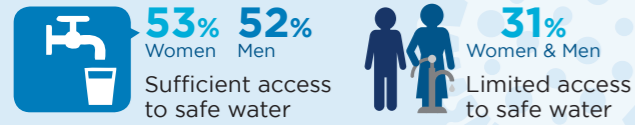
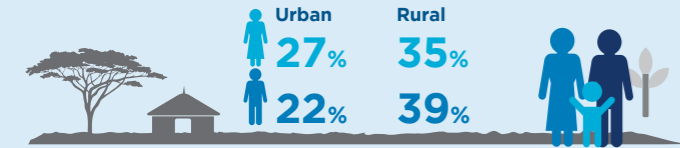


## 5. WATER AND SANITATION

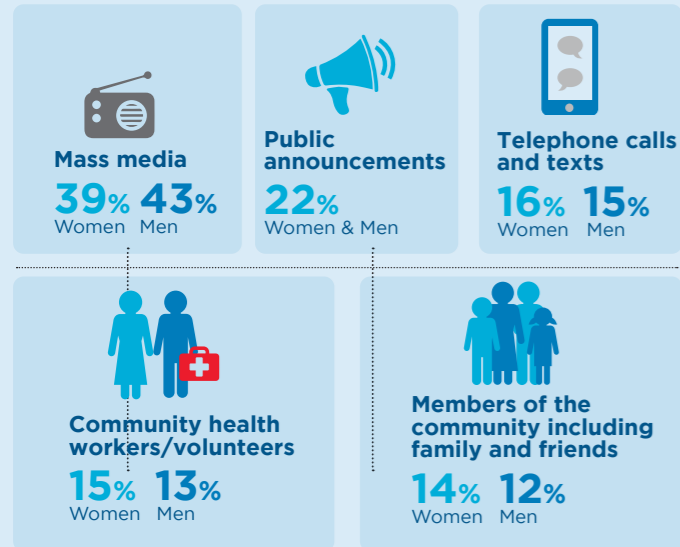


Limited access to safe water is observed more in rural areas than in urban areas

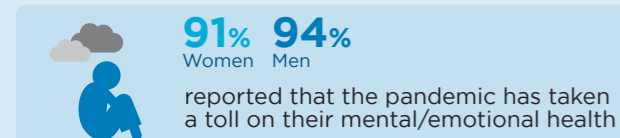


## 6. HEALTH AND HEALTH-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

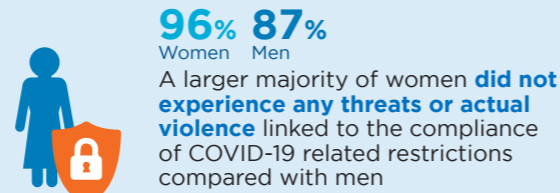
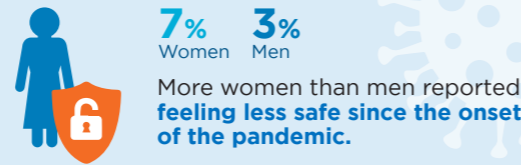
### Sources of information



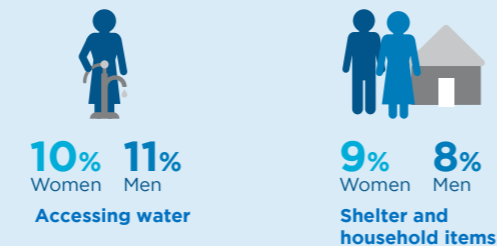
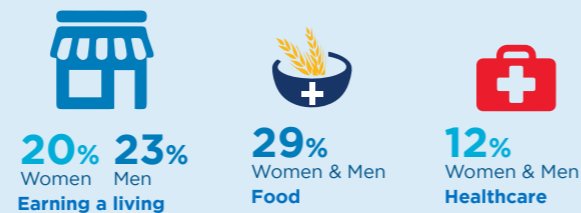
### Mental/Emotional health



