# PART II: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (RSDGs) INDICATORS

## Currently Available Indicators

## 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Defined as the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line which is on less than 64,000 RWF per adult equivalent per year measured in 2001 prices corresponding to 118, 000 RWF in 2010.  The poverty line is a threshold of the value of total annual per capita consumption in a household below which an individual is considered poor. Aggregate household consumption is computed as the sum of expenditure on food as well as value of auto consumption, expenditure on non-food,  health items, education, housing utilities, value of in-kind wages, other benefits received by the household and a measure of the use value of durable goods owned by the household. Consumption per capita is then computed as the total consumption per adult equivalent. Where adult  equivalence is an aggregate indicator for household size which takes into account its age and sex composition.  The poverty line is then set with reference to a minimum food consumption basket, judged to offer the required number of calories (2200 k calories per day) for a Rwandan likely to be involved in physically demanding agricultural activity, along with an allowance for non-food consumption. The non-food consumption expenditure is determined as a  function of food consumption. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Computation method | Household annual consumption per adult equivalent is computed and compared with the poverty line. Individuals living in households whose per capita consumption falls below the poverty line are considered as poor.  Where Np denotes the number of population (adult equivalent) living below the poverty line and N denotes total number of population |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Age group |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | EICV surveys do not collect information on the intrahousehold distribution of consumption. Thus, the consumption-based standard of living measure is based on the assumption that individuals are represented in the distribution by the consumption measure of the household they belong to. This fails to take account of inequality in distribution within the household. |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age |
| Indicator Number | 1.2.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| Target Number | 1.2 |
| Global Indicator Description | Monitoring national poverty is important for country-specific development agendas. National poverty lines are used to make more accurate estimates of poverty consistent with the country’s specific economic and social circumstances, and are not intended for international comparisons of poverty rates |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 98.2 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf) |
| Source | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey(EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The Multidimensional Poverty measures those experiencing multiple deprivations (Maria et al, October 2011), and the global dimensions measured are health, education and standard of living. In Rwanda, the multidimensional Poverty identifies multiple deprivations at the household and individual level in Education, housing, Public services, social services & Economic activity. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It identifies who is poor by considering the intensity of deprivations they suffer and includes an aggregation method.  Mathematically, the MPI combines two aspects of poverty:  MPI = H x A  1) Incidence (H) denotes the percentage of people who are multidimensionally poor, or the headcount  2) Intensity of people’s poverty (A) denotes the average percentage of dimensions in which poor people are deprived |
| Disaggregation | Urban/Rural areas, province, wealth quintiles |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| Indicator Number | 1.2.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions |
| Target Number | 1.2 |
| Global Indicator Description | Monitoring national poverty is important for country-specific development agendas. National poverty lines are used to make more accurate estimates of poverty consistent with the country’s specific economic and social circumstances and are not intended for international comparisons of poverty rates. |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEFF) World Bank (WB) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 894 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-02-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date | 2018 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people

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| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Number of deaths, missing persons attributed to disasters |
| Definition | This indicator measures the number of people who died, went missing or were directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population.  Concepts:  Death: The number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.  Missing: The number of people whose whereabouts is unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead, for whom there is no physical evidence such as a body, and for which an official/legal report has been filed with competent authorities.  Directly affected: The number of people who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected are people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Per 100,000 people |
| Computation method | This indicator, X, is calculated as a simple summation of related indicators (death, missing people, and affected people) from national disaster loss databases divided by the global population data  X  Where:  A2 Number of deaths attributed to disasters; and  A3 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters; |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people |
| Indicator Number | 1.5.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| Target Number | 1.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNISDR |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) |
| Data Source | National disaster loss databases |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030/a

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| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | THE NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY (Revised version to be validated by December 2017 |
| Definition | The indicator monitors whether a national government has adopted and implemented national and local DRR strategies, which the Sendai Framework calls for. |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030/a |
| Indicator Number | 1.5.3 |
| Target Name | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. |
| Target Number | 1.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNISDR |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-03.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) |
| Data Source | The National Disaster Management Policy |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | [a] An open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly (resolution 69/284) is developing a set of indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. These indicators will eventually reflect the agreements on the Sendai Framework indicators. |
| Geographical coverage | All districts |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation | District level |
| Comments and limitations/ Other information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies |
| Indicator Number | 1.5.4 |
| Target Name | By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters |
| Target Number | 1.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNIDSR |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-05-04.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Geographical coverage |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date | District disaster management plans (DDMPs) in line with e Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR); District Development Strategies (2018-2024) under development |
| Statistical Classification |  |
| Contact Details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

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| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Percentage and number of food insecure households by province and district |
| Definition | The indicator measures the percentage of individuals in the population who have experienced food insecurity at moderate or severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale global reference scale, a measurement standard established by FAO through the application of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale in more than 140 countries worldwide, starting in 2014.  Moderately food insecure: Significant food consumption gaps. These households use a high share of their budget to cover food needs and the majority of households have to use negative coping strategies in order to make a living, although only a few use the more serious coping strategies.  Severely food insecure: Poor food consumption and the majority of households are using a very high share of their budget to acquire food. Almost half of these households have used one of the most serious irreversible coping strategies with the resulting risk of further deteriorating their food security situation. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | To calculate the overall prevalence of ‘food insecurity’ in the population, It is the sum of the rates of the two most severe categories (‘moderately food insecure’ and ‘severely food insecure’) |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) |
| Indicator Number | 2.1.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. |
| Target Number | 2.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier |  |
| UN custodian agency | Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-02.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) |
| Data Source | Comprehensive Food security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2015 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://statistics.gov.rw/datasource/comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-and-nutrition-analysis-survey-cfsva> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Is the percentage of children under five years old whose height for age are less than minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the reference population ages 0–59 months.  The nutritional status of children in the survey population was compared with the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards (WHO, 2006) |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Where C denotes the Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards (moderate and severe) and B denotes the total number of children under age five that were weighted. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Age in months * Socioeconomic status: Marital Status, education level, highest level of degree obtained, wealth quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age |
| Indicator Number | 2.2.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Target Number | 2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 232kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Is the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for height are less than minus two standards deviations (wasting) and above than plus two standards deviations (overweight) from the median weight for height of the reference population ages 0–59 months.  The nutritional status of children in the survey population was compared with the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards (WHO, 2006) |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Where C denotes the Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards and B denotes the total number of children under age five that were measured. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Age in months * Socioeconomic status: Marital Status, education level, highest level of degree obtained, wealth quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) |
| Indicator Number | 2.2.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons |
| Target Number | 2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 232kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-02-02a.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The conservation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (GRFA) in medium or long-term conservation facilities (ex situ in genebanks) represents the most trusted means of conserving genetic resources worldwide.  Plant and animal GRFA conserved in these facilities can be easily used in breeding programmes as well, even directly on-farm. The measure of trends in ex situ conserved materials provides an overall assessment of the extent to which we are managing to maintain and/or increase the total genetic diversity available for future use and thus protected from any permanent loss of genetic diversity which may occur in the natural habitat, i.e. in situ, or on-farm.  The two components of the indicator, plant and animal GRFA, are separately counted. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Computation method | Plant genetic resources: The plant component is calculated as the number of accessions of plant genetic resources secured in conservation facilities under medium or long-term conditions, where an ‘accession’ is defined as a distinct sample of seeds, planting materials or plants which is maintained in a genebank.  Animal genetic resources: The animal component is calculated as the number of local breeds stored within a genebank collection with an amount of genetic material stored which is required to reconstitute the breed. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities |
| Indicator Number | 2.5.1 |
| Target Name | By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed |
| Target Number | 2.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-05-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Rwanda National Gene bank |
| Data Source | National Report |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is the ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period.  A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. The time reference for MMR is five years period preceding  the survey dates. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Death Per 100,000 Live births |
| Computation method | The Direct Sisterhood Method is used in DHS to estimate maternal deaths  Maternal Mortality Rate: is obtained by dividing the number of maternal deaths in a population by the number of women of reproductive age (15-49) multiply by 1000.GFR: denotes General Fertility Rate and it is calculated by dividing the number of births in a year divided by the  number of women aged 15–49, times 1000. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Maternal mortality ratio |
