

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



GENDER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GENDER MONITORING OFFICE
MARCH | 2017

GENDER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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INTRODUCTION

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) underpins the importance of infrastructure, not only for sustainable development but also for the development of a competitive private sector, and it continues to invest heavily in infrastructure.

Mainstreaming gender in the Infrastructure sector is very vital to ensure that both men and women are contributing and equally benefiting from the designed and implemented programs. The developed Gender and Infrastructure Profile examined the extent to which gender mainstreaming in the development of national infrastructure has moved from rhetoric to action, as well as the extent to which the actions have addressed social equity and resulted in positive outcomes for the specific needs of women, men, boys and girls.

The current booklet highlights gender data and related issues that need to be addressed as we continue to promote gender equality in the infrastructure sector. The contained information guide policy actions and gender responsive decision making within the infrastructure sub sectors.

Gender Monitoring Office commits to continue tracking and updating gender equality in this domain and avail user friendly information to guide the sector. GMO appreciates the contribution of key national stakeholders and development partners, specifically UN Women's technical support, as well as One UN and the Embassy of Sweden for providing resources that enabled the development of this gender profile.

WATER AND SANITATION

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GENDER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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RWANDA POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ON GENDER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

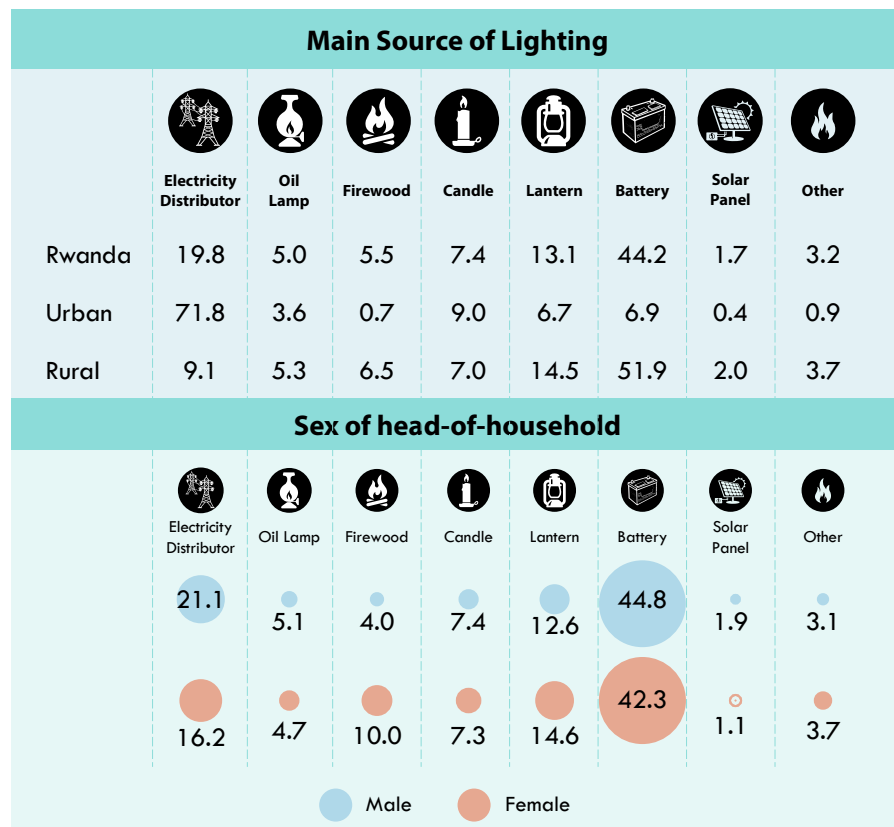
- National Policy and Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation Services (2010): The policy affirms that women's meaningful participation in WatSan tends to be beneficial for the sustainability of the infrastructure, given women's immediate interest in reliable functioning facilities.
- National Water Supply Policy 2016: The policy commits that the sector activities will be designed and implemented in consideration of equal participation and representation of men and women.
- Water and Sanitation Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14 - 2017/18: The strategy commits to promote gender equality and sets gender targets to be achieved. It further commits to ensure equal participation and representation of women and men in the design and implementation of sector activities.
- National Sanitation Policy and its implementation strategy 2016: The consideration of crucial roles and particular interests for women and children is one of the guiding principles of this policy.
- National Urbanization Policy 2015: Promote women and girls participation in urban planning, design and management of city and neighbourhood levels.
- Rwanda Energy Policy (2015): The Policy commits to mainstream gender issues at every stage of the energy project cycle and in all sub-sector strategies and action plans.
- Energy Sector Strategic Plan 2013/14 - 2017/18: This plan commits to devise strategies that will free up the time spent by women in collecting firewood, allowing them to use improved energy cooking stoves and gain more time to undertake more productive commercial activities.

