



Providing timely evidence to facilitate the socio-economic recovery from the covid-19 pandemic in Rwanda

Dissemination Of Preliminary Findings On Household Survey by IPAR-Rwanda (May –September 2021)

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OUTLINE

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RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS IN RWANDA

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND NEXT STEPS FOR SURVEY

INTRODUCTION TO THIS RESEARCH PROGRAMME

- ◇ 3 years Project since Au2021
- ◇ Focused on the Socio-economic impact of Covid-19
- ◇ Doing Research for Policy Options
- ◇ Households survey, with further rounds to come,
- ◇ The survey covered: The impact of COVID-19 [focused on changes between February 2020 and May 2021] on households,
- ◇ Also doing a business Survey: Two rounds of surveys so far Resulted into Policy Briefs

Key partners



Objective of the study

“Providing timely evidence to facilitate the socio-economic recovery from the covid-19 pandemic in Rwanda”

Specific objectives are to:

- ◇ To provide relevant information to policy makers on the impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable households and businesses.
- ◇ Grounded in this evidence to also generate and propose policy solutions to the challenges faced by vulnerable households and businesses.
- ◇ To provide information and policy advice that is highly responsive to the changing context and demands of the Rwandan Government.

METHODOLOGY

Documents review

- ◇ MINALOC Reports
- ◇ EICVs Reports
- ◇ LFS Reports
- ◇ World Bank
- ◇ Other Government Reports
- ◇ Policy and academic papers, and others...

Quantitative survey

- ◇ **2053 households** from:
- ◇ **Different Income group (Ubudehe category).**
- ◇ **5 Provinces** (Kigali City, East, West, North & South)
- ◇ **6 Secondary City Districts** (Huye, Muhanga, Musanze, Rubavu, Rusizi, Nyagatare)
- ◇ **3 Districts of Kigali City**(Gasabo, Nyarugenge, Kicukiro)
- ◇ Sampling followed the secondary cities and City of Kigali masterplan. (random sampling)

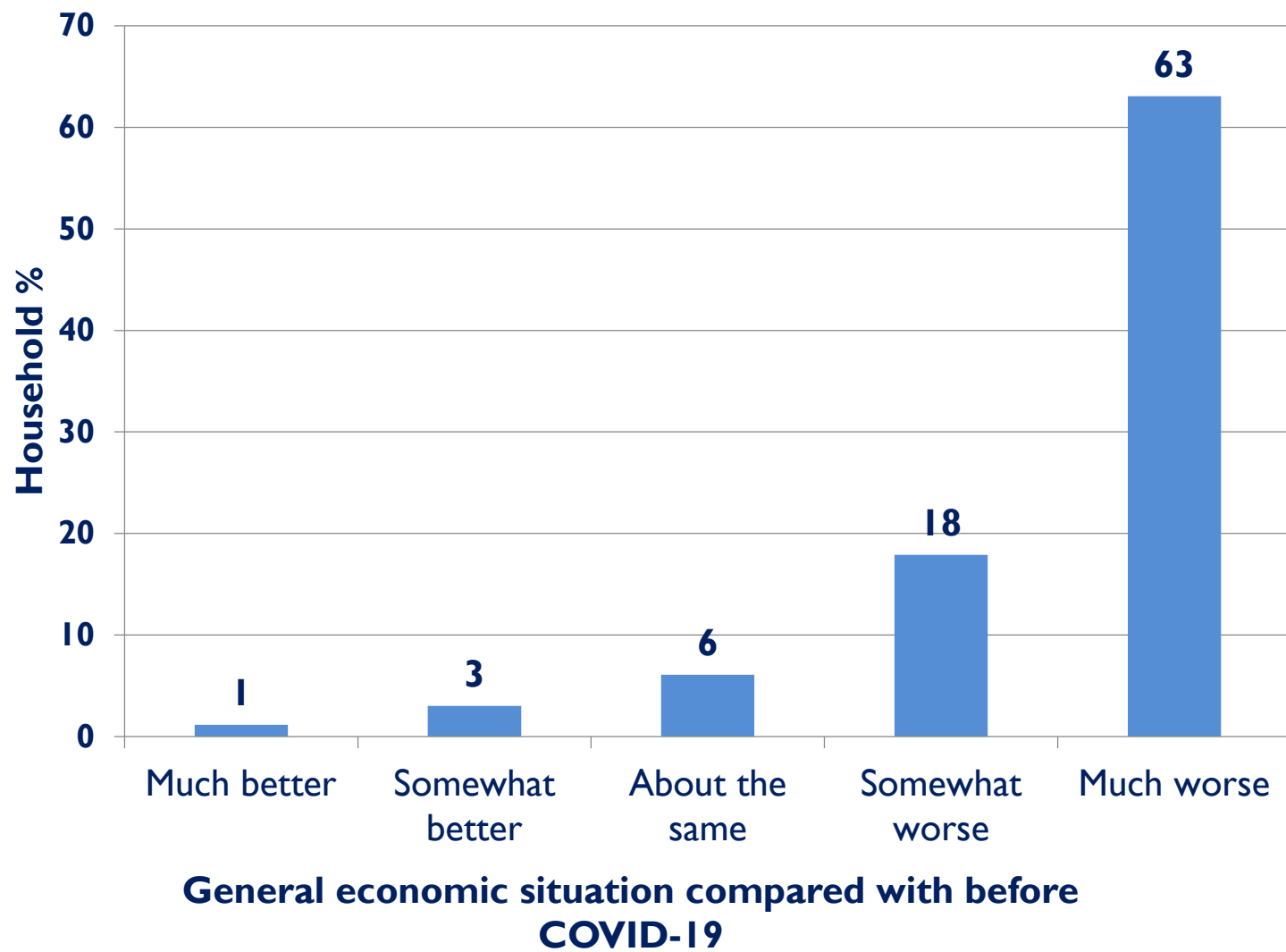
Qualitative survey

- ◇ Interviews are being conducted to complement these preliminary findings
- ◇ Interviews will include Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

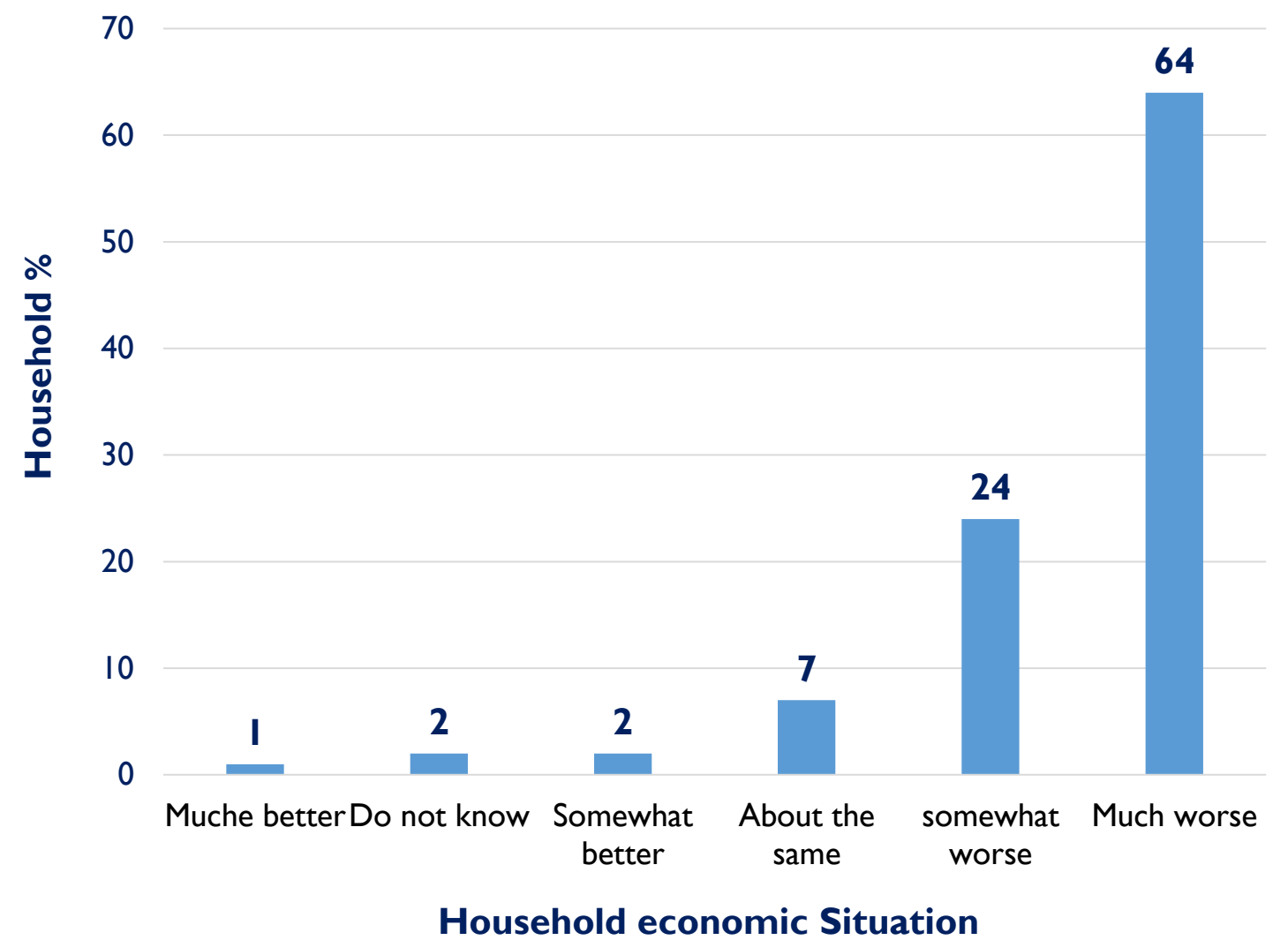
Households reported around 81% that the **general economic situation** had got worse

Insights about the general economic situation



Households reported around 89% that **the economic situation of their household** had got worse.

