Republic of Rwanda

NISR
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

SEASON A

2026

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Chapter

i

Contents

Chapter

ii

List of tables

Chapter

iii

List of figures

Chapter

iv List of maps

Chapter

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

High-quality agricultural statistics are fundamental in assessing the performance of national agricultural programs and are therefore essential for evidence-based decision making. As the application of statistical data in decision- making processes continues to grow, so does the demand for agriculture data. In this regard, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) conducts the Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS). This survey is designed to collect agricultural information, mainly related to potential agricultural land use, crop area, yield, and production, agricultural inputs, agricultural practices, and other critical agricultural statistics. These survey data are supplemented by administrative records collected by the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB) through its routine monitoring of coffee and tea production. NISR conducts the Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS) following three main agricultural seasons. Season A (September to February of the following year), Season B (March to June) while Season C (July-September) is a shorter season dedicated mainly to the cultivation of vegetables and sweet potatoes grown in swamps and Irish potatoes grown in the volcanic agro- ecological zone.

1.2. Objectives of the Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS)

The main objective of SAS is to provide timely, accurate, reliable, and comprehensive agricultural statistics that describe the structure of agriculture in Rwanda mainly in terms of land use, crop area, yield, and crop production. The survey's results are useful in monitoring current agricultural and food supply conditions, thereby facilitating evidence-based decision-making for the development of the agricultural sector.

The survey specifically captures data related to land use, including agricultural land, arable land, physical crop cultivated area, crop land, pasture land, and fallow land. It also generates information on crop production, measuring the quantity of harvested crop in kilograms or tons. Additionally, the survey assesses crop yield, indicating the quantity of crop harvested per unit of land area in kilograms per hectare. Moreover, it examines the use of inputs such as improved seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Finally, the survey delves into various agricultural practices, including irrigation, soil erosion protection, agroforestry, and agriculture mechanization.

Chapter

2 SURVEY DESIGN

2.1. Sample frame design

To establish a foundation for conducting probability-based surveys that comprehensively cover farm-level data and to enhance the precision of survey estimates, SAS uses a Multiple Frame Sampling (MFS) methodology. This approach involves constructing an area frame from which the survey sample is drawn. In addition, this frame is completed by a list frame of Large-Scale Farmers (LSF), defined as those operating at least 10 hectares of agricultural land for staple crops and at least 2 hectares for horticultural crops. This ensures coverage of crops predominantly cultivated by large-scale farmers, which may not be adequately represented in the standalone area frame. The construction of an area frame involves several steps, including land cover classification, land stratification and sampling of segments.

2.1.1. Land cover classification

Land classification constitutes the first step in designing the sampling frame for the Seasonal Agriculture Survey. This process involves categorizing the total available land in the country into different land use or land cover types. The purpose is to enhance sampling precision by targeting the adequate land. With a combination of different spatial layers available in the country, plus a photo interpretation of a time series (2010 to 2023) of high-resolution (50 to 30 cm) satellite images the total land of the country was divided into 14 land cover classes (as shown in Table 1).

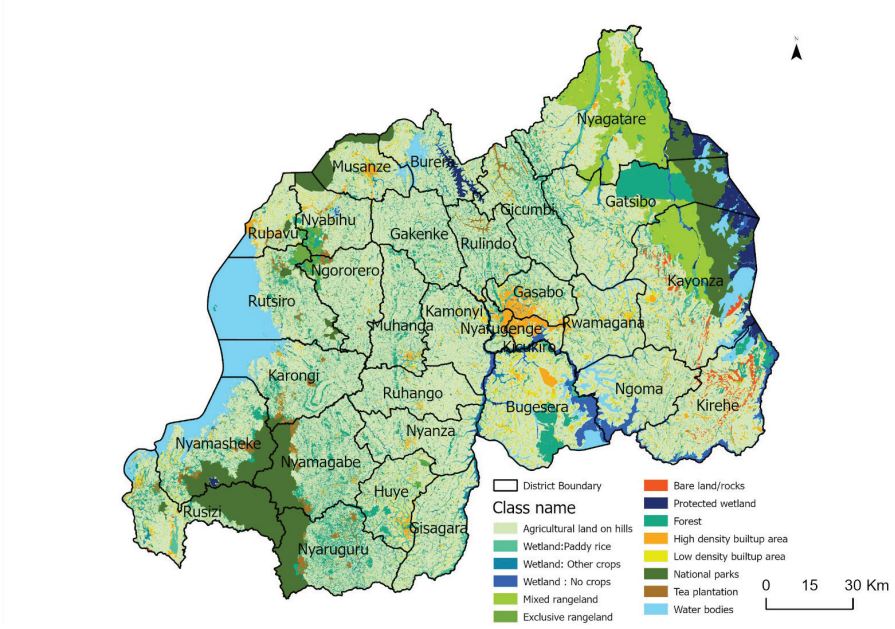
Table 1: List of Rwanda land cover classes

No	Class name	Area (Ha)	Percentage share
1	Agricultural land on hills	1,307,956	51.7
2	Non-rice Agricultural Wetland	56,905	2.2
3	Mixed rangeland	127,640	5.0
4	Low-density built-up area	95,740	3.8
5	Paddy rice wetland	22,825	0.9
6	Tea plantation	23,732	0.9
7	Non cropped wetlands	36,846	1.5
8	Forest	381,391	15.1
9	National parks	190,247	7.5
10	Water bodies	155,030	6.1
11	High-density built-up area	58,657	2.3
12	Protected wetland	45,883	1.8
13	Bare land/rocks	15,412	0.6
14	Exclusive rangeland	13,064	0.5

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Six of the fourteen land cover classes are associated to agricultural activities. These include Agricultural land on hillside, non-rice agricultural Wetland, mixed rangeland, Low-density built-up areas, wetlands designated for paddy rice and tea plantation.

Map 1: Rwanda land classification map done in 2023



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

The subsequent step involves constructing the area frame which includes grouping the agriculturally relevant land cover classes into distinct strata to identify the sampling frame.

2.1.2. Land stratification

The stratification is a result of a combination of sampling units (clusters) with land use/land cover. Each cluster is assigned to a specific stratum based on its predominant land class type. Among the fourteen land cover classes, four are included into the agricultural survey frame, while the others are excluded.

The included land cover classes comprise hillside agricultural land, non-rice agricultural land, mixed rangeland, and Low-density built-up area (with potential for agricultural production, such as kitchen gardens, fruit trees, and livestock). Certain agricultural land classes are excluded from the sampling frame. These exclusions comprise: tea plantations as they are subject to regular monitoring by the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), and wetlands designated for paddy rice cultivation are typically considered in Large-Scale Farmers, making them another component of the survey frame. Moreover, since the 2024 SAS, a new land cover class called Exclusive Rangeland has been introduced specifically for areas used for pastoral activities. This class is also excluded from the sampling frame.

By overlapping the clusters layer with land cover classes layer, each cluster is assigned a dominant land cover class as a stratum definition, basing on a defined threshold as follow:

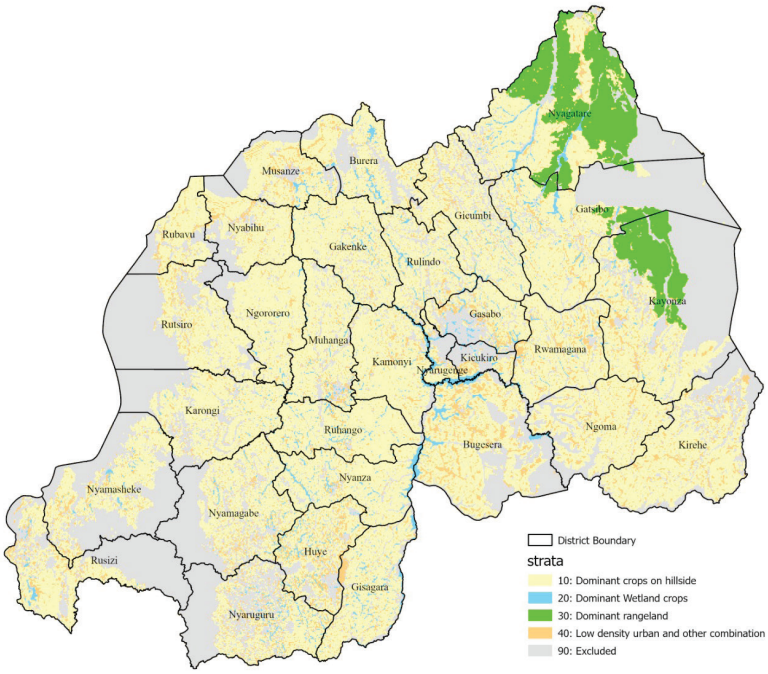
Table 2: List of strata

Stratum code	Stratum name	Definition
1.0	Dominant hill crop land	Clusters with Hillside agricultural land cover class greater or equal to 60 % of the total area of the cluster
2.0	Dominant Wetland crops	Clusters with non-rice wetland land cover class greater than 25 % of total area of the cluster
3.0	Dominant rangeland	Clusters with mixed rangeland land cover class greater or equal to 60 % of the total area of the cluster
4.0	Mixed	The rest of other possible combinations
9.0	Excluded	All clusters with excluded land cover classes greater or equal to 50 % of the total area of the cluster

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

The SAS sample is drawn from four main strata: dominant hill crop land, dominant wetland crops, dominant rangeland, and mixed land strata.

Map 2: Distribution of stratified clusters by district



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

2.1.3. Sampling Units

The Seasonal Agricultural Survey is an area-based sample survey that uses land sampling units, small square land units of 300 by 300 meters (9ha). Geographic Information System (GIS) technology is used to create the units covering the whole country. In total the sampling frame has 269,989 square units (clusters), each identified by a unique cluster number as shown on the map below.