- National Construction Industry (NCI) Policy (2009): The policy orientation affirms to promote the participation of women. It further states that equal opportunities shall be accorded to both women and men to obtain gainful employment or provide services in the construction industry.
- Public Transport Policy and Strategy for Rwanda 2012: This policy and strategy seeks to ensure equal access to universal public transport services. It further highlights that its implementation will be in line with the Government policy on gender.

GENDER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

A) ENERGY

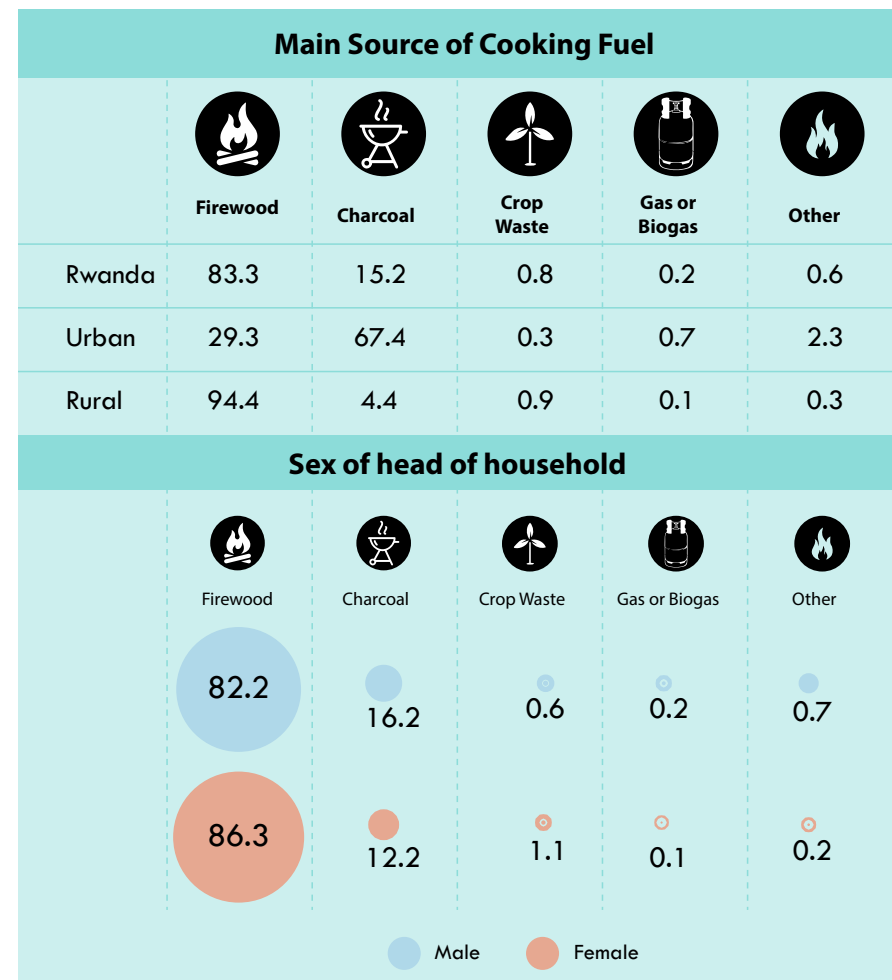
1. Distribution (%) of Households by Main Source of Lighting



Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

Female headed household's utilization of electricity for lighting doubled from 7 to 16.2 from 2010 to 2014. However, the use of electricity for lighting by male headed households still outpaces women's.

