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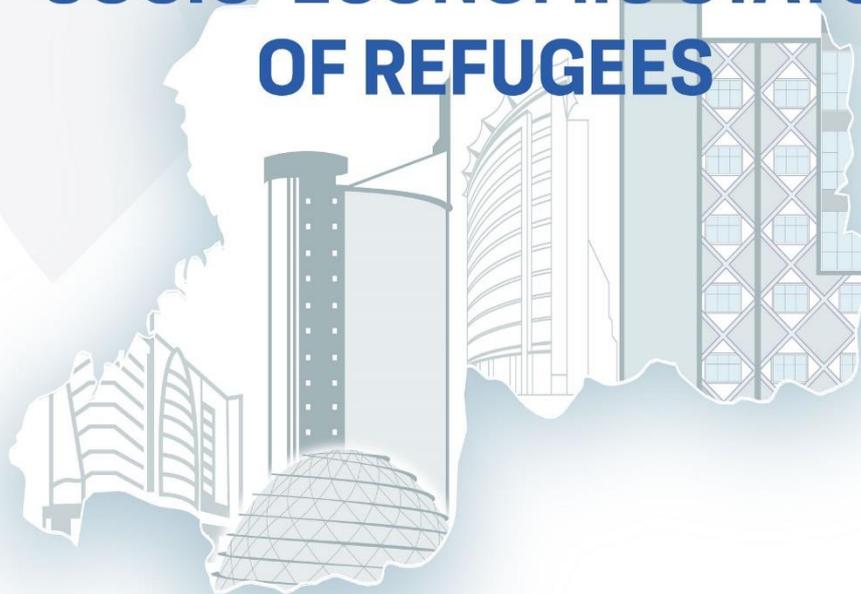


5th POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Rwanda, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF REFUGEES





THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

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

Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022

Thematic Report

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF REFUGEES

May, 2024



The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022 (RPHC 2022) was implemented by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). Field work was conducted from August 16th to 30th, 2022. The funding for the RPHC was provided by the Government of Rwanda, European Union (EU), World Bank (WB), the United Nations (UN), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women, Enabel, USAID, UKAID, and African Development Bank, and PARIS21.

Additional information about the 2022 RPHC may be obtained from the NISR:
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Thematic Report: **Refugees**





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List of abbreviations and acronyms

DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DGIE	Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration
EA	Enumeration Area
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des ménages (Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey)
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICPD-PoA	International Conference on Population and Development – Programme of Action
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IMAGE	Internal Migration Around the Globe
MEI	Migration Effectiveness Index
MINAFFET	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINEMA	Ministry in charge of Emergency Management
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST1	National Strategy for Transformation
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PES	Post-Enumeration Survey
RLFS	Rwanda Labour Force Survey
RPHC5	Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMS	Short Message Service
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees



Foreword

The Government of Rwanda, through the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) conducted the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census to provide updated demographic, social and economic indicators for policy formulation and planning to support the national development agenda and track the implementation of national, regional, continental and global development goals, such as the First National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 2017-2024); 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 Population and Housing Census marks therefore the Fifth in the series following the United Nations Recommendations to conduct a census every ten years.

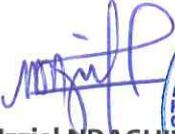
Considering census' crucial importance for the planning process, the Government of Rwanda has made the Population and Housing Census a priority to be undertaken every 10 years and adopted the use of technologies for timely delivery of census results for use.

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 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), 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 Population and Housing Census. Exceptional gratitude to all enumerators, teachers and young people 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 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 NDAGIJIZANA
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning





Acknowledgements

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to release the results of the Fifth Population and Housing Census (RPHC5). The execution of different Census phases: preparatory works, data collection, data processing, tabulation and data analysis spans a period of about four years between 2020 and 2023.

NISR is pleased to publish the main indicators report as the main flagship report of the RPHC5. This report will be followed by several thematic reports and districts profile reports. The main indicators report covers several issues mainly population size and distribution, education, settlement, population projections to mention but a few. NISR hopes that the results in this report supplemented by the upcoming thematic reports would meet the demand of census data users across the board.

On this occasion, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of Rwanda and development partners for availing financial, logistical and technical support. The NISR would like to appreciate all stakeholders who worked tirelessly with us to ensure that the 2022 Rwanda Population and Housing Census operation was successful.

Special recognition also goes to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, the Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Correctional Services, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA), Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA), Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA), Office of Government Spokesperson (OGS), and Rwanda Broadcasting Agency (RBA) for the direct involvement in awareness campaign, logistical and data collection operations.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the local government authorities and NISR staff for their excellent operational organization and to the tens of thousands of enumerators and supervisors for their painstaking efforts throughout the data collection phase.

Finally, the people of Rwanda, residents, and visitors, your cooperation was crucial towards the success of the census.

Thank you.



MURANGWA Yusuf
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda





Executive summary

The Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) allows us to analyse the socio-economic conditions of resident population including refugees' population living in Rwanda. The populations of concern in this thematic report are refugees, asylum seekers and children born from a refugee's parents.

The data indicates that Refugees amounts to 107,300 representing around 1% of the total resident population. In the provinces and districts hosting refugees' camps, the refugees' share is relatively higher. For instance, in the Eastern Province refugees represent 1.9% of the total population of the province and in all other provinces it is below 0.6%. By Districts, refugees' share is highest in the districts of Kirehe (11.7% of the district population), Karongi (3.5%), Nyamagabe (2.6%), Gisagara (2.2%) and Gatsibo (1.9%).

On the other hand, among the total refugees' population, the Eastern Province have about 62.7% of the total refugees, followed by South with 17.8%, West with 14%, North with nearly 1% and the city of Kigali with 4.7% of the total refugees in the country. Kirehe District hosting Mahama refugees Camp represents a half of the total refugees living in Rwanda (50.4%), followed by Karongi hosting Kiziba refugees camp with 12.3%, Gatsibo hosting Nyabiheke refugees camp (9.8%), Nyamagabe hosting Kigeme refugees camp (9%), Gisagara hosting Mugombwa refugees camp (8.1%), Bugesera (1.6%) but also in urban districts like Gasabo (2.1%) and Kicukiro (1.8%).

The RPHC5 indicates that refugees' population are distributed in all districts of the country. This confirms the free movement of refugees in Rwanda and their mobility to find jobs, employment and economic opportunities, and the majority of them live in rural areas (81.7 %).

The sex ratio among refugees is found to be relatively similar to that of the total resident population whereby female represent 51.5 % and male representing 48.5 % of the refugees' population.

According to the distribution by duration spent in Rwanda, 22.7% of refugees' population, regardless of sex or area of residence, have resided in their current district for less than 5 years, while 43.7% spent 10 years and above.

The Residents and refugees' population figures demonstrate a high level of fertility in both populations. However, the refugees' population is more youthful than the total population up to age 30. It shows that from age 35 and above, refugees are less represented compared to the total population. The overall mean age of the refugees' population is 22.5 years compared to resident population which is 24.6 years. On average, the household size among refugees is 4.3 people per household, a little bit higher than the national average which stands at 4 people per household.

The majority of socio-economic characteristics (education, health, water sanitation, hygiene) for refugees' population are relatively high compared to ratios for resident population. In this regard, the RPHC5 indicates that 90.4 % of school aged refugee attend school, 99.1 % fetch water from improved sources while 95 % of refugees have medical insurance (mainly covered by humanitarian actors). This is mainly due to the fact that the majority of refugees' population receive support from various humanitarian and development partners complemented by the Government of Rwanda efforts to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Rwanda.

This report considered special interventions related to children, elderly, people with disabilities and women equality. In this regard, RPHC5 reveals that children represent 46%, elderly represent 4.5 % while people with disability are 4 % of the total refugees' population.

The 2022 census indicates that overall dependency of refugee population is 72.6 %. This means theoretically that every 100 active persons is expected to take care of 73 persons. The highest dependency was observed in rural areas (83.3 %). Furthermore, the employment rate of refugees is 15.1 % whereas among the employed refugees, 93.3 % are in private sector, 6.2 % in public service and 0.5 % in domestic/ other jobs.

The RPHC5 results will inform and serve as reference for the national planning, UNHCR and humanitarian/development actors working on refugees' response interventions and pave a way to sustainable programming and solutions for refugees' population hosted in Rwanda.

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.

As in previous Rwandan Censuses, the RPHC5 data were collected at the household level. The 2022 RPHC counted the resident population following the “De jure” Method ie all residents were enumerated in their usual place of residence. The census collected information in all the households including people in refugees residing in refugees’ camps or in the community and people living in the institutional households like correctional services, military barracks, and police camps.

This chapter focuses on the context, objectives and methodology of the analysis of the demographic and socio-economic conditions of refugees living in Rwanda territory.

2.0. Introduction

Rwanda is a signatory to the 1951 refugees’ convention, the 1967 additional protocol and the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention governing the Specific Aspects of refugees’ Problems in Africa and adopted progressive policies creating a favourable environment for international protection of refugees and asylum seekers.

The Rwandan law related to refugees provides refugees with the right to work, freedom of movement and access to documentation, such as refugee identity cards and birth, death, marriage, and education certificates. Refugees can own property including land and can enter contracts on businesses and land-leases.

In the last 3 decades, forced displacement resulting from wars and conflicts in the region has significantly increased. Consequently, over 100,000 refugees mainly originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi crossed to Rwanda seeking asylum ¹.

Forced displacement has gained prominence on the international agenda. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants ² adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 19th September 2016, recognizes the unprecedented level of human mobility and acknowledges the shared responsibility to manage large movements of refugees and migrants through international cooperation (United Nations, 2016).

It also reaffirms the intention of Member States to realize the full potential of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for refugees and migrants by “Living none behind”. Specifically, under the Sustainable Development Goal 10 to reduce inequality within and between countries, a key target is “to facilitate the orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.” The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants explicitly recognizes the needs of refugees, IDPs and migrants in the pursuit of this target².

¹ [December-2018-Factsheet-UNHCR-RWA-1.pdf](#)

² [International-Recommendations-on-Refugee-Statistics.pdf \(egrisstats.org\)](#)

With the growing trends of forced displacement internationally, there is an increasing interest at national and international levels to work on statistics of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and refugees related populations, including complete, accurate, timely and internationally comparable estimates of the numbers of people displaced but also their living conditions for a better planning towards improving their living conditions and well-being.

In this framework, during the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census conducted in 2022; refugees and refugees' related population have been taken into consideration and a standalone thematic report was developed to inform the national and international stakeholders for them to use in the planning mainly while supporting the Government of Rwanda commitments to ensure socio-economic development of refugees but also socio-economic inclusion.

This thematic analytical report on refugees, highlights and accounts the key socio-demographic and economic characteristics of refugees and refugees' related population.

Quality statistics on refugees' population in this report provide the requisite evidence to support better policy formulation and sound decision-making more effective monitoring, evaluation and accountability of policies and programs; and enhanced public debate and advocacy.

2.1 Context of refugee protection policies and programmes

2.1.2 Legal framework

For decades, Rwanda has maintained an open-door policy towards refugees' influxes from mainly the neighbouring countries. The 1951 Refugee Convention leaves to each of the contracting States the room to establish the procedures they consider most appropriate for determining the refugee's status and other international protection needs. These procedures need to be in line with international refugees' protection and human rights obligations considering the country's particular constitutional and administrative structures.

Rwanda has been a state party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees since November 1979. It is also a State Party to the 1967 Protocol; related to the Status of Refugees, the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as well as the majority of International and regional human rights treaties such as the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention) ratified in 2012.

Based on article 95 of the 2003 Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda (as revised in 2015), the above-mentioned ratified international conventions are domestically applied, and integrated into the national organic laws. The right to seek asylum from persecution is a basic right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 (Art. 14) and this is also enshrined in the Rwandan Constitution in Article 25. In June 2014, Law No. 13th /2014 of 21/05/2014 relating to Refugees was published and superseded earlier Refugee Laws of 2001 and 2006.

The latter, complemented by Prime Minister's Order No 112/03 of 2015 mirrors most of the provisions of the 1951 Convention.

Furthermore, article 18 of the 2014 Refugee Law stipulates that “without prejudice to other laws, any person having obtained refugee's status in Rwanda shall enjoy the rights and liberties provided for by international instruments on refugees ratified by Rwanda”. States cooperate with the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to carry out the UNHCR's mandate of providing international protection to refugees and to seek solutions for refugees' problems. Through the Ministry in charge of emergency Management (MINEMA), Rwanda has responsibility to protect and provide essential services to refugees on its soil through collaboration with other key humanitarian and development partners. Through this cooperation, Rwanda ensures access to essential services which include but not limited to legal assistance and access to documentation of refugees and asylum seekers.

2.1.3 Relevance of socio-economic inclusion of refugee in Rwanda

There are several international, regional, and domestic legal instruments and mechanisms available to enhance the legal protection and the rights to decent work for refugees. The opportunity to access decent work is fundamental to their protection and well-being, to restoring refugees' dignity and life purpose. Decent work strengthens resilience, enabling the fulfilment of social and economic rights and attaining durable solutions and social justice.

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees provides and protects the right of refugees to work and their rights at work in their hosting country.

Furthermore, the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s mandate specifically includes the “protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own”. Hence, in principle, all ILO Conventions and Recommendations apply to refugees to the extent they are workers, unless otherwise stated.³

The New York Declaration (2016) and adoption of 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and a separate compact for migrants set framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee's situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation. It provided a blueprint for governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure that host communities get the support they need and that refugees can lead productive lives.

During the preparatory processes, the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) were adopted by the vast majority of UN Member States, local authorities, among other stakeholders, were included and actively contributed to the global migration agenda. The Marrakech Mayoral Declaration (MMD, 2018) reaffirmed cities as key actors as they pledged to stand in solidarity, increase inter-city collaboration and play a critical role in shaping a more positive narrative on migration. Both Global Compacts acknowledged the importance of local authorities for shaping and implementation of these international commitments. However, while some local (city-level) authorities are successfully implementing innovative systems and approaches, others, who are also at the forefront of reception, basic service delivery, inclusion and rights

³ Guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labour market
<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/employment-and-decent-work-refugee-and-other-forced-displacement-contexts-compendium>

protection of migrant populations, struggle and lack comprehensive guidance, resources, and capacity to move their work forward collectively⁴.

Building on provisions of the 1951 convention relating to refugees and the Global Compact on refugees, the East African Countries (EAC) initiated the East African Community Common Policy on the Management of Refugees. The policy actions (5.1.4) highlight the need (i) to promote decent work for refugees by facilitating refugee to access livelihood opportunities and labor markets, without discriminating among refugees and in a manner which also support host communities and ensure favourable conditions of work. (ii) Facilitate refugee access to financial services.

Under the One UN umbrella, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II 2018-2023)⁵ was agreed with the GoR following the National Strategy for Transformation 2017-24 (NST1) with specific results on refugees' inclusion, within the national planning process for the period of 2018-2023.

Furthermore, the Government of Rwanda respectively made commitments at the Leaders' Summit (2016), and adhered to the Comprehensive Refugees' Response Framework (CRRF), focusing on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and their host communities by taking a whole of society approach.

These commitments and pledges focused on:

- (i) Graduating camp-based refugees out of assistance programs and increasing formal access to work opportunities as part of a joint livelihoods' strategy;
- (ii) Ensuring that 100% of refugees are in possession of valid refugee identity cards issued by the Government;
- (iii) Integrating 100% of refugee students in secondary school and 50% in primary schools into national education systems; and
- (iv) Ensuring that 100% of urban refugees will have the opportunity to buy into national health insurance systems.

Building on Rwanda's commitments made in 2016 Leaders' Summit, during the Global Refugees Forum held in Geneva in 2019, Rwanda made additional pledges to enhance refugees' socio-economic inclusion.

Pledges focus on five (5) main areas including education; jobs and livelihoods; energy, infrastructure and environment; protection and solutions; health.

In practice, refugees living in Rwanda can pursue self-employment activities similarly to nationals. Many refugees, in urban and camps, were able to establish their own businesses, employ other refugees or Rwandans, pay taxes, and travel in the region for business purposes. They are also accorded rights to work. Refugees can engage in professions like medical doctors, teachers, engineers, and lawyers if they fulfil the national qualification requirements.

⁴ [Local Inclusion of Migrants and Refugees - A Gateway to existing ideas, resources and capacities for cities across the world | UN-Habitat \(unhabitat.org\)](#)

⁵ <https://rwanda.un.org/en/1236-undap-ii-united-nations-development-assistance-plan-2018-2023>

However, the majority have backgrounds from subsistence farming and other traditional or simple skills professions that are in over-supply in Rwanda. Refugees also have the rights to join non-political associations and forums⁶, including trade unions.

Nevertheless, to reach Rwanda's aspirations to ensure socio-economic inclusion aiming at self-reliance, comprehensive analytical statistics of refugees will play a pivotal role.

2.1.4 Access to basic services

Refugees enjoy freedom of movement in the country. They have access to protection services and basic assistance provided in the camps including shelter, health, water, sanitation, education, legal assistance, protection against sexual and gender based violence, child protection, legal representation, access to documentation (ID, travel documents, birth certificate, marriage certificate, death certificate, etc). Services are provided through an inter-agency response involving UN agencies, international and national NGOs and the Government of Rwanda.

a) Access to housing

The right to access adequate housing is protected by international law. It is the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity. This right contains freedoms such as the right to choose one's residence and entitlements such as security of tenure. It enshrines protection principles such as protection from forced eviction. States are obliged to ensure this right when individuals or groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, are unable to access adequate housing, including in crises⁷.

The Sphere Minimum Standards for Shelter and Settlement are a practical expression of the right to adequate housing in humanitarian contexts. The standards are grounded in the beliefs, principles, duties and broader rights declared in the Humanitarian Charter. These include the right to life with dignity, the right to protection and security, and the right to receive humanitarian assistance on the basis of need. Refugees in Rwanda are generally settled in camps on small scaled acquired land and depend of humanitarian assistance while some few who are self-reliant live in urban areas. In refugee camps are provided with standard shelter but they also have right to upgrade them. Shelters constructed in camps are in permanent materials.

b) Refugees' education

In the framework of refugees' inclusion in Rwanda national programs and in accordance with rights to refugees, refugees have access to formal education from pre-primary to tertiary education. From pre-primary to secondary, refugee student gets free education, UNHCR and partners provide them with school materials and school feeding. However, for tertiary education, the number of students attending Higher learning institutions is limited by availability of donor's funds or ability of their parents to pay education fees.

c) Health care services to refugees

In Rwanda, refugees are provided with primary health care services in camp-based health centres. Referrals to secondary and tertiary levels are performed following the national

⁶ Ministerial Instructions of Determining and Management of Refugees and refugee, 2016, article (12/e)

⁷ Sphere standard handbook (2018 edition)

health protocols. UNHCR cater for health care services while urban refugees and boarding school students use the community-based health insurance to access these services.

Health systems in refugees' settings in Rwanda are integrated in the national health programs.

d) Water, hygiene and sanitation

In Rwanda context, in each camp, water is produced from dedicated treatment plant or from the water supply systems. Water taps are very closer to the community (less than 500 m) and refugees get water for free. UNHCR and Partners construct latrines and target they meet the humanitarian standards (1 latrine drop hole per 20 people). The type of toilet adopted depends on the phase of the response, preferences of the intended users, existing infrastructure, the availability of water for flushing and water seals, the soil formation and the availability of construction materials.

e) financial inclusion for refugees and refugee related population

After fleeing war or persecution, one of the most effective ways people can rebuild their lives with dignity and in peace is through the opportunity to work and earn a living. Countries should work to promote livelihoods and economic inclusion for refugees.

Rebuilding one's life implies more than having a roof over your head and a safe place to sleep. It means reclaiming control of your future. A powerful way to do so is to work for socio economic empowerment and financial capacity to cover unmet needs and contribute to development for more resilient and achieve self-reliance.

Refugees have financial and other needs like everybody else. It is therefore imperative for the financial sector to serve them just as they would to anybody else. Refugees are engaged in economic activities, have incomes and spend; the financial system should facilitate such activities.

Insisting on financial inclusion for refugees, the Global compact on refugees has indicated key tools for effecting burden- and responsibility- sharing by maximizing among others greater access to financial products and information services for refugees and host communities⁸.

Furthermore, refugees hosted in Rwanda have access to full-fledged personal bank accounts since 2017, as part of the introduction of cash assistance across the camps. UNHCR's and other partner's cash transfers represent a critical first step towards financial inclusion. By working through existing formal financial institutions using both banking and mobile money services, UNHCR enables recipients to access a range of financial services and products that can be used for productive purposes. In addition to receiving monthly humanitarian cash assistance for basic needs and e.g., livelihood grants, they also access micro-finance and loans from formal Microfinance Institutions and social enterprises and may use services related to village savings and loans, remittances, and utility payment services.

Since 2017, over 40,000 bank accounts have been opened and over 11,000 households have accessed various forms of financial services, including financial literacy and loans. Recent assessment shows that 92% of households in refugees' camps own at least one mobile phone

⁸ Global Compact on Refugees, United Nations New York, 2018, p.13, 14, 16, 27

compared to 78% in host communities, around two thirds of households in refugee camps are registered with a mobile money provider and one in ten households in refugees' camps have saved money on their mobile wallet account. Digital financial products and services are emerging and may further benefit the refugees' populations. This growing trend of financial inclusion is therefore paving a sustainable way for promoting stronger livelihoods and economic inclusion of refugees and their host communities in Rwanda⁹.

From the legal perspective, refugees have the right to a favourable enabling environment and employment conditions at the same level as nationals in the same circumstances. Furthermore, refugees have been included in National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2019 – 2024.

In light of this, the Diagnostic Study on the Level of Financial Inclusion of FDPs has shown that the overall formal financial inclusion among Forced Displaced Persons in Rwanda is 93%. The level of FDP financial inclusion through informal channels only is 4% while 3% FDPs are financial excluded¹⁰.

Financial and digital inclusion allows both refugees and host communities to keep their funds safe, receive and send money more efficiently and cheaply, benefit from improved liquidity of funds or ease of carrying value from place to place, access risk management tools, and invest funds. This can lead to increased self-reliance, better coping mechanisms, access to livelihoods and work, and contribution to their communities, whether they are citizens or displaced persons.

f) Energy and environment

Energy is a basic need and a key to overcoming poverty and resolving environmental degradation. Restrictions on energy access negatively impact populations in humanitarian settings. A lack of safe access to adequate energy poses serious risks for displaced and vulnerable people. Well-planned energy interventions, on the other hand, can provide significant benefits associated with protection, gender equality, food security, water, sanitation and health, education, livelihoods, connectivity and environmental protection. Access to energy is also empowering, enabling women in particular to gain greater control over their lives and futures¹¹.

In 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which include a dedicated and stand-alone goal on energy, SDG 7, calling to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all". Energy lies at the heart of both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Achieving SDG7 will open a new world of opportunities for millions of people through new economic opportunities and jobs, empowered women, children and youth, better education and health, more sustainable, equitable and inclusive communities, and greater protections from, and resilience to, climate change¹².

⁹ The Ministry In charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and The United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees (UNHCR) Joint Strategy on Economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities in Rwanda 2021-2024, p.4

¹⁰ Diagnostic Study on the Level of Financial Inclusion of FDPs, p. iii

¹¹ UNHCR Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy 2019-2025

¹² Energy | Department of Economic and Social Affairs (un.org)

In a similar vein, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) calls for increased investment in renewable energy in countries hosting refugees, in order to secure safe access to fuel and energy". It further encourages all actors to promote integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems in or near refugee-hosting rural and urban areas.

Rwanda's Policy on Environmental and Climate Change (2019) reiterates the Government of Rwanda intent to pursue a green growth approach to development. In the same vein, the Energy Sector Strategic Plan (2018/19 -2023) underscores the need for clean, renewable energy sources to fuel the journey towards sustainable development.

The UNHCR Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy 2019-2025 aims to enable refugees, host communities and other persons of concern to UNHCR to meet their energy needs in a safe and sustainable manner and to ensure that UNHCR's response is also environmentally sustainable. The Strategy seeks to increase the sustainable use of renewable energy sources to minimize environmental impact, in a way that includes host communities and other stakeholders, while improving refugees' protection and well-being.

Nevertheless, the areas of and around refugee camps in Rwanda have suffered environmental degradation characterized by removal of green cover due to repeated settlement in the same area over a period of time, as well as the lack of water- harvesting and drainage systems in camps. This created gullies and ravines in and around camps and increased the demand for firewood, which made districts that hosted refugees more vulnerable to deforestation and environmental degradation. In addition, to meet much of the refugees' energy needs, firewood has been the primary source of domestic energy in camps.

The Government of Rwanda to put in place mechanisms and measures to protect the environment in and around refugee camps in the country and ensure access to safe and sustainable energy. Thus, in coordination with UNHCR and Partners, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), pellets, and briquettes as alternative sources of energy have been introduced in order to protect the environment and reduce risks. Currently, 65.6 % of refugee population in camps and transit centres use safe energy (LPG) whereas in other refugee setting, improved cooking stoves have been distributed to refugees.

All refugees' settings in Rwanda, public infrastructure (Offices, health centres, schools, etc) are connected to electricity national grid. However, at individual household, refugees and asylum seekers are provided with solar panel or solar lamps. Currently efforts to electrify all camp settings with solar energy are ongoing with the aim to achieve the global target to ensure sustainable energy for all.

g) Legal assistance and access to documentation

Legal assistance and access to documentation in Rwanda starts with asylum application process. The law relating to refugees of 2014 in Rwanda provides two procedures for asylum application. The first is when asylum is granted on Prima facie basis in case of movements of many people where the determination of eligibility on an individual basis would not be practical (art. 13). And the second is when an asylum seeker is granted asylum on individual basis (Art. 7-11).

Access to refugee documentation is granted to everyone in Rwanda who has been granted refugee status as well as any dependents they may have. In addition to documentation, a refugee is entitled to free access to the court of law on the territory of all contracting States to the Refugee Convention (Art. 16). Rwanda has continuously ensured the access to justice and documentation through its policies and commitments globally. In responding to New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in the Leaders' Summit for Refugees, Rwanda committed to ensure that 100% of eligible refugees would be in possession of refugee identity cards issued by the Government of Rwanda by 2017. This was achieved by integrating refugees into National Population Registry (NPR) where by 2017, every refugee turning 16 years has automatic access to refugee identity card.

In addition to the provision of refugee identity card which helps refugees to move freely, access to employment and higher education; eligible refugees have access to Refugee Travel document in Passport form in order to allow them to be able to travel outside Rwanda. Refugee also have access to marriage and death certificates, access to legal representation in civil and criminal matters.

Furthermore, every born refugee child is automatically registered in the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems of Rwanda (CRVS) from 2020 (National Strategic Plan 2017/18 – 2021/22) and this has put an end to the issue of late birth registration.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the thematic report on refugees are:

- (i) To document the stocks and flows of refugees and refugees' related population in Rwanda;
- (ii) To portray the distinctive characteristics of refugees and refugees' related population in comparison to the national averages.
- (iii) To describe the characteristics of refugees and refugees' related population in comparison to national average.

2.3 Methodology

The overall objective of this report is to provide the number of households of refugees in Rwanda and to classify them by type and living conditions. The report aims at providing evidence of the impact of a number of policies designed to improve refugees' living conditions.

In light of this, the report will:

- Analyse the number and spatial distribution of refugees' households and population,
- Describe the main characteristics of the heads of households;
- Analyse the size, type, structure, residential promiscuity and housing quality index (HQI) of private households.
- Analyse households' access to improved water sources and basic sanitation, their

hygiene practices, national grid connectivity and the types of energy used for lighting and cooking;

- Examine household members' access to the internet as well as households' ownership of specific assets; and
- Analyse the living standards of households.

2.4 Definition of basic concepts and refugee indicators

This section gives the key concepts and definitions relevant to this theme. Further definitions can be found in **the Glossary in Annex C**.

Refugee: a person who has been granted asylum in accordance with this law and international instruments relating to the status of refugees ratified by Rwanda.

Asylum seeker: a person applying for refugee status in Rwanda.

Refugee population: refers persons in need of international protection and person with refugee background (refugee like-situation, children born from refugee parents)¹³.

Protection: refers to acts of promoting and ensuring the legal rights of refugees and refugee related population

Economic inclusion: refers to inclusion and access of refugees to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and related services and programs, their participation in local economies to earn a decent living

Host Community: In broad terms, a *host community* in refugee context refers to the country of asylum and the local, regional, and national governmental, social, and economic structures within which refugees live. Urban refugees live within host communities with or without legal status and recognition by the host community. In the context of refugee camps, the host community may encompass the camp, or may simply neighbour the camp with interactions, or otherwise may be impacted by, the refugees residing in the camp. For operational purpose, the host community in Rwanda may be considered as local population of the host country who live within the administrative structure of the refugee hosting sector or district.

Livelihoods: *Livelihoods* refers to the *means* used to maintain and sustain life. A livelihood comprises people, their capabilities, and their means of living, including food, income, and assets (Chambers and Conway, 1991)¹⁴. A livelihood is sustainable when it can withstand stresses and shocks and recover from them, while maintaining and improving its capabilities and assets, both at present and the future without damaging the existing natural resources base.¹⁵

¹³ [International-Recommendations-on-Refugee-Statistics.pdf \(egrisstats.org\)](#)

¹⁴ Chambers, R. and Conway, G.R. IDS Discussion Paper 296. *Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century*. Dec1991 (published in Oct1992; <https://www.ids.ac.uk/publications/sustainable-rural-livelihoods-practical-concepts-for-the-21st-century/>)

¹⁵ UNHCR 2013: Assessments and strategies for sustainable livelihoods *Template, checklist and guiding principles*

Self-reliance: Self-reliance is the social and economic capacity of an individual, family or community to meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner and with dignity. Self-reliance, as a programmatic approach refers to the development and strengthening of sustainable livelihoods of persons of interest and the reduction of their vulnerability and dependence on humanitarian or external long-term assistance.

Sphere: defines, promotes and applies humanitarian principles and minimum standards in four life-saving areas: water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, food security and nutrition, shelter and settlement, and health.

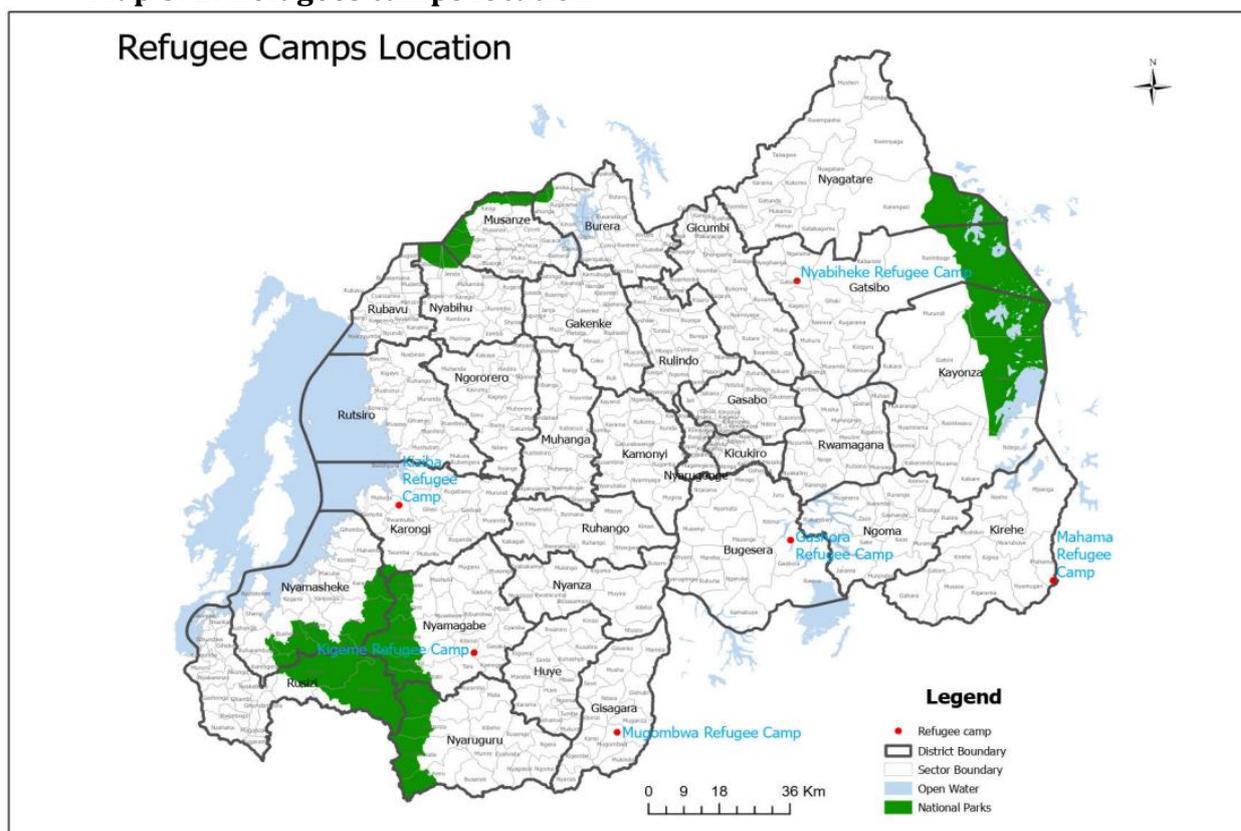
3.1. Enumerated refugees’ population by sex, province and district

This chapter presents the distribution of the population (all residents and refugees) enumerated in the census by sex, province and district. The population here below presented indicates "de jure" population i.e. Population enumerated in their usual place of residence (include a resident who may be present or absent at the time of the census), or usual resident population.

Table 3.1 below shows that the resident population of Rwanda – i.e., the population usually living in the country was 13,246,394 people. Refugees are 107,300 individuals representing around 1% of the total resident population residing in the community and six refugees’ camps in the country (cfr Map 3. 1) . The large majority of refugee’s people live in 6 refugees’ camps (Mugombwa, Kiziba, Kigeme, Nyabiheke, Gashora, and Mahama) in the country and a little less live in the community.

By sex, similarly to the sex representation in the total population; women constitute 51.5% of the refugees’ people (i.e. 55,270 people versus 107,300) while men represent 48.5% of the refugees’ people (52,030 people).

Map 3. 2: Refugees camps location

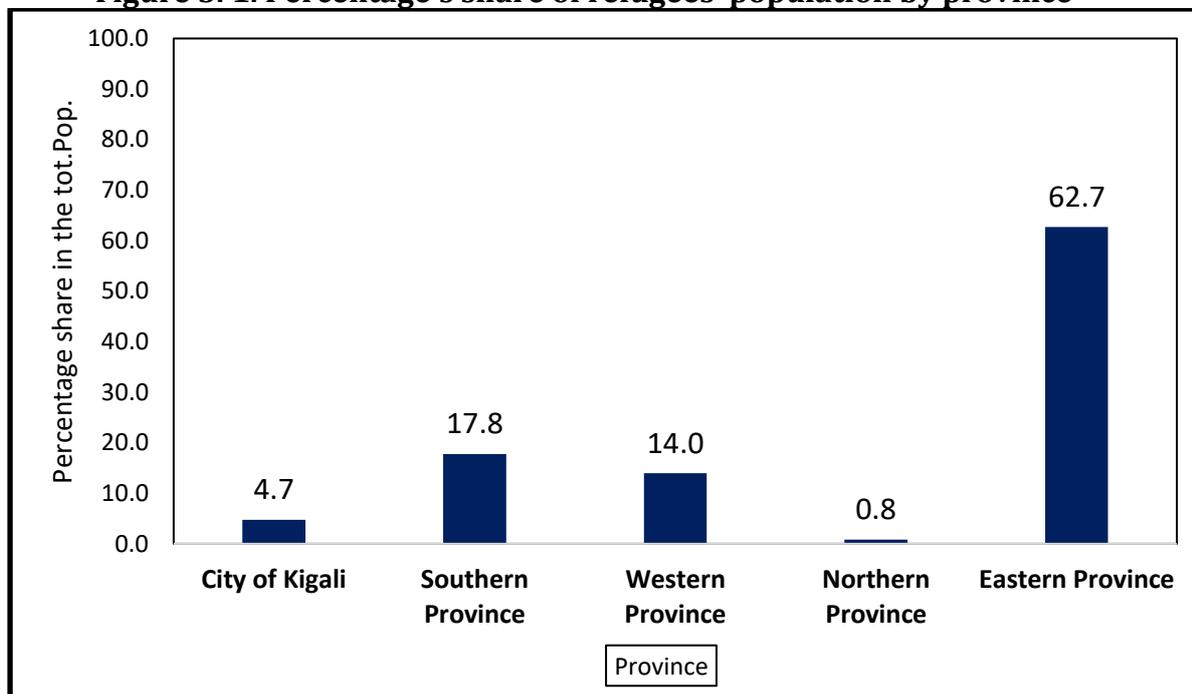


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

In the provinces and districts hosting refugees’ camps, the refugees' share is relatively higher for instance in the Eastern Province where It represents 1.9% of the total population of the province and in all other provinces it ranges between 0 and 0.6%. By Districts, refugees'

share is highest in the districts of Kirehe (11.7% of the district population), Karongi (3.5%), Nyamagabe (2.6%), Gisagara (2.2%) and Gatsibo (1.9%).

Figure 3. 1. Percentage's share of refugees' population by province



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

On the other hand, out of the total number of refugees, the number of refugees is highest in the Eastern Province where it represents 62.7% of the total refugees, followed by South with 17.8%, West with 14%, the City of Kigali with 4.7% and the North with 0.8% of the total refugees in the country. By District, Kirehe hosting Mahama refugees' camp represents a half of the total refugees living in Rwanda (50.4%), followed by Karongi hosting Kiziba refugees' camp with 12.3%, Gatsibo hosting Nyabiheke refugees' camp (9.8%), Nyamagabe hosting Kigeme refugees' camp (9%), Gisagara hosting Mugombwa refugees' camp (8.1%), Bugesera (1.6%) but also in urban districts like Gasabo (2.1%) and Kicukiro (1.8%).

Table 3. 1. De Jure population (all residents, Refugees) by sex, Province, District and province

Province/ District	Counts (All residents Population)			Counts (Refugees)			Refugees share (%) of the total resident population
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Rwanda	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	107,300	52,030	55,270	0.8
City of Kigali	1,745,555	888,882	856,673	5,083	3,104	1,979	0.3
Nyarugenge	374,319	195,780	178,539	913	551	362	0.2
Gasabo	879,505	443,987	435,518	2,281	1,438	843	0.3
Kicukiro	491,731	249,115	242,616	1,889	1,115	774	0.4

Province/ District	Counts (All residents Population)			Counts (Refugees)			Refugees share (%) of the total resident population
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
South	3,002,699	1,448,455	1,554,244	19,055	8,695	10,360	0.6
Nyanza	365,718	178,645	187,073	90	46	44	0.0
Gisagara	397,051	188,965	208,086	8,732	3,913	4,819	2.2
Nyaruguru	318,126	151,980	166,146	23	13	10	0.0
Huye	381,900	188,859	193,041	261	135	126	0.1
Nyamagabe	371,501	176,725	194,776	9,636	4,435	5,201	2.6
Ruhango	359,121	172,096	187,025	63	32	31	0.0
Muhanga	358,433	173,615	184,818	150	65	85	0.0
Kamonyi	450,849	217,570	233,279	100	56	44	0.0
West	2,896,484	1,384,635	1,511,849	14,975	6,792	8,183	0.5
Karongi	373,869	178,417	195,452	13,202	6,107	7,095	3.5
Rutsiro	369,180	176,498	192,682	112	42	70	0.0
Rubavu	546,683	267,299	279,384	1,138	436	702	0.2
Nyabihu	319,047	150,072	168,975	322	109	213	0.1
Ngororero	367,955	171,065	196,890	52	20	32	0.0
Rusizi	485,529	236,426	249,103	81	46	35	0.0
Nyamasheke	434,221	204,858	229,363	68	32	36	0.0
North	2,038,511	972,960	1,065,551	894	323	571	0.0
Rulindo	360,144	171,849	188,295	50	29	21	0.0
Gakenke	365,292	172,600	192,692	22	11	11	0.0
Musanze	476,522	227,340	249,182	690	233	457	0.1
Burera	387,729	184,782	202,947	48	20	28	0.0
Gicumbi	448,824	216,389	232,435	84	30	54	0.0
East	3,563,145	1,734,394	1,828,751	67,293	33,116	34,177	1.9
Rwamagana	484,953	243,794	241,159	341	161	180	0.1
Nyagatare	653,861	318,740	335,121	360	230	130	0.1
Gatsibo	551,164	264,461	286,703	10,548	4,943	5,605	1.9
Kayonza	457,156	221,448	235,708	179	100	79	0.0
Kirehe	460,860	221,763	239,097	54,032	26,510	27,522	11.7
Ngoma	404,048	192,720	211,328	148	94	54	0.0
Bugesera	551,103	271,468	279,635	1,685	1,078	607	0.3

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

3.2. Refugees' population by sex and area of residence

Considering the distribution of the refugees' population by area of residence, results from the census as presented in Table 3.2 show that 81.7 % of the refugees' population of Rwanda live in rural areas while 18.3% live in urban areas. The similar representation persists between males and females with a slightly higher representation of males in urban areas (18.8% of males against 17.8% of females).

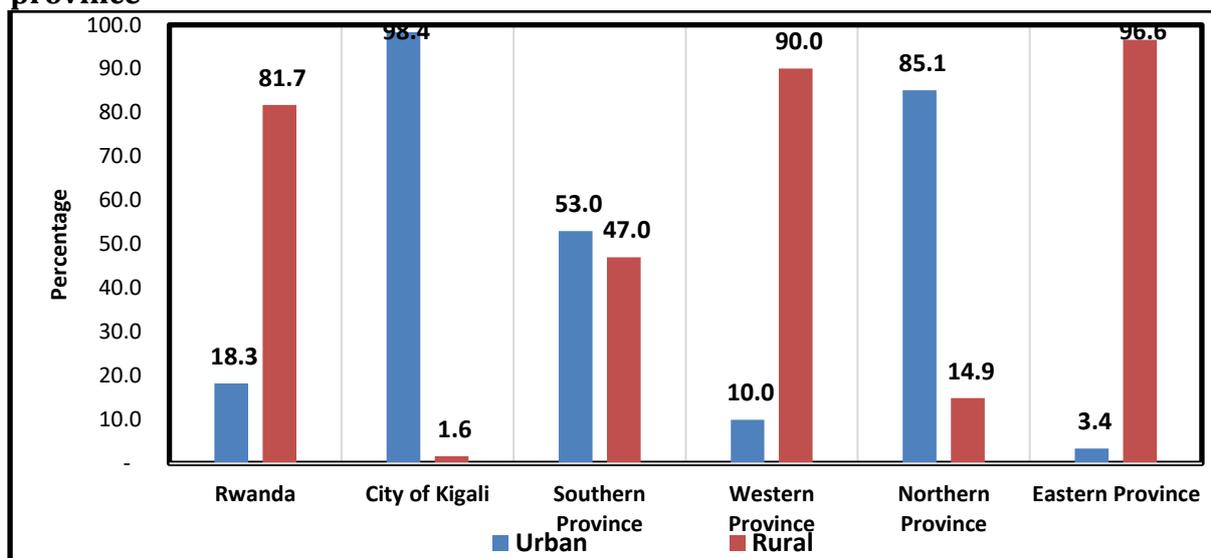
Table 3.2. also indicates that, among the refugees' population, the number of women (55,270) is higher than that of men (52,030). By provinces, refugees' population are more represented in rural areas except in the City of Kigali (98% of refugees in urban areas) and slightly Southern Province where 53% live in urban areas vs 47% of refugees living in rural areas.

Table 3. 2. Resident population by sex and area of residence

Sex	Area of Residence			Area of Residence (%)		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Total	107,300	19,620	87,680	100	18.3	81.7
Male	52,030	9,770	42,260	100	18.8	81.2
Female	55,270	9,850	45,420	100	17.8	82.2

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

Figure 3. 2. Percentage of refugees' people living in urban and rural areas by province



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

3.3 Age-sex structure of the refugees' population

Information on the age-sex structure of a country's population is fundamental for effective development planning. Many public policies such as in the area of education or health, are directed towards certain age groups and sex within the population. Also, demographic events, including fertility, mortality and migration are sex- and age-selective. For instance, only women ages 15-49 are at the risk of childbearing.

In addition, the risks of death are not the same for both males and females and mortality differentials exist across different ages. Evidence from public health literature suggests the need for different modes of health investments for countries with young age structure and those with old age structure. Without a reliable data on age-sex structure, it is difficult to make realistic development plans. Hence, age and sex data are veritable resource that are necessary for guiding the appropriate framing of socioeconomic development goals. This chapter presents the age-sex structure of the refugees in comparison to the age-sex structure of the entire population.

3.4. Refugees' population by five-year age group (Urban, Rural, Total)

Findings in the table 3.3 shows that refugee's population has a predominantly youthful population as refugees below 30 constitute 71.1% (75,335 people) and about 39% are between 0-14 years (42,074 people). Persons aged 65 years and above constitute around 3,073 of the total population (i.e. 2.9%).

