2,310
Western province								
Total	305,047	179,854	111,128	183,928	49,312	291,465	7,544	17,330
Karongi	61,929	41,536	5,814	28,955	8,066	53,387	538	1,260
Rutsiro	48,555	21,098	18,319	24,958	8,985	26,994	1,121	3,187
Rubavu	26,336	14,979	29,923	12,235	3,638	62,634	2,593	2,033
Nyabihu	34,420	11,795	33,408	10,978	2,902	25,361	164	493
Ngororero	64,521	21,925	14,949	39,062	16,149	30,914	892	1,479
Rusizi	26,214	38,769	4,365	35,323	4,169	61,698	2,046	6,506
Nyamasheke	43,072	29,752	4,350	32,417	5,403	30,477	190	2,372
Northern province								
Total	298,262	181,982	135,517	130,679	55,520	383,319	6,741	4,305
Rulindo	57,955	37,878	15,314	26,315	18,430	134,177	2,403	1,368
Gakenke	70,928	40,729	21,060	39,640	15,210	81,342	699	475
Musanze	34,384	20,123	35,005	24,546	4,524	69,931	844	542
Burera	46,024	24,347	35,617	18,577	2,935	27,840	674	478
Gicumbi	88,971	58,905	28,521	21,601	14,421	70,029	2,121	1,442
Eastern province								
Total	390,826	665,346	43,919	143,472	84,000	938,640	53,756	14,324
Rwamagana	37,833	68,300	7,345	24,270	17,472	221,771	5,595	2,094
Nyagatare	122,638	112,597	12,460	15,597	9,902	110,044	8,287	2,357
Gatsibo	69,962	96,080	6,226	22,027	17,283	73,456	4,820	2,109
Kayanza	55,249	100,998	5,357	19,833	8,843	75,147	7,423	1,724
Kirehe	37,294	101,444	5,168	14,996	4,737	60,080	9,377	1,129
Ngoma	33,438	85,595	2,830	22,290	8,456	84,381	12,815	2,179
Bugesera	34,412	100,332	4,533	24,459	17,307	313,761	5,439	2,732

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

5.3. Beehives Owned by private households

Figure 5.1 shows that countrywide there are 17.2 thousand of beehives owned by private households in Rwanda. Eastern province has more number of beehives than other provinces and it is followed by Southern and Western provinces.

Figure 5. 1. Distribution of total number of beehives owned by private households and Province

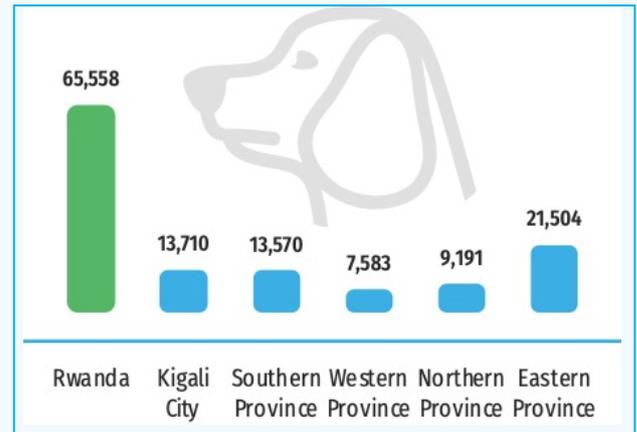


Source: Rwanda Fifth Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

5.4. Dogs owned by private households

In addition, Figure 5.2 shows the dogs population. Overall there are around 66 thousand dogs owned by private households in Rwanda. Eastern province has more number of dogs (21,504) than the other provinces and it is followed by Kigali City (13,710) and Southern provinces (13,570). However, Northern and Western provinces, each has less than 10,000 dogs (i.e. 9,191 and 7,583, respectively).

Figure 5. 2. Distribution of total number of dogs owned by private households and Province



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

CONCLUSION

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census took into consideration the agriculture module, to provide up-to-date information on agricultural household counts, crops grown, and reared livestock. Overall, Rwanda has 2.3 million agricultural households. The majority of the agricultural household heads are in the age group 31-64 (71%) and have a primary school level (61%). Radio is the communication asset owned by the majority of agricultural households in Rwanda (82%).

Crop farming is done by 2.1 million private households. Legumes is the crop group most grown (51%), followed by tubers and roots (44%), and cereals (41%). Half of the private households (both agricultural and non-agricultural households) grow fruits. Five dominant crops grown in Rwanda are beans (80% of crop-farming households), maize (56%), cassava (49%), sweet potato (44%), and banana (24%). Most grown vegetables are amaranth (grown by 11% of crop-farming households, followed by cabbage (3%), egg-plant (3%), tomato (2%), onion (2%), and carrot (2%). The most grown fruits are avocado (39% of households), mango (16%), papaya (11%), guava (7%), lemon (4%), tree tomato (4%), and passion fruit (3%). In regard to cash crops, tea is grown

by 1% of crop-farming households while coffee is grown by 7% of crop farming households. Only 0.3 % of crop farming households grow pyrethrum.

A total of 1.7 million Rwandan private households own at least one livestock. The main types of livestock owned/reared by the private households are cows (28% of the households), goats (19%), pigs (15%), chickens (12%) and rabbits (6%). Other livestock types (sheep, beehives, etc.) are found in few households (less than 5 % of all households). The number of livestock owned by private households are: 1.4 million cows, 1.5 million goats, 0.3 million sheep, 0.8 million pigs, 0.4 million rabbits and 2.6 million chickens.

This agriculture thematic report is an important source of information on the current situation of agriculture sector in Rwanda. It can serve in agriculture policies formulation, monitoring and evaluation of agriculture policies and programs and will assist in addressing key agriculture issues. Policymakers, researchers, and data users are invited to value and use optimally the findings of this Census, to contribute to Rwandan agriculture development.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX A: CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

This annex provides the key pages of the Census questionnaires. The full questionnaires including all cover sheets can be obtained from the NISR. As mentioned above, two different types of questionnaires were administered, one for private households and one for institutional households. The questionnaire for private households contained a person record, a household record and a mortality record. The questionnaire for institutional households contained only a person record.

A.1 Private Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA
P.O. Box 6139 Kigali Hotline: 4321	Tel: +250-788383103 E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw
GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022	
<i>Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.</i>	
CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD)	
SECTION ML: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD	
ML01. PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML02. DISTRICT:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML03. SECTOR:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML04. CELL:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML05. VILLAGE:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML06. ENUMERATION AREA (NO EA):	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML07. AREA OF RESIDENCE (1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML08. BUILDING NUMBER:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML09. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML10. FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :	<input type="checkbox"/>
ML11. GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Longitude: <input type="checkbox"/>
ML12. DISTANCE:	<input type="checkbox"/>
HOUSEHOLD TYPE:	1. Private HH
ML13. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Institutional HH
My names is, I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to talk with the head of the household. In general, the interview will last 30 min. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview, as your responses are very important for the country.	
CONSENT:	1. Interview accepted => P01A (Start by making a list of HH members)
ML14	2. Interview is not done <input type="checkbox"/>
THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1.Uninhabited dwelling
ML15.	2. Dwelling turned into business building <input type="checkbox"/>
	3.Dwelling destroyed
	4.Refused
	5.All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration
	6. The house is still inhabited by some members of HH