2. Distribution (%) of Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel



Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

There is a wide gap between female-headed households and male-headed households when it comes to comparing sources of energy for cooking. Overall, for women, charcoal use has increased by 4% (from 8% of households to 12%), the use of crop waste has declined significantly, while Biogas use remains marginal.

3. Distribution (%) of Private Households Possessing an Energy-Saving Cooking Stove




Source: 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012.

The GoR, in an effort to reduce firewood consumption (both for environmental sustainability and climate change mitigation) has been promoting the installation and use of energy-saving cooking stoves (ESCS) in private Households.

In 2012, at the national level, 35% of male-headed households were using ESCS, compared to 32% for women. ESCS are more popular in rural areas (38%) than in urban areas (20%).

4. Distribution (%) of Men and Women in Charcoaling Cooperatives

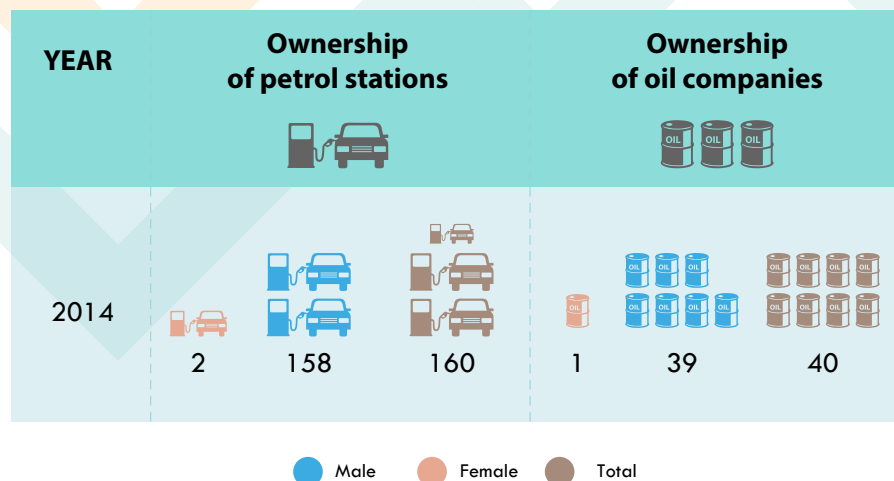


Year	Participation in Charcoaling Cooperatives	
	Women (%)	Men (%)
2010	77	23
2012	35	65
2014	46	54

Source: RCA, Administrative Data, 2014

The disparity between women's participation as members of charcoaling Cooperatives (46% in 2014) and their low involvement in the decision-making bodies (significant minority) is striking.

5. Number of Men and Women Owning Oil and Petroleum Facilities

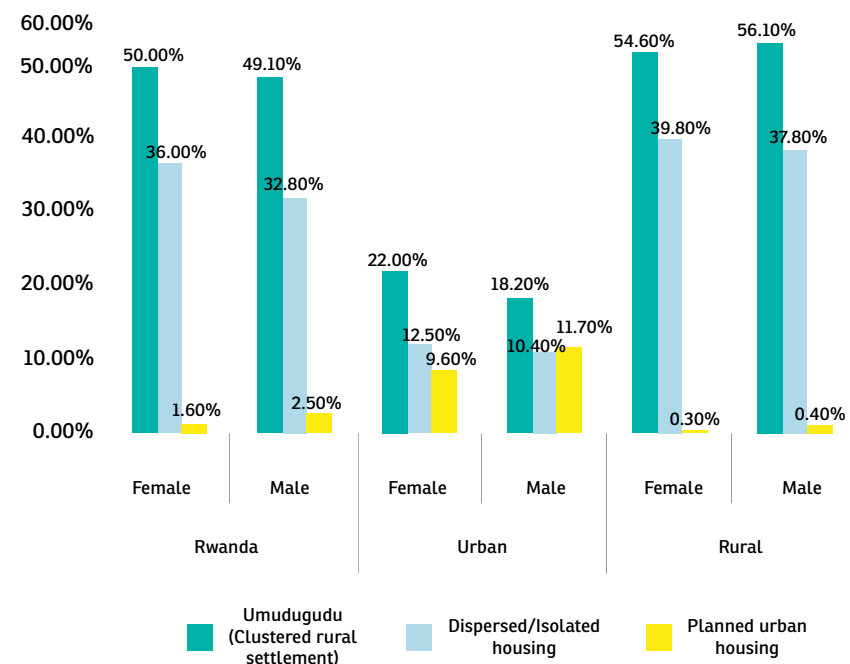


Source: MINEACOM, Administrative Data, 2014

Data shows that petrol stations and oil companies are overwhelmingly male dominated.