| Indicator Number | 3.1.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| Target Number | 3.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | WHO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 865kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

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| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage distribution of live birth in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, according to background characteristics |
| Definition | Is the proportion of total live births in a period that are attended by a skilled birth attendant trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | Calculated as the number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) divided by the total number of births in the same period and multiplied by 100. |
| Disaggregation | * National, Province, Districts, Residence (Urban/ Rural) * Mother’s age at birth, Birth order, Mother’s education level, * Place of Delivery (Health facility, Elsewhere), Wealth quintiles |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| Indicator Number | 3.1.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births |
| Target Number | 3.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 374 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

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| National Metadata | |
| Definition | It is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 livebirths) of a child born alive in a specified period dying before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age specific mortality rates.  It is important to point out that the reference period is the five-year period preceding the survey date. So, the time point that the rate is referred to is the midpoint of the five  year interval. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Rate per 1000 livebirths |
| Computation method | The data used to compute the U5MR is derived from the birth history section of Woman’s questionnaire of DHS. It uses the direct method  and data are collected on birth histories of women of childbearing age and produces the probability of dying before age one for children born alive, among women of childbearing age, during five-year periods before the  survey.  Where D <5yrs denotes the number of deaths of infants (<5yr of age) in the last 5 years before the survey and Lb denotes the total number of live births in 5 years before the survey.  Note that the reference year for U5MR by socio-economic characteristic is 10 years period preceding the survey. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Socio-economic characteristics of mothers (education, wealth quintiles) |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | DHS are subject to recall error. Interviewed women may omit births and deaths or include stillbirths along with live births. Survey data may also suffer from survivor selection bias and age truncation. Mothers may misreport their children’s birth dates, current ages or ages at death—  perhaps more so if the child has died. The heaping of deaths at age 12 months is especially common. Age heaping may transfer deaths across the one-year boundary and lead to underestimates of infant mortality rates. Fortunately, it has little effect on under-five mortality rates, which makes the U5MR a more robust estimate than the infant mortality rate when data are drawn from household surveys |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Under-five mortality rate |
| Indicator Number | 3.2.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| Target Number | 3.2 |
| Global Indicator Description | The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. The under-five mortality rate as defined here is, strictly speaking, not a rate (i.e. the number of deaths divided by the number of population at risk during a certain period of time) but a probability of death derived from a life table and expressed as a rate per 1000 live births |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 225 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-3.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

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| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | It Is the probability of a child born alive in a specified period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period.  The time reference of NMR is not the year in which the survey is undertaken; rather it is the five years period preceding the survey date. Hence, if an exact time point is needed as a time reference, it must be taken as the mid of the five-year interval preceding the survey date. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Rate per 1000 live births |
| Computation method | NMR is derived from DHS data using the direct method. The direct method uses data collected on birth histories of women of childbearing age and produces the probability of dying before age one for children born alive, among women of childbearing age, during five-year periods before the  survey. Direct method requires each child’s date of birth, survival status, and age of the child on the date of the interview if alive and if not alive the age at death of each live births.  Where D <28 days denotes the number of deaths of infants (<28 days ) in the last 5 years before the survey and Lb is the total number of Live births in 5 years before the survey. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Socio-economic characteristics of mothers: education,   wealth quintiles  Note that the reference year for NMR by socio-economic characteristic is 10 years period preceding the survey. |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Neonatal mortality rate |
| Indicator Number | 3.2.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births |
| Target Number | 3.2 |
| Global Indicator Description | Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births. Neonatal deaths (deaths among live births during the first 28 completed days of life) may be subdivided into early neonatal deaths, occurring during the first 7 days of life, and late neonatal deaths, occurring after the 7th day but before the 28th completed day of life. |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF |
| Link to UN metadata |  |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | HIV Incidence |
| Definition | The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Per 1,000 uninfected population |
| Computation method | It is calculated as  Uninfected population (which is the total population minus people living with HIV) |
| Disaggregation | * Residence * Age group * Sex * Marital Status * Risk Factors |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations |
| Indicator Number | 3.3.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Target Number | 3.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health (MoH) |
| Data Source | Rwanda AIDS Indicator and HIV Incidence Survey (RAIHIS 2013) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health (MoH) |
| Data Source | Rwanda Population-based HIV Impact Assessments (RPHIA) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The Incidence of malaria refers to the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people per year. Malaria cases are confirmed by microscopic examination or RDT in Rwanda. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Incidence Rate per 1000 population |
| Computation method | Where Mt denotes the number of new cases of malaria in  year t and (Pop) total population. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Age |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Malaria incidence per 1,000 population |
| Indicator Number | 3.3.3 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Target Number | 3.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | WHO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 431 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-3.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | RBC |
| Data Source | Health Management information system (HMIS)- Malaria Incidence Data |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The Suicide mortality rate is defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year per 100, 000 population. Crude Suicide Rate (not age-adjusted) |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Per 100,000 population |
| Computation method | Suicide mortality rate |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Suicide mortality rate |
| Indicator Number | 3.4.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being |
| Target Number | 3.4 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Health Organisation (WHO) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-04-02.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization-1 | Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) |
| Data Source | Annual Report |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information | New project on collecting death information through Verbal autopsy on 20 districts is ongoing and is expected to be scaled up to 30 more districts by 2018 |

## 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Number of people requiring Preventive Chemotherapy (PC) for at least one of the selected neglected tropical diseases (schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases, Schistosoma, Trichuris, Entomoelba coli) |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
|  | Average annual number of people requiring mass treatment known as PC for at least one PC-NTD: People may require PC for more than one PC-NTD. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | Prevention of helminthiases / data for 15years |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases |
| Indicator Number | 3.3.5 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases |
| Target Number | 3.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | WHO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 865kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-05.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health |
| Data Source | Health Management Information System |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The number of road traffic death per 100,000 population. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Per 100,000 population |
| Computation method | It is calculated as; |
| Disaggregation | * by types of road users * age * Sex * Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban & Rural) |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Death rate due to road traffic injuries |
| Indicator Number |  |
| Target Name | By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents |
| Target Number | 3.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | WHO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 213 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-06-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health |
| Data Source | HMIS |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | Death registration data using ICD-10 |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with met need for family planning, Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods |
| Definition | is defined as the percentage of women of reproductive age 15-49, either married or in a consensual union, who are using modern contraceptive method for family planning.  Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, standard days method, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).  Women using contraception are considered to have a met need. Women using contraception who say they want no (more) children are considered to have a met need for limiting, and women who are using contraception and say they want to delay having a child or are unsure if or when they want a (another) child, are considered to have a met need for spacing. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | Number of currently married women using modern contraceptive methods divided by the sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, Residence (Urban/Rural) * Sex * Age * Socio-economic Characteristics of Mothers: Wealth quintile and Education |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods |
| Indicator Number | 3.7.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| Target Number | 3.7 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Population Division  United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 865kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics. |
| Definition | Annual number of births to females aged 15-19 years per 1,000 females in the respective age group.  The adolescent birth rate represents the risk of childbearing among females in the particular age group. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Per 1,000 females |
| Computation method | The numerator is the number of live births obtained from retrospective birth histories of the interviewed women who were 15-19 years of age at the time of the births during a reference period before the interview, and the denominator is person-years lived between the ages of 15 and 19 years by the interviewed women during the same reference period. The reported observation year corresponds to the middle of the reference period. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, Residence (Urban/Rural) * Age * Socio-economic Characteristics: Wealth quintile and Education |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | The main limitations concern age misreporting, birth omissions, misreporting the date of birth of the child, and sampling variability in the case of surveys.  The adolescent birth rate among females aged 10-14 years is not collected in the RDHS due to the very small proportion of births in this age group occur to females below age 12. |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group |
| Indicator Number | 3.7.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes |
| Target Number | 3.7 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Population Division  United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage of men/women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products |
| Definition | The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It is calculated as;  “Current users” include both daily and non-daily users of smoked or smokeless tobacco |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District, Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Education * Maternity status * wealth quintiles |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older |
| Indicator Number | 3.a.1 |
| Target Name | Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate |
| Target Number | 3.a |