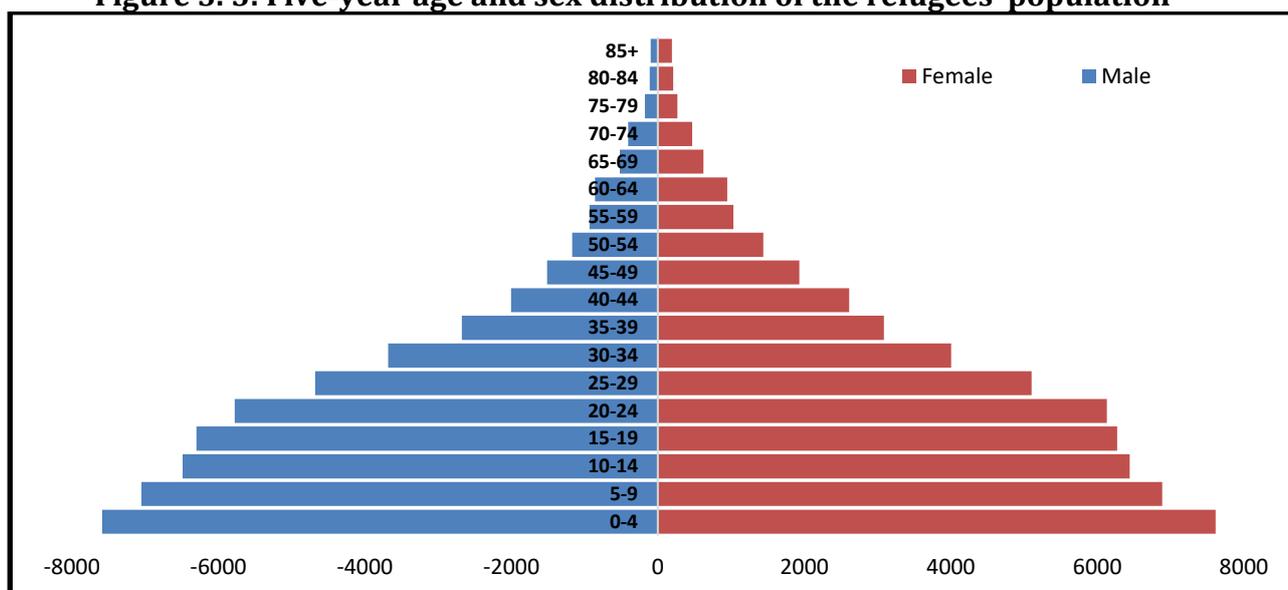
Table 3. 3. Refugees' population by sex, age and area of residence

5 Years Age Group	Area of Residence								
	Total refugees			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	107,300	52,030	55,270	19,620	9,770	9,850	87,680	42,260	45,420
0-4	15,201	7,586	7,615	1,335	667	668	13,866	6,919	6,947
5-9	13,937	7,051	6,886	1,580	779	801	12,357	6,272	6,085
10-14	12,936	6,491	6,445	1,766	860	906	11,170	5,631	5,539
15-19	12,570	6,299	6,271	2,095	1,010	1,085	10,475	5,289	5,186
20-24	11,908	5,778	6,130	2,857	1,327	1,530	9,051	4,451	4,600
25-29	9,783	4,680	5,103	2,755	1,397	1,358	7,028	3,283	3,745
30-34	7,687	3,680	4,007	2,091	1,126	965	5,596	2,554	3,042
35-39	5,761	2,674	3,087	1,378	761	617	4,383	1,913	2,470
40-44	4,620	2,006	2,614	1,049	522	527	3,571	1,484	2,087
45-49	3,448	1,514	1,934	747	382	365	2,701	1,132	1,569
50-54	2,609	1,171	1,438	571	279	292	2,038	892	1,146
55-59	1,963	933	1,030	393	211	182	1,570	722	848
60-64	1,804	856	948	372	171	201	1,432	685	747
65-69	1,145	521	624	211	90	121	934	431	503
70-74	873	403	470	198	103	95	675	300	375
75-79	444	178	266	89	40	49	355	138	217
80-84	323	112	211	67	26	41	256	86	170
85+	288	97	191	66	19	47	222	78	144

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

The age pyramid graphically displays refugees population's age and sex structure based on the 2022 Census. Horizontal bars present the numbers of males and females in each age group. The pyramid confirms refugees' population as predominantly youthful, reflecting the high level of fertility in the recent past years among refugees' population. The elderly accounts for a very tiny proportion of the total refugees' population.

Figure 3. 3: Five-year age and sex distribution of the refugees' population

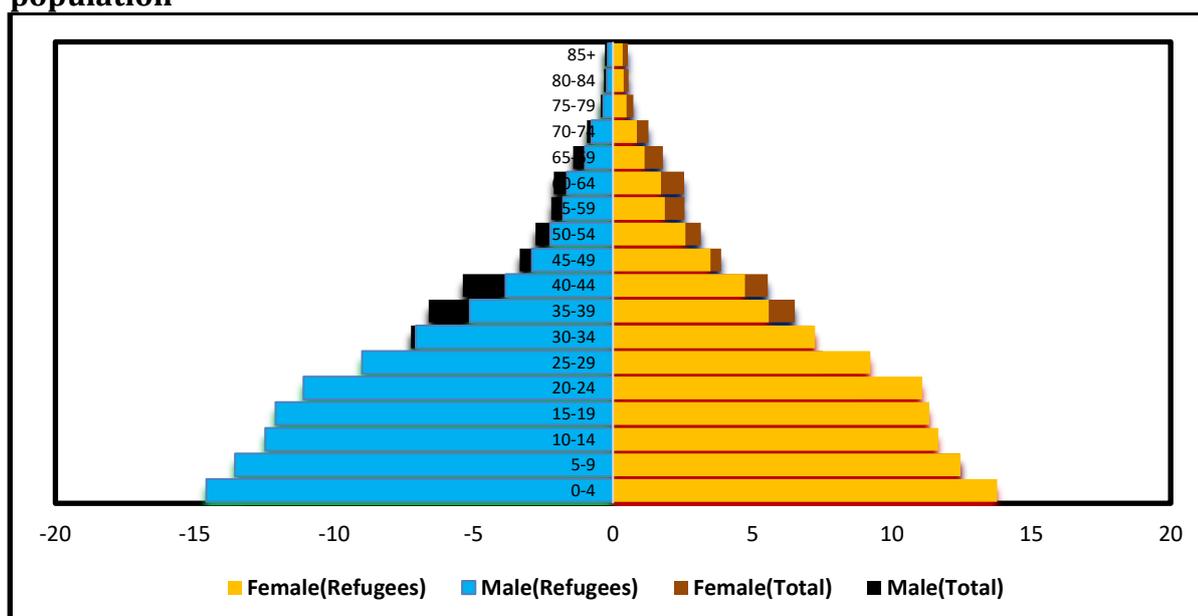


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.5 Pyramids for the resident population and refugees' population, 2022

Figure 3. 4 presents the five-years age group pyramid for both total resident population and refugees' population. The figure reveals a large base of pyramid for both residents and refugees, thus demonstrating a high level of fertility in both populations. However, the shape of refugees' population pyramid indicates a more youthful population than the total population from age 0 up to age 30. It shows that from age 35 and above, refugees are less represented compared to the total population.

Figure 3. 4: Five-year age/ sex distribution of the resident population versus refugees' population



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

3.6 Sex ratio of refugees' population by age and area of residence

The Sex ratio is an indicator that shows the balance between sexes within a given population in a certain time period. It is calculated as the number of males divided by the number of females, thus providing the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

Table 3.4 reveals that the overall sex ratio for the resident population is 94.3 males for every 100 females, thus indicating that there are more females than males in Rwanda based on the 2022 Census (All resident population). On the other hand, for refugees' population; the sex ratio stands at 94.1% indicating 94.1 males for every 100 females (there are more females than males among refugees). This sex ratio is higher in urban (99.2%) than rural (93.0%) indicating more males in urban areas even if females continue to out-number the number of males.

Table 3. 4: Sex ratios of the resident population by five-year age group

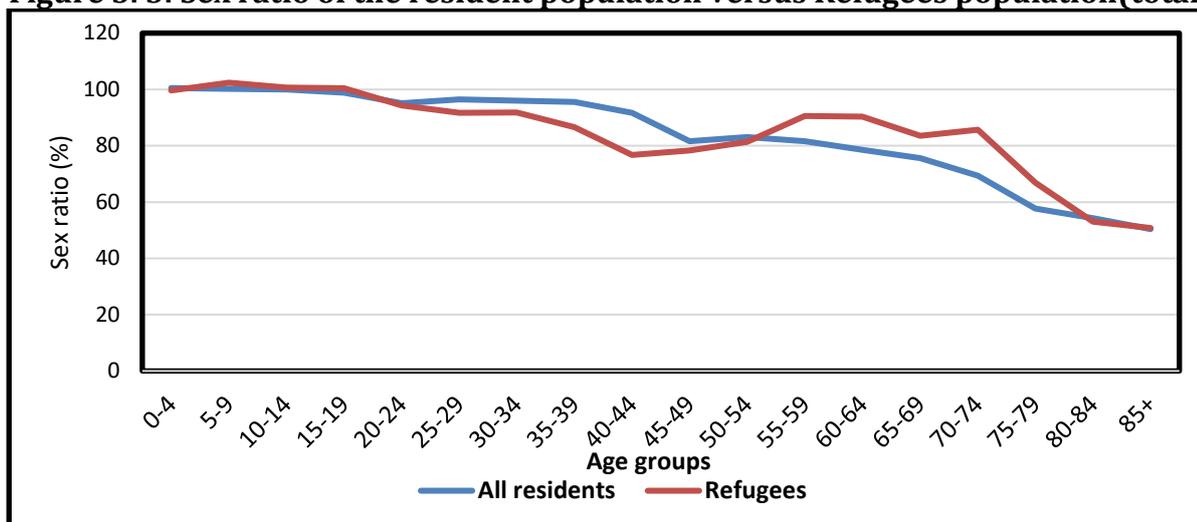
5-years age-group (Years)	All resident population			Refugees' population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	94.3	100.4	92	94.1	99.2	93.0
0-4	100.5	100.7	100.4	99.6	99.9	99.6
5-9	100.2	100.6	100.1	102.4	97.3	103.1
10-14	100.0	98.0	100.7	100.7	94.9	101.7
15-19	98.8	87.3	103.2	100.4	93.1	102.0
20-24	95.1	95.7	94.8	94.3	86.7	96.8
25-29	96.5	103.6	92.5	91.7	102.9	87.7
30-34	96.0	107.5	90.0	91.8	116.7	84.0
35-39	95.6	115.3	87.7	86.6	123.3	77.4
40-44	91.7	115.3	83.4	76.7	99.1	71.1
45-49	81.6	106.4	73.9	78.3	104.7	72.1
50-54	83.1	109.2	76.1	81.4	95.5	77.8
55-59	81.6	103.7	76.5	90.6	115.9	85.1
60-64	78.5	92.8	75.6	90.3	85.1	91.7
65-69	75.6	84.9	73.7	83.5	74.4	85.7
70-74	69.4	74.5	68.4	85.7	108.4	80.0
75-79	57.7	58.4	57.6	66.9	81.6	63.6
80-84	54.3	54.9	54.2	53.1	63.4	50.6
85+	50.4	45.1	51.6	50.8	40.4	54.2

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

Notes: (1) Sex ratio is defined as the number of men per 100 women

Results show that, relative to females, there are slightly more males in both refugees' population and the total population at very young ages compared to the total population (0-19), with more males to females overall. Starting age 20 and above, in both population groups; the number of females out-number that of males indicating a deficit of males in all other remaining ages (less than 100).

Figure 3. 5: Sex ratio of the resident population versus Refugees population(total)



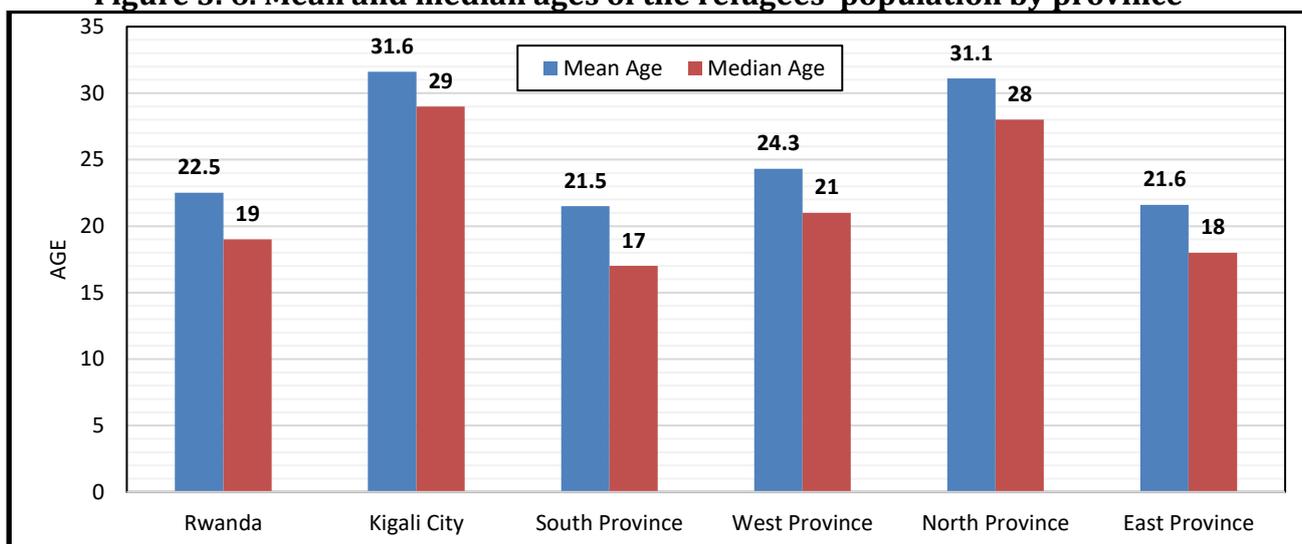
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

3.7 Mean and median age of Refugees population

3.7.1 Mean and median ages by provinces

The mean and median ages of the refugees’ population living in Rwanda confirm the youthfulness of the population already observed from the age-group distribution. The overall mean age of the refugees’ population is 22.5 years. The mean age of the City of Kigali refugees’ population (31.6 years) is the highest followed by the North Province (31.1 years) West Province (24.3 years), East Province (21.6 years) and South Province (21.5 years). On the other hand, overall median age of the refugees’ population living in Rwanda is 19 years. The median age of the City of Kigali refugees’ population (29 years) is the highest followed by the North Province (28 years) West Province (21 years), East Province (18 years) and South Province (17 years).

Figure 3. 6. Mean and median ages of the refugees’ population by province



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

3.8 Age dependency ratio

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents-people younger than 15 or older than 64 to the active age population those ages 15-64. Data are shown as the proportion of dependents per 100 active age population. (world statistics.org).

Table 3.5 indicates that the overall dependency ratio among refugees' population living in Rwanda was 72.6. This means that, every 100 persons of active age are theoretically expected to have responsibility of taking in charge 73 persons in inactive age. Dependency ratios are lower in the city of Kigali (5.4%) and North Province (18.7%) than South Province (85.5%), East Province (80.3%) and West Province (66.5%). The highest dependency ratios are more observed in rural areas (83.3%) and lower in urban (37.1%) areas (Table 3.7 and figure 3.8).

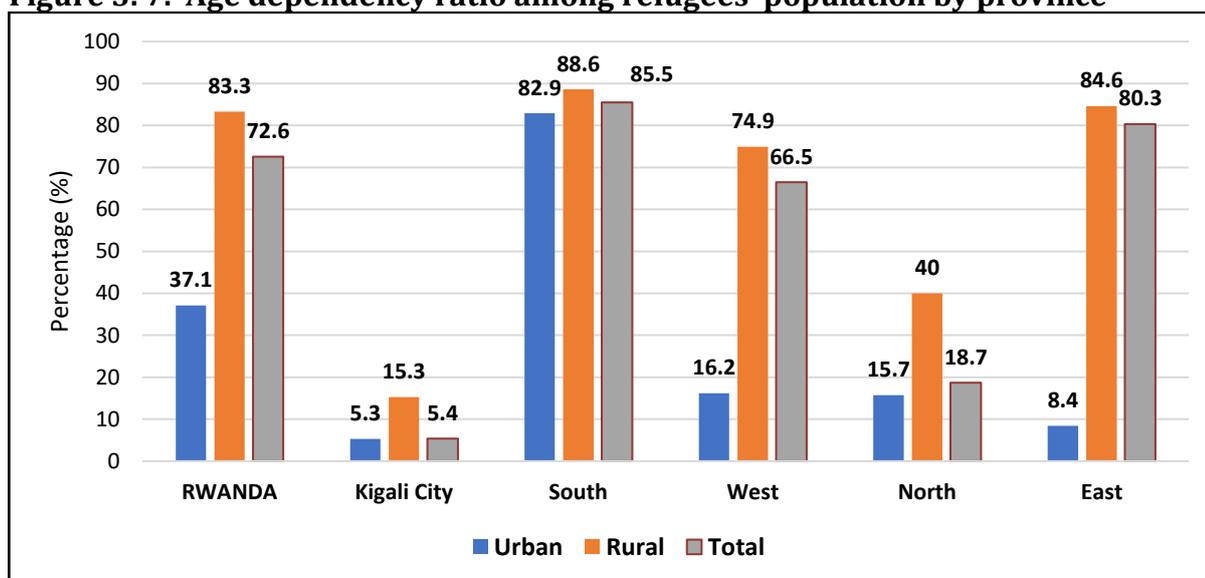
Table 3. 5: Age dependency ratio among refugees' population by province and area of residence

Province	Area of Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
RWANDA	37.1	83.3	72.6
Kigali City	5.3	15.3	5.4
South	82.9	88.6	85.5
West	16.2	74.9	66.5
North	15.7	40.0	18.7
East	8.4	84.6	80.3

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

Notes: (1) Dependency ratio: (Number of 0-14 year-olds + 65+)/ (number of 15-64 year-olds)*100

Figure 3. 7. Age dependency ratio among refugees' population by province



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

3.9 Age groups of specific significance

Some age groups are targets of specific interventions. For instance, children under five years are age group of interest for immunization programs. The age range for primary school children is basically 6-11 years, while age range 12-17 is the focus for secondary school children.

Other age groups of significance in Rwanda are the youth population (16-30 years), people in the official working age group (16 years and above), and the elderly (60, 65+ years and above), etc. Knowing the size of these population groups is of great importance for the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs targeting all mentioned specific groups.

Table 3.6 indicates the size of the main intervention focusing target groups by sex as well as the proportion of each group in relation to the total refugees' population living in Rwanda. The population under five represents 2.7 % of the country's refugees' population, with 2,846 babies under one year of age. Also, the children of primary school ages (6 to 11 years) constitute 15% of refugees' population, population of secondary school ages (12 to 17 years) represent 14% of the refugees' population. The share of refugees' youth population (i.e. ages 16 to 30 years) is 31.71%. Around a quarter of the refugees' population (27.2%) are women of reproductive ages (15 to 49 years). The population of working age group (16-64years) in Rwanda constitutes 55.7% of the refugee's population (i.e. 26.5% for males, and 29.2% for females) while older persons aged 60 and above represent 4.5 % of the population, composed by a proportion of (2.5 %) of women that is higher than that of males (2.0%). These results confirm what has been observed in the population age-sex structure and pyramid regarding the youthfulness of the refugees' population.

Table 3. 6: Number and percentage of population of age-group with a specific significance by sex

Specific interventions target groups	Refugees Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	107,300	52,030	55,270	100.0	48.5	51.5
<1	2,846	1,451	1,395	2.7	1.4	1.3
<5	15,201	7,586	7,615	14.2	7.1	7.1
1-4	12,355	6,135	6,220	11.5	5.7	5.8
3-5	9,220	4,612	4,608	8.6	4.3	4.3
3-6	12,130	6,065	6,065	11.3	5.7	5.7
0-15	44,476	22,322	22,154	41.5	20.8	20.6
0-17	49,363	24,739	24,624	46.0	23.1	22.9
6-11	16,051	8,141	7,910	15.0	7.6	7.4
7-12	15,786	7,979	7,807	14.7	7.4	7.3
12-17	14,995	7,438	7,557	14.0	6.9	7.0
13-18	14,903	7,474	7,429	13.9	7.0	6.9
14-35	45,803	22,374	23,429	42.7	20.9	21.8
16-30	33,996	16,605	17,391	31.7	15.5	16.2
15-24	24,478	12,077	12,401	22.8	11.3	11.6
15-49	55,777	26,631	29,146	52.0	24.8	27.2
16-64	59,751	28,397	31,354	55.7	26.5	29.2
16+	62,824	29,708	33,116	58.5	27.7	30.9
18+	57,937	27,291	30,646	54.0	25.4	28.6
21+	49,921	23,250	26,671	46.5	21.7	24.9
60+	4,877	2,167	2,710	4.5	2.0	2.5
65+	3,073	1,311	1,762	2.9	1.2	1.6

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

4.0 Introduction

The refugees' population characteristics are important factors that uniquely define a refugee and differentiate them from other populations. This section presents the refugees population distribution by different characteristics including socio-cultural, educational characteristics, socio-economic, marital status, etc. This chapter focuses on the demographic and socio-economic profile of refugees. These characteristics are a result of refugees' selectivity processes that depict refugees' behavioural undertones and the influence of individual or household-level variables on refugees' decisions. This chapter also summarizes the comparison of refugee's population characteristics by age, sex and education level to other population.

4.1. Socio-Cultural Characteristics of the Population

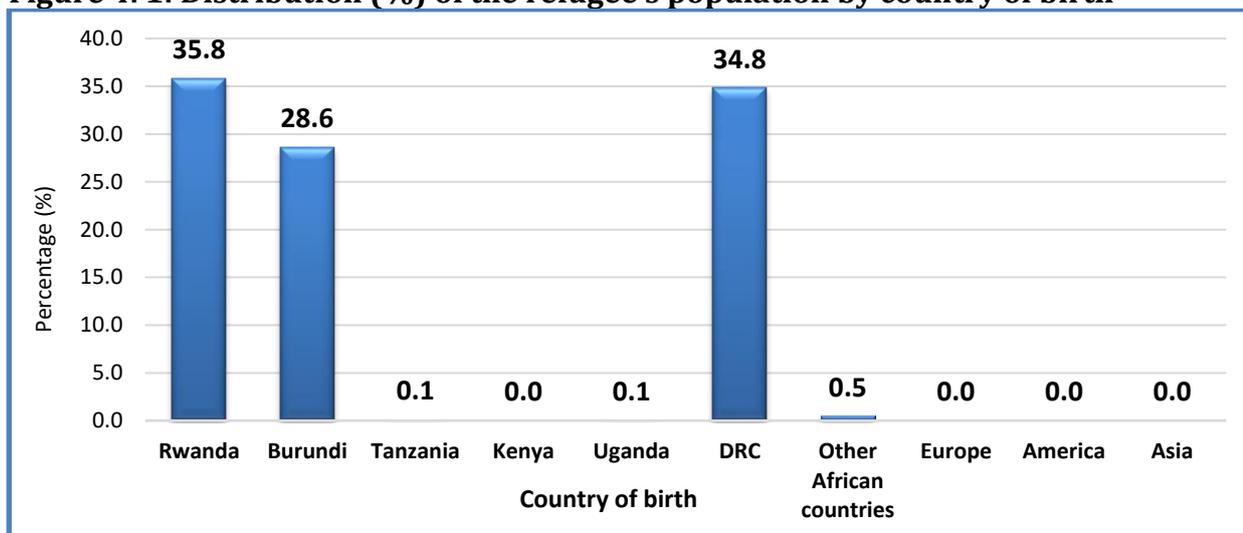
Table 4.1 and figure 4.1 represent the distribution of refugees' population by country of birth. It shows that, Rwanda hosts 107,300 refugees. Out of the total refugees living in Rwanda, about 35.8 percent (38,430) were born on Rwanda territory, 34.8 percent (37,388) were born in DRC while 28.6 percent (30,714) were born in Burundi.

Table 4. 1: Distribution (count) of the refugee's population by country of birth by province

Country of Birth	Rwanda	Province				
		City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
Total refugees	107,300	5,083	19,055	14,975	894	67,293
Rwanda	38,430	629	5,611	8,639	287	23,264
Burundi	30,714	3,279	400	111	64	26,860
Tanzania	110	5	8	7	-	90
Kenya	9	5	1	-	-	3
Uganda	96	9	6	2	1	78
DRC	37,388	1111	13,014	6,210	539	16,514
Other African countries	540	36	15	5	3	481
Europe	2	1	-	-	-	1
America	2	2	1	-	-	-
Asia	9	6	-	1	-	1

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

Figure 4. 1: Distribution (%) of the refugee's population by country of birth



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

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of refugees' resident population by religious affiliation. It shows that, religious affiliation is quasi-universal in refugees residing in Rwanda; only 1.4 percent of the refugee's population have no religion. Christianity is the predominant religion with 92.9 percent of the total population. The majority of Refugees are Adventist (40.7%), followed by ADEPR (23.1%) and Catholic (19.6%). Muslims account for 2.1 percent and followers of traditional religions are less than 1 percent of the total refugee's population.

Table 4. 2: Distribution (count and %) of the refugee's population by religious affiliation by area of residence

Religious affiliation	Count			Percent		
	Rwanda	Urban	Rural	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	107,300	19,620	87,680	100.0	18.3	81.7
Catholic	20,996	3,072	17,924	19.6	2.9	16.7
ADEPR	24,751	2,575	22,176	23.1	2.4	20.7
Protestant	4,808	1,113	3,695	4.5	1.0	3.4
Adventist	43,697	10,060	33,637	40.7	9.4	31.3
Other Christians	4,762	1,229	3,533	4.4	1.1	3.3
Muslim	2,236	465	1,771	2.1	0.4	1.7
Jehovah witness	505	89	416	0.5	0.1	0.4
Traditional/Animist	27	5	22	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other religion	3,645	689	2,956	3.4	0.6	2.8
No Religion	1,756	296	1,460	1.6	0.3	1.4
Not stated	7	5	2	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

4.2. Educational Characteristics of the Population

One of the National pledges regarding refugees is the socio-economic inclusion. Refugees' education indicators are very important to measure the progress made so far. In fact, refugees' students are integrated into the national education system.

Table 4.3 presents the distribution of refugees' resident population aged 15 years and above by language(s) of literacy. It shows that 81.8 percent of the refugee's population aged 15 and above

are literate in at least one language. Overall 63 percent are literate in at least one of the four official languages of the country: Kinyarwanda, English, French, and Swahili. Kinyarwanda is the most widespread language of literacy with 24.1 percent of Refugees' population aged 15 years and above literate in Kinyarwanda, 18.2 percent are literate in both Kinyarwanda and English and 18.8 percent are literate in any other languages. It was found that different combinations of English, French and Swahili are not predominant, their prevalence are almost negligible.

Table 4. 3: Distribution (%) of the Refugees resident population aged 15 years and above by language(s) of literacy by Province

Language of literacy status	Province					
	Rwanda	City of Kigali	Southern	Western	Northern	Eastern
Total Counts	65,226	4,908	10,826	9,704	816	38,972
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kinyarwanda only	24.1	8.8	27.8	27.2	22.8	24.3
English only	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1		0.2
French only	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1		0.4
Swahili only	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Kinyarwanda and English	18.2	6.9	19.9	28.8	20.8	16.4
Kinyarwanda and French	2.4	4.8	1.4	1.5	3.9	2.5
Kinyarwanda and Swahili	5.7	4.9	9.0	8.4	9.2	4.1
Kinyarwanda, English and French	4.3	7.6	3.1	4.3	3.9	4.2
Kinyarwanda, English and Swahili	3.0	4.9	4.5	3.8	5.5	2.0
Kinyarwanda, English, French and Swahili	4.3	13.8	3.6	4.0	10.7	3.3
Other	18.8	44.3	6.7	5.7	12.1	22.4
Not Stated	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0
None	18.2	2.2	23.1	15.7	10.5	19.7

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

Literacy means here being able to read, to write and to understand any language

Table 4.4 represents the distribution of refugees' resident population aged 3 years and above by highest level of educational attainment. It indicates that about 18.2 percent of the refugees' population never attended school, versus 18.4 % of the total resident population. Furthermore, the results from the census showed that 40.8 percent of the refugees have primary education level, which is far less than 58.8 percent of their counterparts in the total resident population. The level of educational attainment varies by sex: in the refugees' population, females have lower access to education than males as 22.2 percent have never been to school against 13.9 percent of the males. Moreover, the proportion of males with university level of education is higher than the one of females (5.4% vs 2.8 %).

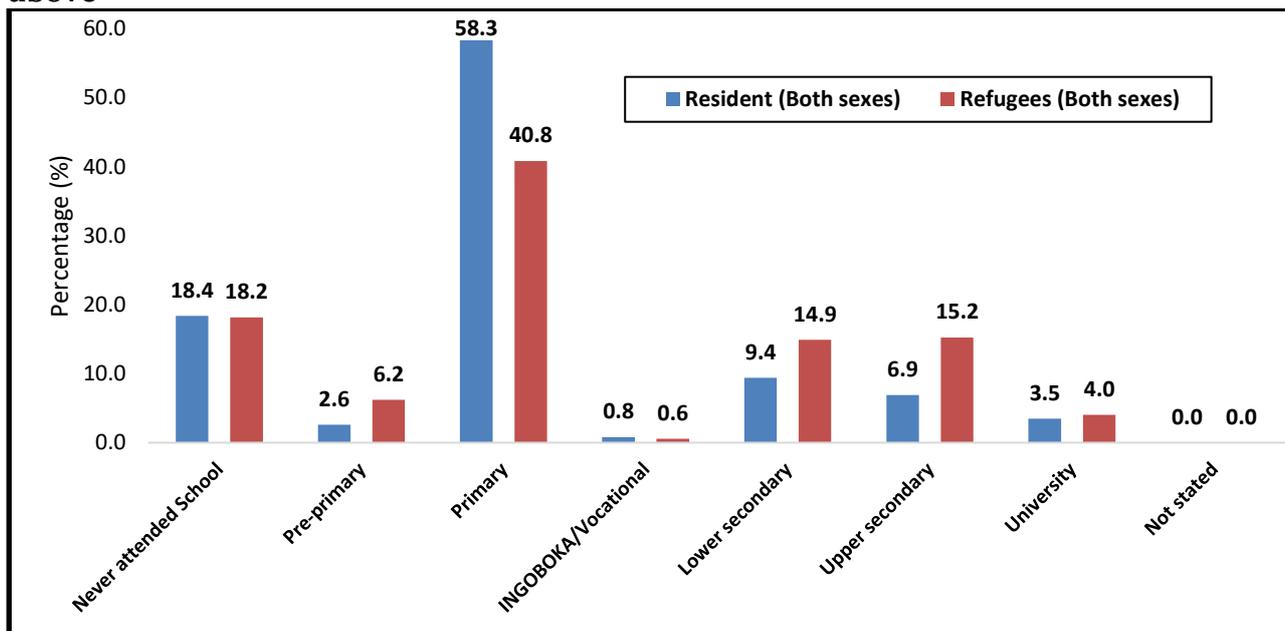
Table 4. 4: Refugees population aged 3 years and above by highest level of educational attainment by sex and area of residence

Educational level	Resident population			Refugees' population					
	Percentages			Counts			Percentages		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	100	100	100	97,542	47,164	50,378	100	100	100
Never attended School	18.4	16.9	19.8	17,714	6,552	11,162	18.2	13.9	22.2
Pre-primary	2.6	2.6	2.6	6,046	2,981	3,065	6.2	6.3	6.1
Primary	58.3	59.8	56.9	39,827	19,539	20,288	40.8	41.4	40.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.8	0.9	0.7	571	304	267	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lower secondary	9.4	8.8	10.0	14,564	7,045	7,519	14.9	14.9	14.9
Upper secondary	6.9	6.9	7.0	14,868	8,212	6,656	15.2	17.4	13.2
University	3.5	4.1	3.0	3,939	2,526	1,413	4.0	5.4	2.8
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	5	8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	18,787	9,357	9,430	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended School	12.2	11.4	12.9	2,657	1,005	1,652	14.1	10.7	17.5
Pre-primary	3.6	3.6	3.6	555	268	287	3.0	2.9	3.0
Primary	48.5	48.9	48.0	5,994	3,032	2,962	31.9	32.4	31.4
INGOBOKA/Vocational	1.0	1.1	0.9	127	67	60	0.7	0.7	0.6
Lower secondary	12.2	11.6	12.8	2,929	1,370	1,559	15.6	14.6	16.5
Upper secondary	13.0	12.8	13.2	4,562	2,386	2,176	24.3	25.5	23.1
University	9.5	10.5	8.5	1,963	1,229	734	10.4	13.1	7.8
Not stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	78,755	37,807	40,948	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never attended School	20.8	19.1	22.3	15,057	5,547	9,510	19.1	14.7	23.2
Pre-primary	2.2	2.2	2.2	5,491	2,713	2,778	7.0	7.2	6.8
Primary	62.1	64.2	60.2	33,833	16,507	17,326	43.0	43.7	42.3
INGOBOKA/Vocational	0.7	0.8	0.7	444	237	207	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lower secondary	8.3	7.6	9.0	11,635	5,675	5,960	14.8	15.0	14.6
Upper secondary	4.6	4.5	4.7	10,306	5,826	4,480	13.1	15.4	10.9
University	1.2	1.6	1.0	1,976	1,297	679	2.5	3.4	1.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	5	8	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Figure 4.2 shows the highest level of educational attainment among refugees and the resident population aged 3 years and above. Overall, 18 percent of refugees and resident never attained any level of school, 41 percent of refugees have ever attained primary school versus 58 percent in the total resident population. The percentage of refugees who have attained secondary school (about 15% percent in lower and upper secondary education) is higher than that of the resident population (both lower and upper secondary). On the other hand, the percentage of refugees who have attained primary school is lower than that of the resident population.

Figure 4. 2: Highest level of educational attainment for the population aged 3 years and above



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

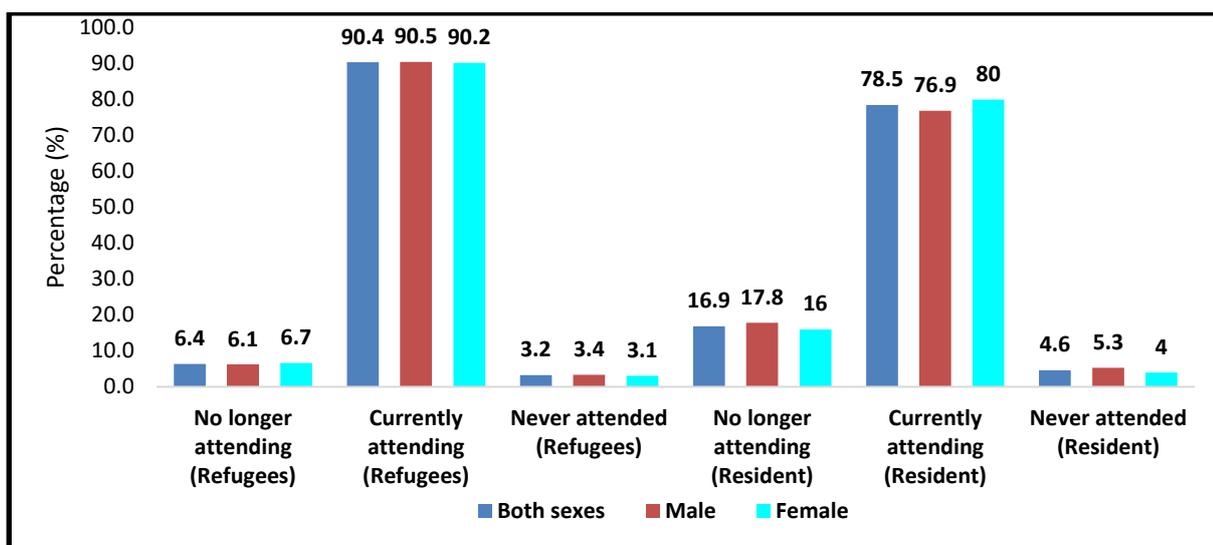
Table 4.3 shows the school attendance (%) in the population aged 7-18 in Rwanda (refugees' vs resident population). It shows that 90.4 percent of refugees' children aged 7-18 years old were attending school at the time of census, which is higher than the attendance rate among resident (78.5 percent). In addition, the number of students who are no longer attending school is very high in the resident population compared to refugees (16.9 vs 6.4 percent). School attendance among refugees varies with sex: the school attendance is higher among males' refugees than that of the resident population (90.5 % vs 77 %) and the same applies to female students (90.2 vs 80 percent) (cfr Fig.4.4).

Table 4. 5: Distribution of the refugee's population aged 7-17 by currently attending school by residence and sex

Sex/ Area of Residence	Resident population			Refugees' population		
	No longer attending	Currently attending	Never attended	No longer attending	Currently attending	Never attended
Rwanda	16.9	78.5	4.6	6.4	90.4	3.2
Male	17.8	76.9	5.3	6.1	90.5	3.4
Female	16.0	80.0	4.0	6.7	90.2	3.1
Urban	14.5	82.0	3.5	10.3	87.8	1.9
Male	13.4	82.8	3.8	9.4	88.6	2.0
Female	15.5	81.3	3.2	11.1	87.2	1.8
Rural	17.7	77.3	5.0	5.8	90.8	3.5
Male	19.2	75.0	5.7	5.6	90.8	3.6
Female	16.1	79.6	4.3	5.9	90.8	3.3

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

Figure 4. 3: Comparison of refugees and resident population aged 7-18 by school attendance



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

In Rwanda, the school attendance is mandatory for persons of ages 6 to 17 years. Table 4.6 represents the percentage distribution (%) of the refugees’ population aged 7-17 by school attendance. It shows that about 92.1 percent of the children aged 6-17 years were attending school at the time of census; 4.6 percent were out of school and 3.3 percent have never attended school. There are slight variations in school attendance by sex and notable differences between urban (90.1 percent) and rural areas (92.4 percent).

Table 4. 6: Distribution (%) of the refugee’s population aged 6-17 years by school attendance by area of residence and sex

Sex/Area of residence	Total		No longer attending	Currently attending	Never attended
	Count	%				Percentage
Rwanda					
Both sexes	31,046	100.0	4.6	92.1	3.3
Male	15,579	100.0	4.5	92.0	3.5
Female	15,467	100.0	4.7	92.2	3.1
Urban					
Both sexes	4,053	100.0	7.7	90.1	2.1
Male	2,002	100.0	7.5	90.0	2.4
Female	2,051	100.0	7.9	90.2	1.9
Rural					
Both sexes	26,993	100.0	4.2	92.4	3.5
Male	13,577	100.0	4.1	92.3	3.6
Female	13,416	100.0	4.2	92.5	3.3

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

Table 4.6 represents the distribution (%) of the refugees’ population currently attending school among the refugees and non-refugees’ children aged 7-12. At national level, this table shows that the percentage of refugees’ children currently attending school is higher than that of resident’s children currently attending school.

Overall, 95% of refugees aged 7-12 were attending school at the time of the census compared to 91.4 % of the resident population. There is no tangible variation in the school attendance by sex and rural-urban among refugees' populations.

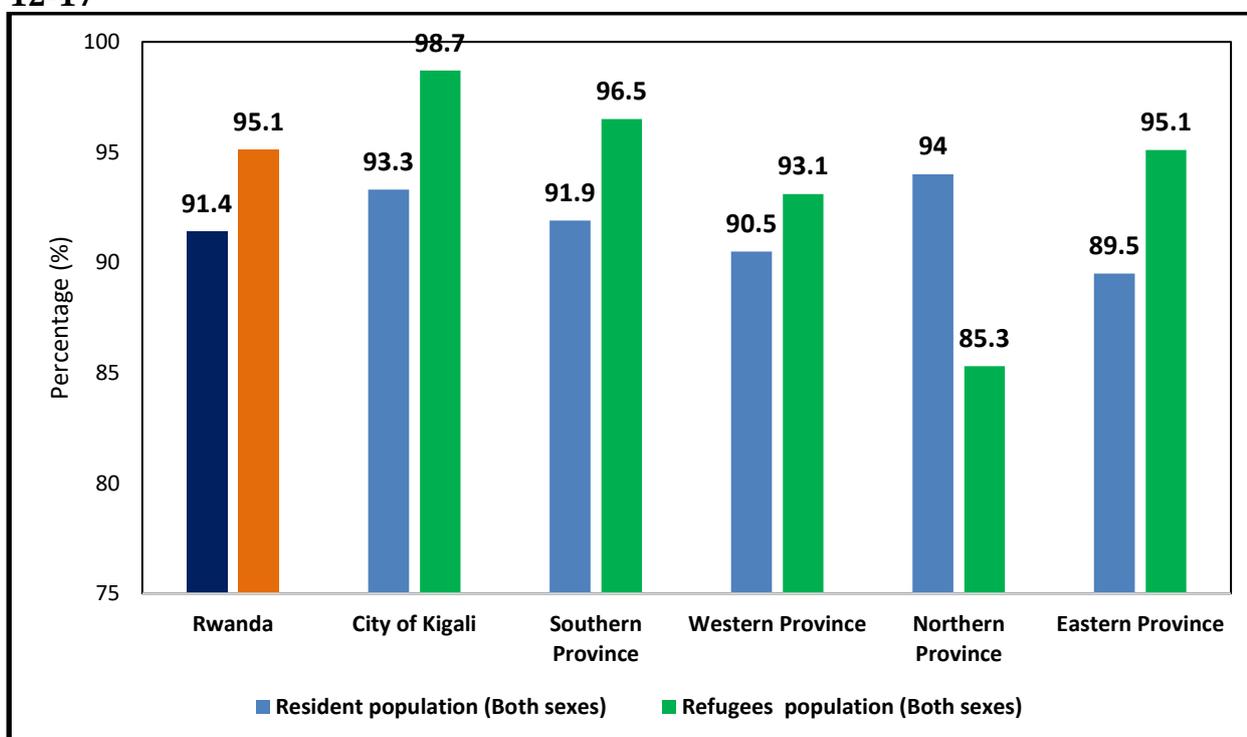
Some differences in school attendance among refugees and resident populations are visible in province (Figure 4.5).

Table 4. 7: Percentage currently attending school among the refugee's children aged 7-12 by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Location	Resident population			Refugees' population			Urban (Refugees)			Rural (Refugees)		
	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	91.4	90.3	92.5	95.1	95	95.3	95.6	95.2	96.1	95.1	95.0	95.1
City of Kigali	93.3	92.7	94.0	98.7	97.9	100	98.6	97.8	100	100	100	100
Southern Province	91.9	90.6	93.3	96.5	96.2	96.9	95.7	95.1	96.3	97.5	97.4	97.5
Western Province	90.5	89.5	91.5	93.1	93.9	92.3	85.7	84.2	87.0	93.2	94.0	92.4
Northern Province	94.0	93.1	94.9	85.3	100	76.2	88.2	100	80.0	82.4	100	72.7
Eastern Province	89.5	88.3	90.8	95.1	94.8	95.4	100	100	100	95.1	94.8	95.4

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

Figure 4. 4: Currently attending school among the refugees and all resident children aged 12-17



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

The table 4.7 depicts the distribution (%) of the refugees' population currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 6-11 by sex and urban -rural. At national level, this table shows that the school attendance among children aged 6-11 is high (95.5%); and varies significantly across the provinces (from 95.4 percent in Eastern Province against 87.9 percent in Northern Province).

Table 4. 8: Percentage currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 6-11 years by sex, Province and area of residence

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	95.5	95.3	95.7	96.2	95.9	96.5	95.4	95.3	95.6
City of Kigali	94.5	93.5	96.3	94.4	93.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Province	97.2	97.1	97.2	96.7	96.5	96.9	97.6	97.6	97.6
Western Province	93.3	93.2	93.4	85.7	78.9	93.8	93.5	93.5	93.4
Northern Province	87.9	100.0	80.0	88.9	100.0	81.8	86.7	100.0	77.8
Eastern Province	95.4	95.2	95.7	87.8	87.0	88.9	95.5	95.2	95.7

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

Table 4.8 represents the distribution (%) of the refugees' population currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 13-18 who were currently attending school at the time of the census. At national level, this table shows that the school attendance among refugees' children aged 13-18 accounts for 85.3%; and varies significantly across provinces (from 88.4 percent in Western Province against 72.9 percent in Northern Province) and urban-rural areas (81% and 86% respectively).

Table 4. 9: Percentage currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 13-18 years by sex, Province and area of residence

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	85.3	85.6	85.0	80.9	82.4	79.5	86.1	86.2	86.0
City of Kigali	77.8	82.0	74.1	77.3	81.6	73.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Province	84.3	84.9	83.8	81.0	82.3	79.7	88.1	87.7	88.5
Western Province	88.4	88.0	88.7	78.5	75.6	80.8	88.8	88.5	89.1
Northern Province	72.9	72.7	73.1	77.1	75.0	78.9	61.5	66.7	57.1
Eastern Province	85.2	85.6	84.9	87.6	90.3	85.5	85.2	85.5	84.9

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

Table 4.9 shows the distribution (%) of the refugees' population currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 12-17. At national level, the school attendance among children aged 12-17 is 88.4%; and the percentage of those currently attending school varies by province; from a low of 79.3 percent in the Northern province to a high of 90.7 percent in the Western Province.

Table 4. 10: Percentage currently attending school among the refugee's children aged 12-17 years by sex, Province, and area of residence

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	88.4	88.4	88.5	84.4	84.3	84.5	89.1	89.0	89.2
City of Kigali	84.7	84.7	84.7	83.8	83.9	83.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Province	87.2	87.0	87.3	84.0	84.0	84.0	90.7	90.3	91.0
Western Province	90.7	90.9	90.6	86.0	82.6	88.2	90.9	91.1	90.7
Northern Province	79.3	84.6	75.0	78.9	77.8	80.0	80.0	100.0	66.7
Eastern Province	88.5	88.4	88.6	94.7	96.9	93.2	88.4	88.3	88.5

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

Table 4.10 presents the comparison (count) of the refugees' population currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 6-17. It shows the number of all refugees' children who are attending either in primary or secondary level.