Map 3: SAS Sampling Units

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 3: Population size per district by stratum (Number of segments)

District	Stratum					
	Dominant hill crop land	Dominant wetland crops	Dominant rangeland	Mixed stratum	Excluded stratum	Total
Nyarugenge	534	238	-	168	524	1,464
Gasabo	2,165	283	-	697	1,632	4,777
Kicukiro	461	179	-	233	1,000	1,873
Nyanza	5,688	520	-	500	744	7,452
Gisagara	5,197	397	-	824	1,077	7,495
Nyaruguru	3,568	343	-	1,300	6,027	11,238
Huye	3,160	346	-	1,466	1,496	6,468
Nyamagabe	5,344	263	-	1,154	5,352	12,113
Ruhango	5,663	336	-	489	487	6,975
Muhanga	4,983	237	-	760	1,200	7,180
Kamonyi	5,530	320	-	704	777	7,331
Karongi	5,757	117	-	726	2,159	8,759
Rutsiro	4,511	-	-	776	2,083	7,370
Rubavu	2,516	-	-	446	843	3,805
Nyabihu	3,481	-	-	671	1,896	6,048
Ngororero	5,580	134	-	461	1,276	7,451
Rusizi	3,731	155	-	886	5,500	10,272
Nyamasheke	4,584	134	-	953	4,839	10,510
Rulindo	4,144	304	-	625	1,219	6,292
Gakenke	5,934	249	-	671	966	7,820
Musanze	3,111	126	-	769	1,869	5,875
Burera	4,256	260	-	667	1,976	7,159
Gicumbi	5,883	208	-	950	2,176	9,217
Rwamagana	5,060	163	-	1,194	1,122	7,539
Nyagatare	6,591	516	9,112	1,112	4,050	21,381
Gatsibo	7,362	435	788	1,100	7,781	17,466
Kayonza	6,471	149	3,825	1,293	9,730	21,468
Kirehe	7,704			1,501	3,972	13,177
Ngoma	6,293		-	1,201	2,154	9,648
Bugesera	6,957	612	-	2,341	4,456	14,366
National	**142,219**	**7,024**	**13,725**	**26,638**	**80,383**	**269,989**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

2.1.4. Sampling procedures

Out of the five defined strata, only the dominant hill crop land stratum, dominant wetland crops stratum, dominant rangeland stratum and mixed stratum are considered as agricultural land potential. The remaining stratum is classified as non-agricultural land. Notably, clusters comprising tea plantations and wetlands designated for paddy rice cultivation are not considered in the area sample frame due to reasons stated above. Thus, SAS is conducted on four strata mentioned above. In the first stage,1200 segments are selected and allocated at the district level using the power allocation approach Bankier (1981). Within each district, the sampled segments are distributed across strata according to a proportional-to-area criterion.

Table 4: Allocation of 1200 sampled segments per district by stratum

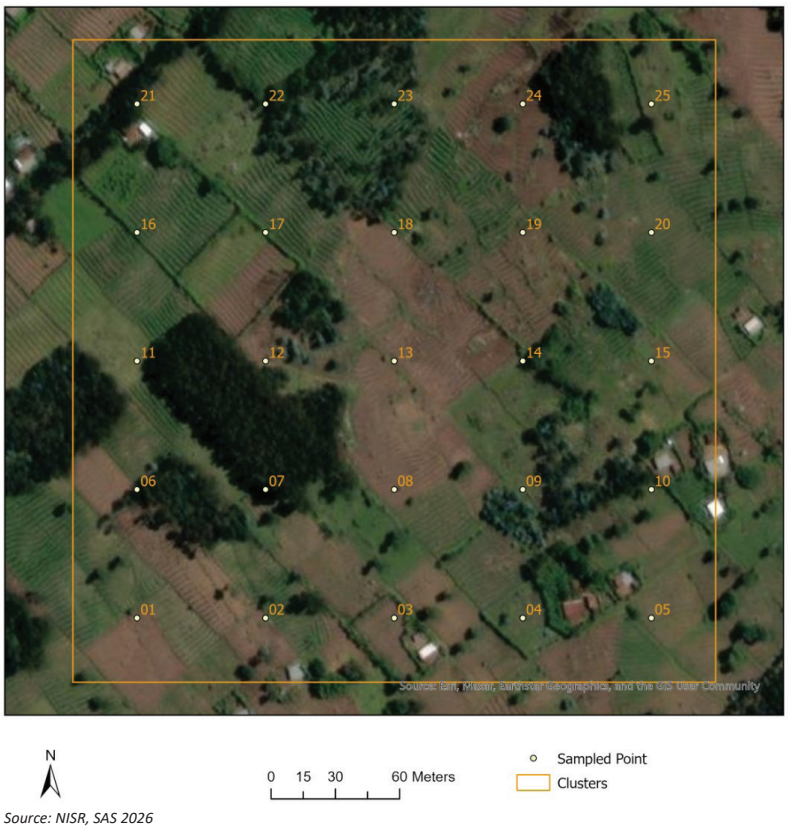
District	Agricultural land on hillside	Agricultural land in marshland	Rangeland	Mixed	Total
Nyarugenge	12	6		2	20
Gasabo	22	4		3	29
Kicukiro	13	5		2	20
Nyanza	37	4		2	43
Gisagara	33	5		3	41
Nyaruguru	25	3		7	35
Huye	27	3		5	35
Nyamagabe	36	2		6	44
Ruhango	36	3		3	42
Muhanga	33	3		4	40
Kamonyi	36	3		4	43
Karongi	38	2		3	43
Rutsiro	34			4	38
Rubavu	21			4	25
Nyabihu	29			3	32
Ngororero	38	2		3	43
Rusizi	27	2		5	34
Nyamasheke	31	2		5	38
Rulindo	28	3		4	35
Gakenke	37	2		4	43
Musanze	24	2		4	30
Burera	30	2		3	35
Gicumbi	37	2		5	44
Rwamagana	34	2		6	42
Nyagatare	31	5	25	7	68
Gatsibo	38	3	5	5	51
Kayonza	32	2	13	5	52
Kirehe	45			9	54
Ngoma	39			6	45
Bugesera	45	3		8	56
Total	**948**	**75**	**43**	**134**	**1,200**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

At the second stage, 25 sample points are systematically selected, following a special distance of 60 meters between points. The sample points serve as reporting units within each segment. Enumerators visit each point, identify and delineate the plot in which it falls, and collect records of land use and related information.

The information recorded is used to characterize the whole segment, and the results are extrapolated to the stratum level. Hence, the combination of strata within each district provides district-level area-related statistics.

Map 4: Map showing square cluster(segment) with 25 sampled points



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

2 .1.5. Weighting Procedures

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design used with the new area frame, the first stage sampling probability for sample segments within each stratum is calculated as follows:

$$p_{1h} = \frac{n_h}{N_h}$$

Where:

p_{1h}= probability of selection of sample segments in stratum h (district by stratum)

n_h = number of sample segments selected in stratum h

N_h = total number of segments in the area frame for stratum h in each stratum

The second-stage probability was calculated at the plot level, based on the assumption that the plots within each sample segment were implicitly selected with PPS using the area of the plot as the measure of size. Therefore, the second-stage probability of selection can be expressed as follows:

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi} \times A_{hij}}{A_{hi} \times g_{hij}}$$

Where:

$p2_h$= Probability of selection of the plot in segment h

ghi= Number of grid squares selected in the i-th sample segment of stratum h;

Ahij= Area of the j-th sample plot selected in the i-th sample segment of stratum h

Ahi= Area of the i-th sample segment of stratum h;

ghij= Number of selected grid squares in the j-th sample plot of the i-th sample segment of stratum h

The weight of a sample plot is equal to the inverse of the first and second stage probabilities of selection:

$$W_{Phij} = \frac{1}{p_{1h} \times p_{2hi}} = \frac{N_h \times A_{hi} \times g_{hij}}{n_h \times g_{hi} \times A_{hij}}$$

Where:

W_{Phij}= weight for the j-th sample plot in the i-th sample segment in stratum h

2 .1.6. Sampling errors computation

Sample survey results may be subject to two types of errors: (i) sampling errors and (ii) non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors encompass all sources of error not related to sampling and may occur throughout all aspects of the survey process, including data collection and processing. They are categorized into four types: coverage errors, measurement errors, non-response errors, and processing errors. Although researchers take steps to minimize such errors during the design and implementation phases of the survey, their elimination is practically impossible. Non-sampling errors, in particular, can be extremely challenging to identify and quantify accurately. Despite our best efforts, there's always some degree of uncertainty associated in the survey results persists due to the presence of these errors.

Sampling errors are associated with the sampling selection process, and arise from observing a sample rather than the entire population. They represent the disparity between an estimate derived from a sample survey and the true value that would result if a census of the entire population were conducted under the same conditions.

In order to assess the precision of the most important estimates derived from the SAS 2026 Season A data, as well as the statistical efficiency of the agricultural area frame and sample design, it is important to calculate the sampling errors and corresponding coefficients of variation (CVs) for these estimates, such as the total area under each major crop. The sampling error of each estimate is measured by its standard error, which is the square root of the variance. The Complex Samples module in SPSS and Stata use a linearized Taylor series variance estimator that considers the stratification and clustering in the sample design.

The SPSS Complex Samples software was used to calculate the sampling errors and CVs for estimates of the total area of major crops from the SAS data.

The formula for the estimate of a total can be expressed as follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum^{m_{hi}} \hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} W'_h \; y_h$$

Where:

L = number of strata

yhij = value of variable y for the j-th sample household in the i-th sample segment in stratum h

The variance estimator for a total used by the Complex Samples module of SPSS and Stata can be expressed as follows:

Variance Estimator for a Total:

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L}\left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \times \sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h}\right)^2\right]$$

Where:

$$\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} W'_h \; y_h$$

yhij = value of variable for the -th sample plot in the -th sample segment of stratum *h*

The survey estimate of a ratio is defined as follows:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}$$

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}},$$

Where $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ are estimates of totals for variables ***y*** and ***x***, respectively, calculated as specified previously.

In the case of a stratified two-stage sample design, means and proportions are special types of ratios. In the case of the mean, the variable X, in the denominator of the ratio, is defined to equal 1 for each unit so that the denominator is the sum of the weights. For a proportion, the variable X in the denominator is also defined to equal 1 for all units; the variable Y in the numerator is binomial and is defined to equal either 0 or 1, depending on the absence or presence, respectively, of a specified characteristic for the unit.

The variance estimator for a ratio used by SPSS Complex Samples and Stata can be expressed as follows:

Variance Estimator for a Total:

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L}\left[(1 - f_h) \times \frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h}\right)^2\right],$$

Where:

$$\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} W'_{hi} \; y_{hij}$$

Fh : first stage probability for stratum h; is the finite population correction (fpc) factor

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}$$

yhij : value of variable for the -th sample plot in the -th sample segment of stratum

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2}\left[V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2\, V(\hat{X}) - 2\,\hat{R}\, COV(\hat{X},\hat{Y})\right],$$

Variance Estimator for a Ratio:

$$COV(\hat{X},\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^{L}\left[(1-f_h)\times\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h}\left(\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h}\right)\left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h}\right)\right]$$

Where:

$V(\hat{Y})$ and $V(\hat{X})$ are calculated using the formula for the variance of a total.

In addition to calculating the standard error, the program also computes the Design Effect (DEFF) for the main indicator, which is the area under cultivation. The Design Effect is defined as the variance of an estimate based on the actual complex sample design divided by the corresponding variance from a simple random sample of the same size. It serves as a measure of the relative statistical efficiency of the sample design, taking into account both the stratification and clustering present in the sample design.