| Global Indicator Description | A measure of the number of people who are current tobacco smokers in relation to all persons aged 15 years and older. |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0a-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Percentage of children and young people in Grade 2 or 3 of primary education, at the end of primary education and the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. The minimum proficiency level will be measured relative to new common reading and mathematics scales currently in development |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator is calculated as the percentage of children and/or young people at the relevant stage of education achieving or exceeding a pre-defined proficiency level in a given subject.  Performance above the minimum level, PLtn,s, above minimum = p where p is the percentage of students in a learning assessment at stage of education n, in subject s in any year (t-i) where 0 ? i ? 5, who has achieved the level of proficiency that is greater than a pre-defined minimum standard, Smin.  The minimum standard is defined by the global education community taking into consideration regional differences. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex |
| Indicator Number | 4.1.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes |
| Target Number | 4.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 (a) /2 (b,c) |
| UN custodian agency | UNESCO Institute for Statistics |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 4.0 MB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-01-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)/ Rwanda Education Board (REB) |
| Data Source | Learning Achievement in Rwanda schools |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator available | Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains (Literacy-numeracy, Physical, Social-emotional and Learning ) |
| Definition | The proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being is currently being measured by the percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are developmentally on-track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, socio-emotional and learning. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The number of children under the age of five who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Residence (Urban/Rural), Province * Age in months * Sex * Mother’s education * Wealth quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex |
| Indicator Number | 4.2.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| Target Number | 4.2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 4.0 MB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator available | Total Pre-nursery learners (percentage) |
| Definition | The participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex as defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. Participation in early childhood and in primary education are both included. The age range will vary by country depending on the official age for entry to primary education.  **Rationale:** The indicator measures children’s exposure to organized learning activities in the year prior to the start of primary school. A high value of the indicator shows a high degree of participation in organized learning immediately before the official entrance age to primary education. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator can be calculated as the number of enrolments in organized learning programmes are reported by schools divided by the population in the age group one year below the official primary entry age. |
| Disaggregation | * Sex * Type of establishment |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex |
| Indicator Number | 4.2.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education |
| Target Number | 4.2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Education and Scientific Cultural Organisation - Institute of Statistics (UNESCO-UIS) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 223 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-02-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Education |
| Data Source | Rwanda Education Statistics/ Education Management Information System |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://mineduc.gov.rw/resource/statistics/statistical-year-books/> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator available | Computer literacy rate (a) of population aged 15-24 years & (b) population aged 15 + years |
| Definition | It is the percentage of youth (aged 15-24 years) and adults (aged 15 years and above) that have undertaken certain computer-related activities in a given time period (e.g. last three months).  Computer-related activities to measure ICT skills include: - Copying or moving a file or folder - Using copy and paste tools to duplicate or move information within a document - Sending e-mails with attached files (e.g. document, picture, and video) - Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet - Connecting and installing new devices (e.g. modem, camera, printer) - Finding, downloading, installing and configuring software -Creating electronic presentations with presentation software (including text, images, sound, video or charts) - Transferring files between a computer and other devices - Writing a computer program using a specialised programming language A computer refers to a desktop computer, a laptop (portable) computer or a tablet (or similar handheld computer). It does not include equipment with some embedded computing abilities, such as smart TV sets or cell phones. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It is calculated as;  Where  = percentage of people in age group a who have ICT skill in year t  = number of people in age group a who have ICT skill in year t  = population in age group a in year t |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Residence (Urban/Rural), Province * Sex * Quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill |
| Indicator Number | 4.4.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship |
| Target Number | 4.4 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Education and Scientific Cultural Organisation - Institute of Statistics (UNESCO-UIS) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 214 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-04-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quantile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | 1. Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment 2. Gender Parity Index in Secondary level enrolment |
| Definition | Gender Parity Index (GPI) in primary/ secondary level enrolment is the ratio between the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls and that of boys in primary education.  Parity indices require data for the specific groups of interest. They represent the ratio of the indicator value for one group to that of the other. Typically, the likely more disadvantaged group is placed in the numerator. A value of exactly 1 indicates parity between the two groups. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Ratio |
| Computation method | The GPI is calculated by dividing the female GER by the male GER for primary/ Secondary education.  To calculate the GER it is first necessary to determine the official school age population for each level of education.  Then, the number of students enrolled in primary education is divided by the official school age population for primary education, and the result is multiplied by 100. GERs for boys and girls are calculated separately. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quantile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated |
| Indicator Number | 4.5.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations |
| Target Number | 4.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1/2/3 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 210kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-05-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) |
| Data Source | Education Statistical Yearbook |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | 1. Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years, Literacy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years 2. Numeracy rate (%) of population aged 15-24 years, Numeracy rate (%) of population aged 15+ years |
| Definition | The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) and of adults (aged 15 years and above) have achieved or exceeded a given level of proficiency in (a) literacy and (b) numeracy.  In EICV, Literacy is measured through a self-assessment question on whether the respondent can read and write a simple note.  Numeracy is measured through a self-assessment question on the ability to perform a written calculation.  Whereas for DHS, literacy rate refers to men and women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It is calculated as;  Where  = Literacy rate of age group a in year t  L= number of people in age group a who have achieved above the minimum level of literacy  = Population of age group a in year t |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Residence (Urban/Rural), Province * Sex * Quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex |
| Indicator Number | 4.6.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy |
| Target Number | 4.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Education and Scientific Cultural Organisation - Institute of Statistics (UNESCO-UIS) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 57.8 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-06-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Pupil: Trained teacher a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education |
| Definition | Pupil to trained teacher ratio (PTTR) in a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education is the average number of pupils per trained teacher in a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education education in a given school year.    A trained teacher is one who has received at least the minimum organized pedagogical teacher training pre-service and in-service required for teaching at the relevant level. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Ratio |
| Computation method | PQTR= |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Education |
| Data Source | Rwanda Education Statistics |
| Reporting Source | Ministry of Education |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | http://mineduc.gov.rw/resource/statistics/statistical-year-books/ |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@mineduc.gov.rw](mailto:info@mineduc.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Existing legal framework :  \*CEDAW,  \*Maputo Protocol,  \*AU solemn Declaration on gender equality in Africa,  \*Beijing Declaration (1995)  \*2015 revised constitution,  \*New 2016 succession law,  \*Land Law (2013),  \*Penal code (2012)  \*Anti-GBV Law (2008),  \*Family policy (2005)  \*Labor Law (2009),  \*Gender Policy (2010)  \*Policy against GBV (2 |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex |
| Indicator Number | 5.1.1 |
| Target Name | End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere |
| Target Number | 5.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | UN Women, World Bank, OECD Development Centre |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 634kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their husband/partner |
| Definition | This indicator measures the percentage of ever-married women and girls aged 15-49 years who have experienced spousal physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months.  According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), Violence against Women is “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to, the following: Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family […]”. See here for full definition: <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r104.htm>  Intimate partner violence includes any abuse perpetrated by a current or former partner within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union.  The different forms of violence included in the indicator are defined as follows:  1. Physical violence consists of acts aimed at physically hurting the victim and include, but are not limited to, pushing, grabbing, twisting the arm, pulling the hair, slapping, kicking, biting or hitting with the fist or object, trying to strangle or suffocate, burning or scalding on purpose, or threatening or attacking with some sort of weapon, gun or knife.  2. Sexual violence is defined as any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone. It includes acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts, attempted or completed sexual acts without consent, incest, sexual harassment, etc. In intimate partner relationships, experiencing sexual violence is commonly defined as being forced to have sexual intercourse, having sexual intercourse out of fear for what the partner might do, and/or being forced to so something sexual that the woman considers humiliating or degrading.  3. Psychological violence includes a range of behaviours that encompass acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. These often coexist with acts of physical and sexual violence by intimate partners and are acts of violence in themselves. For a more detailed definition of physical, sexual and psychological violence against women see Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women- Statistical Surveys (UN, 2014). |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | This indicator calls for breakdown by form of violence and by age group and yields the following for each form of violence or forms of violence:  1. Physical violence: Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100  2. Sexual violence: Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population multiplied by 100 3  3. Psychological violence: Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100  4. Any form of physical and/or sexual violence: Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100  5. Any form of physical, sexual and/or psychological violence: Number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who experience physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months divided by the number of ever-partnered women and girls (aged 15 years and above) multiplied by 100 |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, Residence (Urban & Rural) * Age * Maternity status * Number of living children * Employment * Education * Wealth quintile * By frequency of violence in the past 12 months preceding the survey (Often, Sometimes, Often or sometimes) * Religion |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |
| Indicator Number | 5.2.1 |
| Target Name | Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation |
| Target Number | 5.2 |
| Global Indicator Description | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 518 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages at first marriage, according to current age |
| Definition | Percentage of women and men who were first married or lived with a spouse or consensual partner by specific exact ages. |
| Geographic coverage | National. |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | It is difference between date when a woman (or man) began living with first spouse or consensual partner and date of birth of woman (or man) in completed single years.  **Numerators:** Number of women (or men) married by specific exact ages (15, 18, 20, 22, 25) includes women (or men) first in a marriage or consensual union before earlier specific ages, e.g. the number of women (or men) who married before age 18 includes those who married before age 15.  Women (or men) who have never married nor lived in a consensual union are included in a separate category.    **Denominator:** Number of women (or men) of all marital statuses. In ever-married samples, the denominator is adjusted by the all-woman ( or man) factors. Denominator for cohort must exclude women who have not yet reached the oldest age of the specific age category |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 |
| Indicator Number | 5.3.1 |
| Target Name | Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation |
| Target Number | 5.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-03-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification | WHO 100 Core Health Indicators: Early marriage  MICS6 Indicator PR.4a: Child marriage – before age 15  MICS6 Indicator PR.4b: Child marriage – before age 18 |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by (a) women in national parliaments and (b) local governments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator available | Seats held by women in national parliament |
| Definition | The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments is the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.  Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, also known as the number of members of parliament. Seats are usually won by members in general parliamentary.  The State of Rwanda commits itself that women are granted  at least 30 % of posts in decision making organs’  (Constitution, Article 9 [4]). The 80 members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected as follows: 53 members elected by direct universal suffrage through a secret ballot using closed list proportional representation, of which at least 30% must be seats reserved for women; 24 women (2  elected from each province and from the city of Kigali by an electoral college with a women-only ballot); 2 members elected by the National Youth Council; and 1 member elected by the Federation of the Associations of the Disabled (Constitution, Article 76) |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | The total number of seats occupied by women divided by the total number of seats occupied in parliament and multiplied by 100. |
| Disaggregation | * Parliament * Local Government (sectors , districts, cells) |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments |
| Indicator Number | 5.5.1 |
| Target Name | Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life |
| Target Number | 5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1/3 |
| UN custodian agency | UN WOMEN? |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 4.0 MB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Electoral Commission (NEC). |
| Data Source | Report |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available indicator | Distribution (%) of usually employed population by occupation group of main usual jobs, according to urban/rural and sex |
| Definition | This indicator refers to the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in management positions. For the purposes of this indicator, the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) ISCO major group 1 is used. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It is calculated as |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of women in managerial positions |
| Indicator Number | 5.5.2 |
| Target Name | Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life |
| Target Number | 5.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International Labour Organization (ILO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 372 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available |  |
| Definition | N° 21/2016 of 20/05/2016 Law relating to human reproductive health |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education |
| Indicator Number | 5.6.2 |
| Target Name | Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences |
| Target Number | 5.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | UNFPA |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 634kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health (MOH) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.a.1 Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator available | Percentage (%) of households owning agricultural land in the past 12 months by sex of head of household |
| Definition | It is the number of agricultural populations with ownership or tenure right over agricultural land expressed as a percentage of total  agricultural population.  **Agricultural land**: In compliance with the classification proposed by the World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), land is considered ‘agricultural land’ according to its use. Moreover, a reference period is usually required in order to characterize the use of a specific area of agricultural land and identify subcategories.  In particular, following the WCA 2020, agricultural land includes: • land under temporary crops• land under temporary meadows and pastures • land temporarily fallow • land under permanent crops • land under permanent meadows and pastures  **Agricultural population:** Indicator 5.a.1 uses ‘agricultural population’ as denominator, instead of the total population, because tenure rights over agricultural land are relevant especially for individuals whose livelihood relies on agriculture. As a consequence, in the context of 5.a.1, the term ‘agricultural population’ has to be interpreted as equivalent of ‘individuals engaged in agriculture’.  **Ownership and tenure rights over agricultural land:** Land ownership is a legally recognised right to acquire, to use and to transfer land. In private property systems, this is a right akin to a freehold tenure. However, in systems where land is owned by the State, the term ‘land ownership’ refers to possession of the rights most akin to ownership in a private property system. In this context, it is more appropriate to speak of tenure rights. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure |
| Indicator Number | 5.a.1 |
| Target Name | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws |
| Target Number | 5.a |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 4.0 MB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV), agriculture housesold survey |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda, Guarantees women equal rights with men on land access, ownership and utilization |
| Definition |  |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control |
| Indicator Number | 5.a.2 |
| Target Name | Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws |
| Target Number | 5.a |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | FAO,World Bank, UN Women |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 634kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | MIGEPROF |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Organic Budget Law N° 12/2013, Instituting Gender Responsive Budgeting, Enforces accountability measures for gender sensitive resource allocation across sectors programmes and projects through Gender Budget Statements; a mandatory annex of the Budget Framework Paper submitted to both chambers of Parliament. |
| Definition |  |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment |
| Indicator Number | 5.c.1 |
| Target Name | Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels |
| Target Number | 5.c |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UN WOMEN |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 634kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Is the share of non-agricultural employment which is classified as informal employment?  Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, performed work for others in exchange for pay or profit. Informal employment comprises persons who in their main or secondary jobs were in one of the following categories:  - Own-account workers, employers and members of producers’ cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises (the characteristics of the enterprise determine the informal nature of their jobs);  - Own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household (e.g. subsistence farming);  - Contributing family workers, regardless of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises (they usually do not have explicit, written contracts of employment, and are not subject to labour legislation, social security regulations, collective agreements, etc., which determines the informal nature of their jobs);  - Employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households (employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits).  An enterprise belongs to the informal sector if it fulfils the three following conditions: - It is an unincorporated enterprise (it is not constituted as a legal entity separate from its owners, and it is owned and controlled by one or more members of one or more households, and it is not a quasicorporation: it does not have a complete set of accounts, including balance sheets); - It is a market enterprise (it sells at least some of the goods or services it produces); - The enterprise is not registered or the employees of the enterprise are not registered or the number of persons engaged on a continuous basis is below a threshold determined by the country. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural employment  = |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * By Economic Activities |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex |
| Indicator Number | 8.3.1 |
| Target Name | Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services |
| Target Number | 8.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | International Labour Organisation (ILO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 231 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-8.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | Labour Force Survey (LFS) |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data | 2017 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/labor-force-and-economic-activity/reports> |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Is the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed  Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) “not in employment” is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to “seek employment” refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as  evidenced by the enterprise’s registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; (d) “currently available” serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups). |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical coverage: National, Residence (Urban, Rural) * sex, * age group * Socio-economic characteristics: Marital Status, Educational Attainment * Persons with disabilities |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | In Rwanda the working age group is 16 years old and over unlike international standard which is 15 years and above. |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |
| Indicator Number | 8.5.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value |
| Target Number | 8.5 |
| Global Indicator Description | The unemployment rate is a useful measure of the underutilization of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is thus seen as an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to absorb its labour force and of the performance of the labour market. Short-term time series of the unemployment rate can be used to signal changes in the business cycle; upward movements in the indicator often coincide with recessionary periods or in some cases with the beginning of an expansionary period as persons previously not in the labour market begin to test conditions through an active job search. |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International labour organization (ILO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 383 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-05-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | Labour Force Survey (LFS) |
| Periodicity | Bi-Annual |
| Earliest available data | Feb 2018 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/labor-force-and-economic-activity/reports> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date | June 2018 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Youth not in employment and not currently in education or training, by completed education level, sex and area |
| Definition | This indicator conveys the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (also known as "the youth NEET rate")  The share of youth not in employment, education or training (youth NEET rate) provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. It includes discouraged worker youth as well as those who are outside the labour force due to disability and engagement in household chores, among other reasons. NEET is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants as compared with the youth inactivity rate, as the latter includes those youth who are outside the labour force and are in education, and thus are furthering their skills and qualifications |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Youth NEET rate |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | In Rwanda, youth is defined as all persons between the ages is 16-24 years |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training |
| Indicator Number | 8.6.1 |
| Target Name | By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training |
| Target Number | 8.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International Labour Organization (ILO) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | Labour Force Survey (LFS) |
| Periodicity | Bi-Annual |
| Earliest available data | August 2017 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/labor-force-and-economic-activity/reports> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date | February 2018 |