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (List of household members and visitors)	
N°	Name(s) of household members and visitors
Serial Number	1. Resident household members
	INSTRUCTION: WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL RESIDENT MEMBERS WHO WERE PRESENT OR ABSENT IN THE REFERENCE CENSUS NIGHT: (15-16/08/2022) ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
	1. Household head
	2. Spouse
	3. Household head son or daughter
	4. Household adoptive child
	5. Father/ Mother
	6. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law
	7. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law
	8. Brother/Sister
	9. Grand Child
	10. Son/Daughter-in-law
	11. Other relative
	12. House help
	13. Non- relative
	14. Unknown relationship to household head
	2. Visitors
	RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL VISITORS WHO SPENT THE CENSUS NIGHT WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD (IF ANY).
	(Please remember that visitors should be recorded after recording resident members)
	1
2	
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17	
19	
20	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION			
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)	
P01A: Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/>		P09A: was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad? 1. In Rwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Abroad =>P09C <input type="checkbox"/>	
P01B: Surname of the person:..... <input type="text"/>		P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A <input type="text"/>	
P01C: Other names of the person..... <input type="text"/>		SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS	
P02: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household? <input type="text"/> 01. Household head 08. Brother/Sister 02. Spouse 09. Grand Child 03. Son or daughter 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 04. Adoptive child 11. Other relative 05. Father/ Mother 12. House help 06. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 13. Non-relative 07. Bother-in-law/Sister-in-law 14. Unknown relationship		P09C: In which Country was [NAME] born? (SELECT THE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST) <input type="text"/>	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>		P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]? <input type="text"/> - Record 000 if less than 1 year - Record 888 if the residence has not changed since birth - If the residence has not changed since birth =>P12A	
P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? <input type="text"/> NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad <input type="checkbox"/> 1. In Rwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Abroad =>P11B	
P05A: In which month was [NAME] born? <input type="text"/>		P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) <input type="text"/> =>P12A	
P05B: In which year was [NAME] born? <input type="text"/> NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN		P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List) <input type="text"/>	
P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Married to one wife/husband officially 2. Married to one wife/husband not officially 3. Live in a polygamous union 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Never married 7. Widowed		P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members 2. No (Make all Rwandans) => P13	
P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON		P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST	
P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)		P13: What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation? <input type="text"/> 01. Catholic 08. Traditional/Animist 02. ADEPR 09. Other religion 03. Protestant 10. No Religion 04. Adventist 11. Not stated 05. Other Christians 99. Do not Know 06. Muslim 07. Jehovah witness	
SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE			
<i>Residence status</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Present Resident (PR)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Absent Resident (AR)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total Resident (PR+AR)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Visitors(VIS)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total Enumerated	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE			
P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have? => P08C <input type="text"/> (FOR MEN IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY) IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8 IF THE NUMBER OF SPOUSES IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9		P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance? <input type="text"/> 1. Mutuelle 5. Employer 2. RSSB (former RAMA) 6. Private insurance companies 3. MMI 7. NGOs 4. Schools 8. None 9. Do not know	
P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband? (FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY) <input type="text"/> IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9		DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	
P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)? <input type="text"/> RESERVED FOR ALL PERSONS WHO RESPOND 1,2,3,4,5, AND 7 ON QUESTION P06 IF THE AGE AT THE FIRST MARRIAGE IS NOT KNOWN, WRITE 99		P15: In this household, does any member have difficulty seeing? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes 2. None of the Household members has the difficulty =>P16	
P15A: Who has difficulty seeing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS			
P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes 2. No =>P15B		P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes 2. No =>P16	
P15B: Would you say [NAME] has Some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No difficulty (To be filled by CAPI if P15AA==2 OR P15AB==2) 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot see at all			

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	
P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17	P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P22
P16A: Who has difficulty hearing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	P21A: Who has a problem of short stature? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P16B	P22: In this household, does any member have albinism? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A
P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No =>P17 (After the automatic fill in of modality "No difficulty" by CAPI on P16B)	P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
P16B: Would you say [NAME] has Some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot hear at all	ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD
P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18	P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know } =>P23C
P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	P23B: Does [NAME]'s biological mother live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No => P23C P23BB: Who is [NAME]'s biological mother? FROM THE LIST OF ALL FEMALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +10] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE MOTHER
P17B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot walk or climbing steps at all	P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive? 1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know } =>P24
P18: In this household, does any member have difficulty communicating, for example being understood by others? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P19	P23D: Does [NAME]'s biological father live in this household? 1. Yes 2. No =>P24 P23DD: Who is [NAME]'s biological father? FROM THE LIST OF ALL MALES AGED [THE AGE OF CHILD +15] YRS OR ABOVE CHOOSE THE FATHER
P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books? 1. Yes => P29 2. No 9. Don't know
P18B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot communicate at all	QUESTION P25 IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE 18 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE AND THOSE WITH LESS THAN 18 YEARS BUT RESPONDED 2 AND 9 IN QUESTION P24
P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20	P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have? 01. Rwandan Identity Card 09. Refugee ID 02. Foreign Identity Card 10. Rwanda Birth Certificate 03. Rwandan Passport 11. Foreign Birth Certificate 04. Foreign Passport 12. Embassy/ Consular issued Documents 05. Rwandan Nationality Certificate 13. No document 06. Foreign Nationality Certificate 14. Other (specify) 07. Refugee travel document 99. Don't know 08. Proof of registration for refugees
P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	QUESTION P25A-P28 ARE FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED 13 ON P25
P19B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot remember or concentrate at all	P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document? 1. In process looking for it 4. Personal reasons 2. The request got rejected 5. Other reason(specify) 3. Under required age 9. Do not know
P20: In this household, does any member have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? 1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P21	P26: What is the Nationality of [NAME]'s Parents? 1. Both are Rwandan 2. One is Rwandan 3. Both are non-Rwandan 9. Don't know IF P25A=1 or 3 AND P26=1 =>P29
P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive? FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEARS OLD OR MORE 1. Yes Both 3. No 2. Yes, one of them 9. Don't know
P20B: Would you say Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all 0. No difficulty 1. Some difficulty 2. A lot of difficulty 3. Cannot do at all	

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
ONLY FOR THOSE AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
<p>P43: During the last four weeks did [NAME] look for a paid job or tried to start a profit job?</p> <p>1.Yes =>P45</p> <p>2.No</p>	<p>P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No =>Next Person</p>
<p>P44: In the last 4 weeks, did [NAME] find a profit job or was planning to start his/her own business?</p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>	<p>P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p> <p>P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P45: If a paid job or business opportunity become available, could [NAME] have started work during the last 7 days or within the next two weeks?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No <input type="checkbox"/> =>P50A</p>	<p>P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P46: What is [NAME]'s institutional sector of employment? READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>1.Public institution/enterprise <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.Mixed public and private enterprise</p> <p>3.Private in non-agriculture activities</p> <p>4.Private in agriculture activities</p> <p>5.VUP</p> <p>6.International NGO/International organization"</p> <p>7.Local NGO/Religious organization</p> <p>8.Cooperative</p> <p>9.Household(Domestic workers)</p>	<p>P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No =>Next Person</p> <p>P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? <input type="text"/></p> <p>P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P47: What is the main product, service or activity of [NAME]' place of work? (Explain):</p> <p>.....</p> <p>P47A. ISIC <input type="text"/></p>	<p>P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P48: What was [NAME]'s main occupation (main duty) during the last 7 days?</p> <p>Main occupation:.....</p> <p>Example: Teacher in primary school, Vegetable seller, House help, Taxi Driver</p> <p>P48A. ISCO <input type="text"/></p>	<p>P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0 <input type="text"/></p> <p>=>GO TO NEXT PERSON/SECTION H</p>
<p>P49: In this job, is [NAME]' working as...? (What is [NAME]'s status in employment?) READ ANSWERS FOR RESPONDENT</p> <p>1.Employee <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.Paid apprentice/Internee</p> <p>3.Employer (with regular employees)</p> <p>4.Own account worker (without regular employees)</p> <p>5.Member of cooperative</p> <p>6.Contributing family worker</p> <p>7.Other</p>	

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
TYPE OF HABITAT	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR
H01: What the type of Habitat? 1.Planned rural settlement 2.Integrated Model Village 3.Old settlement 4.Unplanned clustered rural housing (Dispersed/Isolated housing)" 5.Modern planned urban area 6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing 6.Spontaneous/Squatter housing in Rural area 8.Other type of housing	H07: What is the main material used for the floor? 1. Earth 2. Dung hardened 3. Concrete 4. Stones 5. Burnt bricks 6. Wooden floor 7. Ceramic/clays/Granite tiles 8. Cement 9. Other
TYPE OF BUILDING	NUMBER OF ROOMS
H02: What is the Type of Building? 1.House occupied by one household 2.House occupied by several households 3.Storey building occupied by one household 4.Storey building occupied by many households 5.Several buildings in a compound occupied by one household 6.Several buildings in a compound occupied by several households" 7.Other	H08: How many rooms do the housing units have, including bathrooms, toilets, kitchen, store rooms?
TENURE STATUS	NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING
H03: What is the tenure status of the housing Unit? 1.Owner (Even when he/she is still paying the bank loan) => H05 2.Tenant 3.Hire purchase(Having payment contract with the owner) => H05 4.Free lodging 5.Staff housing 6.Temporary camp or settlement 7.Other	H09: How many rooms are used for sleeping?
MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF	MAIN SOURCE OF WATER
H04: Is this Household has its own housing unit in this village or elsewhere? 1.Yes 2.No	H10: Are Sleeping rooms for Boys separated from those for Girls? 1.Yes 2.No 3.NA
H05: What is the main material used for the roof? (In case of a store building, consider the roof of the last floor) 1.Iron Sheets 2.Local tiles 3.Industrial tiles 4.Asbestos 5.Concrete 6.Cartoons/Sheeting/ all non-durable roofing materials 7.Grass 8. Other	H11: What is the main source of water used by your household for general purposes such as cooking and handwashing? 1.Internal pipe-born water 2.Pipe-born water in the compound 3.Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH 4.Public tap out of the compound 5.Tube Well /Borehole 6.Protected Spring/Well 7.Unprotected Spring/Well 8.Rain water 9.Tanker Truck 10.River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel " 11.Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water 12.Other
MAIN MATERIAL OF THE WALLS	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER
H06: What is the main material used for the exterior walls? 1.Wood with mud and cement 2.Wood with mud without cement 3.Sun dried bricks with cement 4.Sun dried bricks without cement 5. All non-durable wall materials (Cartoons/Sheathing) 6.Cement blocks 7.Concrete 8.Stones with cement 9.Stones without cement 10.Timber 11.Burnt bricks with cement 12.Burnt bricks without cement 13.Other	H12: What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? 1. Internal pipe-born water 2. Pipe-born water in the compound 3. Pipe-born water from the neighbor HH 4. Public tap out of the compound 5. Tube Well /Borehole 6. Protected Spring/Well 7. Unprotected Spring/Well 8. Rain water 9. Tanker Truck 10. River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Irrigation Channel 11. Lake/Stream/Pond/Surface water 12. Mineral water 13. Other