B) HOUSING

1. Distribution (%) of Private Households by Type of Habitat

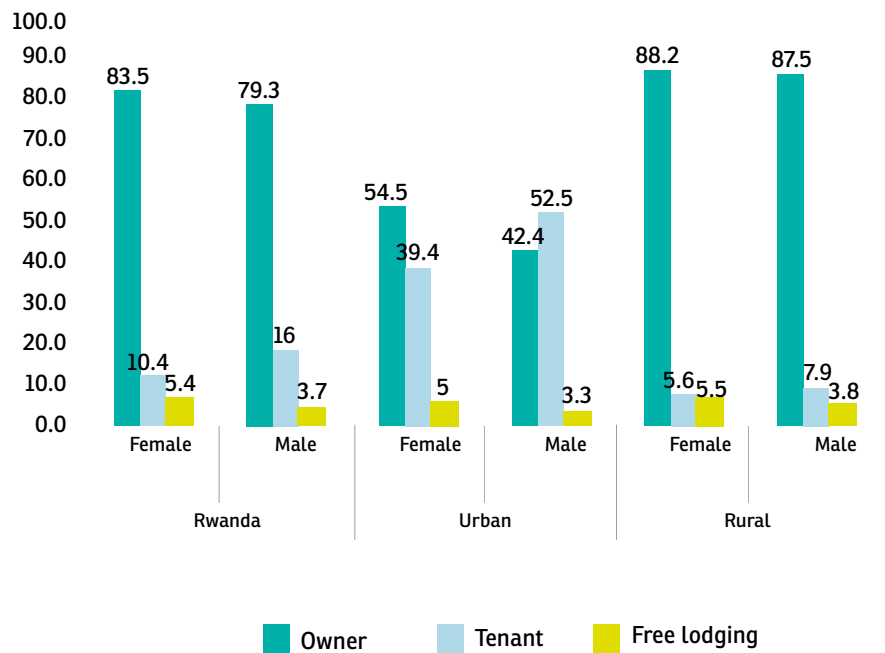


Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

Since the adoption of the National Settlement Policy, most private households that were once located in scattered settlements have been regrouped, while a large number of new households have been built on village sites identified by relevant local authorities for Umudugudu development.

According to the recent EICV4 – 2013/14 data, there is a significant proportion of the population still living in isolated or dispersed housing with a slightly higher representation of female-headed households (36%) compared to male-headed households (32.8%).