| Statistical classification | International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5 -17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Is the number of children reported to be in child labour during the reference period (usually the week prior to the survey)  The term **child labour** refers to the subset of children’s activities that is injurious, negative or undesirable to children and that should be targeted for elimination. Child labour is a legal concept rather than a statistical one, and the international legal standards that define it are therefore the necessary frame of reference for child labour statistics. The three principal international conventions on child labour – ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms) (C182), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), together set the legal boundaries for child labour, and provide the legal basis for national and international actions against it.  In accordance with the Resolution, and on the basis of the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), child labour is defined for measurement purposes to include all persons aged 5 to 17 years who are engaged in one or more of the following activities during a specified time period: • hazardous work (18th ICLS, paragraphs 21 to 32); • worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work (18th ICLS, paragraphs 33 to 34); and • employment below the minimum working age, excluding, where applicable, “light work”, performed by children aged not less than 12 or 13 years (18th ICLS, paragraphs 35 to 37).  If, depending upon national policies and circumstances, the general production boundary rather than the SNA production boundary is used for measuring productive activities by children, child labour will include, in addition to these three categories, hazardous unpaid household services. For the sake of clarity, child labour estimated on this basis should be called “child labour (general production boundary basis)”. The measurement methodology used by the ILO in its global estimates on child labour, 1 building on the ICLS statistical definition, classifies child labour on the basis of the following criteria:  • Ages 5 to 11: at least 1 hour of economic activity per week;  • Ages 12 to 14: at least 14 hour of economic activity per week in all forms of economic activity except permissible “light” work, where light work is operationally defined as economic activity that (i) does not exceed 14 hours per week and that (ii) is not hazardous in nature; and  • Ages 15 to 17: work in designated hazardous industries, or in designated hazardous occupations, or for long hours. Long hours are defined as 43 or more hours during the reference week. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Nc denotes the number of children aged 5-17 reported in child labour during the week prior to the survey, and N denotes the number of children aged 5-17 in the population. |
| Disaggregation | * Sex * Age group |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | In Rwanda, child labour is defined according to the Ministerial guidelines No 02 of 10th May 2016 and it includes:   * All children in age group 6-12 years old who were engaged in economic activity for 20 hours or more; * All children in age group 6-12 years old who worked in paid activities regardless of the number of worked hours per week; * All children in age group 6-12 years old who were engaged in the following occupations: Fishery, hunters, trappers, garment related works, hairdressers, beauticians, building related works, and handcraft works regardless of the number of hours; * All children in age group 6-12 years old engaged as contributing family worker in the family business; * All children in age group 13-15 years old worked more than 20 hours per week in any economic activity; * All children in age group 13-15 years old who worked less than 20 hours per week in hazardous economic activities (Mining and construction) and in hazardous occupations such as Fishing, hunting and domestic works; * All children in age 16-17 who worked more than 45 hours per week; * All children in age 16-17 who worked less than 46 hours per week in hazardous economic activities or occupations. |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion and number of children aged 5‑17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age |
| Indicator Number | 8.7.1 |
| Target Name | Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms |
| Target Number | 8.7 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF and ILO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 525kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-07-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | EICV |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data | 2014 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | EICV Thematic Report – Economic Activity |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of value added of tourism and other activities generated by internal tourism demand and net tax on products included in value of tourism costs by purchase prices.  Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism.  Domestic tourism comprises activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of outbound tourism trip.  Inbound tourism comprise the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of refernce. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The GDP attributable directly to ‘internal’ tourism consumption is measured as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchaser’s prices. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | Presenting this economic contribution of tourism as a share of GDP shows the relative size of the tourism sector in the economy. However, Tourism GDP measures only direct effect of tourism consumption (and these are only internal), not entire tourism demands. It does not consider indirect and induced tourism effects. |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate |
| Indicator Number | 8.9.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| Target Number | 8.9 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | World Tourism Organization (UNTWO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 526 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-8.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Rwanda Development Board (RDB) |
| Data Source | Rwanda Tourism Satellite Accounts Report: Economic Value Addition of Tourism |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data | 2014 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date | 2018 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@rdb.rw](mailto:info@rdb.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.10.1 Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | The number of commercial bank branches  The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) |
| Definition | The number of commercial bank branches refers to the number of commercial banks branches at end-year reported by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country.  The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) refers to the number of ATMs in the country for all types of financial institutions such as: commercial banks, non-deposit taking microfinance institutions, deposit taking micro finance institutions, credit union and financial cooperatives, among other. This information is reported every year by the Central Bank or the main financial regulator of the country. |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement | Number |
| Computation method | Simple count |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of (a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults |
| Indicator Number | 8.10.1 |
| Target Name | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all |
| Target Number | 8.10 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Bank of Rwanda (BNR) |
| Data Source | Records of BNR |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <https://www.bnr.rw/index.php?id=302> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Proportion of adult population that are banked by districts |
| Definition | The percentage of adults (ages 15+) who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It can be calculated as;  Number of Adult having an account at bank or other type of institutions divided by the total adult population multiplied by 100. |
| Disaggregation | * District |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | In Rwanda, youth is defined as all persons between the ages is 16-24 years |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider |
| Indicator Number | 8.10.2 |
| Target Name | Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all |
| Target Number | 8.10 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank (WB) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-10-02.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Access to Finance Rwanda |
| Data Source | FinScope |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/finscope-rwanda-2016 |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | National employment policy; Productivity and Youth Employment is one of  four thematic areas for EDPRS II, Youth Sector Strategic Plan 2013-2018 |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy |
| Indicator Number | 8.b.1 |
| Target Name | By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization |
| Target Number | 8.b |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | ILO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 525kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-8.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | Percentage of HHs that are within 2km to an all-weather road by region (Urban and Rural) |
| Definition | This indicator refers to the proportion of households having access to an all-season road within 2km to the total number of households using the facility.  According to the context of Rwanda, an all-season road is defined as a road that is open to traffic regardless of weather, season and construction materials 2 kilometres |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage |
| Computation method | The indicator is calculated as:    Where  n: denotes the total number of households having access to an all-season road within 2km.  : denotes the total number of households using all-season road. |
| Disaggregation | * National, Province and Residence (Urban/Rural) * Wealth quintiles * Type of habitat |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road |
| Indicator Number | 9.1.1 |
| Target Name | Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| Target Number |  |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank (WB) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 4.0 MB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Source Organization | Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) |
| Data Source | Road and public in Rwanda transport accessibility study |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |

## 9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2010 USD.  MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2010 USD by population of a country.  The gross value added is defined as output minus intermediate consumption and equals the sum of employee compensation, gross operating surplus of government and corporations, gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises and taxes less subsidies on production and imports, except for net taxes on products (System of National Accounts 2008).  Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to the sector C defined by International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) and USD |
| Computation method | MVA proportion to GDP =  MVA per capita = |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita |
| Indicator Number | 9.2.1 |
| Target Name | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| Target Number | 9.2 |
| Global Indicator Description | Manufacturing value added (MVA) is the total value of goods and services net of intermediate consumption. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period. It can be presented in percentage to gross domestic product (GDP) as well as per capita for any reference year. MVA growth rates are given at constant prices (in Chained Volume Measures [CVM]). |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 217 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | National Accounts |
| Periodicity | Quarterly and Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/gross-domestic-product-%28gdp%29> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4 |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Employed in industry |
| Definition | It is the share of manufacturing employment in total employment  The sectors of economic activity are defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3 (1990) and Revision 4 (2008). Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to the sector D defined by ISIC Revision 3, or C defined by ISIC Revision 4. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Residence (Urban/Rural) * Sex * Type of Industry |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment |
| Indicator Number | 9.2.2. |
| Target Name | Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| Target Number | 9.2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 323 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-02-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | Labour Force Survey (LFS) |
| Periodicity | Bi-Annual |
| Earliest available data | 2017 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/labor-force-and-economic-activity/reports> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date | December 2018 |
| Statistical classification | International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3 (1990) and Revision 4 (2008) |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States in March 2015 as a global policy of disaster risk reduction. One of the targets is: “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors, across different timescales and with targets, indicators and time frames. These strategies should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It is the number of local governments that adopt and implement local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies in line with the national strategy and express it as a percentage of the total number of local governments in the country |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. |
| Indicator Number | 11.b.1 |
| Target Name | By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels. |
| Target Number | 11.b |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | UNISDR |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 2066kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-11.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator available | Proportion of land area covered by forest |