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS																																																				
TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY																																																				
H13: "What is the main type of toilet facility used by the members of the household?" 1.Flush toilet used by one Household 2.Flush toilet used by several Households 3. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH 4. Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HH 5.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH 6.Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HH 7. Bush 8. Other																																																				
MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL																																																				
H19: "What is the main mode of household waste disposal used?" 1.Public Composit dumping 2.Household ompost dumping 3.Waste collection companies 4.Thrown in the household's fields or bushes " 5.Burnt 6. In a River/Stream/Drain/Gutter/lacs 7. Other																																																				
MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING																																																				
H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines? 1.Yes 2.No																																																				
H15: What is the main source of energy that the household uses for lighting? 01. Electricity from REG 02. Private Hydro Mini grid 03. Standalone solar system 04. Private Solar Mini Grid 05. Generator 06. Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp 07. Biogas 08. Candles 09. Firewood 10. Batteries 11. flashlight /phone flashlight 12. Rechargeable battery 13. Lantern 14. Other																																																				
ENERGY FOR COOKING																																																				
H16: "What is the main source of energy the household uses for cooking?" 01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Electricity 05. Kerosene/Parafine 06. Biogas 07. Solar power 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Briquette 11. Peat 12. sawdust 13. Straw/shrub/grass 14. Other(specify) 15. Do not cook =>H19																																																				
H17: "Is there any additional source of energy the household uses for cooking?" If Yes; which? 01. Firewood 02. Charcoal 03. Gas 04. Electricity 05. Kerosene/Parafine 06. Biogas 07. Solar power 8. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Briquette 11. Peat 12. sawdust 13. Straw/shrub/grass 14. Other(specify) 15. None																																																				
MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL																																																				
H20: What is the main mode of sewage disposal used by the household? 1.Sump 2.In the courtyard 3.Rivulet/Trench/Channels 4.In the street 5. Main sewer 6. Cesspool 7. Bush 8. Other																																																				
HH ASSETS																																																				
H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Yes</th> <th>2. No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Radio</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Television</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Gas/Electrical Cooker</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Washing machine</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Microwave</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Mattress</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Bench/Chair</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Bed</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Tables</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Sofa</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Computers</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Vehicles for household use only</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>14. Motorcycles for household use only</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>15. Bicycles for household use only</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			1. Yes	2. No	1. Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Gas/Electrical Cooker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Washing machine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Microwave	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Mattress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Bench/Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Tables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Sofa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Computers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Vehicles for household use only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Motorcycles for household use only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Bicycles for household use only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog? 1.Yes 2.No =>H23																																																				
H22A: What type of livestock do you have? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock type</th> <th>SELECT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>01. Local breed cows</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Exotic goats</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Cross goats</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Local sheep</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Exotic sheep</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Local pigs</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Exotic pig</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Cross pig</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Rabbits</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Broiler chicken</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Layers chicken</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Dual purpose chicken</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>16. Local chicken</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>17. Duck</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>18. Turkey</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>19. Other poultry</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>20. Camel</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>21. Bees hive</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>22. Dogs</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>23. Others</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Livestock type	SELECT	01. Local breed cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	02. Exotic breed cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	03. Cross breed cows	<input type="checkbox"/>	04. Local goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	05. Exotic goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	06. Cross goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	07. Local sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	08. Exotic sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	09. Local pigs	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Exotic pig	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Cross pig	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Rabbits	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Broiler chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Layers chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Dual purpose chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Local chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	18. Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>	19. Other poultry	<input type="checkbox"/>	20. Camel	<input type="checkbox"/>	21. Bees hive	<input type="checkbox"/>	22. Dogs	<input type="checkbox"/>	23. Others	<input type="checkbox"/>			
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ENERGY SAVING STOVE																																																				
H18: Does your HH use a cooking energy saving stove? (Do not ask if H16 and H17 responded 3,4,5,6,7) 1. Yes 2. No																																																				

SECTION H: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

H22B: "How many (Type of livestock) do you have now and in which district are they located?"

Livestock type	Number	Location/District
01. Local breed cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02. Exotic breed cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03. Cross breed cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04. Local goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05. Exotic goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06. Cross goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07. Local sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08. Exotic sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09. Local pigs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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21. Bees hive	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22. Dogs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23. Others	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

H25: What type of vegetables that household grew in last 12 months? Ask this question if on question H24 vegetables is in selected crops"

ASK THIS QUESTION IF H24=16

01. Amaranths	<input type="text"/>	13. Garlic	<input type="text"/>
02. Tomato	<input type="text"/>	14. Lettuce	<input type="text"/>
03. Cabbage	<input type="text"/>	15. Broccoli	<input type="text"/>
04. Onion	<input type="text"/>	16. Spinach	<input type="text"/>
05. Carrot	<input type="text"/>	17. Celery	<input type="text"/>
06. Eggplant	<input type="text"/>	18. Leeks	<input type="text"/>
07. Black eggplant	<input type="text"/>	19. Pumpkin	<input type="text"/>
08. Sweet pepper	<input type="text"/>	20. Cucumber	<input type="text"/>
09. Pepper	<input type="text"/>	21. Mushroom	<input type="text"/>
10. Cauliflower	<input type="text"/>	22. Chayote	<input type="text"/>
11. French beans	<input type="text"/>	23. Cassava Leaves	<input type="text"/>
12. Beetroot	<input type="text"/>	24. Other vegetables	<input type="text"/>

H26: "How many tea trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 tea tree is in selected crops"

H27: How many coffee trees does your households has? Ask this question if on question H24 Coffee tree is in selected crops"

H28A: Does your household has any fruit tree?
1. Yes 2. No => Go to Section M

H28B: What Type and How many (fruit trees) does your household grow?"

	28BA: Type	28BB: How many trees do you have?
1. Avocado	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Orange	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Papaya	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Guava	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Lemon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Mango	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Mandarin	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. Jack fruits	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Beefheart	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Passion fruits	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Pineapple	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Tree tomato	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. Watermelon	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. Strawberry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15. Other fruit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H23: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop? (DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)

- 1. Yes
- 2. NO → H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?

- 1. In household owned land
- 2. In rented land (in cash or in kind payment or for free)
- 3. In both households owned land and in rented land

H24: " What types of crops did your household grow in last 12 months?"

01. Maize	<input type="text"/>	12. Yams & Taro	<input type="text"/>
02. Rice	<input type="text"/>	13. Cooking Banana	<input type="text"/>
03. Sorghum	<input type="text"/>	14. Dessert Banana	<input type="text"/>
04. Wheat	<input type="text"/>	15. Banana for Beer	<input type="text"/>
05. Bean	<input type="text"/>	16. Vegetables	<input type="text"/>
06. Pea	<input type="text"/>	17. Tea	<input type="text"/>
07. Groundnut	<input type="text"/>	18. Coffee	<input type="text"/>
08. Soybean	<input type="text"/>	19. Sugarcane	<input type="text"/>
09. Cassava	<input type="text"/>	20. Pyrethrum	<input type="text"/>
10. Sweet potato	<input type="text"/>	21. Flowers	<input type="text"/>
11. Irish potato	<input type="text"/>	22. Others, specify...	<input type="text"/>

SECTION M: MORTALITY									
M1: Is there any member of the household who died 12 months prior to the census night (16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? 1.Yes 2.No => End of the interview									
If there was a death in the HH during the 12 months prior to the census night ,Write their Names and ask the following questions									
S/N	M2: Names	M3: SEX	M4: AGE at Death	M4A:Age at death for infants	M5: Place of death	M6: Manner of Death	If the Deceased Person was a female aged 10-49 years, we ask the following questions:		
	Write the names of those who died during the last 12 months	1.Male 2.Female	How old was [NAME] when (he/she) died? IF THE AGE IS 1 YEAR OR ABOVE => M5 (Record 000 if less than 1 year)	How many months or days [NAME] had before dying? RECORD THE ANSWER IN MONTHS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 1 TO 11 MONTHS. RECORD THE ANSWER IN DAYS IF THE AGE WAS FROM 0 TO 29 DAYS	where the death for the [NAME] took place? 1. At community 2. At health facilities	"What is the manner of death of [NAME]?" 1.Natural cause/disease 2.Accident 3.Suicide 4. Homicide 9. Don't know IF THE ANSWER IS 2-9 =>Next Person End if no other died person	M7: "Did [NAME] death occur while Pregnant?" 1.Yes => Next Person 2.No	M8: "Did the death Occur during the childbirth?" 1.Yes =>Next Person 2.No	M9: "Did the death occur during the 6 weeks' period following the termination of pregnancy?" 1: Yes =>Next Person 2: No=>Next Person =>Next Person End if no other died person
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 1:days <input type="text"/> 2:months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 1:days <input type="text"/> 2:months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 1:days <input type="text"/> 2:months	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A.2 Institutional Household Questionnaire