The presence of clustering typically increases the design effect, owing to the intra-cluster correlation of plots within the segments. Simultaneously, the land-use stratification of the segments tends to decrease the design effects, as it proves to be more efficient than a simple random sample. This dual consideration of both factors provides a comprehensive assessment of the efficiency of the sample design in capturing the nuances of the area under cultivation. The estimates of the total area of major crops at the national level and the corresponding measures of precision (standard error (SE), the coefficient of variation (CV), the 95% confidence interval, the design effect (DEFF), and number of unweighted observation (n of sample plots) from the SAS 2026 Season A data are presented in Table 5

Table 5: Sampling Errors for major crops at the national level Season A 2026 data

Crop name	Estimate	SE	CV	95% Confidence Interval		DEFF	No. observations (plots)
				Lower	Upper		
Maize	245,404	6,093	0.025	233,449	257,360	0.081	8,985
Sorghum	38,302	3,309	0.086	31,810	44,794	0.742	747
Beans	327,907	7,328	0.022	313,529	342,285	1.017	8,626
Paddy rice	17,209	85	0.005	17,043	17,375	-	2,488
Irish potato	55,310	3,102	0.056	49,224	61,397	1.421	1,811
Sweet potato	96,217	3,676	0.038	89,005	103,429	2.548	1,765
Soybean	28,546	1,435	0.050	25,731	31,360	0.124	1,231
Vegetables	19,244	1,228	0.070	15,082	19,900	0.541	736
Cooking banana	99,689	4,113	0.041	91,619	107,759	1.255	3,539
Dessert banana	38,127	1,594	0.042	34,999	41,256	1.621	3,496
Banana for beer	129,860	4,783	0.037	120,475	139,245	1.483	3,818
Cassava	236,357	6,111	0.026	224,365	248,348	1.314	5,277
Pea	9,563	1,133	0.118	7,340	11,787	1.792	441
Groundnut	9,262	928	0.100	7,441	11,083	0.935	201
Fruits	8,183	2,274	0.168	9,050	17,975	0.525	918

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

2.2. Data collection procedures

The SAS data collection is carried out into two distinct phases. The first phase, referred to as screening, is done during the planting period. It consists of delineating all plots containing the sampled points within all sampled segments, as well as identifying all Large-Scale Farmers (LSF) who have grown crops during the current season. During this phase, information is recorded on agricultural land use, crops grown, crop area, and the expected harvest period. The second phase involves collecting data within the agricultural plots identified during screening activity. This phase captures information related to crop production, agricultural inputs, and agricultural practices.

2.2.1. Time frame and coverage

During data collection for Season A 2026, the SAS was carried out across all 30 districts of the country, gathering data from 1,200 segments and 554 large-scale farmers. Data collection for the Season started on December 1st, 2025, and concluded on February 18th, 2026. The survey attained a 100% response rate, with complete coverage of all sampled segments and the full participation from all operators of the sampled plots, as well as all sampled large-scale farmers.

2.2.2. Field staff

During this season, a total of 147 enumerators and 29 team leaders, all of whom were experienced, served in the field data collection after having completed a refresher training. To ensure data quality, high-level supervision was conducted throughout the data collection activities.

2.2.3. Data collection tools

2.2.3.1. Survey questionnaires

The SAS utilizes two main questionnaires: The Screening Questionnaire and the Plot Interview Questionnaire. The Screening Questionnaire is designed to gather information on the plot, focusing primarily on aspects such as land use, plot area, and crops cultivated. Conversely, the Plot Interview Questionnaire is specifically designed to collect detailed information from the sampled plots, covering crop production, agricultural inputs used, and applied agricultural practices.

2.2.3.2. Data collection applications

The SAS data collection applications were based on three main software applications:

- Arc GIS field map, which utilizes GIS software and an external GPS linked to tablets via Bluetooth to accurately measure crop areas.
- CSPro software, known for its efficiency in census and survey administration, this software facilitates data collection, entry, and management processes. Csentry data collection tool was developed by an IT staff specialized in the SAS survey, enabling data collection from sampled plots and large- scale farmers.
- Survey123 is used to collect screening data for large-scale farmers.

2.3. Data quality assurance

Data quality assurance is achieved through a comprehensive approach, involving enumerator training, continuous data monitoring, supervision of data collection activities, and data cleaning throughout the season.

2.3.1. Training of enumerators

Prior to data collection, enumerators participated in a training session held at the NISR training center from November 24th to 28th, 2025. The training covered the overview of the new upgrade of the SAS, data collection procedures and ethics, screening procedures, the plot interview questionnaire content, and the use of data collection applications, including Survey 123, Arc GIS field map, and CSEntry.

2.3.2. Fieldwork monitoring

2.3.2.1 Monitoring attendance and performance of enumerators

Effective monitoring of enumerator attendance and performance is vital for ensuring operational efficiency and contribution. During the 2026 SAS Season A, the monitoring system used GPS metadata, capturing location and GPS time, data which differs from device time and cannot be modified by the user. Whenever the enumerator transmits data to the server, the metadata is included, enabling analysis of attendance (including start and end times), data collection locations, and performance metrics such as the number of tasks completed.

2.3.2.2. Attending the sample location and use of high precision GPS

The SAS collects data from observation points grouped into square segments measuring 300 by 300 meters. Enumerators were required to collect data within a one-meter distance buffer around each observation point, a specification enforced to ensure accuracy. Any observation recorded outside this buffer is marked as an error and rejected by the central database. For plot area measurement, high-precision GPS units are employed along with correction services, achieving sub-meter measurement accuracy at a 95% and addressing precision-related challenges.

2.3.2.3 Field Monitoring Dashboard

A field monitoring dashboard used is an online web application offering a visual representation of real-time data collected from various field operations. It provides a centralized and accessible platform for monitoring and managing activities, resources, and performance in the field.

2.3.2.4. Field supervision

To ensure data quality throughout 2026 season A, an intensive field supervision was implemented. The first field supervision was conducted from December 14th to 24th, 2025, and a subsequent field supervision during the harvesting phase, from February 1st to 14th, 2026 by a team of NISR staff.

Throughout both phases, supervisors were deployed to all districts to provide continuous oversight and support to field personnel. Their responsibilities included providing technical guidance, monitoring the execution of data collection activities, and ensuring compliance with the data collection ethics as well as completeness of the workload, among others.

2.3.2.5. Data Editing

During the 2026 Season A, a monitoring system involving the GIS tools and data editors was used to ensure quality assurance. The data collection was monitored using dashboard and Google Sheets. Editors conducted daily follow-ups to clean data, identifying and rectifying discrepancies using STATA do files based on logical patterns and feedback from training sessions, aiming to provide a cleaned raw dataset for further analysis.

2.4. Data processing and analysis process

The analysis involved several steps from organization of raw dataset, data management, cleaning, checking for outliers and dealing with missing data to ensure the quality and cleaned dataset before tabulation.

2.4.1. Data management process

SAS data are collected electronically using tablets and are then transmitted directly to the NISR servers. The data analyst team downloads the data and imports it from CSPro into STATA software for further examination, including checking, cleaning, and tabulation.

An exploratory analysis of the dataset is conducted for all variables to assess the completeness of the sample, identifying missing data or incomplete observations. Any identified cases are sent back to the field for verification and completion. Exploratory techniques, including descriptive statistics (such as summary statistics, frequency tables) and graphical methods (such as histograms, box plots, etc.) are employed to detect missing values, incomplete data, and potential abnormalities or outliers within the dataset.

2.4.2. Detecting outliers and dealing with missing values

2.4.2.1. Missing values and duplicates observation

During data collection, built-in validation rules within the CSPRo application detect missing, omitted, or skipped variables. Error messages appear on the tablet screen during interviews when enumerators skip questions that require responses. After completing the interview but before sending data to the servers, an error message notifies users if any questions remain unanswered or if duplicate questionnaire IDs are identified.

Once data is downloaded from the servers and imported into STATA, the data analyst merges the area dataset with the crop dataset and conducts preliminary checks, cleaning, and necessary transformations before analysis. A do-file is developed to check the completeness of data for screening and plot/harvest datasets.

A team of data analysts reviews the data on a daily basis, and any inconsistencies identified are communicated to field workers for correction and clarification.

2.4.2.2. Detecting and dealing with outliers

Outliers are assessed for all quantitative variables, including crop production, fertilizer quantity, seed quantity, agricultural input prices, irrigation costs, and other related expenses. Two approaches are employed to detect outliers for variables such as crop production and input quantities, while a single approach is applicable for the remaining variables.

The first approach involves comparing the value per hectare of land to the standard optimum quantity provided in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, known as “AGENDA AGRICOLE,” for the same land size. Any values exceeding 1.5 times the standard values are flagged as potential outliers and are subsequently sent back to field workers for verification and confirmation.

The second approach utilizes statistical processes to detect outliers. In SAS, various statistical methods such as standard deviation are utilized in combination with graphical methods, including normal box plots, to identify possible outliers within the dataset.

2.4.3. Methods for Estimating Area and Yield

2.4.3.1. Estimation of area Approach

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) adheres to and applies methodologies and guidelines outlined by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2017) and the East African Community (2022), regarding area and yield estimation. Among the several methods proposed, NISR has opted to use high-precision GPS devices to measure crop area, due to its high accuracy and efficiency compared to alternative methods. For yield measurement, NISR relies on farmer estimations.

2.4.3.2. Process of measuring the area

After the identification of the plot boundaries, the enumerators mark GPS point locations at approximately every three meters, as well as at each corner of the plot, while moving around its perimeter. A polygon is then obtained when the starting and final points are connected. The area is finally computed automatically by GIS software linked to the enumerator’s GPS device, based on the resulting shape.

2.4.3.3. Process of measuring the yield

Yield data are calculated by considering both the plot and crop areas, alongside the crop production reported by the farmer within the sampled plot. This calculation involves dividing the total production, converted into kilograms, by the estimated crop areas measured in hectares.

2.4.4. Data analysis

The survey data are analysed using STATA software, which provides robust capabilities for data management, including importing, cleaning, merging, and manipulating datasets. These features facilitate the preparation of data for analysis. Additionally, STATA enables the development of tabulation commands and the generation of survey tables, graphs, and charts for inclusion in survey reports. Furthermore, SPSS and STATA softwares are utilized to estimate survey sampling errors, thereby ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the survey results.