## 7. PROTECTION AND SECURITY



**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

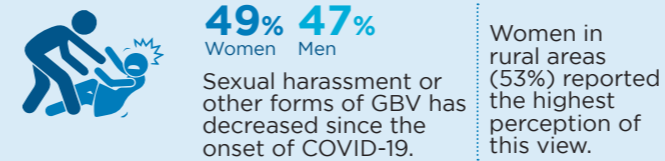
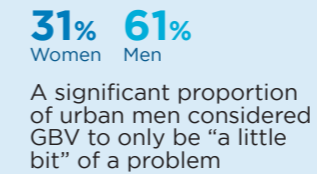
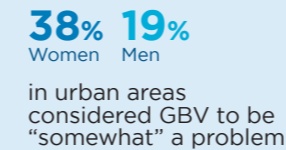
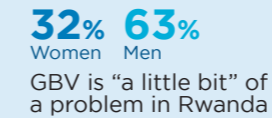


## 8. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

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



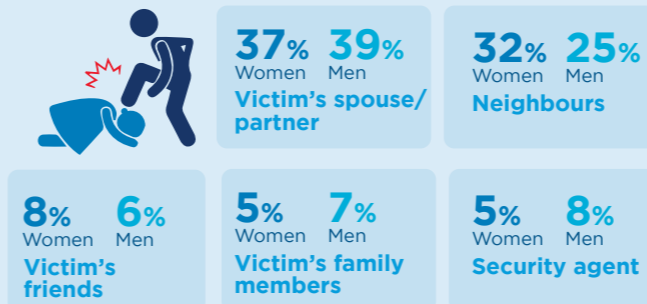
### Women and men's perceptions on the extent of gender-based violence



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



### Perpetrators of GBV



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF)

# COVID-19 RAPID GENDER ASSESSMENT

Key Highlights in Infographics

RWANDA | 2020

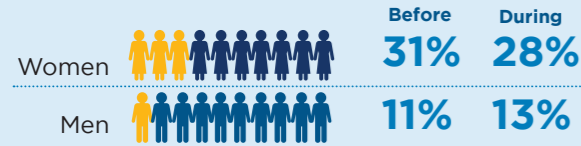


## 1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, HOUSEHOLD INCOME, AND OTHER RESOURCES

### 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

**Overall**  
**26%** Women **21%** Men  
 Received social grants or in-kind support in form of food during the pandemic

**0.4%** Women **0.7%** Men  
 Received social grants or in-kind support in form of medication

**Urban** **Rural**  
**3%** Women **4%** Men **2%** 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

	Rural	Urban
Women	59%	52%
Men	49%	49%

The highest incidence of **reduced income**

	Rural	Urban
Women	17%	22%
Men	49%	20%

**33%** Women **30%** Men  
 Rural women reported the highest **shift to other productive business as a coping mechanisms** after being affected by COVID-19 followed by rural men

<b>11%</b> Women <b>23%</b> Men Asked for remittances to recover their businesses	<b>3%</b> Women <b>19%</b> Men Requested for loans from financial institutions
--	---

**1%** Women **13%** Men  
 Requested for loan/recovery fund from financial institutions

**6%** Women and men who had not experienced any constraints in accessing financial facilities during the pandemic

**65%** Women **69%** 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

## 3. AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND FOOD SECURITY

Continued to have access to:

	food crop seeds	Inorganic fertilizer
Women	47%	47%
Men	52%	51%

**67%** Women **78%** Men  
 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.

	Urban	Rural
Women	79%	82%
Men	74%	74%

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.  
**2%** Women **1%** Men

**1/10** Women **8%** Women **9%** Men  
 Received food aid from relatives and their respective local constituencies during the pandemic.

## 4. BURDEN OF CARE AND UNPAID CARE WORK

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

**Urban**  
**74%** Women **64%** Men  
 Involved in **food and meal preparation and home cleaning activities**

**Rural**  
**79%** Women **68%** Men  
 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

**57%** Women **69%** Men  
 minding children while doing other tasks such as paid work

**59%** Women **69%** Men  
 playing with, talking to, and reading to children

**68%** Women **61%** Men  
 instructing, teaching, training children

**59%** Women **61%** Men  
 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.