

Education Indicators: The World Bank compiles data on education inputs, participation, efficiency, and outcomes. Data on education are compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - Institute for Statistics from official responses to surveys and from reports provided by education authorities in each country ([Link 1](#) and [Link 2](#)).

Refugee Education Statistics (at global level): UNESCO and UNHCR also conduct similar exercises leveraging on national educational systems, to collect data on education sectors for the different countries that UNHCR operates in ([Link](#)).

Refugee Education Statistics (at national level): MINEDUC conducts a school census annually through various questionnaires and prepares an education statistical yearbook where the gender and grade level disaggregated refugee students data is captured in the report, however, the data captured does not provide detailed information and analysis of the underlying trends and patterns ([MINEDUC](#)). MINEDUC oversees education data management at all levels, including refugee hosting schools.

Refugee Education Data (at school level): UNHCR collects, analyzes, and reports on refugee education data and individual student information at the school level by using a simple excel sheet contextualized for this purpose. The data is collected at all levels (ECD, Primary, Secondary, TVET and tertiary), and further disaggregated by grade, age, gender, nationality, camp, alongside other key available data on number of teachers and their qualifications and school facilities, among others. This data also captures attendance at school and performance at national exams which are not yet captured in the MINEDUC's [education statistical yearbook](#). The report captured by UNHCR Rwanda feeds into UNHCR's regional and global refugee education data reports, as well as for reporting and monitoring of earmarked education projects, such as reports for Educate A Child ([EAC](#)), Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative ([DAFI](#)) scholarship and other regional refugee response plan.

NFI & Shelter

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) - UNHCR

The purpose of PDM assessments is to collect feedback from refugees on the quality, sufficiency, utilization, and effectiveness of assistance received as it relates to shelter. The PDM is conducted periodically after relief items are distributed. These have been discontinued by the UNHCR Rwanda Operation since the operation is relying on the JPDM for these data collection efforts.

The previous data collection of UNHCR PDMs are solely qualitative with a combination of FGDs and KIIs. However, they have not been systematically collected and documented. No resources are publicly available.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Assessment

The objective of the UNHCR KAP assessment on WASH is to monitor and evaluate the impacts of UNHCR WASH interventions in camps, identify weaknesses and gaps, provide guidance for future implementation, and compare existing practices to Global KAP standards.

As of June 2022, UNHCR WASH focal points along with World Vision, a UNHCR WASH partner INGO in Rwanda, has conducted 7 survey rounds. This survey in Rwanda is especially intended to generate an understanding of the communities' level of knowledge, attitudes and practices gained through WASH interventions in the camps and project performance indicators measurements. The scope of survey in the questionnaire includes: household characteristics, water collection and storage, drinking water, hygiene, latrine, WASH related diseases, and menstrual hygiene management. The mobile data collection and GIS capacity was supported by CartONG for WASH KAP surveys and SENS surveys.⁹

Cleaned and anonymized datasets for all rounds are catalogued and available upon request from UNHCR MDL.

Table 5: List of WASH KAP Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey in Gihembe Refugee Camp – 2021	UNHCR and World Vision	1 May 2021 – 30 June 2021	Report Dataset
WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey in Kigeme Refugee Camp – 2021	UNHCR and World Vision	1 May 2021 – 30 June 2021	Report Dataset
WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey in Kiziba Refugee Camp – 2021	UNHCR and World Vision	1 May 2021 – 30 June 2021	Report Dataset

⁹ CartONG is a French non-governmental organization committed to furthering the use of geographic and non-geographic information tools and methodologies to improve data gathering and analysis for emergency relief and development programmes around the world.

WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey in Mahama Refugee Camp – 2021	UNHCR and World Vision	1 May 2021 – 30 June 2021	Report Dataset
WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey in Mugombwa Refugee Camp – 2021	UNHCR and World Vision	1 May 2021 – 30 June 2021	Report Dataset
WASH Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey in Nyabiheke Refugee Camp – 2021	UNHCR and World Vision	1 May 2021 – 30 June 2021	Report Dataset

Energy & Environment

Energy Monitoring Framework Survey, 2017 and 2020

The UNHCR Energy Information System oversees UNHCR and partner monitoring for UNHCR funded energy programs. The Monitoring Framework takes a program-based approach to monitoring, with the aim of tracking both outputs and the impact of UNHCR resources spent on programming (either via partners or through direct implementation). The process for developing the indicators began in 2015 with a review of existing tools and approaches and consultations with Government, Private Sector, field-based staff, and NGO partners to devise a set of common, standardized measures rooted in global good practices. More information is available on the official website: [Energy Information System](#). In Rwanda, there are 2 years of surveys in 2017 and 2020, broadly covering topics on household characteristics, cookware and kitchen performance, fuel, and lighting, with a baseline and endline feature. The beneficiary survey, which typically aims to measure impact indicators, is conducted at least twice, at the baseline and endline of the project, with the same group of sample beneficiaries. The baseline survey is conducted before the project intervention with planned beneficiaries of the project, while the endline is administered a few months later (or a period considered adequate by each project) to the same beneficiaries.