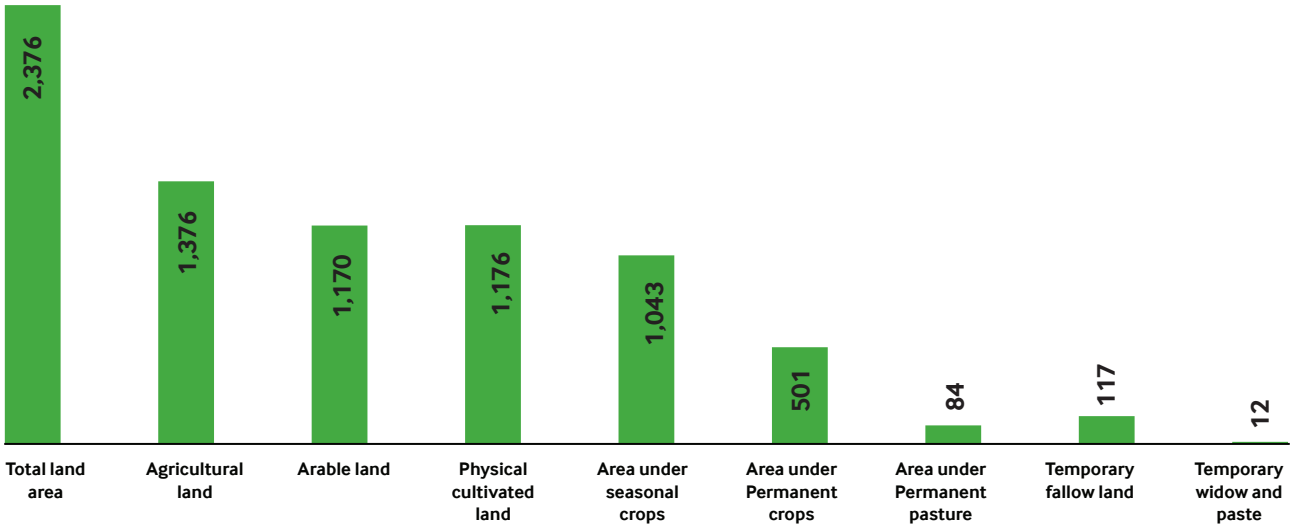
Chapter

3 SURVEY FINDINGS

This section highlights the key results of SAS 2026 Season A related to crop area (including physical land use, cultivated area, and harvested area), yield, production, agricultural inputs, and agricultural practices in Rwanda.

3.1. Agricultural land use

Figure 1: 2026 Season A - Agricultural land use (in thousands of hectares)



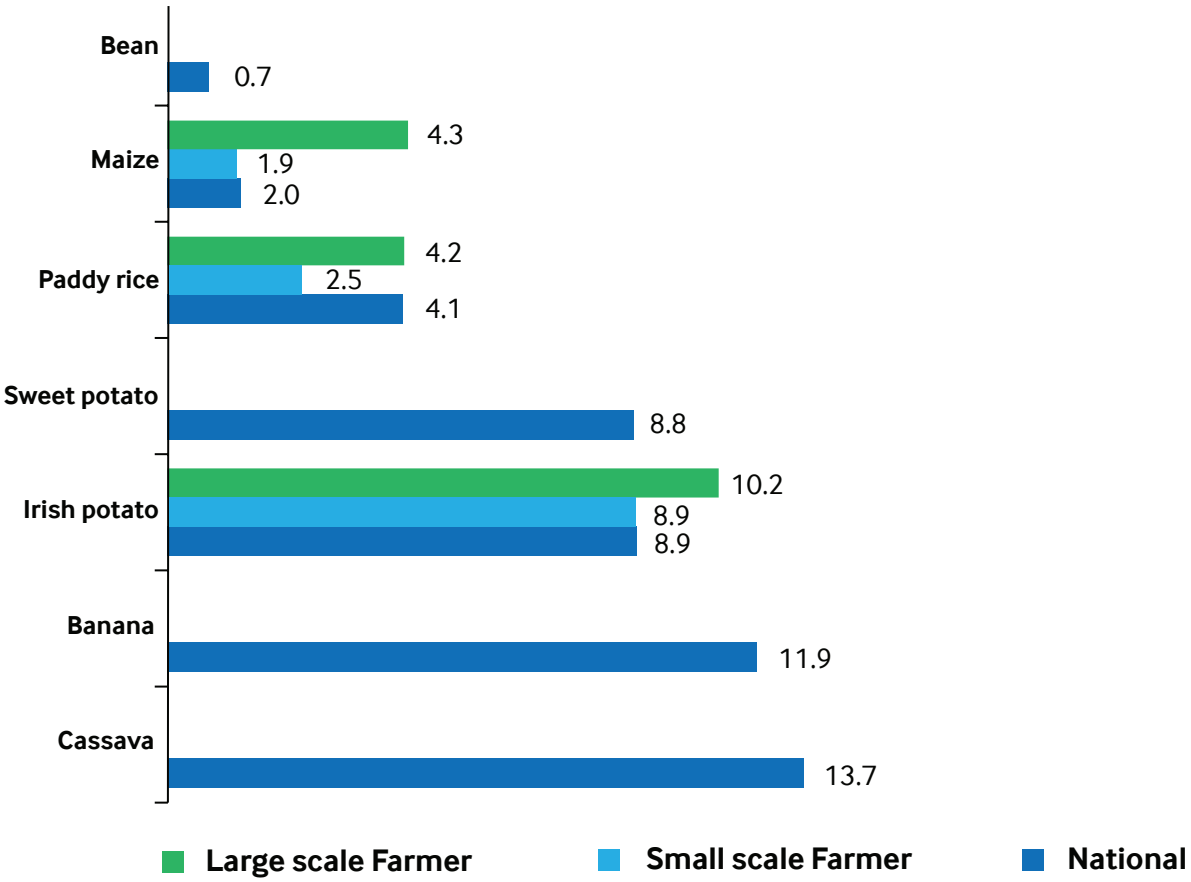
Source: NISR, SAS 2026

The total land area of the country is estimated to be 2.376 million hectares, of which 1.376 million hectares (approximately 58% of the total land area) are used for agricultural purposes. In 2026 Season A, 1.043 million hectares were allocated to Seasonal crops, 0.501 million hectares to permanent crops, and 0.084 million hectares were allocated to permanent pasture. (See district details in Table 9).

3.2. Crop area, yield and production estimates for major crops

3.2.1. Yield and Crop area for major crops

Figure 2: 2026 Season A - Yield of major crops (MT/ha)



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Maize: The national average yield was 2 tons per hectare, with small-scale farmers harvesting 1.9 tons per hectares and large-scale farmers harvesting 4.3 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 245,405 hectares, representing an increase of 0.5 % from Season A of 2025

Beans: The national average yield was 700 kilograms per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 327,907 hectares, representing an increase of 0.2 % from Season A of 2025.

Paddy rice: The national average yield was 4.1 tons per hectare, with small-scale farmers harvesting 2.5 tons per hectare and large-scale farmers harvesting 4.2 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 17,209 hectares, indicating a decrease of 0.6% from Season A of 2025.

Irish potato: The national average yield was 8.9 tons per hectare, with small-scale farmers harvesting 8.9 tons per hectare and large-scale farmers harvesting 10.2 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 55,310 hectares, indicating an increase of 1.5 % from Season A of 2025.

Sweet potato: The national average yield was 8.8 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 96,217 hectares, representing an increase of 16.7 % from Season A of 2025.

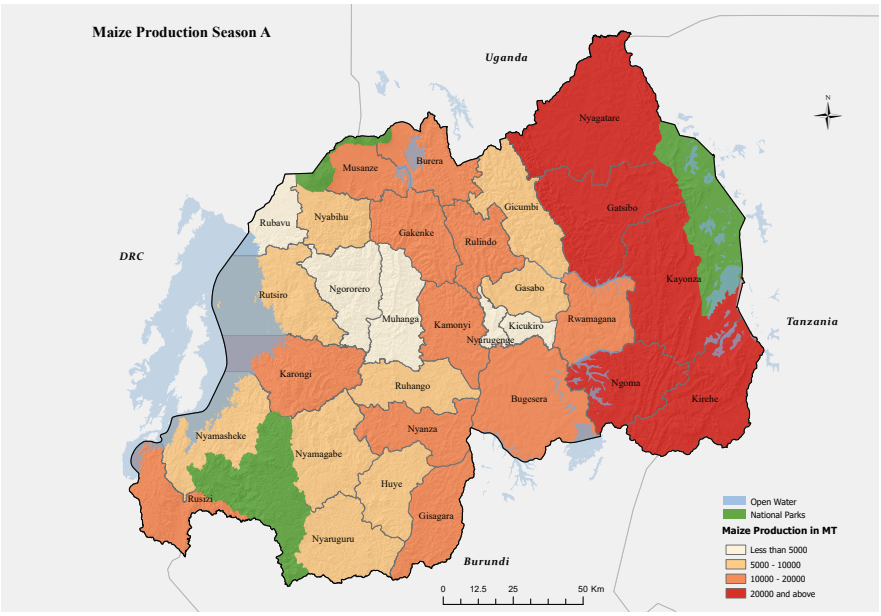
Cassava: The national average yield was 13.7 tons per hectare. The harvested area was estimated at 41,628 hectares, while the cultivated area was estimated at 236,357 hectares, representing a decrease of 4.6 % from Season A of 2025.

Banana: The average yield was 11.9 tons per hectare. The harvested area was estimated at 112,010 hectares, while the cultivated area was estimated at 267,676 hectares, representing a decrease of 0.3 % from Season A of 2025.

3.2.2. Production of major crops

Maize: The production was estimated at 488,622 metric tons, representing a 1.5% increase compared to Season A of 2025. The highest maize production was recorded in the Eastern Province, particularly in the districts of Nyagatare, Kirehe, Gatsibo, and Kayonza, as illustrated in Map 5 (see details in Table 15).

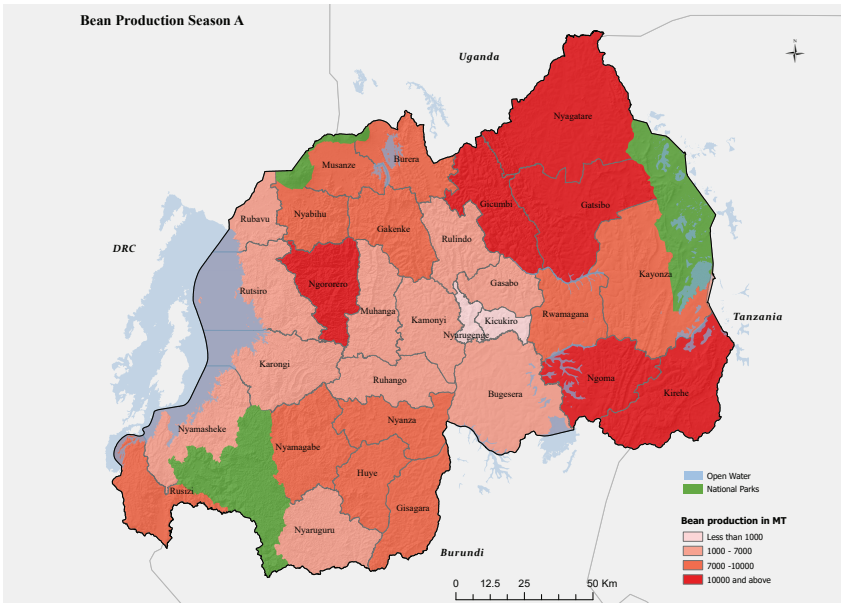
Map 5: Distribution of Maize Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Beans: The production was estimated at 229,396 metric tons, representing a 0.5% decrease compared to Season A of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Gatsibo, Gicumbi, Kirehe, Nyagatare, and Ngoma, as illustrated in Map 6 (see details in Table 15).