Table 4. 11: Primary and secondary age population and corresponding number of students

Primary age students									
Area of Residence	Primary age population (6-11-year-old)			Those in primary (all ages)			Those in primary 6-11 years old		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban	1,965	990	975	2,933	1,446	1,487	1,890	949	941
Rural	14,086	7,151	6,935	21,561	10,889	10,672	13,436	6,811	6,625
Rwanda	16,051	8,141	7,910	24,494	12,335	12,159	15,326	7,760	7,566
Secondary age students									
Area of Residence	Secondary age population (12-17-year-old)			Those in Secondary (all ages)			Those in secondary (12-17 years old)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Urban	2,088	1,012	1,076	2,244	1,154	1,090	774	389	385
Rural	12,907	6,426	6,481	9,899	5,262	4,637	4,125	2,048	2,077
Rwanda	14,995	7,438	7,557	12,143	6,416	5,727	4,899	2,437	2,462

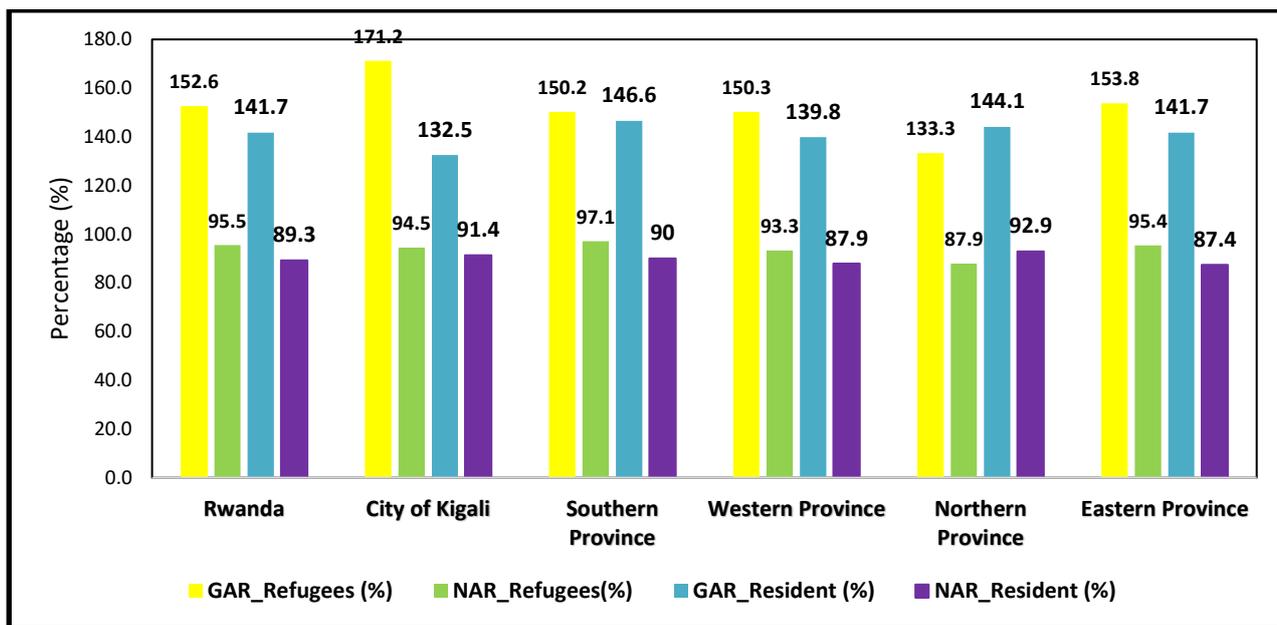
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figures 4.6, 4.7 & 4.8 represent the gross and net attendance rates, which reflect the pattern already described in Table 4.10 above: widespread school attendance among children of primary school-age with slight differences by sex. Evidently, not all children attending primary school level are of the official age for that level (6-11 years). Consequently, the gross attendance rates are greater than 100 percent in all provinces indicating that many children out of the primary school age were attending primary school.

From the figure 4.7, The data indicates that the primary education attendance rates among refugee populations in Rwanda are high, with a notable number of students outside the typical age range enrolled in school.

Refugees generally exhibit higher GARs than residents, indicating a significant proportion of over-aged or under-aged students among refugees. NARs are closer between refugees and residents, with refugees often showing slightly higher rates, suggesting relatively good attendance among school-aged refugee children compared to resident children. Refugees generally have higher GARs compared to residents across all areas, indicating a higher percentage of over-aged or under-aged students enrolled in primary education. The NAR for refugees is generally close to that of residents but varies by province.

Figure 4. 5.: comparison of Gross and Net Attendance rates (%) for refugees and non-refugees in primary education by sex, Province and area of residence



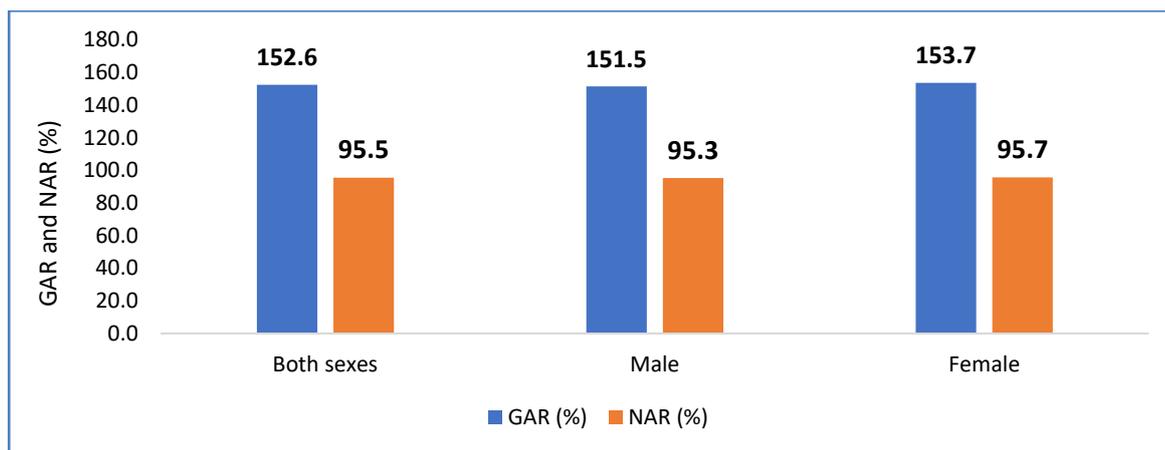
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The Gross Attendance Rate (GAR) is 152.6 Percent and the Net Attendance Rate (NAR) is 95.5 percent among refugees far greater than those in the resident population. The GAR is 141.7 percent and the NAR is 89.3 percent among the resident population. The same tendency is observed at provincial levels except in North province (Figure 4.7).

The Figure 4.8 shows the sex difference in the Gross and Net Attendance rates among refugees' people. From the figure below, the GAR exceeds 100% for all categories, indicating that there are children attending primary education who are either younger or older than the typical primary school age range. This may suggest a significant number of over-aged or under-aged students enrolled in primary education among refugee populations. Females have a slightly higher GAR (153.7%) compared to males (151.5%), indicating that slightly more females outside the typical age range are attending primary school.

The NAR is below 100% for all categories, reflecting the percentage of children of the official primary school age who are attending primary school. The figures indicate that around 95.5% of children in the specified age range are attending primary school, with minimal difference between males (95.3%) and females (95.7%). The NAR is very similar between sexes, with females having a marginally higher rate (95.7%) compared to males (95.3%), suggesting equitable access to primary education among male and female refugees within the official primary school age range. The minimal differences in NAR between males and females highlight a generally balanced access to primary education among refugee boys and girls.

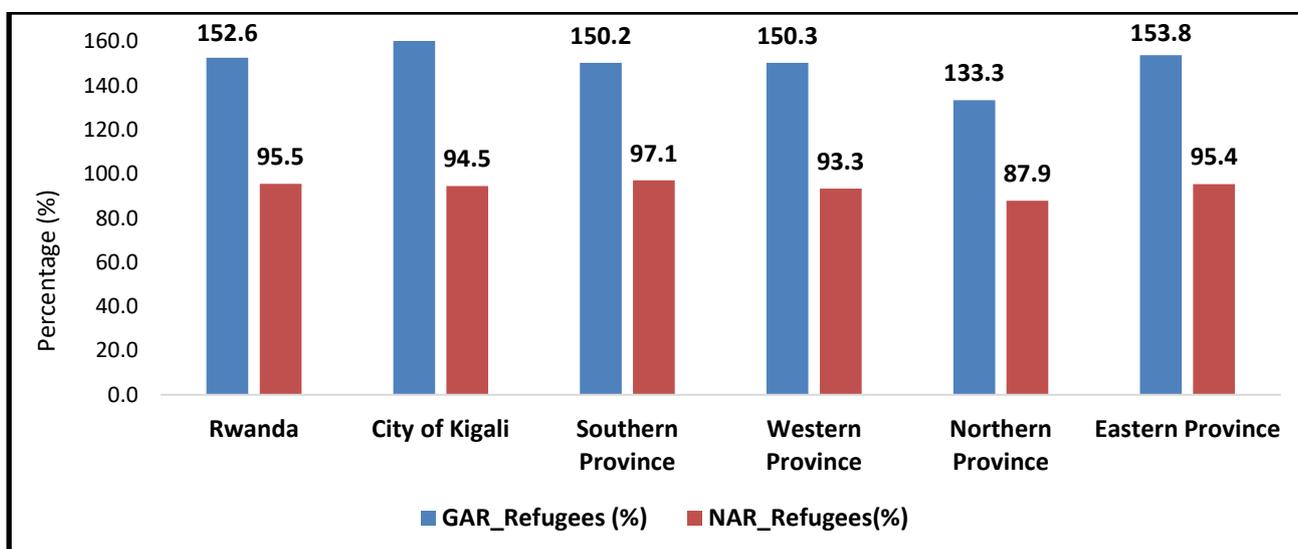
Figure 4. 6: Gross and net attendance rates (%) in primary education by sex (Refugees),



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

The Figure 4.9 shows the Gross and Net Attendance Rates (GAR and NAR) for refugees in primary education by province. Refugees in the City of Kigali exhibit the highest GAR (171.2%), indicating a large proportion of over-aged or under-aged students. The Southern Province has the highest NAR (97.1%), reflecting the best attendance of school-aged children. The Northern Province shows the lowest NAR (87.9%), indicating lower attendance rates for the age-appropriate population.

Figure 4. 7: Gross and Net Attendance Rates (%) in primary education by province (refugees)



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

Table 4.11 presents the gross and net attendance rates (GAR and NAR) in secondary education by sex, Province and area of residence. It shows that the GAR among children of secondary school is 80.4%, and NAR is 32.7%. GAR among male children is higher than the GAR of female children (85.6% and 75.4% respectively). NAR for male and female children is almost the same. Urban areas, particularly in the City of Kigali, show exceptionally high GAR, indicating many students are outside the typical secondary school age. NAR is relatively low across all areas, suggesting that a significant number of school-aged children are not attending secondary school. The sex differences in GAR and NAR between males and females are noticeable, with some provinces showing higher rates for males and others for females. Urban areas generally have higher GAR and NAR compared to rural areas, highlighting disparities in access to secondary education.

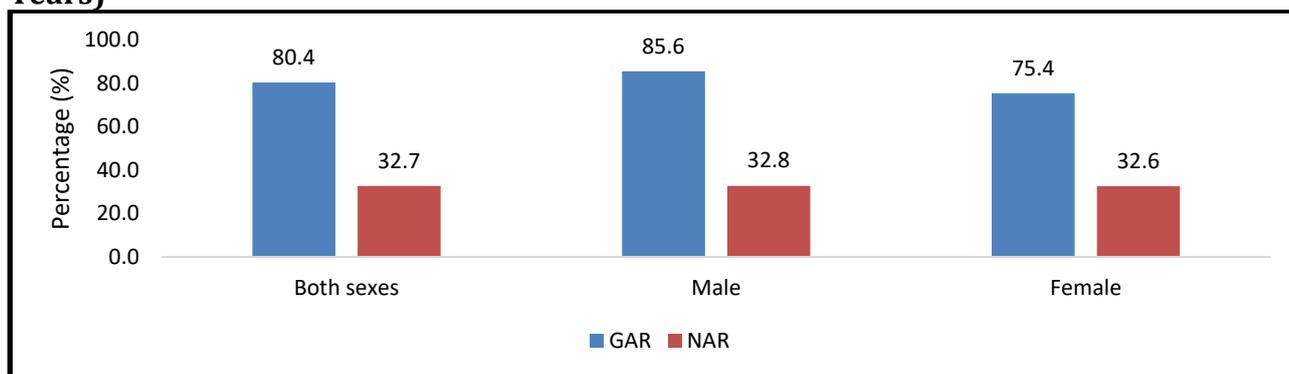
Urban areas, particularly the City of Kigali, have exceptionally high GARs, indicating a large number of over-aged or under-aged students attending secondary school. The NAR remains low across the board, with the highest in urban areas, particularly in the City of Kigali (48.6%). There is a significant difference in both GAR and NAR between urban and rural areas, with urban areas generally having higher rates. NAR differences between males and females are generally small, but notable exceptions exist, such as in the Northern Province, where male NAR (38.5%) is significantly higher than female NAR (18.8%) (figure 4.10). Each province shows distinct trends, with the City of Kigali and Northern Province showing notably high GARs, while the Eastern Province has lower GAR and NAR compared to other provinces.

Table 4. 12: Gross and net attendance rates (%) in secondary education by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/Area of residence	(%) Gross and net attendance rates (GAR)			(%) Net Attendance Rates (NAR)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	80.4	85.6	75.4	32.7	32.8	32.6
Urban	107.0	113.3	101.0	37.1	38.4	35.8
Rural	76.2	81.2	71.2	32.0	31.9	32.0
City of Kigali	305.1	318.6	291.5	45.8	42.4	49.2
Urban	324.3	335.7	312.7	48.6	44.6	52.7
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Province	76.7	79.2	74.4	37.1	37.2	37.0
Urban	75.3	81.2	69.7	35.5	36.8	34.2
Rural	78.4	77.1	79.6	38.9	37.7	40.0
Western Province	97.1	104.7	90.3	35.5	35.2	35.8
Urban	294.7	373.9	241.2	33.3	34.8	32.4
Rural	91.3	97.9	85.3	35.6	35.3	35.9
Northern Province	282.8	276.9	287.5	27.6	38.5	18.8
Urban	384.2	344.4	420.0	31.6	44.4	20.0
Rural	90.0	125.0	66.7	20.0	25.0	16.7
Eastern Province	74.8	80.6	69.0	30.3	30.5	30.0
Urban	340.8	368.8	320.5	63.2	75.0	54.5
Rural	72.7	78.6	66.6	30.0	30.2	29.8

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

Figure 4. 8: Gross and Net Attendance Rates (%) in Secondary education by sex (12-17 Years)



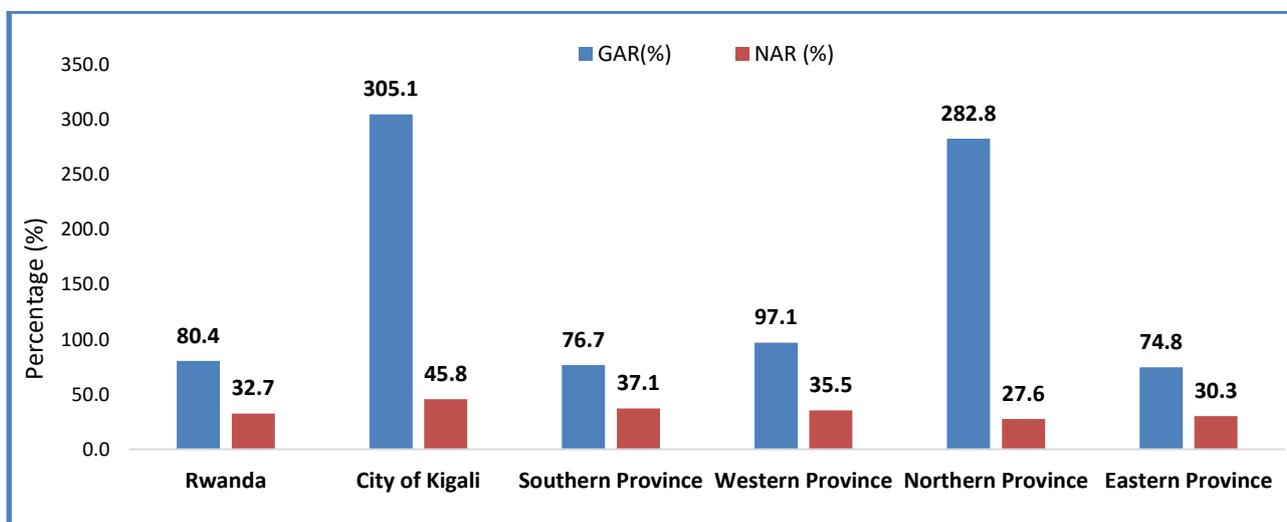
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figure 4.11 depicts the refugees' secondary school attendance differences by provinces. The City of Kigali has the highest Gross Attendance Rate, which significantly exceeds the rates in other provinces and the national average. This high GAR indicates that there is a large number of students attending secondary education, potentially including those outside the typical age range (12-17 years). Northern Province also has a notably high GAR, the second highest after Kigali. Western Province shows a moderate GAR, higher than the national average but much lower than Kigali and Northern Province. The Southern Province (76.7%) and Eastern Province (74.8%) have GARs slightly below the national average.

The Net Attendance Rate is highest in the City of Kigali (45.8%), indicating that a significant proportion of students in the typical age range are attending secondary education. The Southern Province follows with a NAR of 37.1%, and the Western Province has a NAR of 35.5%. The Northern Province and Eastern Province have lower NARs (27.6% and 30.3%, respectively) compared to other provinces and the national average (32.7%).

The data indicates a substantial disparity in secondary education attendance rates across different provinces in Rwanda. The City of Kigali stands out with exceptionally high attendance rates, both gross and net, suggesting better access or higher enrollment rates in secondary education. Other provinces like the Northern Province also have high gross attendance rates but lower net attendance rates, which could indicate issues such as overage students or other factors affecting the typical age group's school attendance. Addressing these regional disparities could be crucial for equitable education access and quality across Rwanda.

Figure 4. 9: Gross and Net Attendance Rates (%) in Secondary education by province (12-17 Years)

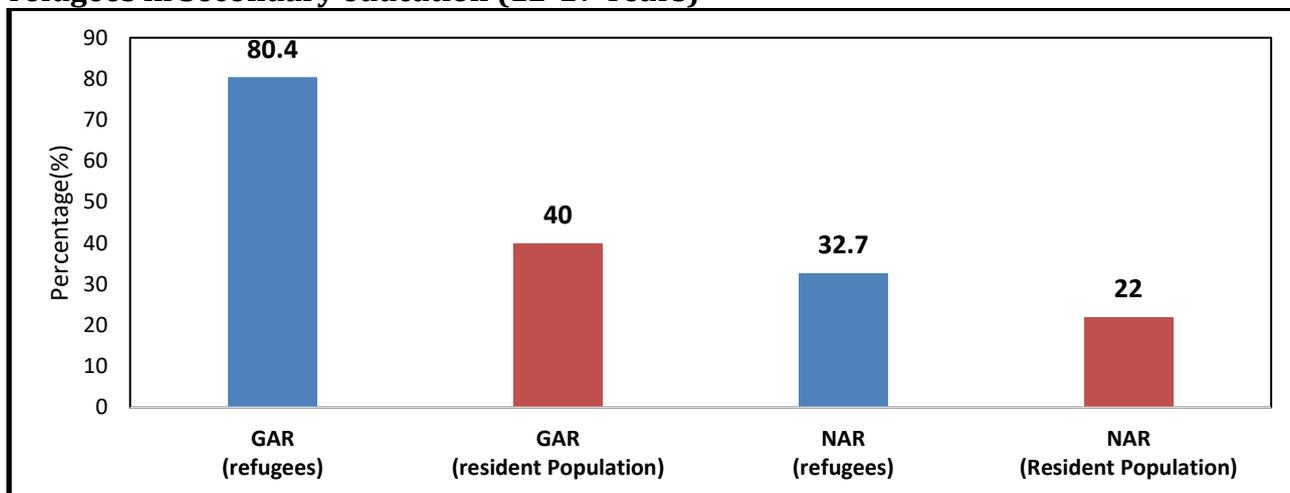


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

By comparing the secondary education school attendance among refugees and the total resident population, the figure 4.12 shows that refugees have a significantly higher Gross Attendance Rate (81.0%) compared to the general Rwandan population (40%). The Net Attendance Rate for refugees (32.7%) is also higher than that of the general Rwandan population (22%). This suggests that a higher proportion of refugee children are enrolled in secondary education compared to the national average in Rwanda, both in gross and net terms.

In fact, refugee children in Rwanda have higher secondary education attendance rates compared to the general population, which might indicate effective educational inclusion efforts for refugees.

Figure 4. 10: Comparison of Gross and Net Attendance Rates (%) for refugees and non-refugees in Secondary education (12-17 Years)



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

4.3 ICT literacy Error! Bookmark not defined.

The importance of the availability of ICT devices is increasing significantly in contemporary society. Modern technology offers a range of devices that are changing the structure and pattern of major social and media communications. Mobile cellular telephones and internet have become the predominant methods of communication in many countries. The level of use of mobile phone and internet are crucial indicators contributing to an enhanced level of awareness of the general population. The reference period for the internet use is 12 months prior to the census night. The use of internet and mobile phone in this section refers to the population living in private households including refugee households.

Table 4.12 presents the distribution (%) of refugee population who used internet by province. It shows that Overall, 38 percent of the refugee population aged 10 years and above used internet in the 12 months preceding the census, with a slight increase in percentage as age advances. For instance, 38.2% percent of the population aged 21+ year and above used internet. Kigali City has a highest refugee population with access to internet (82%).

Table 4. 13: Percentage of the refugee's population who has access to internet during the 12 preceding months

Province	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	38.0	43.7	32.2	38.0	43.8	32.2	38.2	44.0	32.2
City of Kigali	82.0	81.7	83.1	82.0	81.7	83.1	82.1	81.9	82.8
Southern	33.8	42.2	31.0	33.9	42.2	31.0	33.9	42.5	31.1
Western	43.1	49.2	37.6	43.1	49.2	37.6	43.2	49.7	37.5
Northern	72.7	75.0	70.7	72.9	75.4	70.7	72.8	75.2	70.7
Eastern	31.0	34.1	27.6	31.0	34.1	27.6	31.1	34.2	27.7

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

Table 4.15 presents the distribution (count) of refugee population (10+ Years) who used internet by main place of access. It shows that 82 percent of refugee population aged 10+ years who used

internet have access to internet at home, followed by office (12%); with the other places being less than 3 percent. Women use the Internet a lot when they are at home while men use it when they are at work. This is the same situation where those who live in rural areas use it a lot at home and those who live in urban areas use it frequently when they are at work.

In fact, home is the primary place for internet access among refugees aged 10 and older, with a notably higher percentage of females and rural residents accessing the internet from home.

Office and school/education institutions are secondary access points, with more urban refugees and males using office internet and more rural refugees using school internet. Community internet facilities serve a small but significant portion of rural refugees. Overall, internet access outside the home is relatively low, highlighting the importance of home internet availability for the refugee population.

Table 4. 5: Distribution of refugee Population (10+ Years) who used internet by main place of access

Main place of access	Percent				
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Refugee Population (10+Years) having access to internet from specific place					
From Home	82.0	77.8	91.3	77.3	85.7
From office	12.8	16.1	5.4	19.9	7.1
From School/Place of Education	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.9	3.4
From Another Person's home	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9
From Community Internet access facility	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.5
From cybercafé/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Elsewhere	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

Table 4.15 presents the distribution (count & percentage) of the refugee's population owning mobile phone per type of mobile phone owned. It shows that smartphone 41.2 % of the refugees aged 10 years and above own smartphones. The probability of owning a smartphone increase with age. The proportion of population owning smartphone increases from 41.2 percent among those aged 10 years and above to 41.3 among those aged 16 and above and to 41.9 percent among those aged 21 years and above. The probability of owning a smartphone tends to be higher in Urban areas compared to rural areas. Lastly but not least the probability of owning a smartphone is higher in male compared to female however is the opposite for other types of mobile phone.

Table 4. 14: Distribution (count & percentage) of the refugee's population owning mobile phone per type of mobile phone owned by sex, area of residence according to selected age groups.

Type of mobile phone	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Counts									
Rwanda	39,278	19,304	19,974	39,123	19,220	19,903	35,407	17,394	18,013
Smart phone	16,198	8,851	7,347	16,155	8,820	7,335	14,824	8,098	6,726
Ordinary Phone with radio	22,632	10,279	12,353	22,523	10,228	12,295	20,172	9,136	11,036
Ordinary Phone without radio	448	174	274	445	172	273	411	160	251
Urban	11,504	5,808	5,696	11,478	5,794	5,684	10,461	5,328	5,133
Smart phone	6,651	3,583	3,068	6,639	3,574	3,065	6,157	3,333	2,824
Ordinary Phone with radio	4,766	2,195	2,571	4,752	2,190	2,562	4,223	1,967	2,256

Type of mobile phone	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Ordinary Phone without radio	87	30	57	87	30	57	81	28	53
Rural	27,774	13,496	14,278	27,645	13,426	14,219	24,946	12,066	12,880
Smart phone	9,547	5,268	4,279	9,516	5,246	4,270	8,667	4,765	3,902
Ordinary Phone with radio	17,866	8,084	9,782	17,771	8,038	9,733	15,949	7,169	8,780
Ordinary Phone without radio	361	144	217	358	142	216	330	132	198
	Percentage								
Rwanda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Smart phone	41.2	45.9	36.8	41.3	45.9	36.9	41.9	46.6	37.3
Ordinary Phone with radio	57.6	53.2	61.8	57.6	53.2	61.8	57.0	52.5	61.3
Ordinary Phone without radio	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Smart phone	57.8	61.7	53.9	57.8	61.7	53.9	58.9	62.6	55.0
Ordinary Phone with radio	41.4	37.8	45.1	41.4	37.8	45.1	40.4	36.9	44.0
Ordinary Phone without radio	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Smart phone	34.4	39.0	30.0	34.4	39.1	30.0	34.7	39.5	30.3
Ordinary Phone with radio	64.3	59.9	68.5	64.3	59.9	68.5	63.9	59.4	68.2
Ordinary Phone without radio	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5

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

4.4 Marital Status

In the context of Rwanda 2022 census, marital status of a person is not viewed in the context of its legal state, but as understood and /or agreed on by the partners involved in the marriage or living together, and as was reported by the interviewee (household head) during census enumeration.

Table 4.16 presents the distribution (count & %) of the refugee's resident population aged 12 years and above by marital status. It shows that 40.4% of the refugee population aged 12 and above were married at the time of the census, while 54.6 percent were never married. Up to 3.6 percent were widowed, while 0.2 percent were divorced and, 1.2 percent were separated. These percentages vary tremendously by sex and age: the percentage of never married population decreases gradually from 99.8 percent among the 12-14 aged population to 2.8 percent among the population aged 85 and above. Conversely, the percentage of married population increases from 0.2 percent among the population aged 12-14 to a maximum of 83.7 percent for people aged 45 to 49 before decreasing down to 42.9 percent among population aged 85 and above mainly due to widowhood. The percentage of separated people was less than 3.5 percent, while the percentage of divorced falls below 1 percent at all ages.

By sex, the general pattern described above holds except some marked differences: widowhood is more common among female refugees while males tend to live in union more than females.

For instance, the percentage of widowers from age group 70-74 is greater than 40 percent among females while it is less than 10 percent at that age group. Moreover, around 90 percent of men are married between ages -45 and 59 compared to less than 80 percent of women. To summarize, males tend to live in union more than women and are less prone to widowhood at old ages.

Table 4. 15: Distribution (%) of the refugee's resident population aged 12 years and above by marital status by sex and age groups.

Age group	Sex	Total counts	Marital status					
			Total	Widowed	Never married	Divorced	Married	Separated
Rwanda	Both sexes	72,932	100.0	3.6	54.6	0.2	40.4	1.2
	Male	34,729	100.0	0.7	61.6	0.1	37.0	0.6
	Female	38,203	100.0	6.1	48.3	0.3	43.5	1.8
12-14	Both sexes	7,706	100.0	-	99.8	-	0.2	-
	Male	3,827	100.0	-	99.7	-	0.3	-
	Female	3,879	100.0	-	99.8	-	0.2	-
15-19	Both sexes	12,570	100.0	0.0	98.7	-	1.2	0.1
	Male	6,299	100.0	0.0	99.7	-	0.2	-
	Female	6,271	100.0	-	97.6	-	2.2	0.2
20-24	Both sexes	11,908	100.0	0.1	85.1	0.0	14.3	0.5
	Male	5,778	100.0	-	94.8	0.0	5.1	0.1
	Female	6,130	100.0	0.1	76.0	0.0	23.0	0.8
25-29	Both sexes	9,783	100.0	0.4	56.4	0.1	41.8	1.3
	Male	4,680	100.0	0.1	71.6	0.0	28.0	0.3
	Female	5,103	100.0	0.7	42.5	0.1	54.4	2.3
30-34	Both sexes	7,687	100.0	1.1	30.2	0.3	66.6	1.7
	Male	3,680	100.0	0.1	39.1	0.1	59.9	0.9
	Female	4,007	100.0	2.0	22.1	0.5	72.9	2.5
35-39	Both sexes	5,761	100.0	2.6	15.9	0.5	78.4	2.6
	Male	2,674	100.0	0.1	21.0	0.2	78.1	0.6
	Female	3,087	100.0	4.8	11.5	0.7	78.7	4.2
40-44	Both sexes	4,620	100.0	5.1	8.9	0.5	82.6	3.0
	Male	2,006	100.0	0.6	11.0	0.1	86.4	1.8
	Female	2,614	100.0	8.5	7.3	0.7	79.7	3.8
45-49	Both sexes	3,448	100.0	7.7	5.6	0.5	83.7	2.6
	Male	1,514	100.0	0.7	7.2	0.5	90.0	1.7
	Female	1,934	100.0	13.1	4.4	0.5	78.7	3.3
50-54	Both sexes	2,609	100.0	11.3	3.2	0.5	82.1	2.8
	Male	1,171	100.0	2.0	4.3	0.2	91.2	2.4
	Female	1,438	100.0	18.8	2.4	0.8	74.8	3.2
55-59	Both sexes	1,963	100.0	13.4	3.3	0.6	80.7	1.9
	Male	933	100.0	2.7	3.5	0.5	91.9	1.4
	Female	1,030	100.0	23.2	3.1	0.6	70.7	2.4
60-64	Both sexes	1,804	100.0	18.4	2.4	0.3	77.4	1.4
	Male	856	100.0	4.1	3.7	0.5	90.7	1.1
	Female	948	100.0	31.3	1.2	0.2	65.5	1.8
65-69	Both sexes	1,145	100.0	22.3	2.4	0.4	73.4	1.5
	Male	521	100.0	7.5	2.9	0.2	87.5	1.9
	Female	624	100.0	34.6	2.1	0.6	61.5	1.1
70-74	Both sexes	873	100.0	27.0	2.4	0.3	69.3	0.9
	Male	403	100.0	7.4	2.5	0.5	88.3	1.2
	Female	470	100.0	43.8	2.3	0.2	53.0	0.6
75-79	Both sexes	444	100.0	34.0	2.5	0.2	62.6	0.7
	Male	178	100.0	9.0	2.8	0.6	87.6	-
	Female	266	100.0	50.8	2.3	-	45.9	1.1
80-84	Both sexes	323	100.0	43.3	1.2	-	54.8	0.6
	Male	112	100.0	15.2	1.8	-	83.0	-
	Female	211	100.0	58.3	0.9	-	39.8	0.9
85+	Both sexes	288	100.0	47.9	2.8	-	48.6	0.7
	Male	97	100.0	25.8	5.2	-	68.0	1.0
	Female	191	100.0	59.2	1.6	-	38.7	0.5

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

4.5 Access to Medical Insurance

Medical insurance is a way of paying for some of all of the costs of health care services. It protects insured persons from paying high treatment costs in the event of sickness. In Rwanda, the basic health insurance process is as follows: a customer makes an annual contribution to RSSB. This institution is responsible for holding the payment in a fund and paying a health care provider for the cost of the customer's care. There are three main groups involved: affiliated person and dependents, managing institution (RSSB usually described as third-party institutions); and health care providers. The outcome of the process is that the costs of an individual customer's health care needs are met. This section presents the prevalence of health insurance and the distribution of refugee population by type of health insurance.

Table 4.17 presents the distribution (%) of the refugee population who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance. It shows that the majority of refugees' populations have NGOs as the main type of medical insurance (88.5%), followed by Mutuelle de Santé (3.2 percent). Other types of medical insurances exist but with very small percentages (Tables 20 and Table 21).

Table 4. 16: Distribution (%) of the refugee's population who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance by Provinces

Province	Medical insurance							
	Total	Mutuelle	RSSB (RAMA)	MMI	Schools	Employer	Private insurance companies	NGOs
Rwanda	100.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	88.5
City of Kigali	100.0	26.2	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	10.1	30.1
Southern Province	100.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	90.0
Western Province	100.0	4.1	0.4	0.7	-	0.0	1.4	87.7
Northern Province	100.0	18.6	2.5	9.6	0.1	0.7	6.2	36.5
Eastern Province	100.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	93.3

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

4.6 Employment status of refugees' population

At this juncture, refugees' population statistics regarding employment were analysed to measure the progress of the national pledge to self-sustain refugees' populations in Rwanda through job creations.

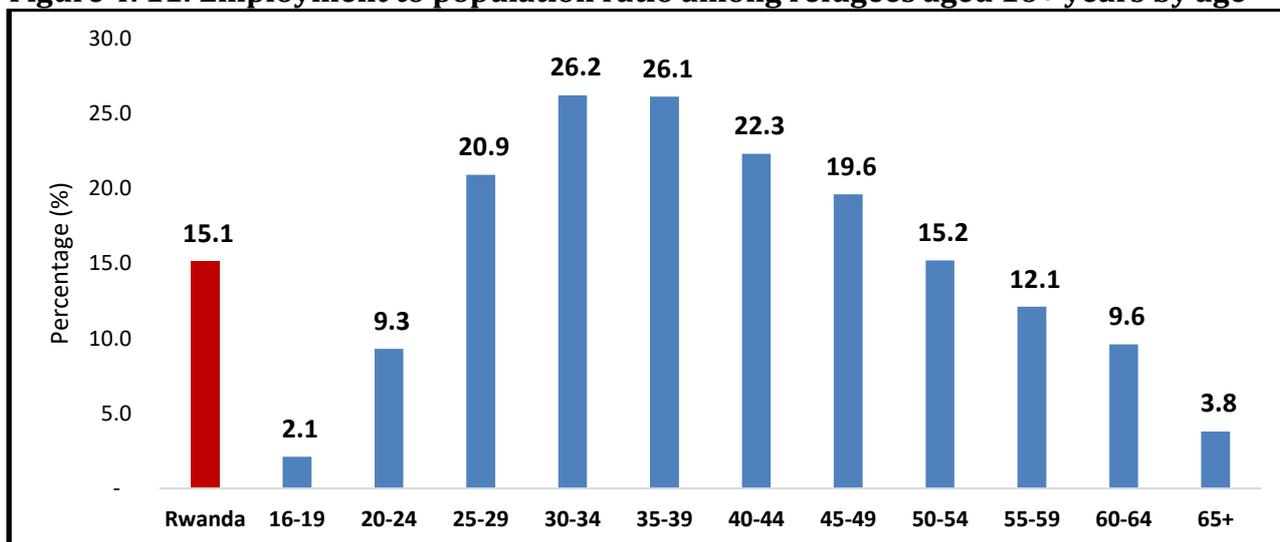
This section highlights the employment status of refugee's populations in Rwanda. It shows the employment status, for both the employed and unemployed refugees' populations in the working ages (16+ years), and their characteristics such as age, sex, and province.

Table 4.16 and Figure 4.13 shows that employment increases with age up to age 30-39 before declining and varies by se where male refugees are more employed compared to female (Figures 4.13 and 4.14).

Table 4. 17: Employment to population ratio among refugees aged 16+ years by age, Area of residence and sex

Age group 16 to 65 +	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Rwanda	42.5	20.0	31.5	13.5	7.4	10.2	20.6	10.2	15.1
16-19	5.0	6.1	5.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
20-24	23.8	16.9	20.1	7.5	4.2	5.8	11.3	7.4	9.3
25-29	54.6	25.1	40.1	17.9	9.3	13.3	28.9	13.5	20.9
30-34	65.7	30.3	49.4	23.6	12.5	17.6	36.5	16.8	26.2
35-39	65.8	29.8	49.7	26.0	13.0	18.7	37.4	16.4	26.1
40-44	59.4	29.8	44.5	21.6	11.7	15.8	31.4	15.3	22.3
45-49	53.1	22.5	38.2	19.4	10.8	14.4	27.9	13.0	19.6
50-54	36.2	17.8	26.8	16.5	8.4	11.9	21.2	10.3	15.2
55-59	28.4	7.7	18.8	15.1	6.4	10.4	18.1	6.6	12.1
60-64	24.0	9.0	15.9	10.4	5.8	8.0	13.1	6.4	9.6
65+	9.7	2.5	5.7	6.0	1.3	3.3	6.8	1.5	3.8

Figure 4. 11: Employment to population ratio among refugees aged 16+ years by age

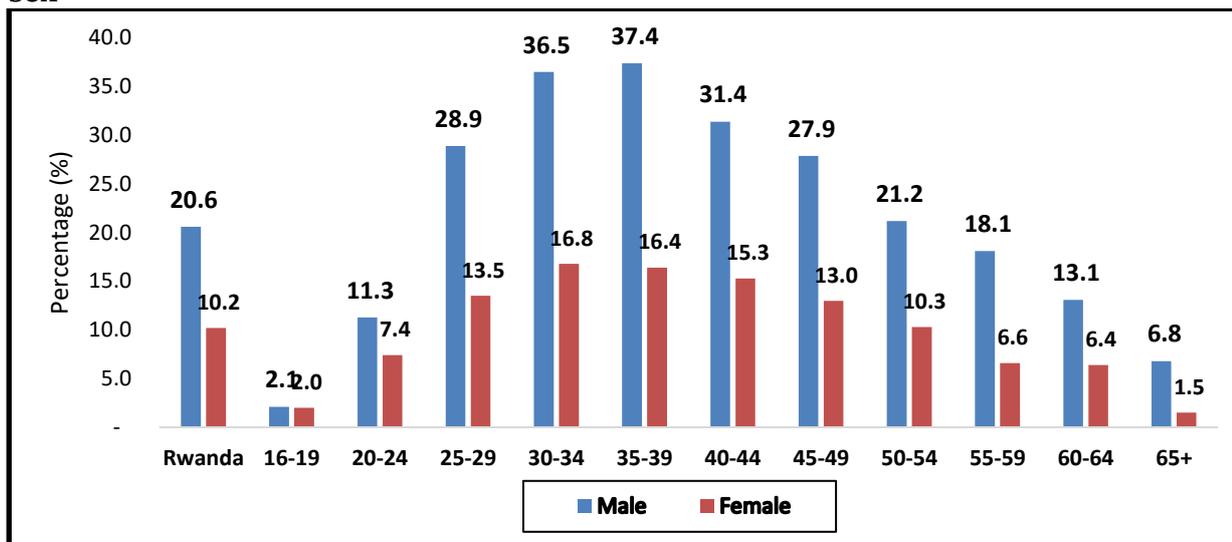


Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The figure 4.14 shows the employment to population ratio among refugees aged 16+. It shows that the employment-to-population ratio peaks for both males and females in the 35-39 years' age group, with males at 37.4% and females at 16.4%. Across all age groups, males have a higher employment-to-population ratio compared to females. The difference is particularly pronounced in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups.

Employment rates are very low for both sexes in the 16-19 age group, with males slightly higher at 2.2% compared to females at 2.0%. Employment rates decline significantly in the 65+ age group, with males at 6.8% and females at 1.5%. The chart shows that employment rates among refugees increase with age, peaking in the mid-30s, and then gradually decline. There is a consistent and significant gender gap, with males having higher employment rates across all age groups.

Figure 4. 12: Employment to population ratio among refugees aged 16+ years by age and sex



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

The table 4.17 highlights occupational distribution and gender differences in employment among refugees in Rwanda. It shows that elementary occupations have the highest percentage across all areas and sexes, particularly in rural areas. Service and sales workers show a significant gender disparity, with females having a much higher percentage in both urban and rural areas. Plant and machine operators and assemblers are predominantly male, especially in rural areas where no females are recorded in this occupation. Professional roles are relatively evenly distributed between males and females. Managerial positions have the lowest percentages overall.

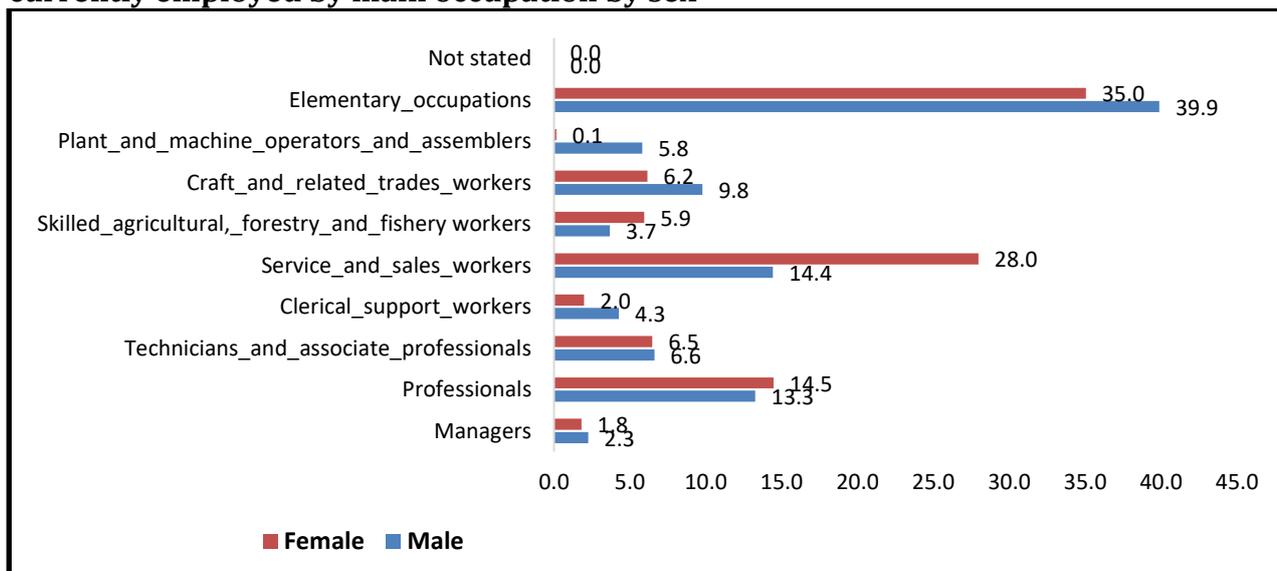
Table 4. 18: Distribution (%) of the refugees' population aged 16+ years and above by currently employed by main occupation by area of residence and sex

Main occupation	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Percent									
Managers	3.6	3.1	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.8	2.1
Professionals	14.0	16.1	14.7	12.5	13.2	12.8	13.3	14.5	13.7
Technicians_and_associate_professionals	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
Clerical_support_workers	5.5	2.9	4.6	3.0	1.3	2.4	4.3	2.0	3.5
Service_and_sales_workers	13.9	28.3	18.5	14.9	27.7	19.9	14.4	28.0	19.2
Skilled_agricultural_forestry_and_fishery	2.2	4.4	2.9	5.2	7.2	6.0	3.7	5.9	4.5
Craft_and_related_trades_workers	11.2	6.6	9.7	8.3	5.9	7.4	9.8	6.2	8.5
Plant_and_machine_operators_and_assemblers	7.2	0.3	5.0	4.4	-	2.7	5.8	0.1	3.8
Elementary_occupations	35.6	32.4	34.6	44.3	37.1	41.5	39.9	35.0	38.2
Not stated	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Total	100.	100.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Counts	3,105	1,465	4,570	3,020	1,914	4,934	6,125	3,379	9,504

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

The distribution of employment among refugees by occupation and sex highlights significant gender differences in certain fields. Males dominate in technical, trade, and machinery-related occupations, while females are more represented in service and sales roles. Both sexes have high participation in elementary occupations and professional roles (Figure 4.15).

Figure 4. 13: Distribution (%) of the refugees' population aged 16+ years and above currently employed by main occupation by sex



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

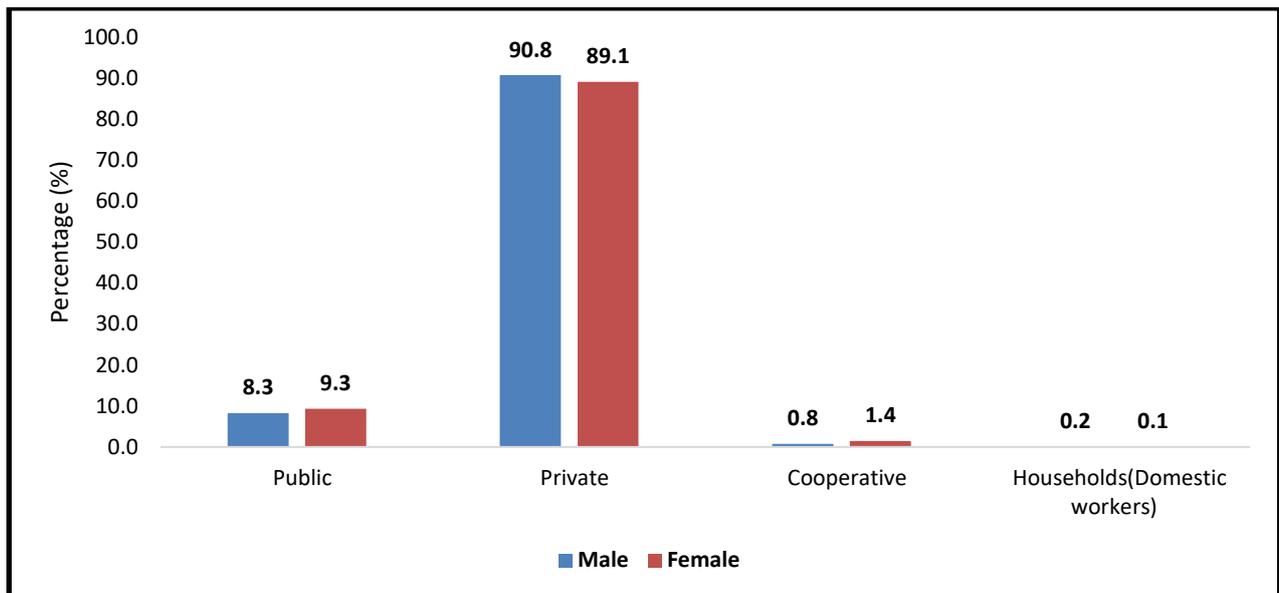
The table 4.18 shows the distribution (%) of the refugee's population aged 16+ years and above and currently employed by institutional sector of employment by sex and area of residence. The private sector is the predominant employer for the refugee population across both urban and rural areas. Public sector employment is relatively more significant in rural areas compared to urban areas. Cooperative and domestic worker employment remain marginal sectors. Overall employment figures indicate a higher proportion of males employed compared to females in both urban and rural settings.

Table 4. 19: Distribution (%) of the refugee's population aged 16+ years and above and currently employed by institutional sector of employment by sex and area of residence

Institutional sector	Urban			Rural			Rwanda		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Percent									
Public	5.8	7.0	6.2	10.7	11.0	10.8	8.3	9.3	8.6
Private	93.8	92.2	93.3	87.8	86.9	87.5	90.8	89.1	90.2
Cooperative	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.0
Households (Domestic workers)	0.1		0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Counts	2,873	1,353	4,226	2,928	1,862	4,790	5,801	3,215	9,016

Source: Rwanda 5th Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

Figure 4. 14: Distribution (%) of the refugee's population aged 16+ years and above by institutional sector of employment by sex



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

5.0 Introduction

The main objectives of this chapter are to highlight the number and characteristics of refugees' children, youth, women, elderly, and people with disability in Rwanda.