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA	
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA	
P.O. Box 6139 Kigali Hotline:4321	Tel: +250-788383103 E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw
GENERAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 16 – 30 AUGUST 2022	
<i>Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.</i>	
<u>CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)</u>	
SECTION IL: LOCALISATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD	
IL01. PROVINCE/KIGALI CITY :	<input type="text"/>
IL02. DISTRICT:	<input type="text"/>
IL03. SECTOR:	<input type="text"/>
IL04. CELL:	<input type="text"/>
IL05. VILLAGE:	<input type="text"/>
IL06. ENUMERATION AREA (NO EA) :	<input type="text"/>
IL07. AREA OF RESIDENCE(1.URBAN 2.RURAL) :	<input type="text"/>
IL08. BUILDING NUMBER:	<input type="text"/>
IL09. INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	<input type="text"/>
IL10. FOOT PRINT NUMBER (as it is shown on the map) :	<input type="text"/>
IL11. GPS COORDINATES:	Latitude: <input type="text"/>
	Longitude: <input type="text"/>
IL12. DISTANCE:	<input type="text"/>
IL13. HOUSEHOLD TYPE: 1. Private HH 2. Institutional	<input type="text"/>
IL13A. ENUMERATION GROUP NUMBER	<input type="text"/>
My names is, I work for the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda as the enumerator of the General Population and housing census. The objective of the general population census is to have the full enumeration of all Rwandan residents as well as their key characteristics; for the planning of the well-being of Rwandan residents. I wish to have an interview that will last 10 min with you. All provided answers will be kept confidential. I hope that you accept the interview as your responses are very important for the country.	
IL14. CONSENT:	1. Interview accepted =>P01A 2. Interview is not done <input type="text"/>
IL15. THE REASON OF NO INTERVIEW:	1. Uninhabited dwelling 2. Dwelling turned into business building 3. Dwelling destroyed 4. Refused 5. All residents are absents during the whole period of enumeration <input type="text"/>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
FOR ALL RESIDENT IN THE INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD	
P01A: Serial Number of the person <input type="text"/>	P12B: What is [NAME's] Nationality ? <input type="text"/> CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST
P01B: Surname of the person:	
P01C: Other names of the Person:	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female <input type="text"/>	P13: What is [NAME's] Religious affiliation? 01.Catholic 02.Protestant /Pentecost 03. Adventist 04. Other Christians 05.Muslim 06. Jehovah witness 07. Traditional/Animist 08. Other religion 09. No Religion 10. Not stated 99.Do not know <input type="text"/>
P04: How old was [NAME] at his/her Last Birthday? Note: Record age in completed years <input type="text"/>	
P05A: In which month [NAME] was born? <input type="text"/>	
P05B: In which year [NAME] was born? Note: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN <input type="text"/>	
P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status? ALL RESIDENTS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE 1.Married to one wife/husband officially 2.Married to one wife/husband not officially 3.Live in a polygamous union 4.Divorced <input type="text"/> 5.Separated 6.Never married 7.Widowed	P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance? 1.Mutuelle 5. Employer 2.RSSB (Ex: RAMA) 6. Private insurance companies 3.MMI 7. NGOs 4.Schools 8. None 9. Do not know <input type="text"/>
P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night? 1.Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="text"/>	P15: Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing? 1.Yes 2. No => P16A
P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night? 1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not slip in this HH (AR) <input type="text"/>	P15A: Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1.Yes 2. No => P15B
P09A: Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad? 1. Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C <input type="text"/>	P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1.Yes 2. No => P16A
P09B: In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A <input type="text"/> (SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)	P15B: Would you say [NAME] has some difficulty seeing, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all? 0. No, no difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty 2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot see at all <input type="text"/>
P09C: In which Country [NAME] was born? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ? 1.Yes 2. No => P17A
P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]? - RECORD 0 IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR - RECORD 888 IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH - IF THE RESIDENCE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE BIRTH =>P12B <input type="text"/>	P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1.Yes 2. No => P16B
P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad? 1.Rwanda 2.Foreign Country =>P11B <input type="text"/>	P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No => P17A
P11A: In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =>P12B <input type="text"/> (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)	P16B: Would you say [NAME] has some hearing difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all? 0. No, No difficulty 1.Yes some difficulty 2.Yes – a lot of difficulty 3.Cannot hear at all <input type="text"/>
P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	
DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
<p>P17A: Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P18A</p>	<p>P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?</p> <p>1. ECD =>P32</p> <p>2. Nursery <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Primary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training</p> <p>5. Lower secondary</p> <p>6. Upper secondary</p> <p>7. Tertiary</p>
<p>P17B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot walk or climb steps at all</p>	<p>P30B: How many years of school did [NAME] complete successfully at that level?</p> <p>WRITE 99 IF THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS IS UNKNOWN</p>
<p>P18A: Using his/her usual (customary) language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating, for example being understood?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P19A</p>	<p>P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate</p> <p>2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II</p> <p>3. EMA/ENTA</p> <p>4. O'level Certificate</p> <p>5. A3/D4/D5</p> <p>6. A2/D6/D7</p> <p>7. TVET certificate III <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. TVET certificate IV <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. TVET certificate V <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. TVET advanced diploma (A1)</p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs</p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs</p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma</p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs</p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD)</p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know</p>
<p>P18B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot communicate at all</p>	<p>QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</p>
<p>P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P20A</p>	<p>P32: Can [NAME] read, write and understand the following languages?</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE LANGUAGE IS ALLOWED READ MODALITIES STARTING BY KINYARWANDA</p> <p>1. Kinyarwanda <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Swahili <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. English <input type="checkbox"/> 16. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. French <input type="checkbox"/> 0. None <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P19B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all</p>	<p>P33: Has [NAME] ever attended or currently attending Informal adult literacy Program?</p> <p>(RESERVED FOR THOSE WHO ANSWERED P29=3 OR P30A<4 AND P30B<4)</p> <p>1. Yes, Still Attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes, Completed</p> <p>3. Never attended</p>
<p>P20A: Does [NAME] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P21A</p>	
<p>P20B: Would you say some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or Cannot do at all?</p> <p>0. No, no difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Cannot do at all</p>	
<p>P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No</p>	
<p>P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No</p>	
<p>P29: Has [NAME] ever attended or is currently attending school /ECD?</p> <p>1. Has ever attended <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Is currently attending <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Has never attended =>P32</p>	
<p>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</p>	<p>FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
	NOT APPLICABLE FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS
<p>P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months? NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No =>P36A</p> <p>9. Do not know=>P36A</p>	<p>P50A: Has [NAME] ever given a live birth?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No => Next Person</p>
	<p>P50B_Boys: How many live boys has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P50B_Girls: How many live girls has [NAME] ever had? <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P50C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_BOYS>0 <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P50C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P50B_GIRLS>0 <input type="text"/></p>
<p>P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?</p> <p>1.From Home</p> <p>2.From work place</p> <p>3.From School/Place of Education</p> <p>4.From Another Person's home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5.From Community Internet access facility</p> <p>6.From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility</p> <p>7.Other</p>	<p>P51A: During the 12 months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021- 15/08/2022) Did [NAME] give a live birth?</p> <p>1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2.No => Next Person</p>
<p>P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No => P50A IF SHE IS A FEMALE AGED 10YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERWISE GO TO NEXT PERSON</p> <p>NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p>	
<p>P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?</p> <p>1.Smart phone</p> <p>2.Ordinary phone with radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3.Ordinary phone without radio</p> <p>IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>	<p>P51B_Boys: How many live boys did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P51B_Girls: How many live girls did [NAME] have during the 12 Months prior to the census night (From 16/08/2021-15/08/2022)? <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P51C_Boys: Among those boys how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_BOYS>0 <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>P51C_Girls: Among those girls how many are still alive? TO BE ASKED IF P51B_GIRLS>0 => GO TO NEXT PERSON <input type="text"/></p>

ANNEX B: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

This Glossary provides definitions of key concepts and indicators used in the thematic reports of the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). Readers are referred to the methodological sections of the respective reports for a more detailed technical explanation of indicators.

B.1. Population and demographic characteristics

Residents: persons who have lived for more than six months in the place where they were enumerated or who intended to live for more than six months in that place. They represent the population usually living in a place. Residents could be:

- **Present residents:** present in their place of usual residence on the reference night; or
- **Absent residents:** not present in their place of usual residence on the reference night. The person must be absent for a period shorter than or equal to six months.

Visitors: persons who were not usual residents of the household. They might be residents in another place in Rwanda, and thus absent residents in that place, or non-residents of the country, for example tourists present at the moment of the Census.

De facto population (present residents + visitors): includes all persons physically present in the country or area at the reference date.