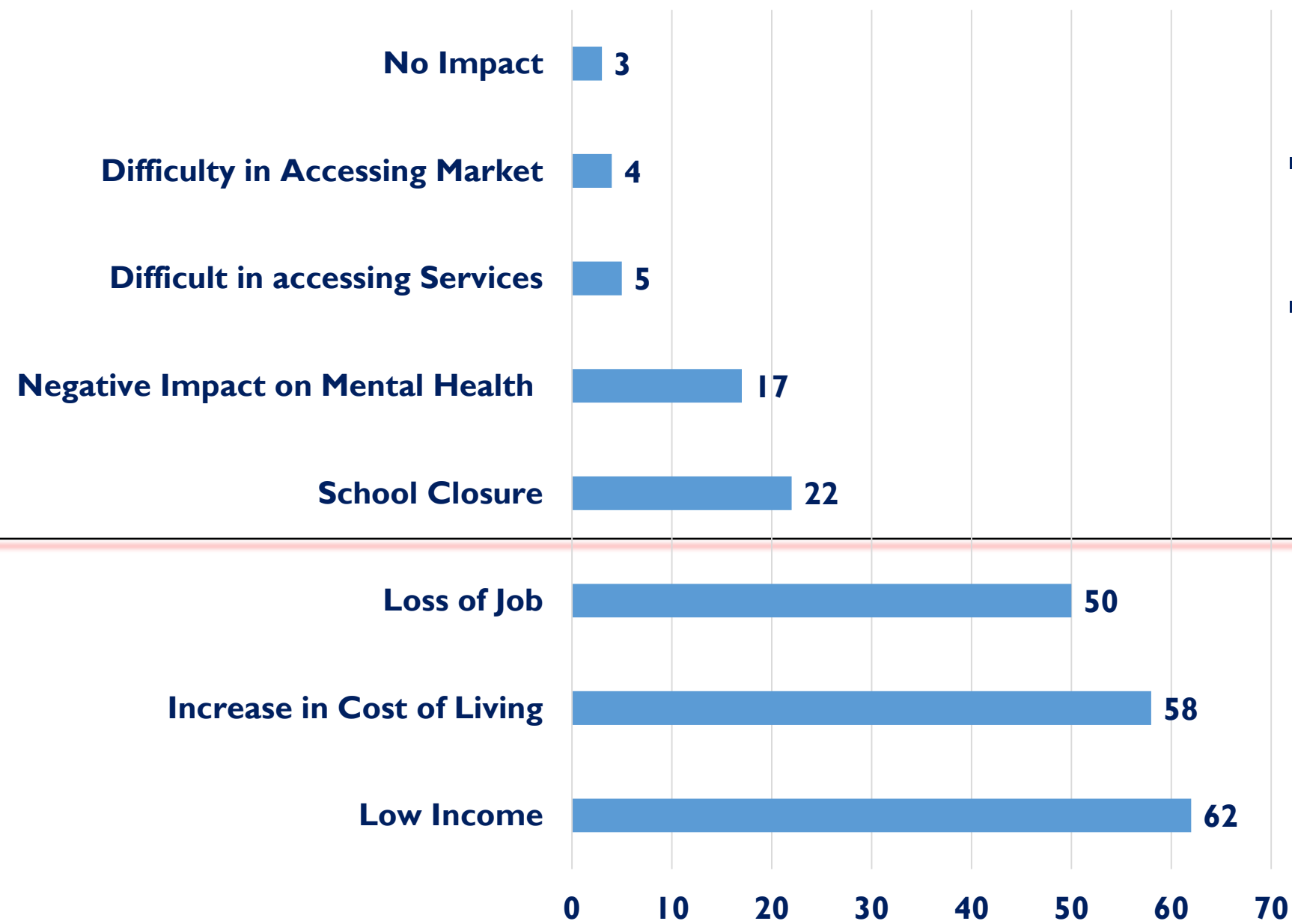
Insights about the household economic situation



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

Households reported that a decline in income, an increase in the cost of living and loss of job are the three most important things that caused the decline in the economic circumstances of their households between February 2020 and May 2021.

Three most Important Impacts of COVID-19

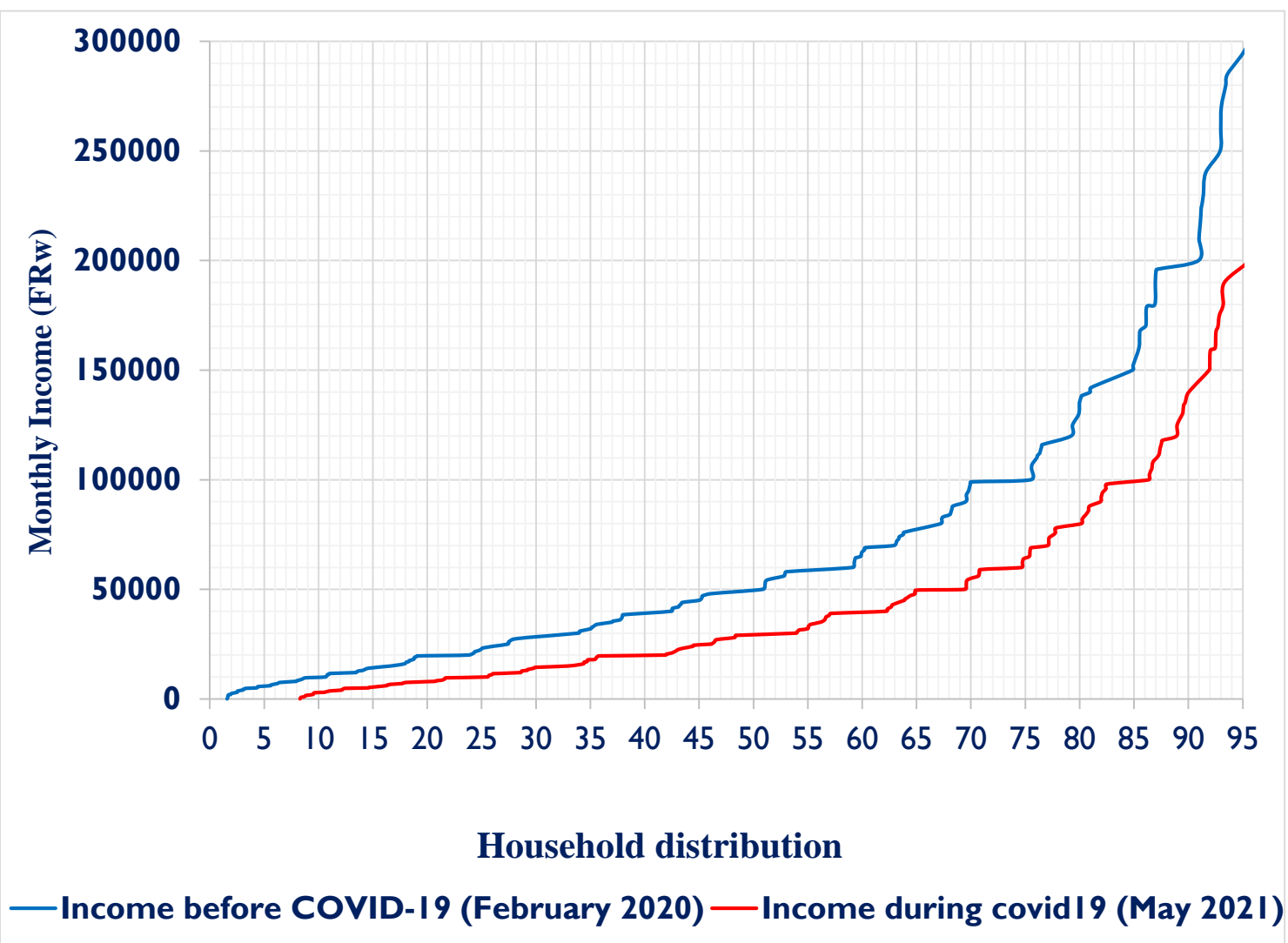


- 17 confirmed that there had been a decline in their mental health
- 22 stated that school closures had led to a decline in their quality of life.

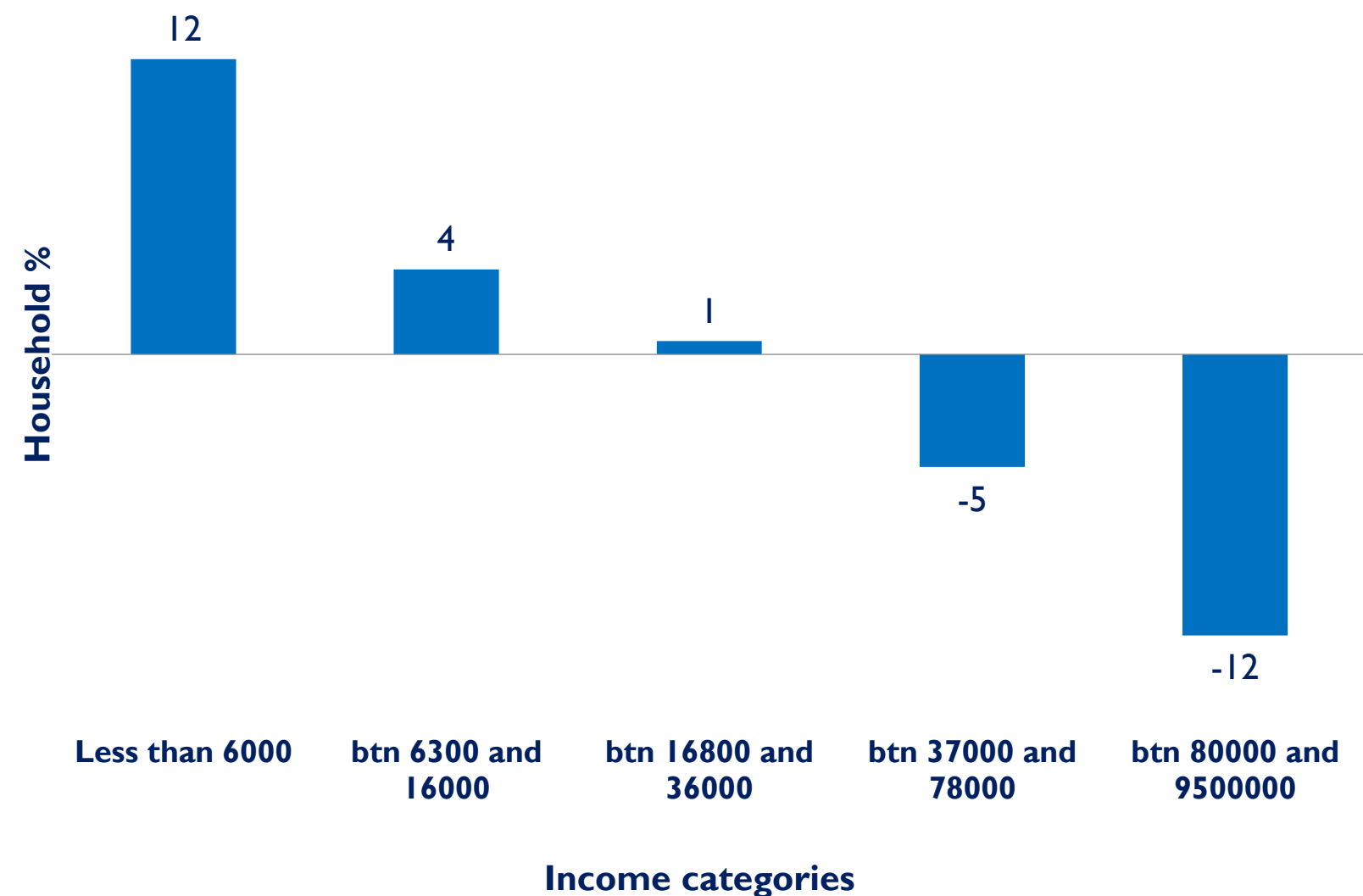
IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

Households reported that the overall income has decreased about 38% between February 2020 and May 2021.

