



Using administrative data sources for producing disaggregated data

By

RUBEN MUHAYITETO

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda

Bangkok, January 2019

OUTLINE

BACKGROUND

NATIONAL CONTEXT

PROCESS AND PRACTICES

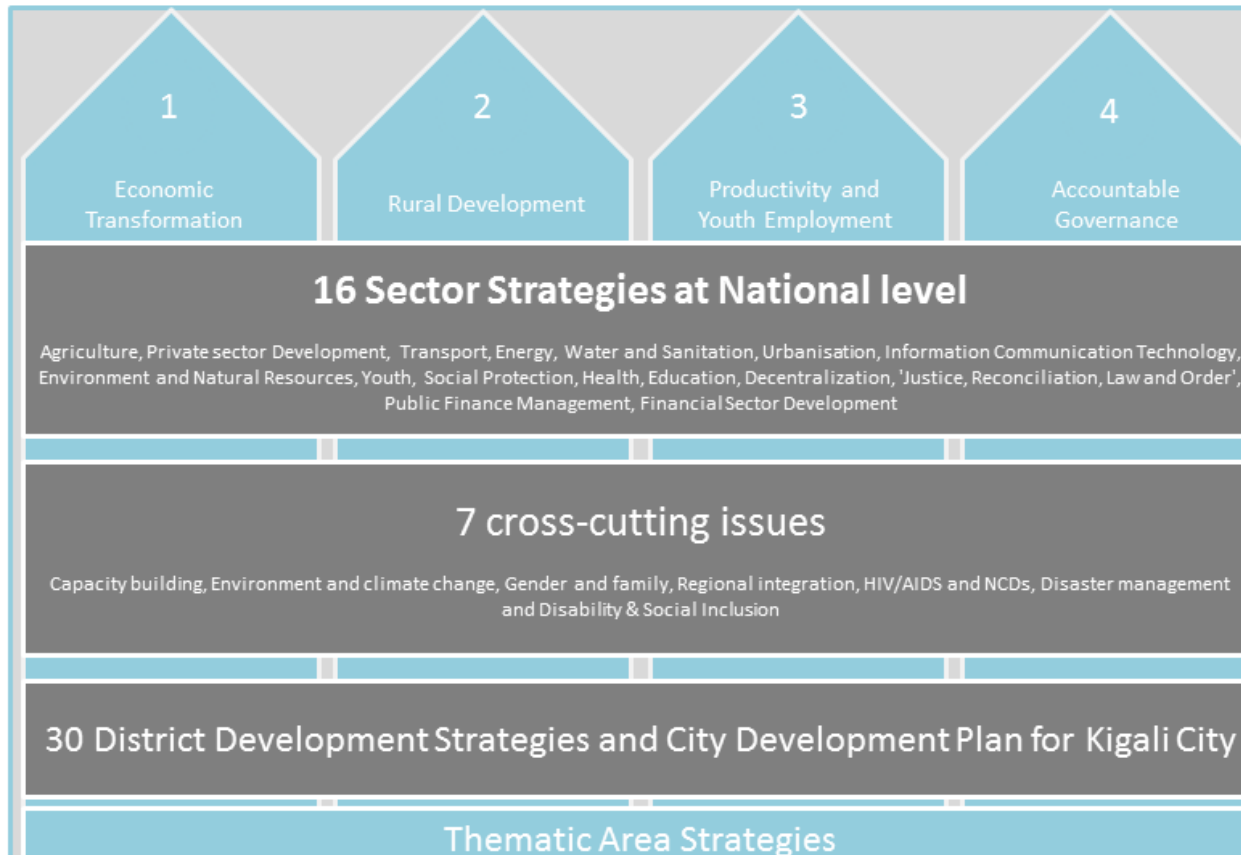
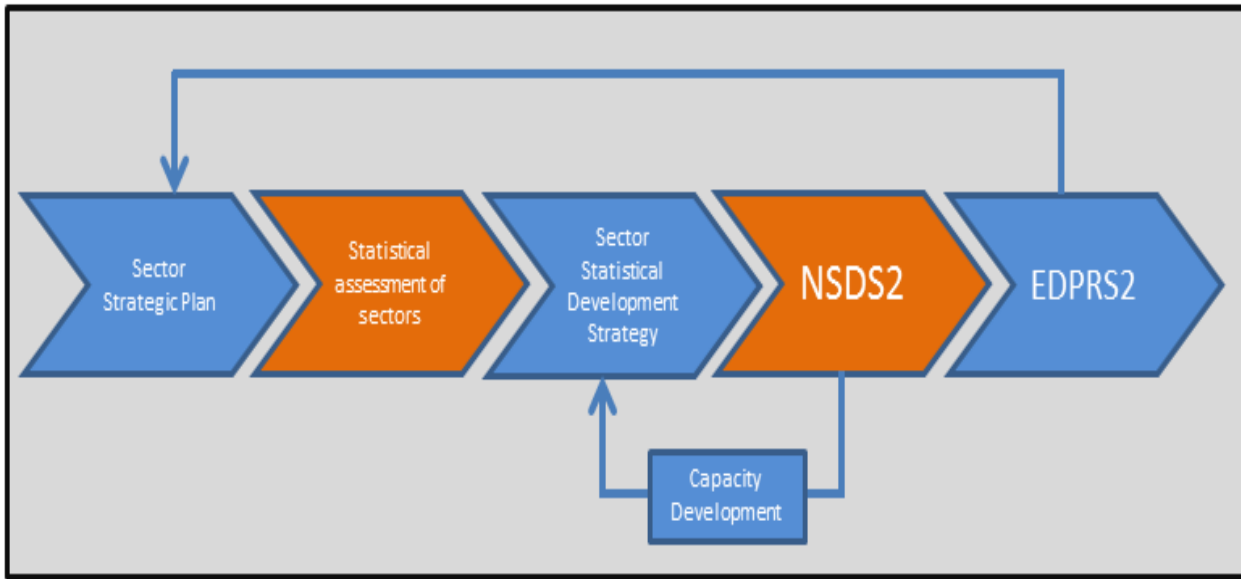
ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEMS IN PLACE