De jure population (present residents + absent residents): includes all usual residents of the given

country or area, whether or not they were physically present in the area at the reference date. The de jure population is also referred to as the (usual) resident population. Most of the analysis presented in these thematic reports is based on the de jure population.

Sex: refers to the classification of people as male or female, based on biological and physiological characteristics such as chromosomes, hormones, and reproductive organs.

Marital status: personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country and defined in the Census in five categories: Never married: an individual who has never been in a union; Married: an individual who was in marital union at the moment of the Census, legally or not; Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to legislation; Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse and is awaiting the court decision; Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The marital status of all usual residents aged 12 and above is enquired about in the Census questionnaire.

B.2. Housing and household characteristics

Housing unit: a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by a single household or one not intended for habitation but occupied by a household at the time of the Census. The essential features of housing units are separateness and independence.

Household: the concept of the household is based on the arrangements in regard to food or other essentials for living. One household occupies a single housing unit.

Private household: consists of one or more persons living together and sharing at least one daily meal. Persons in a private household may or may not be related, or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated. In order to facilitate analysis of the de jure population (usual residents) across thematic reports, private households were further categorised as follows:

- a) Households where there is at least one usual resident in the household (present or absent resident); and

- b) Households consisting only of visitors (e.g. households found during the Census in their holiday homes, etc.)

Subsequently, and across all thematic reports, any analysis of the characteristics of 'private households' will refer to the definition in (a) above, whereas analysis of 'private housing units' will refer to households under both (a) and (b).

Institutional household: comprises a group of persons who are being provided with institutionalised care, and

includes educational institutions, health care institutions, military institutions, religious institutions, or institutions for the elderly or persons with disabilities. In the RPHC4, persons who were homeless on the night of the Census were also classified as belonging to an institutional household.

Head of household: refers to a person recognised as such by the respondent. Every private household has one and only one household head.

B.3. Education

Education system (Rwanda) and degrees/certificates: the education system in Rwanda is organised in four levels:

- **Pre-primary education:** is organised in nursery schools for a period of three years for children between the ages of three and six.
- **Primary education:** lasts for six years and the official age at this level is seven to 12.
- **Secondary education:** lasts for six years and the official age for this level is 13 to 18. It is composed of lower secondary (the first three years – often referred to as Tronc Commun) and upper secondary (the second three years). The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:
 - i) **ENTA:** (Ecole Normale Technique Auxiliaire) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
 - ii) **A3/D4/D5:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of three, four or five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available.
 - iii) **A2/D6/D7:** certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

Previously, post-primary education constituted an alternative to lower secondary school that targeted specialised fields of study and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study, to either: i) enter upper secondary level or ii) enter the labour market. Some disaggregations by highest level attended may group post-primary and secondary education. The

following certificates and/or diplomas were awarded at this level of education:

- i) **EMA (Ecole des Moniteurs Auxiliaire):** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.
- ii) **CE/FM (Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Intégré/Certificat d'Etude Familiale):** a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of post-primary education.

- Tertiary education: the duration of tertiary education varies between three and six years according to the institution and the field of study. The following certificates and/or diplomas were or are currently awarded at this level of education:

- i) **Bacc/diploma:** a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.
- ii) **Bachelor's:** a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university.
- iii) **Master's:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies.
- iv) **PhD:** a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral programme, usually lasting between three and four years.

Highest level of education attended: current or previous attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or programme, public or private, for organised learning at pre-school, primary, post-primary, secondary, university level – or none.

B.4. Agriculture

Household: A household is a person or group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have the same cooking arrangement and are answerable to the same household head. For purposes of the 5PHC2022, households were categorized into private and non-private.

Private and non-private Households: Private were ordinary households while non-private households referred to people who live together but cannot be said to belong to “ordinary” households. Examples were students in boarding schools and colleges, hospital in-patients, people in police cells, guests in hotels, or prison inmates, nuns, brothers in a monastery, outdoor sleepers, and any other religious institutions and/or organisations with community like living arrangements.

Household head: Is the most responsible member of a household who makes key decisions of the household on a day-to-day basis and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be a father, mother, or any other responsible member within the household.

Agriculture household: Agriculture households refer to households that have at least one person engaged in agricultural activities; that is, either in crop or animal husbandry.

Crops Farming: Crop farming is the cultivation of plants for food, animal foodstuffs, or other commercial uses. A variety of techniques including organic production methods can be used to manage crops by private households. Private household livelihoods and management of natural resources are addressed not separately but as one, whereby the private actors are actively engaged to participate in shaping and working towards achieving development solutions. Towards that goal, in Rwanda, private households cultivate different

types of crops such as: maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, beans, soybeans, cassava, sweet potato, Irish potato, yams and taro, bananas, vegetables and fruits.

Livestock Rearing: Livestock rearing is analogous to animal husbandry; that is, the rearing and management of animals/livestock. In Rwanda, private households practice farming systems to mainly, produce milk and meat for human consumption. They rear a variety of livestock types, namely: cows, goats, sheep, pigs, rabbits, and chickens among others.

Cereals: are crops grown to produce grains used for by man or animal. In this group, there is maize, sorghum, wheat, rice, and other cereals.

Legumes: are crops that produce pods that bear seeds in rows. In this group, there is bean, soybean, pea, groundnut

Roots and Tubers: These are plants whose harvested and edible part is the root or stem. In this, group there is cassava, sweet potato, Irish potato, taro, and yam.

Vegetables: are crops whose harvested and edible part is either roots, stem, leaves, flower or fruits. They can be edible raw or cooked.

Fruits: are crops whose harvested and edible part is fruit. They can be edible raw.

Spices crops: are crops grown for the purpose of producing stimulants. Example of spices are ginger, pepper

Sugar crops: are crops grown for the purpose of producing sweet tasting liquids or sugar. Examples are sugarcane and sugar beet (beetroot)

ANNEX C: SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Annex C. 1: Distribution of private agricultural households by districts and sectors

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
Nyarugenge				
	Gitega	642	399	358
	Kanyinya	3,421	2,756	2,381
	Kigali	4,402	3,157	2,782
	Kimisagara	1,140	801	534
	Mageregere	6,721	5,619	4,402
	Muhima	459	287	275
	Nyakabanda	620	400	320
	Nyamirambo	2,084	1,312	1,198
	Nyarugenge	320	210	173
	Rwezamenyo	264	169	133
Gasabo				
	Bumbogo	8,192	6,267	5,276
	Gatsata	1,208	670	758
	Gikomero	4,072	3,676	3,262
	Gisozi	1,678	1,071	971
	Jabana	6,016	4,851	3,752
	Jali	5,394	4,693	3,807
	Kacyiru	877	563	536
	Kimihurura	374	206	250
	Kimironko	1,869	1,253	1,184
	Kinyinya	4,169	2,924	2,065
	Ndera	6,618	4,743	4,334
	Nduba	6,894	5,462	4,670
	Remera	1,086	676	667
	Rusororo	5,421	4,015	3,748
	Rutunga	4,867	4,517	3,927
Kicukiro				
	Gahanga	5,058	3,525	3,123
	Gatenga	2,317	1,410	1,532
	Gikondo	480	312	290
	Kagarama	921	612	602
	Kanombe	3,342	2,293	1,971
	Kicukiro	381	217	242
	Kigarama	2,092	1,237	1,266
	Masaka	6,854	5,188	4,330
	Niboye	912	595	585
	Nyarugunga	1,568	953	1,045
Nyanza				
	Busasamana	8,347	7,247	5,614

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Busoro	7,964	7,284	5,707
	Cyabakamyi	5,700	5,392	4,739
	Kibilizi	8,560	8,019	6,206
	Kigoma	8,833	8,088	6,492
	Mukingo	8,883	8,330	7,157
	Muyira	8,896	8,033	6,547
	Ntyazo	6,922	6,168	5,101
	Nyagisozi	6,630	6,376	5,513
	Rwabicuma	4,630	4,308	3,511
Gisagara				
	Gikonko	6,117	5,606	4,641
	Gishubi	6,844	6,542	5,087
	Kansi	5,323	5,185	3,937
	Kibirizi	7,415	7,079	5,084
	Kigembe	5,426	5,250	4,161
	Mamba	9,397	8,881	6,829
	Muganza	8,169	7,790	5,656
	Mugombwa	6,496	6,260	4,299
	Mukindo	7,350	6,957	5,766
	Musha	6,537	6,233	4,944
	Ndora	6,691	6,207	4,968
	Nyanza	4,586	4,277	3,585
	Save	7,002	6,689	4,912
Nyaruguru				
	Busanze	6,195	5,891	5,266
	Cyahinda	4,992	4,770	4,158
	Kibeho	4,850	4,471	3,778
	Kivu	3,965	3,607	3,472
	Mata	3,169	2,936	2,569
	Muganza	4,399	4,171	3,819
	Munini	3,896	3,679	3,233
	Ngera	5,532	5,395	4,453
	Ngoma	5,555	5,420	4,325
	Nyabimata	3,834	3,588	3,200
	Nyagisozi	4,246	4,093	3,564
	Ruheru	5,358	5,106	4,553
	Ruramba	3,938	3,733	3,370
	Rusenge	5,684	5,476	4,560
Huye				
	Gishamvu	3,282	3,057	2,557
	Huye	5,330	4,792	3,850
	Karama	4,113	4,023	3,229
	Kigoma	6,043	5,727	5,095