Change in household income from all economic activities



Change in income quintiles/categories

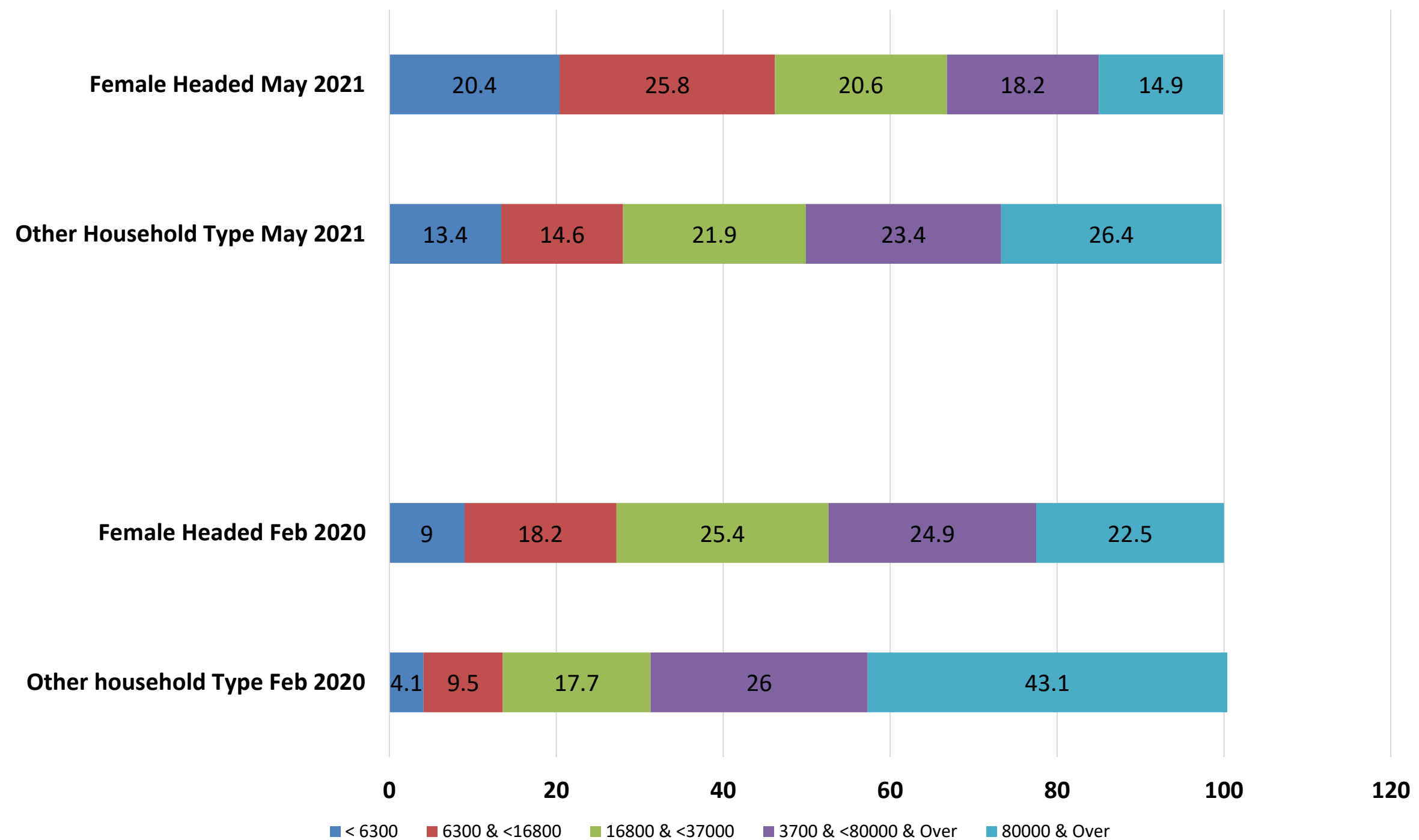


- Average household monthly income was lower in May 2021 than February 2020.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

Income of Female Households Headed earning RVFI 6800 and above has decreased much between February 2020 and May 2021.

Monthly Household income in February 2020 and May 2021 for female headed households and other, % in quintiles



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

Rusizi (50), Nyarugenge (47) and Rubavu (40) have more reduction in household income than other districts.

Change in household income by City

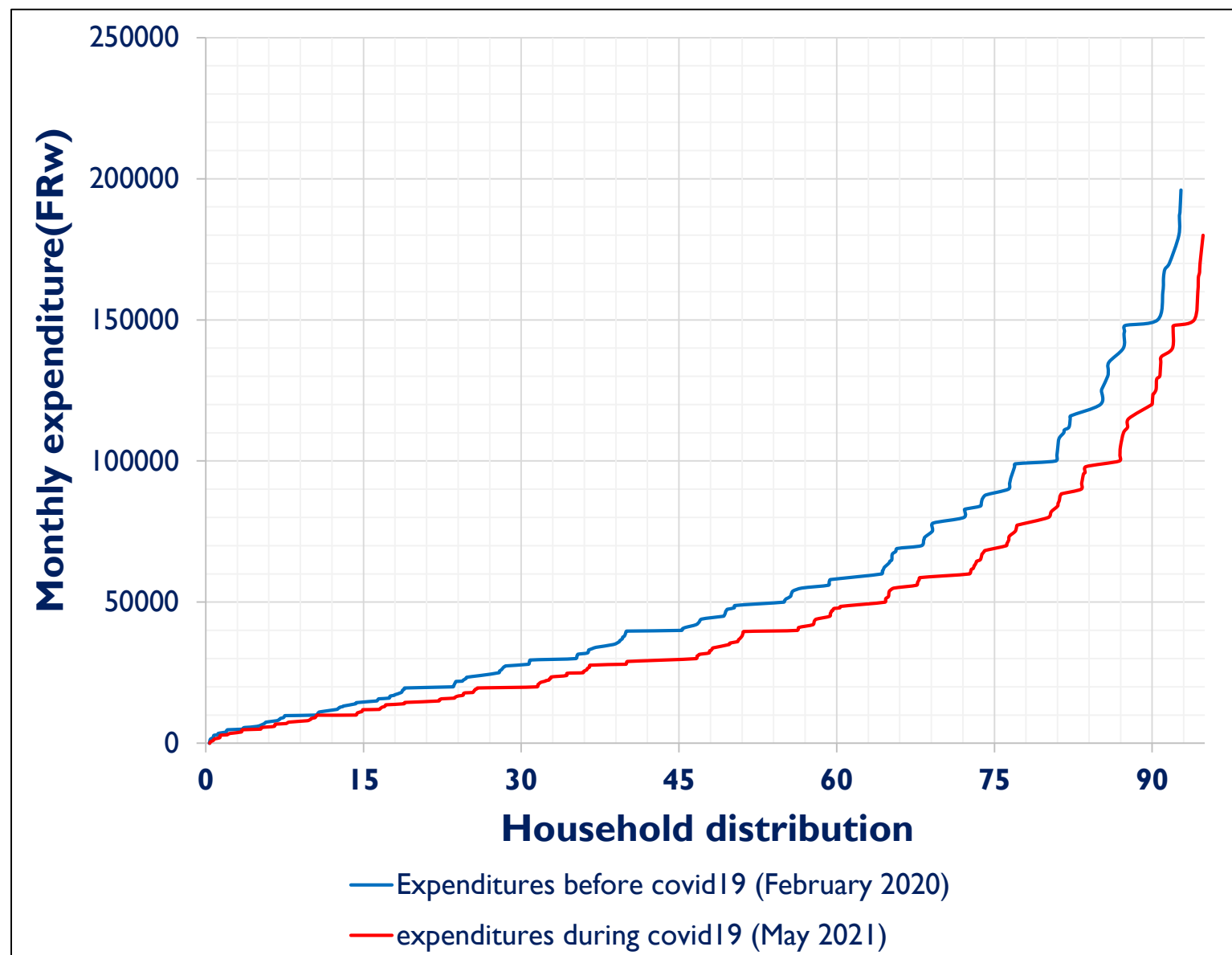


- **Rusizi and Rubavu:** Cross border trade was not possible due to lock down,
- **Nyarugenge:** Loss of jobs due to business closure
- **Nyagatare:** Majority of businesses are on-farm related jobs-Activities/agricultural activities

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

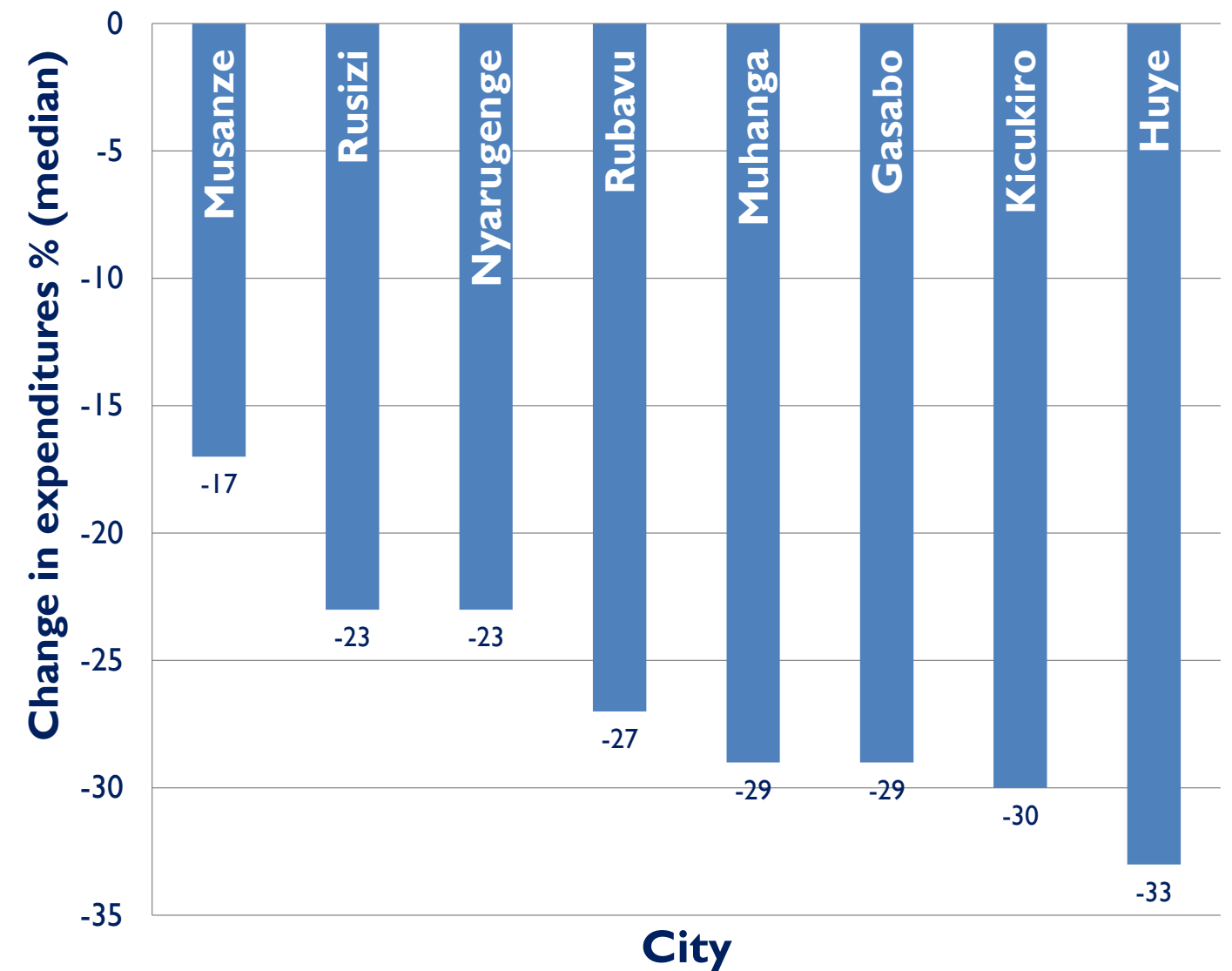
Households reported that the overall expenditure has decreased about 25% between February 2020 and May 2021.

Change in household expenditures



Huye (33), Kicukiro (30) and Gasabo and Muhanga (29) have more reduction in overall household expenditure than other districts.

