

30 June 2022 | Version 1

MAPPING THEMATIC AREA-WISE DATA FOR RWANDA

Summary of Key Sectors / Thematic Areas and
Associated Key Datasets in Rwanda

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Situational Overview

Rwanda hosts about 127,340 refugees and other persons of concern living in camps and urban areas, as of June 30, 2022. The vast majority of the population are refugees originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (60.3%) and Burundi (39.2%). The refugees are mostly based in five (5) refugee camps, after the closure of the former Gihembe camp in October 2021: i) Mahama with 57,933, ii) Kiziba with 16,513, iii) Kigeme with 14,491, iv) Nyabiheke with 13,781, and v) Mugombwa with 11,304. These camps and the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) Centre are, respectively located in Gatsibo, Karongi, Nyamagabe, Gisagara, Kirehe and Bugesera districts.¹

The Congolese refugee influx in Rwanda is a result of the political and ethnic conflict which emerged in the Great Lakes Region during the 1990s and has caused an exodus of refugees from the DRC into Rwanda. An influx of refugees from Burundi arrived in Rwanda in April 2015 in the wake of political instability and violence, which escalated following presidential elections. In August 2020, UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda started the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees living in Mahama camp. As of June 30, 2021, a total of 30,001 Burundian refugees from Mahama camps and urban settings have been repatriated.²

This data mapping document for the UNHCR Rwanda Operation provides an overview of the assessment registries, web portal listings and a comprehensive data collection effort to date (June 2022) of POCs in Rwanda. This document is intended to serve as a reference, to provide statistics and evidence to inform policy and programming as needed, to a wider audience consisting of government actors, humanitarian, and development partners, working for the POCs in Rwanda.

Table 1: Assessment and Dataset entries from different sources

Listing	Number of Entries	Source
UNHCR Assessment Registry (as of March 2020)	64 assessments	IM, UNHCR Rwanda Kigali (Internal distribution)
Humanitarian Data Exchange / OCHA (as of June 2022) ³	171 datasets	HDX Web Portal - Rwanda
UNHCR Microdata Library (MDL)	14 datasets	UNHCR MDL
UNHCR Raw Microdata Library	17 datasets	Internal distribution

¹ [UNHCR Operational Data Portal – Rwanda](#), as of 30 June 2022.

² UNHCR, [UNHCR Rwanda Population Statistics - December 2021](#).

³ This portal includes all related to Rwanda, and not exclusively on refugee populations. In addition, all data sources relating to POCs listed on this portal are already found on UNHCR MDL or RIDL.

Geographic Information System (GIS)	1 dataset	UNHCR site maps
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Most of the above assessments are carried out for internal or organization-specific purposes. The lack of harmonization across datasets often leads to difficulties in cross-imputation across the available data. This data mapping exercise will identify key internal and external datasets and assessments being carried out in Rwanda refugee contexts to enable future data mining from this collection of data efforts across sectors.

Multi-Sectoral Assessments and Cross-cutting Profiling Studies

Joint Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM)

. The WFP-UNHCR Joint Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM) assessment is conducted jointly by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Rwanda country offices, with the support of the UNHCR/WFP Joint Programme Excellence & Targeting Hub. The JPDM is a needs assessment exercise conducted twice annually to understand the evolving needs of refugees. The assessment was part of the Hub support to the Rwanda country teams to transition towards needs-based targeted assistance.⁴

Thematic areas of focus are placed on key corporate indicators, including food consumption, coping strategies, food and non-food expenditure levels, as well as refugees' perception of the targeting approach and its eligibility criteria, among others.⁵

Figure 1: Key strategic decision-making milestones, and rounds of assessments

⁴ The section on Vulnerability Classification of the first JPDM report outlines how the households were classified into different vulnerability groups ([Link](#)).

⁵ [Rwanda: UNHCR - WFP Joint Targeting Strategy for refugees in camps](#)



The latest round of JPDM data collection has been completed in June 2022. Preliminary findings and the report are being produced and should be available by September 2022. This current third round of JPDM is especially interested in the effects of targeting on the welfare of the refugees (such as food security and coping mechanisms), and how/if livelihoods activities may be mitigating some of these effects.