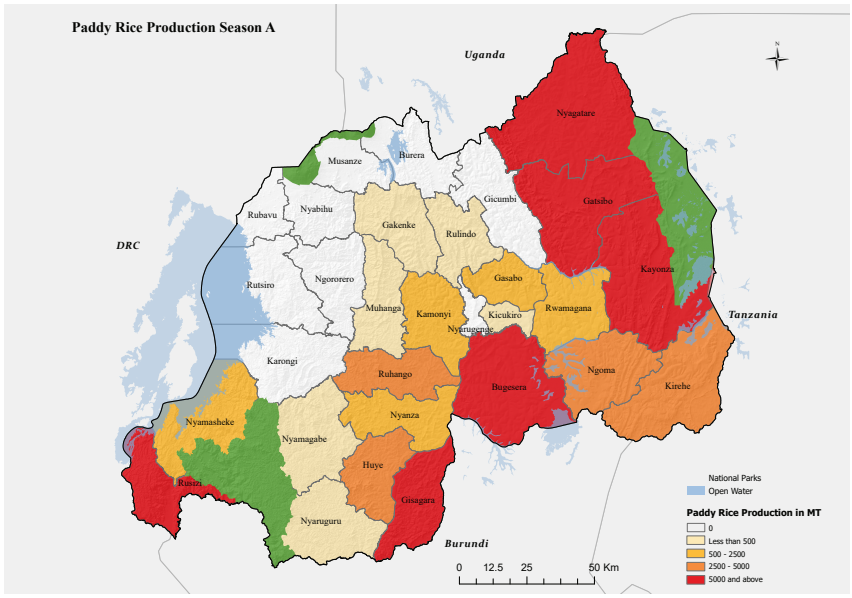
Map 6: Distribution of Beans Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Paddy rice: The production was estimated at 71,080 metric tons, indicating a 2% increase compared to Season A of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Gisagara, Nyagatare, Rusizi, Gatsibo, and Bugesera as shown in Map 7 (see details in Table 15).

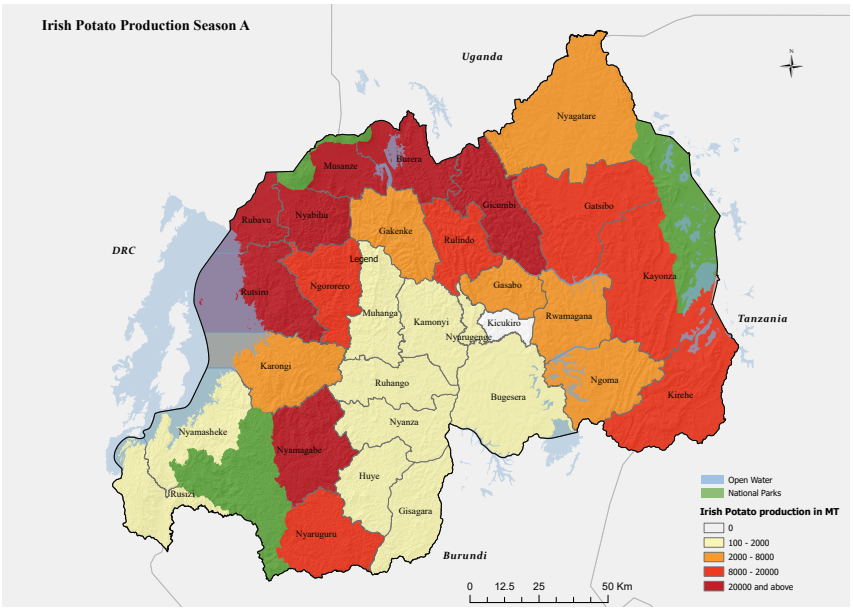
Map 7: Distribution of Paddy Rice Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Irish potato: The production was estimated at 491,564 metric tons, representing a 3.3% increase compared to Season A of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Nyabihu, Rubavu, Musanze, and Burera, as shown in Map 8 (see details in Table 15).

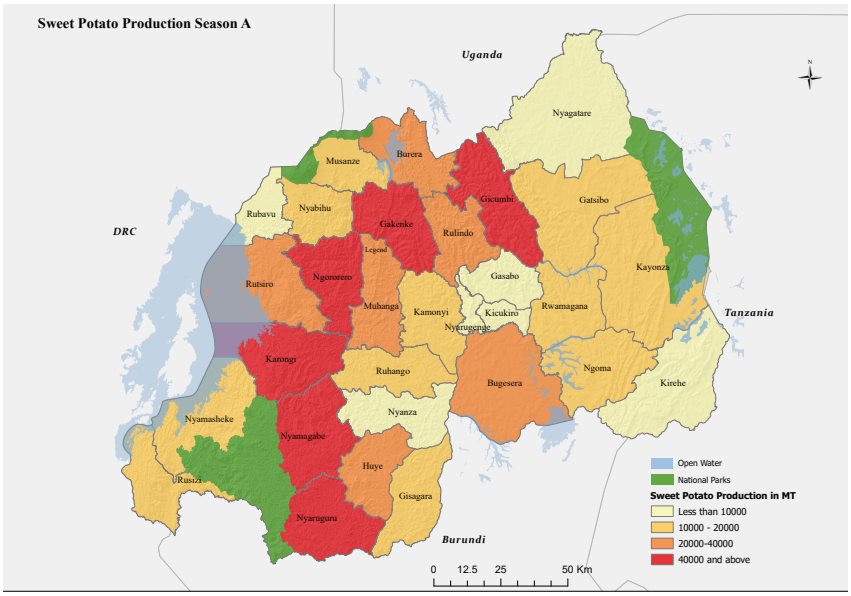
Map 8: Distribution of Irish Potato Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Sweet potato: The production was estimated at 675,768 metric tons, indicating a 3% increase compared to Season A of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Gicumbi, Gakenke, Nyamagabe, Karongi, Ngororero, and Nyaruguru as shown in Map 9 (see details in Table 15).

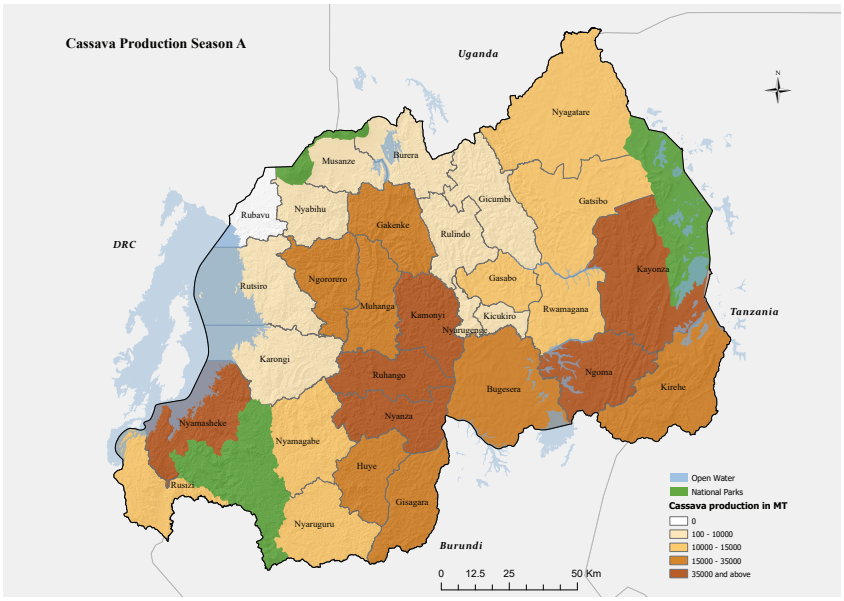
Map 9: Distribution of Sweet Potato Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Cassava: The production was estimated at 569,110 metric tons, representing a 4.8% increase compared to Season A of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Ruhango, Nyanza, Nyamasheke, and Kamonyi, as shown in Map 10 (see details in Table 15).

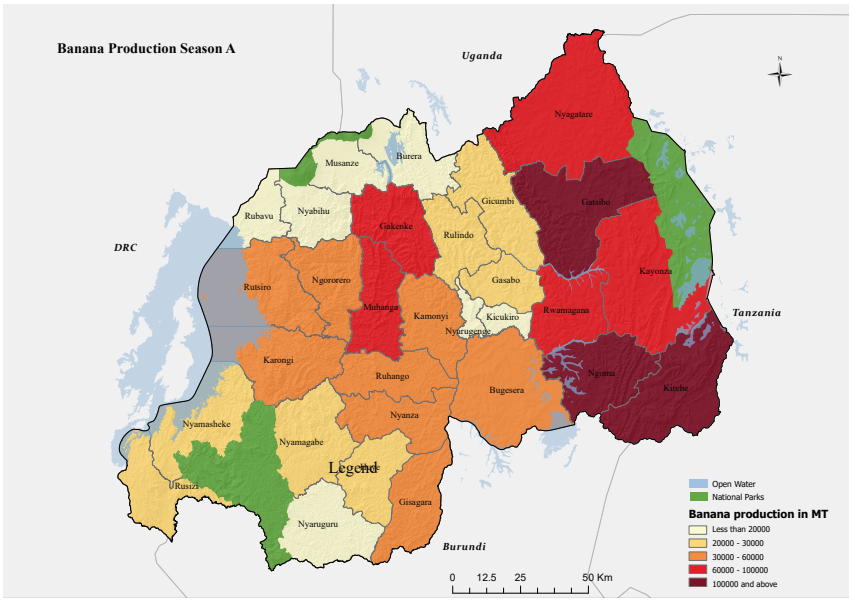
Map 10: Distribution of Cassava Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Banana: The production was estimated at 1,331,143 metric tons, indicating a 4.1% increase compared to 2025 Season A. The highest production was recorded in the Eastern Province, particularly in the districts of Gatsibo, Kirehe, Ngoma, and Nyagatare, as shown in Map 11 (see details in Table 15).