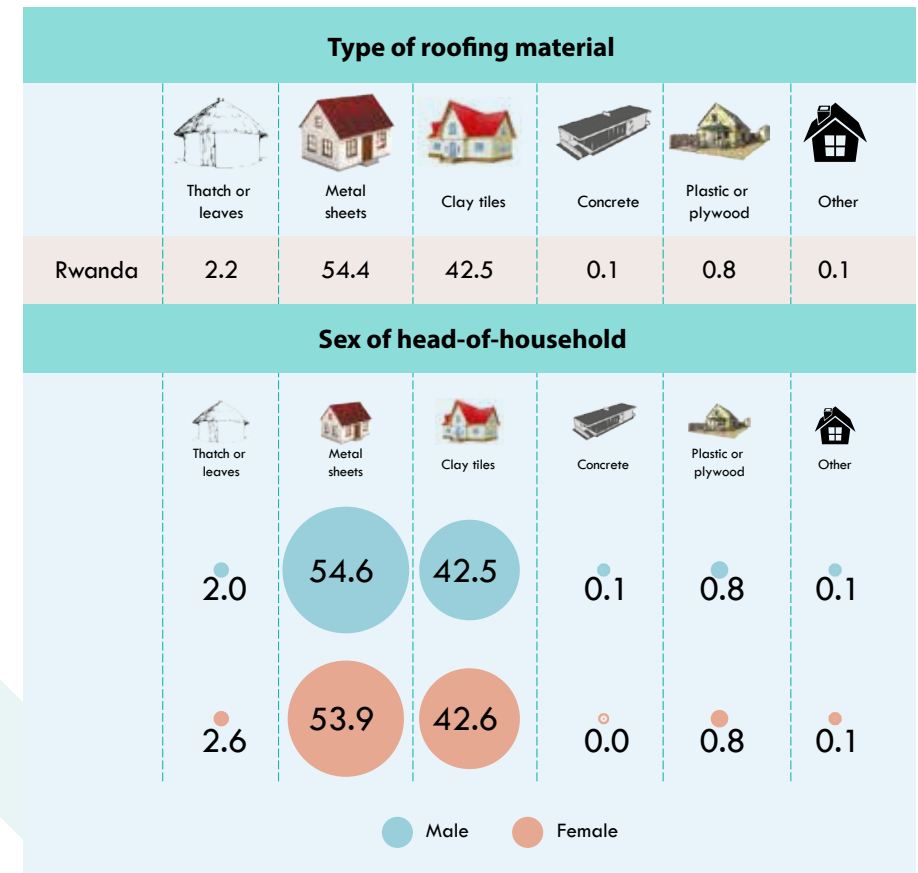
2. Distribution (%) of Households Headed by Female/Male, by Tenure of the Housing Unit and Area of Residence



Source: 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012.

At the National level, male headed household's represents 16% (Tenant) which is slightly higher than female headed ones (10.4%). The gap is wider in urban areas where male headed households - tenants represent 52.5% as compared to 39.4% of female headed households.

3. Distribution (%) of Households by House Roofing Material and Sex of Head-of-Household



Source: EICV3 – 2010/11

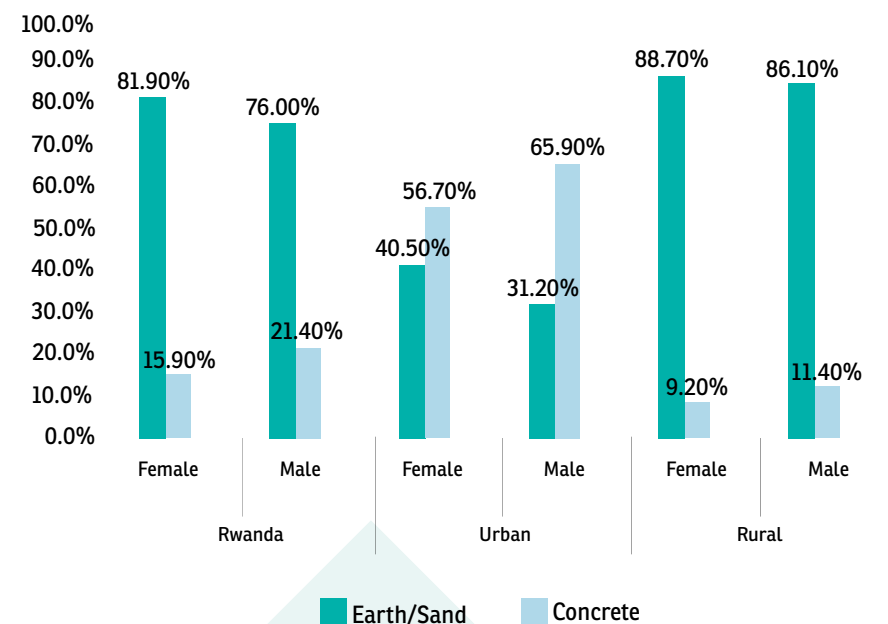
4. Distribution (%) of Private Households by Main Material of Walls

Type of wall material								
	Mud bricks	Mud bricks with cement	Tree trunks with mud	Tree trunks with mud & cement	Oven fired bricks	Cement bricks	Wooden planks	Other
Rwanda	36.0	24.2	29.1	6.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Sex of head-of-household								
Male	35.9	25.7	27.7	6.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
Female	36.4	19.7	33.1	7.1	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.6

Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

Data shows that the percentage of households with wood/mud walls is relatively higher among female-headed households (69% compared to 64% among male-headed households) and that the percentage of those with oven fired or cement brick walls is higher among male headed households (about 3.6% vs. 2.6% among female-headed households).