5.1 Children (0-17 years)

Childhood is a critical stage for the development of human and social capital and hence important for preparation of the future societies to be prosperous, sustainable and inclusive. There is, therefore, the need to have a holistic approach to development by focusing on children as a global commitment to respect, protect, promote and fulfil children's rights as outlined by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Data is, therefore, required to monitor and track the situation of children as a source for monitoring SDGs and other country's development indicators on children that include nutrition, health, child protection, early childhood development as a basis for policy decisions and programme interventions.

This section examines the distribution and share of the children aged 0 to 17 years among the refugee's population: their birth registration, survivorship and cohabitation with their biological parents. The data is examined in respect of the children's age, sex, province, district and place of residence.

Table 5.1 presents the distribution of refugee's children (aged 0-17 years) by sex, province and area of residence. It shows that, there are 49,363 thousand refugee Children in Rwanda out of a total refugee of 107,300. There are slightly more male children (24,739 thousand) than female children (24,624 thousand). Most of the children reside in rural areas as compared to those residing in rural area (43,656 vs 5,707 thousand) as it is the case that all camps are located in rural area.

Table 5. 1 Number of refugees children (aged 0-17 years) by sex, Province, and area of residence

Province	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	49,363	24,739	24,624	5,707	2,819	2,888	43,656	21,920	21,736
City of Kigali	250	133	117	236	127	109	14	6	8
Southern Province	9,892	4,911	4,981	5,150	2,547	2,603	4,742	2,364	2,378
Western Province	6,273	3,044	3,229	134	56	78	6,139	2,988	3,151
Northern Province	94	39	55	53	24	29	41	15	26
Eastern Province	32,854	16,612	16,242	134	65	69	32,720	16,547	16,173

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

Table 5.2 presents the share (%) of the refugees' children in the refugee's population. It shows that, the children constitute 46 percent of total refugee population. the share of the male children is higher than the females' one (47.5 vs 44.6 percent). The high percentage of children in refugees' population is found in the provinces and districts with refugees' camps.

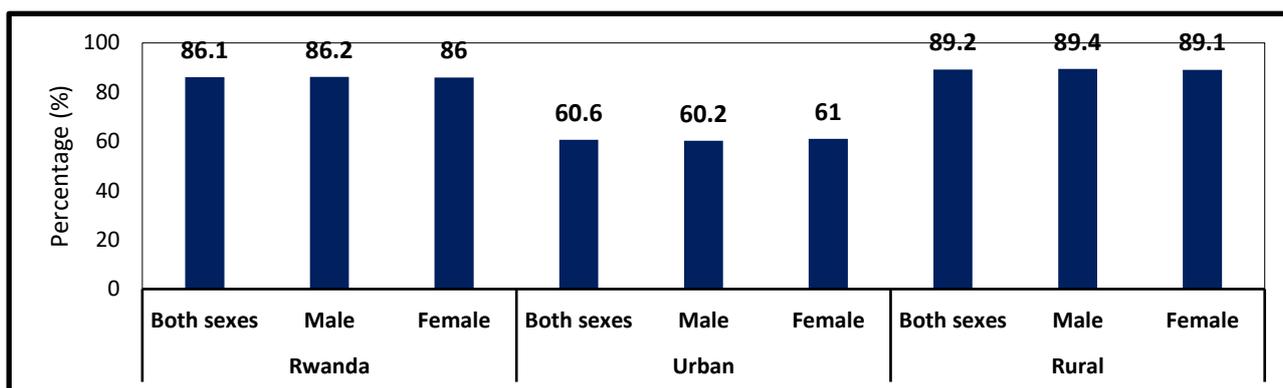
Table 5. 2 Share (%) of the refugees' children in the refugee's population by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/ District	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	46.0	47.5	44.6	29.1	28.9	29.3	49.8	51.9	47.9
City of Kigali	4.9	4.3	5.9	4.7	4.2	5.6	16.9	12.0	24.2
Nyarugenge	5.0	4.2	6.4	4.6	3.8	5.9	17.2	14.3	25.0
Gasabo	3.3	2.9	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.4	16.7	10.3	24.0
Kicukiro	6.8	6.1	7.8	6.8	6.1	7.8	-	-	-
Southern Province	51.9	56.5	48.1	51.0	54.7	47.9	52.9	58.6	48.2
Nyanza	24.4	30.4	18.2	15.8	25.0	5.6	30.8	34.6	26.9
Gisagara	53.4	59.4	48.6	0.0	-	0.0	53.4	59.4	48.6
Nyaruguru	52.2	53.8	50.0	-	-	-	52.2	53.8	50.0
Huye	13.4	14.1	12.7	11.8	12.4	11.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
Nyamagabe	53.1	57.0	49.8	53.2	57.0	49.9	30.0	28.6	30.8
Ruhango	30.2	31.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	47.6	45.0
Muhanga	7.3	6.2	8.2	4.4	5.0	4.0	33.3	20.0	40.0
Kamonyi	11.0	10.7	11.4	1.5	2.8	0.0	31.3	25.0	41.7
Western Province	41.9	44.8	39.5	9.0	9.9	8.4	45.5	48.0	43.4
Karongi	45.5	47.9	43.5	6.7	8.0	5.6	46.0	48.4	44.0
Rutsiro	27.7	35.7	22.9	33.3	100.0	20.0	27.4	34.1	23.1
Rubavu	10.0	11.0	9.4	7.3	6.9	7.5	29.7	37.3	24.1
Nyabihu	14.9	22.9	10.8	12.8	17.3	10.7	23.4	39.3	11.1
Ngororero	38.5	45.0	34.4	20.0	50.0	0.0	40.4	44.4	37.9
Rusizi	22.2	21.7	22.9	19.6	20.7	18.2	26.7	23.5	30.8
Nyamasheke	44.1	43.8	44.4	50.0	66.7	40.0	43.3	41.4	45.2
Northern Province	10.5	12.1	9.6	7.0	9.1	5.8	30.8	25.4	35.1
Rulindo	20.0	17.2	23.8	17.9	18.8	16.7	22.7	15.4	33.3
Gakenke	27.3	18.2	36.4	0.0	0.0		31.6	25.0	36.4
Musanze	8.8	10.7	7.9	6.4	8.1	5.5	52.8	58.3	50.0
Burera	20.8	20.0	21.4	40.0	66.7	28.6	15.8	11.8	19.0
Gicumbi	8.3	10.0	7.4	3.0	4.8	2.2	27.8	22.2	33.3
Eastern Province	48.8	50.2	47.5	5.9	5.3	6.6	50.3	51.9	48.8
Rwamagana	9.1	7.5	10.6	7.4	5.2	8.8	13.4	10.9	18.2
Nyagatare	13.3	10.9	17.7	10.5	9.8	11.4	16.0	11.7	25.0
Gatsibo	45.7	49.8	42.2	2.8	3.2	2.5	48.4	52.2	44.9
Kayanza	19.0	20.0	17.7	12.3	12.8	11.9	24.5	24.6	24.3
Kirehe	51.4	52.9	49.9	2.3	0.0	6.7	51.4	52.9	49.9
Ngoma	18.9	13.8	27.8	9.1	8.3	11.1	21.7	15.7	31.1
Bugesera	8.2	6.5	11.2	6.1	5.1	7.8	12.0	8.9	18.2

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

The figure 5.1 presents the percentage of the refugee's children aged 0-17 whose birth was registered by sex, Province. The results from the census as summarized in the Figure 5.1 indicate that 86.1 percent of the refugee children aged 0-17 years were registered at the time of the census as compared to 94.3 percent in the total resident children. Birth registration rate is higher in rural areas (89.2%) than in urban areas (60.6%) with slight variations according to sex.

Figure 5. 1: Percentage of the refugee's children aged 0-17 whose birth was registered by sex, and area of residence



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

The table 5.3 presents the distribution (Count and %) of the refugees' children aged 0-17 living in refugees' private households by survivorship of biological parents. It shows 83.2% of children have both parents still alive. 14.1% have lost their father (or the survivorship is unknown), 1.4 % have lost their mother (or the survivorship is unknown), and 1.4% (328) children are double-orphans, i.e. both mother and father are deceased (or the survivorship is unknown).

Table 5. 3: Distribution (Count and %) of the refugees' children aged 0-17 living in refugees' private households by survivorship of biological parents by sex.

Survivorship of biological parents	Count			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	49,259	24,688	24,571	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother alive, Father alive	40,968	20,534	20,434	83.2	83.2	83.2
Mother Alive, Father died/unkown	6,935	3,487	3,448	14.1	14.1	14.0
Mother died/unkown, Father alive	678	320	358	1.4	1.3	1.5
Mother died/unknown, Father died/unknown	674	346	328	1.4	1.4	1.3
Survivorship for one or both not stated	4	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Orphanhood has a direct relationship with children's living arrangements. However, children whose parents are still alive may also be living with another family or in an institution. As explained in the introductory section, policies have been put in place to re-integrate children living in orphanage into families so that they can have better living conditions. In addition to children living with one biological parent or both, or in a household where the head is a relative, the table 5.4 also provides data on the distribution (counts and %) of children aged 0-17 by cohabitation with biological parents (who live with or without their biological parents).

Overall, 26,314 refugees' children (53.4% of all children) live with both parents; 19,388 (39.3%) live with their mother, but not with the father, and only 809 children live with their father only.

Table 5. 4: Distribution (Count and %) of children aged 0-17 by cohabitation with biological parents by sex and area of residence

Cohabitation with biological parents	Count					Percentage				
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Both sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
All	49,295	24,703	24,592	5,707	43,588	100	100	100	100	100
Lives with both parents	26,314	13,166	13,148	2,717	23,597	53.4	53.3	53.5	47.6	54.1
Lives with mother only	19,388	9,764	9,624	2,384	17,004	39.3	39.5	39.1	41.8	39.0

Cohabitation with biological parents	Count					Percentage				
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Both sexes	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Lives with father only	809	419	390	78	731	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Lives with no parent, related to HH head	226	107	119	28	198	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lives with no parent, unrelated to HH head, not domestic worker	78	41	37	15	63	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

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

5.2 Youth (16-30 years)

The youth in Rwanda are defined as the population from ages 16 to 30 years old. The United Nations however, for statistical purposes, defines youth as persons between the ages of 15 to 24. This is without prejudice to other definitions by member states. Table 5.7 presents the distribution of refugees' youth (aged 16-30 years) by sex, province and area of residence. It shows that, there are 33,996 refugee youth in Rwanda out of 107,300. There are slightly more female youth (17,391) than male youth (16,605).

Table 5. 5: Distribution (count) of refugees' youth (16-30 years) by sex, Province, and area of residence

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	33,996	16,605	17,391	8,011	3,886	4,125	25,985	12,719	13,266
City of Kigali	2,591	1,458	1,133	2,549	1,433	1,116	42	25	17
Southern Province	5,892	2,640	3,252	3,195	1,466	1,729	2,697	1,174	1,523
Western Province	5,145	2,387	2,758	787	293	494	4,358	2,094	2,264
Northern Province	477	160	317	430	140	290	47	20	27
Eastern Province	19,891	9,960	9,931	1,050	554	496	18,841	9,406	9,435

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

Table 5.6 presents the share (%) of the refugees' youth in the refugee's population. It shows that, the youth constitute 31.7 percent of total refugee population. The share of the male youth is higher than the females' one (31.9 vs 31.5 percent).

Table 5. 6: Share (%) of the Refugees youth in the refugee's population by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	31.7	31.9	31.5	40.8	39.8	41.9	29.6	30.1	29.2
City of Kigali	51.0	47.0	57.3	51.0	46.9	57.3	50.6	50.0	51.5
Nyarugenge	52.9	49.4	58.3	53.3	49.8	58.5	41.4	38.1	50.0
Gasabo	51.0	45.7	60.0	50.9	45.4	60.3	55.6	58.6	52.0
Kicukiro	50.0	47.4	53.7	50.0	47.4	53.7	-	-	-
Southern Province	30.9	30.4	31.4	31.7	31.5	31.8	30.1	29.1	30.9
Nyanza	33.3	26.1	40.9	36.8	30.0	44.4	30.8	23.1	38.5
Gisagara	30.0	29.2	30.6	100.0	-	100.0	30.0	29.2	30.6
Nyaruguru	21.7	30.8	10.0	-	-	-	21.7	30.8	10.0
Huye	42.9	37.8	48.4	42.7	40.0	45.3	44.0	30.0	65.0
Nyamagabe	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	35.0	42.9	30.8
Ruhango	49.2	37.5	61.3	81.8	72.7	90.9	31.7	19.0	45.0
Muhanga	40.0	36.9	42.4	40.0	38.3	41.3	40.0	20.0	50.0
Kamonyi	46.0	33.9	61.4	51.5	36.1	68.8	34.4	30.0	41.7
Western Province	34.4	35.1	33.7	52.7	51.6	53.4	32.3	33.6	31.2
Karongi	32.5	34.1	31.2	56.4	57.3	55.6	32.2	33.8	30.9

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rutsiro	44.6	42.9	45.7	50.0	0.0	60.0	44.3	43.9	44.6
Rubavu	50.4	49.1	51.3	52.7	52.8	52.6	34.1	25.4	40.5
Nyabihu	52.5	48.6	54.5	55.0	54.3	55.4	42.2	32.1	50.0
Ngororero	25.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	50.0	0.0	25.5	22.2	27.6
Rusizi	32.1	17.4	51.4	37.3	20.7	59.1	23.3	11.8	38.5
Nyamasheke	25.0	21.9	27.8	25.0	0.0	40.0	25.0	24.1	25.8
Northern Province	53.4	49.5	55.5	56.5	53.0	58.4	35.3	33.9	36.5
Rulindo	36.0	34.5	38.1	42.9	37.5	50.0	27.3	30.8	22.2
Gakenke	59.1	72.7	45.5	100.0	100.0	-	52.6	62.5	45.5
Musanze	55.9	52.4	57.8	57.8	53.8	59.8	22.2	25.0	20.8
Burera	37.5	30.0	42.9	30.0	33.3	28.6	39.5	29.4	47.6
Gicumbi	50.0	46.7	51.9	51.5	52.4	51.1	44.4	33.3	55.6
Eastern Province	29.6	30.1	29.1	46.2	45.3	47.2	29.0	29.5	28.5
Rwamagana	50.1	46.6	53.3	50.8	42.3	56.5	48.5	53.1	39.4
Nyagatare	40.0	34.8	49.2	43.6	34.3	57.1	36.7	35.2	40.0
Gatsibo	33.4	34.9	32.1	47.2	51.4	44.3	32.6	34.1	31.3
Kayonza	44.7	36.0	55.7	55.6	48.7	61.9	35.7	27.9	48.6
Kirehe	27.9	28.1	27.6	59.1	58.6	60.0	27.8	28.1	27.6
Ngoma	38.5	37.2	40.7	48.5	45.8	55.6	35.7	34.3	37.8
Bugesera	50.6	51.2	49.4	43.7	44.3	42.5	63.4	63.3	63.6

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

In Rwanda, formal unions (married) or informal unions (living together) between men and women are the sole socially permissible context for sexual activity. Marital status can therefore be considered to be the primary factor initiating exposure to the risk of pregnancy. The marital status categories captured on the question on marriage in the 2022 Census were 'never married', 'currently married'. Amplified further these denote: married to one wife/husband Officially & married to one wife/husband not officially, 'separated', 'widowed', and 'divorced'. The category of 'marriage' grouped all cohabitation/living together, whether through formal or informal marriage. A larger number of youth were identified in the category of never married.

Table 5. 7: Distribution (%) of the refugees' youth by marital status by sex, age group and area of residence

Age group / Marital status	Rwanda			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All (16-30 years)									
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	77.9	86.8	69.4	76.1	86.4	66.4	78.5	87.0	70.4
Married	21.1	12.9	29.0	23.3	13.3	32.8	20.5	12.8	27.8
Separated	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.4
Widowed	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
16-20									
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	97.3	99.4	95.2	97.8	99.5	96.3	97.2	99.4	94.9
Married	2.6	0.6	4.6	2.1	0.4	3.7	2.7	0.6	4.8
Separated	0.1	0.0	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.3
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	0.0		0.0
21-25									
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	80.0	92.0	69.0	82.5	94.6	71.8	79.2	91.1	68.0
Married	19.2	7.9	29.7	17.2	5.3	27.7	19.9	8.7	30.4
Separated	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.2	-	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.4

Widowed	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.1		0.2
Divorced	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
26-30									
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	49.9	63.6	37.2	51.0	68.3	33.1	49.4	61.5	38.7
Married	48.0	35.9	59.2	47.7	31.2	64.9	48.1	37.9	57.1
Separated	1.4	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.5	2.9
Widowed	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.2
Divorced	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2

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

5.3 Women and gender equality

Gender statistics provide an evidence base for developing and monitoring policies and programmes oriented towards the reduction in gender inequality in accessing and using any resources. Thus, the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls in Rwanda is therefore central to gender inclusive development. This section analyses the number and percentage of women; women heads of households among the female population; and the gender parity index.

Table 5.8 presents the distribution (Count and %) of the refugees' women in the refugee's population. It shows that there are 55,270 women in refugees' population in Rwanda, representing 51.5 percent of the total refugees' population of the country. All provinces have more females (above 51%) than male population. More of the women refugees live in rural areas.

Table 5. 8: Number and percentage of refugees' women by Province and area of residence

Province/ District	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Number of women	% of women in the total refugee's population	Number of women	% of women in the total refugee's population	Number of women	% of women in the total refugee's population
Rwanda	55,270	51.5	9,850	50.2	45,420	51.8
City of Kigali	1,979	38.9	1,946	38.9	33	39.8
Nyarugenge	362	39.6	354	40.0	8	27.6
Gasabo	843	37.0	818	36.7	25	46.3
Kicukiro	774	41.0	774	41.0	0	
Southern Province	10,360	54.4	5,431	53.8	4,929	55.0
Nyanza	44	48.9	18	47.4	26	50.0
Gisagara	4,819	55.2	1	100.0	4,818	55.2
Nyaruguru	10	43.5	0		10	43.5
Huye	126	48.3	106	50.2	20	40.0
Nyamagabe	5,201	54.0	5,188	54.0	13	65.0
Ruhango	31	49.2	11	50.0	20	48.8
Muhanga	85	56.7	75	55.6	10	66.7
Kamonyi	44	44.0	32	47.1	12	37.5
Western Province	8,183	54.6	925	62.0	7,258	53.8
Karongi	7,095	53.7	90	54.5	7,005	53.7
Rutsiro	70	62.5	5	83.3	65	61.3
Rubavu	702	61.7	623	62.3	79	57.2
Nyabihu	213	66.1	177	68.6	36	56.3
Ngororero	32	61.5	3	60.0	29	61.7
Rusizi	35	43.2	22	43.1	13	43.3
Nyamasheke	36	52.9	5	62.5	31	51.7
Northern Province	571	63.9	497	65.3	74	55.6
Rulindo	21	42.0	12	42.9	9	40.9
Gakenke	11	50.0	0	0.0	11	57.9
Musanze	457	66.2	433	66.2	24	66.7
Burera	28	58.3	7	70.0	21	55.3
Gicumbi	54	64.3	45	68.2	9	50.0

Province/ District	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Number of women	% of women in the total refugee's population	Number of women	% of women in the total refugee's population	Number of women	% of women in the total refugee's population
Eastern Province	34,177	50.8	1,051	46.2	33,126	50.9
Rwamagana	180	52.8	147	60.2	33	34.0
Nyagatare	130	36.1	70	40.7	60	31.9
Gatsibo	5,605	53.1	359	59.2	5,246	52.8
Kayonza	79	44.1	42	51.9	37	37.8
Kirehe	27,522	50.9	15	34.1	27,507	51.0
Ngoma	54	36.5	9	27.3	45	39.1
Bugesera	607	36.0	409	37.4	198	33.6

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

Table 5.9 presents the distribution (Count and %) of the refugees' headship rate among females and males (12 and above). It shows that among the resident female population aged 12 and above, 11.4 percent are household heads. Female household headship rate is almost the same as that of males (11.7%). By province, the household headship rate among females varies from 7.9 percent in Kigali City to 20.6 percent in the Northern Province.

Table 5. 9: Refugees Household headship rate among females and males (12 and above) by province

Province	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Rwanda	11.4	11.7	11.7	17	11.3	10.5
City of Kigali	7.9	34.8	8	34.8	3.6	32.5
Southern	13.4	4.5	12.4	4.5	14.4	4.5
Western	11.3	10.2	15.4	16.9	10.9	9.5
Northern province	20.6	18.8	22.1	18.4	12.0	21.1
Eastern Province	11	12.3	11	33	11	11.5

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

5.4 Elderly

The ageing population is one of major achievements of the modern-day resulting into people living longer than they did a century ago. However, ageing is likely to pose major challenges on social and economic development of some countries if not properly handled. This section analyses the number of elderly population; the population share of the elderly; the percentage distribution of the elderly persons by marital status; percentage of the elderly population living with disability; and the distribution of the elderly persons by main type of medical insurance. In Rwanda the official definition of elderly is the population aged 60 and above.

Table 5.10 presents the distribution of refugee's elderly (aged 60 years) by sex, province and area of residence. It shows that, there are 4877 people aged 60 years and above in Rwanda out of a total of 107,300 refugees in the country. There are more females elderly (2,710 thousand) than male elderly (2,167 thousand).

Table 5. 10: Number of elderly refugees (aged 60 years and above) by sex, Province, and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4,877	2,167	2,710	1,003	449	554	3,874	1,718	2,156
City of Kigali	157	88	69	157	88	69	0	0	0
Southern Province	889	414	475	468	206	262	421	208	213
Western Province	1,064	444	620	139	49	90	925	395	530
Northern Province	90	31	59	85	28	57	5	3	2
Eastern Province	2,677	1,190	1,487	154	78	76	2,523	1,112	1,411

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

Table 5.11 presents the share (%) of the refugees' elderly in the refugee's population. It shows that the share of the female elderly is slightly higher than the male's one (4.2 percent vs. 4.9%), reflecting the higher life expectancy of women. The elderly share is higher in urban areas (5.1%) than in rural areas (4.4%). By province, the share of the elderly varies from 3.1 percent in Kigali City to 10.1 percent in the Northern province.

Table 5. 11: Share of the refugee's elderly (60 years and above) by sex and by Province, and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.6	4.4	4.1	4.7
City of Kigali	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southern Province	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.3
Western Province	7.1	6.5	7.6	9.3	8.6	9.7	6.9	6.3	7.3
Northern Province	10.1	9.6	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.5	3.8	5.1	2.7
Eastern Province	4.0	3.6	4.4	6.8	6.4	7.2	3.9	3.5	4.3

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

Table 5.12 presents the share (%) of the refugees' elderly in the refugee's population by marital status. It shows that in 2022, overall, 70.5% of the elderly population were married 25.7% were widowed, and 2.4% have never been married at the time of the Census. Other marital categories were very rare among elderly population below 3 percent.

Table 5. 12: Distribution (%) of refugee's elderly people by marital status by sex and area of residence

Area of residence / Marital status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	2.4	3.2	1.7
Married	70.5	87.8	56.6
Separated	1.2	1.2	1.2
Widowed	25.7	7.5	40.2
Divorced	0.3	0.4	0.3
Urban			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	1.2	0.9	1.4
Married	77.0	93.5	63.5
Separated	0.4	0.2	0.5
Widowed	21.1	5.1	34.1
Divorced	0.3	0.2	0.4

Area of residence / Marital status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rural			
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	2.7	3.8	1.8
Married	68.8	86.3	54.8
Separated	1.4	1.4	1.4
Widowed	26.8	8.1	41.8
Divorced	0.3	0.4	0.2

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

Table 5.13 presents the share (%) of the living with disability among the refugees' elderly the refugee's population by marital status. It shows that, overall 14.1 percent of the elderly people live with disability. There is low sex difference in the prevalence of disability among the elderly (14.3% for males and 14.0% females).

Table 5. 13: Percentage of refugees living with disability among the refugees' elderly by sex, Province and area of residence

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	14.1	14.3	14.0	12.2	14.7	10.1	14.6	14.1	15.0
City of Kigali	9.6	8.0	11.6	9.6	8.0	11.6	-	-	-
Southern Province	12.9	15.7	10.5	11.3	16.0	7.6	14.7	15.4	14.1
Western Province	9.9	11.5	8.7	11.5	14.3	10.0	9.6	11.1	8.5
Northern Province	15.6	12.9	16.9	16.5	14.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Province	16.4	15.3	17.4	15.6	19.2	11.8	16.5	15.0	17.6

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

Table 5.14 presents the share (%) of the refugees' elderly people by main type of medical insurance. It shows that, overall 95 percent of the elderly people had some type of medical insurance. The most common type of insurance was "NGOs" with 87 percent of all elderly countrywide subscribing to that type of insurance. 5% of the elderly people had no any medical insurance.

Table 5. 14: Proportion (%) of the refugees' elderly people by main type of medical insurance, Province and District

Province	Main type of medical insurance							
	All	Mutuelle	RSSB	Employer	Private insurance companies	NGOs	None	Do not know
Rwanda	100.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	2.9	87.0	5.0	1.2
City of Kigali	100.0	28.0	5.1	-	15.3	31.8	17.8	1.9
Southern Province	100.0	2.2	0.1	-	0.8	87.7	8.9	0.2
Western Province	100.0	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	88.6	5.9	0.8
Northern Province	100.0	12.2	-	-	8.9	46.7	23.3	8.9
Eastern Province	100.0	2.5	0.0	-	3.4	90.7	2.1	1.4

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

5.5 People with disabilities among refugee population

Persons with disabilities are more likely to experience adverse socio-economic outcomes than persons without disabilities. Therefore, disability statistics provide important insights about the extent to which persons with disabilities are being included in the society or benefits from government or are included in the workforce. Such data also provide a useful evidence based decision on the development of disability inclusive policies and programmes by various stakeholders including government, civil society and the private sector at different levels. This section analyses the number and percentage distribution of the refugees' population age 5 years and above living with disability; disability prevalence by type of disability; and distribution of persons with disability who have medical insurance by main type of insurance.

Table 5.15 presents the number and percentage of refugees' population aged 5 years and above with disability. It shows that, there are 4,245 refugees' people with disability in Rwanda out of 107,300 refugees' population in Rwanda, representing 4 percent. There are slightly more females living with disability than males (2,314 vs 1,931 ie 4.3% vs 3.7%).

Table 5. 15: Number and percentage of refugees' population aged 5 years and above with disability by sex, Province

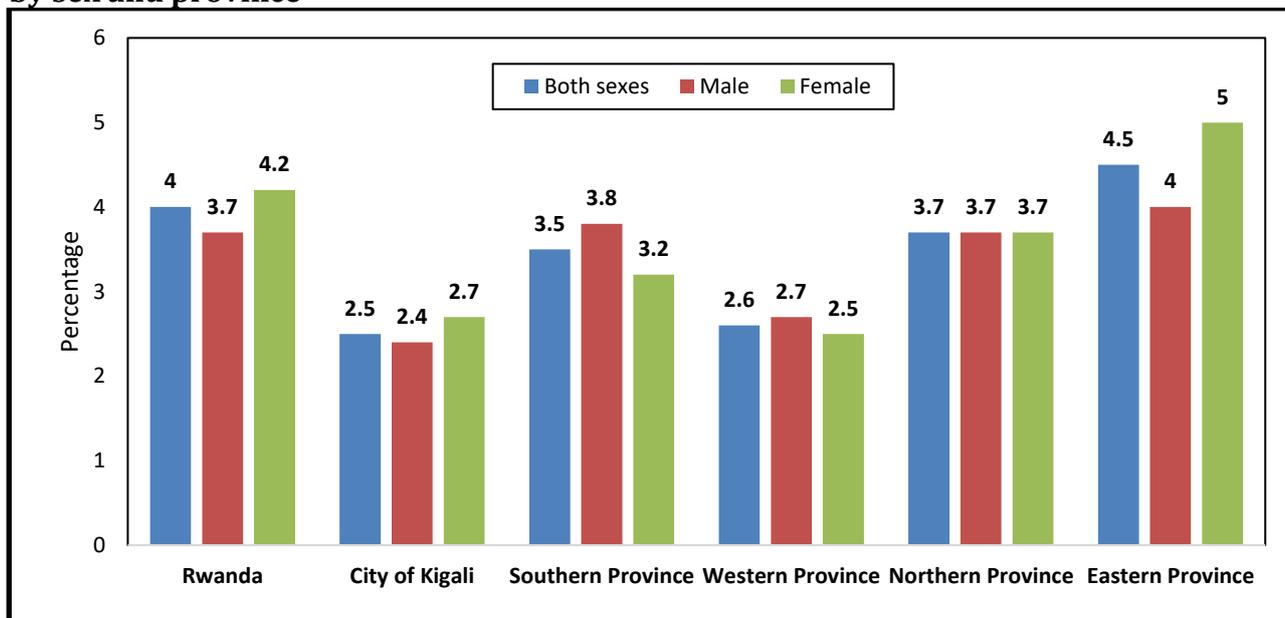
Province	Counts			Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4,245	1,931	2,314	4.0	3.7	4.2
City of Kigali	127	74	53	2.5	2.4	2.7
Nyarugenge	27	16	11	3.0	2.9	3.0
Gasabo	58	33	25	2.5	2.3	3.0
Kicukiro	42	25	17	2.2	2.2	2.2
Southern Province	659	330	329	3.5	3.8	3.2
Nyanza	3	1	2	3.3	2.2	4.5
Gisagara	324	148	176	3.7	3.8	3.7
Huye	5	3	2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamagabe	317	172	145	1.9	2.2	1.6
Ruhango	2	2	0	3.3	3.9	2.8
Muhanga	6	3	3	3.2	6.3	0.0
Kamonyi	2	1	1	4.0	4.6	3.5
Western Province	385	180	205	2.6	2.7	2.5
Karongi	324	160	164	2.5	2.6	2.3
Rutsiro	6	4	2	5.4	9.5	2.9
Rubavu	32	7	25	2.8	1.6	3.6
Nyabihu	15	4	11	4.7	3.7	5.2
Ngororero	2	1	1	3.8	5.0	3.1
Rusizi	3	1	2	3.7	2.2	5.7
Nyamasheke	3	3	0	4.4	9.4	0.0
Northern Province	33	12	21	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rulindo	2	1	1	4.0	3.4	4.8
Musanze	25	9	16	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burera	2	0	2	3.6	3.9	3.5
Gicumbi	4	2	2	4.2	0.0	7.1
Eastern Province	3,041	1,335	1,706	4.5	4.0	5.0
Rwamagana	10	7	3	2.9	4.3	1.7
Nyagatare	16	11	5	4.4	4.8	3.8
Gatsibo	422	191	231	4.0	3.9	4.1
Kayonza	6	4	2	3.4	4.0	2.5
Kirehe	2,533	1,089	1,444	4.7	4.1	5.2
Ngoma	7	6	1	4.7	6.4	1.9
Bugesera	47	27	20	2.8	2.5	3.3

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

Figure 5.2 indicates the prevalence of disability among the refugees' population aged 5 years and above. It shows that the prevalence of disability in refugees' population, is at 4 percent including males (3.7 percent) and females (4.2 percent). The prevalence of disability varies slightly by sex and substantially by province.

It is relatively higher in the Eastern, Southern and Northern provinces 4.5%, 3.7%, 3.5 % respectively, while it is almost the same in the city of Kigali and Western province, 2.5 and 2.6 percent respectively.

Figure 5. 2: Prevalence of disability among the refugee population aged 5 years and above by sex and province



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

Table 5.16 shows the Percentage of the refugee's population living with disability who have a medical insurance as compared to those without disability. It shows that the overall 96.2 percent of the people with disability have a medical insurance.

Table 5. 16: Percentage of the refugee's population living with disability who have a medical insurance as compared to those without disability by Province, and sex

Province	person with disability/ without disability								
	All			Has disability			Does not have disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	95.0	94.5	95.5	96.2	95.8	96.6	95.0	94.4	95.5
City of Kigali	72.9	72.1	74.1	84.3	83.8	84.9	72.6	71.8	73.8
Southern Province	93.1	92.9	93.2	93.5	93.0	93.9	93.1	92.9	93.2
Western Province	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.0	95.0	93.2	94.4	94.3	94.4
Northern Province	74.0	70.9	75.8	69.7	75.0	66.7	74.2	70.7	76.2
Eastern Province	97.7	97.2	98.1	97.9	97.5	98.2	97.7	97.2	98.1

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

Table 5.17 shows the current school attendance rate in refugees' children aged 6-17 years living with disabilities and without disabilities. It shows that, the overall 82.0 percent of the children with disability who are currently attending school, have a medical insurance compared to 92.4 percent of children without disability. The percentage of males with disability who are currently

attending school is higher than that of females (82.4 vs 81.4%). More females (92.5%) without disability are currently attending school than their male counterparts (92.3%).

Table 5. 17: Current school attendance rate in refugees' children aged 6-17 years living with disabilities and without disabilities by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/Area of residence	Has disability			Does not have disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	82.0	82.4	81.4	92.4	92.3	92.5
City of Kigali	100.0	100.0	-	88.4	88.5	88.4
Southern Province	78.5	80.0	76.2	92.5	92.5	92.5
Western Province	80.6	82.1	78.6	92.2	92.3	92.2
Northern Province	-	-	-	83.9	92.3	77.8
Eastern Province	83.0	83.1	82.7	92.5	92.3	92.6
Urban	71.3	72.1	69.7	90.6	90.6	90.5
City of Kigali	100.0	100.0		87.8	88.0	87.7
Southern Province	72.4	73.2	71.0	90.8	90.8	90.7
Western Province	66.7	50.0	100.0	86.5	82.5	89.8
Northern Province	-	-	-	83.8	87.5	81.0
Eastern Province	33.3	50.0	0.0	93.9	94.3	93.4
Rural	83.3	83.9	82.5	92.7	92.6	92.7
City of Kigali	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Province	85.5	88.6	81.3	94.3	94.2	94.4
Western Province	81.3	83.8	77.8	92.4	92.5	92.2
Northern Province	-	-	-	84.0	100.0	73.3
Eastern Province	83.2	83.3	83.0	92.4	92.3	92.6

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

This chapter highlights the characteristics of the refugee’s population in Rwanda. The distribution of refugees’ households over the population settlements across the country, including their number, size and typology, are some of the key parameters which jointly describe the patterns and the dynamics of the populations but also the living conditions.

6.0 Introduction

This section provides a descriptive analysis of the counts and distribution of refugees’ private households and their population in Rwanda, including an analysis of their size and typology. The analysis equally describes the disparities observed in respect to some relevant factors (Area of residence, administrative units, headship by males or females, etc.).

6.1 spatial distribution of the refugees’ private households and household’s size

The 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, reveals that there were 24,803 refugees’ private households out of about 3.31 million private households in Rwanda. Like the all resident population, the large majority of refugees’ population reside in rural areas (72% of the Rwanda Population live in rural areas versus 28% in urban areas). The Table 2 Indicates that the large majority of both households and refugees’ population are located in rural areas with respectively 77.3% of households and 81.7% of the refugees' population in rural areas.

On average, the household size among refugees is 4.3 people per household, a little bit higher than the national average which stands at 4 people per household. The refugees' household's size in rural areas exhibits that of the total population (4.6 people versus 4.1 people) and the reverse is observed in urban areas where the household's size is 3.5 people for refugees’ population against 3.8 people per household in the total population.

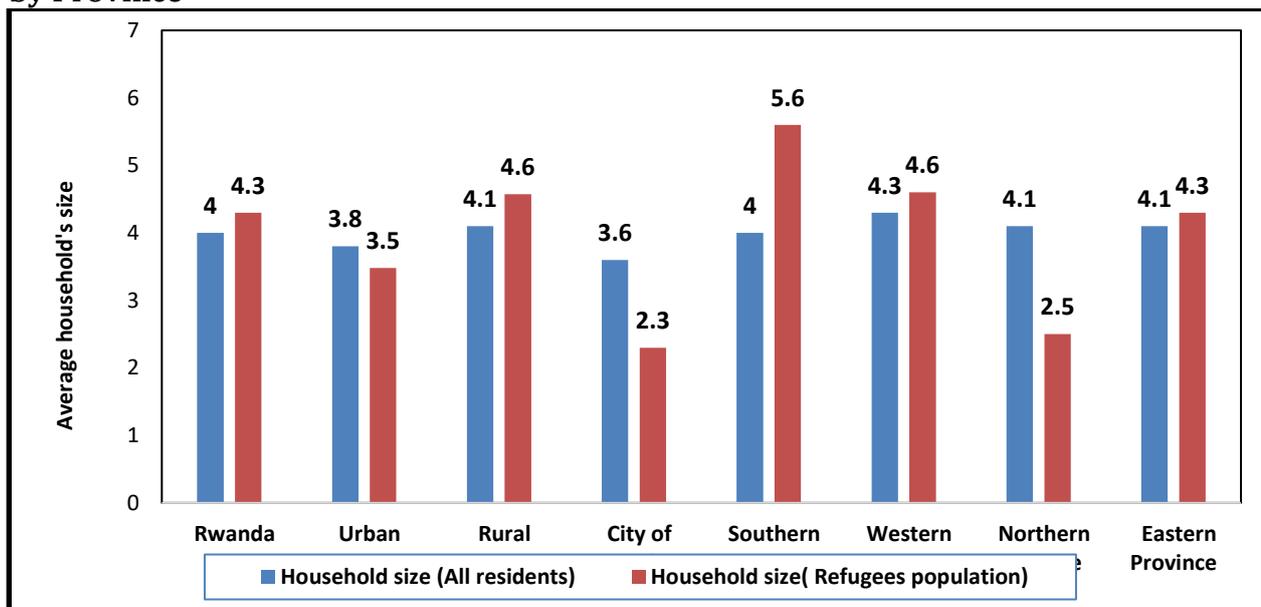
By province, the household size is highest among refugees in the South, West, East Provinces and lowest in the City of Kigali and North Province compared to their counterparts of the total population (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1).

Table 6. 1. Distribution of the refugees’ private households, corresponding population and households’ size

Province	Households						Refugees Population						Average family size
	Count			%			Count			%			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
Rwanda	24,803	5,638	19,165	100	22.7	77.3	107,300	19,620	87,680	100	18.3	81.7	4.3
City of Kigali	2,169	2,139	30	100	98.6	1.4	5,083	5,000	83	100	98.4	1.6	2.3
South	3,407	1,708	1,699	100	50.1	49.9	19,055	10,091	8,964	100	53	47	5.6
West	3,229	482	2,747	100	14.9	85.1	14,975	1,493	13,482	100	10	90	4.6
North	352	308	44	100	87.5	12.5	894	761	133	100	85.1	14.9	2.5
East	15,646	1,001	14,645	100	6.4	93.6	67,293	2,275	65,018	100	3.4	96.6	4.3

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

Figure 6. 1: Average Household's size (All residents, refugees): National, urban-rural and by Province



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

6.2. Female headship of refugee's private households

Table 6.2 presents the distribution of refugees' private households by sex of the head, province and area of residence. It shows that, about 11.4% of refugee's private households, are headed by females. When areas of residence are considered, the percentage of female-headed households is almost the same (in urban areas is about 11.7% and in rural areas is about 11.3%).

At the provincial level, the highest percentage of female-headed households is found in the Northern Province (about 20.6%) and the lowest in the Eastern Province (about 11.0%). The predominance of male headship is, among other factors, related to cultural aspects in the Rwandan society, whereby the husband or the oldest male in the household is considered as the household head irrespective of whether he is the primary source of income in the household, his authority or his fulfilment of other duties usually relevant to the household head. This leaves females to become the heads of households only in particular circumstances, such as widowhood, separation, or divorce, mental incapacity, imprisonment, migration of the husband, etc.

Table 6. 2: Percentage of the households headed by refugees' women by Province, District and area of residence

Province/District	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Total number of households	% of female headed households	Total number of households	% of female headed households	Total number of households	% of female headed households
Rwanda	24,803	11.4	5,638	11.7	19,165	11.3
City of Kigali	2,169	7.9	2,139	8.0	30	3.6
Nyarugenge	382	8.9	373	9.0	9	3.4
Gasabo	1,024	7.6	1,003	7.7	21	3.7
Kicukiro	763	7.8	763	7.8	-	-
Southern Province	3,407	13.4	1,708	12.4	1,699	14.4
Nyanza	33	12.2	13	10.5	20	13.5
Gisagara	1,628	14.6	1	100.0	1,627	14.6

Province/District	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Total number of households	% of female headed households	Total number of households	% of female headed households	Total number of households	% of female headed households
Nyaruguru	2	4.3	-	-	2	4.3
Huye	98	10.3	80	10.9	18	8.0
Nyamagabe	1,521	12.4	1,518	12.4	3	5.0
Ruhango	20	11.1	10	13.6	10	9.8
Muhanga	60	13.3	56	14.1	4	6.7
Kamonyi	45	8.0	30	7.4	15	9.4
Western Province	3,229	11.3	482	15.4	2,747	10.9
Karongi	2,675	10.7	57	10.3	2,618	10.8
Rutsiro	30	15.2		0.0	30	16.0
Rubavu	366	15.6	326	15.9	40	13.8
Nyabihu	89	17.1	72	17.8	17	14.1
Ngororero	17	15.4	1	0.0	16	17.0
Rusizi	37	14.8	24	13.7	13	16.7
Nyamasheke	15	8.8	2	12.5	13	8.3
Northern Province	352	20.6	308	22.1	44	12.0
Rulindo	19	0.0	10	0.0	9	0.0
Gakenke	7	9.1	2	0.0	5	10.5
Musanze	276	22.9	266	23.2	10	16.7
Burera	15	14.6	2	10.0	13	15.8
Gicumbi	35	20.2	28	22.7	7	11.1
Eastern Province	15,646	11.0	1,001	11.0	14,645	11.0
Rwamagana	139	13.5	96	14.8	43	10.3
Nyagatare	142	4.7	67	5.8	75	3.7
Gatsibo	2,100	11.9	214	16.5	1,886	11.7
Kayanza	71	8.4	32	9.9	39	7.1
Kirehe	12,434	11.0	20	6.8	12,414	11.0
Ngoma	66	10.8	18	9.1	48	11.3
Bugesera	694	6.7	554	8.3	140	3.7

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

6.3 Size of the refugees Private Households and Residential Promiscuity

Table 6.3 shows that, on average, at the national level, the average refugees' household size in Rwanda is 4.6 persons. It varies greatly according to the sex of the household head (4.2 for males and 5.0 for females) but slightly by area of residence (6.3 in urban areas vs. 6.2 in rural areas). By province, the refugee's household size varies between 3.3 persons (in Kigali City) and 5.8 persons (in Southern Province).

Table 6. 3: Mean size of the refugees' private households by sex of household head, Province, and area of residence

Province/District	Sex of Household-Head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	4.6	4.2	5.0	6.3	6.2
City of Kigali	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.8
Nyarugenge	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.7	3.9
Gasabo	3.1	3.1	3.1	4.2	3.8
Kicukiro	3.7	3.5	4.3	5.0	
Southern Province	5.8	5.3	6.0	7.7	6.8
Nyanza	3.7	3.4	4.4	4.7	4.9
Gisagara	5.6	5.2	5.7	1.0	6.8
Nyaruguru	5.0	2.0	8.0		8.8
Huye	3.9	3.8	4.4	6.4	4.7
Nyamagabe	6.5	6.3	6.5	7.8	4.7
Ruhango	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.9	4.2

Province/District	Sex of Household-Head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Muhanga	3.9	4.1	3.6	5.0	4.7
Kamonyi	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.2
Western Province	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.2	6.7
Karongi	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.7
Rutsiro	3.6	3.4	3.8	5.8	4.7
Rubavu	4.1	4.3	4.0	5.1	5.1
Nyabihu	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.4	5.8
Ngororero	3.1	2.2	4.1	3.4	4.4
Rusizi	3.1	3.4	2.4	4.0	4.7
Nyamasheke	5.3	6.0	4.2	4.3	6.4
Northern Province	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.9	5.3
Rulindo	3.3	3.3		6.4	5.5
Gakenke	3.0	3.2	2.5	4.3	5.3
Musanze	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.8	4.6
Burera	5.3	5.9	4.7	4.7	6.3
Gicumbi	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.9	4.4
Eastern Province	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.1
Rwamagana	3.8	3.5	4.3	5.2	4.5
Nyagatare	2.8	2.7	3.5	5.0	4.4
Gatsibo	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.7	6.7
Kayonza	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.1
Kirehe	4.4	4.1	4.7	3.7	6.0
Ngoma	3.1	2.7	4.3	3.6	4.4
Bugesera	3.4	3.3	4.0	4.8	3.7

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

Residential promiscuity relates the size of refugees' private households to the number of bed rooms in the dwellings. In other words, residential promiscuity relates the size of households to the size of the housing units they occupy by dividing the number of members of the household by the number of bedrooms existing in the housing unity.

Table 6.4 presents the mean number of persons per bedroom by area of residence and sex of the household head. It shows that, at the national level, there are 2.5 persons per bedroom, meaning that on average, one bedroom is shared by almost three refugees. The number of persons per bedroom varies slightly by area of residence, with the rural areas showing a relatively higher number of persons per bedroom than the urban areas. When the sex of the household head is considered, female-headed households have a higher number of persons per bedroom (2.7%) compared the one observed in male-headed households (2.4%).

The variations of the residential promiscuity by province are from 1.9 in City of Kigali to 2.9 in the Southern Province.

Table 6. 4: Residential promiscuity indicator of the private households (mean number of persons by bedroom) by sex of the household head, Province, District and area of residence

Province/District	Sex of Household-Head by Household			Area of residence	
	Total	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
City of Kigali	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5
Nyarugenge	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.9
Gasabo	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3
Kicukiro	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	
Southern Province	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.1
Nyanza	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.0
Gisagara	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.0	3.1
Nyaruguru	2.3	2.0	2.7		3.4
Huye	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
Nyamagabe	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.7	2.3
Ruhango	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1
Muhanga	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.4
Kamonyi	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1
Western Province	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.2
Karongi	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.3
Rutsiro	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.2
Rubavu	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4
Nyabihu	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3
Ngororero	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.7
Rusizi	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2
Nyamasheke	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6
Northern Province	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
Rulindo	1.9	1.9		2.3	2.2
Gakenke	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.4
Musanze	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2
Burera	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6
Gicumbi	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9
Eastern Province	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.1
Rwamagana	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2
Nyagatare	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.3
Gatsibo	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.1
Kayonza	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
Kirehe	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	3.1
Ngoma	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.4
Bugesera	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2

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

Table 6.5 presents share of refugees' households with separate bedrooms for girls and boys by sex of the household head in Rwanda. It indicates that 61.8% of refugee's households have separate bedrooms for girls and boys (61.2% for households headed by male and 62.2% for households headed by female). By area of residence, there is a significant difference (73.7% in urban areas versus 58.8 in rural areas). By province, North Provinces and City of Kigali have the highest proportion of households with separate rooms for girls and boys (88.6% and 79.9 respectively).