Map 11: Distribution of Banana Production by District, Season A 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 6: 2026 Season A Cultivated area, harvested area, production, and yield by crop.

Crop/crop groups	Cultivated area (Ha)		Harvested area (Ha)		Production (MT)		Yield (MT/ha)	
	2026 A	2025 A	2026 A	2025 A	2026 A	2025 A	2026 A	2025 A
Cereals	309,890	307,721	309,484	305,770	616,894	611,547	(NA)	(NA)
Maize	245,405	244,095	245,001	242,439	488,622	481,246	2.0	2.0
Sorghum	38,302	40,353	38,300	40,298	50,065	54,994	1.3	1.4
Paddy rice	17,209	17,312	17,208	17,078	71,080	69,680	4.1	4.1
Wheat	2,177	2,391	2,177	2,384	3,051	3,144	1.4	1.3
Other cereals	6,798	3,571	6,798	3,571	4,077	2,483	0.6	0.7
Tubers and Roots	420,250	407,932	182,719	186,089	1,796,079	1,757,286	(NA)	(NA)
Cassava	236,357	247,839	41,628	40,090	569,110	542,874	13.7	13.5
Sweet potato	96,217	82,458	76,592	78,583	675,768	656,320	8.8	8.4
Irish potato	55,310	54,485	55,192	54,465	491,564	475,785	8.9	8.7
Taro &Yams	32,366	23,150	9,307	12,951	59,638	82,307	6.4	6.4
Banana	267,676	268,552	112,010	109,994	1,331,143	1,278,234	11.9	11.6
Cooking banana	99,689	104,232	41,318	41,198	610,244	590,252	14.8	14.3
Dessert banana	38,127	40,540	15,783	15,455	128,283	125,014	8.1	8.1
Banana for beer	129,860	123,780	54,909	53,341	592,616	562,968	10.8	10.6
Legumes and Pulses	375,277	377,222	375,178	377,163	254,342	256,774	(NA)	(NA)
Beans	327,907	327,147	327,821	327,090	229,396	230,456	0.7	0.7
Bush bean	203,760	202,513	203,714	202,492	124,303	126,606	0.6	0.6
Climbing bean	124,147	124,635	124,108	124,598	105,092	103,851	0.8	0.8
Pea	9,563	9,882	9,563	9,880	5,894	5,984	0.6	0.6
Groundnut	9,262	10,832	9,248	10,832	3,796	4,678	0.4	0.4
Soybean	28,546	29,361	28,546	29,361	15,257	15,657	0.5	0.5
Vegetables & Fruits	27,427	34,801	26,002	25,519	188,914	178,247	(NA)	(NA)
Vegetables	19,244	20,780	19,241	19,815	152,108	149,806	7.9	7.6
Fruits	8,183	14,021	6,761	5,705	36,806	28,440	5.4	5.0
Fodder crops	8,495	9,813	8,497	8,298	145,904	147,011	17.2	17.7
Other crops	71,490	64,132	10,674	8,832	69,980	65,658	6.6	7.4
Total	**1,480,505**	**1,470,174**	**1,024,564**	**1,021,666**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**	**(NA)**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

3.3.Use of inputs

The results related to the use of agricultural inputs namely seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, are presented in terms of percentage of farmers who applied such agricultural inputs throughout the 2026 season A.

3.3.1. Use of seeds

In Season A of 2026, 37% of farmers used improved seeds. By farmer type1, 35.2% of small-scale farmers (SSF) and 82.6% of large-scale farmers (LSF) utilized improved seeds (See Figure 3). The major sources of improved seed were NGOs and companies, which accounted for 44.1%, and agro-dealers, which accounted for 34% (See details in Tables 10, 20-23).

1. Farmer type refers to category of farmers as defined in the survey; a farmer is either a small-scale or a large-scale.

3.3.2. Use of fertilizers

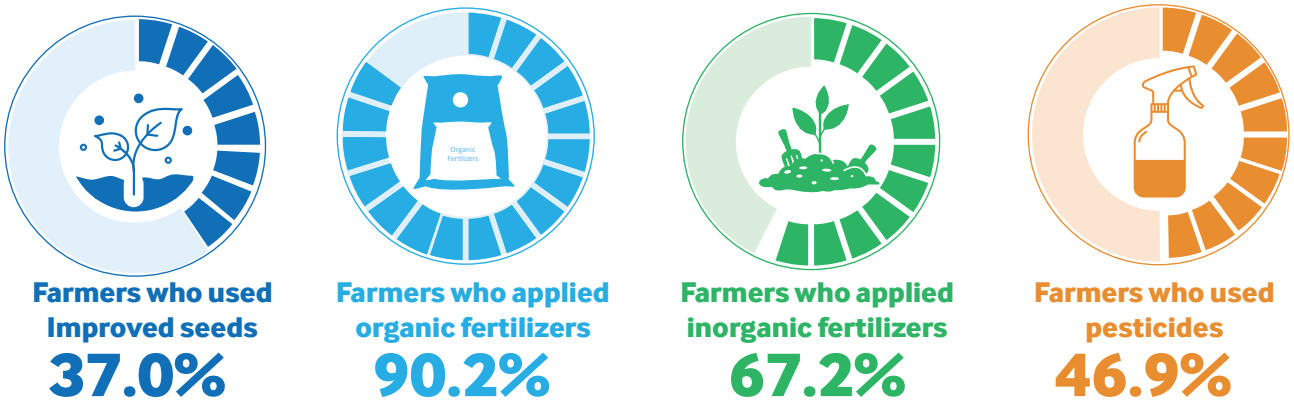
In the 2026 Season A:

- Organic fertilizer was applied by 90.2% of farmers, with utilization rates of 90.4% among small-scale farmers and 83.6% among large-scale farmers.
- Inorganic fertilizer was applied by 67.2% of farmers, with utilization rates of 66.3% among small-scale farmers and 89.6% among large-scale farmers (See Figure 3).
- The main sources of inorganic fertilizers were NGOs and companies, accounting for 52% and agro-dealers, which accounted for 39%.
- The most commonly used inorganic fertilizer types during this season were DAP, UREA, and NPK, representing 43.1%, 38.6%, and 15.2% of applications, respectively (See details in Tables 10, 24-28).

3.3.3. Use of pesticides

In Season A of 2026, 46.9% of farmers applied pesticides. By farmer type, 45.2% of small-scale farmers and 91.4% of large-scale farmers applied pesticides (See Figure 3). Rocket, Dithane and Cypermethrin were the most used pesticides with 43.0%, 19.5% and 11.9% of farmers using them, respectively (See details in Tables 29 & 30).

Figure 3: 2026 Season A_Use of inputs by farmers



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

3.4. Agricultural practices

The survey covered information related to agricultural practices used by farmers namely irrigation, anti-erosion activities mechanization and agroforestry. Results are presented in terms of the percentage of farmers involved in such practices throughout the 2026 Season A.

3.4.1. Irrigation practices

In Season A of 2026, 14.4% of farmers practiced irrigation, including 12.6% of small-scale farmers and 60.3% of large-scale farmers (See Figure 4). Among farmers who practiced irrigation, 66.4% practiced the modern irrigation. With regard to the source of water, lakes/streams along with underground water, were the most used sources for irrigation, representing 47.6% and 27.3%, respectively (See details in Tables 10,31-33).

3.4.2. Erosion control measures

In Season A 2026, 92.4 % of farmers reported practicing at least one anti-erosion measure across their plots, including 92.3 % of small-scale farmers and 95.8 % of large-scale farmers (See Figure 4). However, despite this high level of adoption, the effectiveness of these measures remains limited, as only 74.7 % of cultivable land is protected, leaving 25.3 % exposed to erosion risks.

Erosion control measures are classified according to their effectiveness. Most farmers rely on practices that control only low levels of erosion such as ridges, mulching, and cover plants which are applied on 44.8 % of plots. Practices with moderate effectiveness, including ditches, trenches, drainage activities, and agroforestry/ trees, are used on 13.9 % of plots. In contrast, only 16 % of plots are under highly effective measures, such as progressive and radical terraces, which are capable of controlling severe erosion. (See details in Tables 10, 31, 34 and 35).

Figure 4: 2026 Season A - Use of agricultural practices

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

3.5. Gross Value Added (GVA)

Following the GDP rebasing, the Gross Value Added (GVA) for the agricultural sector has been updated from constant 2017 prices and is now expressed in constant 2024 prices. The revised results indicate a strong overall growth of 7% in 2025, with GVA per hectare increasing from 1,936,765 Frw/ha in 2024 to 2,079,165 Frw/ha in 2025, reflecting an improvement in agricultural value addition.

At the commodity level, the updated results reveal heterogeneous performance among the main staples when comparing 2025 to 2024. Irish potato and cassava exhibited notable increases, rising from 3,151,848 Frw/ha to 3,227,158 Frw/ha and from 2,524,683 Frw/ha to 2,560,296 Frw/ha, respectively. Maize also increased slightly, from 501,167 Frw/ha in 2024 to 507,828 Frw/ha in 2025. However, paddy rice and beans remained almost unchanged, with slight decreases over the same period. (See details in Tables 7 and 8).