| Definition | The proportion of land area covered by forest is the amount of forest area in the total land area.  Forest area includes land spanning more than 0.25 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 per cent. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a tree height of 5 metres and canopy cover of 10 per cent are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. Also included are: areas with bamboo and palms, provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met; forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.25 hectares and width of more than 20 metres; and plantations primarily used for forestry or protective purposes, such as rubber-wood plantations . Forest area excludes land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use, such as tree stands in agricultural production systems (e.g. fruit plantations and agroforestry systems), and trees in urban parks and  gardens.  Land area is the total surface area of a country less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | This indicator is calculated as |
| Disaggregation | * By type of forest species |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Forest area as a proportion of total land area |
| Indicator Number | 15.1.1 |
| Target Name | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| Target Number | 15.1 |
| Global Indicator Description | Forest area as a proportion of total land area |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | FAO |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 379 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-01-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority |
| Data Source | Rwanda State of Environment and outlook Report- Chap VI. Forest and protected areas |
| Periodicity | 3- 5 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | **Rwanda Biodiversity Policy (2011)**  The Biodiversity Policy clearly states that the unregulated entry, introduction and spread of alien organisms can have adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems. Through this Policy, Government establishes a legal framework for controlling and regulating the introduction and spread of such organisms in Rwanda. One of the objectives of this policy is to “prevent the introduction of potentially harmful alien species and control and eradicate alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or indigenous species”. |
| Definition | This indicator aims to quantify trends in:  Part A: Commitment by countries to relevant multinational agreements, specifically:  (1) National adoption of invasive alien species-relevant international policy.  (2) Percentage of countries with  (a) national strategies for preventing and controlling invasive alien species; and (b) national legislation and policy relevant to invasive alien species.  Part B: The translation of policy arrangements into action by countries to implement policy and actively prevent and control invasive alien species IAS and the resourcing of this action, specifically:  (3) National allocation of resources towards the prevention or control of invasive alien species. |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species |
| Indicator Number | 15.8.1 |
| Target Name | By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species |
| Target Number | 15.8 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | IUCN |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-15-08-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) |
| Data Source | Rwanda Biodiversity Policy |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data | 2011 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | 1. Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey 2. Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey 3. Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey 4. Percentage of men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey |
| Definition | The total number of persons who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, as a share of the total population.  Physical violence: This concept is equivalent to the concept of physical assault, as defined in the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS): the intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person. This includes serious and minor bodily injuries and serious and minor physical force. According to the ICCS, these are defined as: Serious bodily injury, at minimum, includes gunshot or bullet wounds; knife or stab wounds; severed limbs; broken bones or teeth knocked out; internal injuries; being knocked unconscious; and other severe or critical injuries. Serious physical force, at minimum, includes being shot; stabbed or cut; hit by an object; hit by a thrown object; poisoning and other applications of force with the potential to cause serious bodily injury. Minor bodily injury, at minimum, includes bruises, cuts, scratches, chipped teeth, swelling, black eye and other minor injuries. Minor physical force, at minimum, includes hitting, slapping, pushing, tripping, knocking down and other applications of force with the potential to cause minor bodily injury.  Sexual violence (ICCS): Unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability. This includes rape and other forms of sexual assault. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Number of survey respondents who have been victim of physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months, divided by the total number of survey respondents. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Age * Religion * Socioeconomic status: Marital Status, Education Level, Wealth Quintile, Employment & Number of Living children |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | Psychological violence is not registered in Rwanda DHS |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months |
| Indicator Number | 16.1.3 |
| Target Name | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere |
| Target Number | 16.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 217 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-03.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification | International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The total number of persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, as a percentage of the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The total number of unsentenced persons held in detention divided by the total number of persons held in detention, on a specified date. |
| Disaggregation | - age  - sex  - length of pre-trial (unsentenced) detention |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population |
| Indicator Number | 16.3.2 |
| Target Name | Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all |
| Target Number | 16.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-03-02.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Justice (MINJUST) |
| Data Source | Reports of [Justice, Reconciliation, Law & Order](http://www.minijust.gov.rw/fileadmin/Documents/JRLOS_Documents/SSP_II_2013-2018.pdf) (JRLOS) |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Citizens satisfied with service delivery |
| Definition | This indicator is proposed to monitor targets:  1.4 (access to basic services)  3.8 (access to quality, essential health-care services)  4.1, 4.2 and 4a (quality education, including facilities)  7.1 (access to affordable, reliable energy services)  10.2 (social inclusion)  11.1 (adequate housing)  16.3 (rule of law)  16.6 (effective, accountable and transparent institutions)  In the RGS 2016, Quality of service delivery follows the government of Rwanda clusters, namely local governance and justice sectors, social sector (health and education) as well as economic sector which includes land, agricultural and infrastructural sectors. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator is calculated as the number of respondents replying that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their last experience of accessing a public service divided by the total number of respondents. The data may be weighted to reflect the general population.  Please refer to methodology part for details on how it is computed in the Rwanda Governance Score Cards under the following link  <http://rgb.rw/fileadmin/Rwanda_Governance_Scorecard_all/>  Rwanda\_Governance\_Scorecard\_2016.pdf |
| Disaggregation | * By sub- indicators (Service Delivery in Local Administration, Service delivery in Justice Sector, Service Delivery in Social Sector, Service delivery in Economic Sector) * By Variables |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services |
| Indicator Number | 16.6.2 |
| Target Name | Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels |
| Target Number | 16.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | UNDP |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 1361kB)](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-16.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) |
| Data Source | RGB Reports/ Rwanda Governance Scorecards |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | <http://rgb.rw/contact-us/inquiry-form/> |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities |
| Definition | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Computation method | Number of children under age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100 |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District Residence (Urban & Rural) * Sex * Age in months * Wealth Quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age |
| Indicator Number | 16.9.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration |
| Target Number | 19.9 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 1361kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-09-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 2005 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Rwanda Access to Information ACT, 2013 |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information |
| Indicator Number | 16.10.2 |
| Target Name | Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements |
| Target Number | 16.10 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNESCO-UIS |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 1361kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-10-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST) |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | Total taxes as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is defined as compulsory unrequited payments to general government. The definition of government follows that of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA). The important parts of the SNA's conceptual framework and its definitions of the various sectors of the economy have been reflected in the OECD's classification of taxes. The data are predominantly recorded on an accrual basis. Data on tax revenues are recorded without offsets for the administrative expenses connected with tax collection. GDP also follows the definition used in the SNA. The methodology used in compiling the OECD's internally comparable revenue statistics has been carefully developed and refined through consultation with national statisticians and tax policy makers for more than 40 years. It continues to evolve. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Total Taxes divided by GDP, expressed as a percentage |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source |
| Indicator Number | 17.1.1 |
| Target Name | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection |
| Target Number | 17.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| Link to UN metadata |  |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | MINECOFIN |
| Data Source | Macro Report |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available indicator | Domestic taxes as proportion to approved budget funding |
| Definition | The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes.  GFS: Government Finance Statistics. Tax burden: Revenue in the form of taxes as defined under government finance statistics (GFS) code 11 as a share of total revenue. In GFS, taxes are classified into six major categories: (i) taxes on income, profits, and capital gains; (ii) taxes on payroll and workforce; (iii) taxes on property; (iv) taxes on goods and services; (v) taxes on international trade and transactions; and (vi) other taxes. (Source: IMF, Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014), Table 4A.1, assessed Dec 28 2015) Concepts Tax burden concept may be disaggregated into the complementary concepts of: "direct taxes" or taxes that take into account individual circumstances of taxpayers (e.g., taxes on individual and corporate income), which can be calculated from the following detailed GFS revenue classifications: 111 Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains+1131 Recurrent taxes on immovable property+1132 Recurrent taxes on net wealth+1136 Other recurrent taxes on property; and "indirect taxes" or taxes that do not take into account individual circumstances of taxpayers (e.g., taxes imposed on goods and services), which can be calculated from the following detailed GFS revenue classifications 112 Taxes on payroll and workforce+114 Taxes on goods and services+115 Taxes on international trade and transactions+116 Other taxes. Tax burden is directly related to the wider concept of fiscal burden, which can be derived from combining two GFSM 2014 revenue codes: code 11 Taxes plus code 12, Social Contributions or, alternatively 11+121+122. These concepts can also be found in the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA). The coverage, timing, and valuation of tax revenue in GFSM 2014 and the 2008 SNA are identical, but the classification systems differ. The 2008 SNA classifies taxes according to their role in economic activities'namely: (i) taxes on production and imports (D2); (ii) current taxes on income, wealth, etc. (D5); and (iii) capital taxes (D91). The result is that some categories of taxes in GFS need to be allocated between two of the SNA tax categories according to whether they are payable by producers or final consumers, or whether they are current or capital taxes. A detailed description of the linkages between the GFS and the 2008 SNA categories of taxes is provided in Appendix 7 of the GFSM 2014. |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes will is calculated as Domestic Taxes / Expenditure expressed as a percentage |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | 17.1.2 |
| Indicator Number | Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes |
| Target Name | Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection |
| Target Number | 17.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International Monetary Fund (IMF) |