Change in household expenditure by City

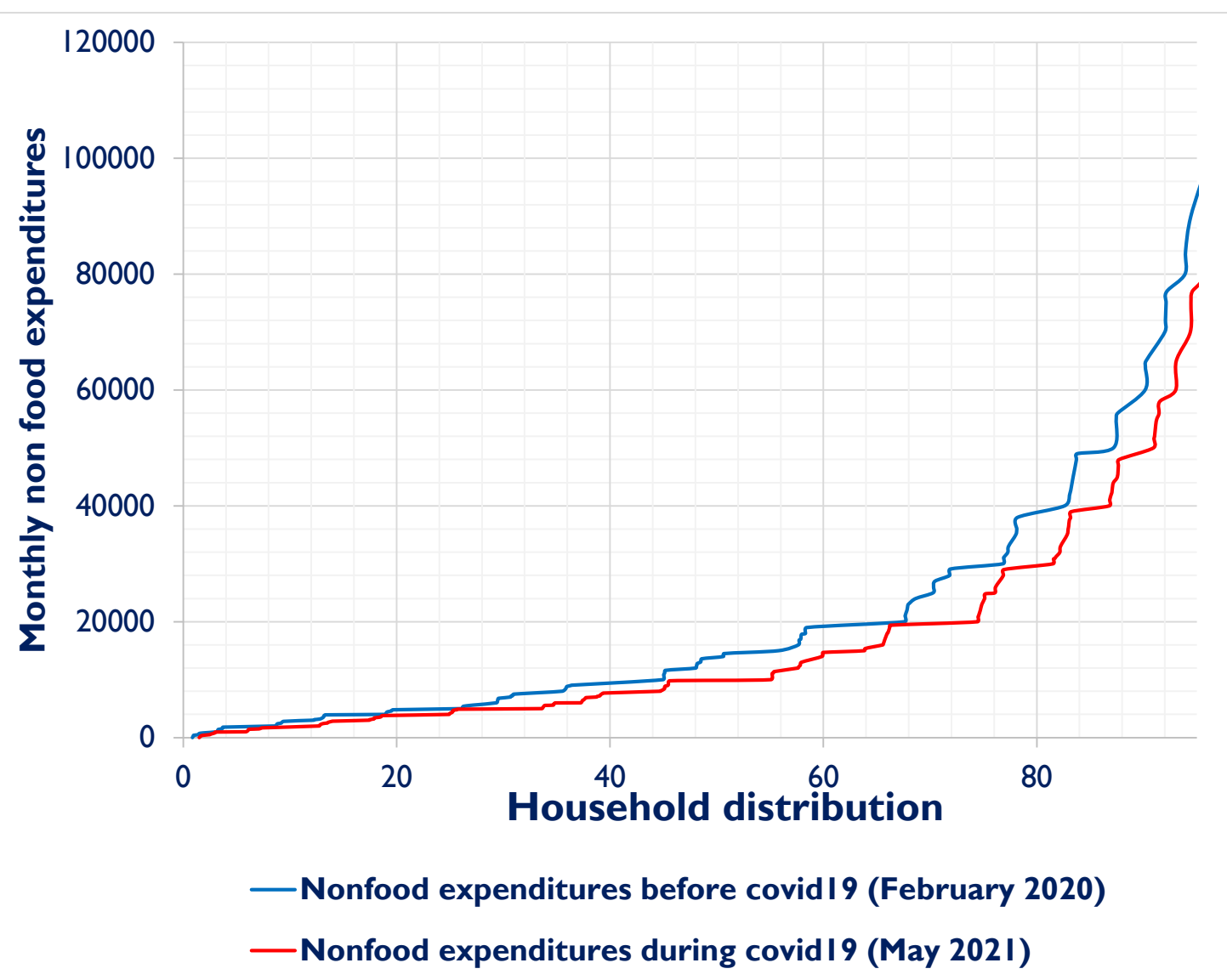


IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

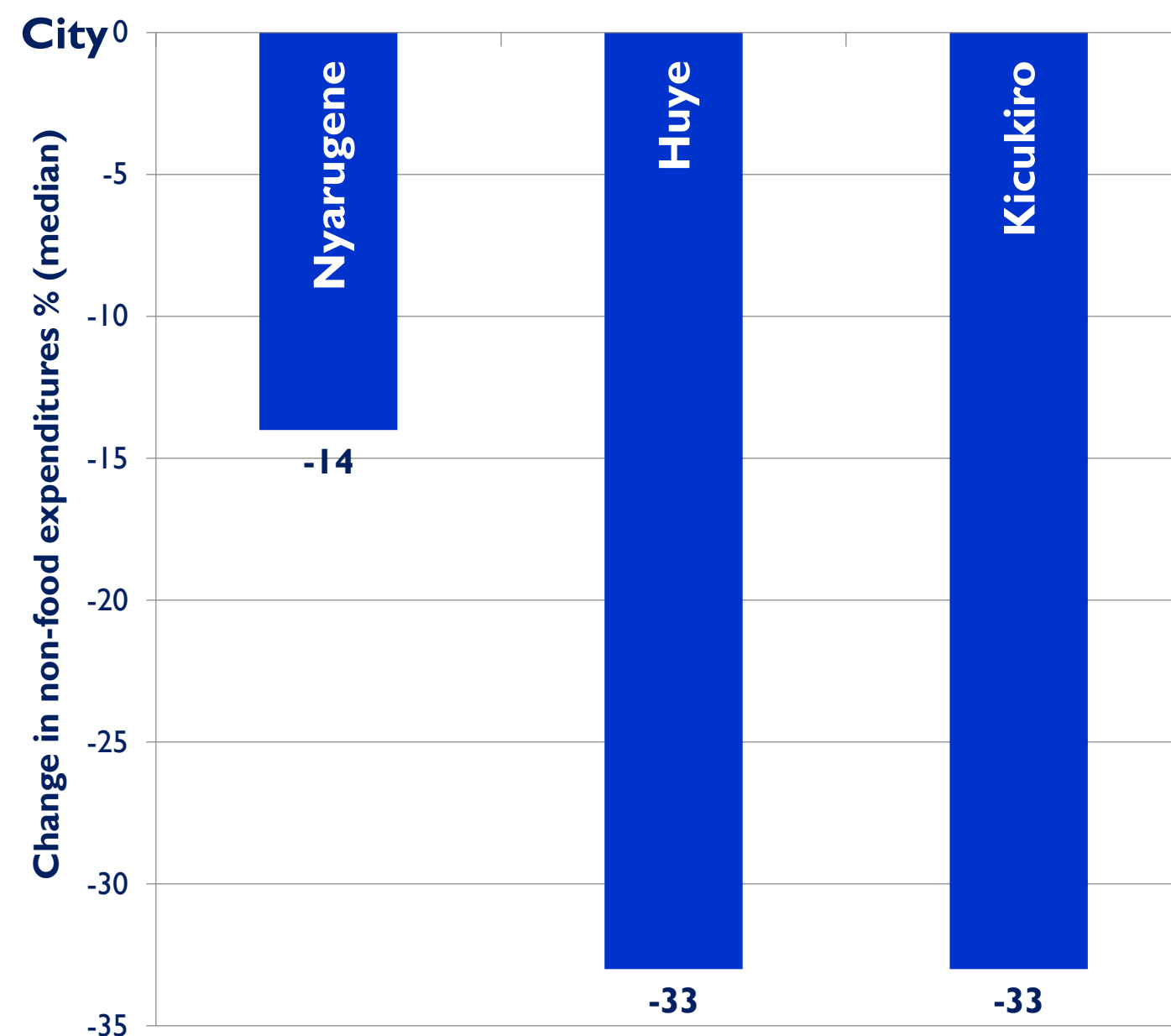
It was reported that the household non-food expenditure has decreased about 20% between February 2020 and May 2021.

Huye and Kicukiro (33) have more reduction in household non-food expenditure than Nyarugenge district in the COK.

Change in household nonfood expenditures



Change in nonfood expenditures by district



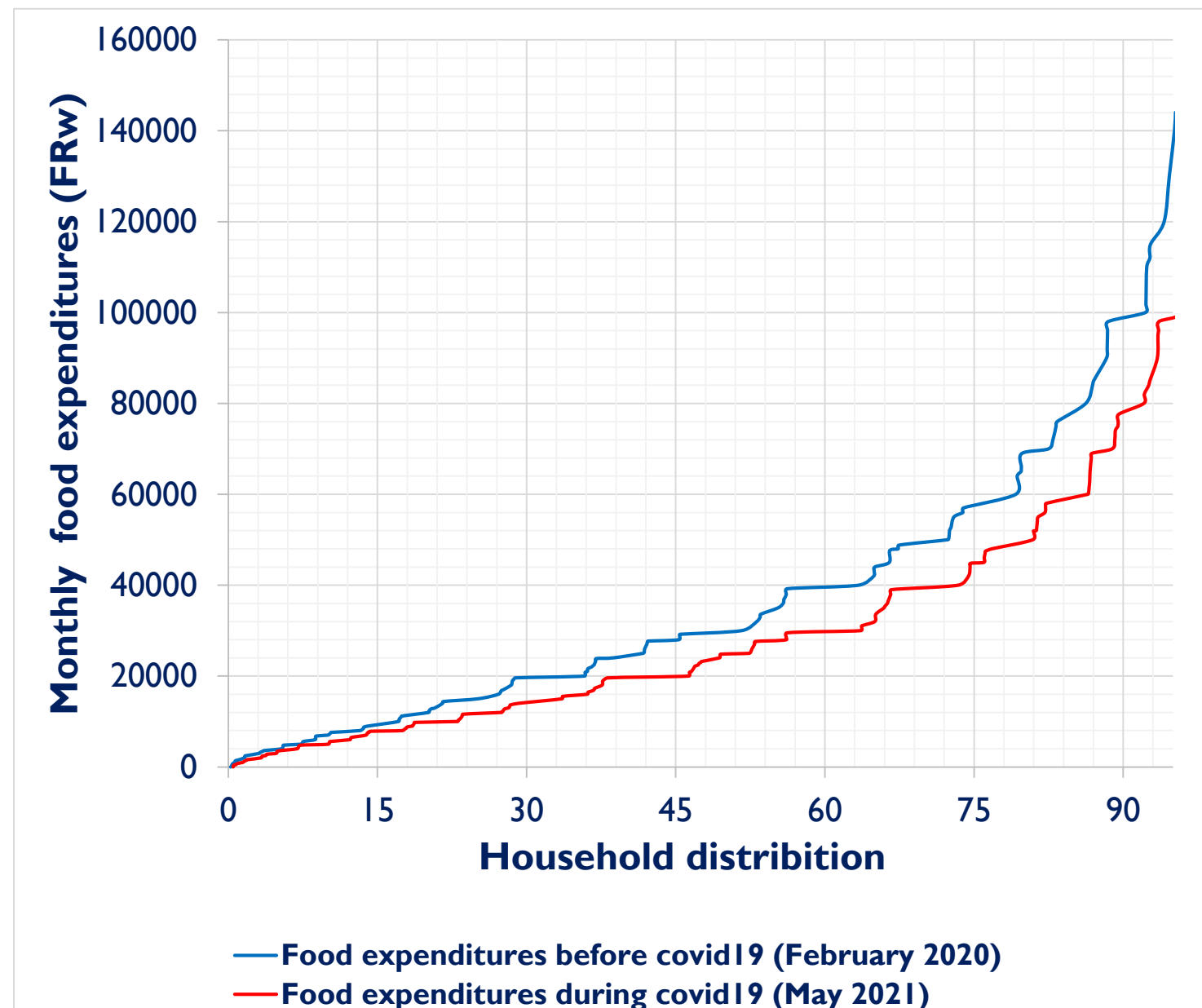
- Average household monthly income was lower in May 2021 than February 2020.
- The difference was statistically significant at 1%.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