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Kinazi	7,289	6,904	5,026
	Maraba	6,268	6,013	5,169
	Mbazi	7,593	7,046	5,737
	Mukura	4,971	4,540	3,365
	Ngoma	2,440	1,998	1,556
	Ruhashya	5,564	5,123	4,332
	Rusatira	6,537	6,125	4,957
	Rwaniro	5,540	5,279	4,575
	Simbi	5,649	5,439	4,822
	Tumba	4,329	3,441	2,701
Nyamagabe				
	Buruhukiro	6,246	5,963	5,483
	Cyanika	5,952	5,677	4,548
	Gasaka	5,310	4,806	3,945
	Gatare	3,914	3,546	3,289
	Kaduha	5,240	4,994	4,199
	Kamegeri	3,325	3,167	2,597
	Kibirizi	5,051	4,824	4,202
	Kibumbwe	3,265	3,126	2,678
	Kitabi	5,713	5,374	4,790
	Mbazi	3,105	3,047	2,664
	Mugano	4,849	4,657	4,024
	Musange	4,967	4,811	4,239
	Musebeya	4,796	4,600	4,225
	Mushubi	3,211	2,992	2,725
	Nkomane	4,166	3,951	3,593
	Tare	5,039	4,502	4,114
	Uwinkingi	5,825	5,384	5,165
Ruhango				
	Bweramana	6,919	6,349	5,325
	Byimana	8,674	7,966	6,657
	Kabagali	5,836	5,526	4,374
	Kinazi	9,354	7,794	6,815
	Kinihira	6,164	5,693	5,022
	Mbuye	9,320	8,187	7,252
	Mwendo	6,222	5,954	5,316
	Ntongwe	7,665	6,757	5,895
	Ruhango	14,384	12,884	10,047
Muhanga				
	Cyeza	7,569	6,929	6,309
	Kabacuzi	7,198	6,913	6,566
	Kibangu	5,049	4,934	4,542
	Kiyumba	6,190	5,918	5,463

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Muhanga	6,557	6,139	5,649
	Mushishiro	5,111	4,846	4,616
	Nyabinoni	4,009	3,808	3,440
	Nyamabuye	6,451	5,227	4,322
	Nyarusange	6,635	6,250	5,722
	Rongi	7,482	7,144	6,544
	Rugendabari	4,549	4,378	4,031
	Shyogwe	7,347	6,517	5,364
Kamonyi				
	Gacurabwenge	6,949	6,363	5,004
	Karama	4,826	4,584	4,122
	Kayenzi	5,936	5,640	5,176
	Kayumbu	4,182	4,020	3,618
	Mugina	9,373	8,604	6,494
	Musambira	9,060	8,462	7,030
	Ngamba	3,770	3,477	3,113
	Nyamiyaga	9,568	8,772	7,317
	Nyarubaka	6,306	5,861	5,018
	Rugarika	10,321	9,294	6,910
	Rukoma	8,586	8,162	6,778
	Runda	7,637	6,025	5,125
Karongi				
	Bwishyura	6,863	6,209	4,372
	Gashari	4,791	4,561	4,143
	Gishyita	4,970	4,521	3,735
	Gitesi	6,282	6,031	4,957
	Mubuga	4,907	4,587	3,434
	Murambi	5,212	4,845	4,313
	Murundi	6,571	6,257	5,694
	Mutuntu	5,352	4,868	4,593
	Rubengera	7,955	7,418	5,602
	Rugabano	7,402	6,971	6,265
	Ruganda	4,366	3,721	3,999
	Rwankuba	5,537	5,328	4,623
	Twumba	5,868	4,882	4,830
Rutsiro				
	Boneza	4,993	4,657	3,804
	Gihango	5,815	5,481	4,509
	Kigeyo	4,705	4,061	3,480
	Kivumu	6,415	5,887	4,043
	Manihira	3,821	3,504	2,940
	Mukura	8,350	7,957	6,704
	Murunda	4,512	4,140	3,383

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Musasa	5,576	5,264	4,322
	Mushonyi	4,965	4,073	3,985
	Mushubati	6,791	6,524	4,914
	Nyabirasi	6,040	5,541	4,088
	Ruhango	5,531	4,909	4,216
	Rusebeya	5,520	5,038	4,334
Rubavu				
	Bugeshi	5,223	3,729	3,975
	Busasamana	5,732	4,670	3,246
	Cyanzarwe	5,419	4,192	3,550
	Gisenyi	1,574	753	1,144
	Kanama	4,940	4,074	3,104
	Kanzenze	2,729	1,959	1,745
	Mudende	4,697	3,220	3,392
	Nyakiriba	4,147	3,272	2,354
	Nyamyumba	5,954	4,756	3,599
	Nyundo	5,785	4,506	4,000
	Rubavu	5,289	3,311	3,533
	Rugerero	5,485	3,783	3,451
Nyabihu				
	Bigogwe	4,114	2,999	2,769
	Jenda	5,676	4,371	3,635
	Jomba	4,744	4,388	3,779
	Kabatwa	3,401	2,455	2,531
	Karago	4,444	3,747	2,942
	Kintobo	3,045	2,807	1,942
	Mukamira	5,140	4,491	3,056
	Muringa	4,474	4,167	3,250
	Rambura	5,252	4,656	3,667
	Rugera	5,711	5,351	4,396
	Rurembo	5,383	5,216	4,111
	Shyira	4,742	4,439	3,550
Ngororero				
	Bwira	4,858	4,644	4,158
	Gatumba	5,911	5,601	4,867
	Hindiro	5,828	5,450	4,869
	Kabaya	7,294	6,644	5,849
	Kageyo	6,181	5,887	5,373
	Kavumu	6,741	5,968	5,274
	Matyazo	6,197	5,613	5,304
	Muhanda	6,243	5,595	4,296
	Muhororo	5,381	5,233	4,556
	Ndaro	5,999	5,770	5,270

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Ngororero	8,829	8,085	7,175
	Nyange	5,992	5,480	5,356
	Sovu	6,648	6,045	5,247
Rusizi				
	Bugarama	6,010	5,577	2,612
	Butare	4,664	4,362	3,428
	Bweyeye	3,173	3,016	2,265
	Gashonga	5,565	5,340	4,178
	Giheke	4,053	3,898	3,059
	Gihundwe	4,461	3,868	2,745
	Gikundamvura	4,139	3,902	2,745
	Gitambi	4,782	4,585	3,374
	Kamembe	1,982	1,500	1,117
	Muganza	4,771	4,137	2,754
	Mururu	4,559	4,023	2,996
	Nkanka	3,524	3,337	2,581
	Nkombo	1,914	1,493	1,230
	Nkungu	4,484	4,166	3,614
	Nyakabuye	6,375	5,945	4,815
	Nyakarenzo	3,732	3,648	2,722
	Nzahaha	5,838	5,608	4,061
	Rwimbogo	4,013	3,842	2,605
Nyamasheke				
	Bushekeri	4,955	4,459	3,706
	Bushenge	4,264	4,066	3,162
	Cyato	5,216	4,752	4,074
	Gihombo	5,969	5,595	4,577
	Kagano	7,081	6,522	4,952
	Kanjongo	6,871	6,251	4,719
	Karambi	5,950	5,431	4,622
	Karengera	6,052	5,511	4,795
	Kirimbi	4,839	4,540	3,506
	Macuba	6,356	5,850	4,850
	Mahembe	4,081	3,762	3,124
	Nyabitekeri	5,511	5,115	4,381
	Rangiro	3,633	3,412	2,929
	Ruharambuga	5,066	4,658	3,888
	Shangi	5,165	4,870	3,865
Rulindo				
	Base	4,551	4,404	3,500
	Burega	3,392	3,224	2,881
	Bushoki	5,305	5,072	4,451
	Buyoga	5,730	5,470	4,783