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

Table 2: List of JPDM Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Joint Post Distribution Monitoring and Needs Assessment – December 2020	UNHCR, WFP and UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub (the Joint Hub)	4 – 15 Dec 2020	Brief Technical Note Report Dataset
Joint UNHCR/WFP Post Distribution Monitoring – September 2021	UNHCR, WFP, and the Joint Hub	7 – 20 Sep 2021	Report Dataset

Socio-economic assessment of refugees in Rwanda's Gihembe, Kigeme and Kiziba camps in 2016

There is a growing interest in the consequences of hosting refugees for local populations. Such consequences need not to be unfavorable and in many instances the presence of refugees results in direct and indirect benefits for host communities. This survey was conducted to examine the influence of Congolese refugees on host communities in Rwanda, with a focus on labor market activity and economic welfare. The survey covered three refugee camps as well as their surrounding host communities. Data was collected in May 2016 and covers 427 refugee households and 953 host community households.

UNHCR, led by the Division of Resilience and Solutions (DRS), conducts socio-economic assessments of persons of concern (i.e., refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, etc.) in a variety of countries in order to inform and improve its programming with the goal of promoting self-reliance. While these assessments are not fully standardized and are tailored to their specific country context, the quantitative surveys share strong similarities in their design and objectives, and therefore are considered a survey series for the purpose of microdata documentation/archiving.

The scope of the quantitative data of this socio-economic assessment included: household identification, characteristics of household members (demographics, education/literacy, employment), migration and remittances, consumption expenditure, asset ownership, sources of income, subjective wellbeing, coping strategies, assistance, access to services, formal and social networks, and social perceptions.

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

Table 3: List of Socioeconomic Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
Socio-economic assessment of refugees in Rwanda's Gihembe, Kigeme and Kiziba camps 2016	UNHCR	5 – 25 May 2016	Research paper 1 Research paper 2 Research paper 3 Dataset

Jya Mbere project baseline data

The Jya Mbere project ([MINEMA](#), [World Bank](#), [UNHCR](#)) seeks to consolidate the ongoing shift in the way refugees are managed in Rwanda, from a humanitarian to a long-term, government-led developmental response that includes host communities. In line with the Comprehensive

Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion (SPRI), the project development objective is to “improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities, and support environmental management, in the target areas in Rwanda”. The project aims to mitigate the negative impacts of increased populations on the environment and in terms of access to and quality of services, while maximizing livelihood and employment opportunities for refugees and host communities to grow the local economy and build self-reliance. The project also looks to address gender concerns and strengthen social relations between refugees and host communities.

The project adopts an area-based approach that supports refugees and host communities. Beneficiaries are supported through; socio-economic infrastructure (e.g., schools, health centers, water systems, connectivity roads and marketplaces); access to finance to promote private sector investment, opportunities for entrepreneurship and wage employment and skills development; and addressing the degradation of the environment by shifting towards clean energy. Investments are possible in and outside the camps; however, consistent with the long-term development approach, there is a preference to support economic activity and government services outside the camps.

The project includes four components: (i) Access to Basic Services and Socio-economic Investments; (ii) Economic Opportunity; (iii) Environmental Management; and (iv) Project Management/M&E.

The baseline survey approach to data collection and analysis was both quantitative and qualitative. For the quantitative survey, a structured household questionnaire was elaborated. The data used for analysis was collected from two groups of the population, namely refugees living in the camps, as well as host community members living in the districts where the camp is located. For triangulation, qualitative data was collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). At the time of data collection, no actual work of the Jya Mbere project had commenced on the ground, meaning the baseline results should be largely unaffected by project activities so far.

The data collected will help the project to report on the following indicators, which form an integral part of the results framework: socio-demographic characteristics, post-migration stressors, household income and expenditure, saving and investment, social cohesion, water, sanitation, education, health services, roads and travel, environment, markets, consumers, and traders.

The raw dataset from the baseline survey can be requested from MINEMA.

Table 4: List of Jya Mbere Assessments and Resources as of June 2022

Assessment	Author(s)	Data Collection	Resources
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Jya Mbere Project Baseline Survey, Final Report, September 2021	MINEMA and World Bank. Report prepared by Consultancy and Innovation Business Action (CIBA)	12 – 20 April 2021	Public report version to be made available Progress report 1 Progress report 2 Blog
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Protection Concerns

UNHCR provides protection and solutions for refugees, stateless persons and the internally displaced worldwide. For this reason, overall protection concerns are built into major datasets already outlined in the multi-sector section.