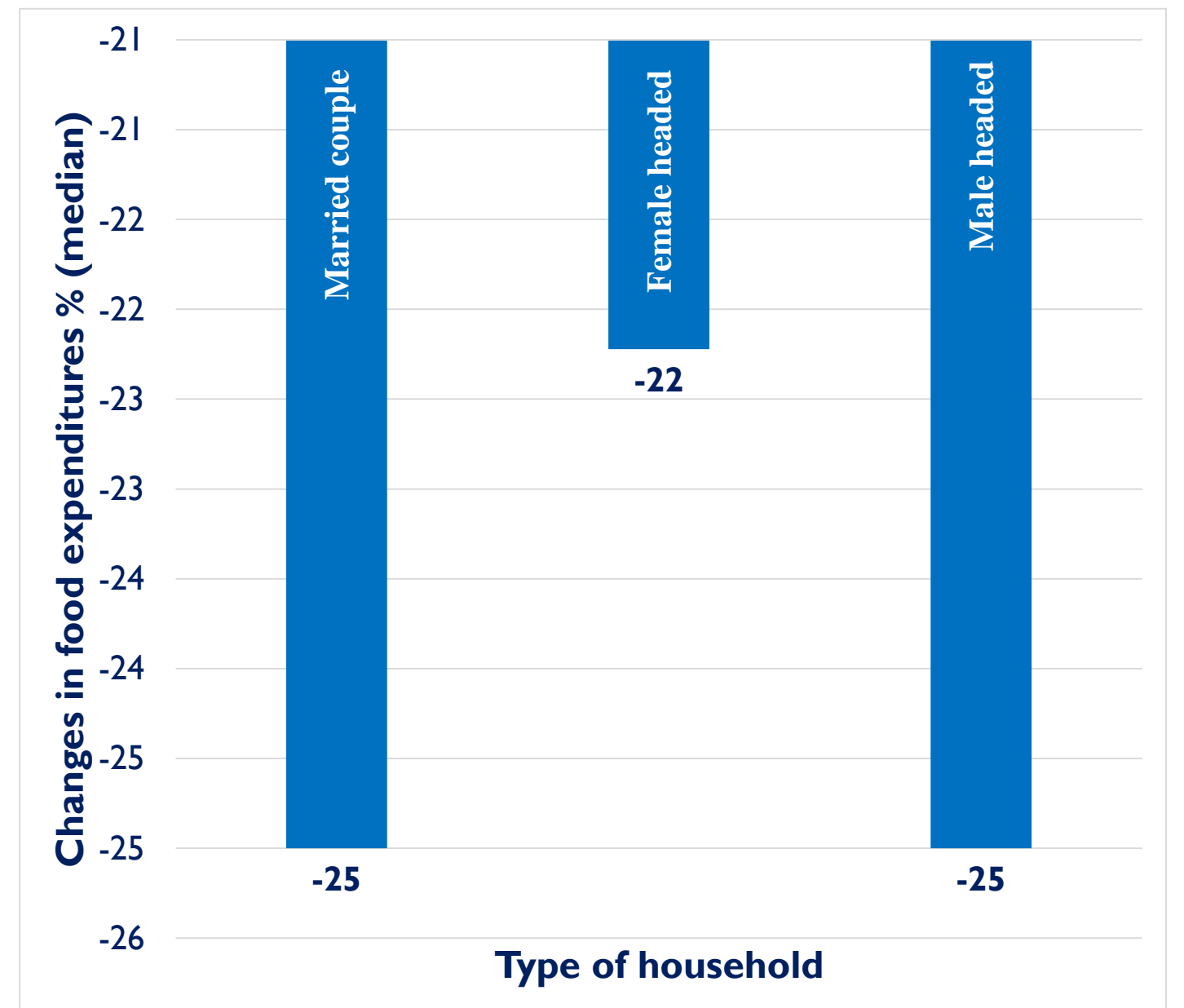
Households reported that the household food expenditure has decreased about 24% between February 2020 and May 2021.

Married couple and Male Households Headed (25) have more reduction in household food expenditure than Female Households Headed.

Change in food expenditures



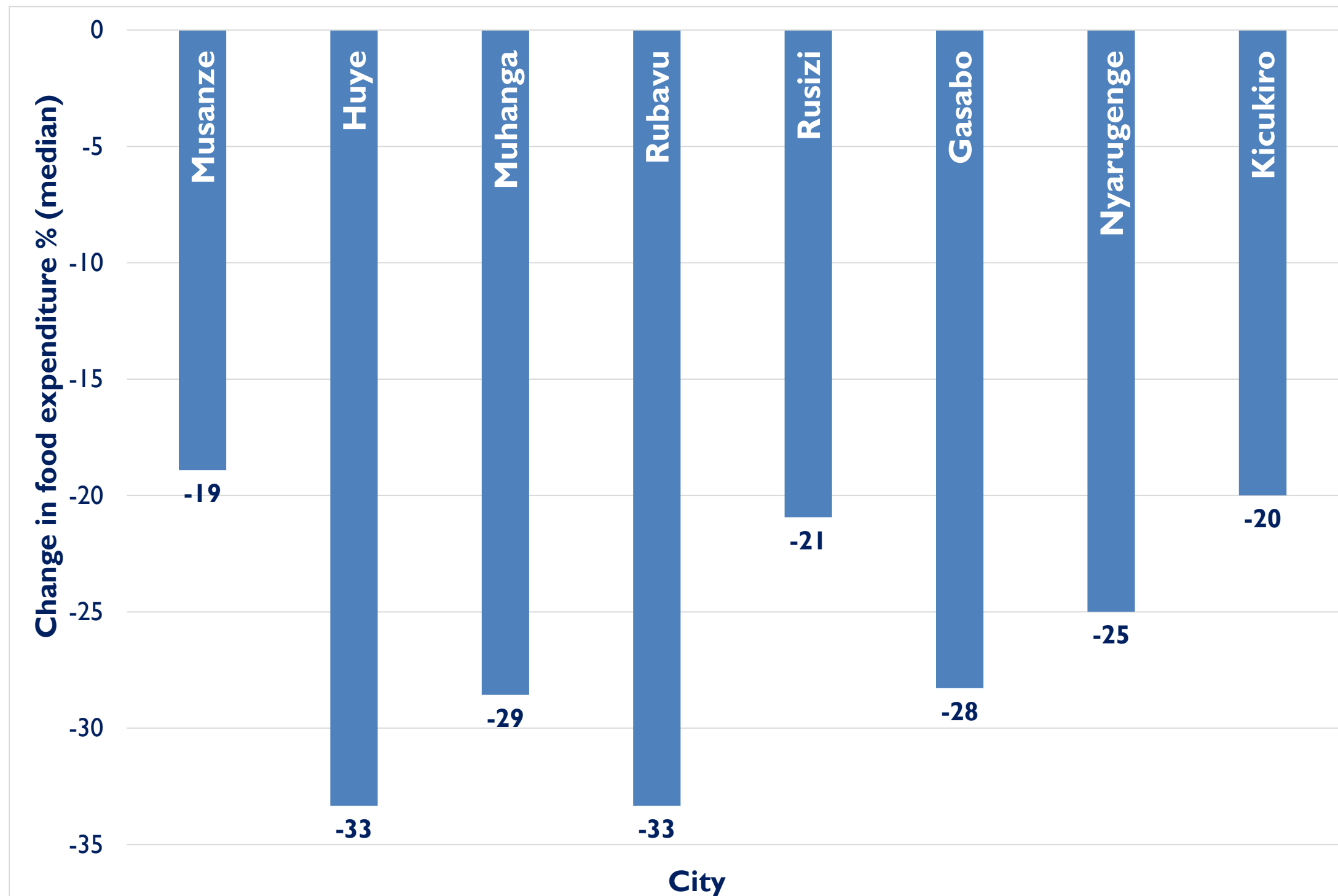
Change in food expenditures by type of household



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

Rubavu and Huye (33) have more reduction in household food expenditure than other cities.