Table 6. 5: Percentage of refugee's households with separate bedrooms for girls and boys by sex of the household head, Province, District and area of residence

Province/District	Sex of Household-Head by Household			Area of residence	
	Total	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	61.8	61.2	62.2	73.7	58.8
City of Kigali	79.9	77.3	87.4	80.0	66.7
Nyarugenge	80.4	78.3	84.4	81.1	50.0
Gasabo	80.6	78.5	89.5	80.5	100.0
Kicukiro	79.0	75.7	87.7	79.0	
Southern Province	66.7	66.7	66.7	64.3	69.3
Nyanza	90.9	83.3	100.0	100.0	87.5
Gisagara	69.3	66.0	70.0	.	69.3
Nyaruguru	100.0	.	100.0		100.0
Huye	77.5	79.3	72.7	80.0	70.0
Nyamagabe	63.3	64.3	63.1	63.4	0.0
Ruhango	66.7	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
Muhanga	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	.
Kamonyi	50.0	42.9	66.7	50.0	50.0
Western Province	71.9	74.4	69.9	85.3	70.1
Karongi	70.2	72.7	68.3	91.7	69.9
Rutsiro	80.0	75.0	83.3	.	80.0
Rubavu	84.9	86.7	83.1	84.7	86.7
Nyabihu	90.6	81.8	95.2	91.7	87.5
Ngororero	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.0
Rusizi	75.0	80.0	66.7	50.0	100.0
Nyamasheke	77.8	83.3	66.7	0.0	87.5
Northern Province	88.6	88.9	88.5	91.4	68.8
Rulindo	50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0
Gakenke	.	.	.	.	.
Musanze	90.2	91.7	89.4	90.9	66.7
Burera	66.7	83.3	33.3	100.0	62.5
Gicumbi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern Province	56.0	54.7	57.0	83.5	54.5
Rwamagana	86.8	81.5	92.3	90.0	76.9
Nyagatare	78.3	81.3	71.4	75.0	81.8
Gatsibo	84.0	86.0	82.8	92.4	83.0
Kayonza	73.3	66.7	83.3	100.0	55.6
Kirehe	49.0	47.2	50.3	66.7	49.0

Province/District	Sex of Household-Head by Household			Area of residence	
	Total	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Urban	Rural
Ngoma	68.8	71.4	66.7	33.3	76.9
Bugesera	73.7	71.9	78.4	75.9	62.5

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



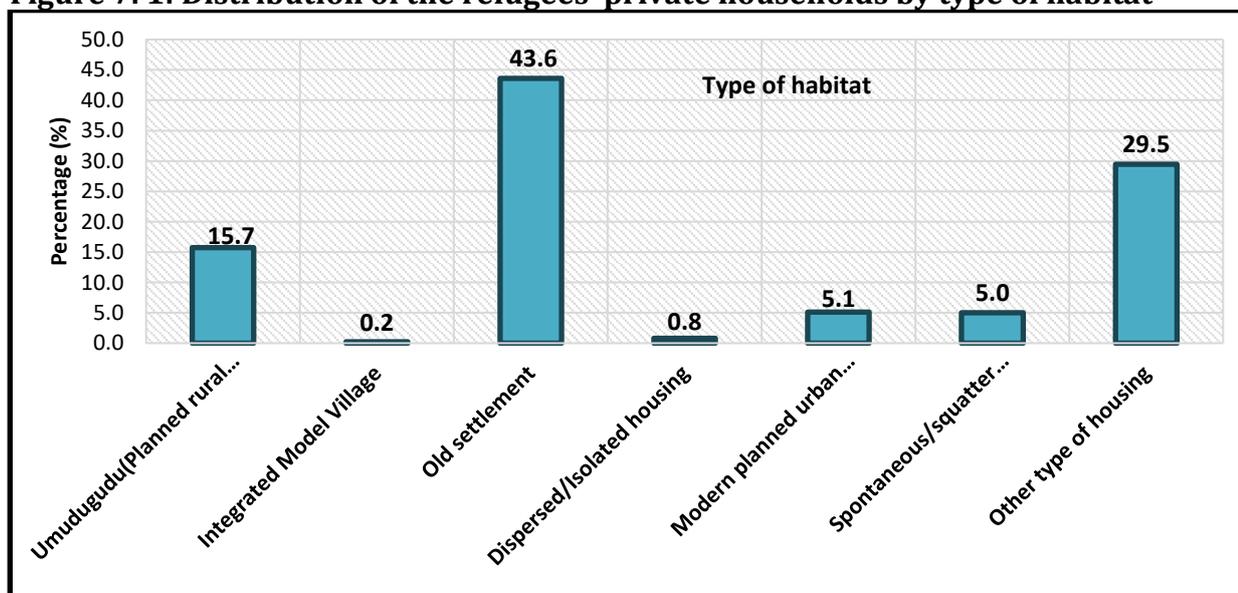
7.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the characteristics of housing units used by the refugees’ private households in Rwanda. Access to adequate shelter and basic services in households is an important indicator of the population’s living conditions. How promptly these services can be provided is, to a certain extent, related to the way human settlements are structured and how they have evolved over time. To ensure the population’s easier access to basic services, the government has been promoting a shift in the habitat structure in Rwanda from traditional rural scattered settlements to other more clustered units, as well as attempting to ensure the provision of adequate housing to vulnerable families. In urban areas, the government has been committed to modernising all urban areas by controlling urban development and limiting the development of squatter settlements. At the same time, the government acknowledges the right to shelter for every citizen. The Census provides a valuable opportunity to assess the effect of public policies in improving housing standards in the country. This chapter presents the distribution of refugee’s private households by existing types of habitat in the country, sex of the household head, area of residence and province. It also reviews the type of building private households live in as well as their living arrangements and the type of tenure of households in Rwanda.

7.1 Type of Habitat and Tenure of the Housing Units

Figure 7.1 presents the distribution of refugees’ private households by type of habitat at national level. it shows that the highest percentage of refugees’ households is in old settlements (about 43.6%) and the lowest percentage of households is in Integrated Model Village (0.2%) and in dispersed/isolated housing (0.8%).

Figure 7. 1: Distribution of the refugees’ private households by type of habitat



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

Table 7.1 presents the distribution of refugees’ private households by tenure of the housing unit. it shows that most refugees households in Rwanda live in Temporary camps or settlements (71.5%), 16.1% of them live in rented housing units, while 9 % own their housing units.

At province level, the percentage of refugees' private households own their homes is higher in the Northern province (26.7 percent) and smaller in City of Kigali (5.3 percent). In fact, in the City of Kigali, more than 89 percent of the refugees' private households are occupied by tenants.

Table 7. 1: Distribution (%) of the private households by tenure of the housing unit by Province

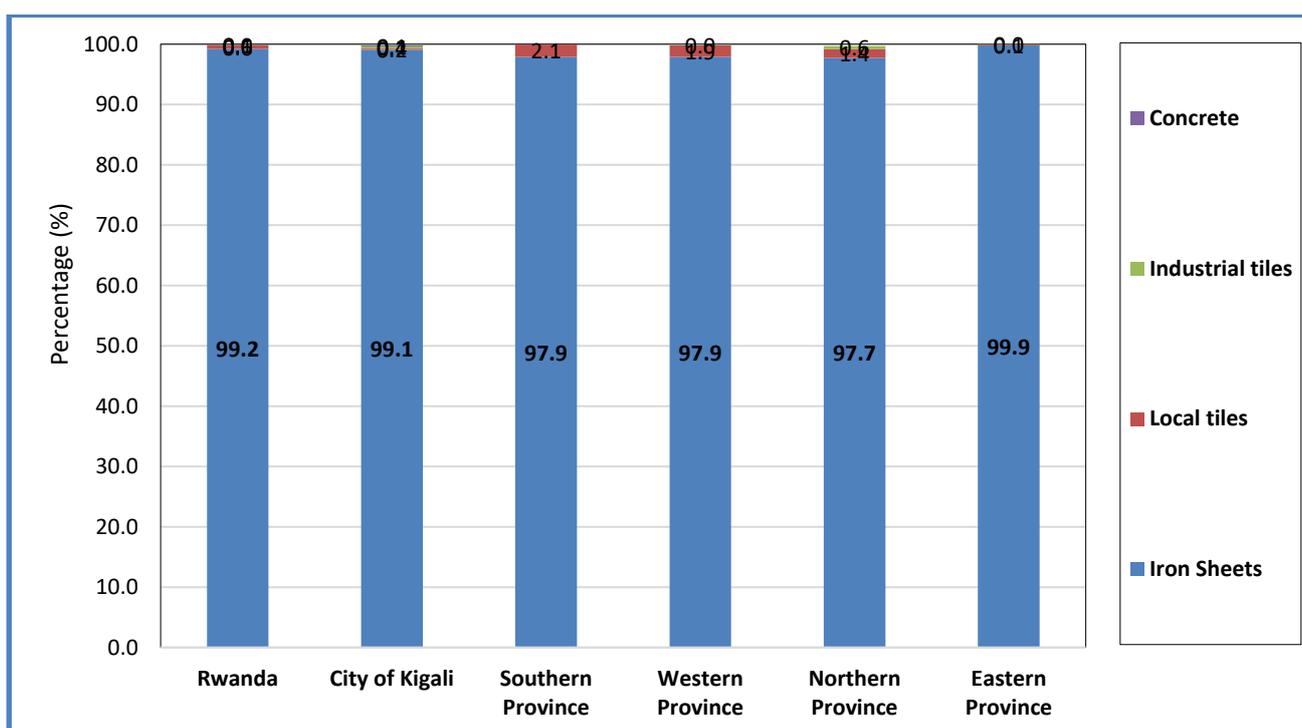
Province/District	Tenure of the household							
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Hire purchase	Free lodging	Staff housing	Temporary camp or settlement	Other
Rwanda	100.0	9.0	16.1	0.0	2.3	0.8	71.5	0.3
City of Kigali	100.0	5.3	89.3	0.1	2.5	2.5	-	0.3
Southern Province	100.0	7.5	6.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	84.0	0.4
Western Province	100.0	8.9	12.3	-	2.3	0.4	75.4	0.7
Northern Province	100.0	26.7	66.5	-	5.4	1.4	-	-
Eastern Province	100.0	9.5	7.7	0.0	2.4	0.7	79.5	0.1

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

7.2 Main material used for the roof, walls, and floor of the housing Units

Figure 7.2 presents the distribution of refugees' private households by main material of the roof of the housing unit and Province. it shows that in Rwanda, housing units are mainly covered by iron sheets (99.2%). There is minor variation across Province, the percentage of housing units covered by iron sheets is higher in Eastern Province (99.9%) and City of Kigali (99.1%). The percentage of the housing units covered by local tiles is high in the Southern Province and western Province (about 2% per each).

Figure 7. 2: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main material of the roof by Province



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

Table 7.2 presents the distribution of refugees' private households by main material of the walls of the housing unit. it shows that most refugees households in Rwanda, walls of the housing units are mostly built with wood with mud without cement (37.2%), sun dried bricks with cement (19.8%) and Wood with mud and cement (5.3%). Burnt bricks with cement (1.9%). sun dried bricks with cement are most frequent in City of Kigali (66.2%) and in Northern Province (47.2%) while.

Table 7. 2: Distribution (%) of the refugees' private households by main material of the walls of the housing unit by Province

Province	Main Material of the Walls								
	Total	Wood with mud without cement	Wood with mud and cement	Sun dried bricks with cement	Cement blocks	Stones with cement	Timber	Burnt bricks with cement	Other type of wall materials
Rwanda	100.0	37.2	5.3	19.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.4
City of Kigali	100.0	0.9	7.2	66.2	4.1	1.0	-	9.9	0.2
Southern Province	100.0	76.8	13.1	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	-
Western Province	100.0	75.4	3.2	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
Northern Province	100.0	3.4	2.8	47.2	-	0.9	-	33.5	0.6
Eastern Province	100.0	26.6	3.8	16.9	0.2	0.0	-	0.4	0.5

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

Table 7.3 presents the distribution of refugees' private households by main material of the floor of the housing unit. it shows that most refugees households in Rwanda, earth (57.9%) is the main material mostly used for floor construction, followed by cement (27.4 percent). All other materials added together are used in less than 15 percent of the housing units.

Table 7. 3: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main material of the floor by Province

Province/District	Main material of the floor									
	Total	Earth	Dung hardened	Concrete	Stones	Burnt bricks	Wooden floor	Ceramic/clays/Granit	Cement	Other type of flooring materials
Rwanda	100.0	57.9	11.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	27.4	0.1
City of Kigali	100.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	23.1	72.2	0.1
Southern Province	100.0	46.5	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	28.7	0.0
Western Province	100.0	51.5	31.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.9	16.0	0.0
Northern Province	100.0	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	77.3	0.3
Eastern Province	100.0	70.2	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.7	22.2	0.2

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



8.0 Introduction

In order to improve social and economic development and public health conditions, Rwanda has committed to improving access to drinking water, sanitation and hygienic facilities among the population by 2024. This is in relation to the attainment of key strategic interventions 47, 69, 70 and 71 of the NST1. To that end, the GoR defined its policy targets to increase by 2024 the access to drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities to 100% from 87% in 2016/17 and 86% in 2016/17 of the population, respectively (NST1). The GoR has also committed to increase the population with access to electricity by scaling it up to all from 34.4% in 2016/17 to 100% by 2024 in collaboration with the private sector to reach off-grid areas and investments in grid expansion (NST1).

This chapter reviews refugees' households' current level of access to the above mentioned services across the country. It is organised into two sections. The first section outlines the level of access to improved drinking water sources, use of toilet facilities and main modes of sewage and waste disposal. The second section addresses the households' level of access to sources of energy for lighting and for cooking, and availability of energy-saving stoves. The GoR has committed to halve the number of households depending on firewood as a source of energy for cooking from about 80% in 2016/17 to 42% by 2024 through various initiatives promoting the use of clean fuels such as cooking gas and biogas (NST1).

8.1 Households' access to water, sanitation and hygiene

Access to safe drinking water is recognized as a human right, and the SDGs have set very ambitious targets for 2030 in the area of access to drinking water. Lack of access to clean and potable water is primarily responsible of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain among the primary causes of child deaths at global level. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important. The SDGs targets aim to achieve universal access to basic water services and universal access to safely managed water sources (target 6), which requires universal access to improved sources of water. This is also consistent with Rwanda Vision 2050 which aims to achieve universal access to water by 2024, 55% access of water on premises by 2035, and 99% by 2050.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for water supply and sanitation provides a classification of different types of water supply as improved and unimproved sources of water. As of the latest definitions by the JMP, improved sources of water include the following types of water supply: tap water, protected ground water, rainwater, packaged water, delivered water. Surface water and unprotected ground water are considered unimproved. Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea and parasitic infections; it is believed that the incidence of diarrhoeal disease can be reduced by one third if universal access to improved sanitation was achieved. An improved sanitation is defined as one that prevents human contact with excreta. Likewise, sources of water, the WHO/UNICEF JMP provides a classification for improved and unimproved types of toilet facility. According to the JMP, improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Pit

latrines are considered improved if they have slabs or if they are ventilated, and unimproved if they have no slab. Basic sanitation service is improved sanitation facility which is private, and limited sanitation service is improved sanitation shared by two or more households. Basic sanitation service can be considered safely-managed depending on how excreta are managed. Open defecation is the disposal faeces in fields, forests, bushes, etc.

8.1.1. Main sources of water

Table 8.1 presents the distribution of private households by main source of water. It shows that across all Rwanda, about 84.2% of the 24 803 refugees households collect drinking water from improved water sources, among which public taps out of compound (about 84.2%) is the most common. However, only about 8.2% of the refugees' private households have access to drinking water on their premises, this includes refugees' households using mineral water for drinking as they have been considered as refugees' households with access to drinking water piped on premises. It is worth noting that countrywide, about 2.4% of the private households use mineral water as source of drinking water. Refugees' households collecting water from unimproved water sources use mostly unprotected springs/wells (0.4%), rivers or lakes/ streams/ ponds/ surface water (0.5%).

Table 8. 1: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main source of drinking water by Province

Province	Total	Improved Sources								Unimproved Sources		
		Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbor HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well/Borehole	Protected Spring/Well	Rain water	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	Other source of drinking water
Rwanda	100.0	2.4	0.3	8.2	1.6	84.2	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0
City of Kigali	100.0	21.3	2.9	47.7	9.2	13.9	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-
Southern Province	100.0	0.9	0.2	3.6	0.4	91.9	0.1	2.4	-	0.4	0.1	-
Western Province	100.0	0.5	0.2	8.5	0.9	86.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	-
Northern Province	100.0	7.1	1.4	61.4	2.8	23.6	-	3.1	0.3	0.3	-	-
Eastern Province	100.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.9	93.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1

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

Table 8.2 presents the refugees private households that have access to improved drinking water by sex of the household head. It shows that in Rwanda 99.1% of the refugee's private households use water from improved drinking water (pipe borne water, protected spring/well, public tap, tube well and rain water) while 0.9% used to unimproved sources (Unprotected spring/well, other). At the province level, the proportion of the private households using water from improved drinking water sources is almost the same in all provinces and City of Kigali (about 99%). Variations by sex of the head of refugee's household use water from improved drinking water show that the percentage of Female Heads is greater than the male heads except in Northern Province.

Table 8. 2: Percentage of refugee's private households that have access to improved drinking water by sex of the household head, District, Province and area of residence

Province/District	Sex of the household head								
	Rwanda			Male Headed HHs			Female Headed HHs		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.5	98.9	98.4	99.6	99.5	99.7
City of Kigali	99.6	99.7	93.3	99.5	99.7	92.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyarugenge	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gasabo	99.5	99.7	90.5	99.4	99.6	89.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kicukiro	99.7	99.7	-	99.7	99.7	-	100.0	100.0	-
Southern Province	99.6	99.9	99.2	98.7	99.8	97.5	99.8	99.9	99.8
Nyanza	90.9	100.0	85.0	95.5	100.0	92.3	81.8	100.0	71.4
Gisagara	99.6	100.0	99.6	98.3	-	98.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyaruguru	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Huye	98.0	100.0	88.9	98.6	100.0	92.9	96.3	100.0	75.0
Nyamagabe	99.9	100.0	66.7	99.7	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ruhango	95.0	100.0	90.0	92.3	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Muhanga	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kamonyi	95.6	93.3	100.0	97.3	96.0	100.0	87.5	80.0	100.0
Western Province	98.9	99.4	98.9	98.8	99.6	98.7	99.1	99.1	99.0
Karongi	99.8	98.2	99.8	99.7	97.5	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.9
Rutsiro	66.7	-	66.7	76.9	-	76.9	58.8	-	58.8
Rubavu	98.9	99.7	92.5	98.4	100.0	85.7	99.4	99.4	100.0
Nyabihu	95.5	100.0	76.5	94.1	100.0	75.0	96.4	100.0	77.8
Ngororero	52.9	100.0	50.0	33.3	100.0	25.0	75.0	-	75.0
Rusizi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyamasheke	80.0	50.0	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	60.0
Northern Province	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	93.8
Rulindo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Gakenke	85.7	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	-	50.0
Musanze	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Burera	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gicumbi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern Province	98.9	96.2	99.1	98.2	96.0	98.4	99.7	96.8	99.8
Rwamagana	94.2	97.9	86.0	91.4	96.7	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyagatare	75.4	85.1	66.7	76.0	84.2	69.1	70.6	90.0	42.9
Gatsibo	99.5	97.7	99.7	98.9	97.4	99.2	99.8	98.0	100.0
Kayonza	85.9	100.0	74.4	83.9	100.0	71.9	93.3	100.0	85.7
Kirehe	99.6	95.0	99.6	99.4	94.1	99.4	99.9	100.0	99.9
Ngoma	81.8	94.4	77.1	82.0	93.3	77.1	81.3	100.0	76.9
Bugesera	92.7	96.6	77.1	92.4	97.0	74.6	93.8	94.5	90.9

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

8.1.2. Types of toilet facilities

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of private households by type of toilet facility. It shows that, at the national level, about 94.3% of the 24.8 thousand private households use improved toilet facility, among which pit latrine with constructed floor slab used by several households (81.6%) and the one used by one household (9.5%) are the most commonly used toilet facilities. Data reveal that, the use of flush toilet facility is not common in refugees' private households in Rwanda, since it is used only by 2.8% of private households.

Table 8. 3: Distribution of the refugees' private households by type of toilet facility by Province

Province	Total	Improved toilet facility				unimproved toilet facility		Bush	Other Type of toilet
		Flush toilet used by one Household	Flush toilet used by several Households	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs		
Rwanda	100.0	2.8	0.4	9.5	81.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	4.4
City of Kigali	100.0	20.9	2.4	21.3	54.1	0.4	0.4	-	8.4
Southern Province	100.0	1.6	0.1	5.2	83.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	7.6
Western Province	100.0	2.0	0.8	12.7	75.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.6
Northern Province	100.0	13.1	2.0	54.0	26.7	2.0	1.7	-	3.5
Eastern Province	100.0	0.6	0.0	7.2	87.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	4.4

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

8.1.3. Modes of waste disposal

Table 8.4 is presenting the distribution of refugees' households by main mode of household waste disposal, provides an overall outline of the use of waste-management facilities by households. Across all refugees' households in Rwanda, the main modes of waste disposal used by the private households are the public compost dumping (68.4%), Waste collection companies (16.4%), and Household compost dumping (10.3).

Table 8. 4: Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of waste disposal by Province

Province	Main mode of waste disposal							
	Total	Public Composit dumping	Household compost dumping	Waste collection companies	Thrown in the household's fields or backyards	Burnt	In a River/Stream /Drain/Gutter/lacs	Other
Rwanda	100.0	68.4	10.3	16.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
City of Kigali	100.0	2.1	7.0	80.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Southern Province	100.0	44.3	22.1	29.3	4.0	0.1		0.3
Western Province	100.0	81.0	8.1	4.3	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Northern Province	100.0	5.4	31.8	39.5	20.5	0.6		2.0
Eastern Province	100.0	81.6	8.2	6.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.2

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

8.1.4. Modes of sewage disposal

Table 8.5 presents the distribution of households by main mode of sewage disposal. It shows that across refugees' household in Rwanda, the courtyard is the commonly used mode of sewage disposal (59.3%), followed by 14.4 % of the refugees' households using Cesspool and 10.7% that use main sewer, while other mode of sewage disposal (Rivulet/Trench/Channels, Sump, street, and bush) are used by less than 15 percent of the refugees' households.

Table 8. 5: Distribution (%) of the refugees' private households by main mode of sewage disposal by Province

Province	Main mode of sewage disposal									
	Total	Sump	In the courtyard	Rivulet/Trench/Channels	In the street	Main sewer	Cesspool	Bush	Other mode of sewage disposal	Not Stated
Rwanda	100.0	5.7	59.3	5.6	0.7	10.7	14.4	2.5	0.9	0.3
City of Kigali	100.0	3.5	8.8	2.8	0.5	9.7	67.8	2.9	0.8	3.2
Southern Province	100.0	2.6	38.8	23.2	0.0	27.5	6.4	1.1	0.2	-
Western Province	100.0	3.4	77.1	0.4	0.2	2.3	12.3	3.7	0.5	0.0
Northern Province	100.0	11.9	19.9	0.3	1.1	7.1	51.1	7.7	0.9	-
Eastern Province	100.0	7.0	68.0	3.3	0.9	9.0	8.3	2.3	1.1	0.1

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

8.2. Sources of energy for lighting and cooking

There is global consensus and growing body of evidence that, access by households to clean energy for cooking, lighting and heating is essential to achieving a range of global priorities including to improve health, environmental protection and equitable economic growth. Goal 7 of the SDGs is aimed at improving access to, affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030. This includes access to electricity and reliance on clean fuel for cooking (target 7.1).

New normative guidance from WHO on indoor air quality highlights the importance of addressing both fuel and technology in order to tackle related issues of public health more efficiently. Clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those which mainly rely on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), biogas, and electricity (electric stove, solar cooker). Reliance on solid fuels for cooking is responsible for high levels of indoor air pollution and is considered harmful to human health as well as environment. Solid fuels often used for cooking include biomass and fossil fuels like wood/charcoal, coal/lignite, animal waste, crop residue, grass, but also plastic waste. The type of energy used by households is equally an indication of the quality of their housing conditions. This includes the energy use by the households either for lighting or for cooking.

8.2.2. Sources of energy for lighting

Table 8.6 presents the distribution of private households by main source of energy for home lighting. It shows that, across all refugee's households in Rwanda, about 45.5 % of the 24.8 thousand refugees' private households predominantly use flashlight/phone flashlight electricity as their source of home lighting, about 24% use Solar power, and 17.4% use Electricity from REG.

Table 8. 6: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main source of energy for lighting by Province

Province	Main source of energy for home lightning										
	Total	Electricity from REG	Private Hydro Mini grid	Solar power	Generator/ Batteries'	Kerosene/Paraffin/ Lantern lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Flashlight/home flashlight	Other
Rwanda	100.0	17.4	0.1	24.2	2.0	1.6	0.0	7.6	0.7	45.5	1.0
City of Kigali	100.0	97.4	-	0.3	-	-	-	1.1	-	1.2	-
Southern Province	100.0	7.6	0.1	47.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	4.4	0.2	37.5	1.0
Western Province	100.0	16.6	-	32.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	12.7	2.1	32.1	1.6
Northern Province	100.0	91.8	-	0.9	0.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	6.3	-
Eastern Province	100.0	6.9	0.1	21.2	2.6	2.2	0.0	8.2	0.7	57.1	1.1

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

8.2.3. Sources of energy for cooking

The 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census provides the detailed information on primary and secondary sources of fuel used for cooking in refugees' private households in Rwanda. Table 8.7 gives information on the use of primary and secondary sources of energy for cooking. It shows that, across refugee's private households in Rwanda, about 57.8% of the households use Gas for cooking, and about 40% rely on solid fuels for cooking which includes charcoal (about 31.8%) and firewood (about 8.3%) as primary sources of energy for cooking. Indeed, some households would never cook for themselves. Data reveals that, countrywide, about 2% of the total refugees' households found to use none of sources of energy for cooking as they never cook.

Table 8.7: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main source of energy for cooking by Province

Province	Main source of energy used by household for cooking							
	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene/Paraffin	Biogas	Never cook
Rwanda	100.0	8.3	31.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
City of Kigali	100.0	3.2	49.9	41.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.8
Southern Province	100.0	3.2	50.7	45.3	-	-	-	2.2
Western Province	100.0	17.1	78.8	1.9	-	-	-	1.2
Northern Province	100.0	14.5	64.8	19.6	-	-	-	1.8
Eastern Province	100.0	8.2	14.7	75.2	0.0	-	0.0	2.0

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

9.0 Introduction

The RPHC5 captured data on specific assets, including on ICT devices (such as radios, televisions, mobile phones or computers) and means of transport (such as bicycles, motorcycles or vehicles, etc.). The analysis of ownership of specific assets is interesting in that as it provides an indication of the population's living conditions, given that the use of these assets is increasingly significant in contemporary societies and plays an active part in the welfare of households. This chapter reviews the data on ownership of these assets.

9.1 Assets Owned by the Private Households

Beyond the physical characteristics and the household amenities, the possession of some specific assets by households can provide further insight as of the quality of the dwelling conditions of their members and occupants. This section describes the findings from the 2022 Rwanda census, with regard to the possession of specific assets by refugees' private households.

Table 9.1 presents the percentage of private households with radios, those with mobile telephones, and those with other assets. Across all refugees' private households in Rwanda, about 84% (for each type of assets) of the refugees' private households have Mobile phones and a radio sets. At the province level, the highest percentage of households with a mobile phone and radio set is found in the City of Kigali (above 97% for each type of assets) and the lowest in the Eastern Province (about 80% for each type of assets).

Table 9. 1: Percentage of private households possessing specific assets by Province and District

Province /District	Mobile Phone	Radio*	Television	Refrigerator/Freezer	Gas/Electrical Cooker	Washing Machine	Microwave	Mattress	Bench/Chair	Bed	Tables	Sofa	Computers	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Bicycles	Electrical/Charcoal Iron
Rwanda	84.1	84.3	6.7	1.9	62.1	0.9	0.7	63.5	57.7	23.6	52.6	9.0	3.7	1.0	0.6	2.9	8.5
City of Kigali	97.3	98.2	40.6	14.5	60.6	1.9	4.7	95.9	43.5	53.3	65.4	41.8	25.7	6.8	2.5	3.4	49.0
Southern Province	91.4	92.2	3.2	0.8	47.8	0.4	0.4	90.7	78.7	56.0	84.4	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	5.1
Western Province	86.5	84.1	6.0	0.6	4.8	0.2	0.2	78.1	78.4	31.3	84.2	10.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.9
Northern Province	95.7	96.0	34.4	3.7	42.0	0.9	1.1	94.3	66.5	80.7	84.7	57.1	10.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	36.6
Eastern Province	79.9	80.5	2.2	0.6	77.7	1.1	0.3	49.4	50.6	9.5	36.7	3.7	1.2	0.4	0.5	3.8	3.3

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

Radio*: Possession of radio include households owning smart phones and mobile phone with radio

9.2. Refugees' Households access to the internet

Since 2000, Rwanda has been resolutely committed to the development and use of ICT in several domains of both the public and private sectors so as to speed up the economic development and transform the country into a competitive and information-rich knowledge-based economy (MINECOFIN, 2018). For this reason, the ICT sector is regarded as a key element in regard to

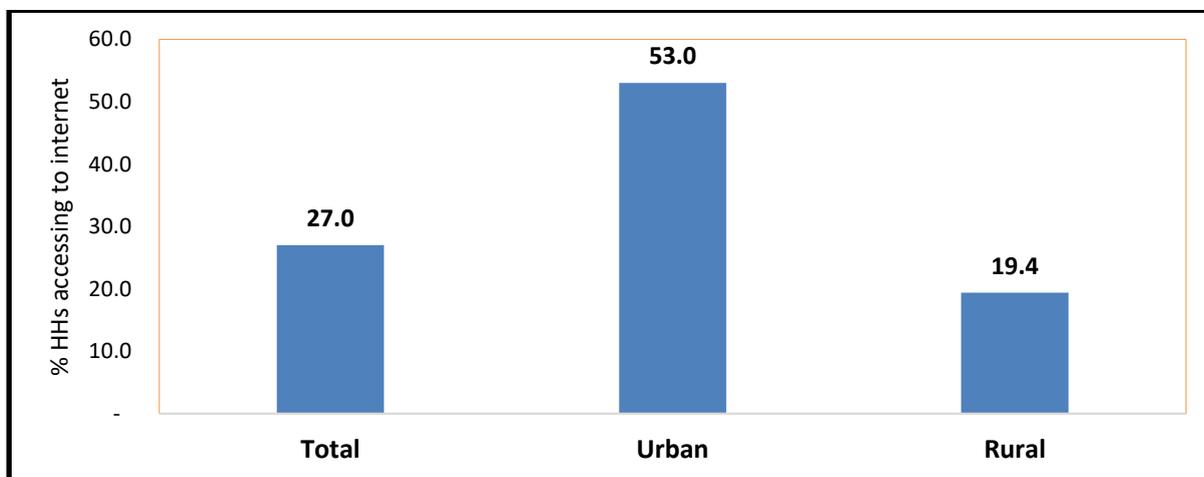
national development. Indicators of the level of penetration of ICT in Rwandan society usually refer to ownership of computers and access to the internet. This section will focus on access to internet.

9.2.1 Refugees Households access to internet

The Figure 9.1 illustrates the percentage of households (HHs) accessing the internet among refugees, segmented by total, urban, and rural areas.

Overall, 27.0% of refugee households have access to the internet. By urban-rural, this chart indicates a significant disparity in internet access between urban and rural refugee households, with urban areas having a notably higher percentage of households with internet access: 53.0% of refugee households in urban areas have internet access while 19.4% of refugee households in rural areas have internet access.

Figure 9. 1 Refugees Households access to internet



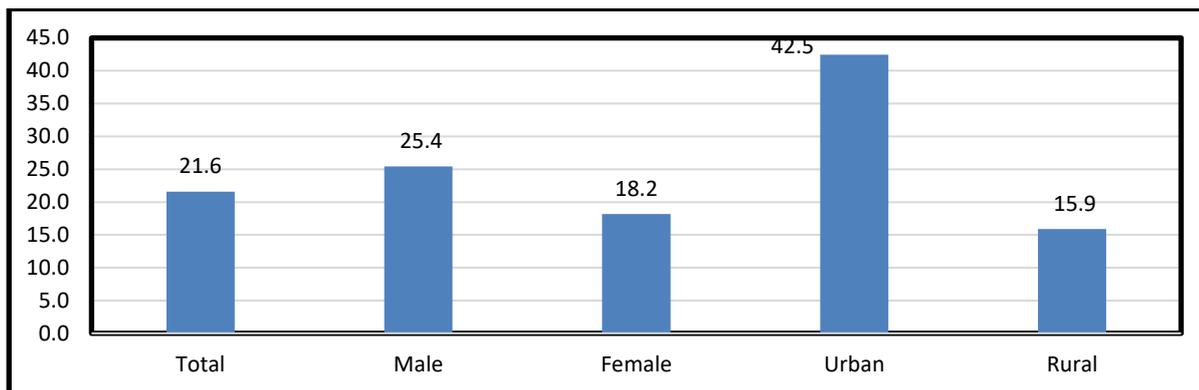
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

9.2.2 Refugee population access to internet

The Figure 9.2 depicts the percentage of the refugee population accessing the internet, broken down by total, male, female, urban, and rural categories.

Overall, 21.6% of the refugee population has access to the internet, there is a notable gender disparity in internet access, with male refugees having higher internet access (25.4%) compared to female refugees (18.2%). Refugees in urban areas have significantly higher internet access (42.5%) compared to those in rural areas (15.9%).

Figure 9. 2 Refugees population access to internet



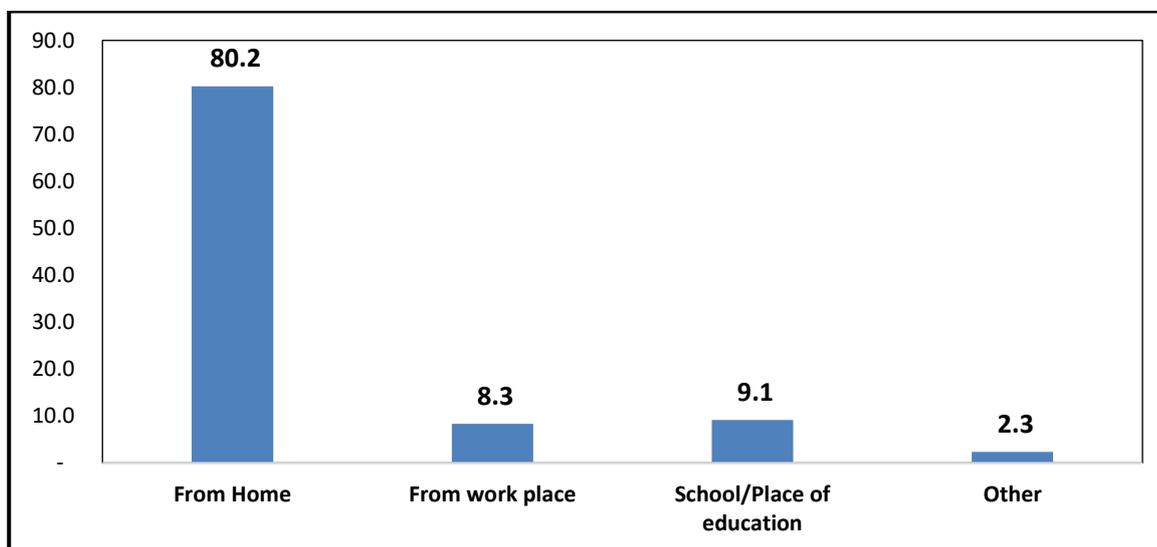
Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR)

9.2.3 Refugee population access to internet by place of accessibility

Figure 9.3 shows the percentage of the refugee population accessing the internet by place of accessibility. This chart highlights that home is the predominant place where refugees access the internet, with much lower access from workplaces, educational institutions, and other locations.

The majority of the refugee population (80.2%) accesses the internet from home, making it the most common location for internet usage. Both workplace and Educational Institutions follow with workplaces representing 8.3% and educational institutions with 9.1% serving as significant but much less common access points compared to home and a small percentage (2.3%) accesses the internet from other locations.

Figure 9. 3 Refugee population access to internet by place of accessibility



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



10.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the census results on the number of refugees' private households that engage in agricultural practices and their distribution across provinces.

10.1 Refugees Agricultural households

Agricultural households refer to households that have at least one person engaged in agricultural activities; that is, either in crop or animal husbandry. Working towards sustainable food production in Rwanda embraces the 2030 Agenda of SDG. Agriculture household refers to a household that has at least one person engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 10.1 presents the distribution of agricultural households by Provinces. Out of 24.8 thousand households, 7.2% practice agricultural activities. Majority of agricultural households (982), are located in Eastern Province, followed by those in Southern Province (390).

Table 10. 1: Number and percentage of refugee's agricultural households by Province, and area of residence)

Province	Total refugees Households			Counts Agricultural household			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	24,803	5,638	19,165	1,780	627	1,153	7.2	11.1	6.0
City of Kigali	2,169	2,139	30	114	110	4	5.3	5.1	13.3
Southern Province	3,407	1,708	1,699	390	126	264	11.4	7.4	15.5
Western Province	3,229	482	2,747	230	73	157	7.1	15.1	5.7
Northern Province	352	308	44	64	49	15	18.2	15.9	34.1
Eastern Province	15,646	1,001	14,645	982	269	713	6.3	26.9	4.9

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

Table 10.2 presents the percentage of private households practicing different types of agricultural activities. Across all refugees' private households in Rwanda, at national level, 5.2% of refugee's private households are engaged in crop farming which refers to the cultivation and management of plants, grown for food or animal feed or other commercial uses. 3.3 % of refugees' private households are engaged in livestock husbandry, which is defined as the rearing and management of livestock for the purpose of producing meat, milk and other products that can be used for profits or subsistence. 9.5% of total refugees' private households practice horticulture, defined as the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants.

Table 10. 2: Percentage of refugee's agricultural households practicing different types of agricultural activities

Province	Total refugees Households	Agricultural activities			
		Crop Farming	Livestock Husbandry	Horticulture	Apiculture
Rwanda	24,803	5.2	3.3	9.5	0.0
City of Kigali	2,169	3.2	3.0	7.8	0.1
Southern Province	3,407	10.0	3.1	18.7	
Western Province	3,229	4.1	4.5	4.3	
Northern Province	352	12.2	11.1	13.9	
Eastern Province	15,646	4.5	2.9	8.7	0.0

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

10.2 Crops grown by Refugees private households

Crop farming is the cultivation of plants for food, animal foodstuffs, or other commercial uses. 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 goals.

Towards that goal, in Rwanda like other Rwandans private households, refugees' 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.

Table 10.3 below presents the number of households growing different types of crops. Maize and beans crops are the most grown crops practiced by refugee's household in Rwanda, with 68.5 percent of total refugees' households engaged in maize crop cultivation, and 61.2 percent of total refugees' households are also engaged in beans crop cultivation.

Table 10. 3: Percentage of refugee's private households growing crops, by Province, and type of crop

Province	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams & Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	68.5	0.8		0.3	61.2	12.1	18.4	7.8	9.1	2.5	5.6	6.3	10.4
City of Kigali	58.4		13.3		64.2	9.3	33.6	21.7	7.1	8.8	16.8	15.9	12.2
Southern Province	79.9		1.8	0.1	48.8	23.7	17.6	5.2	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	18.1
Western Province	40.9		0.9	1.1	53.2	4.6	23.6	20.8	37.8	6.6	7.7	7.1	3.7
Northern Province	44.3		14.6	4.4	64.6		8.9	18.4	57.6	1.9	8.9	10.1	18.3
Eastern Province	69.1		14.0		70.9	6.9	17.0	4.8	3.7	1.4	6.0	7.5	9.5

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

Table 10.4 below presents the number of households growing different types of vegetable crops. Amaranths crops are the most grown vegetables practiced by refugees' households in Rwanda, with 63.2 percent of total refugees' households engaged in amaranths crop cultivation, 21.6 percent of total refugees' households are also engaged in tomato crop cultivation, and 26.6 percent of total refugees' households are also engaged in cabbage crop cultivation.

Table 10. 4: Percentage of refugees' private households growing vegetable crops, by Province, and vegetables types

Province	Amaranths	Tomato	Cabbage	Onion	Carrot	Eggplant	French beans	Pumpkin
Rwanda	63.2	21.6	26.6	13.0	14.4	13.9	2.8	6.4
City of Kigali	52.8	61.1	47.2	19.4	33.3	25.0	16.7	25.0
Southern Province	69.2	15.4	61.5	3.8	36.5	9.6	1.9	1.9
Western Province	62.2	20.0	31.1	15.6	8.9	20.0	-	11.1
Northern Province	37.5	12.5	50.0	-	6.3	-	-	-
Eastern Province	65.6	17.5	11.8	14.6	7.5	12.7	1.4	3.8

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

10.3 Livestock owned by refugees private households

Livestock rearing is analogous to animal husbandry; that is, the rearing and management of animals/livestock. In Rwanda, private households practice livestock 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.

Table 10.5 below presents the Percentage of private households raising livestock. Cross breed cows are livestock raised by the most refugees' private households in Rwanda, with 14.5 percent of total refugees' households engaged in raising of Cross breed cows' livestock, followed by Local breed cows (raised by 9.8% of total refugees' households), and Exotic breed cows (7.9% of total refugees' households). Other livestock types (sheep, goats, pigs, Rabbits, beehives, etc.) are found in the few households.

Table 10. 5: Percentage of private households raising livestock, by Province, District and livestock type

Province	Cows all breeds	Local breed cows	Exotic breed cows	Cross breed cows	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Beehives	Other
Rwanda	1.1	9.8	7.9	14.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
City of Kigali	1.7	5.4	12.9	10.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	6.6	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.0
Southern Province	0.9	11.1	8.1	16.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	5.2	1.0	0.0		0.0
Western Province	2.4	10.5	10.4	22.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	
Northern Province	9.7	13.7	12.4	32.0	2.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	4.1			0.1
Eastern Province	0.7	9.6	5.6	9.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	5.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1

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

CONCLUSION

The fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5) enumerated 107,300 refugee population across all districts of the country. Refugee population represents 1 % of the total resident population in Rwanda. The share of refugees is the highest in the Eastern Province where it represents 62.7% of the total refugees, followed by South with 17.8%, West with 14%, North with 0.8% and the city of Kigali with 4.7% of the total refugees in the country.

The RPHC5 collected refugees' information using the private household questionnaire. A standalone thematic report was envisaged to understand the socio-economic and demographic conditions of refugees living in Rwanda. This aligned with the Government of Rwanda policy for refugees' socio-economic inclusion which requires more data on social, culture, demographic and economic characteristics of refugee population.

The analysis and interpretation of data collected on refugee population was mainly limited to National and Province levels while detailed data by district are indicated in annexes.

It would be worth noting that refugee population are dynamic due to their mobility, resettlement, influxes, voluntary and spontaneous repatriation to name but few. The RPHC5 considered refugee population present in various refugee camps as well as in the community, urban and rural areas of different districts of the country.

The RPHC5 data and results will inform and serve as reference for the national planning, UNHCR and humanitarian/development actors on refugee response interventions and pave a way to sustainable programming and solutions for refugee population hosted in Rwanda.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Future researches

- Continue and regularly gathering of socio- economic data on refugee population disaggregated by category (refugees, asylum seekers, refugee like situation, persons with refugee background).

Government, UNHCR and Humanitarian/ development actors planning and programming

For future planning and programming, there is a need to address gaps identified by the RPHC5. These include but not limited to:

- a) Low employment rate (15.1 %) of active refugee population aged 16-65 years old by increasing jobs, work and economic opportunities.
- b) 13.9 % of children were not registered at birth especially in urban areas, therefore, there is need to ensure 100 % of birth registration of refugee children to prevent statelessness.
- c) Rehabilitation or reconstruction of old shelters (43.6 %) and upgrade refugee houses with earth floor (57.9 %) and increasing the size of houses allocated to refugees to reduce

the promiscuity (3 persons per bed) and increase number of households with separated beds for girls and boys (current status is 61.8 %).

- d) Continue increasing and improving WASH facilities in refugee settings especially in Southern Province.
- e) Put more efforts increasing sustainable energy in refugee population, by reducing dependence on charcoal and firewood (41.1 %) and increasing lighting energy (the RPHC5 indicated that 45.5 % of refugees use flash/phone lights).
- f) The RPHC5 indicate that only 7.2 % of refugee households practice agriculture. Therefore, there is a need to increase livestock and agriculture opportunities among refugee population which have in majority agriculture background.
- g) Strengthen livelihood programs to reduce the dependency of refugee population and enhance their self-reliance.

