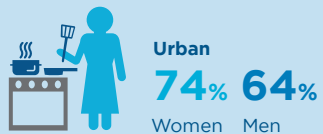
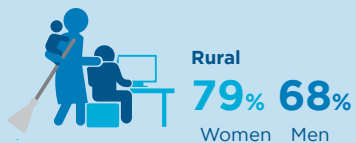


#### 4. BURDEN OF CARE AND UNPAID CARE WORK

Most household activities are performed by women in both urban and rural areas.

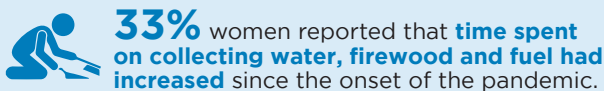
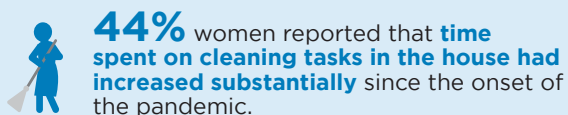
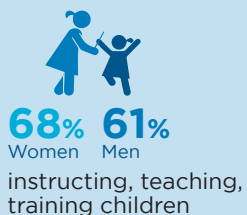
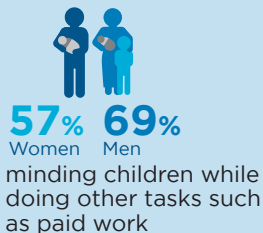


Involved in **food and meal preparation and home cleaning activities**



Involved in **shopping for the household, supporting children for home schooling and training, and caring for children** including feeding, cleaning, and physical care.

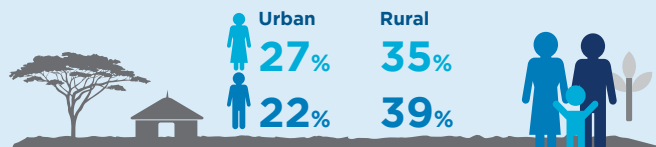
According to women respondents, childcare-related tasks were hands-down most associated with increased demands on time during the pandemic. A large majority of women reported the greatest increases in minding children while doing other tasks



#### 5. WATER AND SANITATION

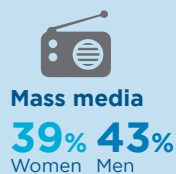


Limited access to safe water is observed more in rural areas than in urban areas

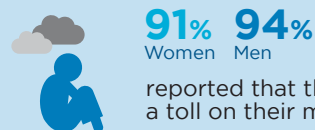


#### 6. HEALTH AND HEALTH-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

##### Sources of information



##### Mental/Emotional health



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)

# COVID-19 RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT


Gender Perspective

RWANDA | 2020

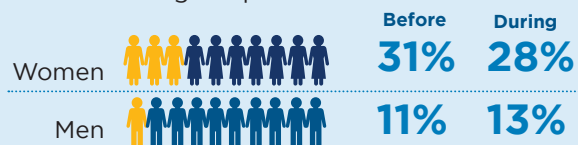


## 1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AND OTHER RESOURCES

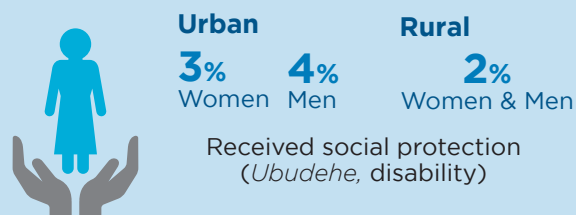
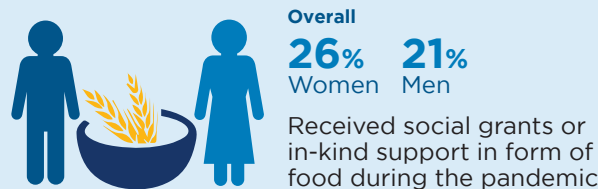
### Earnings during the pandemic