| Link to UN metadata |  |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Economy and Finance (MINECOFIN) |
| Data Source | Budget execution report |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | External debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services |
| Definition | External debt service covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.  The External Public debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is the sum of a country’s debt service on short and long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and International Monetary Fund (IMF) repurchases and charges expressed as a percentage of that country’s exports of goods and services.  Public Debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest payments actually paid on debt to non-residents. Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year.  IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche.  IMF charges cover interest payments with respect to all uses of IMF resources, excluding those resulting from drawings in the reserve tranche.  Exports of goods, services and net income are the sum of goods(merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts from abroad excluding workers' remittances. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator is calculated as the value of external public debt service divided by the value of exports of goods and services and multiplied by 100. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services |
| Indicator Number | 17.4.1 |
| Target Name | Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress |
| Target Number | 17.4 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-04-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Economy and Finance (MINECOFIN) |
| Data Source | Records of MINECOFIN |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | Concepts of public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) methodology. “Exports of goods and services” data concepts are in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | The second statistical law: Organic Law Nº 45/2013 of 16/06/2013 |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics |
| Indicator Number | 17.18.2 |
| Target Name | By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts |
| Target Number | 17.18 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNSD, PARIS21, Regional Commissions, World Bank |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (pdf 468kB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-02.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/about-us/national-statistical-system> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | The Third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS 3) 2019-2023 |
| Definition | The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on country progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method | Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding |
| Indicator Number | 17.18.3 |
| Target Name | By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts |
| Target Number | 17.18.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | PARIS 21 |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-18-03.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/about-us/national-statistical-system> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | This indicator monitors if a country has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years and hence provides information on the availability of disaggregated population and housing data needed for the measurement of progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration |
| Indicator Number | 17.19.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries |
| Target Number | 17.19 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | UNSD |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-19-02a.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| Data Source | Rwanda Population and Housing Census |
| Periodicity | 10 years |
| Earliest available data | 2012 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/population-and-housing-census> |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 2.2 Proxy Indicators

## 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | 1. Number of parcels registered with titles deeds 2. Proportion of total population who perceive their rights to land as secure |
| Definition | This indicator covers (a) all types of land use (such as residential, commercial, agricultural, forestry, grazing, wetlands based on standard land-use classification) in both rural and urban areas; and (b) all land tenure types as recognized at the country level, such as freehold, leasehold, public land, customary land. An individual can hold land in his/her own name, jointly with other individuals, as a member of a household, or collectively as member of group1, cooperative or other type of association. Secure tenure rights: comprised of two sub-components: (i) legally recognized documentation and (ii) perception of the security of tenure, which are both necessary to provide a full measurement of tenure security.  Legally recognized documentation: Legal documentation of rights refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official.  Perceived security of tenure: Perception of tenure security refers to an individual’s perception of the likelihood of involuntary loss of land, such as disagreement of the ownership rights over land or ability to use it, regardless of the formal status and can be more optimistic or pessimistic. Although those without land rights’ documentation may frequently be perceived to be under threat, and those with documentation perceived as protected, there may be situations where documented land rights alone are insufficient to guarantee tenure security. Conversely, even without legally recognized documentation, individuals may feel themselves to be protected against eviction or dispossession.  Perceptions of tenure to be secure if: (i) The landholder does not report a fear of involuntary loss of the land within the next five years due to, for example, intra-family, community or external threats and (ii) The landholder reports having the right to bequeath the land. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The Indicator is composed of two parts: (A) measures the incidence of adults with legally recognized documentation over land among the total adult population; while (B) focuses on the incidence of adults who report having perceived secure rights to land among the adult population.  Part (A) and part (B) provide two complementary data sets on security of tenure rights, needed for measuring the indicator.  Part (A)  Part (B) x 100 |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure |
| Indicator Number | 1.4.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance |
| Target Number | 1.4 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-01-04-02.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | The Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA) |
| Data Source | Land Administration Information System |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization |  |
| Data Source | Impact Evaluation on Land Tenure Regulation |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date | 2015 |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Proportion households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) |
| Definition | The frequency weighted diet diversity score or “Food consumption  score” is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household during the 7 days before the survey.  These are households that are extremely food insecure: they consume starches (cereals, roots and tubers) five days a week, vegetables twice and pulses one day a week. Oil is consumed once a week on average and the rest of the food groups (especially animal protein) are barely consumed. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Calculation steps:   1. Using standard VAM (VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING) 7-day food frequency data, group all the food items into specific food groups (see groups in table below). 2. Sum all the consumption frequencies4 of food items of the same group and recode the value of each group above 7 as 7. 3. Multiply the value obtained for each food group by its weight (see food group weights in table below) and create new weighted food group scores. 4. Sum the weighed food group scores, thus creating the food consumption score (FCS). 5. Using the appropriate thresholds (see below), recode the variable food consumption score, from a continuous variable to a categorical variable. These are the standard Food Groups and current standard weights5 used in all analyses. The food items listed are an example from the ODJ region.   These are the standard Food Groups and current standard weights used in all analyses. The food items listed are an example from the ODJ region.    Once the food consumption score is calculated, the thresholds for the FCGs should be determined based on the frequency of the scores and the knowledge of the consumption behavior in that country/region.  The typical thresholds are: |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Prevalence of undernourishment |
| Indicator Number | 2.1.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round |
| Target Number | 2.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-02-01-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) |
| Data Source | Comprehensive Food security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2006 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://statistics.gov.rw/datasource/comprehensive-food-security-and-vulnerability-and-nutrition-analysis-survey-cfsva> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Alcohol consumption: Current and Heavy Drinkers among Survey Total Population by background characteristics |
| Definition | Consumption in the past 30 days is defined as current alcohol drinkers. The quantity of alcohol consumed was assessed and drinkers were categorized into heavy and non -heavy drinkers.  Male heavy drinkers consumed more than 5 servings on a single occasion while for female it is 4 servings on a single occasion. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | It is computed as;  Heavy alcohol drinker |
| Disaggregation | * Residence: Urban, Semi-Urban, Rural * Age * Sex |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol |
| Indicator Number | 3.5.2 |
| Target Name | Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol |
| Target Number | 3.5 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Health Organisation (WHO) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-05-02.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health |
| Data Source | Rwanda STEP Survey |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data | 2012 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Ratio of medical practitioners, general specialists, nurses and qualified midwives per total population |
| Definition | **Density of physicians:** It is as the number of physicians, including generalists and specialist medical practitioners per total population.  **Density of nurses:** It is as the number of nurses per total population.  **Density of qualified midwifery personnel:** It is as the number of midwifery personnel per total population. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Per 1000 population |
| Computation method | It is calculated as; |
| Disaggregation | * Sex * Residence (urban/rural) * Occupational specialization * Provider type (public/private) |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Health worker density and distribution |
| Indicator Number | 3.c.1 |
| Target Name | Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States |
| Target Number | 3.c |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Health Organization (WHO) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-0C-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Health |
| Data Source | Ministry of Health Report/ Human Resource for Health Information System (HRIS) |
| Reporting Organization | Ministry of Health |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification | The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) unit group codes included physicians are 221, 2211 and 2212 of ISCO-08.  For nursing and midwifery personnel the ISCO-08 codes included in this category are 2221, 2222, 3221 and 3222. |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Percentage of the population aged 14 and above attending technical and vocational training school in previous 12 months |
| Definition | The percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (e.g. 14 and above years) participating in vocational training in a given time period (e.g. last 12 months) |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The number of people in selected age groups participating in vocational training is expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex |
| Indicator Number | 4.3.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university |
| Target Number | 4.3 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Education and Scientific Cultural Organisation - Institute of Statistics (UNESCO-UIS) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-04-03-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information | Data are only available for formal and Informal in TVET education |

## 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Percentage of HHs with access to improved drinking water source |
| Definition | It Is the proportion of households using an improved basic drinking water source. Improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Indicator is computed as;    Where Na denotes number of households with access to improved drinking water source and N denotes total number of households. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban & Rural) * Type of improved water sources * Sex of head of household * Consumption quintile, disability status |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services |
| Indicator Number | 6.1.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all |
| Target Number | 6.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UNICEF, WHO, UN-WATER |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-01-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date | 2018 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | 1. Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence,  * Improved, not shared facility * Shared facility * Non-improved facility  1. Hand washing  * Among households where place for hand washing was observed, percentage with: Soap and water |