5. Distribution (%) of Private Households by Type of Floor of the Household



Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

Nationally, the percentage of households with earth/sand floors is higher among female-headed households (about 82%) than among male-headed households (76%), whereas households with concrete floors are more prevalent among male-headed households (about 21%) than among female-headed households (about 16%).

C) TRANSPORT

1. Mean Time to Basic Services

Mean time (minutes) to service							
	Food market	Public transport stage	All weather road	Primary school	Health centre	Total	No. of Households
All Rwanda	51.6	58.7	7.7	25.6	56.5	100.0	2,371
Urban/Rural							
Urban	24.2	16.5	3.0	17.6	30.7	100.0	377
Rural	57.1	68.9	8.6	26.7	61.4	100.0	1,994
Sex of head-of-household 2013/14							
Male	51.7	59.4	7.7	25.7	56.7	100.0	1,769
Female	51.3	56.7	7.6	25.4	56.0	100.0	602

Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

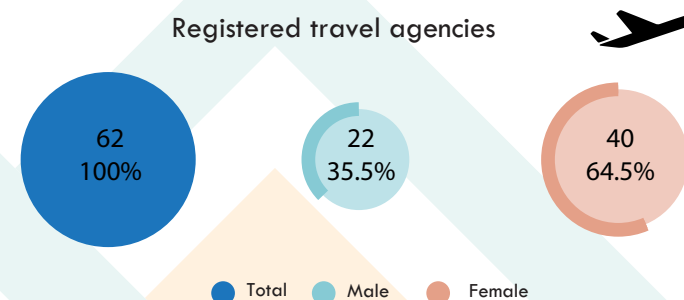
The meantime taken to access services indicates that services have become more accessible to households. The average time taken to reach the closest food market/shop, public transport stage, all-weather road, primary school and health centre has reduced for both male and female-headed households. However, rural durations are long, particularly for access to food markets and public transport, with no significant gender gaps.

2. Number and Percentage of Private Households Possessing Transport Assets

	Female Headed HHs		Male Headed HHs	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Vehicles	2,744	0.4%	27,504	1.6%
Motorcycles	1,899	0.3%	27,530	1.6%
Bicycles	41,216	5.9%	3 00,887	17.4%

Source: 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012.

3. Air Transport







RCAA, Administrative Data, 2014).

Sex-disaggregated air transport information was limited to ownership of travel agencies where, surprisingly, women outnumbered men. Of the existing 62 travel agencies registered in Rwanda, 40 (64.5%) are owned by women.

D) WATER AND SANITATION

a) Access to Safe Water:

1. Distribution (%) of Households by Main Source of Water








Main/ Improved source of water		Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
		Sex of Household Head					
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	Internal pipe-born water	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.1
	Pipe-born water in the compound	4.8	7.9	28.3	36.0	1.0	1.6
	Public tap out of the compound	26.7	28.0	46.4	43.3	23.5	24.5
	Protected spring/ Well	39.9	36.0	13.8	10.2	44.2	41.7

Source: 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012.

Access to improved water sources by male and female headed households is almost equal with 84.4% and 85.9% respectively. Interestingly, female headed households carry the highest proportion than the national average which is 84.8%.