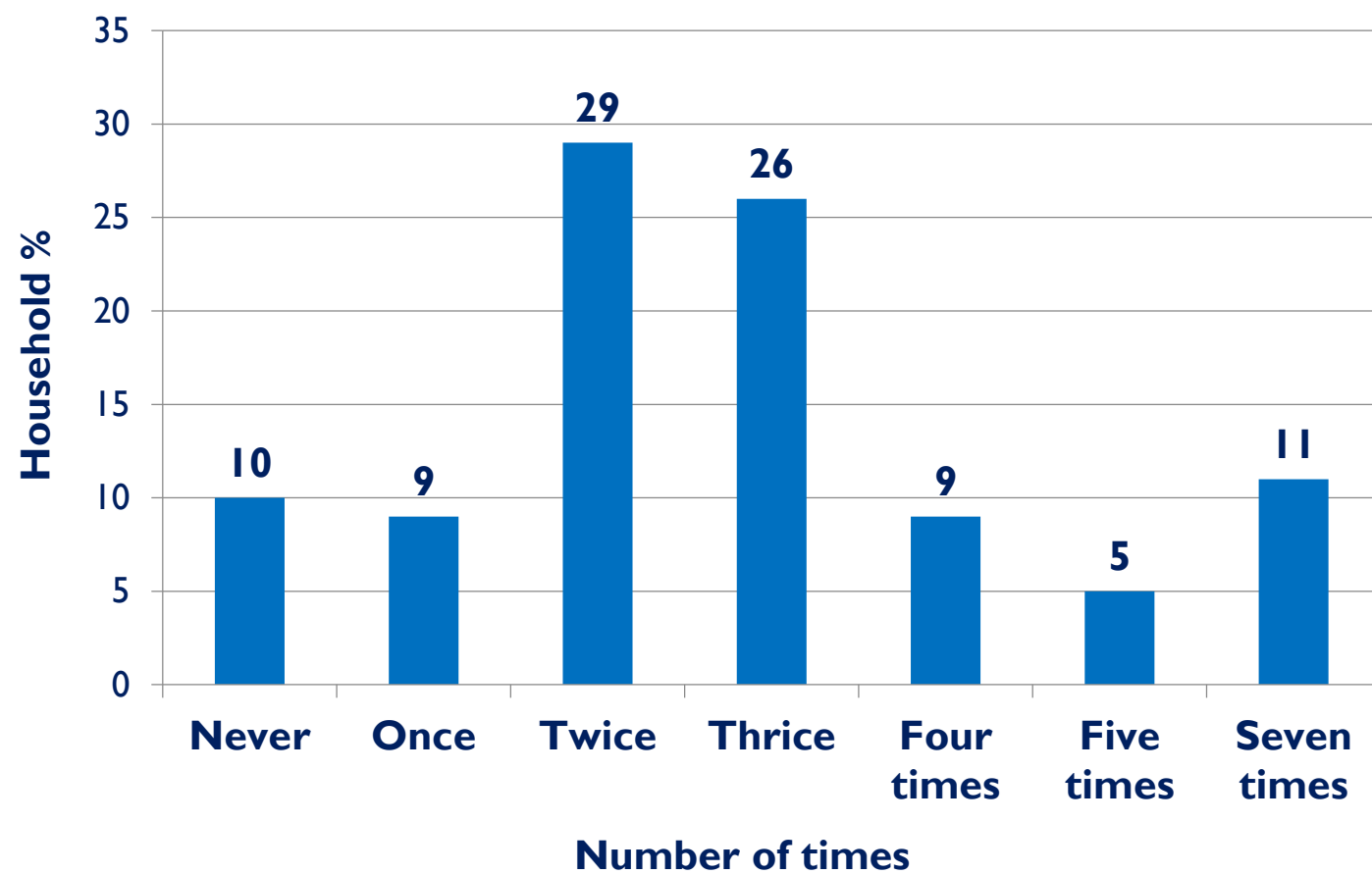
Change in food expenditures by City



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

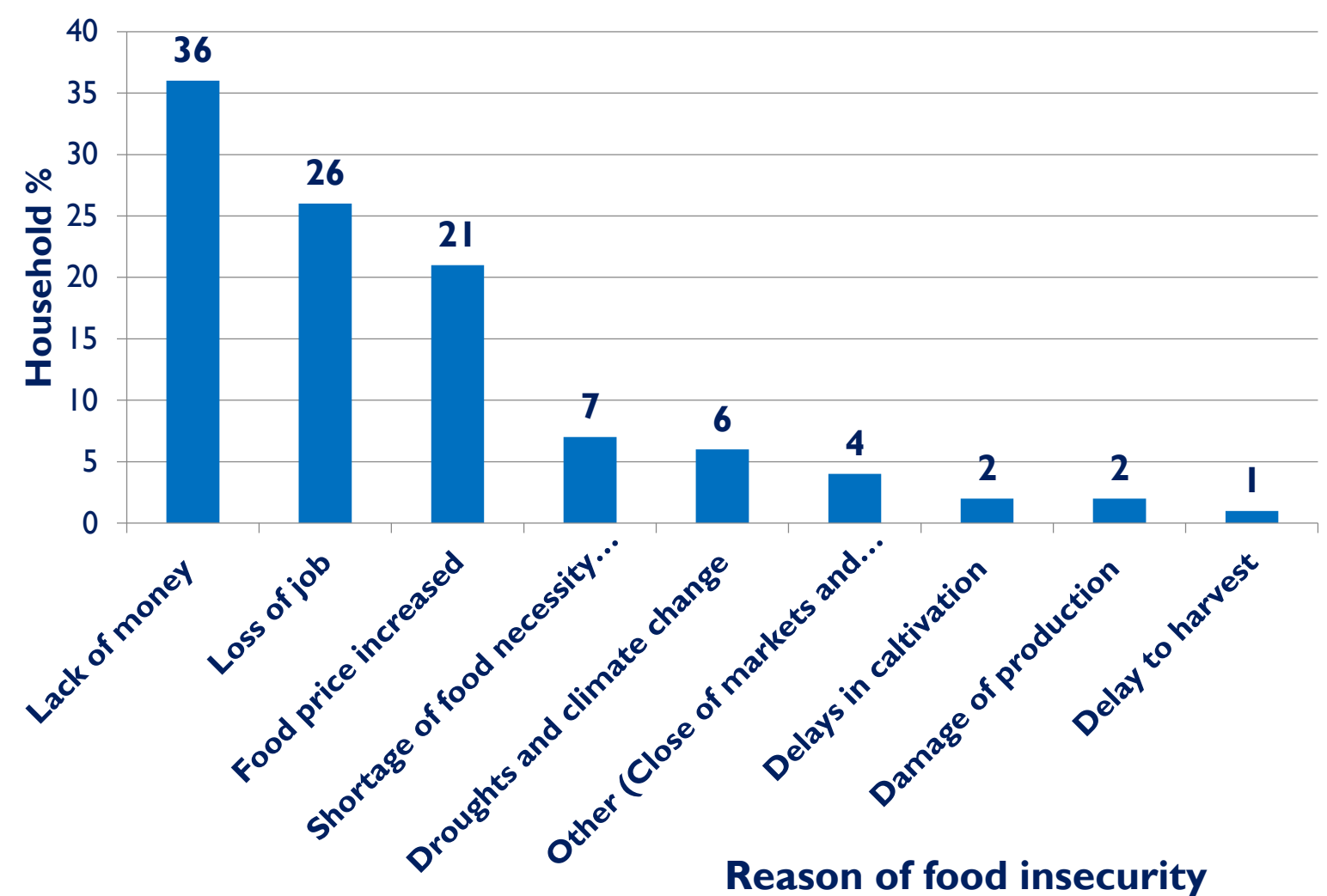
About 29% and 26% of Households reported that they felt hunger twice and thrice over the last seven days between February 2020 and May 2021.

Number of days household felt hunger over the last seven days



Households reported that a lack of money (36%), loss of job (26%) and food price (21%) are the three most important things that caused food insecurity in households between February 2020 and May 2021.

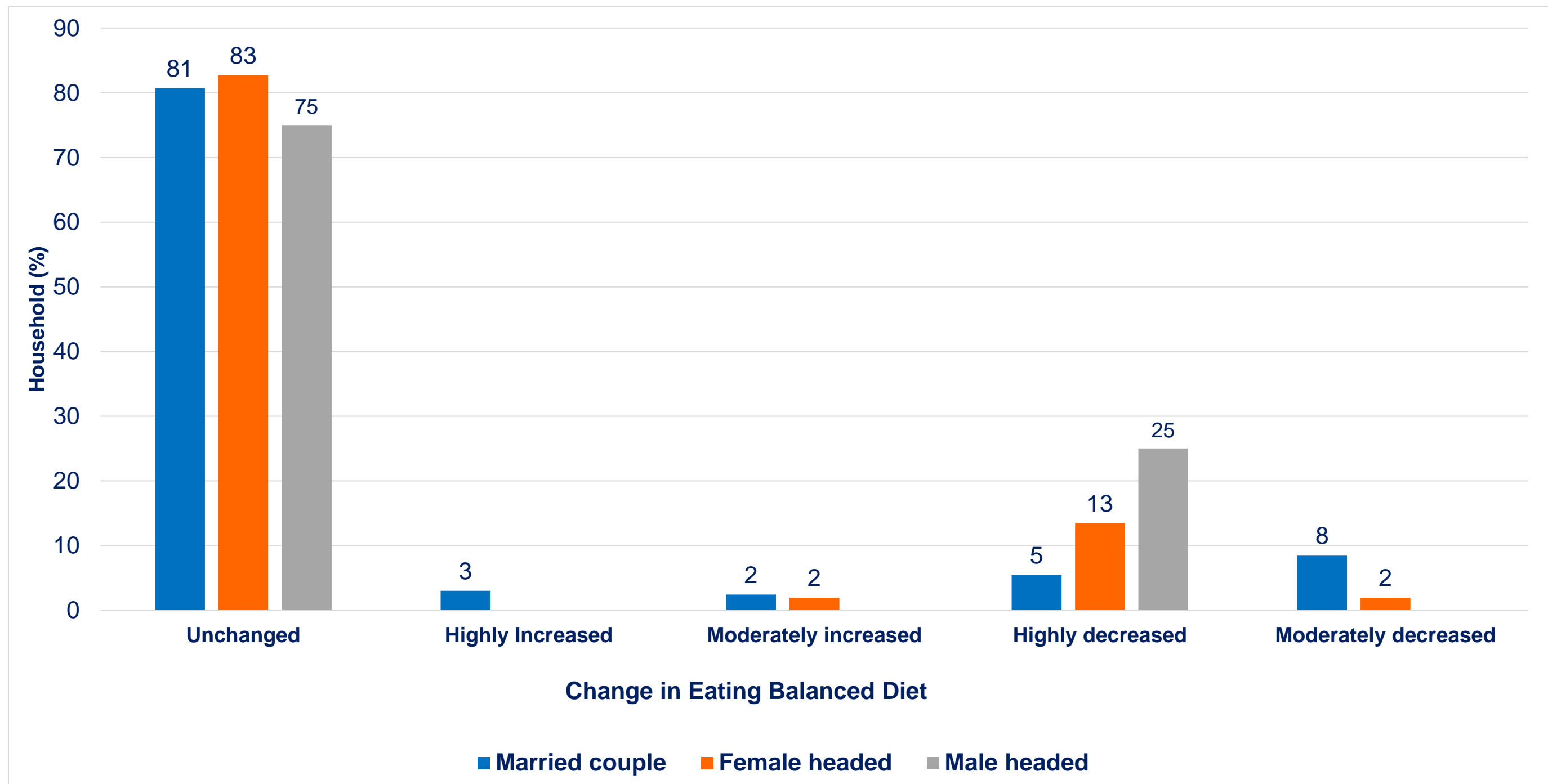
The causes of food insecurity in Households



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

Male Headed Households (25%), Female households Headed (13%) and Married couple (5%) reported that they have highly reduced eating balanced diet between February 2020 and May 2021.