| Definition | It is the proportion of the households using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households.  Improved sanitation facilities include the following: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.  Population with a basic handwashing facility: a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | Percentage of households having improved sanitation facilities is computed as;    Where Na denotes number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities and N denotes total number of households. |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban, Rural) * Types of improved sanitation facility and habitat * Sex of head of household * Consumption quintile, disability status   Handwashing   * Province, Residence (Urban, Rural) * Wealth Quintile |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water |
| Indicator Number | 6.2.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations |
| Target Number | 6.2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-02-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS) |
| Periodicity | 3-5 Years |
| Earliest available data | 1992 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/demographic-and-health-survey-dhs> |
| Release date | 2014-15 |
| Statistical classification | 2019-20 |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date | 2018 |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available |  |
| Definition | It is the number of households who use electricity as their main source for lighting to the total number of households expressed as a percentage. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percentage (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator is computed as;    Where Pe denotes the number of households who declared using electricity as their main source for lighting and Pt denotes the total number of urban households. |
| Disaggregation | Geographical: National, Province, District & Residence (Urban & Rural) |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information | EICV considers ***only grid connected households*** using electricityas their main source of home lighting (National connection grid and local mini grid are combined together). Off grid sources like solar panel, generator and rechargeable batteries are reported separately. |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of population with access to electricity |
| Indicator Number | 7.1.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services |
| Target Number | 7.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank (WB) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Next release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Indicator Available | The proportion of employment in tourism in total employment |
| Definition | Is the number of people employed in tourism industries in any of their jobs, as a count of the persons employed in tourism industries in their main job, or as a count of the jobs in tourism industries, expressed as a percentage of total employment.  The tourism industries comprise all establishments for which the principal activity is a tourism characteristic activity.  Tourism characteristic activities are the activities that typically produce tourism characteristic products. Tourism characteristic products are those that satisfy one or both of the following criteria: (a) Tourism expenditure on the product (either good or service) should represent a significant share of total tourism expenditure (share-of-expenditure/demand condition); (b) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of the supply of the product in the economy (share-of-supply condition). This criterion implies that the supply of a tourism characteristic product would cease to exist in meaningful quantity in the absence of visitors. Tourism expenditure Tourism expenditure refers to the amount pa |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator is computed as, |
| Disaggregation | * Geographical: National, Residence (Urban/Rural) * Sex |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs |
| Indicator Number | 8.9.2 |
| Target Name | By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| Target Number | 8.9 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | [World Tourism Organization UNWTO](http://unwto.org/) |
| Link to UN metadata |  |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | NISR |
| Data Source | Labour Force Survey (LFS) |
| Periodicity | Bi-Annual |
| Earliest available data | February 2018 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/subject/labor-force-and-economic-activity/reports> |
| Release date | June 2018 |
| Next release date | December 2018 |
| Statistical classification | International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Proportion of Urban population living in informal settlements.  Informal Settlements include unplanned clustered rural housing, isolated rural housing, agglomeration and unplanned urban housing. |
| Definition | **Informal Settlements** – Informal settlements are usually seen as synonymous of slums, with a particular focus on the formal status of land, structure and services.  They are defined by three main criteria, according to Habitat III Issue Paper #2210, which are already covered in the definition of slums.  These are: 1. Inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-à-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing, 2. The neighbourhoods usually lack, or are cut off from, formal basic services and city infrastructure, and 3. The housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas, and may lack a municipal permit. Informal settlements can be occupied by all income levels of urban residents, affluent and poor.  **Inadequate Housing** – Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights includes housing as one of the components of the right to adequate standards of living for all.11 The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights’ general comments No.4 (1991) on the right to adequate housing and No.7 (1997) on forced evictions have underlined that the right to adequate housing should be seen as the right to live somewhere in security, peace and dignity. For housing to be adequate, it must provide more than four walls and a roof, and at a minimum, meet the following criteria: 1. Legal security of tenure, which guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats; 2. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, including safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or refuse disposal; 3. Affordability, as housing is not adequate if its cost threatens or compromises the occupants’ enjoyment of other human rights; 4. Habitability, as housing is not adequate if it does not guarantee physical safety or provide adequate space, as well as protection against the cold, damp, heat, rain, wind, other threats to health and structural hazards; 5. Accessibility, as housing is not adequate if the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups are not taken into account (such as the poor, people facing discrimination; persons with disabilities, victims of natural disasters); 6. Location, as housing is not adequate if it is cut off from employment opportunities, health-care services, schools, childcare centres and other social facilities, or if located in dangerous or polluted sites or in immediate proximity to pollution sources; and 7. Cultural adequacy, as housing is not adequate if it does not respect and take into account the expression of cultural identity and ways of life. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator considers two components to be computed as follows:   1. Informal Settlements households: |
| Disaggregation | * Kigali city * District * Province * Residence urban/rural, * Consumption quintiles * Sex of household head |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing |
| Indicator Number | 11.1.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums |
| Target Number | 11.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) |
| Link to UN metadata | [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Metadata (PDF 93.1 KB)](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-01-01.pdf) |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey(EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2018 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Distribution (%) of households by main mode of waste management, according to urban/rural, province and sex of head of household  Main mode of rubbish disposal (waste management)  - Rubbish collection service |
| Definition | Proportion solid waste regularly collected from households out of total solid waste generated. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The indicator can be calculated as; |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities |
| Indicator Number | 11.6.1 |
| Target Name | By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management |
| Target Number | 11.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | UN-Habitat, UNSD |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-11-06-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |

## 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Definition | 1.Green growth and Climate resilient Strategy  2.National communications report  3. INDC: Intended national determined contributions  4. NAPs: National adaptation plans |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) |
| Indicator Number | 13.2.1 |
| Target Name | Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning |
| Target Number | 13.2 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 3 |
| UN custodian agency | UNFCCC |
| Link to UN metadata |  |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Environment (MINIRENA) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | 1. feel safe in their neighborhoods 2. not afraid to walk alone at night |
| Definition | This indicator refers to the proportion of the population (adults) who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood.  Concepts: The question measures the feeling of fear of crime in a context outside the house and refers to the immediate experience of this fear by the respondent by limiting the area in question to the “neighbourhood” or “your area” (various formulations depending on cultural, physical and language context). |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent (%) |
| Computation method | The question used in victimization surveys is: How safe do you feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood? Answer: Very safe/fairly safe/bit unsafe/very unsafe/ I never walk alone after dark/don’t know.  The proportion of population that feel safe is calculated by summing up the number of respondents who feel “very safe” and “fairly safe” and dividing the total by the total number of respondents. |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | 16.1.4 |
| Indicator Number | Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live |
| Target Name | Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere |
| Target Number | 16.1 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 2 |
| UN custodian agency | United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime (UNODC) |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-04.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Together Against Impunity in the Great Lakes Region (TAIGLR) in collaboration with the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) and the National Institute of Statistics |
| Data Source | Victimization Survey in Rwanda |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data | 2008 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/dfa/Victimization_survey_Rwanda_English.pdf> |
| Release date |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Sector budget allocation as a proportion to approved budget |
| Definition | This indicator measures the extent to which aggregate budget expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved, as defined in government budget documentation and fiscal reports. The coverage is budgetary central government (BCG) and the time period covered is the last three completed fiscal years. |
| Geographic coverage |  |
| Unit of Measurement |  |
| Computation method |  |
| Disaggregation |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector |
| Indicator Number | 16.6.1 |
| Target Name | Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels |
| Target Number | 16.6 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | World Bank |
| Link to UN metadata | <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-06-01.pdf> |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) |
| Data Source | Budget execution report |
| Periodicity | Annual |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |

## 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| National Metadata | |
| Available Indicator | Percentage (%) of households with internet access at home (including through mobile phones) |
| Definition | The indicator proportion of individuals using the Internet is defined as the proportion of individuals who currently are using the Internet from any location.  In EICV, it is defined as the number of households whose at least one member has access to the Internet (including through mobile phones) out of the total number of households expressed in percentage. |
| Geographic coverage | National |
| Unit of Measurement | Percent |
| Computation method | This indicator is calculated as;      Ni denotes the total number of households using currently the Internet and N the total number of households. |
| Disaggregation | * National, Province, Residence (Urban, Rural) * Sex of household head * Type of habitat |
| Comments and limitations/ Other Information |  |
| Global Metadata | |
| Indicator Name | Proportion of individuals using the Internet |
| Indicator Number | 17.8.1 |
| Target Name | Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology |
| Target Number | 17.8 |
| Global Indicator Description |  |
| UN designated tier | 1 |
| UN custodian agency | International Telecommunications Union (ITU) |
| Link to UN metadata | https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-08-01.pdf |
| Sources | |
| Source Organization | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) |
| Data Source | Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV) |
| Periodicity | 3 years |
| Earliest available data | 2000 |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL | <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/datasource/integrated-household-living-conditions-survey-eicv> |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details | [info@statistics.gov.rw](mailto:info@statistics.gov.rw) |
| Other Information |  |
| Source Organization | Ministry Information Communication Technology (MICT) |
| Data Source |  |
| Periodicity |  |
| Earliest available data |  |
| Link to data source/ The text to show instead of the URL |  |
| Release date |  |
| Statistical classification |  |
| Contact details |  |
| Other Information |  |