b) Sanitation

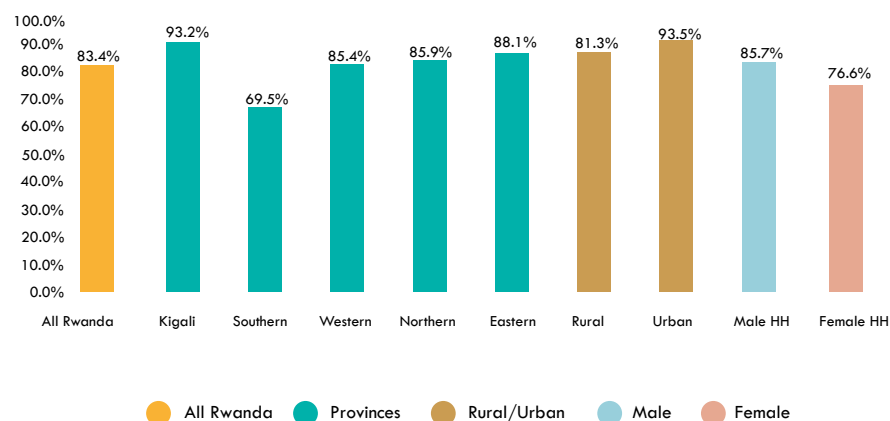
1. Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities

Type of Sanitation Facility		Sex of Household Head	
		Male	Female
	Use of improved sanitation	85.7%	76.6%
	Flush toilet	1.9%	1.5%
	Pit latrine with solid slab	83.8%	75%
	Use of improved and not shared with other HH	66.3%	55.3%
	Unimproved sanitation	14.3%	14.5%
	Pit latrine without slab	12.1%	17.4%
	No toilet facilities	2.2%	6%

Source: EICV4 – 2013/14

Though the overall access rate to improved sanitation facilities is relatively high among Rwandan population, the detailed analysis shows that there are still gender inequalities in distribution of improved sanitation among male and female headed households. The proportion of female HH with access to improved sanitation facilities is low compared to that of male HH with 76.6% compared to 85.7% respectively. This may be attributed to unequal income distribution between men and women where women tend to have low income combined with high illiteracy rate.

2. Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities by Sex of HH Head and Province



Source: EICV4 – 2013/14








Access to improved sanitation in the Southern Province is the lowest compared to all Rwanda and other provinces.

3. Distribution (%) of Households by Main Mode of Sewage Disposal

Main mode of sewage disposal	Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
	Sex of Household Head					
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Sump	12.4	15.2	20.9	22.9	11.0	13.4
In the courtyard	11.6	11.2	9.1	7.9	12.0	11.9
Rivulet/Trench/Channels	0.5	0.7	3.2	3.4	0.1	0.1
In the street	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.4
Main sewer	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.7	5.5	5.9
Cesspool	6.7	9.7	26.3	32.1	3.4	4.6
Bush	44.7	41.0	25.6	20.2	47.8	45.6
Other	17.4	15.2	6.3	4.8	19.3	17.6
Not stated	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012.


4. Distribution (%) of Households by Main Mode of Waste Disposal

Main mode of waste disposal		Rwanda		Urban		Rural	
		Sex of Household Head					
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	Compost dumping	53.9	58.6	32.1	30.5	57.4	65.0
	Private dust bins	6.6	9.5	35.4	41.0	1.9	2.4
	Public refuse dumps	0.9	1.4	5.0	5.9	0.3	0.3
	In the bush	7.8	6.6	7.6	6.7	7.8	6.6
	On the farms	28.4	21.8	17.8	13.5	30.2	23.7
	In a river, stream, drain or gutter	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Other	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 4th Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2012.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish gender friendly sanitation facilities in public spaces in addition to the focus on household levels.
- Promote participation of women in water management committees and in higher decision making positions.
- Strengthen sewage and waste management systems countrywide with emphasis on supporting female headed household especially the poorest families.
- Devise measures to improve women's access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services especially those in rural areas and households headed by poor women.
- Improve gender mainstreaming and enforcement in all infrastructure sub-sectors and with clear targets and indicators to facilitate progress tracking.
- Support childcare mechanism to allow more women to engage in infrastructure related activities.
- Initiate and promote affirmative measures geared towards increasing women's representation and participation in infrastructure companies including Energy, Oil, and Transport
- Engender establishment of bus stations and construction of public markets taking keen consideration of special needs for breastfeeding mothers and pregnant women.

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- Institutionalize the collection and management of sex disaggregated data to inform gender responsive programming and decision making within the sector.
 - The use of Biogas as an alternative energy source needs to be highly promoted especially for rural women.
 - Ensure capacity development on gender analysis and planning within the infrastructure sector.





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