The survey collects information on: partner information, general information on beneficiary, distribution of cookstoves, kitchen performance test (kpt) day 1, kitchen performance test (kpt) day 2, cash for cooking fuel, lighting, cash for lighting, distribution of lights, and access to community lighting.

Cleaned and anonymized datasets for all rounds are catalogued and available upon request from UNHCR MDL.

Table 6: List of Energy Monitoring Framework Survey Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Energy Monitoring Framework Survey, 2017	UNHCR	1 January – 31 December 2017	Key indicators Country Analysis Note Dataset
Energy Monitoring Framework Survey, 2020	UNHCR	1 January – 31 December 2020	Key indicators Country Analysis Note - Mahama Country Analysis Note - Kigeme Country Analysis Note - Kiziba Country Analysis Note - Gatsibo Country Analysis Note - Gicumbi Dataset

Renewable Energy for Refugees (RE4R) Project

This RE4R project is led by Practical Action and UNHCR, and it delivers renewable energy investments through an innovative approach in humanitarian settings, working directly with refugees and host communities in Kigeme, Nyabiheke and Gihembe refugee camps in Rwanda and with urban refugees in Irbid in Jordan.

The project provides access to affordable and sustainable sources of clean and renewable energy, and improves the health, wellbeing, and security of target populations. Household surveys for Gihembe, Kigeme and Nyabiheke refugee camps in Rwanda. The surveys contain information on household demographics, energy use for lighting and cooking, access to electricity technologies, respondent needs and priorities, and other energy-related issues.

The survey collects information on: Household demographics, energy use for lighting and cooking, access to electricity technologies, respondent needs and priorities, and other energy-related issues.

Cleaned and anonymized datasets is catalogued and available upon request from UNHCR MDL or OCHA ODX.

Table 7: List of RE4R Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Renewable Energy for Refugees (RE4R) Project Assessment Phase Survey (Households), 2018	Practical Action and UNHCR	1 – 30 April 2018	Report Dataset (Households) Dataset (Enterprises)

			Dataset (Community Facilities)
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The Global Multi-Tier Measurement of Access to Energy Survey

The Multi-tier energy access Tracking Framework (MTF) survey is a global baseline survey on household access to electricity and clean cooking, which goes beyond the binary approach to look at access as a spectrum of service levels experienced by households. Resources included are raw data, codebook, questionnaires, sampling strategy document, and country diagnostic report.

The MTF, launched in June 2015 by the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), defines the access to electricity and modern energy cooking services as the ability to obtain energy that is adequate, available when needed, reliable, of good quality, affordable, formal, convenient, healthy, and safe for all required energy applications across households, enterprises, and community institutions. Based on this definition, the MTF measures energy access provided by any technology or fuel, based on a set of attributes that capture key characteristics of the energy supply that affect the user experience. Based on those attributes, it then defines six tiers of access, ranging from Tier 0 (no access) to Tier 5 (full access).

The MTF data collected through survey instrument allows governments to identify and understand energy access gaps and develop potential solutions to improve energy services. The MTF identifies and analyzes the main reasons why households are not using electricity, or why their usage is limited, and then recommends a set of measures to remove such constraints. MTF, therefore, not only allows for a nuanced tracking of SDG 7 targets, but also helps governments fine-tune their policies and approaches for reaching them.

Cleaned and anonymized datasets are catalogued and available from World Bank Energy Data Info.

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Rwanda - Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) Survey, 2018	World Bank and UNHCR	1 – 19 April 2018	Brief Country diagnostic report Dataset
Rwanda - Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) Survey, 2022	In progress	In progress	

Livelihoods

Livelihoods Programme Monitoring Beneficiary Survey, 2019

The UNHCR Livelihoods Monitoring Framework surveys are designed to promote a standardized approach to tracking program performance and impact through revised impact and performance indicators with concrete definitions, which have made them more focused, precise and relevant to the key intervention areas. The data and the key analysis are available for UNHCR - and externally - financed programs across three primary focus areas - agriculture, self-employment and wage-employment - in terms of assets, employment, market access and more.