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Cyinzuzi	3,593	3,401	3,006
	Cyungo	3,419	3,257	2,667
	Kinihira	3,863	3,720	2,852
	Kisaro	5,279	5,042	4,336
	Masoro	5,376	5,058	3,539
	Mbogo	4,484	4,227	3,937
	Murambi	5,119	4,678	3,818
	Ngoma	3,057	2,948	2,611
	Ntarabana	4,946	4,591	3,564
	Rukozi	3,842	3,690	2,893
	Rusiga	3,187	3,063	2,755
	Shyorongi	7,040	6,245	5,121
	Tumba	4,942	4,810	4,207
Gakenke				
	Busengo	5,180	5,067	4,882
	Coko	4,388	4,304	3,825
	Cyabingo	4,516	4,320	4,026
	Gakenke	5,692	5,225	4,907
	Gashenyi	5,343	5,046	4,500
	Janja	3,717	3,599	3,349
	Kamubuga	5,319	5,101	4,420
	Karambo	3,485	3,392	3,068
	Kivuruga	4,644	4,552	4,260
	Mataba	3,855	3,752	3,223
	Minazi	3,480	3,396	3,166
	Mugunga	4,724	4,368	3,943
	Muhondo	5,266	5,100	4,632
	Muyongwe	4,010	3,923	3,620
	Muzo	5,218	5,016	4,487
	Nemba	3,949	3,751	3,379
	Ruli	5,028	4,818	4,090
	Rusasa	4,402	4,205	3,758
	Rushashi	4,556	4,400	4,002
Musanze				
	Busogo	4,252	3,857	2,286
	Cyuve	7,456	5,971	4,525
	Gacaca	5,657	5,182	3,746
	Gashaki	3,238	3,145	2,850
	Gataraga	5,034	4,655	3,377
	Kimonyi	4,127	3,741	2,668
	Kinigi	6,206	5,399	4,160
	Muhoza	5,344	4,214	3,047
	Muko	5,106	4,531	3,393

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Musanze	7,420	6,498	4,580
	Nkotsi	3,853	3,714	2,631
	Nyange	6,286	5,619	4,036
	Remera	4,509	4,225	3,726
	Rwaza	5,515	5,282	4,390
	Shingiro	5,187	4,856	3,619
Burera				
	Bungwe	3,609	3,425	2,873
	Butaro	7,126	6,814	4,947
	Cyanika	7,381	6,152	5,211
	Cyeru	3,241	2,953	2,619
	Gahunga	5,185	4,572	3,500
	Gatebe	4,246	3,884	3,549
	Gitovu	2,553	2,297	2,233
	Kagogo	4,423	4,044	3,237
	Kinoni	3,860	3,501	2,814
	Kinyababa	4,774	4,503	3,746
	Kivuye	3,639	3,452	2,768
	Nemba	4,868	4,675	3,861
	Rugarama	5,054	4,360	3,654
	Rugengabari	4,556	4,299	3,726
	Ruhunde	4,521	4,184	3,533
	Rusarabuye	4,338	4,195	3,431
	Rwerere	4,703	4,576	3,530
Gicumbi				
	Bukure	4,292	3,992	3,608
	Bwisige	3,984	3,813	3,413
	Byumba	7,636	6,516	5,577
	Cyumba	3,543	3,244	2,921
	Giti	3,843	3,692	3,310
	Kageyo	4,428	4,094	3,598
	Kaniga	3,515	3,261	2,720
	Manyagiro	4,850	4,499	3,980
	Miyove	4,463	4,148	3,446
	Mukarange	4,071	3,924	3,261
	Muko	4,785	4,629	4,169
	Mutete	6,062	5,732	5,043
	Nyamiyaga	4,618	4,408	3,829
	Nyankenke	5,352	5,051	4,377
	Rubaya	2,572	2,295	1,995
	Rukomo	6,286	6,001	5,327
	Rushaki	3,334	3,239	2,688
	Rutare	6,123	5,844	5,027

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Ruvune	5,199	4,964	4,650
	Rwamiko	3,242	2,961	2,833
	Shangasha	4,141	3,988	3,346
Rwamagana				
	Fumbwe	5,722	5,161	4,031
	Gahengeri	6,924	6,387	4,734
	Gishali	6,392	5,852	4,013
	Karenge	5,762	5,185	4,130
	Kigabiro	5,765	4,917	3,150
	Muhazi	5,751	5,147	3,660
	Munyaga	4,594	4,297	3,138
	Munyiginya	4,618	4,229	3,151
	Musha	5,557	5,269	3,720
	Muyumbu	7,235	6,063	4,539
	Mwulire	5,645	4,977	3,566
	Nyakaliro	5,599	4,919	3,595
	Nzige	4,029	3,555	3,048
	Rubona	6,031	5,288	4,213
Nyagatare				
	Gatunda	7,143	6,299	5,003
	Karama	6,530	6,036	4,029
	Karangazi	14,977	13,693	8,055
	Katabagemu	7,675	6,873	4,375
	Kiyombe	4,082	3,817	2,916
	Matimba	4,141	3,552	2,519
	Mimuri	6,028	5,298	3,349
	Mukama	5,245	4,778	3,530
	Musheri	5,765	5,064	3,446
	Nyagatare	10,804	9,457	5,974
	Rukomo	7,647	6,711	4,794
	Rwempasha	5,614	5,063	3,369
	Rwimiyaga	11,911	10,466	6,818
	Tabagwe	8,722	8,061	4,730
Gatsibo				
	Gasange	4,282	4,027	3,395
	Gatsibo	6,377	5,808	4,543
	Gitoki	8,405	7,527	5,644
	Kabarore	11,968	10,887	6,995
	Kageyo	5,319	4,706	4,243
	Kiramuruzi	7,825	7,156	5,220
	Kiziguro	7,644	7,033	4,772
	Muhura	7,477	7,073	5,922
	Murambi	8,119	7,689	5,863

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Ngarama	6,994	6,117	4,539
	Nyagihanga	6,600	6,135	5,207
	Remera	6,681	5,891	5,304
	Rugarama	9,813	9,119	6,223
	Rwimbogo	9,391	8,855	5,329
Kayonza				
	Gahini	7,996	7,180	4,695
	Kabare	8,797	8,228	6,219
	Kabarondo	6,726	6,112	4,330
	Mukarange	7,460	6,531	4,408
	Murama	5,166	4,912	3,465
	Murundi	10,547	9,757	5,423
	Mwiri	7,017	6,492	3,930
	Ndego	4,781	4,444	2,811
	Nyamirama	7,496	6,859	4,822
	Rukara	7,286	6,677	4,560
	Ruramira	4,594	4,316	3,091
	Rwinkwavu	7,212	6,558	4,375
Kirehe				
	Gahara	9,539	8,874	6,855
	Gatore	6,604	6,142	4,720
	Kigarama	8,132	7,735	5,671
	Kigina	6,616	6,131	4,290
	Kirehe	5,814	5,383	3,946
	Mahama	5,599	5,064	3,668
	Mpanga	8,098	7,467	5,577
	Musaza	6,389	5,855	4,651
	Mushikiri	7,263	6,726	5,453
	Nasho	6,925	6,458	4,700
	Nyamugari	8,520	7,853	5,609
	Nyarubuye	4,925	4,696	3,501
Ngoma				
	Gashanda	4,618	4,436	3,386
	Jarama	5,853	5,262	3,878
	Karembo	4,031	3,889	3,038
	Kazo	7,320	7,018	5,332
	Kibungo	5,314	4,714	3,584
	Mugesera	6,271	5,757	4,608
	Murama	6,231	5,947	4,602
	Mutenderi	5,860	5,641	4,372
	Remera	6,565	6,102	4,249
	Rukira	6,185	5,671	4,592
	Rukumberi	7,380	6,733	4,281

District	Sector	Number of Agricultural households	Number of households engaged in crop farming	Number of households rearing livestock
	Rurenge	7,624	7,330	5,356
	Sake	5,874	5,441	3,839
	Zaza	5,906	5,427	4,233
Bugesera				
	Gashora	4,675	3,914	2,757
	Juru	6,836	6,325	4,688
	Kamabuye	5,049	4,817	3,287
	Mareba	6,056	5,597	4,204
	Mayange	8,378	7,279	5,093
	Musenyi	7,888	7,148	5,207
	Mwogo	5,338	4,758	3,165
	Ngeruka	7,748	7,272	5,750
	Ntarama	5,451	4,518	3,234
	Nyamata	8,795	7,325	5,039
	Nyarugenge	4,785	4,374	3,063
	Rilima	4,741	4,117	3,084
	Ruhuha	5,457	5,088	3,537
	Rweru	6,859	6,283	4,298
	Shyara	3,413	3,069	2,511

ANNEX D: PERSONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIFTH RWANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS, 2022

A. National Census Task Force

Institutions

Office of the President of the Republic of Rwanda	Rwanda Information Society Authority
Office of the Prime Minister	Office of Government Spokesperson
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Rwanda National Police
Ministry of Local Government	Rwanda Correctional Service
Ministry of Defence	Rwanda Public Procurement Authority
Ministry of Interior	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority
Ministry of Health	Rwanda Broadcasting Agency
Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management	Rwanda Education Board
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	National Examination and School Inspection Authority
Ministry of Education	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
Ministry of ICT & Innovation	Representatives of all Religious Confessions
Ministry of Public Service and Labour	
Ministry of Infrastructure	

Branches of the National Census Task Force

Members of the task Force at Province and the City of Kigali

Office of the Lord Mayor, City of Kigali
 Office of the Governor, Southern Province
 Office of the Governor, Western Province
 Office of the Governor, Northern Province
 Office of the Governor, Eastern Province
 Representatives of all Religious Confessions