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION			
FOR ALL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD		FOR RESIDENTS ONLY (P07=1)	
P01A: Serial Number of the person		P08A: Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or abroad?	
P01B: Surname of the person.....		1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C	
P01C: Other names of the person.....		P09B: In which District was [NAME] born? =>P10A	
P02: What is [NAME]'s relationship to the Head of Household?		SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS	
01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Son or daughter 04. Adoptive child 05. Father/ Mother 06. Father-in-law/Mother-in-law 07. Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law		08. Brother/Sister 09. Grand Child 10. Son/Daughter-in-law 11. Other relative 12. House help 13. Non-relative 14. Unknown relationship	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex?		P10A: How many years has [NAME] been living continuously in [District]?	
1. Male 2. Female		- 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?		P10B: Prior to coming living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad?	
NOTE: RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		1. In Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P11B	
P05A: In which month was [NAME] born?		P11A: In which District was [NAME] residing previously? (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICTS) =>P12A	
P05B: In which year was [NAME] born?		P11B: In which Country was [NAME] residing previously? (Select the country among the world countries List)	
NOTE: RECORD 9999, IF THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN		P12A: Is there any member of this household who does not have Rwandan Nationality?	
P06: What is [NAME]'s marital status?		1. Yes (Choose all non-Rwandans from the list of Household members) 2. No (Make all Rwandans) => P13	
ALL PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE		P12B: What is [NAME]'s nationality?	
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		CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST	
P07A: Is [NAME] usual resident or was a visitor on census night?		P13: What is [NAME]'s Religious affiliation?	
1. Usual resident 2. Visitor => GO TO THE NEXT PERSON		01. Catholic 02. ADEPR 03. Protestant 04. Adventist 05. Other Christians 06. Muslim 07. Jehovah witness 08. Traditional/Animist 09. Other religion 10. No Religion 11. Not stated 99. Do not Know	
P07B: Did [NAME] sleep in this household on census night?		P14: What is [NAME]'s Medical insurance?	
1. Yes, slept in this HH (PR) 2. No, did not sleep in this HH (AR)		1. Mutuelle 2. RSSB (former RAMA) 3. MMI 4. Schools 5. Employer 6. Private insurance companies 7. NGOs 8. None 9. Do not know	
SECTION S: HOUSEHOLD SUMMARY TABLE			
Residence status	Both sexes	Male	Female
Present Resident (PR)			
Absent Resident (AR)			
Total Resident (PR+AR)			
Visitors(VIS)			
Total Enumerated			
ALL RESIDENT(P07A=1) AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE			
P08A: How many spouses does [NAME] have? => P08C (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			
P08B: What is the rank of [NAME] to His Husband? (FOR FEMALE IN POLYGAMOUS UNION ONLY)			
IF THE RANK IS 8 OR ABOVE, WRITE 8. IF THE RANK IS UNKNOWN WRITE 9			
P08C: How old was [NAME] when he/she first got married or lived together with his/her partner (AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE)? 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			

SECTION P: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION	
DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE	P21: In this household, Does any member have short stature?
P16: In this household, does any member have difficulty hearing?	1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P17
P16A: Who has difficulty hearing?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid?	1. Yes 2. No =>P16B
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)
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
P17: In this household, does any member have difficulty walking or Climbing steps?	1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P18
P17A: Who has difficulty walking or climbing steps?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
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
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
P18A: Who has difficulty communicating, for example being understood?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
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
P19: In this household, does any member have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P20
P19A: Who has difficulty remembering or concentrating?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
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
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
P20A: Who has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
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
P21A: Who has a problem of short stature?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
P22: In this household, does any member have albinism?	1. Yes 2. None of Household member has the difficulty =>P23A
P22A: Who has a difficulty with albinism?	CHOOSE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
ALL RESIDENT AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD	
P23A: Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?	1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P23C
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
P23C: Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?	1. Yes 2. No 9. Don't know =>P24
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
P24: Was [NAME]'s birth registered in the Civil Registration books?	1. Yes => P29 2. No 9. Don't know
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	
P25: What is the type of official identification document does [NAME] have?	01. Rwandan Identity Card 02. Foreign Identity Card 03. Rwandan Passport 04. Foreign Passport 05. Rwandan Nationality Certificate 06. Foreign Nationality Certificate 07. Refugee travel document 08. Proof of registration for refugees
P25A: Why does [NAME] not have any official identification document?	1. In process looking for it 2. The request got rejected 3. Under required age 4. Personal reasons 5. Other reason(specify) 9. Do not know
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
P27: Are [NAME]'s Parents still alive?	1. Yes Both 2. Yes, one of them 3. No 9. Don't know
FOR RESIDENT AGED 18 YEARS OLD OR MORE	

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?
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
MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF	MAIN SOURCE OF WATER
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	MODE OF WASTE DISPOSAL																																																
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	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	MODE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL																																																
H14: Is this HH connected to the REG grid line or to other electric lines? 1.Yes 2.No	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																																																
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	HH ASSETS																																																
ENERGY FOR COOKING	H21: Does your household has the following assets in functioning Condition ? 1. Yes 2. No																																																
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Radio</td> <td>9. Bed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Television</td> <td>10. Tables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only</td> <td>11. Sofa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Gas/Electrical Cooker</td> <td>12. Computers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Washing machine</td> <td>13. Vehicles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Microwave</td> <td>14. Motorcycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Mattress</td> <td>15. Bicycles for household use only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Bench/Chair</td> <td>16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron</td> </tr> </table>	1. Radio	9. Bed	2. Television	10. Tables	3. Refrigerator/ Freezer for HH use only	11. Sofa	4. Gas/Electrical Cooker	12. Computers	5. Washing machine	13. Vehicles for household use only	6. Microwave	14. Motorcycles for household use only	7. Mattress	15. Bicycles for household use only	8. Bench/Chair	16. Electrical/Charcoal Iron																																
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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 08. Crop waste 09. Animal dung 10. Briquette 11. Peat 12. sawdust 13. Straw/shrub/grass 14. Other(specify) 15. None	LIVESTOCK																																																
ENERGY SAVING STOVE	H22: Does your household has any big /small livestock, beehive or dog? 1.Yes 2.No => H23																																																
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	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></td></tr> <tr><td>02. Exotic breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>03. Cross breed cows</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>04. Local goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>05. Exotic goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>06. Cross goats</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>07. Local sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>08. Exotic sheep</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>09. Local pigs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Exotic pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Cross pig</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Rabbits</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Broiler chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>14. Layers chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Dual purpose chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>16. Local chicken</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>17. Duck</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>18. Turkey</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>19. Other poultry</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>20. Camel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>21. Bees hive</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>22. Dogs</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>23. Others</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Livestock type	SELECT	01. Local breed cows		02. Exotic breed cows		03. Cross breed cows		04. Local goats		05. Exotic goats		06. Cross goats		07. Local sheep		08. Exotic sheep		09. Local pigs		10. Exotic pig		11. Cross pig		12. Rabbits		13. Broiler chicken		14. Layers chicken		15. Dual purpose chicken		16. Local chicken		17. Duck		18. Turkey		19. Other poultry		20. Camel		21. Bees hive		22. Dogs		23. Others	
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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		
02. Exotic breed cows		
03. Cross breed cows		
04. Local goats		
05. Exotic goats		
06. Cross goats		
07. Local sheep		
08. Exotic sheep		
09. Local pigs		
10. Exotic pig		
11. Cross pig		
12. Rabbits		
13. Broiler chicken		
14. Layers chicken		
15. Dual purpose chicken		
16. Local chicken		
17. Duck		
18. Turkey		
19. Other poultry		
20. Camel		
21. Bees hive		
22. Dogs		
23. Others		

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

H26: During the last 12 months did any member of this household grow crop?
(DO NOT INCLUDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES DONE IN KITCHEN GARDEN)

- Yes
- NO → H28A

H23A: Where were agricultural activities done?

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

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

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

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

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		
2. Orange		
3. Papaya		
4. Guava		
5. Lemon		
6. Mango		
7. Mandarin		
8. Jack fruits		
9. Beefheart		
10. Passion fruits		
11. Pineapple		
12. Tree tomato		
13. Watermelon		
14. Strawberry		
15. Other fruit		

SECTION M: MORTALITY

M4: 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	.....			1:days 2:months					
2	.....			1:days 2:months					
3	.....			1:days 2:months					

B. 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	
Legal Basis: Law n° 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 on the organisation of statistical activities in Rwanda.	
CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE (INSTITUTIONAL HOUSEHOLD)	
SECTION II: 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"/>
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"/>
IL15.	<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"/>	P12E: What is [NAME]'s Nationality ? CHOOSE THE NATIONALITY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST <input type="text"/>
P01B: Surname of the person: <input type="text"/>	
P01C: Other names of the Person: <input type="text"/>	
P03: What is [NAME]'s Sex? 1.Male 2.Female <input type="text"/>	P15: 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 5. Separated 6. Never married 7. Widowed <input type="text"/>	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"/>	DISABILITY: FOR RESIDENT AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE
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] have difficulty seeing? 1. Yes 2. No => P16A
P09A: Was [NAME] born in Rwanda or Abroad? 1. Rwanda 2. Abroad =>P09C <input type="text"/>	P15AA: Does [NAME] wear glasses? 1. Yes 2. No => P15B
P09B: In which District [NAME] was born? => P10A (SELECT ONE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST OF ALL DISTRICT)	P15AB: Does [NAME] continue to have difficulties even when wearing glasses? 1. Yes 2. No => P16A
P09C: In which Country [NAME] was born? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM WORLD COUNTRIES LIST)	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"/>
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"/>	P16A: Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing ? 1. Yes 2. No => P17A
P10B: Prior to come living in [district], was [NAME] residing in Rwanda or abroad? 1. Rwanda 2. Foreign Country =>P11B <input type="text"/>	P16AA: Does [NAME] use hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No => P16B
P11A: In which District [NAME] was residing prior to come living Here? =>P12B (SELECT THE DISTRICT FROM THE LIST)	P16AB: Does [NAME] continue to have hearing difficulties even if using hearing aid? 1. Yes 2. No => P17A
P11B: In which Country [NAME] was residing previously? (SELECT ONE COUNTRY FROM OF WORLD COUNTRIES 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"/>
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 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P30A: What is the highest level of education did [NAME] attend or is currently attending?</p> <p>1. ECD =>P32 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Nursery <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Primary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. INGOBOKA /Vocational training <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. Lower secondary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Upper secondary <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Tertiary <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/></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 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9</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 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P31: What is the highest certificate/degree [NAME] obtained?</p> <p>1. Primary school certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Post primary certificate (CE/FM/TVET I/TVET II <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. EMA/ENTA <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. O'level Certificate <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. A3/D4/D5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. A2/D6/D7 <input type="checkbox"/></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) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>11. Diploma(A1): D6+2-3yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. Bachelor(A0): D6+3-6yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>13. Post Graduate Diploma <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>14. Masters: Bachelor+1-2yrs <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>15. Doctorate (PhD) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>16. None 99. Do not know <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>QUESTIONS (P32-P36C) ARE RESERVED FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE</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>P19A: Does [NAME] has difficulty remembering or concentrating?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No => P20A <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Never attended <input type="checkbox"/></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 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P34: Did [NAME] use internet in the last 12 months?</p> <p>NOT TO BE ASKED FOR PRISONS</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No =>P36A <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Do not know=>P36A <input type="checkbox"/></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"/> 1. Yes – some difficulty <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Yes – a lot of difficulty <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Cannot do at all <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P35: Where does [NAME] often access Internet?</p> <p>1. From Home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. From work place <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. From School/Place of Education <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. From Another Person's home <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. From Community Internet access facility <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. From cyber café/From Commercial Internet Access facility <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P21A: Does [NAME] have a short stature?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P36A: Does [NAME] own a mobile phone?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></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>P22A: Does [NAME] have a problem with albinism?</p> <p>1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P36 B: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?</p> <p>1. Smart phone <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Ordinary phone with radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Ordinary phone without radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>
<p>P22B: 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 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>P36 C: What type of mobile phone does [NAME] have?</p> <p>1. Smart phone <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. Ordinary phone with radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Ordinary phone without radio <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IF ONE OWNS BOTH TYPES CHOOSE SMART PHONE</p>
<p>EDUCATION: ALL HOUSEHOLD RESIDENTS</p>	<p>FOR RESIDENT WOMEN AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE</p>

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

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 explanations of indicators.

B.1 Population and demographic characteristics

Resident status: People with resident status are persons who have been living in a place for more than six months where they were enumerated or who have the intention to stay there for more than six months. These individuals represent the population usually living in such places.

Present residents: individuals present in their place of usual residence on the reference night, or

Absent residents: individuals 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 absent residents in another place in Rwanda, or non-residents of the country, for example, tourists present at the time of the Census from other countries.

De facto population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their actual location at the time of the census (present residents + visitors): Includes all persons physically present in the country or given area at the reference date.

De jure population: A concept that defines enumerated persons on the basis of their usual place of residence at the time of the census. (Present residents + absent residents):

The de jure population includes all usual residents of a given country or area, whether they were physically present in the area at the reference date or not. It also refers to the resident population. Most of the analyses presented in the thematic reports are based on the de jure population.

Demographic dependency ratio: is measured as the ratio between those typically not in the labour force and the age group typically in the labour force. Using the national definition of working age, it is defined as the sum of persons aged 0 to 15 and elderly people aged 60 and above, divided by the population in the 16 to 59 age group, multiplied by 100. For international comparisons, age groups 0 to 14 and 65 and above are used to identify dependents.

Median age of a population: the median age is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Mean age of a population: the mathematical average age of all the members of a population.

Population growth rate: the increase (or decrease) in the number of persons in the population during a certain period of time, expressed as a percentage of the population

at the beginning of the time period. The average annual growth rates for all ages as well as for particular age groups are calculated on the assumption that growth is continuous.

Population pyramid: graphically displays a population's age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers (or percentages) of males and females in each age group or at each individual age. The sum of all the age/sex groups in the population pyramid equals the total population.

Sex ratio: The ratio of males to the number of females in a population, usually computed for age group and expressed per 100 females. A sex ratio of 100 would imply that there are as many males as females.

Age structure: The proportion of the total population in each age group.

Age-sex structure: the composition of a population as determined by the proportion of males and females in each age category.

Area of residence refers to a place of Urban or Rural area.

The urban and rural are two different physical, socio and economic environment. Urban area is in most of the cases characterized by high concentration of population, diversified economic activities, many and better infrastructures. This lead to different needs for population living in the two different environments and policy makers have to take note for that in all socio-economic development programs. The 2022 census consider only 5 which are classified as urban:

- Capital City (Kigali)
- Satellite cities
- Secondary Cities
- District Towns
- and Emerging centers

Since 2020, a campaign of census mapping collected different information aiming at the delineation of enumeration area. Different locations of services were collected (offices, shops, education, health religious, entertainment facilities, etc.). Using the locations, a service concentration layer was created showing the hot spot concentration area considered as core urban centers Each urban area among the retained one, has at least one or more hotspot zone of services concentration which can be considered as a core urban center.

B.2 Education

Early childhood development (ECD): is defined as a comprehensive approach to policies and programs for children from birth to eight years of age, their parents, and caregivers, aimed at protecting the child's rights to develop his or her full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. In Rwanda, this usually refers to the age group 0–6 years.

School attendance and attendance rates: School attendance is defined as regular attendance at any regular accredited educational institution or program, public or private.

There is a difference between 'attending school' and being 'enrolled in school'; thus results from censuses and administrative data may differ.

School attendance is complementary to but must be distinguished from 'school enrolment', which typically is obtained from administrative data. A child can be enrolled in school but not necessarily be attending. It is recommended that these concepts be clearly defined so that countries can determine which variable they wish to collect via the census.

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR): attendance of the official age group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary school-age population (6–11) attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary school-age population (12–17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR): total attendance in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The GAR for primary schools is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population. The GAR for secondary schools is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): ratio of the number or proportion of the female population to the male population for a given indicator. It measures gender equality between girls' and boys' performance in school.

Educational attainment: Educational attainment is defined as the highest grade completed within the most advanced level attended in the education system of the country where the education was received.

Educational qualifications (level of education): Qualifications are the degrees, diplomas, certificates, professional titles, and so forth that an individual has acquired, whether by full-time study, part-time study, or private study, whether conferred in the home country or abroad, and whether conferred by educational authorities, special examining bodies or professional bodies. The acquisition of an educational qualification, therefore, implies the successful completion of a course of study or training program. According to national needs, information on qualifications may be collected from persons who have reached a certain minimum age or level of educational attainment. Such information should refer to the title of the highest certificate, diploma, or degree received.

Academic degree obtained: An academic degree is a college or university diploma, often associated with a title and sometimes associated with an academic position, which is usually awarded in recognition of the recipient having either satisfactorily completed a prescribed course of study or having conducted a scholarly endeavor deemed worthy of his or her admission to the degree. The most common degrees awarded today are

Diploma, Advanced Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and doctoral (PhD) degrees. Most higher education institutions generally offer certificates and several programs leading to the awarding of a Master of Advanced Studies, which is predominantly known as a *Diplôme d'études supérieures spécialisées* under its original French designation. The certificates listed below are some of the certificates currently or previously awarded by the Rwandan education system:

Primary Leaving Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of six years of primary school. This certificate provides access to lower secondary education.

Ordinary 'O' Level Certificate: a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of lower secondary school. This certificate provides access to senior secondary education.

TVET Certificate I: the duration to get the certificate is 3 to 9 months. There is no further educational prerequisite for enrollment to study at this level other than having reached the age of 16 years. Graduates at this level will have the basic practical skills and competencies required to carry out a specific task in the labor market.

TVET Certificate II: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum age to study at this level is 16 Years and one has completed at least primary six. Graduates at this level will have practical skills and a set of competencies required to carry out different tasks in the labor market or to pursue further learning.

TVET Certificate III: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. To study at this level you must have completed 9 Years Basic Education or have an equivalent qualification. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 1 year of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate IV: the duration to get the certificate is 1 year. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level III. At the completion of this level, students will have practical skills and knowledge enabling them to proceed to TVET Level 4. This certificate is given to people who completed 2 years of technical secondary education and who decided to enter the labor market.

TVET Certificate V/ Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (Technical secondary education): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in technical secondary education. The minimum requirement to study at this level is to have completed Level IV. Graduates at this level will have advanced practical skills and knowledge enabling them to join the labor market or proceed to higher Education.

Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education A2 (general secondary education): a certificate awarded upon successful completion of three years of senior secondary school in general secondary education.

NB: The Advanced General Certificate of Secondary Education and Professional Certificate of Secondary Education A2 grant access to higher education.

ENTA (*Ecole Normale Technique Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of five years of secondary school. This type of certificate is no longer available;

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.

A2/D6/D7 – certificates awarded upon successful completion of six or seven years of secondary school.

Post-primary education: In the past, this level of education targeted technical skills and allowed students, after successfully completing three years of study to enter the labor 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:

EMA (*Ecole des Moniteurs Auxilliaire*) – a certificate awarded upon successful completion of two years of post-primary education, when this level existed in the education system.

CE/FM (*Certificat d'Edute Familiale*) – a certificate awarded upon completion of three years of post-primary education. The courses associated with these certificates were exclusive to the female population.

CERAI (*Centre d'Enseignement Rural Artisanal Intégré*) – 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:

A diploma and an Advanced Diploma program: are between two and three years in length. Admission requires an upper-secondary qualification like the Certificate of Technical Secondary Education A2. In addition, the HEC defines certificate and diploma qualifications as exit qualifications in incomplete bachelor's programs rather than distinct study programs. Students who complete one year of study (120 credits) before dropping out may receive a Certificate of Higher Education, whereas students who complete 2 years of studies and obtainment of at least 240 credits may be awarded a Diploma and students who completed 2,5 years of studies and obtainment of at least 300 credits may be awarded an Advanced Diploma in Higher Education in Higher Education.

Bacc/diploma: a degree previously awarded upon successful completion of two years of university. It is no longer available.

Bachelor's: a degree awarded upon successful completion of four years of university. In Rwanda, the Bachelor's programs are offered for three-five years and each year is split into semesters or trimesters depending on the specifications of the programs.

Master's: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of at least one year of post-graduate studies. In Rwanda, the duration of Masters's

Programs varies between eighteen (18) and twenty-four (24) months, except in Medicine, where they last for four years. They are offered by coursework or purely by research.

PhD: a degree awarded to a university graduate upon his/her successful completion of a doctoral program, usually lasting between three and four years.

School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education): SLE is the total number of years of schooling (primary to tertiary) that a child can expect to receive, assuming that the probability of his or her being enrolled in school at any particular future age is equal to the current enrolment ratio at that age. Caution must be maintained when utilizing this indicator in international comparisons. For example, a year or grade completed in one country is not necessarily the same in terms of educational content or quality as a year or grade completed in another country. SLE represents the expected number of years of schooling that will be completed, including years spent repeating one or more grades.

Literacy: Literacy is the ability to both read and write with understanding. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement about his or her everyday life. An illiterate person is one who cannot, with understanding, both read and write such a statement. Hence, a person capable of reading and writing only figures and his or her own name should be considered illiterate, as should a person who can read but not write as well as one who can read and write only a stock phrase that has been memorized. In the 2022 Census, literacy is recorded in the following languages: Kinyarwanda, English, French, Swahili and Other.

B.3 Employment/economic activity

The main concepts and definitions used in the census are in line with the international standards on statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 2013).¹⁶ They are briefly described below.

Work: work is defined as:

- “Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use” in line with the General production boundary defined in the System of National Accounts 2008.
- Work is defined “irrespective of its formal or informal character or the legality of the activity.”
- It excludes “activities not involving production of goods or services (begging, stealing), self-care (personal grooming, hygiene) and activities that cannot be performed by another person on one’s own behalf (sleeping, learning, own recreation).”

The international standards recognize different forms of work: Own-use production work (production of goods and services for own final use); employment (work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit); unpaid trainee work (work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills); volunteer work (non-compulsory work performed for others without pay); and other forms of work (not defined at this time by the international standards).

¹⁶ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 2013.

Working age population: The working age population in Rwanda is defined as all persons 16 years old and over.

Employment: Employment is a particular form of work. Persons in employment are defined as all those above a specified age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. It excludes persons engaged wholly in activities to produce goods or services for own final use such as producing agricultural, fishing and gathering products for own-consumption or cleaning, decorating, gardening and maintaining one's own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods. Persons in employment comprise: (a) employed persons "at work," i.e., who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexi-time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Status in employment: Status in employment classifies jobs held by persons at a given point of time with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organizations. The International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-1993) identifies five main categories of persons with respect to their status in employment.¹⁷ : Employee, paid apprentice/Intern; employer; Own-account worker; Member of cooperative; Contributing family worker.

Branches of economic activity: Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

Occupation: Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the person.

Occupational segregation index: It is an indicator that measures the extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.¹⁸ It is defined by

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

Where n_{Ai} and n_{Bi} are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational i and n_A and n_B are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation.

¹⁷ILO, *International Classification of Status in Employment, ICSE-93*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, <http://laborsta.ilo.org>.

¹⁸ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions, ILO Manual (First version)*, May 2012, pp. 127-130.

B.4 Gender

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

Gender: a social and cultural construct, which values men's and women's (and girls' and boys') attributes differently. Accordingly, it assigns socially acceptable and often stereotypical roles and responsibilities to men and women. Gender-based roles and other attributes, therefore, change over time and vary with different cultural contexts. The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept is also useful in analysing how commonly shared practices legitimise discrepancies between sexes.

Gender analysis: is a critical examination of how differences in gender roles, activities, needs, opportunities and rights/entitlements affect men, women, girls and boys in certain situations or contexts. Gender analysis examines the relationships between females and males and their access to, and control of resources, and the constraints they face relative to each other.

B.5 Disability

Disability prevalence: This is defined as the percentage of all the people age 5 years and above reported having at least one disability divided by the entire population of persons' age 5 years and above.

Disability status: differentiates the population into those with and those without a disability. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers or environments may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

The following limitations in activity functioning are considered in the RPHC5: seeing, hearing, mobility, cognitive, communication and self-care using Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of questions. In addition, questions of albinism and short stature were added to the questionnaire.

Seeing difficulty

Seeing difficulty describes the various degrees of vision loss. A person is considered to have eyesight or vision disability if he/she has difficulty seeing even if he/she wears eyeglasses or contact lenses.

Hearing difficulty

Hearing difficulty refers to complete deafness or partial hearing in one or both ears, hard of hearing. Those with hearing difficulty can also use a hearing aid.

Mobility difficulty

Physical or mobility difficulty refers to difficulties in moving, i.e. walking, climbing stairs, using hand, sitting upright, or standing. This disability restricts one's physical movement,

say body movement or paralysis of legs, hands, or the whole body. Persons with this type of disability can use assistive equipment and supportive devices that assist them to move around. For example, those who use wheelchairs, crutches among other mobility aids.

Cognitive difficulty

Cognitive difficulty affects people's ability to perform activities like other people of similar age groups. They may have difficulty remembering things or concentrating on what he/she is performing. It includes many different functions such as the ability to pay attention, learn and retain information, solve problems, and use language to express thoughts. This disability hampers clear thoughts in the mind. It also exhibits problems in comprehending any new ideas or opinions or finding solutions and therefore restrains a person from learning or even coordinating functions/activities.

Self-care difficulty

This refers to difficulties in dressing, bathing, eating, grooming and hygiene, toileting or getting around the home or inside the home. The difficulties may have arisen as a result of other disabilities or impairments. These types of difficulties may be present in most disabilities. It may be more pronounced in mental disabilities and severe physical disabilities.

Communication difficulty

Speech and language disorders refer to problems in communication or difficulties in producing oral speech sounds or problems with voice quality. They might be characterized by an interruption in the flow or rhythm of speech, such as stammering. These delays and disorders range from simple sound substitutions to the inability to understand or use language. Some causes of speech and language disorders include hearing loss, brain injury, learning disability, substance abuse, physical impairments such as cleft lip, deformed lip or palate, and vocal abuse or misuse. Persons with speech disabilities are often not able to communicate well with others.

Short stature

Short stature is a general term used to describe a condition in which a person's height is well below the average height of his or her peers. Short stature typically means that a person's height is below that of the shortest 3 percent to 5 percent of people of the same age and sex.

Albinism

Albinism is a rare, non-contagious, genetically inherited condition occurring in both genders regardless of ethnicity, in all countries of the world. The condition results in a lack of pigmentation in the skin, hair and eyes, causing vulnerability to sun exposure and bright light. Almost all persons with albinism are visually impaired, with the majority being classified as "legally blind. Skin cancer is common amongst a majority of PWA living in the region of Sub Saharan Africa.

B.6 Youth

According to the UN, Youth is best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood independence. That's why, as a category, youth is more fluid than other fixed age groups. Yet, age is the easiest way to define this group, particularly

in relation to education and employment, because 'youth' is often referred to a person between the ages of leaving compulsory education and finding their first job.

The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines 'youth', as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by Member States.

Considering the current priorities and trends of Rwanda's Development, the definition of Youth in terms of age has been revised in this policy. It was brought from 14–35 years to 16–30 years due to a number of factors including among others:

(i) The need to keep in close conformity with regional and international bodies that Rwanda subscribes to such as:

a. The African Youth Charter adopted by the seventh ordinary session of the African Union Assembly held in Banjul - Gambia on the 2nd July 2006, ratified by Rwanda on 7th August 2007, defines youth or young people as a category of people between the ages of 15 and 35 years;

b. The United Nations General Assembly, by its resolution 50/81 in 1995, adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and beyond and reiterated Page 6 of 43 that the United Nations defines "youth", as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, without prejudice to other definitions by member states;

c. For the Commonwealth, which Rwanda joined in November 2009 and becoming the association's 54th member, youth are defined as people between 15-29 years.

(ii) With a need to harmonize the definition of youth and youth programmes taking into account the current local policies and legal frameworks, this Policy shall also complement related policies such as:

a. The Integrated Child Policy of Rwanda that defines a child as persons below 18 years (taken care from the time before their birth until they complete the age of 18 years), the age for consent and voting rights among others. It also prohibits from employing any person under 18 years old into employment that is deemed hazardous and worst forms of labour.

b. The National and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2008) that aims to guarantee that all TVET measures achieve the maximum economic impact through providing all sectors with appropriately qualified workforce in the needed number in accordance to the different qualification levels.

c. The Education Sector Policy (2003) with a direction clearly defined: involve vocational standards and national needs and reach a sufficient number of graduates who are well-trained and therefore able to meet the development needs of Rwanda.

d. The National Policy for Family Promotion (2005) that has among its actions to protect youth against the evils of society and to educate them to positive family values.

e. The Employment Policy (2006) that promotes the employment of youth, women, persons with disability, the marginalized and increasing their contribution to economic production.

f. The National Gender Policy (2010) that seeks to eradicate the imbalance between young man and young girls' rights among others.

g. The Rwanda Sports Development Policy (2012) that promotes youth clubs. h. The National Culture Heritage Policy (2014), which promotes the education of culture values to the youth.

For the case of Rwanda, law N°54/2011 of 14/12/2011 related to child rights and protection states that 18 years should be the starting point for differentiating „child“ and „youth“. However, the national youth policy points out that in Rwanda young people are those between 16 and 30. In this report we will adhere to this definition and the term „youth“ is used to mean the 16–30 age groups. This choice also allows for a comparison and contextualization of results with findings based on reports on youth to discern differences within this large and heterogeneous age group, findings are also presented for the following four sub-groups:

- 16–20 years;
- 21–25 years;
- 26–30 years.

Disaggregation by these sub-groups should help reveal different demographic processes, such as the end of school attendance, marriage, fertility, labour force participation and migration. The age categories reflect transitional periods from school to the labour market, single status to marriage and the beginning of childbearing. Exceptions to these age groups are noted in the text.

B.7 Children

Child: According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), a child is defined as every human being under 18 unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. It is relevant to underline here that this period coincides with Rwanda’s, as stipulated in Article 3 of the National Law n° 54/2011 of 14 December 2011 relating to the rights and the protection of the child, which stipulates that a child is any person under the age of 18. The age range (0–17) adopted for this report reflects this definition.

Adolescent: The word ‘adolescent’ comes from the concept of adolescence, which means the transitional development period from childhood to early adulthood, starting approximately at 10–12 and ending at 18–22 (Santrock, 2000).

Orphan: According to the national policy for orphans and other vulnerable children (MINALOC, 2003), an orphan is a child who has lost one or both parents. In the subsequent analysis, children are also considered orphans if the survivorship of the parent is unknown.

vulnerable Children: A vulnerable child is a person under 18 exposed to conditions which do not permit him/her to fulfil her/his fundamental right to her/his harmonious development (MINALOC, 2003).

B.8 Elderly

The Elder population: The elderly population is defined as people aged 65 and over in Rwanda.

Old age: is the last period of life, associated with the decline of mental and physical capacities. The term is also used to refer to the population group known as the elderly. The precise onset of old age varies culturally and historically, as it is a social construct rather than a biological stage.

The elderly dependency rate: The elderly dependency rate is defined as the ratio between the elderly population and the working age (15-64 years) population.

B.9 Marital status and nuptiality

Information on marital status was collected on the resident population aged 12 and above. The question was formulated as '*what is [name] marital status?*' and, responses were recorded as provided. Seven categories constituted the question on marital status:

Married to one wife/husband officially: an individual who was in legally accepted marital union with one partner at the moment of the Census.

Married to one wife/husband unofficially: an individual who was in marital union with one partner, but that was not legally officiated at the moment of the Census.

Live in a polygamous union: An individual is said to be in polygamous union when he is married with more than one spouse. People living in polygamous union in the context of this census were men having more than one wife or wife living in a marital union with such men. A polygamous man may be simultaneously in legal union with one of his wives and in consensual union with another wife or other wives.

Divorced: an individual who has been separated from his or her spouse through a court decision, according to the legislation.

Separated: an individual who has separated temporarily from his/her spouse with or without intention to be back in marital union with him/her but without any court decision on the case.

Never married: an individual who has never been in a marital union.

Widowed: a man or a woman who has lost his or her spouse by death, not yet remarried. The distinction between consensual union and monogamous union does not cover all types of unions. Moreover, the concept of monogamy is applicable in regard to legal unions as well as consensual ones.

Unofficial monogamy: An individual is said to be monogamous when he or she is married with one spouse and polygamous in the contrary situation (Louis Henry, 1981). In the context of this census, unofficial monogamy refers to the marital union where a man or woman is married unofficially to one spouse.

Table C. 1: Percentage currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 6-11 years by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	95.5	95.3	95.7	96.2	95.9	96.5	95.4	95.3	95.6
City of Kigali	94.5	93.5	96.3	94.4	93.3	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyarugenge	92.3	100.0	66.7	91.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	
Gasabo	90.5	85.7	100.0	90.0	85.7	100.0	100.0		100.0
Kicukiro	97.4	95.5	100.0	97.4	95.5	100.0			
Southern Province	97.2	97.1	97.2	96.7	96.5	96.9	97.6	97.6	97.6
Nyanza	77.8	83.3	66.7	100.0	100.0		71.4	75.0	66.7
Gisagara	98.2	98.2	98.2				98.2	98.2	98.2
Nyaruguru	28.6	50.0	0.0				28.6	50.0	0.0
Huye	76.9	66.7	100.0	88.9	83.3	100.0	50.0	33.3	100.0
Nyamagabe	96.8	96.6	96.9	96.8	96.6	96.9	100.0		100.0
Ruhango	75.0	100.0	50.0				75.0	100.0	50.0
Muhanga	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Kamonyi	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Province	93.3	93.2	93.4	85.7	78.9	93.8	93.5	93.5	93.4
Karongi	94.3	94.5	94.2	50.0	50.0		94.4	94.6	94.2
Rutsiro	64.3	60.0	66.7	100.0	100.0		61.5	50.0	66.7
Rubavu	72.7	66.7	77.8	94.4	85.7	100.0	46.7	50.0	42.9
Nyabihu	57.1	44.4	80.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	33.3	20.0	100.0
Ngororero	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0
Rusizi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Nyamasheke	50.0	57.1	40.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	60.0	40.0
Northern Province	87.9	100.0	80.0	88.9	100.0	81.8	86.7	100.0	77.8
Rulindo	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gakenke	100.0		100.0				100.0		100.0
Musanze	80.0	100.0	63.6	85.7	100.0	75.0	66.7	100.0	33.3
Burera	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gicumbi	100.0		100.0				100.0		100.0
Eastern Province	95.4	95.2	95.7	87.8	87.0	88.9	95.5	95.2	95.7
Rwamagana	75.0	85.7	60.0	62.5	80.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyagatare	81.8	85.7	75.0	80.0	75.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	66.7
Gatsibo	94.8	94.5	95.3	100.0		100.0	94.8	94.5	95.2
Kayonza	63.6	66.7	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Kirehe	95.7	95.5	95.9				95.7	95.5	95.9
Ngoma	78.6	62.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	57.1	100.0
Bugesera	85.7	78.9	93.8	95.5	90.9	100.0	69.2	62.5	80.0

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



Table C. 2: Percentage currently attending school among the refugees' children aged 13-18 years by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	85.3	85.6	85.0	80.9	82.4	79.5	86.1	86.2	86.0
City of Kigali	77.8	82.0	74.1	77.3	81.6	73.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyarugenge	81.8	86.4	77.3	80.5	85.0	76.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gasabo	69.3	75.7	63.2	68.5	75.7	61.1	100.0		100.0
Kicukiro	82.8	85.4	80.8	82.8	85.4	80.8			
Southern Province	84.3	84.9	83.8	81.0	82.3	79.7	88.1	87.7	88.5
Nyanza	71.4	75.0	66.7	100.0	100.0		66.7	66.7	66.7
Gisagara	88.5	88.2	88.7				88.5	88.2	88.7
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Huye	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyamagabe	80.9	82.2	79.7	80.8	82.1	79.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ruhango	90.0	75.0	100.0				90.0	75.0	100.0
Muhanga	60.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0		0.0
Kamonyi	66.7	100.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	
Western Province	88.4	88.0	88.7	78.5	75.6	80.8	88.8	88.5	89.1
Karongi	89.7	89.5	89.9	90.0	100.0	80.0	89.7	89.4	90.0
Rutsiro	14.3	0.0	33.3	50.0		50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubavu	70.4	69.7	71.1	76.8	75.0	78.1	46.7	55.6	33.3
Nyabihu	77.8	71.4	84.6	76.2	60.0	90.9	83.3	100.0	50.0
Ngororero	40.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	100.0		25.0	50.0	0.0
Rusizi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyamasheke	42.9	50.0	33.3				42.9	50.0	33.3
Northern Province	72.9	72.7	73.1	77.1	75.0	78.9	61.5	66.7	57.1



Rulindo	85.7	75.0	100.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gakenke	0.0		0.0				0.0		0.0
Musanze	70.6	68.8	72.2	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Burera	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Gicumbi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Eastern Province	85.2	85.6	84.9	87.6	90.3	85.5	85.2	85.5	84.9
Rwamagana	69.6	40.0	77.8	77.8	100.0	75.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
Nyagatare	48.0	42.9	54.5	50.0	33.3	62.5	45.5	50.0	33.3
Gatsibo	85.8	87.0	84.4	96.4	100.0	92.6	85.4	86.6	84.2
Kayonza	66.7	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	20.0	
Kirehe	85.5	85.7	85.2	50.0	100.0	0.0	85.5	85.7	85.3
Ngoma	50.0	60.0	0.0				50.0	60.0	0.0
Bugesera	69.3	65.8	73.0	91.8	91.7	92.0	26.9	21.4	33.3

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



Table C. 3: Percentage currently attending school among the refugee's children aged 12-17 years by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Province/District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	88.4	88.4	88.5	84.4	84.3	84.5	89.1	89.0	89.2
City of Kigali	84.7	84.7	84.7	83.8	83.9	83.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyarugenge	81.5	75.0	86.7	79.2	70.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gasabo	80.6	83.3	77.8	78.1	82.4	73.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kicukiro	89.1	89.7	88.5	89.1	89.7	88.5			
Southern Province	87.2	87.0	87.3	84.0	84.0	84.0	90.7	90.3	91.0
Nyanza	71.4	75.0	66.7				71.4	75.0	66.7
Gisagara	90.9	90.7	91.1				90.9	90.7	91.1
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0	
Huye	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Nyamagabe	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.9	83.9	100.0		100.0
Ruhango	90.0	75.0	100.0				90.0	75.0	100.0
Muhanga	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		0.0		0.0
Kamonyi	100.0	100.0					100.0	100.0	
Western Province	90.7	90.9	90.6	86.0	82.6	88.2	90.9	91.1	90.7
Karongi	91.3	91.6	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	91.6	91.0
Rutsiro	40.0	0.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Rubavu	85.1	81.8	88.0	91.2	84.6	95.2	69.2	77.8	50.0
Nyabihu	70.6	75.0	66.7	71.4	71.4	71.4	66.7	100.0	50.0
Ngororero	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Rusizi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nyamasheke	20.0	50.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0
Northern Province	79.3	84.6	75.0	78.9	77.8	80.0	80.0	100.0	66.7
Rulindo	75.0	66.7	100.0	50.0	50.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Musanze	76.2	87.5	69.2	78.6	80.0	77.8	71.4	100.0	50.0
Burera	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0
Gicumbi	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			



Eastern Province	88.5	88.4	88.6	94.7	96.9	93.2	88.4	88.3	88.5
Rwamagana	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Nyagatare	58.8	60.0	57.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	50.0	57.1	0.0
Gatsibo	87.9	88.3	87.4	93.8	100.0	87.5	87.8	88.2	87.4
Kayonza	62.5	40.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	25.0	
Kirehe	88.7	88.6	88.9	100.0		100.0	88.7	88.6	88.9
Ngoma	60.0	66.7	50.0				60.0	66.7	50.0
Bugesera	84.6	85.2	84.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.7	42.9	50.0

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



Table C. 4: Number and percentage of the population who used internet by province, according to age group.

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Counts									
Population 10 years and above									
Rwanda	9,434	5,502	3,932	3,539	2,342	1,197	5,895	3,160	2,735
City of Kigali	1,778	1,444	334	1,762	1,430	332	16	14	2
Southern Province	1,153	364	789	663	230	433	490	134	356
Western Province	1,393	755	638	335	196	139	1,058	559	499
Northern Province	256	126	130	241	112	129	15	14	1
Eastern Province	4,854	2,813	2,041	538	374	164	4,316	2,439	1,877
Population 16 years and above									
Rwanda	9,430	5,499	3,931	3,539	2,342	1,197	5,891	3,157	2,734
City of Kigali	1,778	1,444	334	1,762	1,430	332	16	14	2
Southern Province	1,153	364	789	663	230	433	490	134	356
Western Province	1,393	755	638	335	196	139	1,058	559	499
Northern Province	256	126	130	241	112	129	15	14	1
Eastern Province	4,850	2,810	2,040	538	374	164	4,312	2,436	1,876
Population 21 years and above									
Rwanda	9,328	5,438	3,890	3,511	2,327	1,184	5,817	3,111	2,706
City of Kigali	1,765	1,438	327	1,750	1,425	325	15	13	2
Southern Province	1,143	360	783	658	227	431	485	133	352
Western Province	1,382	750	632	332	194	138	1,050	556	494
Northern Province	252	124	128	237	110	127	15	14	1
Eastern Province	4,786	2,766	2,020	534	371	163	4,252	2,395	1,857
Percentage									
Population 10 years and above									
Rwanda	38.0	43.7	32.2	62.8	70.1	52.1	30.8	34.2	27.6
City of Kigali	82.0	81.7	83.1	82.4	82.2	83.2	53.3	51.9	66.7



Southern Province	33.8	42.2	31.0	38.8	50.1	34.7	28.8	33.2	27.5
Western Province	43.1	49.2	37.6	69.5	77.8	60.4	38.5	43.6	34.1
Northern Province	72.7	75.0	70.7	78.2	80.0	76.8	34.1	50.0	6.3
Eastern Province	31.0	34.1	27.6	53.7	49.9	65.3	29.5	32.5	26.3
Population 16 years and above									
Rwanda	38.0	43.8	32.2	62.8	70.1	52.1	30.8	34.2	27.6
City of Kigali	82.0	81.7	83.1	82.4	82.2	83.2	53.3	51.9	66.7
Southern Province	33.9	42.2	31.0	38.8	50.1	34.7	28.9	33.2	27.5
Western Province	43.1	49.2	37.6	69.5	77.8	60.4	38.5	43.6	34.1
Northern Province	72.9	75.4	70.7	78.2	80.0	76.8	34.9	51.9	6.3
Eastern Province	31.0	34.1	27.6	53.8	49.9	65.6	29.5	32.5	26.3
Population 21 years and above									
Rwanda	38.2	44.0	32.2	62.9	70.2	52.2	30.9	34.4	27.6
City of Kigali	82.1	81.9	82.8	82.5	82.4	82.9	51.7	50.0	66.7
Southern Province	33.9	42.5	31.1	38.9	50.0	34.8	28.9	33.8	27.5
Western Province	43.2	49.7	37.5	69.6	78.2	60.3	38.6	44.1	33.9
Northern Province	72.8	75.2	70.7	78.2	79.7	77.0	34.9	51.9	6.3
Eastern Province	31.1	34.2	27.7	54.0	49.9	66.3	29.6	32.6	26.4

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



Table C. 5: Percentage of the refugee's population who has access to internet during the 12 preceding months

	Population 10 years and above			Population 16 years and above			Population 21 years and above		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda									
Total	38.0	43.7	32.2	38.0	43.8	32.2	38.2	44.0	32.2
City of Kigali									
Total	82.0	81.7	83.1	82.0	81.7	83.1	82.1	81.9	82.8
Nyarugenge	81.2	78.1	92.6	81.2	78.1	92.6	81.0	78.0	92.3
Gasabo	81.2	81.9	77.5	81.2	81.9	77.5	81.2	82.1	77.1
Kicukiro	83.5	83.3	84.5	83.5	83.3	84.5	83.7	83.5	84.4
Southern Province									
Total	33.8	42.2	31.0	33.9	42.2	31.0	33.9	42.5	31.1
Nyanza	39.4	45.5	27.3	39.4	45.5	27.3	39.4	45.5	27.3
Gisagara	28.6	32.3	27.5	28.6	32.3	27.6	28.6	32.9	27.5
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Huye	74.5	74.6	74.1	74.5	74.6	74.1	74.2	74.3	74.1
Nyamagabe	33.6	38.0	32.4	33.6	38.0	32.4	33.7	37.9	32.6
Ruhango	60.0	53.8	71.4	60.0	53.8	71.4	57.9	53.8	66.7
Muhanga	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	81.4	80.0	84.2
Kamonyi	68.9	64.9	87.5	68.9	64.9	87.5	68.9	64.9	87.5
Western Province									
Total	43.1	49.2	37.6	43.1	49.2	37.6	43.2	49.7	37.5
Karongi	40.4	45.8	35.6	40.4	45.8	35.6	40.5	46.3	35.4
Rutsiro	20.0	38.5	5.9	20.0	38.5	5.9	18.5	36.4	6.3
Rubavu	65.8	74.5	56.7	65.8	74.5	56.7	65.7	74.6	56.5
Nyabihu	51.7	58.8	47.3	51.7	58.8	47.3	51.7	58.8	47.3
Ngororero	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rusizi	51.4	56.0	41.7	51.4	56.0	41.7	51.4	56.0	41.7



Nyamasheke	6.7	11.1	0.0	6.7	11.1	0.0	6.7	11.1	0.0
Northern Province									
Total	72.7	75.0	70.7	72.9	75.4	70.7	72.8	75.2	70.7
Rulindo	36.8	36.8	.	36.8	36.8	.	36.8	36.8	.
Gakenke	57.1	60.0	50.0	57.1	60.0	50.0	57.1	60.0	50.0
Musanze	77.2	81.4	74.1	77.5	82.1	74.1	77.4	81.7	74.2
Burera	26.7	50.0	0.0	26.7	50.0	0.0	26.7	50.0	0.0
Gicumbi	80.0	88.9	70.6	80.0	88.9	70.6	80.0	88.9	70.6
Eastern Province									
Total	31.0	34.1	27.6	31.0	34.1	27.6	31.1	34.2	27.7
Rwamagana	63.3	61.3	67.4	63.3	61.3	67.4	63.7	62.2	66.7
Nyagatare	28.2	26.4	41.2	28.2	26.4	41.2	28.8	27.0	41.2
Gatsibo	47.6	51.5	45.0	47.6	51.6	45.0	47.6	51.4	45.1
Kayonza	43.7	46.4	33.3	43.7	46.4	33.3	44.3	46.4	35.7
Kirehe	27.4	31.4	23.1	27.4	31.4	23.1	27.5	31.5	23.2
Ngoma	13.6	14.0	12.5	13.6	14.0	12.5	14.1	14.3	13.3
Bugesera	39.5	36.7	54.0	39.5	36.7	54.5	39.9	37.0	54.5

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



Table C. 6: Distribution of Population (10+ Years) who used internet by main place of access

Main place of access	Percent				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda					
Population(10+Years) having access to internet from					
From Home	82.0	77.8	91.3	77.3	85.7
From office	12.8	16.1	5.4	19.9	7.1
From School/Place of Education	2.7	3.3	1.5	1.9	3.4
From Another Person's home	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.9
From Community Internet access facility	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.3	2.5
From cybercafé/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Elsewhere	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
City of Kigali					
Population(10+Years) having access to internet from					
From Home	72.6	70.6	81.4	72.5	85.7
From office	24.6	26.5	15.7	24.6	14.3
From School/Place of Education	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.0	
From Another Person's home	0.2	0.2		0.2	
From Community Internet access facility	0.2	0.3		0.2	
From cyber café/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.3	0.4		0.3	
Elsewhere	0.1	0.1		0.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Southern Province					
Population(10+Years) having access to internet from					
From Home	86.3	77.4	94.2	84.6	89.5
From office	10.6	18.1	3.9	11.7	8.6
From School/Place of Education	2.1	3.0	1.3	2.4	1.4
From Another Person's home	0.3	0.7		0.3	0.5
From Community Internet access facility	0.2	0.4		0.3	