The UNHCR Livelihoods Information System oversees UNHCR and partner monitoring for UNHCR funded livelihoods programs. The UNHCR Livelihoods Monitoring Framework takes a program-based approach to monitoring, with the aim of tracking both outputs and the impact of UNHCR dollars spent on programming (either via partners or through direct implementation).

The process for developing the indicators began in 2015 with a review of existing tools and approaches. Consultations were held with governments, the private sector, field-based staff and civil society partners to devise a set of common, standardized measures rooted in global good practices.

The scope of the survey includes: partner information including location of household and type of survey round (baseline/endline) | general information on beneficiary | access to agriculture production enabled and enhanced (social assets, financial access, agricultural employment, crop production, animal production, fishery production, market access, change income/saving) | access to self-employment/business facilitated (social assets, financial access, self-employment, market access, changing in income/saving) | and access to wage employment facilitated (social assets, financial access, wage employment, change in income/ saving).

A second and next cross-section survey round of Livelihoods Programme Monitoring Beneficiary Survey is being planned and prepared with the M&E colleague of the Livelihoods Unit at UNHCR Rwanda and the DRS. This round is planned to be rolled out in Q2 2023.

Cleaned and anonymized datasets is catalogued and available upon request from UNHCR MDL.

Table 8: List of Livelihoods Programme Monitoring Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Livelihoods Programme Monitoring Beneficiary Survey, 2019	UNHCR	1 January – 31 December 2019	Country Analysis Note Dataset

Health and Nutrition

Standardised Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS)

The UNHCR Standardised Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) regularly provide nutrition data that plays a key role in delivering effective and timely interventions to ensure good nutritional outcomes in the refugee populations.

A SENS report includes information on the following data collected: levels of malnutrition and key health indicators in children, levels of anaemia in children and women, feeding practices of infants and young children, access to food at the household level, access to safe drinking water, toilets and hygiene practices at the household level, and access to and use of mosquito nets at the household level.

The datasets are not publicly available. However, the SENS website regularly updates and compares the results from across locations where data has been collected: [Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey](#).¹⁰

Table 9: List of SENS Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Rwanda: Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (Gihembe, Nyabiheke, Kiziba, Kigeme, Mugombwa and Mahama) – 2019	UNHCR	1 – 30 May 2019	Report
Rwanda: Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (Gihembe, Nyabiheke, Kiziba, Kigeme, Mugombwa and Mahama) – 2018	UNHCR	1 – 30 May 2018	Report

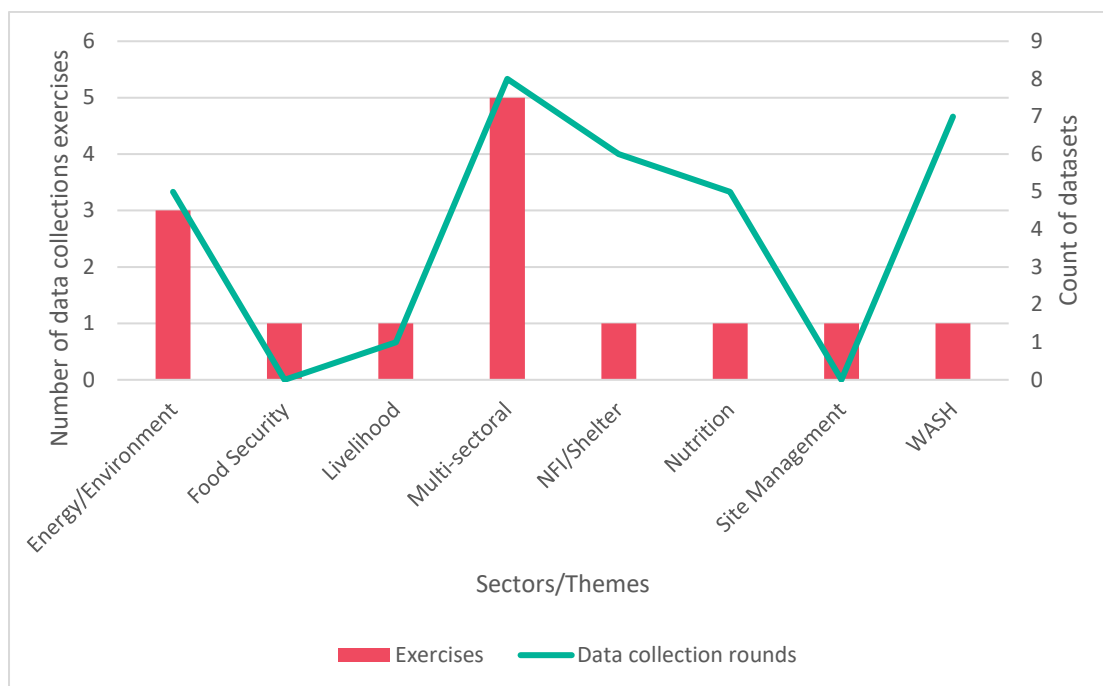
¹⁰ An overview of the SENS guidelines is available [here](#).