**9/10** women and men reported a decrease in household income during the pandemic 

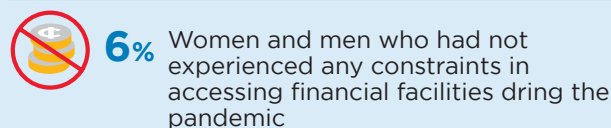
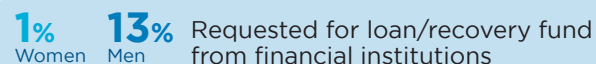
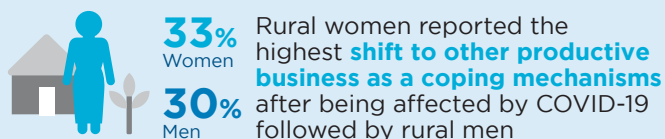
**3 out of 10 women and 1 out of 10 men** regularly received money or goods from relatives/friends before and during the pandemic



### Support during the pandemic

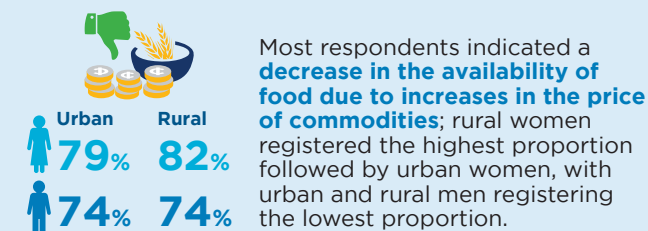


## 2. EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON BUSINESSES, ACCESS TO FINANCE, AND MOBILE BANKING

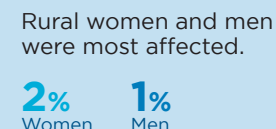
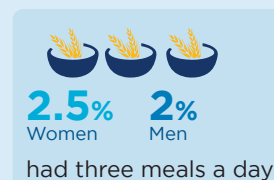
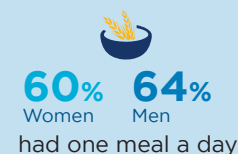


## 3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Continued to have access to:



During the pandemic



## 7. PROTECTION AND SECURITY



7% Women  
3% Men

More women than men reported **feeling less safe since the onset of the pandemic.**



96% Women  
87% Men

A larger majority of women **did not experience any threats or actual violence** linked to the compliance of COVID-19 related restrictions compared with men

**Food, earning a living, and healthcare were the priority needs or concerns** for households during the study followed by water, shelter and household items, and sanitation



20% Women  
23% Men  
**Earning a living**



29% Women & Men  
**Food**



12% Women & Men  
**Healthcare**



10% Women  
11% Men  
**Accessing water**



9% Women  
8% Men  
**Shelter and household items**

## 8. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Data from the Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB) shows that the number of GBV cases reported have increased from 969 cases in March 2020 to 1,243 cases in June 2020, which coincides with the onset of COVID-19



### Women and men's perceptions on the extent of gender-based violence

28% Women  
10% Men

GBV happens "a lot"

32% Women  
63% Men

GBV is "a little bit" of a problem in Rwanda

38% Women  
19% Men

in urban areas considered GBV to be "somewhat" a problem

31% Women  
61% Men

A significant proportion of urban men considered GBV to only be "a little bit" of a problem



49% Women  
47% Men

Sexual harassment or other forms of GBV has decreased since the onset of COVID-19.

Women in rural areas (53%) reported the highest perception of this view.

Only a small proportion of women and men did not consider GBV to be a problem at all in Rwanda.

2% Women  
8% Men

### Perpetrators of GBV



37% Women  
39% Men  
**Victim's spouse/partner**

32% Women  
25% Men  
**Neighbours**

8% Women  
6% Men  
**Victim's friends**

5% Women  
7% Men  
**Victim's family members**

5% Women  
8% Men  
**Security agent**