From cybercafé/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2		0.3	0.3	
Elsewhere	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Province					
Population(10+Years) having access to internet from					
From Home	85.0	79.9	93.1	85.0	85.0
From office	9.4	13.6	2.7	13.6	7.5
From School/Place of Education	3.1	4.1	1.5	0.7	4.2
From Another Person's home	2.1	1.9	2.4		3.0
From Community Internet access facility	0.1	0.2			0.2
Elsewhere	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Province					
Population(10+Years) having access to internet from					
From Home	78.7	63.9	92.3	79.7	61.5
From office	17.3	28.7	6.8	16.0	38.5
From School/Place of Education	3.6	6.5	0.9	3.8	
Elsewhere	0.4	0.9		0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern Province					
Population(10+Years) having access to internet from					
From Home	85.4	82.2	92.7	83.3	85.7
From office	7.9	9.8	3.5	15.3	6.7
From School/Place of Education	3.0	3.8	1.3	0.8	3.4
From Another Person's home	0.4	0.3	0.7		0.5
From Community Internet access facility	2.8	3.2	1.9	0.6	3.2
From cybercafé/Commercial Internet Access facility	0.2	0.3			0.3
Elsewhere	0.2	0.3			0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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



Table C. 7: Number and percentage of refugee's people possessing a mobile phone

Province	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Counts									
Population 10 years and above									
Rwanda	39,278	19,304	19,974	11,504	5,808	5,696	27,774	13,496	14,278
City of Kigali	4,567	2,829	1,738	4,506	2,792	1,714	61	37	24
Southern Province	6,139	2,403	3,736	3,369	1,375	1,994	2,770	1,028	1,742
Western Province	5,916	2,523	3,393	1,172	429	743	4,744	2,094	2,650
Northern Province	704	254	450	638	222	416	66	32	34
Eastern Province	21,952	11,295	10,657	1,819	990	829	20,133	10,305	9,828
Population 16 years and above									
Rwanda	39,123	19,220	19,903	11,478	5,794	5,684	27,645	13,426	14,219
City of Kigali	4,559	2,823	1,736	4,498	2,786	1,712	61	37	24
Southern Province	6,120	2,395	3,725	3,359	1,370	1,989	2,761	1,025	1,736
Western Province	5,896	2,511	3,385	1,170	428	742	4,726	2,083	2,643
Northern Province	703	254	449	637	222	415	66	32	34
Eastern Province	21,845	11,237	10,608	1,814	988	826	20,031	10,249	9,782
Population 21 years and above									
Rwanda	35,407	17,394	18,013	10,461	5,328	5,133	24,946	12,066	12,880
City of Kigali	4,224	2,658	1,566	4,165	2,623	1,542	59	35	24
Southern Province	5,450	2,102	3,348	2,997	1,209	1,788	2,453	893	1,560
Western Province	5,366	2,263	3,103	1,057	379	678	4,309	1,884	2,425
Northern Province	645	234	411	583	204	379	62	30	32
Eastern Province	19,722	10,137	9,585	1,659	913	746	18,063	9,224	8,839
Percentage									
Population 10 years and above									
Rwanda	50.3	51.6	49.0	68.9	69.8	68.0	45.2	46.4	44.1
City of Kigali	91.8	92.9	90.1	92.0	93.2	90.2	80.3	78.7	82.8



Southern Province	44.3	39.3	48.1	45.4	41.2	48.9	42.9	37.1	47.3
Western Province	52.0	50.3	53.3	82.1	79.6	83.7	47.7	46.7	48.4
Northern Province	83.6	84.4	83.2	86.9	88.1	86.3	61.1	65.3	57.6
Eastern Province	46.6	49.3	44.1	81.6	82.8	80.3	44.9	47.4	42.5
Population 16 years and above									
Rwanda	62.3	64.7	60.1	78.4	79.3	77.6	57.4	59.9	55.1
City of Kigali	93.3	94.3	91.7	93.3	94.4	91.6	87.1	84.1	92.3
Southern Province	59.4	55.1	62.6	60.7	56.8	63.7	57.9	52.9	61.3
Western Province	63.0	61.8	63.9	84.9	82.1	86.6	59.2	58.8	59.5
Northern Province	86.3	87.0	85.9	88.5	89.9	87.7	69.5	71.1	68.0
Eastern Province	58.3	62.4	54.6	83.1	84.0	82.1	56.8	60.9	53.1
Population 21 years and above									
Rwanda	70.9	74.8	67.5	85.5	86.4	84.5	66.2	70.6	62.5
City of Kigali	94.9	95.3	94.2	95.0	95.4	94.2	89.4	85.4	96.0
Southern Province	71.9	69.3	73.6	72.9	70.5	74.7	70.7	67.9	72.4
Western Province	71.5	71.6	71.4	88.2	86.9	89.0	68.3	69.2	67.6
Northern Province	90.3	92.1	89.3	92.0	94.9	90.5	77.5	76.9	78.0
Eastern Province	66.5	72.3	61.2	86.7	86.9	86.4	65.1	71.2	59.8

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



Table C. 8: Percentage of the refugee's resident population who have a medical insurance by Province, District, area of residence and sex

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	95.0	94.5	95.5	81.8	80.1	83.6	98.0	97.8	98.1
City of Kigali	72.9	72.1	74.1	72.9	72.2	73.9	73.5	64.0	87.9
Nyarugenge	77.0	74.2	81.2	77.0	74.3	81.1	75.9	71.4	87.5
Gasabo	73.9	73.0	75.3	73.9	73.3	74.9	72.2	58.6	88.0
Kicukiro	69.7	69.9	69.5	69.7	69.9	69.5			
Southern Province	93.1	92.9	93.2	88.2	88.0	88.3	98.6	98.6	98.6
Nyanza	53.3	58.7	47.7	71.1	65.0	77.8	40.4	53.8	26.9
Gisagara	99.2	99.2	99.2	100.0		100.0	99.2	99.2	99.2
Nyaruguru	91.3	100.0	80.0				91.3	100.0	80.0
Huye	90.0	89.6	90.5	89.1	88.6	89.6	94.0	93.3	95.0
Nyamagabe	88.5	88.3	88.6	88.5	88.3	88.6	75.0	71.4	76.9
Ruhango	79.4	75.0	83.9	72.7	72.7	72.7	82.9	76.2	90.0
Muhanga	77.3	78.5	76.5	77.0	78.3	76.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Kamonyi	80.0	82.1	77.3	79.4	83.3	75.0	81.3	80.0	83.3
Western Province	94.4	94.4	94.4	77.6	72.2	81.0	96.2	96.4	96.1
Karongi	97.0	97.0	97.0	89.1	85.3	92.2	97.1	97.2	97.0
Rutsiro	74.1	69.0	77.1	66.7	0.0	80.0	74.5	70.7	76.9
Rubavu	75.0	70.6	77.6	75.1	70.0	78.2	73.9	74.6	73.4
Nyabihu	84.2	78.0	87.3	85.3	77.8	88.7	79.7	78.6	80.6
Ngororero	65.4	75.0	59.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.7	72.2	55.2
Rusizi	65.4	65.2	65.7	56.9	55.2	59.1	80.0	82.4	76.9
Nyamasheke	45.6	50.0	41.7	37.5	33.3	40.0	46.7	51.7	41.9



Northern Province	74.0	70.9	75.8	72.7	68.9	74.6	82.0	79.7	83.8
Rulindo	70.0	65.5	76.2	53.6	50.0	58.3	90.9	84.6	100.0
Gakenke	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Musanze	74.5	71.2	76.1	74.3	70.6	76.2	77.8	83.3	75.0
Burera	79.2	75.0	82.1	90.0	100.0	85.7	76.3	70.6	81.0
Gicumbi	63.1	60.0	64.8	60.6	57.1	62.2	72.2	66.7	77.8
Eastern Province	97.7	97.2	98.1	79.1	75.5	83.3	98.3	98.1	98.6
Rwamagana	81.8	78.3	85.0	81.1	76.3	84.4	83.5	81.3	87.9
Nyagatare	75.0	74.3	76.2	72.7	72.5	72.9	77.1	75.8	80.0
Gatsibo	98.9	98.7	99.1	96.5	96.4	96.7	99.1	98.9	99.3
Kayonza	68.2	70.0	65.8	63.0	64.1	61.9	72.4	73.8	70.3
Kirehe	98.5	98.4	98.6	81.8	79.3	86.7	98.5	98.5	98.6
Ngoma	66.2	62.8	72.2	69.7	66.7	77.8	65.2	61.4	71.1
Bugesera	76.4	73.9	80.9	71.3	69.1	75.1	85.9	82.4	92.9

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



Table C. 9: Distribution (%) of the refugee's population who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance by Provinces

Province/ District	Medical insurance							
	Total	Mutuelle	RSSB (RAMA)	MMI	Schools	Employer	Private insurance companies	NGOs
Rwanda	100.0	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	88.5
City of Kigali	100.0	26.2	5.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	10.1	30.1
Nyarugenge	100.0	29.5	4.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	9.6	32.3
Gasabo	100.0	25.3	5.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	10.4	31.3
Kicukiro	100.0	25.6	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	9.8	27.7
Southern Province	100.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	90.0
Nyanza	100.0	24.4	2.2		1.1			25.6
Gisagara	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.1			0.3	98.4
Nyaruguru	100.0	73.9					8.7	8.7
Huye	100.0	39.1	4.6		0.8		6.9	38.7
Nyamagabe	100.0	0.4	0.0	0.0			1.5	86.6
Ruhango	100.0	36.5	4.8			1.6	1.6	34.9
Muhanga	100.0	30.7	6.7	4.0			4.0	32.0
Kamonyi	100.0	46.0	3.0		1.0		9.0	21.0
Western Province	100.0	4.1	0.4	0.7		0.0	1.4	87.7
Karongi	100.0	0.8	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.6	95.4
Rutsiro	100.0	55.4	2.7	0.9			1.8	13.4
Rubavu	100.0	22.1	2.5	6.9		0.3	9.0	34.3
Nyabihu	100.0	28.6	3.1	7.5			8.1	37.0
Ngororero	100.0	55.8		1.9				7.7
Rusizi	100.0	44.4	6.2				2.5	12.3



Nyamasheke	100.0	41.2	1.5				1.5	1.5
Northern Province	100.0	18.6	2.5	9.6	0.1	0.7	6.2	36.5
Rulindo	100.0	34.0	4.0				4.0	28.0
Gakenke	100.0	63.6	4.5				13.6	18.2
Musanze	100.0	15.4	2.0	10.9	0.1	0.9	5.9	39.3
Burera	100.0	33.3		2.1			8.3	35.4
Gicumbi	100.0	15.5	6.0	11.9			6.0	23.8
Eastern Province	100.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	93.3
Rwamagana	100.0	24.3	3.8	9.1		0.9	11.7	32.0
Nyagatare	100.0	33.9	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	3.6	33.3
Gatsibo	100.0	1.3	0.3	0.2		0.0	6.6	90.6
Kayonza	100.0	32.4	3.4	0.6	0.6		5.6	25.7
Kirehe	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	96.6
Ngoma	100.0	35.1	0.7	2.7			7.4	20.3
Bugesera	100.0	22.0	3.4	0.4		0.1	6.5	44.0

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

Table C. 10: Number of refugees children (aged 0-17 years) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	49,363	24,739	24,624	5,707	2,819	2,888	43,656	21,920	21,736
City of Kigali	250	133	117	236	127	109	14	6	8
Nyarugenge	46	23	23	41	20	21	5	3	2
Gasabo	76	42	34	67	39	28	9	3	6



Kicukiro	128	68	60	128	68	60	0	0	0
Southern Province	9,892	4,911	4,981	5,150	2,547	2,603	4,742	2,364	2,378
Nyanza	22	14	8	6	5	1	16	9	7
Gisagara	4,664	2,324	2,340	0	0	0	4,664	2,324	2,340
Nyaruguru	12	7	5	0	0	0	12	7	5
Huye	35	19	16	25	13	12	10	6	4
Nyamagabe	5,118	2,527	2,591	5,112	2,525	2,587	6	2	4
Ruhango	19	10	9	0	0	0	19	10	9
Muhanga	11	4	7	6	3	3	5	1	4
Kamonyi	11	6	5	1	1	0	10	5	5
Western Province	6,273	3,044	3,229	134	56	78	6,139	2,988	3,151
Karongi	6,012	2,923	3,089	11	6	5	6,001	2,917	3,084
Rutsiro	31	15	16	2	1	1	29	14	15
Rubavu	114	48	66	73	26	47	41	22	19
Nyabihu	48	25	23	33	14	19	15	11	4
Ngororero	20	9	11	1	1	0	19	8	11
Rusizi	18	10	8	10	6	4	8	4	4
Nyamasheke	30	14	16	4	2	2	26	12	14
Northern Province	94	39	55	53	24	29	41	15	26
Rulindo	10	5	5	5	3	2	5	2	3
Gakenke	6	2	4	0	0	0	6	2	4
Musanze	61	25	36	42	18	24	19	7	12
Burera	10	4	6	4	2	2	6	2	4
Gicumbi	7	3	4	2	1	1	5	2	3
Eastern Province	32,854	16,612	16,242	134	65	69	32,720	16,547	16,173



Rwamagana	31	12	19	18	5	13	13	7	6
Nyagatare	48	25	23	18	10	8	30	15	15
Gatsibo	4,825	2,461	2,364	17	8	9	4,808	2,453	2,355
Kayonza	34	20	14	10	5	5	24	15	9
Kirehe	27,750	14,011	13,739	1	0	1	27,749	14,011	13,738
Ngoma	28	13	15	3	2	1	25	11	14
Bugesera	138	70	68	67	35	32	71	35	36

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

Table C. 11: Percentage of the refugee's children aged 0-17 whose birth was registered by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	86.1	86.2	86.0	60.6	60.2	61.0	89.2	89.4	89.1
City of Kigali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyarugenge	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasabo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kicukiro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Southern Province	64.6	64.6	64.5	66.0	65.6	66.4	63.1	63.6	62.5
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gisagara	63.9	64.5	63.4	.	.	.	63.9	64.5	63.4
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Huye	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamagabe	66.5	66.2	66.7	66.5	66.2	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0



Ruhango	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Muhanga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kamonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Province	93.2	93.2	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.9	94.7	95.1
Karongi	96.8	96.7	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	96.9	97.1
Rutsiro	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubavu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyabihu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngororero	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rusizi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamasheke	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rulindo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gakenke	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musanze	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Burera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gicumbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Province	91.7	91.8	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0	92.1	92.0
Rwamagana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyagatare	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gatsibo	90.8	90.9	90.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.1	91.2	90.9
Kayonza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirehe	92.5	92.6	92.4	0.0	.	0.0	92.5	92.6	92.5
Ngoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bugesera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



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

Table C. 12: Number of refugees youth (16-30 years) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	33,996	16,605	17,391	8,011	3,886	4,125	25,985	12,719	13,266
City of Kigali	2,591	1,458	1,133	2,549	1,433	1,116	42	25	17
Nyarugenge	483	272	211	471	264	207	12	8	4
Gasabo	1,163	657	506	1,133	640	493	30	17	13
Kicukiro	945	529	416	945	529	416	0	0	0
Southern Province	5,892	2,640	3,252	3,195	1,466	1,729	2,697	1,174	1,523
Nyanza	30	12	18	14	6	8	16	6	10
Gisagara	2,618	1,141	1,477	1	0	1	2,617	1,141	1,476
Nyaruguru	5	4	1	0	0	0	5	4	1
Huye	112	51	61	90	42	48	22	9	13
Nyamagabe	2,990	1,377	1,613	2,983	1,374	1,609	7	3	4
Ruhango	31	12	19	18	8	10	13	4	9
Muhanga	60	24	36	54	23	31	6	1	5
Kamonyi	46	19	27	35	13	22	11	6	5
Western Province	5,145	2,387	2,758	787	293	494	4,358	2,094	2,264
Karongi	4,296	2,082	2,214	93	43	50	4,203	2,039	2,164
Rutsiro	50	18	32	3	0	3	47	18	29
Rubavu	574	214	360	527	199	328	47	15	32



Nyabihu	169	53	116	142	44	98	27	9	18
Ngororero	13	5	8	1	1	0	12	4	8
Rusizi	26	8	18	19	6	13	7	2	5
Nyamasheke	17	7	10	2	0	2	15	7	8
Northern Province	477	160	317	430	140	290	47	20	27
Rulindo	18	10	8	12	6	6	6	4	2
Gakenke	13	8	5	3	3	0	10	5	5
Musanze	386	122	264	378	119	259	8	3	5
Burera	18	6	12	3	1	2	15	5	10
Gicumbi	42	14	28	34	11	23	8	3	5
Eastern Province	19,891	9,960	9,931	1,050	554	496	18,841	9,406	9,435
Rwamagana	171	75	96	124	41	83	47	34	13
Nyagatare	144	80	64	75	35	40	69	45	24
Gatsibo	3,528	1,726	1,802	286	127	159	3,242	1,599	1,643
Kayonza	80	36	44	45	19	26	35	17	18
Kirehe	15,059	7,456	7,603	26	17	9	15,033	7,439	7,594
Ngoma	57	35	22	16	11	5	41	24	17
Bugesera	852	552	300	478	304	174	374	248	126

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



Table C. 13: Number of refugees elderly (aged 60 years and above) by sex, Province, District and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4,877	2,167	2,710	1,003	449	554	3,874	1,718	2,156
City of Kigali	157	88	69	157	88	69	0	0	0
Nyarugenge	33	18	15	33	18	15	0	0	0
Gasabo	70	41	29	70	41	29	0	0	0
Kicukiro	54	29	25	54	29	25	0	0	0
Southern Province	889	414	475	468	206	262	421	208	213
Nyanza	6	3	3	3	2	1	3	1	2
Gisagara	409	200	209	0	0	0	409	200	209
Nyaruguru	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Huye	6	2	4	6	2	4	0	0	0
Nyamagabe	443	196	247	442	196	246	1	0	1
Ruhango	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Muhanga	18	7	11	17	6	11	1	1	0
Kamonyi	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
Western Province	1,064	444	620	139	49	90	925	395	530
Karongi	906	384	522	14	4	10	892	380	512
Rutsiro	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	2	2
Rubavu	125	44	81	109	37	72	16	7	9
Nyabihu	16	7	9	13	6	7	3	1	2
Ngororero	6	2	4	1	0	1	5	2	3
Rusizi	4	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	1
Nyamasheke	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1



Northern Province	90	31	59	85	28	57	5	3	2
Rulindo	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Musanze	81	26	55	79	26	53	2	0	2
Burera	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Gicumbi	4	1	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Eastern Province	2,677	1,190	1,487	154	78	76	2,523	1,112	1,411
Rwamagana	18	9	9	15	7	8	3	2	1
Nyagatare	25	16	9	10	4	6	15	12	3
Gatsibo	566	246	320	57	27	30	509	219	290
Kayonza	8	6	2	3	2	1	5	4	1
Kirehe	1,974	863	1,111	0	0	0	1,974	863	1,111
Ngoma	7	5	2	1	1	0	6	4	2
Bugesera	79	45	34	68	37	31	11	8	3

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



Table C. 14: Population share of the refugee's elderly (60 years and above) (% among the total refugees' population) by sex and by Province, and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	4.5	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	5.6	4.4	4.1	4.7
City of Kigali	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyarugenge	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gasabo	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kicukiro	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.2			
Southern Province	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.3
Nyanza	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.9	10.0	5.6	5.8	3.8	7.7
Gisagara	4.7	5.1	4.3	0.0		0.0	4.7	5.1	4.3
Nyaruguru	8.7	15.4	0.0				8.7	15.4	0.0
Huye	2.3	1.5	3.2	2.8	1.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamagabe	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.7	5.0	0.0	7.7
Ruhango	4.8	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	14.3	0.0
Muhanga	12.0	10.8	12.9	12.6	10.0	14.7	6.7	20.0	0.0
Kamonyi	2.0	1.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	5.0	8.3
Western Province	7.1	6.5	7.6	9.3	8.6	9.7	6.9	6.3	7.3
Karongi	6.9	6.3	7.4	8.5	5.3	11.1	6.8	6.3	7.3
Rutsiro	3.6	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.9	3.1
Rubavu	11.0	10.1	11.5	10.9	9.8	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.4
Nyabihu	5.0	6.4	4.2	5.0	7.4	4.0	4.7	3.6	5.6
Ngororero	11.5	10.0	12.5	20.0	0.0	33.3	10.6	11.1	10.3
Rusizi	4.9	6.5	2.9	3.9	6.9	0.0	6.7	5.9	7.7
Nyamasheke	4.4	6.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.9	3.2



Northern Province	10.1	9.6	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.5	3.8	5.1	2.7
Rulindo	6.0	6.9	4.8	7.1	6.3	8.3	4.5	7.7	0.0
Gakenke	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Musanze	11.7	11.2	12.0	12.1	11.8	12.2	5.6	0.0	8.3
Burera	4.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	11.8	0.0
Gicumbi	4.8	3.3	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern Province	4.0	3.6	4.4	6.8	6.4	7.2	3.9	3.5	4.3
Rwamagana	5.3	5.6	5.0	6.1	7.2	5.4	3.1	3.1	3.0
Nyagatare	6.9	7.0	6.9	5.8	3.9	8.6	8.0	9.4	5.0
Gatsibo	5.4	5.0	5.7	9.4	10.9	8.4	5.1	4.7	5.5
Kayonza	4.5	6.0	2.5	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.1	6.6	2.7
Kirehe	3.7	3.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.3	4.0
Ngoma	4.7	5.3	3.7	3.0	4.2	0.0	5.2	5.7	4.4
Bugesera	4.7	4.2	5.6	6.2	5.4	7.6	1.9	2.0	1.5

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



Table C. 15: Percentage of refugees living with disability among the refugees' elderly by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	14.1	14.3	14.0	12.2	14.7	10.1	14.6	14.1	15.0
City of Kigali	9.6	8.0	11.6	9.6	8.0	11.6			
Nyarugenge	12.1	5.6	20.0	12.1	5.6	20.0			
Gasabo	8.6	4.9	13.8	8.6	4.9	13.8			
Kicukiro	9.3	13.8	4.0	9.3	13.8	4.0			
Southern Province	12.9	15.7	10.5	11.3	16.0	7.6	14.7	15.4	14.1
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gisagara	14.7	15.0	14.4				14.7	15.0	14.4
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0	
Huye	16.7	0.0	25.0	16.7	0.0	25.0			
Nyamagabe	10.8	15.8	6.9	10.9	15.8	6.9	0.0		0.0
Ruhango	33.3	33.3					33.3	33.3	
Muhanga	22.2	28.6	18.2	23.5	33.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	
Kamonyi	50.0	100.0	0.0				50.0	100.0	0.0
Western Province	9.9	11.5	8.7	11.5	14.3	10.0	9.6	11.1	8.5
Karongi	9.3	10.9	8.0	21.4	25.0	20.0	9.1	10.8	7.8
Rutsiro	25.0	50.0	0.0				25.0	50.0	0.0
Rubavu	11.2	9.1	12.3	9.2	10.8	8.3	25.0	0.0	44.4
Nyabihu	12.5	14.3	11.1	15.4	16.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngororero	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0
Rusizi	50.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	0.0	100.0
Nyamasheke	33.3	50.0	0.0				33.3	50.0	0.0



Northern Province	15.6	12.9	16.9	16.5	14.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rulindo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Musanze	17.3	15.4	18.2	17.7	15.4	18.9	0.0		0.0
Burera	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0	
Gicumbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Eastern Province	16.4	15.3	17.4	15.6	19.2	11.8	16.5	15.0	17.6
Rwamagana	5.6	11.1	0.0	6.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyagatare	32.0	37.5	22.2	30.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Gatsibo	17.8	17.9	17.8	22.8	22.2	23.3	17.3	17.4	17.2
Kayonza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirehe	16.2	14.3	17.7				16.2	14.3	17.7
Ngoma	14.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		16.7	25.0	0.0
Bugesera	11.4	15.6	5.9	10.3	16.2	3.2	18.2	12.5	33.3

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



Table C. 16: Percentage of refugees living with disability among the refugees' elderly by sex, Province and area of residence

Province/ District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	14.1	14.3	14.0	12.2	14.7	10.1	14.6	14.1	15.0
City of Kigali	9.6	8.0	11.6	9.6	8.0	11.6			
Nyarugenge	12.1	5.6	20.0	12.1	5.6	20.0			
Gasabo	8.6	4.9	13.8	8.6	4.9	13.8			
Kicukiro	9.3	13.8	4.0	9.3	13.8	4.0			
Southern Province	12.9	15.7	10.5	11.3	16.0	7.6	14.7	15.4	14.1
Nyanza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gisagara	14.7	15.0	14.4				14.7	15.0	14.4
Nyaruguru	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0	
Huye	16.7	0.0	25.0	16.7	0.0	25.0			
Nyamagabe	10.8	15.8	6.9	10.9	15.8	6.9	0.0		0.0
Ruhango	33.3	33.3					33.3	33.3	
Muhanga	22.2	28.6	18.2	23.5	33.3	18.2	0.0	0.0	
Kamonyi	50.0	100.0	0.0				50.0	100.0	0.0
Western Province	9.9	11.5	8.7	11.5	14.3	10.0	9.6	11.1	8.5
Karongi	9.3	10.9	8.0	21.4	25.0	20.0	9.1	10.8	7.8
Rutsiro	25.0	50.0	0.0				25.0	50.0	0.0
Rubavu	11.2	9.1	12.3	9.2	10.8	8.3	25.0	0.0	44.4
Nyabihu	12.5	14.3	11.1	15.4	16.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ngororero	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	20.0	50.0	0.0
Rusizi	50.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	50.0		50.0	0.0	100.0
Nyamasheke	33.3	50.0	0.0				33.3	50.0	0.0



Northern Province	15.6	12.9	16.9	16.5	14.3	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rulindo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Musanze	17.3	15.4	18.2	17.7	15.4	18.9	0.0		0.0
Burera	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0	
Gicumbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Eastern Province	16.4	15.3	17.4	15.6	19.2	11.8	16.5	15.0	17.6
Rwamagana	5.6	11.1	0.0	6.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyagatare	32.0	37.5	22.2	30.0	50.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Gatsibo	17.8	17.9	17.8	22.8	22.2	23.3	17.3	17.4	17.2
Kayonza	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirehe	16.2	14.3	17.7				16.2	14.3	17.7
Ngoma	14.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		16.7	25.0	0.0
Bugesera	11.4	15.6	5.9	10.3	16.2	3.2	18.2	12.5	33.3

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



Table C. 17: Proportion (%) of the refugees' elderly people by main type of medical insurance, Province and District

Province/ District	Main type of medical insurance							
	All	Mutule	RSSB (Former RAMA)	Employer	Private insurance companies	NGOs	None	Do not know
Rwanda	100.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	2.9	87.0	5.0	1.2
City of Kigali	100.0	28.0	5.1		15.3	31.8	17.8	1.9
Nyarugenge	100.0	33.3	6.1		15.2	33.3	12.1	
Gasabo	100.0	32.9	2.9		10.0	35.7	17.1	1.4
Kicukiro	100.0	18.5	7.4		22.2	25.9	22.2	3.7
Southern Province	100.0	2.2	0.1		0.8	87.7	8.9	0.2
Nyanza	100.0	16.7				16.7	66.7	
Gisagara	100.0	0.2			0.5	98.3	1.0	
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0				50.0		
Huye	100.0	66.7			33.3			
Nyamagabe	100.0	0.7			0.7	83.7	14.7	0.2
Ruhango	100.0	33.3	33.3				33.3	
Muhanga	100.0	44.4				27.8	22.2	5.6
Kamonyi	100.0	50.0					50.0	
Western Province	100.0	3.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	88.6	5.9	0.8
Karongi	100.0	0.7			0.2	96.2	2.8	0.1
Rutsiro	100.0	75.0				25.0		
Rubavu	100.0	16.0		0.8	6.4	48.8	22.4	5.6
Nyabihu	100.0		6.3		12.5	43.8	37.5	
Ngororero	100.0	66.7				16.7	16.7	
Rusizi	100.0	25.0				25.0	50.0	
Nyamasheke	100.0	66.7					33.3	



Northern Province	100.0	12.2			8.9	46.7	23.3	8.9
Rulindo	100.0				33.3		66.7	
Musanze	100.0	12.3			8.6	49.4	21.0	8.6
Burera	100.0	50.0				50.0		
Gicumbi	100.0					25.0	50.0	25.0
Eastern Province	100.0	2.5	0.0		3.4	90.7	2.1	1.4
Rwamagana	100.0	27.8			27.8	22.2	5.6	16.7
Nyagatare	100.0	28.0			8.0	20.0	28.0	16.0
Gatsibo	100.0	3.0			7.2	88.0	1.1	0.7
Kayonza	100.0	25.0				25.0	37.5	12.5
Kirehe	100.0	0.6			1.8	95.6	0.8	1.2
Ngoma	100.0	57.1			14.3	14.3	14.3	
Bugesera	100.0	26.6	1.3		6.3	38.0	26.6	1.3

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



Table C. 18: Percentage of the refugee's population living with disability who have a medical insurance as compared to those without disability by Province, and sex

Province/ District	person with disability/ without disability								
	All			Has disability			Does not have disability		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	95.0	94.5	95.5	96.2	95.8	96.6	95.0	94.4	95.5
City of Kigali	72.9	72.1	74.1	84.3	83.8	84.9	72.6	71.8	73.8
Nyarugenge	77.0	74.2	81.2	92.6	93.8	90.9	76.5	73.6	80.9
Gasabo	73.9	73.0	75.3	79.3	78.8	80.0	73.7	72.9	75.2
Kicukiro	69.7	69.9	69.5	85.7	84.0	88.2	69.4	69.5	69.1
Southern Province	93.1	92.9	93.2	93.5	93.0	93.9	93.1	92.9	93.2
Nyanza	53.3	58.7	47.7	66.7	100.0	50.0	52.9	57.8	47.6
Gisagara	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.1	100.0	98.3	99.2	99.2	99.3
Nyaruguru	91.3	100.0	80.0				91.3	100.0	80.0
Huye	90.0	89.6	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.8	89.4	90.3
Nyamagabe	88.5	88.3	88.6	88.3	86.6	90.3	88.5	88.4	88.6
Ruhango	79.4	75.0	83.9	100.0	100.0		78.7	73.3	83.9
Muhanga	77.3	78.5	76.5	66.7	100.0	33.3	77.8	77.4	78.0
Kamonyi	80.0	82.1	77.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.6	81.8	76.7
Western Province	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.0	95.0	93.2	94.4	94.3	94.4
Karongi	97.0	97.0	97.0	98.1	98.1	98.2	97.0	97.0	96.9
Rutsiro	74.1	69.0	77.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.5	71.1	77.9
Rubavu	75.0	70.6	77.6	75.0	71.4	76.0	75.0	70.6	77.7
Nyabihu	84.2	78.0	87.3	73.3	50.0	81.8	84.7	79.0	87.6
Ngororero	65.4	75.0	59.4	50.0	100.0	0.0	66.0	73.7	61.3
Rusizi	65.4	65.2	65.7	66.7	100.0	50.0	65.4	64.4	66.7



Nyamasheke	45.6	50.0	41.7	100.0	100.0		43.1	44.8	41.7
Northern Province	74.0	70.9	75.8	69.7	75.0	66.7	74.2	70.7	76.2
Rulindo	70.0	65.5	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.9	67.9	80.0
Gakenke	100.0	100.0	100.0				100.0	100.0	100.0
Musanze	74.5	71.2	76.1	72.0	77.8	68.8	74.6	71.0	76.4
Burera	79.2	75.0	82.1	100.0		100.0	78.3	75.0	80.8
Gicumbi	63.1	60.0	64.8	75.0	100.0	50.0	62.5	57.1	65.4
Eastern Province	97.7	97.2	98.1	97.9	97.5	98.2	97.7	97.2	98.1
Rwamagana	81.8	78.3	85.0	90.0	85.7	100.0	81.6	77.9	84.7
Nyagatare	75.0	74.3	76.2	75.0	81.8	60.0	75.0	74.0	76.8
Gatsibo	98.9	98.7	99.1	98.6	97.9	99.1	98.9	98.8	99.1
Kayonza	68.2	70.0	65.8	83.3	75.0	100.0	67.6	69.8	64.9
Kirehe	98.5	98.4	98.6	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.6
Ngoma	66.2	62.8	72.2	71.4	66.7	100.0	66.0	62.5	71.7
Bugesera	76.4	73.9	80.9	72.3	66.7	80.0	76.6	74.1	80.9

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



Table C. 19: Distribution of the refugees' private households by Province, District and area of residence

Province/District	Area of residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	24,803	5,638	19,165
City of Kigali	2,169	2,139	30
Nyarugenge	382	373	9
Gasabo	1,024	1,003	21
Kicukiro	763	763	
Southern Province	3,407	1,708	1,699
Nyanza	33	13	20
Gisagara	1,628	1	1,627
Nyaruguru	2		2
Huye	98	80	18
Nyamagabe	1,521	1,518	3
Ruhango	20	10	10
Muhanga	60	56	4
Kamonyi	45	30	15
Western Province	3,229	482	2,747
Karongi	2,675	57	2,618
Rutsiro	30		30
Rubavu	366	326	40
Nyabihu	89	72	17
Ngororero	17	1	16
Rusizi	37	24	13
Nyamasheke	15	2	13
Northern Province	352	308	44
Rulindo	19	10	9
Gakenke	7	2	5
Musanze	276	266	10
Burera	15	2	13



Gicumbi	35	28	7
Eastern Province	15,646	1,001	14,645
Rwamagana	139	96	43
Nyagatare	142	67	75
Gatsibo	2,100	214	1,886
Kayonza	71	32	39
Kirehe	12,434	20	12,414
Ngoma	66	18	48
Bugesera	694	554	140

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



Table C. 20: Distribution (%) of private households by type of habitat by Province and District

Province/District	Type of habitat							
	Total	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous/squatter housing	Other type of housing
Rwanda	100.0	15.7	0.2	43.6	0.8	5.1	5.0	29.5
City of Kigali	100.0	0.3	1.2	3.7	1.2	52.4	39.5	1.7
Nyarugenge	100.0	0.3	0.8	3.4	1.8	28.5	63.4	1.8
Gasabo	100.0	0.6	1.0	3.6	1.7	55.0	37.1	1.1
Kicukiro	100.0		1.6	4.1	0.4	60.9	30.7	2.4
Southern Province	100.0	16.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.4	80.7
Nyanza	100.0	66.7		3.0	15.2	3.0	6.1	6.1
Gisagara	100.0	3.9		0.4	0.4	0.1		95.2
Nyaruguru	100.0	100.0						
Huye	100.0	70.4	1.0	4.1	6.1	6.1	10.2	2.0
Nyamagabe	100.0	21.1		0.1	0.3			78.6
Ruhango	100.0	75.0		15.0	5.0		5.0	
Muhanga	100.0	38.3			3.3		58.3	
Kamonyi	100.0	75.6	2.2		8.9	8.9		4.4
Western Province	100.0	15.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	6.4	74.9
Karongi	100.0	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	5.3	90.2
Rutsiro	100.0	80.0		3.3	10.0		6.7	
Rubavu	100.0	71.6	0.3	0.8	1.1	11.5	13.7	1.1
Nyabihu	100.0	75.3		4.5	10.1		10.1	
Ngororero	100.0	64.7		17.6	17.6			



Rusizi	100.0	86.5				2.7	8.1	2.7
Nyamasheke	100.0	60.0			26.7		13.3	
Northern Province	100.0	79.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	6.5	8.0	0.9
Rulindo	100.0	68.4			10.5		21.1	
Gakenke	100.0	100.0						
Musanze	100.0	80.8	1.8	2.2		6.9	7.6	0.7
Burera	100.0	93.3		6.7				
Gicumbi	100.0	65.7			11.4	11.4	8.6	2.9
Eastern Province	100.0	16.4	0.2	68.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	13.4
Rwamagana	100.0	79.1		2.2	5.0	7.9	5.0	0.7
Nyagatare	100.0	72.5		2.8	18.3		5.6	0.7
Gatsibo	100.0	24.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.4	73.7
Kayonza	100.0	81.7			14.1		1.4	2.8
Kirehe	100.0	9.7	0.1	85.8	0.0			4.4
Ngoma	100.0	93.9		1.5	1.5			3.0
Bugesera	100.0	75.4	1.0	1.0	6.9	6.5	8.5	0.7

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



Table C. 21: Distribution (%) of the private households by tenure of the housing unit by Province and District

Province/District	Tenure of the household							
	Total	Owner	Tenant	Hire purchase	Free lodging	Staff housing	Temporary camp or settlement	Other
Rwanda	100.0	9.0	16.1	0.0	2.3	0.8	71.5	0.3
City of Kigali	100.0	5.3	89.3	0.1	2.5	2.5		0.3
Nyarugenge	100.0	6.8	89.0	0.5	2.4	0.8		0.5
Gasabo	100.0	4.4	90.1		2.3	2.9		0.2
Kicukiro	100.0	5.6	88.2		2.9	2.9		0.4
Southern Province	100.0	7.5	6.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	84.0	0.4
Nyanza	100.0	39.4	48.5		6.1	3.0		3.0
Gisagara	100.0	1.0	1.4		0.3	0.4	96.5	0.4
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0	50.0					
Huye	100.0	10.2	83.7		3.1	3.1		
Nyamagabe	100.0	12.9	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	84.9	0.1
Ruhango	100.0	20.0	75.0			5.0		
Muhanga	100.0	5.0	80.0		10.0	1.7		3.3
Kamonyi	100.0	26.7	64.4		6.7	2.2		
Western Province	100.0	8.9	12.3		2.3	0.4	75.4	0.7
Karongi	100.0	4.6	2.7		0.9	0.0	91.0	0.8
Rutsiro	100.0	36.7	36.7		26.7			
Rubavu	100.0	27.0	62.6		7.9	1.9		0.5
Nyabihu	100.0	33.7	56.2		10.1			
Ngororero	100.0	41.2	23.5		17.6	17.6		
Rusizi	100.0	27.0	67.6		2.7	2.7		
Nyamasheke	100.0	46.7	40.0		13.3			



Northern Province	100.0	26.7	66.5		5.4	1.4		
Rulindo	100.0	21.1	57.9		5.3	15.8		
Gakenke	100.0	14.3	85.7					
Musanze	100.0	25.7	68.1		5.4	0.7		
Burera	100.0	40.0	53.3		6.7			
Gicumbi	100.0	34.3	60.0		5.7			
Eastern Province	100.0	9.5	7.7	0.0	2.4	0.7	79.5	0.1
Rwamagana	100.0	23.0	65.5		5.0	5.8		0.7
Nyagatare	100.0	10.6	69.7		6.3	13.4		
Gatsibo	100.0	23.3	11.4		1.2	0.3	63.6	0.1
Kayonza	100.0	12.7	63.4		7.0	16.9		
Kirehe	100.0	6.8	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.3	89.4	0.1
Ngoma	100.0	24.2	65.2		6.1	4.5		
Bugesera	100.0	10.7	74.6		9.9	4.5		0.3

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



Table C. 22: Distribution of the private households by main material of the roof of the housing unit by Province and District

Province/District	Main material of the roof				
	Total	Iron Sheets	Local tiles	Industrial tiles	Concrete
Rwanda	100.0	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
City of Kigali	100.0	99.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Nyarugenge	100.0	98.2	0.3		0.5
Gasabo	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.6	
Kicukiro	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Southern Province	100.0	97.9	2.1		
Nyanza	100.0	75.8	24.2		
Gisagara	100.0	99.2	0.8		
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0	50.0		
Huye	100.0	88.8	11.2		
Nyamagabe	100.0	99.5	0.5		
Ruhango	100.0	65.0	35.0		
Muhanga	100.0	70.0	30.0		
Kamonyi	100.0	88.9	11.1		
Western Province	100.0	97.9	1.9	0.0	
Karongi	100.0	99.7	0.2		
Rutsiro	100.0	50.0	50.0		
Rubavu	100.0	93.2	6.8		
Nyabihu	100.0	89.9	9.0	1.1	
Ngororero	100.0	52.9	35.3		
Rusizi	100.0	97.3			
Nyamasheke	100.0	93.3	6.7		



Northern Province	100.0	97.7	1.4	0.6	
Rulindo	100.0	94.7	5.3		
Gakenke	100.0	85.7	14.3		
Musanze	100.0	97.8	1.1	0.7	
Burera	100.0	100.0			
Gicumbi	100.0	100.0			
Eastern Province	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	
Rwamagana	100.0	100.0			
Nyagatare	100.0	98.6			
Gatsibo	100.0	99.8	0.1		
Kayonza	100.0	98.6			
Kirehe	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Ngoma	100.0	98.5	1.5		
Bugesera	100.0	99.0	0.6	0.1	



Table C. 23: Distribution of the private households by main material of the roof of the housing unit by Province and District

Province/District	Main material of the roof				
	Total	Iron Sheets	Local tiles	Industrial tiles	Concrete
Rwanda	100.0	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
City of Kigali	100.0	99.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Nyarugenge	100.0	98.2	0.3		0.5
Gasabo	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.6	
Kicukiro	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Southern Province	100.0	97.9	2.1		
Nyanza	100.0	75.8	24.2		
Gisagara	100.0	99.2	0.8		
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0	50.0		
Huye	100.0	88.8	11.2		
Nyamagabe	100.0	99.5	0.5		
Ruhango	100.0	65.0	35.0		
Muhanga	100.0	70.0	30.0		
Kamonyi	100.0	88.9	11.1		
Western Province	100.0	97.9	1.9	0.0	
Karongi	100.0	99.7	0.2		
Rutsiro	100.0	50.0	50.0		
Rubavu	100.0	93.2	6.8		
Nyabihu	100.0	89.9	9.0	1.1	
Ngororero	100.0	52.9	35.3		
Rusizi	100.0	97.3			
Nyamasheke	100.0	93.3	6.7		



Northern Province	100.0	97.7	1.4	0.6	
Rulindo	100.0	94.7	5.3		
Gakenke	100.0	85.7	14.3		
Musanze	100.0	97.8	1.1	0.7	
Burera	100.0	100.0			
Gicumbi	100.0	100.0			
Eastern Province	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	
Rwamagana	100.0	100.0			
Nyagatare	100.0	98.6			
Gatsibo	100.0	99.8	0.1		
Kayonza	100.0	98.6			
Kirehe	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	
Ngoma	100.0	98.5	1.5		
Bugesera	100.0	99.0	0.6	0.1	

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



Table C. 24: Distribution (%) of the refugees private households by main material of the walls of the housing unit by Province and District

Province/District	Main Material of the Walls								
	Total	Wood with mud without cement	Wood with mud and cement	Sun dried bricks with cement	Cement blocks	Stones with cement	Timber	Burnt bricks with cement	Other type of wall materials
Rwanda	100.0	37.2	5.3	19.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.4
City of Kigali	100.0	0.9	7.2	66.2	4.1	1.0		9.9	0.2
Nyarugenge	100.0	2.6	27.5	51.6	2.9	1.0		6.3	0.3
Gasabo	100.0	0.5	2.3	72.6	4.2	1.0		8.8	0.2
Kicukiro	100.0	0.7	3.5	64.9	4.7	0.9		13.2	0.1
Southern Province	100.0	76.8	13.1	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	
Nyanza	100.0	24.2	3.0	51.5				9.1	
Gisagara	100.0	76.0	19.2	3.3				0.1	
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0	50.0						
Huye	100.0	1.0	4.1	38.8		2.0		32.7	
Nyamagabe	100.0	89.9	8.3	0.8			0.1	0.3	
Ruhango	100.0			80.0				5.0	
Muhanga	100.0		1.7	80.0				8.3	
Kamonyi	100.0	2.2		75.6	4.4			8.9	
Western Province	100.0	75.4	3.2	13.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
Karongi	100.0	90.2	3.5	3.2				0.2	
Rutsiro	100.0	6.7	6.7	30.0					
Rubavu	100.0	1.6		74.6	0.3	0.5	1.6	5.5	0.3
Nyabihu	100.0	4.5	2.2	70.8		2.2			1.1
Ngororero	100.0	5.9		23.5					



Rusizi	100.0	18.9	16.2	8.1				16.2	2.7
Nyamasheke	100.0	20.0		33.3		6.7	6.7		
Northern Province	100.0	3.4	2.8	47.2		0.9		33.5	0.6
Rulindo	100.0	5.3	5.3	78.9				5.3	
Gakenke	100.0			14.3				28.6	
Musanze	100.0	2.9	2.9	46.7		0.7		37.7	0.7
Burera	100.0	20.0		26.7					
Gicumbi	100.0		2.9	48.6		2.9		31.4	
Eastern Province	100.0	26.6	3.8	16.9	0.2	0.0		0.4	0.5
Rwamagana	100.0	9.4	3.6	61.2	2.9	1.4		8.6	0.7
Nyagatare	100.0	5.6	1.4	57.0				1.4	0.7
Gatsibo	100.0	67.0	13.4	14.6	0.0			0.6	
Kayonza	100.0	22.5	4.2	43.7				2.8	
Kirehe	100.0	21.3	2.2	13.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.6
Ngoma	100.0	43.9	19.7	12.1	1.5			4.5	
Bugesera	100.0	4.2	2.9	68.6	2.7			3.5	0.3

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



Table C. 25: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main material of the floor of the housing unit by Province and District

Province/District	Main material of the floor									
	Total	Earth	Dung hardened	Concrete	Stones	Burnt bricks	Wooden floor	Ceramic/clays/Granit	Cement	Other type of flooring
Rwanda	100.0	57.9	11.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	27.4	0.1
City of Kigali	100.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2		23.1	72.2	0.1
Nyarugenge	100.0	3.4		0.5				15.2	80.6	
Gasabo	100.0	4.2	0.1		0.2	0.2		24.6	70.1	0.2
Kicukiro	100.0	3.5	0.1	0.3		0.4		24.9	70.6	
Southern Province	100.0	46.5	23.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	28.7	0.0
Nyanza	100.0	51.5	3.0			3.0			42.4	
Gisagara	100.0	47.7	11.4	0.1	0.1	0.1			40.5	0.1
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0	50.0							
Huye	100.0	12.2		1.0		3.1		10.2	73.5	
Nyamagabe	100.0	50.5	40.7			0.1	0.1	0.1	8.6	
Ruhango	100.0	5.0				5.0		5.0	85.0	
Muhanga	100.0	1.7						13.3	85.0	
Kamonyi	100.0	17.8						8.9	73.3	
Western Province	100.0	51.5	31.2	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.9	16.0	0.0
Karongi	100.0	57.3	37.6		0.1	0.1		0.1	4.7	0.0
Rutsiro	100.0	63.3						3.3	33.3	
Rubavu	100.0	11.7	0.3	0.8	0.3			6.3	80.6	
Nyabihu	100.0	29.2			2.2				68.5	
Ngororero	100.0	82.4							17.6	



