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

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



Women Men

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



Rural

Women Men

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

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



minding children while doing other tasks such as paid work



playing with, talking to, and reading to children



instructing, teaching, training children



caring for children, including feeding, cleaning, and physical care



44% 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



53% **52**% Sufficient access

to safe water



Limited access to safe water

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



Urban

Rural



6. HEALTH AND HEALTH-SEEKING **BEHAVIOR**

Sources of information



Mass media

39% 43% Women Men



Public announcements

Women & Men



Telephone calls and texts

16% **15**% Women Men



Community health workers/volunteers

15% 13% Women Men



Members of the community including family and friends

14% **12**% Women Men

Mental/Emotional health



reported that the pandemic has taken a toll on their mental/emotional health

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)





RWANDA | 2020





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

Earnings during the pandemic

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

Women	
Men	*******

Before During 28%

13%

Support during the pandemic



Overall

26% Women Men

Received social grants or in-kind support in form of food during the pandemic



Women Men

Received social grants or in-kind support in form of medication



Urban

Rural

3% 4% Women Men

Women & Men

Received social protection (Ubudehe, disability)

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



Businesses closed down as a result of the pandemic

The highest

incidence

income

of reduced

Urban

52%



Rural women reported the highest shift to other productive business as a coping mechanisms 30% after being affected by COVID-19 followed by rural men



11% 23% Women Men

Asked for remittances to recover their businesses

19% Women Men

Requested for loans from financial institutions



13% Requested for loan/recovery fund from financial institutions



Women and men who had not experienced any constraints in accessing financial facilities dring the pandemic



Increase in the use of ICT, mobile banking, and other e-payment facilities like Mobile Money (MoMo) and e-banking during COVID-19 period

3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Continued to have access to:





Inorganic fertilizer



Felt that the ability to buy farm inputs has decreased due to the COVID-19 effects



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.

During the pandemic



Women Men

had one meal a day





had three meals a day

Rural women and men were most affected.

Women

1% Men



Received food aid from relatives and their respective local constituencies during the pandemic.

7. PROTECTION AND SECURITY



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



96% 87%

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



Women Men Earning a living



Women & Men Food



Women & Men Healthcare



Accessing water



Women 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% 10%

Women Men

GBV happens "a lot"

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

38% **19**%

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



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.

Women Men

Perpetrators of GBV



Victim's spouse/

Women Men **Neighbours**

Women Victim's friends

Women Men Victim's family members

Women Men **Security agent**