Rwanda: Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (Gihembe, Nyabiheke, Kiziba, Kigeme, Mugombwa and Mahama) – 2017	UNHCR	1 – 30 May 2017	Report (Internal use)
Rwanda: Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (Gihembe, Nyabiheke, Kiziba, Kigeme, Mugombwa and Mahama) – 2016	UNHCR	1 May – 30 June 2016	Report (Internal use)
Rwanda: Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (Kiziba, Nyabiheke and Gihembe) – 2012	UNHCR	1 – 30 May 2012	Report

Data Gaps and Recommendations

To date, there exists no survey that informs on the welfare and well-being of the refugees in Rwanda in a comprehensive way. Notably, there are also no statistics that report on employment, education attainments, income/consumption, economic activity, and agricultural and non-agricultural activities. This means that, there is currently no measure on poverty headcount or poverty intensity rates, employment rates, or educational attainments, and skills of refugees, among others. However, the SENS survey provides health related data in a standardized manner, albeit the sampling tends to focus on a specific subgroup of the refugee population (households with children under 5 years old, and households with members with adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers); with the exception of two rounds of SENS survey that is representative of the entire refugee population. In addition to the SENS survey, the recent JPDM is another survey, that informs us regularly on the state of food security of refugees that relies on a relatively robust Food Consumption Score (FCS) measure.

Figure 2: Overview of data mapping on POCs in Rwanda, by sector/theme



Recommendations to improve data on refugees in Rwanda include a concerted effort to invest in standalone data production activities, and to leverage on existing avenues. Some of the examples includes:

- Inclusion of refugees in the next Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) national household survey.
- A standalone skills' survey of refugees.
- Population and Housing Census: While ensuring that the POCs are included in the August 2022 Census, UNHCR Rwanda to take steps by reinforcing contacts with NISR, and collaborating with MINEMA and NISR to obtain the POCs data and/or study the results of the Census data on POCs.
- An ongoing self-reliance study, with a planned two rounds of panel survey, will produce dimensions and indicators on self-reliance of refugees.
- UNHCR Flagship Survey: UNHCR Rwanda has been offered the opportunity to explore a UNHCR financed comprehensive modules of surveys on a representative sample of refugees. The UNHCR Rwanda Operation to proactively take steps to bring this activity onboard.
- Statelessness: The ongoing activity of stateless population verification exercise in Rwanda could be leveraged to undertake a study on the stateless population.
- Potential linkages between proGres and other data systems could yield fruit.

Annexure

Annex I: List of Acronyms

COA	Country of Asylum
CBI	Cash Based Interventions
CBT	Cash Based Transfers
COO	Country of Origin
CP	Child Protection
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CRP	Continuous registration panel
DAFI	Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative
EAC	Educate A Child
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program
ETM	Emergency Transit Mechanism
FCN	Family Counting Number
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FS	Food Security
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoR	Government of Rwanda
IMAWG	Information Management and Assessment Working Group
IM	Information Management
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementation Partner
JPDM	Joint Post Distribution Monitoring & Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response Plan
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
KI	Key Informant
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MDL	Microdata Library
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINEMA	Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management
MPG	Multipurpose Cash Grant
MSNA	Multi Sector Needs Assessment
MTF	Multi-tier energy access Tracking Framework

NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIDA	National ID Agency
NISR	National Institute of Statistics Rwanda
NSO	National Statistical Office
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
POC	Persons of Concern
SDR	Secondary Data Review
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
TVET	Technical and Vocational Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex II: Administrative Geographical Classifications in Rwanda

Provinces and Kigali City	Second tier of administration, preceded by Central Government
Districts	Third tier of administration, forming sub-unit of Provinces/Kigali City
Sectors	Fourth tier of administration, forming sub-unit of Districts
Cells	Fifth tier of administration, forming (rural) sub-unit of Cells
Villages	Sixth tier of administration, forming (suburb) sub-unit of Villages

MAPPING THEMATIC AREA-WISE DATA FOR **RWANDA**

Summary of Key Sectors / Thematic Areas
and Associated Key Data Sets
in Rwanda

June 2022 / Draft



UNHCR Representation in Rwanda
www.unhcr.org/rw