Changes in balanced diet

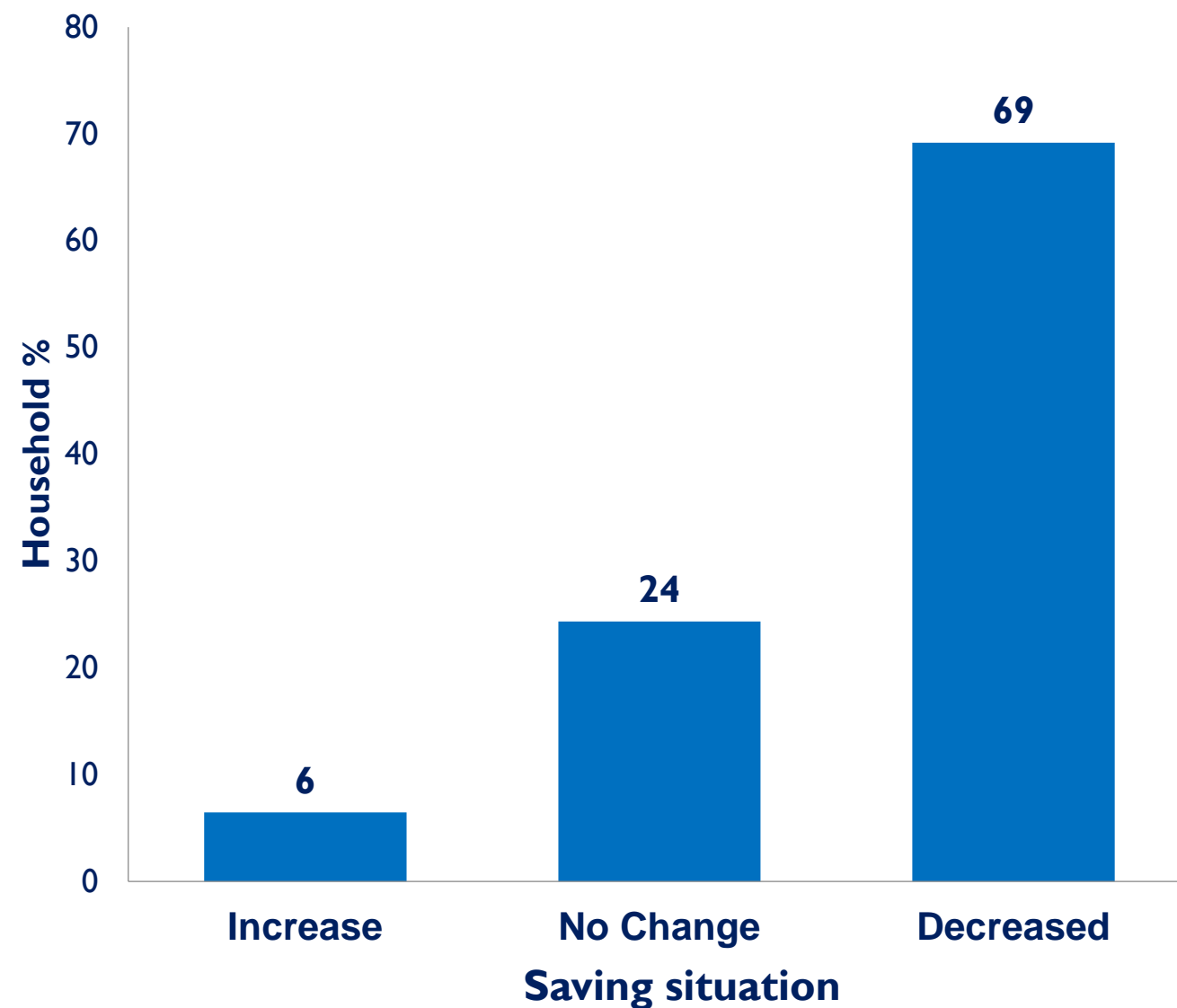


IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON HOUSEHOLDS

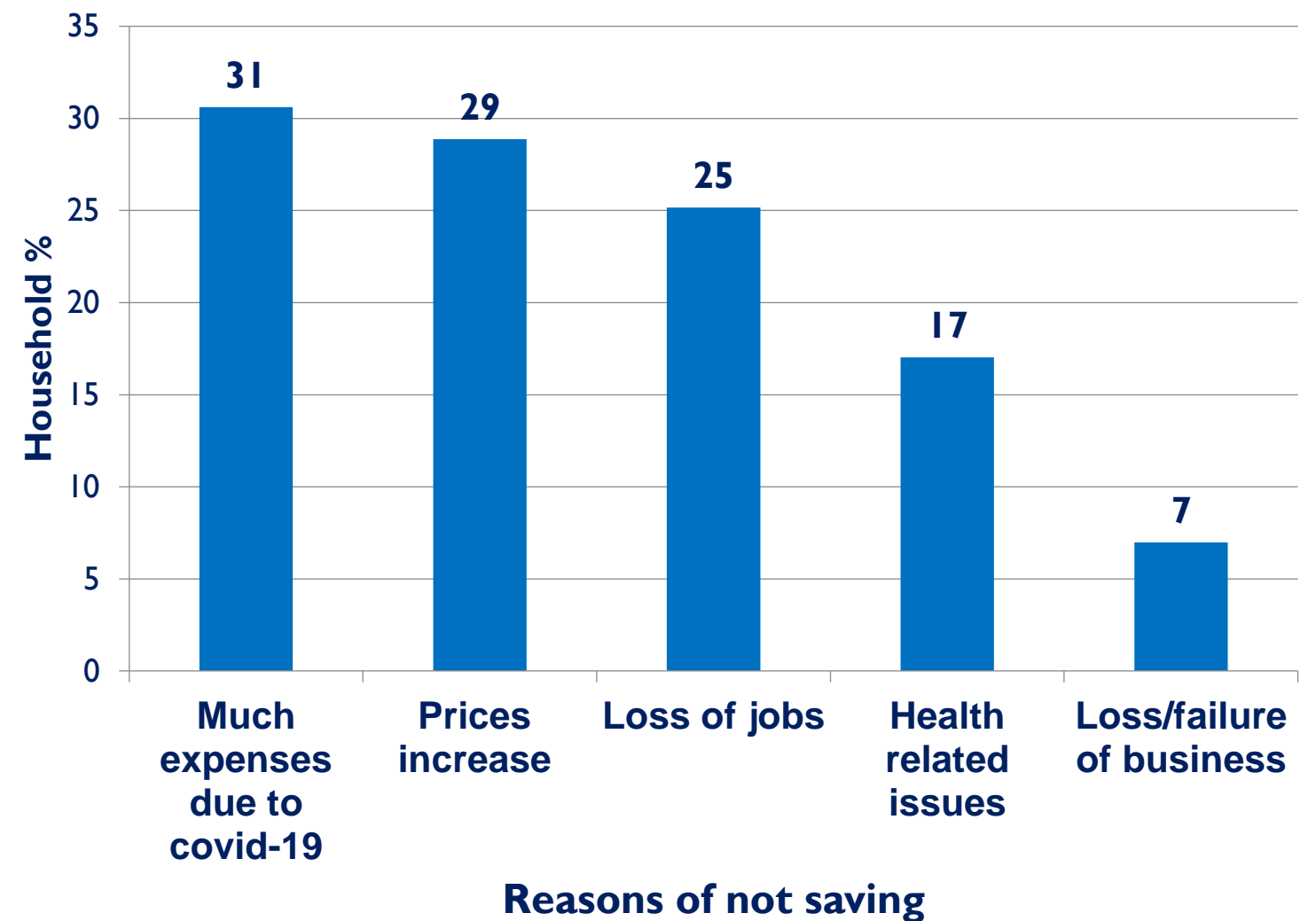
Majority of households (69%) reported that their saving has decreased between February 2020 and May 2021.

Households reported that much expenses due to COVID-19 (31%), price increase (29%) and loss of job (25%) are the three reasons for not saving between February 2020 and May 2021.

Change of saving situation



Reasons for not saving

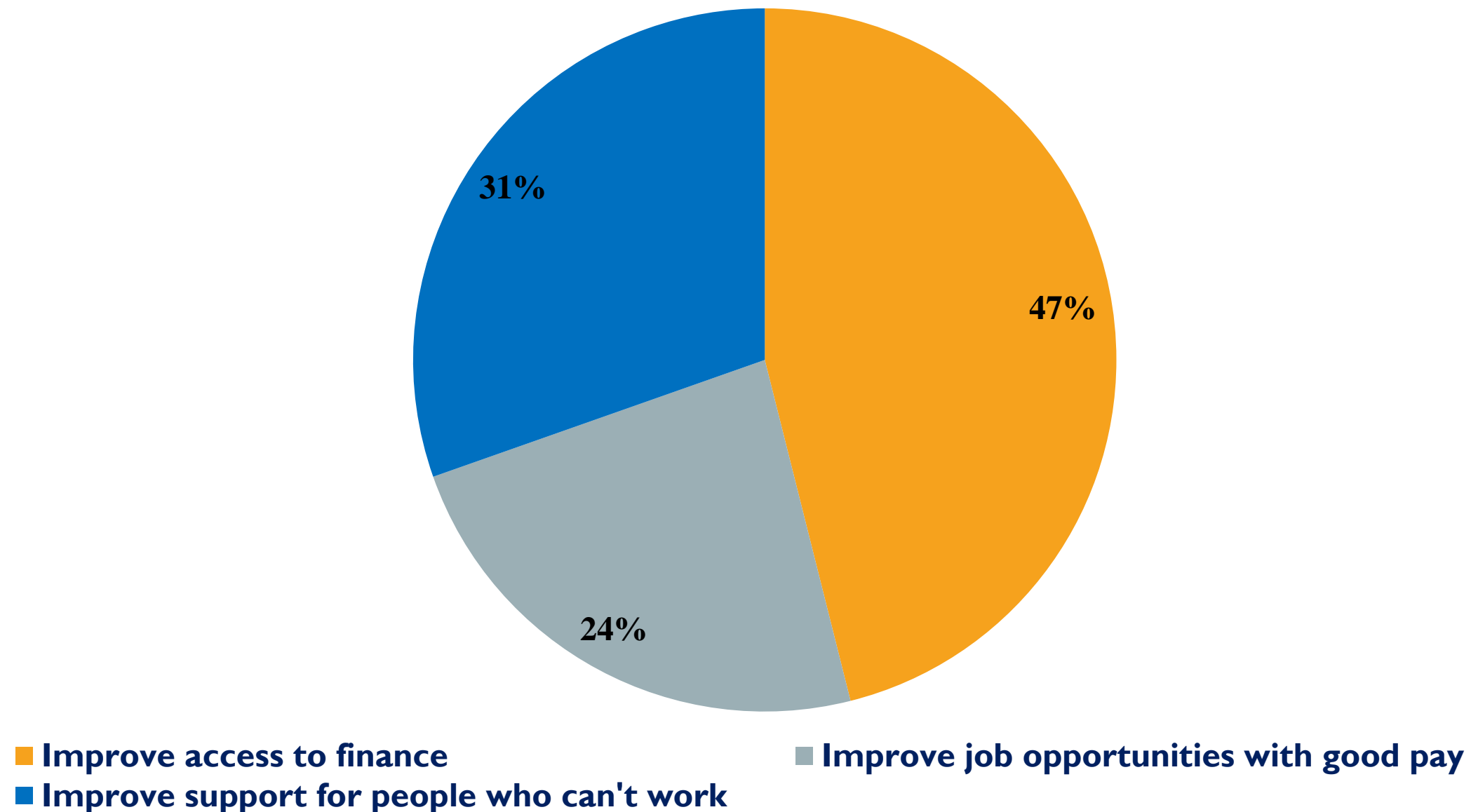


- This was caused by the reduction in Income., loss of jobs for some, among others which will lead to reduction in resilience to future shocks

GOVERNMENT POLICIES/MEASURES

Most households would like government to implement some policies to improve the economic prospects, with the improve access to finance and support for people who cannot work (VUP) on the top.

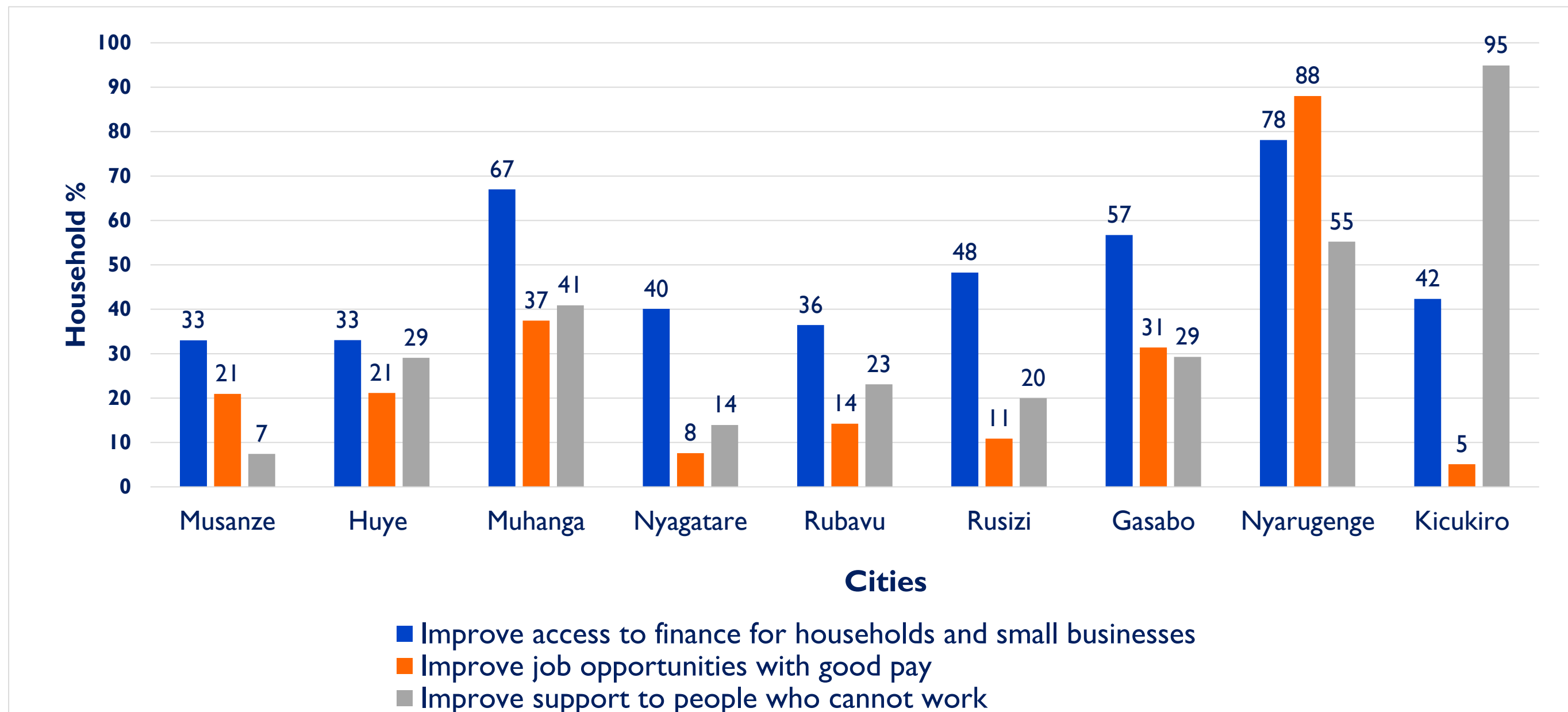
Three policies to be implemented to improve the economic prospects