Table 7 : Main crops GVA in constant 2017 prices (Frw /ha)

Crops	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Maize	309,457	365,527	373,066	389,059	387,754	390,303	407,284	468,156	455,212
Sorghum	296,000	298,689	274,485	280,068	299,996	302,122	323,073	337,745	294,679
Paddy rice	1,633,520	1,492,544	1,718,397	1,691,890	1,799,480	1,799,248	1,757,086	1,764,837	1,760,822
Wheat	282,068	306,210	329,278	289,132	303,795	321,878	348,790	353,248	236,723
Cassava	305,145	1,377,459	1,629,739	1,642,935	1,653,322	1,648,255	1,597,292	1,566,447	1,589,152
Sweet potato	784,244	899,497	890,254	932,227	903,969	950,888	966,903	1,020,942	1,059,622
Irish potato	1,713,831	1,444,199	1,700,490	1,544,227	1,551,234	1,425,235	1,421,940	1,487,821	1,499,369
Cooking banana	199,565	3,715,919	3,623,122	3,180,479	3,089,892	3,119,720	3,130,968	3,144,537	3,134,223
Dessert banana	117,981	2,163,072	1,481,763	1,162,979	1,162,822	1,132,818	1,154,426	1,168,674	1,130,323
Banana for beer	102,332	1,122,757	879,672	931,198	958,935	974,510	1,009,727	1,043,529	1,046,908
Beans	391,605	410,264	391,121	318,642	334,063	333,464	334,969	340,775	335,525
Pea	1,060,761	964,611	1,049,992	1,365,309	1,355,647	1,284,987	1,059,662	1,085,232	963,758
Groundnut	187,362	221,069	183,218	187,008	186,608	185,329	187,590	193,099	153,291
Soybean	52,694	48,631	61,358	57,232	55,754	60,963	48,952	59,482	54,877
Overall GVA	**906,817**	**965,556**	**1,013,106**	**1,039,414**	**1,105,663**	**1,114,229**	**1,150,316**	**1,210,112**	**1,249,693**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 8 : Main crops GVA in constant 2024 prices (Frw /ha)

Crops									
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Maize	382,890	547,260	429,137	447,707	409,725	460,933	527,644	501,167	507,828
Sorghum	344,571	360,457	337,170	339,085	359,156	364,647	389,804	418,437	344,925
Paddy rice	1,391,991	3,011,696	1,675,610	1,918,791	1,884,043	1,808,440	1,883,814	1,825,955	1,820,457
Wheat	728,492	1,997,752	664,497	670,410	643,962	717,766	790,475	798,355	536,491
Cassava	498,279	5,747,988	2,680,194	2,645,054	2,673,579	2,577,253	2,409,951	2,524,683	2,560,296
Sweet potato	1,514,022	3,177,489	1,653,556	1,785,667	1,730,427	1,777,840	1,846,120	1,904,175	2,018,119
Irish potato	3,822,216	6,407,981	3,460,413	3,396,238	3,364,029	2,921,484	3,031,863	3,151,848	3,227,158
Cooking banana	767,071	7,469,577	3,762,614	3,207,548	3,133,080	3,148,896	3,199,613	3,157,477	3,178,210
Dessert banana	602,069	8,142,837	2,334,426	1,796,495	1,784,577	1,763,426	1,801,408	1,784,552	1,761,645
Banana for beer	277,210	1,654,566	645,967	678,611	703,114	709,688	744,468	752,557	767,411
Beans	437,801	853,460	401,799	362,017	343,567	333,272	382,568	363,230	359,351
Pea	3,328,960	4,520,493	2,718,231	3,904,754	3,721,832	3,260,939	2,957,717	2,796,359	2,636,787
Groundnut	839,528	1,752,279	692,535	838,444	789,495	782,724	851,971	818,783	629,823
Soybean	214,821	449,608	229,860	235,501	223,928	225,295	226,219	214,948	211,721
Overall GVA	**1,498,682**	**1,566,931**	**1,631,264**	**1,720,174**	**1,767,576**	**1,750,442**	**1,885,159**	**1,936,765**	**2,079,165**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

MAIN TABLES

Table 9: 2026 Season A_Agricultural land use per district (,000Ha)

District	Total land area	Agricultural land	% of agricultural land	Arable land	Physical cultivated land	Area under seasonal crops	Area under permanent crops	Temporary fallow land	Temporarily meadow and pasture	Area under permanent pasture
Nyarugenge	13.1	5.9	45.1	3.96	4.75	2.84	3.05	1.10	0.01	0.05
Gasabo	42.7	19.8	46.4	17.32	17.94	15.51	9.73	1.52	0.32	0.37
Kicukiro	16.6	5.2	31.2	4.55	4.47	3.79	1.94	0.70	0.09	-
Nyanza	67.0	46.6	69.5	44.43	40.96	38.84	13.94	5.37	0.23	0.28
Gisagara	67.5	44.5	65.9	42.58	39.97	38.77	15.04	3.81	-	0.71
Nyaruguru	101.0	34.6	34.2	30.27	29.45	24.42	9.58	5.15	0.70	-
Huye	58.1	33.5	57.7	32.03	31.30	29.79	10.85	2.19	0.00	-
Nyamagabe	109.1	45.6	41.8	39.78	38.86	33.17	14.02	6.48	0.12	-
Ruhango	62.6	44.8	71.6	39.22	38.81	32.58	13.98	6.01	0.80	-
Muhanga	64.1	40.0	62.5	35.30	34.31	29.16	16.71	5.73	0.58	-
Kamonyi	65.8	47.6	72.4	41.61	43.68	37.54	18.46	3.67	0.52	0.23
Karongi	78.8	44.1	56.0	35.16	39.23	29.69	20.25	4.85	0.46	0.02
Rutsiro	66.1	34.7	52.5	26.56	29.77	21.55	13.96	4.32	0.69	0.58
Rubavu	33.9	23.3	68.7	21.24	20.42	19.09	4.84	2.01	0.46	0.82
Nyabihu	54.0	30.3	56.0	29.34	27.91	26.92	3.68	2.23	0.23	0.14
Ngororero	66.7	42.5	63.8	37.61	39.25	33.95	15.23	3.22	0.56	0.06
Rusizi	91.6	39.0	42.6	33.68	37.37	31.89	13.84	1.63	0.21	-
Nyamasheke	94.8	37.2	39.2	31.81	35.60	30.06	16.16	1.55	0.25	-
Rulindo	56.6	32.7	57.8	27.14	28.70	22.98	13.10	4.05	0.06	-
Gakenke	70.0	44.8	64.0	40.86	39.38	35.32	15.75	5.35	0.25	0.09
Musanze	50.9	30.5	59.9	28.92	27.05	25.54	4.52	3.30	0.08	0.15
Burera	58.4	36.8	62.9	36.12	33.15	31.74	3.92	3.62	0.84	-
Gicumbi	82.5	51.5	62.5	48.09	45.44	41.71	14.86	5.72	0.77	0.35
Rwamagana	65.1	43.6	66.9	38.53	38.76	34.32	17.72	2.94	1.32	1.90
Nyagatare	191.5	142.5	74.4	88.21	90.15	83.46	68.20	4.42	0.47	47.91
Gatsibo	153.3	77.1	50.3	60.72	67.77	58.14	36.01	2.08	0.52	7.27
Kayonza	180.0	89.8	49.9	66.78	65.80	60.81	39.25	5.14	0.74	18.90
Kirehe	114.2	75.8	66.4	66.95	70.98	63.49	30.78	3.46	-	1.38
Ngoma	80.3	56.5	70.4	50.75	51.74	47.96	25.19	2.64	0.21	2.14
Bugesera	120.2	75.5	62.8	70.17	63.16	57.51	16.19	12.24	0.48	0.11
National	**2,376**	**1,376**	**58**	**1,170**	**1,176**	**1,043**	**501**	**117**	**12**	**84**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 10: 2026 Season A_Area under agricultural practices

District	Modern irrigated agricultural land (Ha)	Agricultural area under erosion control	Agricultural area under agroforestry trees	Agricultural area under fertilizer application	
				Inorganic fertilizer	Organic fertilizer
Nyarugenge	33	2,160	2,258	470	1,472
Gasabo	550	16,986	11,294	5,590	12,549
Kicukiro	227	1,257	1,757	1,032	2,374
Nyanza	502	34,507	19,657	7,765	24,492
Gisagara	2,083	27,209	19,700	14,635	29,184
Nyaruguru	401	28,798	13,472	13,648	20,380
Huye	1,375	23,855	12,539	8,720	21,422
Nyamagabe	216	38,800	18,828	15,447	27,147
Ruhango	942	32,540	20,135	5,549	21,824
Muhanga	552	34,741	19,494	6,398	22,334
Kamonyi	1,312	36,425	25,157	6,840	24,772
Karongi	64	34,371	18,375	13,433	24,135
Rutsiro	-	28,860	16,552	11,321	20,600
Rubavu	-	18,266	9,779	10,867	9,116
Nyabihu	-	27,232	17,547	13,169	19,414
Ngororero	-	39,959	23,062	15,553	28,087
Rusizi	1,632	28,012	22,939	22,119	23,179
Nyamasheke	449	30,193	21,123	16,410	24,017
Rulindo	760	27,236	15,832	9,308	20,405
Gakenke	22	41,219	20,275	19,144	31,561
Musanze	5	22,869	15,035	13,072	17,605
Burera	-	32,840	17,456	17,059	24,779
Gicumbi	79	46,536	25,231	13,230	35,990
Rwamagana	1,303	30,498	27,536	17,268	26,439
Nyagatare	3,604	75,602	77,818	48,316	41,109
Gatsibo	2,387	57,506	48,454	32,767	43,068
Kayonza	3,149	50,732	42,752	25,430	38,797
Kirehe	3,603	56,858	46,088	38,225	47,877
Ngoma	1,269	36,673	33,734	18,693	31,906
Bugesera	4,408	34,496	43,790	20,936	27,492
National	**30,928**	**997,236**	**707,664**	**462,411**	**743,524**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 11: 2026 Season A_Cultivated area by crop type and district (Ha)

