5. WATER AND SANITATION

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. HEALTH AND HEALTH-SEEKING BEHAVIOR

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. PROTECTION AND SECURITY

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Women**: 28% GBV happens "a lot"; 32% GBV is "a little bit" of a problem
- **Men**: 10% GBV happens "a lot"; 63% GBV is "a little bit" of a problem

Women and men in urban areas considered GBV to be "somewhat" a problem with a significant proportion of urban men considering GBV to only be "a little bit" of a problem.

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**: 7% Food; 8% earning a living; 10% healthcare
- **Men**: 3% Food; 11% earning a living; 8% healthcare

Perpetrators of GBV

- **Women**: 37% Victim's spouse/partner; 5% Victim's family member; 5% Security agent
- **Men**: 39% Victim's spouse/partner; 7% Victim's family member; 5% Neighbours

Mental/Emotional health

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

3 out of 10 women and 1 out of 10 men regularly received money or goods from relatives or 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 medication

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

Urban 3% Women, 4% 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

Women Urban 59% Men, Women Rural 49% Men; Men Urban 52% Women, Men Rural 49% Women.

The highest incidence of reduced income

Women Urban 33% Men, Women Rural 30% Men; Men Urban 23% Women, Men Rural 11% Women.

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

3. Agricultural activities and food security

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

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.

during the pandemic.

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 the COVID-19 effects. A large majority of women reported the greatest increases in mindng children while doing other tasks during the pandemic.

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

Urban 74% Women, 64% Men

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

57% Women, 69% Men

Involved in teaching, training children

68% Women, 61% Men

59% Women, 61% Men

69% Women, 69% 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.

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

1/10 8% Women, 9% Men

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

11% Women, 13% Men

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

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

1% Women, 13% Men

Requested for loan/recovery fund from financial institutions

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

6% Women, 6% Men

Inorganic fertilizer

47% Women, 51% Men

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

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.

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