WAY AHEAD AND OPPORTUNITIES

Background: Global contribution

- ❑ Rwanda to host the Africa Sustainable Development Goals Center – this will drive innovations and research towards achievement of the SDGs in Africa
- ❑ Rwanda, (like Albania, Tunisia Indonesia, UK, etc)was selected to pilot SDGS on Governance and Rule of Law in recognition of its experience in measuring governance indicators using Rwanda Governance Scorecards (RGS) : *“The report shows the role of human and institutional capacities and effective institutions and systems in delivering on MDGs and recommendations on integrating Capacity development in SDGs”*. The piloting initiative has demonstrated that – at least in the case study countries – measuring Goal 16 is feasible and highly relevant to national priorities
- ❑ Rwanda was pilot country of UNSD Development Account project on Strengthening Capacity for Post-2015 Monitoring
- ❑ *SDGs and national development plans brought a high demand of disaggregated data requiring more capacity development and NSS Coordination*

National context: SDGs are in line with national development plans



Practices and process

- ❑ Submission to Cabinet of the National MDG Progress Report and Domestication Roadmap for SDGs
- ❑ NISR made some preliminary assessment of SDGs indicators in Rwanda's context
- ❑ NISR and MINECOFIN hold forums, including SWGs to discuss indicators with all sectors for better understanding
- ❑ MINECOFIN with the support from One UN: Translated the SDGs into Kinyarwanda and Distribution was done to the National Dialogue Council (Umushyikirano) participants
- ❑ MINECOFIN Commissioned also an Initial Gap Analysis study to assess the level of domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the existing National Development Plans
- ❑ UNSD project on SDG domestication
- ❑ NISR has started integrating some SDG indicators in current surveys
- ❑ Sectors have identified SDG indicators that can be integrated in the current plans;etc

Practice and process: SDGs Assessment in 2016

About 50% of all indicators are fully reflected in the existing data collection systems;

❑ And about 60% of all indicators are **administrative based indicators**.

No	Sustainable Development Goals	Fully Reflected	Partially Reflected	Not Reflected	Not applicable to Rwanda	Global Indicator	TOTAL
1	Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	8	1	1	0	2	12
2	Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	10	0	4	0	0	14
3	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	16	3	7	0	0	26
4	Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	11	0	0	0	0	11
5	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	9	0	1	1	3	14
6	Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	3	1	7	0	0	11
7	Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	4	0	2	0	0	6
8	Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	12	0	5	0	0	17
9	Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	6	4	2	0	0	12
10	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	4	0	5	0	2	11
11	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	3	3	8	0	1	15
12	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	3	0	7	0	3	13
13	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	1	0	1	0	5	7
14	Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	0	2	5	1	2	10
15	Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	4	0	6	1	2	13
16	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	17	1	2	0	3	23
17	Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance	11	0	7	0	7	25
	TOTAL	122	15	70	3	30	240

Dimensions of SDGs disaggregation considered

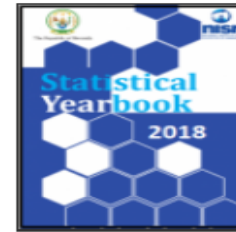
- Gender
- Geographical locations
- Migration (nationals, permanent residents)
- Age and age groups
- Urban/rural
- Disability (reflected more in new studies)
- Wealth categories

Note: Ethnicity dimension is not applicable to Rwanda

Practices and process

- Methodology (SNA 2008, ISIC Rev 4, ISCO 2008, etc) that have been used in censuses and surveys and other mandatory statistics get improved over time;
- Data sources (Seasonal Agriculture Survey, Establishments Census, Labor force etc) have been increased a lot in scope
- Periodicity and timeliness of surveys and other statistics have been improved (eg, labor force quarterly);
- Rwanda's official statistical capacity has systematically improved.
- Administrative data collection systems

Statistical Capacity development & NSS coordination



Statistical YearBook 2018

The 2018 statistical yearbook is the ninth statistical information dealing with a wide range of economic and social indicators. This book is designed to serve as a star and economic situation of Rwanda.