Rusizi	100.0	48.6						2.7	48.6	
Nyamasheke	100.0	80.0							20.0	
Northern Province	100.0	8.5						13.4	77.3	0.3
Rulindo	100.0	15.8							84.2	
Gakenke	100.0	57.1						14.3	28.6	
Musanze	100.0	4.3						15.9	78.6	0.4
Burera	100.0	53.3							46.7	
Gicumbi	100.0	8.6						5.7	85.7	
Eastern Province	100.0	70.2	6.3	0.2	0.1	0.0		0.7	22.2	0.2
Rwamagana	100.0	25.9		0.7	1.4			10.1	60.4	0.7
Nyagatare	100.0	48.6	0.7	0.7				1.4	47.9	
Gatsibo	100.0	48.9	30.0	0.1	0.1	0.0		0.3	20.5	0.0
Kayonza	100.0	47.9						2.8	49.3	
Kirehe	100.0	76.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0		0.2	19.7	0.2
Ngoma	100.0	56.1	12.1						31.8	
Bugesera	100.0	33.4		0.9	0.1			9.4	55.8	0.1

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



Table C. 26: Distribution of the refugees' private households by main source of drinking water by Province and District

Province/District	Main source of drinking water											
	Total	Mineral water	Internal pipe-born water	Pipe-born water in the compound	Pipe-born water from neighbour HH	Public tap out of compound	Tube Well/Borehole	Protected Spring/Well	Rain water	Unprotected Spring/Well	River/Lake/Pond/Stream/Surface water	Other source of drinking water
Rwanda	100.0	2.4	0.3	8.2	1.6	84.2	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0
City of Kigali	100.0	21.3	2.9	47.7	9.2	13.9	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Nyarugenge	100.0	18.8	2.6	51.0	8.1	16.5	1.6	1.0		0.3		
Gasabo	100.0	19.1	2.9	47.5	8.8	14.7		6.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Kicukiro	100.0	25.4	3.0	46.3	10.2	11.5	0.5	2.6	0.1		0.3	
Southern Province	100.0	0.9	0.2	3.6	0.4	91.9	0.1	2.4		0.4	0.1	
Nyanza	100.0			36.4		18.2	3.0	33.3		9.1		
Gisagara	100.0			0.1	0.2	98.5	0.1	0.7		0.4		
Nyaruguru	100.0					50.0		50.0				
Huye	100.0	14.3	7.1	51.0	2.0	10.2		13.3		2.0		
Nyamagabe	100.0	0.1		1.0		98.3	0.1	0.5		0.1		
Ruhango	100.0			45.0		30.0		20.0			5.0	
Muhanga	100.0	21.7	1.7	33.3	1.7	6.7		35.0				
Kamonyi	100.0	6.7		35.6	13.3	8.9	2.2	28.9		2.2	2.2	
Western Province	100.0	0.5	0.2	8.5	0.9	86.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	
Karongi	100.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.5	96.6	0.0	0.4		0.0	0.1	
Rutsiro	100.0		3.3	3.3	6.7	30.0		23.3		23.3	10.0	



Rubavu	100.0	3.3	0.8	51.1	1.9	38.8		1.6	1.4	0.8	0.3	
Nyabihu	100.0			15.7	4.5	59.6		14.6	1.1	4.5		
Ngororero	100.0			11.8		11.8		29.4		35.3	11.8	
Rusizi	100.0	5.4		35.1	2.7	43.2	2.7	10.8				
Nyamasheke	100.0			6.7	6.7	6.7		60.0		13.3	6.7	
Northern Province	100.0	7.1	1.4	61.4	2.8	23.6		3.1	0.3	0.3		
Rulindo	100.0			36.8		47.4		15.8				
Gakenke	100.0	14.3		14.3		14.3		28.6	14.3	14.3		
Musanze	100.0	8.0	1.1	67.8	2.9	19.9		0.4				
Burera	100.0					93.3		6.7				
Gicumbi	100.0	5.7	5.7	60.0	5.7	11.4		11.4				
Eastern Province	100.0	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.9	93.0	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1
Rwamagana	100.0	8.6		33.1	2.2	28.1	2.2	20.1		1.4	2.9	1.4
Nyagatare	100.0	4.2	0.7	10.6	4.2	30.3	17.6	2.1	5.6	2.8	18.3	3.5
Gatsibo	100.0	0.1		6.3	1.4	90.0	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Kayanza	100.0	5.6	1.4	21.1	8.5	35.2	8.5	5.6		1.4	12.7	
Kirehe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	98.8	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	
Ngoma	100.0			12.1	3.0	48.5	6.1	12.1		7.6	10.6	
Bugesera	100.0	5.8	0.1	22.2	8.4	33.1	4.0	18.6	0.4	2.6	4.6	0.1

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



Table C. 27: Distribution of the refugees' private households by type of toilet facility by Province and District

Province/District	Type of main toilet facility used by HH members							
	Total	Flush toilet used by one Household	Flush toilet used by several Households	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by one HH	Pit Latrine with constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by one HH	Shared Pit Latrine without constructed floor slab used by several HHs	Bush
Rwanda	100.0	2.8	0.4	9.5	81.6	0.7	0.5	0.1
City of Kigali	100.0	20.9	2.4	21.3	54.1	0.4	0.4	
Nyarugenge	100.0	14.1	1.6	17.8	65.4	0.3	0.5	
Gasabo	100.0	19.7	2.6	22.5	54.0	0.3	0.4	
Kicukiro	100.0	25.8	2.4	21.4	48.6	0.5	0.4	
Southern Province	100.0	1.6	0.1	5.2	83.5	0.3	0.9	0.0
Nyanza	100.0	6.1	3.0	66.7	21.2	3.0		
Gisagara	100.0			2.9	81.8	0.4	0.4	
Nyaruguru	100.0			50.0	50.0			
Huye	100.0	31.6	1.0	27.6	37.8	1.0	1.0	
Nyamagabe	100.0			1.2	93.9	0.1	1.6	0.1
Ruhango	100.0	5.0		50.0	40.0	5.0		
Muhanga	100.0	21.7	1.7	46.7	30.0			
Kamonyi	100.0	13.3	2.2	48.9	35.6			
Western Province	100.0	2.0	0.8	12.7	75.7	0.6	0.6	0.1
Karongi	100.0	0.7	0.3	4.8	84.4	0.1	0.5	
Rutsiro	100.0	3.3		46.7	36.7	6.7		6.7
Rubavu	100.0	10.9	3.8	47.5	32.5	2.7	1.4	0.5
Nyabihu	100.0		1.1	65.2	31.5	2.2		



Ngororero	100.0			47.1	47.1	5.9		
Rusizi	100.0	8.1	2.7	43.2	43.2		2.7	
Nyamasheke	100.0			73.3	26.7			
Northern Province	100.0	13.1	2.0	54.0	26.7	2.0	1.7	
Rulindo	100.0	5.3		57.9	31.6			
Gakenke	100.0	14.3		42.9	28.6	14.3		
Musanze	100.0	13.8	2.5	52.9	26.4	1.8	2.2	
Burera	100.0			66.7	26.7	6.7		
Gicumbi	100.0	17.1		57.1	25.7			
Eastern Province	100.0	0.6	0.0	7.2	87.4	0.9	0.4	0.1
Rwamagana	100.0	7.9		64.0	23.7	2.2	1.4	
Nyagatare	100.0	0.7		41.5	45.1	6.3	4.9	1.4
Gatsibo	100.0	0.1	0.0	15.3	78.2	0.9	0.4	
Kayonza	100.0	2.8		40.8	40.8	7.0	2.8	4.2
Kirehe	100.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	92.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
Ngoma	100.0	1.5		43.9	40.9	9.1		3.0
Bugesera	100.0	9.7	0.4	34.3	48.0	4.2	2.4	0.1

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



Table C. 28: Distribution (%) of the private households by main mode of waste disposal by Province and District

Province/District	Main mode of waste disposal							
	Total	Public Composit	Household compost dumping	Waste collection companies	Thrown in the household's	Burnt	In a River/Stream /Drain/Gutte	Others
Rwanda	100.0	68.4	10.3	16.4	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
City of Kigali	100.0	2.1	7.0	80.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nyarugenge	100.0	2.1	8.1	82.2	7.6			
Gasabo	100.0	2.5	6.0	79.2	11.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Kicukiro	100.0	1.4	7.7	80.7	9.6			0.5
Southern Province	100.0	44.3	22.1	29.3	4.0	0.1		0.3
Nyanza	100.0		57.6	9.1	33.3			
Gisagara	100.0	29.1	15.5	51.7	3.7			0.1
Nyaruguru	100.0	50.0						50.0
Huye	100.0	11.2	37.8	35.7	13.3	1.0		1.0
Nyamagabe	100.0	66.9	26.6	5.7	0.7	0.1		0.1
Ruhango	100.0	5.0	40.0	10.0	35.0			10.0
Muhanga	100.0	1.7	31.7	31.7	33.3			1.7
Kamonyi	100.0	8.9	31.1	24.4	31.1	2.2		2.2
Western Province	100.0	81.0	8.1	4.3	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Karongi	100.0	96.3	2.1	0.4	1.3		0.0	
Rutsiro	100.0	10.0	33.3	3.3	50.0			3.3
Rubavu	100.0	3.8	36.1	33.3	24.3	0.8		1.6
Nyabihu	100.0	15.7	40.4	3.4	37.1	2.2		1.1
Ngororero	100.0	11.8	17.6		64.7			5.9



Rusizi	100.0	18.9	43.2	10.8	24.3	2.7		
Nyamasheke	100.0	6.7	53.3		40.0			
Northern Province	100.0	5.4	31.8	39.5	20.5	0.6		2.0
Rulindo	100.0	5.3	31.6		57.9			5.3
Gakenke	100.0	14.3	42.9		42.9			
Musanze	100.0	5.8	27.5	47.5	15.9	0.7		2.2
Burera	100.0		60.0		40.0			
Gicumbi	100.0	2.9	51.4	22.9	22.9			
Eastern Province	100.0	81.6	8.2	6.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rwamagana	100.0	3.6	64.0	12.9	17.3			2.2
Nyagatare	100.0	5.6	55.6	5.6	31.7		0.7	0.7
Gatsibo	100.0	83.8	13.1	0.4	2.3	0.1		0.2
Kayonza	100.0	5.6	53.5	18.3	18.3			4.2
Kirehe	100.0	88.2	4.5	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ngoma	100.0	3.0	62.1	1.5	31.8	1.5		
Bugesera	100.0	3.7	29.3	25.1	40.6	0.7		0.4

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



Table C. 29: Percentage of private households that have access to electricity by sex of the household head and by District, Province and area of residence.

Province/District	Sex of the household head			Area of residence		
	All	Male Headed HHs	Female Headed HHs	Rwanda	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	41.6	42.8	40.4	41.6	88.0	27.9
City of Kigali	97.7	97.6	98.0	97.7	98.1	70.0
Nyarugenge	98.7	98.3	100.0	98.7	98.9	88.9
Gasabo	97.5	97.4	97.7	97.5	98.2	61.9
Kicukiro	97.5	97.6	97.3	97.5	97.5	
Southern Province	54.9	59.7	53.3	54.9	73.9	35.7
Nyanza	57.6	63.6	45.5	57.6	92.3	35.0
Gisagara	34.5	33.7	34.7	34.5	100.0	34.4
Nyaruguru	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Huye	90.8	91.5	88.9	90.8	95.0	72.2
Nyamagabe	71.1	70.9	71.1	71.1	71.1	33.3
Ruhango	95.0	92.3	100.0	95.0	100.0	90.0
Muhanga	98.3	100.0	95.0	98.3	100.0	75.0
Kamonyi	88.9	89.2	87.5	88.9	93.3	80.0
Western Province	49.3	53.7	45.3	49.3	97.5	40.8
Karongi	41.6	46.7	37.1	41.6	100.0	40.3
Rutsiro	43.3	53.8	35.3	43.3		43.3
Rubavu	94.5	93.6	95.5	94.5	98.8	60.0
Nyabihu	82.0	70.6	89.1	82.0	91.7	41.2
Ngororero	29.4	22.2	37.5	29.4	100.0	25.0
Rusizi	86.5	92.0	75.0	86.5	91.7	76.9



Nyamasheke	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	61.5
Northern Province	92.6	91.7	93.5	92.6	99.0	47.7
Rulindo	78.9	78.9		78.9	100.0	55.6
Gakenke	71.4	80.0	50.0	71.4	100.0	60.0
Musanze	96.0	96.6	95.6	96.0	98.9	20.0
Burera	60.0	62.5	57.1	60.0	100.0	53.8
Gicumbi	91.4	88.9	94.1	91.4	100.0	57.1
Eastern Province	28.2	26.2	30.4	28.2	82.6	24.5
Rwamagana	87.1	83.9	93.5	87.1	91.7	76.7
Nyagatare	51.4	48.0	76.5	51.4	70.1	34.7
Gatsibo	70.1	73.0	68.3	70.1	91.1	67.8
Kayonza	62.0	58.9	73.3	62.0	90.6	38.5
Kirehe	17.4	14.3	20.7	17.4	75.0	17.3
Ngoma	56.1	52.0	68.8	56.1	72.2	50.0
Bugesera	72.2	71.8	74.3	72.2	79.4	43.6

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



Table C. 30: Percentage of refugees private households which have and use energy-saving stove by Province, District, area of residence and sex of the household head

Province/District	Sex of the household head			Area of residence	
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	8.4	8.1	8.6	5.7	9.1
City of Kigali	4.6	4.4	5.3	4.6	3.4
Nyarugenge	4.9	4.1	7.5	5.0	0.0
Gasabo	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.8	5.0
Kicukiro	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	
Southern Province	8.0	9.2	7.7	3.8	12.3
Nyanza	32.3	28.6	40.0	16.7	42.1
Gisagara	11.9	12.8	11.6	0.0	11.9
Nyaruguru	0.0	.	0.0		0.0
Huye	6.2	5.6	7.7	6.3	5.6
Nyamagabe	3.4	4.6	3.1	3.4	0.0
Ruhango	25.0	30.0	16.7	14.3	33.3
Muhanga	11.9	12.8	10.0	9.1	50.0
Kamonyi	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.7
Western Province	18.6	17.9	19.2	4.7	21.0
Karongi	21.4	20.7	22.0	7.5	21.7
Rutsiro	6.7	7.7	5.9		6.7
Rubavu	4.1	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.5
Nyabihu	4.5	2.9	5.5	2.8	11.8
Ngororero	23.5	22.2	25.0	100.0	18.8
Rusizi	8.8	4.3	18.2	4.5	16.7
Nyamasheke	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Province	8.9	9.8	8.2	7.6	18.2
Rulindo	15.8	15.8		10.0	22.2
Gakenke	14.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
Musanze	5.5	5.2	5.7	4.9	20.0



Burera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gicumbi	35.3	35.3	35.3	33.3	42.9
Eastern Province	6.8	6.9	6.7	11.1	6.5
Rwamagana	11.6	12.0	10.9	9.5	16.3
Nyagatare	15.0	13.8	23.5	11.5	18.1
Gatsibo	15.5	17.6	14.0	28.0	14.0
Kayonza	5.7	7.3	0.0	3.1	7.9
Kirehe	5.2	5.4	5.0	16.7	5.2
Ngoma	15.6	16.7	12.5	0.0	21.3
Bugesera	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.1	8.2

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



Table C. 31: Percentage of private households possessing specific assets by Province and District

Province/District	Mobile Phone	Radio*	Television	Refrigerator/Freezer	Gas/Electrical Cooker	Washing Machine	Microwave	Mattress	Bench/Chair	Bed	Tables	Sofa	Computers	Vehicles	Motorcycles	Bicycles	Electrical/Charcoal Iron
Rwanda	84.1	84.3	6.7	1.9	62.1	0.9	0.7	63.5	57.7	23.6	52.6	9.0	3.7	1.0	0.6	2.9	8.5
City of Kigali	97.3	98.2	40.6	14.5	60.6	1.9	4.7	95.9	43.5	53.3	65.4	41.8	25.7	6.8	2.5	3.4	49.0
Nyarugenge	97.1	98.4	46.1	10.7	55.5	1.3	2.6	96.1	36.4	47.1	59.4	39.3	19.1	4.5	0.5	1.3	47.9
Gasabo	96.7	97.7	36.0	13.2	60.7	2.1	4.7	95.7	43.9	51.3	63.9	36.9	25.6	6.4	2.8	3.3	46.1
Kicukiro	98.2	98.7	44.0	18.2	62.9	2.0	5.6	96.2	46.5	59.1	70.5	49.7	29.1	8.5	3.0	4.5	53.3
Southern Province	91.4	92.2	3.2	0.8	47.8	0.4	0.4	90.7	78.7	56.0	84.4	5.6	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	5.1
Nyanza	72.7	75.8	21.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	3.0	51.5	33.3	51.5	39.4	18.2	3.0	0.0	3.0	12.1	24.2
Gisagara	89.7	90.5	0.4	0.1	93.1	0.2	0.0	94.7	84.3	66.2	88.1	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.8
Nyaruguru	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Huye	94.9	95.9	34.7	10.2	44.9	2.0	6.1	95.9	80.6	70.4	72.4	34.7	27.6	9.2	3.1	15.3	49.0
Nyamagabe	93.1	93.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	86.7	74.6	43.7	83.4	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.0
Ruhango	90.0	95.0	10.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45.0	40.0	40.0	25.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	20.0
Muhanga	98.3	100.0	41.7	5.0	41.7	0.0	1.7	95.0	68.3	78.3	85.0	55.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	53.3
Kamonyi	95.6	95.6	37.8	11.1	37.8	4.4	4.4	88.9	75.6	55.6	71.1	42.2	17.8	8.9	4.4	6.7	53.3
Western Province	86.5	84.1	6.0	0.6	4.8	0.2	0.2	78.1	78.4	31.3	84.2	10.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	6.9
Karongi	86.5	83.6	2.6	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	77.0	82.7	23.6	86.4	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.2
Rutsiro	53.3	50.0	3.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	43.3	56.7	36.7	43.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	6.7
Rubavu	92.3	92.6	31.7	2.2	27.9	0.8	0.8	91.3	58.5	73.2	82.0	64.2	7.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	38.5
Nyabihu	85.4	85.4	3.4	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	85.4	62.9	80.9	78.7	34.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	11.2
Ngororero	64.7	58.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	47.1	47.1	29.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rusizi	81.1	83.8	10.8	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	73.0	45.9	45.9	48.6	8.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
Nyamashoke	46.7	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	53.3	33.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Northern Province	95.7	96.0	34.4	3.7	42.0	0.9	1.1	94.3	66.5	80.7	84.7	57.1	10.5	1.7	1.7	1.1	36.6
Rulindo	94.7	94.7	21.1	5.3	21.1	5.3	5.3	94.7	68.4	57.9	47.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	10.5
Gakenke	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	57.1	71.4	57.1	57.1	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Musanze	96.7	96.7	37.0	4.3	46.7	0.7	0.7	95.7	68.1	84.4	89.9	62.0	11.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	40.2
Burera	80.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	73.3	66.7	53.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
Gicumbi	94.3	97.1	42.9	0.0	37.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	51.4	80.0	88.6	68.6	11.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	37.1
Eastern Province	79.9	80.5	2.2	0.6	77.7	1.1	0.3	49.4	50.6	9.5	36.7	3.7	1.2	0.4	0.5	3.8	3.3
Rwamagana	92.8	96.4	25.9	5.8	33.8	0.0	1.4	91.4	62.6	58.3	67.6	45.3	11.5	1.4	0.7	6.5	32.4
Nyagatare	81.7	83.1	7.0	0.7	10.6	0.0	0.0	64.8	44.4	20.4	32.4	12.0	2.8	1.4	1.4	11.3	5.6
Gatsibo	91.2	90.6	4.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	88.0	87.1	28.8	86.5	10.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.5	6.0
Kayonza	85.9	85.9	8.5	2.8	28.2	0.0	0.0	73.2	40.8	26.8	38.0	14.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	18.3
Kirehe	77.6	78.1	0.6	0.3	95.2	1.3	0.3	40.5	44.2	4.2	27.2	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.2	1.4
Ngoma	66.7	74.2	7.6	0.0	9.1	1.5	0.0	50.0	51.5	31.8	36.4	7.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	9.1	4.5
Bugesera	85.9	87.9	18.6	6.2	25.8	0.7	1.4	78.8	54.9	30.5	50.3	21.0	8.6	3.7	1.7	18.7	22.8

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022 (NISR) Radio* : Possession of radio include households owning smart phones and mobile phone with radio



Table C. 32. Number and percentage of refugee's agricultural households by Province, District and area of residence)

Province/ District	Total refugees Households			Counts Agricultural household			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	24,803	5,638	19,165	1,780	627	1,153	7.2	11.1	6.0
City of Kigali	2,169	2,139	30	114	110	4	5.3	5.1	13.3
Nyarugenge	382	373	9	15	12	3	3.9	3.2	33.3
Gasabo	1,024	1,003	21	46	45	1	4.5	4.5	4.8
Kicukiro	763	763		53	53		6.9	6.9	
Southern Province	3,407	1,708	1,699	390	126	264	11.4	7.4	15.5
Nyanza	33	13	20	15	2	13	45.5	15.4	65.0
Gisagara	1,628	1	1,627	222		222	13.6		13.6
Nyaruguru	2		2	1		1	50.0		50.0
Huye	98	80	18	36	23	13	36.7	28.8	72.2
Nyamagabe	1,521	1,518	3	87	86	1	5.7	5.7	33.3
Ruhango	20	10	10	3		3	15.0		30.0
Muhanga	60	56	4	12	10	2	20.0	17.9	50.0
Kamonyi	45	30	15	14	5	9	31.1	16.7	60.0
Western Province	3,229	482	2,747	230	73	157	7.1	15.1	5.7
Karongi	2,675	57	2,618	110	7	103	4.1	12.3	3.9
Rutsiro	30		30	9		9	30.0		30.0
Rubavu	366	326	40	58	42	16	15.8	12.9	40.0
Nyabihu	89	72	17	27	21	6	30.3	29.2	35.3
Ngororero	17	1	16	8		8	47.1		50.0
Rusizi	37	24	13	11	3	8	29.7	12.5	61.5
Nyamasheke	15	2	13	7		7	46.7		53.8
Northern Province	352	308	44	64	49	15	18.2	15.9	34.1
Rulindo	19	10	9	7	3	4	36.8	30.0	44.4



Gakenke	7	2	5	3		3	42.9		60.0
Musanze	276	266	10	41	38	3	14.9	14.3	30.0
Burera	15	2	13	4	1	3	26.7	50.0	23.1
Gicumbi	35	28	7	9	7	2	25.7	25.0	28.6
Eastern Province	15,646	1,001	14,645	982	269	713	6.3	26.9	4.9
Rwamagana	139	96	43	45	25	20	32.4	26.0	46.5
Nyagatare	142	67	75	34	8	26	23.9	11.9	34.7
Gatsibo	2,100	214	1,886	336	57	279	16.0	26.6	14.8
Kayonza	71	32	39	28	10	18	39.4	31.3	46.2
Kirehe	12,434	20	12,414	278	3	275	2.2	15.0	2.2
Ngoma	66	18	48	43	12	31	65.2	66.7	64.6
Bugesera	694	554	140	218	154	64	31.4	27.8	45.7

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



Table C. 33: Number and percentage of refugee's agricultural households by Province, District and sex of household head)

Province/ District	Total Households			Counts of Agricultural households			Percentage		
	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male headed	Female headed
Rwanda	24,803	12,580	12,223	1,780	1,060	720	7.2	8.4	5.9
City of Kigali	2,169	1,767	402	114	99	15	5.3	5.6	3.7
Nyarugenge	382	301	81	15	11	4	3.9	3.7	4.9
Gasabo	1,024	851	173	46	41	5	4.5	4.8	2.9
Kicukiro	763	615	148	53	47	6	6.9	7.6	4.1
Southern Province	3,407	863	2,544	390	148	242	11.4	17.1	9.5
Nyanza	33	22	11	15	9	6	45.5	40.9	54.5
Gisagara	1,628	353	1,275	222	71	151	13.6	20.1	11.8
Nyaruguru	2	1	1	1		1	50.0		100.0
Huye	98	71	27	36	27	9	36.7	38.0	33.3
Nyamagabe	1,521	326	1,195	87	18	69	5.7	5.5	5.8
Ruhango	20	13	7	3	2	1	15.0	15.4	14.3
Muhanga	60	40	20	12	9	3	20.0	22.5	15.0
Kamonyi	45	37	8	14	12	2	31.1	32.4	25.0
Western Province	3,229	1,534	1,695	230	125	105	7.1	8.1	6.2
Karongi	2,675	1,256	1,419	110	61	49	4.1	4.9	3.5
Rutsiro	30	13	17	9	6	3	30.0	46.2	17.6
Rubavu	366	188	178	58	28	30	15.8	14.9	16.9
Nyabihu	89	34	55	27	12	15	30.3	35.3	27.3
Ngororero	17	9	8	8	3	5	47.1	33.3	62.5
Rusizi	37	25	12	11	10	1	29.7	40.0	8.3
Nyamasheke	15	9	6	7	5	2	46.7	55.6	33.3
Northern Province	352	168	184	64	38	26	18.2	22.6	14.1
Rulindo	19	19		7	7		36.8	36.8	
Gakenke	7	5	2	3	2	1	42.9	40.0	50.0
Musanze	276	118	158	41	18	23	14.9	15.3	14.6



Burera	15	8	7	4	4		26.7	50.0	
Gicumbi	35	18	17	9	7	2	25.7	38.9	11.8
Eastern Province	15,646	8,248	7,398	982	650	332	6.3	7.9	4.5
Rwamagana	139	93	46	45	31	14	32.4	33.3	30.4
Nyagatare	142	125	17	34	28	6	23.9	22.4	35.3
Gatsibo	2,100	840	1,260	336	159	177	16.0	18.9	14.0
Kayonza	71	56	15	28	24	4	39.4	42.9	26.7
Kirehe	12,434	6,503	5,931	278	194	84	2.2	3.0	1.4
Ngoma	66	50	16	43	31	12	65.2	62.0	75.0
Bugesera	694	581	113	218	183	35	31.4	31.5	31.0

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

Table C. 34: Percentage of refugee's agricultural households practicing different types of agricultural activities

Province/ District	Total refugees Households	Agricultural activities			
		Crop Farming	Livestock Husbandary	Horticulture	Apiculture
Rwanda	24,803	5.2	3.3	9.5	0.0
City of Kigali	2,169	3.2	3.0	7.8	0.1
Nyarugenge	382	2.4	2.1	9.4	
Gasabo	1,024	2.1	3.1	6.2	0.1
Kicukiro	763	5.1	3.1	9.2	0.1
Southern Province	3,407	10.0	3.1	18.7	
Nyanza	33	39.4	24.2	9.1	
Gisagara	1,628	12.5	2.6	34.9	
Nyaruguru	2	50.0		50.0	
Huye	98	26.5	24.5	27.6	
Nyamagabe	1,521	5.1	0.9	1.1	



Ruhango	20	15.0	10.0	15.0	
Muhanga	60	10.0	15.0	15.0	
Kamonyi	45	24.4	17.8	17.8	
Western Province	3,229	4.1	4.5	4.3	
Karongi	2,675	1.7	2.8	1.3	
Rutsiro	30	30.0	16.7	10.0	
Rubavu	366	8.7	10.4	19.1	
Nyabihu	89	25.8	12.4	12.4	
Ngororero	17	29.4	35.3	17.6	
Rusizi	37	29.7	13.5	27.0	
Nyamasheke	15	33.3	33.3	46.7	
Northern Province	352	12.2	11.1	13.9	
Rulindo	19	26.3	26.3	31.6	
Gakenke	7	28.6	28.6		
Musanze	276	9.8	8.0	12.7	
Burera	15	26.7	20.0	20.0	
Gicumbi	35	14.3	20.0	14.3	
Eastern Province	15,646	4.5	2.9	8.7	0.0
Rwamagana	139	21.6	16.5	19.4	1.4
Nyagatare	142	23.2	9.2	16.2	
Gatsibo	2,100	13.0	5.1	10.3	
Kayonza	71	35.2	21.1	15.5	
Kirehe	12,434	1.1	1.4	7.6	0.0
Ngoma	66	57.6	36.4	30.3	
Bugesera	694	24.6	15.0	17.6	0.1

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



Table C. 35: Percentage of private households growing crops, by Province, District and type of crop

Province/ District	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams & Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	68.5	0.8		0.3	61.2	12.1	18.4	7.8	9.1	2.5	5.6	6.3	10.4
City of Kigali	58.4		13.3		64.2	9.3	33.6	21.7	7.1	8.8	16.8	15.9	12.2
Nyarugenge	56.7		10.0		56.7	16.7	43.3	26.7	13.3	16.7	33.3	23.3	13.8
Gasabo	65.7		11.4		75.7	11.4	31.4	12.9	12.9	5.7	17.1	14.3	10.0
Kicukiro	54.8		15.1		59.5	6.3	32.5	25.4	2.4	8.7	12.7	15.1	14.1
Southern Province	79.9		1.8	0.1	48.8	23.7	17.6	5.2	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	18.1
Nyanza	47.1		11.8		67.6	17.6	55.9	17.6	5.9	8.8	23.5		22.2
Gisagara	82.1		0.6		62.4	34.1	16.2	2.6	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.0	36.2
Nyaruguru	15.4		7.7		69.2		53.8	84.6	7.7	7.7	23.1	15.4	34.8
Huye	45.3		18.7		78.7	12.0	56.0	21.3	1.3	4.0	18.7	18.7	33.3
Nyamagabe	91.5		1.6	0.2	3.7	0.4	3.9	2.0	11.2	0.4	0.4	3.7	1.1
Ruhango	21.7				87.0	26.1	73.9	39.1	4.3	17.4	17.4	8.7	22.2
Muhanga	22.2				94.4	27.8	55.6	66.7	5.6	38.9	27.8	22.2	17.3
Kamonyi	24.1		3.4		72.4	20.7	82.8	13.8	6.9	6.9	24.1		31.0
Western Province	40.9		0.9	1.1	53.2	4.6	23.6	20.8	37.8	6.6	7.7	7.1	3.7
Karongi	57.7				56.8	5.5	40.9	36.4	15.5	8.6	5.9	3.6	1.2
Rutsiro	53.2		2.1		46.8	8.5	10.6	8.5	23.4	4.3	12.8	19.1	25.0
Rubavu	29.0		0.6		55.5		2.6	4.5	49.7	5.8	9.7	4.5	22.8
Nyabihu	12.8			3.8	33.1		0.8	3.0	79.7		0.8	2.3	16.5
Ngororero	47.8		4.3	8.7	65.2	4.3	13.0	56.5	30.4	21.7	13.0	13.0	34.6
Rusizi	73.3				80.0	13.3	83.3	26.7	13.3	16.7	10.0	23.3	29.6
Nyamasheke	48.1		11.1		81.5	29.6	81.5	59.3	3.7	7.4	29.6	29.6	38.2
Northern Province	44.3		14.6	4.4	64.6		8.9	18.4	57.6	1.9	8.9	10.1	18.3
Rulindo	34.8			4.3	95.7		30.4	82.6	82.6		30.4	4.3	48.0



Gakenke	57.1				85.7		71.4	85.7	14.3	28.6	28.6	14.3	18.2
Musanze	48.4		15.4	6.6	53.8			1.1	59.3		3.3	5.5	15.4
Burera	52.9		29.4		58.8			5.9	70.6			41.2	29.2
Gicumbi	25.0		20.0		75.0		10.0	10.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	19.0
Eastern Province	69.1		14.0		70.9	6.9	17.0	4.8	3.7	1.4	6.0	7.5	9.5
Rwamagana	74.7		17.2		81.6	13.8	55.2	17.2	20.7	4.6	29.9	13.8	27.3
Nyagatare	86.8		13.8		75.0	8.6	30.9	7.9	1.3	0.7	11.8	2.6	27.5
Gatsibo	69.9		11.5		66.1	7.7	8.7	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.6	6.4	8.3
Kayonza	78.8		21.2		69.4	4.7	32.9	9.4	15.3		9.4	1.2	27.4
Kirehe	57.4		18.4		70.4	5.0	11.8	4.0	8.9	0.5	4.3	14.1	8.9
Ngoma	71.6		11.6		81.1	12.6	32.6	12.6	11.6	1.1	22.1	4.2	48.6
Bugesera	73.1		15.8		86.3	3.0	37.6	14.6		3.0	9.3	4.2	23.9

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

Table C. 36: Number of private households growing crops, by Province, District and crop type

Province/ District	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams & Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	3,941	48	490	15	3,520	699	1,056	446	525	145	323	361	1,913
City of Kigali	132	5	30		145	21	76	49	16	20	38	36	108
Nyarugenge	17		3		17	5	13	8	4	5	10	7	19
Gasabo	46	2	8		53	8	22	9	9	4	12	10	28
Kicukiro	69	3	19		75	8	41	32	3	11	16	19	61
Southern Province	1,530	17	35	1	935	454	338	100	73	40	54	52	707
Nyanza	16	2	4		23	6	19	6	2	3	8		13
Gisagara	1,011	10	7		768	420	200	32	10	18	11	12	545



Nyaruguru	2		1		9		7	11	1	1	3	2	8
Huye	34	3	14		59	9	42	16	1	3	14	14	47
Nyamagabe	451		8	1	18	2	19	10	55	2	2	18	45
Ruhango	5	1			20	6	17	9	1	4	4	2	14
Muhanga	4				17	5	10	12	1	7	5	4	12
Kamonyi	7	1	1		21	6	24	4	2	2	7		23
Western Province	260		6	7	338	29	150	132	240	42	49	45	202
Karongi	127				125	12	90	80	34	19	13	8	41
Rutsiro	25		1		22	4	5	4	11	2	6	9	23
Rubavu	45		1		86		4	7	77	9	15	7	58
Nyabihu	17			5	44		1	4	106		1	3	26
Ngororero	11		1	2	15	1	3	13	7	5	3	3	14
Rusizi	22				24	4	25	8	4	5	3	7	18
Nyamasheke	13		3		22	8	22	16	1	2	8	8	22
Northern Province	70		23	7	102		14	29	91	3	14	16	78
Rulindo	8			1	22		7	19	19		7	1	22
Gakenke	4				6		5	6	1	2	2	1	3
Musanze	44		14	6	49			1	54		3	5	32
Burera	9		5		10			1	12			7	14
Gicumbi	5		4		15		2	2	5	1	2	2	7
Eastern Province	1,949	26	396		2,000	195	478	136	105	40	168	212	818
Rwamagana	65	1	15		71	12	48	15	18	4	26	12	49
Nyagatare	132	3	21		114	13	47	12	2	1	18	4	70
Gatsibo	1,042		172		985	115	130	17	10	21	39	96	268
Kayonza	67	1	18		59	4	28	8	13		8	1	37
Kirehe	330	16	106		405	29	68	23	51	3	25	81	191
Ngoma	68	3	11		77	12	31	12	11	1	21	4	61
Bugesera	245	2	53		289	10	126	49		10	31	14	142

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



Table C. 37:Percentage of refugees private households growing vegetable crops, by Province,District and vegetables types

Province/ District	Amaranths	Tomato	Cabbage	Onion	Carrot	Eggplant	French beans	Pumpkin
Rwanda	63.2	21.6	26.6	13.0	14.4	13.9	2.8	6.4
City of Kigali	52.8	61.1	47.2	19.4	33.3	25.0	16.7	25.0
Nyarugenge	100.0	71.4	57.1	14.3	28.6	28.6	14.3	42.9
Gasabo	70.0	40.0	20.0			20.0	10.0	
Kicukiro	26.3	68.4	57.9	31.6	52.6	26.3	21.1	31.6
Southern Province	69.2	15.4	61.5	3.8	36.5	9.6	1.9	1.9
Gisagara	91.7		91.7					
Nyaruguru	50.0		100.0			50.0		
Huye	64.3	35.7			7.1	7.1		
Nyamagabe	55.6	5.6	88.9		83.3			
Ruhango	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Muhanga	100.0		25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0		
Western Province	62.2	20.0	31.1	15.6	8.9	20.0		11.1
Karongi	87.5	37.5	12.5	12.5		37.5		37.5
Rutsiro	11.1	55.6	11.1			11.1		
Rubavu	71.4		42.9	14.3				
Nyabihu	66.7		33.3					
Ngororero		33.3	66.7	33.3	33.3			33.3
Rusizi	71.4		57.1	57.1	42.9	28.6		14.3
Nyamasheke	100.0		25.0			37.5		
Northern Province	37.5	12.5	50.0		6.3			
Rulindo		100.0						
Gakenke	100.0		100.0					
Musanze	80.0							



Burera			100.0						
Gicumbi	50.0	50.0			50.0				
Eastern Province	65.6	17.5	11.8	14.6	7.5	12.7	1.4	3.8	
Rwamagana	100.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	8.3	8.3			8.3
Nyagatare	100.0								
Gatsibo	71.9	14.6	7.3	4.2	1.0	1.0			3.1
Kayonza	100.0		100.0		100.0				
Kirehe	54.3	18.5	16.0	28.4	11.1	28.4		1.2	4.9
Ngoma	100.0								
Bugesera	35.7	50.0	21.4	14.3	28.6	14.3		14.3	

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

Table C. 38: Percentage of private households raising livestock, by Province, District and livestock type

Province/ District	Cows all breeds	Local breed	Exotic breed	Cross breed	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other_poul	Beehives	Other
Rwanda	1.1	9.8	7.9	14.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1
City of Kigali	1.7	5.4	12.9	10.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	6.6	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.0
Nyarugenge	0.8		10.4	4.2	0.3		0.2		2.5	0.2		
Gasabo	2.3	9.7	17.9	14.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	8.3	0.9	0.2	1.4	
Kicukiro	1.4	2.8	8.5	8.5	1.0	0.1	0.4	7.1	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.1
Southern Province	0.9	11.1	8.1	16.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	5.2	1.0	0.0		0.0
Nyanza	7.8	14.7	2.9	2.9	21.1	1.1	8.9		17.8			
Gisagara	1.0	6.5	11.4	18.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	3.3	1.0			0.0
Nyaruguru	47.8	64.3		14.3	34.8	4.3	47.8	21.4	4.3			
Huye	5.7	9.1	1.5	13.6	9.2	3.1	6.9	13.6	8.0	1.1		1.1
Nyamagabe	0.4	14.7	10.7	28.0			0.1		0.2			
Ruhango	4.8	20.0			7.9	1.6	12.7		11.1			



Muhanga	6.0	14.8	11.1	7.4	6.0		6.7	3.7	8.7	2.0		1.3
Kamonyi	4.0	7.1		7.1	9.0		3.0	17.9	16.0	2.0		
Western Province	2.4	10.5	10.4	22.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	
Karongi	0.5	7.6	0.5	6.2	0.6		0.2	3.3	2.1	0.0		
Rutsiro	23.2	13.0	13.0	30.4	8.9	6.3	8.9	4.3	4.5		2.2	
Rubavu	13.5	10.3	28.9	38.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.1			
Nyabihu	26.4	10.3	17.5	59.8	0.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	3.1			
Ngororero	26.9	45.0	15.0	20.0	1.9		11.5	15.0	13.5			
Rusizi	6.2	16.7		11.1	7.4	1.2	1.2	5.6	9.9			
Nyamasheke	17.6	23.3		16.7	25.0		7.4		7.4			
Northern Province	9.7	13.7	12.4	32.0	2.3	0.8	1.2	2.0	4.1			0.1
Rulindo	20.0	8.3	4.2	29.2	16.0		4.0		8.0			2.0
Gakenke	22.7	30.0	10.0	10.0	13.6		9.1	30.0	4.5			
Musanze	7.4	13.1	17.9	29.8	0.9	0.7	0.6		3.0			
Burera	10.4	15.4		23.1	2.1	2.1	2.1		14.6			
Gicumbi	19.0	13.6	9.1	59.1	3.6	1.2	2.4		4.8			
Eastern Province	0.7	9.6	5.6	9.9	0.8	0.1	0.5	5.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Rwamagana	9.1	7.1	14.3	16.7	3.5	0.3	3.8	4.8	7.9	0.3	2.4	0.3
Nyagatare	13.9	12.0	15.7	37.3	10.3	3.1	1.7	2.4	9.4	0.6	2.4	0.8
Gatsibo	1.5	11.5	2.1	11.7	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.2	
Kayonza	7.8	13.0	3.7	9.3	15.1		5.6	5.6	9.5		5.6	
Kirehe	0.3	8.1	6.8	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	9.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Ngoma	14.2	14.3	6.3	14.3	27.0		9.5	3.2	8.1	2.7		
Bugesera	3.4	8.1	4.4	4.8	4.7	0.6	4.3	4.1	8.5	0.7	0.7	0.1

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



Table C. 39: Number of livestock raised by private households by Province, District and livestock type(

Province/ District	livestock_type											Total
	Local breed cows	Exotic breed cows	Cross breed cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Dogs	Other	
Rwanda	173	303	385	946	130	681	647	8,609	185	64	185	12,308
City of Kigali	8	66	56	43	21	15	127	140	10	4	1	491
Nyarugenge		1						15				16
Gasabo	8	40	32	19	9	5	24	40	5	3		185
Kicukiro		25	24	24	12	10	103	85	5	1	1	290
Southern Province	10	12	66	101	85	71	149	435	25		83	1,037
Nyanza			2	10		3		14				29
Gisagara	2	4	53	42	83	2	76	141				403
Nyaruguru				2			10	2				14
Huye	3		4	20	2	47	7	91	2		3	179
Nyamagabe	5	8	7			5		120				145
Ruhango						2		8				10
Muhanga				21		11	50	21	21		80	204
Kamonyi				6		1	6	38	2			53
Western Province	36	64	118	50	14	36	62	763	5			1,148
Karongi	11		20	32		18	25	214	5			325
Rutsiro	7	6	5		5	2	5	7				37
Rubavu	13	45	33	1	3	10	30	526				661
Nyabihu	3	12	37		5			2				59
Ngororero	2	1	21	3		4	2	1				34
Rusizi			1	3	1	2		11				18
Nyamasheke			1	11				2				14
Northern Province	27	19	12	23	6	48	3	344				482
Rulindo	1	10	1	6	1			9				28
Gakenke	1			1			3					5
Musanze	23	7	6	3	5	3		325				372
Burera			1	3				5				9
Gicumbi	2	2	4	10		45		5				68
Eastern Province	92	142	133	729	4	511	306	6,927	145	60	101	9,150
Rwamagana	2	7	4	5		11	6	217	10	13	3	278
Nyagatare	6	12	25	32	1	2	6	23				107
Gatsibo	22	13	52	175		44		154	8			468
Kayonza	23		26	184		15	3	41				292
Kirehe	13	78	7	63	1	68	134	371	112	27	98	972
Ngoma	7	5	5	55		4	3	9	5			93
Bugesera	19	27	14	215	2	367	154	6,112	10	20		6,940

Source: Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2015



Table C. 40: Number of private households raising livestock, by Province, District and livestock type (Urban+rural)

Province/ District	Cows all breeds	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chickens	Other poultry	Beehives	Other
	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.	Freq.
Rwanda	1,195	866	95	515	175	1,345	186	16	56
City of Kigali	87	37	4	21	22	79	12	3	2
Nyarugenge	7	3		2		23	2		
Gasabo	53	15	2	12	12	20	5	2	
Kicukiro	27	19	2	7	10	36	5	1	2
Southern Province	179	146	25	81	26	187	8		6
Nyanza	7	19	1	8		16			
Gisagara	90	72	14	10	8	91			1
Nyaruguru	11	8	1	11	3	1			
Huye	15	24	8	18	9	21	3		3
Nyamagabe	40			13		22			
Ruhango	3	5	1	8		7			
Muhanga	9	9		10	1	13	3		2
Kamonyi	4	9		3	5	16	2		
Western Province	356	122	22	64	22	344	4	1	
Karongi	60	79		29	14	274	4		
Rutsiro	26	10	7	10	2	5		1	
Rubavu	154	6	7	9	1	35			
Nyabihu	85	3	7	4	1	10			



Ngororero	14	1		6	3	7			
Rusizi	5	6	1	1	1	8			
Nyamasheke	12	17		5		5			
Northern Province	87	21	7	11	3	37			1
Rulindo	10	8		2		4			1
Gakenke	5	3		2	3	1			
Musanze	51	6	5	4		21			
Burera	5	1	1	1		7			
Gicumbi	16	3	1	2		4			
Eastern Province	486	540	37	338	102	698	162	12	47
Rwamagana	31	12	1	13	4	27	1	2	1
Nyagatare	50	37	11	6	2	34	2	2	3
Gatsibo	153	254	5	61	2	206	5	1	
Kayonza	14	27		10	3	17		3	
Kirehe	172	107	12	177	78	289	141	2	42
Ngoma	21	40		14	2	12	4		
Bugesera	45	63	8	57	11	113	9	2	1

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





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 Correctionnal Service
Ministry of Defense	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, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning
Murenzi Ivan, 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	RNP	IP Karugaba Donath	RCS
SP Ndayisenga Alex	RNP	S/SGT Gatete Edison	MINEMA
SP Nzabonimpa Joseph	RNP	Mukansonera Pascasie	MINEMA
CIP Nzeyimana Florent	RNP	Murangasabwe Emma	MINEMA
CIP Nayihiki Elam	RNP	Marie	MINEMA
AIP Tuyishime Emmanuel		Mbabazi Emmanuel	MINEMA
		Uwamurera Odette	
		Musoni Jean Damascene	

Census District Team Leaders

30 (1 per District)

District Data Quality Monitors (60)

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

Archiving:

Kabandana Pierre Claver

ICT Infrastructures :

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

Refugees Thematic Report Data Analysts

Names

HABARUGIRA Venant
SERUGENDO Jean Baptiste
NGOGA Aristarque
KARAGIRE Gonzague
MUTABAZI Eric
TUYIZERE Albert

Institution

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda(NISR)
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda(NISR)
Ministry of Emergency Management
Ministry of Emergency Management
Ministry of Emergency Management
Ministry of Emergency Management

