4. BURDEN OF CARE AND UNPAID CARE WORK

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task Description</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minding children while doing other tasks such as paid work</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing with, talking to, and reading to children</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructing, teaching, training children</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, and physical care</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53% of women reported that time spent on cleaning tasks in the house had increased substantially since the onset of the pandemic.

33% women reported that time spent on collecting water, firewood, and fuel had increased since the onset of the pandemic.

5. WATER AND SANITATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of water availability</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient access to safe water</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to safe water</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

6. HEALTH AND HEALTH-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

Sources of information

- Mass media: 39% Women, 43% Men
- Public announcements: 22% Women & Men
- Telephone calls and texts: 16% Women, 15% Men
- Community health workers/volunteers: 15% Women, 13% Men
- Members of the community including family and friends: 14% Women, 12% Men

Mental/Emotional health

91% Women, 94% Men reported that the pandemic has taken a toll on their mental/emotional health.
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.

**Support during the pandemic**
- Overall, 26% of women and 21% of men received social grants or in-kind support in form of food during the pandemic.
- 0.4% of women and 0.7% of men received social grants or in-kind support in form of medication.
- Urban: 3% of women and 4% of men received social protection (Ubudehe, disability).
- Rural: 2% of women and men received social protection.

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

**Businesses closed down**
- Rural women: 59% women, 49% men
- Urban women: 52% women, 49% men

**The highest incidence of reduced income**
- Rural women: 17% women, 49% men
- Urban women: 22% women, 20% men

**Rural women reported the highest shift to other productive business as a coping mechanism after being affected by COVID-19**
- Followed by rural men: 30% men, 33% women

**Asked for remittances to recover their businesses**
- 11% of women, 23% of men

**Requested for loans from financial institutions**
- 3% of women, 19% of men

**Requested for loan/recovery fund from financial institutions**
- 1% of women, 13% of men

**Continued to have access to:**
- Food crop seeds: 47% women, 52% men
- Inorganic fertilizer: 47% women, 51% men

**Felt that the ability to buy farm inputs has decreased due to the COVID-19 effects**
- Men: 67% women, 78% men

**Most respondents indicated a decrease in the availability of food due to increases in the price of commodities; rural women registered the highest proportion followed by urban women, with urban and rural men registering the lowest proportion.**
- 52% of men, 47% of women

3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FOOD SECURITY

**Inorganic fertilizer & food crop seeds continued to have access to:**
- Urban women: 79% men, 82% women
- Rural women: 74% men, 74% women

**Felt that the ability to buy farm inputs has decreased due to the COVID-19 effects**
- Men: 64% women, 62% men
- Women: 37% men, 34% women

**During the pandemic**
- 60% women, 64% men had one meal a day
- 37% women, 34% men had two meals a day
- 2.5% women, 2% men had three meals a day

**Rural women and men were most affected.**
- 9% men, 8% women

**Received food aid from relatives and their respective local constituencies during the pandemic.**
- 1/10 women, 8% men

**Increase in the use of ICT, mobile banking, and other e-payment facilities like Mobile Money (MoMo) and e-banking during COVID-19 period**
- Men: 65% women, 69% men
7. PROTECTION AND SECURITY

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

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.

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:

GBV happens “a lot”

GBV is “a little bit” of a problem in Rwanda

in urban areas considered GBV to be “somewhat” a problem

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

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.

Perpetrators of GBV:

- Victim's spouse/partner
- Neighbours
- Victim's friends
- Victim's family members
- Security agent