Rwanda Operation has fully rolled out proGres v4 since 2018 for population data management. The database is systematically updated. Rwanda has also adopted some of the associated modules, namely the Voluntary Repatriation Module, which has been actively used since 2020, the Antifraud Module, and the Reception Module (for asylum-seekers). The Cash Assist module and the rollout of Gender-Based Violence and Child Protection modules, are underway with a training being organized for July 2022. In addition, the participatory assessments are systematically and frequently conducted, and are usually a qualitative assessment through FGDs. However, recently, a KoBo based mini survey was added on thematic assessments, for example, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection (CP), etc.

Demographics

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) jointly with UNHCR conducts refugee registration and documentation activities in urban and camp-based population. The Continuous Registration Panel (CRP) members include MINEMA, DGIE and UNHCR, and are responsible for day-to-day registration and documentation activities using proGres v4, which is a database for refugee information and case management that the government have access to and maintain a server linked to UNHCR.

As part of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) commitments and pledges made by the GoR, the National Identification Agency (NIDA) is enabling access to national civil registration systems through the provision

of refugee identity documents and birth certificates ([MINEMA](#)).⁶⁷⁸ The population and demographic data are updated monthly by the UNHCR Rwanda Registration Unit, and published with an accompanying refugee population density map. These include demographic data of age and gender, population count by family and individuals, separated by block level within the camps, including breakdown of population figures by period of arrival, and by special needs. Latest updates on the population statistics are available on the [UNHCR Operational Data Portal](#).

A verification exercise was undertaken in Rwanda over a span of 6 months in 2019 ([Link](#)).

Population and Housing Census is the process of systematically obtaining and recording demographic, economic and social data, at a specified time, of the country's population. Compared to other data sources, in which information is collected from only a small sample of the residents, and from those conclusions are reached regarding the general population, the Population and Housing Census gets data from the entire population. In most countries in the world, Rwanda included, a Population and Housing Census is conducted once every ten years by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). A Fifth Population and Housing Census will take place in August 2022, and will include all POC population in Rwanda ([Link](#)).

proGres v4 fields that are mandatory include:

Family/Case Data Fields (5): Registration Group (Household Number) | Family Size | Country of Origin | Country of Asylum | Registration Date.

Individual Data Fields (27): Family name | Sex | Date of birth | Estimated date of birth | Relationship to Focal Point (FP) in Registration Group | Country of Origin | Registration Reason | Registration Date | Arrival Date | Est. Arrival Date | Legal Status | Status Date | Country of Asylum | Registration Country | Country of Nationality | Address Type | Country of the address | Location Level 1 of the address | Specific Need (SPN) Category | SPN Status | Assessment Type | Consent Counselling Date | POC informed that basic biodata

⁶ UNHCR support and information on the registration process is found [here](#).

⁷ MINEMA applies for a national ID (all refugees aged 16 years and above are eligible), on behalf of the refugee, and NIDA notifies when to go for biometric capturing. Usually, in two weeks processing time, the refugee is issued the national ID ([Link](#)).

⁸ The process to apply and get a correction/replacement of national ID is provided through the IREMBO centralized national service systems: [Link](#)

may be shared | Agree to share biodata | Agree to share assessed vulnerabilities | Process status date | Individual unique identifying number.

proGres v4 fields that are optional (and thus have lower coverage) include:

Family/Case Data Fields (1): Ration Card Number

Individual Data Fields (78): Full name | Second family name (if any) | Given name | Middle name | Original alphabet name | Commonly Used Name | Maiden Name | Age | Place of birth – city | Place of Birth – Country | Ethnicity | Religion | Marital status | Marital Status Date | Marriage Type | Father's Name | Mother's Name | Family line | Nationality | Education Level | Work experience | Primary phone number | Reasons for Flight | Why did you leave your home country | What may happen if you return to home country? | Biometrics | Is Biometrically Enrolled | Biometric Status | Identified as Same Person (not open/pending adjudication cases) | Fled Date | Est. Fled Date | Previous Registration | Able to Sign | Legacy ID | Offline ID | Individual Govt. Ref. # | Individual Partner Ref. # | Category (change depending on Legal Status) | Category Date | Basis (of an Individual's legal status) | Basis Date | Registration Location Name | Country of origin (CoO) Exit Point | Country of Asylum (CoA) Entry Point | Type of Acquisition (How nationality was acquired) | Basis (Claimed/Assessed) | Status (Previous/Current) | Date Acquired (nationality) | Date Withdrawn (nationality) | Type of Withdrawal (nationality) | Comments | Location Type (housing arrangement) | Location Level 2 | Location Level 3 | Location Level 4 | Location Level 5 | Location Level 6 | Address Start Date | Address End Date | Residence Status Held | Residence Status Start | Residence Status End Date | Street address 1 | Street address 2 | Postal code | Postal city | P-code | Geo-coordinate longitude | Geo-coordinate latitude | SPN Sub-Category | Assessment Type | Start date | End date | Assessed By | Reviewed By | Comments | Details on restrictions (consent) | Person not capable of providing consent.

Education

Some of the protection areas also undertake respective sub-sectoral assessments. Education is one such protection area.

Education Sector Indicators and Inventory Assessments

UNHCR Rwanda's Education Sector (together with the Government of Rwanda) undertakes multiple sectoral inventory assessments. These stocktaking exercises include capacity assessments, gap analysis, and secondary data review (SDR). In Rwanda, since provision of education services to refugees and the national population is handled by the Ministry of Education ([MINEDUC](#)), all the activities are embedded within the national-level programming, assessments and data collection.

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

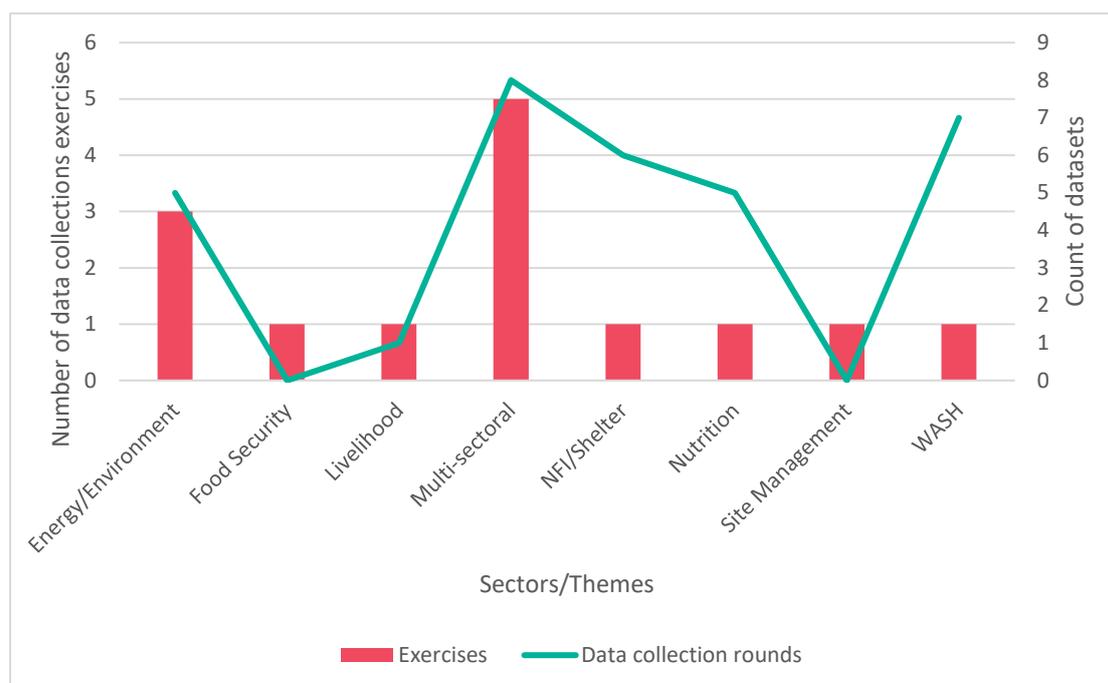
¹⁰ An overview of the SENS guidelines is available [here](#).

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 | Version 1



UNHCR Representation in Rwanda
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