GOVERNMENT POLICIES/MEASURES

Majority of households in Kigali proposed improving support to people who cannot work as the key priority policies to improve economic prospects while 88% in Nyarugenge want improvement in job opportunities with good pay

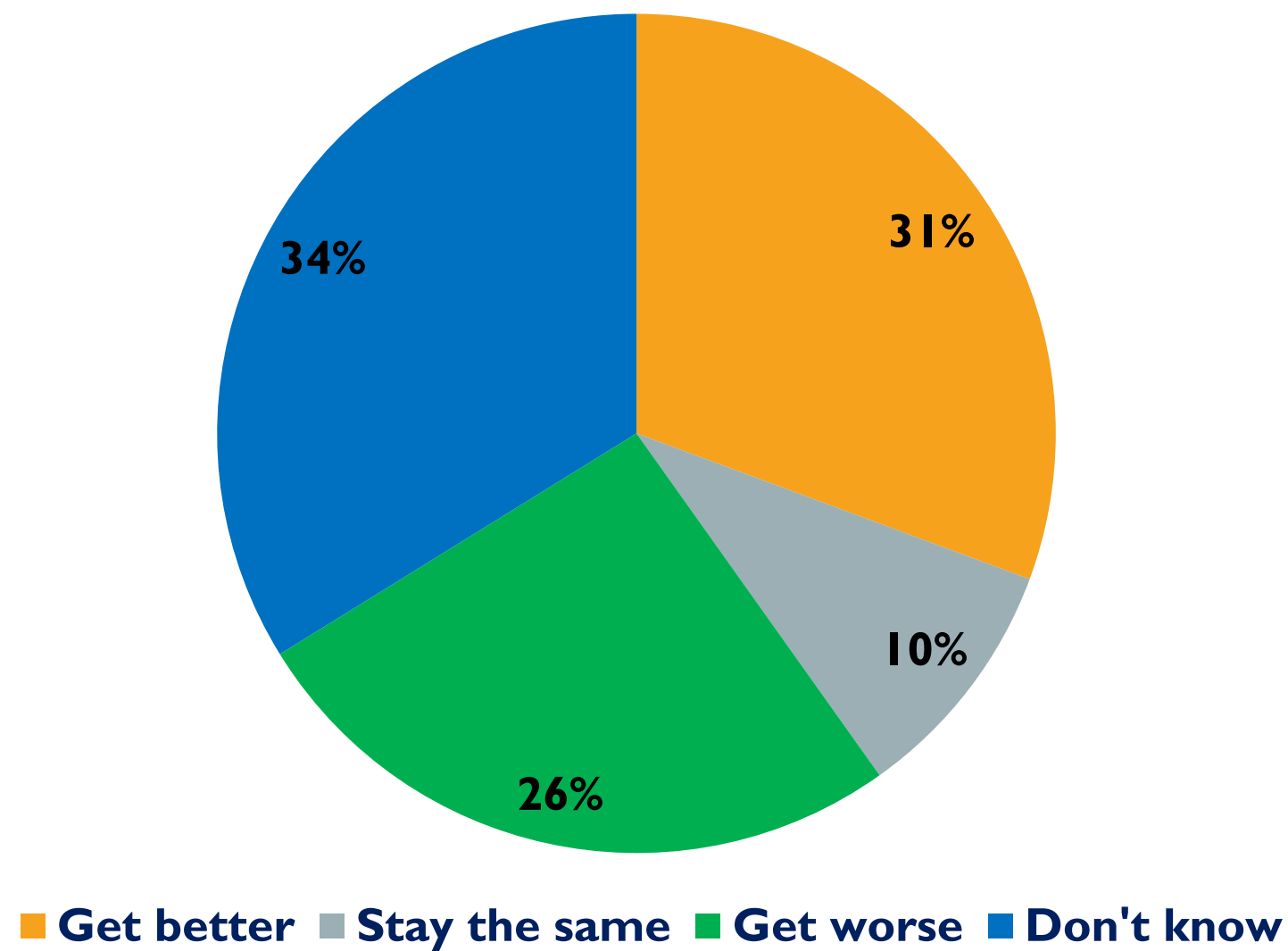
Three policies to be implemented to improve the economic prospects



VIEW ON HOW THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION WILL EVOLVE

Only 34% did not have an idea if the economic situation of the country would improve over the coming six months, 26% thinking that it would get worse while 31% were confident that the situation of their household would improve over the coming six months.

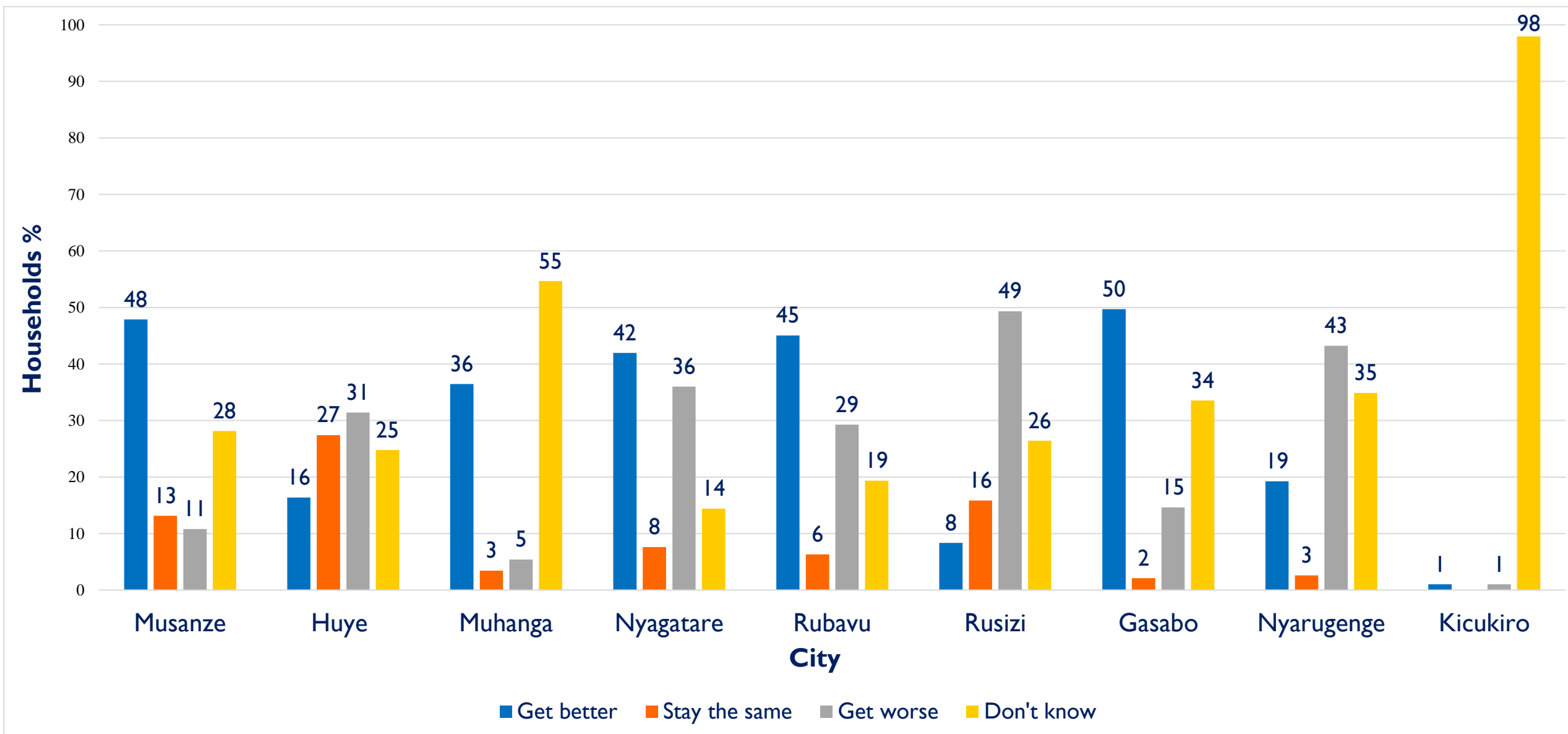
Household expectations on the economic situation in the next 6 months



VIEW ON HOW THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION WILL EVOLVE

Majority of households in Kicukiro (98%) and Muhanga (55%) were not confident that the economic situation of the country would improve over the coming six months while Majority of households in Gasabo (50%), Musanze (48%) and Rubavu (45%) were confident that the economic situation would improve over the coming six months.

Expectation on the economic situation of households in six months ahead by district



SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

- ◇ The COVID-19 has had a negative impact on Rwanda's socio-economic development,
- ◇ The impact of COVID-19 on household was significant, with the socio-economic situation and livelihoods of Rwandans living in Kigali and secondary cities negatively impacted,
- ◇ The three most Impacts of COVID-19 on households: Loss of jobs (50%), Increase in Cost of living (58%), and Low Income (60%),
- ◇ The analysis indicates that all the cities had a decline in average income of households between February 2020 and May 2021 and that the differences are significant,
- ◇ There was declining in expenditures on both food and non-food items,
- ◇ Quality of life had been highly impacted,
- ◇ Female headed households were most negatively impacted by COVID-19
- ◇ Most households would like to benefit from support, particularly the improvement of access to Finance and support for people who can't work.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- What support can be given to households to recover from the impact of COVID-19?
- What should the govt do to support the female headed household?
- As there were Huge differences between cities in terms of impact of COVID-19 (For example Rusizi and Rubavu), Should there be different types of support to different cities for Inclusive recovery?
- What information do policy implementers need from subsequent rounds of data collection to aid household recovery?



Thanks for Your Kind Attention



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