Members of the Branches of the Census Task Force at District Level

Office of the District of Nyarugenge	Office of the District of Ngororero
Office of the District of Gasabo	Office of the District of Rusizi
Office of the District of Kicukiro	Office of the District of Nyamasheke
Office of the District of Nyanza	Office of the District of Rulindo
Office of the District of Gisagara	Office of the District of Gakenke
Office of the District of Nyaruguru	Office of the District of Musanze
Office of the District of Huye	Office of the District of Burera
Office of the District of Nyamagabe	Office of the District of Gicumbi
Office of the District of Ruhango	Office of the District of Rwamagana
Office of the District of Muhanga	Office of the District of Nyagatare
Office of the District of Kamonyi	Office of the District of Gatsibo
Office of the District of Karongi	Office of the District of Kayonza
Office of the District of Rutsiro	District of Office of the Ngoma
Office of the District of Rubavu	Office of the District of Bugesera
Office of the District of Nyabihu	

B. Census Technical Team**National Directors**

Murangwa Yusuf, Director General of NISR
Murenzi Ivan, Deputy Director General of NISR

National Census Technical Director

Habarugira Venant, Director of Census Unit, NISR

Census National Coordinators

Habarugira Venant
Byiringiro James
Mutijima Prosper
Bigirimana Florent
Ndakize Michel
Munyarugerero Juvenal

Census National Field Coordinators

Habarugira Venant	NISR	Lt Col Rusizana Deo	RDF
Byiringiro James	NISR	CSP Rubayiza Venant	RNP
Mutijima Prosper	NISR	SP Habinshuti Emmanuel	RCS
Bigirimana Florent	NISR	Karagire Gonzague	MINEMA
Ndakize Michel	NISR		
Munyarugerero Juvenal	NISR		
Lt Col Ndikuriyo Jean Paul	RDF	CIP Habineza Hamiss	RCS
Maj Rugema Ntazinda	RDF	CIP B Karemera	RCS
Capt Mugemanyi Faustin	RDF	CIP Mukambarushimana Irene	RCS
Lt Muteteri Sophie	RDF	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	RCS
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma Marie	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel	RNP	Uwamurera Odette	MINEMA
		Musoni Jean Damascene	MINEMA

Field Analysts

Mazimpaka Jean Claude
Karera Albert
Hakizimana Celestin
Habimana Norbert
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Kabera Jean Luc
Segahwege Astrid
Ndizeye Job
Ntawiha Athanasie
Munderere Theophile
Nshimiyimana Patrick
Uwimbabazi Denyse

Post Enumeration Survey

Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Uwimana Therese
Muhoza Didier
Uwimbabazi Denise
Harerimana Massoud
Nshimiyimana Clement
Uwamahoro Sandrine
Iranzi Orodha
Hagenimana Jean damascene
Ntagengerwa Bonus

Gaga Rukorera Didier
Mugenzi Gilbert
Nahimana Samuel
Akingeneye Seraphine
Ntambara Juvenal
Kambogo Francois
Ayingeneye Seraphine
Bosco Ndayiragije
Patrick Niyongira

Census District Team Leaders: 30 (1 per District)

District Data Quality Monitors: 60 (2 per District)

Sector Data Quality Monitors: 1,277 (416 Sector Education Inspectors, 416 primary school teachers, and 445 youths)

Enumerators: 26,437 (Primary School Teachers + Youth)

Special Groups Supervisors: 32

Special Groups Enumerators: 289

Data Processing, Cartography and ICT Infrastructures**Programmer:**

Mukasa Jimmy, Director of ICT

Assistant Programmers:

Nkundimana Donath
Mukanshimiye Peruth
Ndayishimiye Bosco
Niyongira Patrick
Twibaze Joel
Nkurunziza JMV

Cartography:

Bigirimana Florent
Bizimungu Clement
Mbangutse Olivier
Karera Albert
Niyitegeka Beatha
Ntawiha Athanasie
Kiconco Jovia
Ngabo Muhire Olympe
Ndazigaruye Alfred
Munderere Théophile
Irambona Eddy Mercus

ICT Infrastructures:

Sharangabo Jean Jacques
Ndayiragije Bosco
Muvara Joseph
Nkamicaniye Gaetan
Niyonshuti Levi
Nshimiyimana Clement

Archiving:

Kabandana Pierre Claver

Census Data Analysis**Data Analysts**

Imanishimwe Valentine
Nilingiyimana Faustin
Uwayezu Beatrice
Kanyonga Ingabire Evelyne
Mukazitoni Madeleine
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
Nzabonimpa Jean Claude
Uwamahoro Pacifique
Abalikumwe Francois
Uwitonze Martin
Tuyisenge Methode
Rukundo Ephrem
Bizimana Venuste
Ngomituje Xavier
Didas Uwamahoro
Buramba Eric
Habarugira Venant
Nyabyenda Emmanuel Christian & Tuyisenge Methode

Population size, structure & spatial distribution
Marital status & nuptiality
Fertility
Mortality
Social cultural characteristics of the population
Migration and spatial mobility
Characteristics of housing and households
Economic Activity
Measurement & mapping of non-monetary poverty
Education
Gender status
Socio-economic status of persons with disabilities
Socio-economic status of children
Socio-economic status of youth
Socio-economic status of aged people
Agriculture
Population Projections
Compilation of the Main Indicators

Technical Support**International Consultants for Data processing**

Juste Nitiema, Data Processing Expert
Peter Wekesa Nyongesa, Data Processing Expert
Arij Decker, Data Processing Expert
Enkhbayar, Data Processing Expert

International Consultants for thematic analysis

Dr. Macoumba Thiam
Dr. Sunday Adedini Adepoju
Dr. Ghislain Mbep Fomekong
Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala
Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi
Dr. George Odipo
Mr. Robert C.B. Buluma
Dr. Alfred Agwanda Otieno

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA):

Mungai Mercy
Kantengwa Kathy
Harindimana Florian

Census Communication Team

Habarugira Venant
Nyirimanzi Jean Claude
Tugirimana Jean Paul
Segahwege Astride
Serugendo Jean Baptiste
Mutijima Prosper
Munyarugerero Juvenal
Niyomugabo Pierre Celestin
Umuhoza Wa Shema Daniella
Neza Nadege

Corporate Services

Nkusi David	Head of Corporate Services	Gasana Patrick	Logistics Officer
Ingabire Alice	Ag. Director of HR and Admin.	Nzayisenga Cyrile	Logistics Officer
Museruka David	SPIU coordinator	Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant
Munyemana Silas	Director of Finance	Muhima Jadot	Accountant
Nshimiyumukiza Steven	Accountant	Sibomana Diane	Accountant
Uwizeye Richard	Financial specialist	Dusenge Elias	Office Messenger
Munezero Nadia	Planning office	Uwamahoro Console	Secretary/Finance Unit
Mupende Emmanuel	M& E specialist	Shumbusho Alphonse	Procurement Specialist
Tuyisenge Alice	HR Officer	Nkurunziza Godfrey	Procurement Officer
Ntwali Abdul	HR Officer	Nshuti Henry	Procurement Support Staff
Kazimbaya Sita	Office Messenger	Umuhoza Nahayo Anaise	Procurement Support Staff
Ndungutse Emmanuel	Printing and Distribution Officer	Tuyisenge Yasin	Logistics Support Staff
Babyeyi Nadine	Ag. Head of Central Secretariat	Riziki Emma	Finance Support Staff
Uwimpuhwe Claire	SPIU Secretary	Iradukunda Pascasie	Finance Support Staff
Rutijanwa Felecite	Administrative Assistant/DG Office	Uwimana Thacienne	HR Support Staff
Umwari Angelique	Administrative Assistant/DDG Office	Musonera Claver	HR Support Staff
Murebwayire Theodette	Logistics Officer	Umutoni Alice	Secretary Census Unit

Proofreading of thematic reports

Name	Institution	Name	Institution
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Habimana Jean Pierre	MINIYOUTH	Ndaruhutse Jean Bosco	MINICOFIN
Munana Jean de Dieu	MINIYOUTH	Ntirampeba Sylvere	MIFOTRA
Nyabanimba Emmanuel	DGIE	Prof. Muhoza Diedonne	UR-CBE
Kyazze Edward	MININFRA	Mr Rizinde Theogene	UR-CBE
Ngayaboshya Silas	MIGEPROF	Dr Ndemezo Ethienne	UR-CBE
Muhire Jean Baptiste	MIGEPROF	Dr Ngaruye Innocent	UR-CST
Umutoni Glorieuse	NCPD	Dr Rizinjirabake Fabien	UR-CST
Cyemezo Henry	NCDA	Dr Mugemangango Cyprien	UR-CST
Dushimeyezu Bertrand	MINAGRI	Ms Uwihangana Consolee	UR-CASS
Uwamahoro Didas	BRD	Mr Habineza Jean Paul	UR-CASS
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Rugira Esdras	EDCL	Munyemana Emmanuel	UNICEF
Murindwa Prosper	MINALOC	Dr Kantengwa Kathy	UNFPA