Statistical YearBook 2017

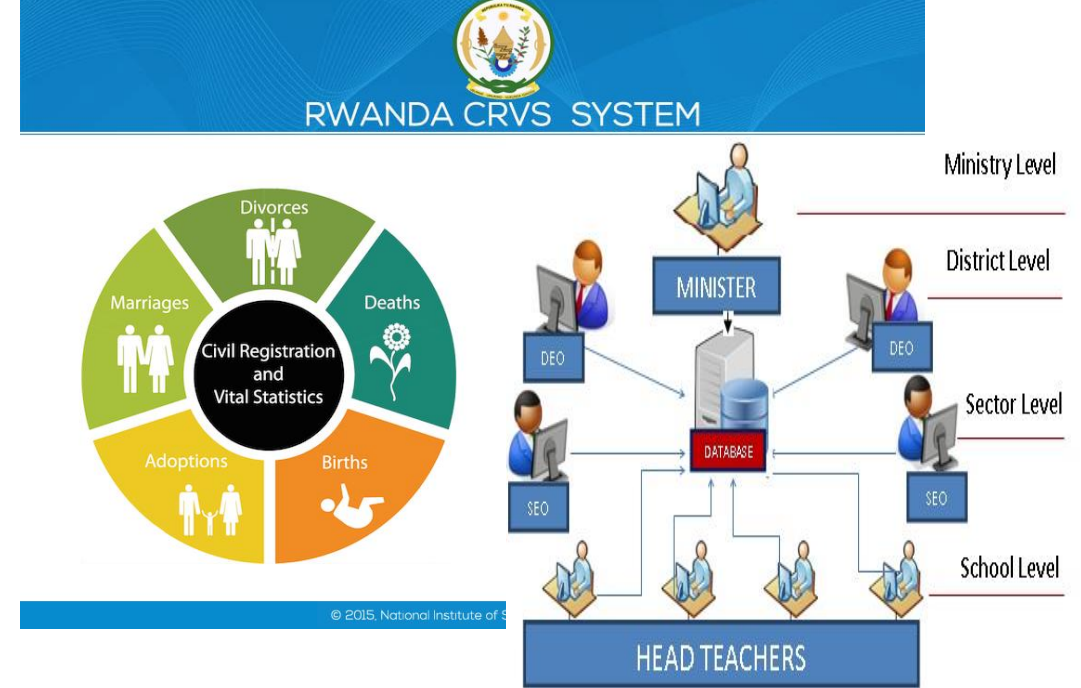
The 2017 statistical yearbook is the eighth statistical information dealing with a wide range of economic and social indicators. This book is designed to serve as a star and economic situation of Rwanda.



Administrative systems

The following systems have been initiated/functional to accommodate required data with required disaggregations

1. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system
2. School Data Management system(SDMS)
3. Health Administrative statistics system.
4. Agricultural Management Information System (AMIS);
5. Land Use Management and Information System (implemented to ensure proper usage, planning and management of land)
6. Electronic case management system(Ministry of justice)



CRVS

- Leaves no one behind(universal and inclusive)
- Helps to improve service delivery to all(identity ecosystem)
- Helps realize and protect human rights(legal documents for vital events)
- Enables evidence-based policy (data at the lowest level)

Producers of administrative data

- All line ministries and institutions
- CRVS: NISR, Ministry of health, National ID agency, Ministry of justice, Ministry of local government, Ministry of gender and family promotion, national child commission, UNECA, UNICEF, AfDB, to name few.
- SDMS: Ministry of education, central and local government, Ministry of family promotion, Rwanda Education Board
- Land Use and Management system: Ministry of Agriculture, Rwanda Agriculture Board, local government, etc.

Note: Coordination of administrative data collection and associated initiatives is key for NSO (eg. Environment compendium being developed by Rwanda Environment Agency is a good initiative for SDGs.

Opportunities and way ahead



- Leadership and political will
- stakeholder's will and partnership
- Data Revolution policy, training center, bigdata hub
- Statistical capacity and innovations
- UNSD-DFID project on SDGs data collation and reporting
- Reporting:
 - VNR reports to be developed
 - NISR is working with UK-ONS on SDG data dissemination platform
- SDGs can not be implemented in isolation. They required efforts from line ministries and institutions holders
- Coordination of efforts is key

Thank you

...

Ruben MUHAYITETO

National Institute of
Statistics of Rwanda