District	Maize	Sorghum	Paddy rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams & Taro	Banana	Cooking banana	Dessert banana	Banana for beer	Beans	Bush bean	Climbing bean	Pea	Groundnut	Soybean	Vegetables	Fruits	Fodder Crops	Other crops	Total developed land
Nyarugenge	669	-		-		1,156	406	55	5	1,703	538	311	853	1,605	1,568	37		10	80	138	15	15	1,162	7,017
Gasabo	3,438	-	334	-		4,570	1,104	519	584	4,896	2,086	1,157	1,653	6,994	6,822	173	38	111	230	805	20	307	994	24,945
Kicukiro	1,127	-	89	-		252	519		98	1,168	512	144	511	1,345	1,330	15			60	47	168	80	108	5,061
Nyanza	6,602	564	298	-	101	20,889	1,799	321	1,765	10,024	3,337	1,378	5,309	13,427	11,787	1,641	199	395	1,922	349	238	219	1,562	60,676
Gisagara	7,159	1,014	2,938	-	196	5,069	2,237	283	534	11,260	2,664	1,725	6,871	15,395	13,775	1,620	12	232	1,808	574	463		1,177	50,350
Nyaruguru	4,188	42	49	84	6	4,080	5,357	2,533	859	4,872	1,416	781	2,675	8,195	1,329	6,865	223		631	261	53	671	4,696	36,800
Huye	4,623	-	1,003	-	465	8,004	2,664	420	504	7,401	1,948	1,657	3,796	12,898	8,525	4,373	189	62	1,861	502	389	46	1,380	42,412
Nyamagabe	5,294	-	29	-		6,031	5,816	3,226	1,684	7,519	1,827	889	4,803	10,779	2,589	8,191	1,033		1,329	628	145	146	4,935	48,594
Ruhango	4,026	58	935	-	23	20,524	2,012	179	1,198	7,492	1,161	1,387	4,944	10,089	7,935	2,154	146	171	3,170	475	191	545	2,252	53,485
Muhanga	2,199	-	133	-	198	8,351	4,163	402	2,740	18,259	3,235	2,014	13,010	7,336	3,846	3,490	122	15	2,208	374	533	400	1,286	48,718
Kamonyi	5,789	29	213	-	11	19,776	2,595	442	854	10,823	1,361	1,662	7,800	12,631	10,666	1,965	55	790	2,963	1,044	200	100	3,234	61,548
Karongi	7,118	38		-	-	6,074	5,326	725	1,751	10,639	2,381	1,130	7,128	6,884	1,869	5,015	117	36	1,633	667	161	536	3,062	44,765
Rutsiro	6,288	20		-	-	1,778	2,847	2,971	2,168	7,292	1,911	1,143	4,238	4,469	577	3,892	517		755	248	313	602	3,707	33,976
Rubavu	2,357	46		-	-	549	924	5,643	397	2,601	944	419	1,238	7,817	913	6,904	345		272	1,583	46	201	1,713	24,493
Nyabihu	3,257	361		184	-	664	3,304	8,546	19	1,264	266	270	727	8,906	278	8,628	616		14	578	194	139	2,452	30,496
Ngororero	3,774	197		175	-	6,130	6,877	1,812	2,384	11,096	2,374	1,528	7,194	12,068	1,049	11,019	367		1,418	906	264	151	1,469	49,087
Rusizi	7,982	275	1,553	-	-	17,749	1,615	291	2,056	6,862	2,669	383	3,811	12,214	10,555	1,659	51	280	453	1,128	1,607	179	4,328	58,623
Nyamasheke	5,914	19	384	-	-	12,260	3,917	153	6,640	7,557	2,162	885	4,510	7,621	1,868	5,753	59	481	980	827	474	102	5,987	53,376
Rulindo	4,784	-	18	26	-	2,830	3,028	1,544	121	6,226	1,759	1,343	3,124	8,923	4,210	4,714	308	46	401	992	123	29	3,860	33,258
Gakenke	8,446	-	19	61	488	5,562	8,029	1,207	2,727	14,128	3,171	2,037	8,920	11,066	2,017	9,049	577	202	637	705	611	186	1,852	56,502
Musanze	5,855	1,587	-	552	-	83	2,034	4,978	80	1,951	737	600	615	9,123	299	8,824	168		44	837	214	89	1,715	29,312
Burera	9,224	1,316	-	596	-	485	4,310	4,386	32	2,189	809	134	1,247	9,503	305	9,198	1,443			624	141	701	313	35,262
Gicumbi	5,699	389	-	409	6	3,074	8,597	3,779	153	6,276	2,927	1,711	1,638	15,416	3,846	11,569	2,087		310	879	185	518	1,785	49,562
Rwamagana	10,398	-	539	-	57	5,237	2,630	1,141	1,163	11,633	6,819	1,886	2,928	13,187	12,939	247	29	953	553	882	279	1,288	1,430	51,397
Nyagatare	31,265	14,431	2,076	41	1,184	9,683	1,586	825	95	11,455	6,124	1,634	3,697	13,889	12,438	1,451	163	881	1,116	487	79	324	1,215	90,791
Gatsibo	21,144	5,136	1,725	-	278	8,381	2,270	2,617	119	23,031	12,256	3,011	7,764	19,862	17,418	2,444	275	671	836	563	116	494	2,927	90,445
Kayonza	17,603	5,269	1,593	49	1,339	11,570	2,802	2,490	421	12,545	8,274	1,641	2,631	15,010	14,711	298	114	343	683	1,100	2,875	747	1,188	77,740
Kirehe	23,307	3,098	982	-	589	11,672	2,157	1,785	785	18,912	11,423	1,305	6,185	19,883	18,221	1,662	241	382	951	618	395	54	6,069	91,879
Ngoma	16,007	765	951	-	1,672	14,960	2,017	1,719	292	16,707	9,179	2,080	5,448	16,486	15,239	1,247	70	656	546	550	1,997	145	2,546	78,086
Bugesera	9,869	3,648	1,350	-	184	18,914	3,274	317	138	9,893	3,419	1,883	4,591	14,889	14,837	53	1	2,547	684	264	1,133	473	1,089	68,667
National	**245,405**	**38,302**	**17,209**	**2,177**	**6,798**	**236,357**	**96,217**	**55,310**	**32,366**	**267,676**	**99,689**	**38,127**	**129,860**	**327,907**	**203,760**	**124,147**	**9,563**	**9,262**	**28,546**	**19,244**	**8,183**	**8,495**	**71,490**	**1,480,505**
SSF	**235,603**	**38,145**	**295**	**2,146**	**6,791**	**236,280**	**96,202**	**54,979**	**32,364**	**267,468**	**99,535**	**38,098**	**129,835**	**327,461**	**203,369**	**124,092**	**9,518**	**9,259**	**27,718**	**19,007**	**7,263**	**8,146**	**70,287**	**1,448,935**
LSF	**9,801**	**157**	**16,914**	**31**	**7**	**76**	**15**	**331**	**2**	**208**	**154**	**29**	**25**	**446**	**390**	**55**	**45**	**3**	**828**	**237**	**920**	**348**	**1,203**	**31,570**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 12: 2026 Season A_Harvested area by crop type and district (Ha)

District	Maize	Sorghum	Paddy rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yarms & Taro	Bananas	Cooking banana	Dessert banana	Banana for beer	Beans	Bush bean	Climbing bean	Pea	Groundnut	Soybean	vegetables	Fruits	Fodder crops	Other crops	All crops
Nyarugenge	669	-	-	-	-	207	308	55	5	713	198	133	382	1,605	1,568	37	-	10	80	135	-	15	-	3,802
Gasabo	3,436	-	334	-	-	978	932	519	84	2,255	894	455	907	6,994	6,822	173	38	111	230	805	16	266	107	17,107
Kicukiro	1,127	-	89	-	-	48	497	-	30	535	210	79	246	1,345	1,330	15	-	-	60	47	47	67	25	3,916
Nyanza	6,602	564	298	-	101	4,423	1,128	321	304	3,448	1,177	448	1,823	13,427	11,787	1,641	199	395	1,922	290	74	219	88	33,806
Gisagara	7,159	1,014	2,938	-	196	1,183	2,078	283	290	3,939	1,035	716	2,188	15,395	13,775	1,620	12	232	1,808	574	16	-	155	37,271
Nyaruguru	4,188	42	49	84	6	1,010	3,744	2,533	395	1,623	439	329	854	8,195	1,329	6,865	223	-	631	210	16	500	1	23,451
Huye	4,622	-	1,003	-	465	1,127	2,359	420	165	2,418	726	677	1,015	12,898	8,525	4,373	189	48	1,861	494	195	46	215	28,526
Nyamagabe	5,278	-	29	-	-	1,040	5,170	3,226	230	2,889	524	404	1,961	10,779	2,589	8,191	1,033	-	1,329	628	103	146	-	31,881
Ruhango	4,026	58	935	-	23	4,642	1,697	179	450	3,417	566	567	2,284	10,089	7,935	2,154	146	171	3,170	475	12	249	432	30,168
Muhanga	2,178	-	133	-	198	1,781	3,653	402	1,104	7,614	1,229	701	5,684	7,336	3,846	3,490	122	15	2,208	325	297	284	311	27,959
Kamonyi	5,789	29	213	-	11	2,674	2,016	442	274	5,012	521	712	3,779	12,631	10,666	1,965	55	790	2,963	1,044	68	100	587	34,697
Karongi	7,118	38	-	-	-	1,151	4,050	725	452	4,731	765	583	3,383	6,884	1,869	5,015	117	36	1,633	667	157	479	143	28,378
Rutsiro	6,288	20	-	-	-	182	2,023	2,971	271	2,802	648	474	1,680	4,469	577	3,892	517	-	755	248	95	602	648	21,891
Rubavu	2,357	46	-	-	-	-	878	5,573	86	1,133	450	147	535	7,777	913	6,864	345	-	272	1,565	9	201	797	21,038
Nyabihu	3,257	361	-	184	-	242	2,153	8,498	-	533	102	122	309	8,906	278	8,628	616	-	14	578	139	139	2,028	27,647
Ngororero	3,774	197	-	175	-	1,346	5,456	1,812	760	4,204	787	637	2,780	12,068	1,049	11,019	367	-	1,418	906	79	151	269	32,983
Rusizi	7,982	275	1,553	-	-	1,025	1,405	291	1,124	2,410	880	220	1,310	12,214	10,555	1,659	51	280	453	1,128	561	142	201	31,095
Nyamasheke	5,914	19	384	-	-	3,069	3,021	153	1,317	2,846	919	311	1,616	7,621	1,868	5,753	59	481	980	774	198	102	219	27,156
Rulindo	4,784	-	18	26	-	623	2,911	1,544	60	2,589	624	497	1,468	8,923	4,210	4,714	308	46	401	992	80	29	435	23,770
Gakenke	8,446	-	19	61	488	1,218	5,908	1,207	951	6,084	1,279	788	4,018	11,066	2,017	9,049	577	202	637	644	544	122	414	38,587
Musanze	5,625	1,587	-	552	-	27	1,719	4,978	62	915	275	264	377	9,123	299	8,824	168	-	44	837	101	89	1,458	27,287
Burera	9,224	1,316	-	596	-	65	4,039	4,386	32	808	336	39	433	9,503	305	9,198	1,443	-	-	624	59	701	54	32,850
Gicumbi	5,632	389	-	409	6	707	6,766	3,779	54	2,389	925	599	865	15,416	3,846	11,569	2,087	-	310	816	160	518	214	39,652
Rwamagana	10,398	-	539	-	57	967	1,792	1,141	144	5,512	3,327	891	1,294	13,187	12,939	247	29	953	553	854	172	1,288	247	37,832
Nyagatare	31,265	14,431	2,074	41	1,184	921	1,415	825	95	5,787	3,058	830	1,898	13,889	12,438	1,451	163	881	1,116	487	39	319	1,031	75,959
Gatsibo	21,144	5,136	1,725	-	278	1,110	2,127	2,617	91	10,385	5,893	1,366	3,126	19,862	17,418	2,444	275	671	836	563	85	307	20	67,232
Kayonza	17,605	5,267	1,593	49	1,339	2,956	1,529	2,490	105	5,176	3,335	730	1,112	15,010	14,711	298	114	343	683	1,100	1,441	747	233	57,778
Kirehe	23,240	3,098	982	-	589	1,808	1,329	1,785	175	8,177	4,678	574	2,925	19,883	18,221	1,662	241	382	951	618	200	54	75	63,587
Ngoma	16,007	765	951	-	1,672	2,688	1,601	1,719	120	7,408	4,098	820	2,490	16,440	15,193	1,247	70	656	546	550	1,445	144	93	52,875
Bugesera	9,869	3,648	1,350	-	184	2,409	2,889	317	76	4,258	1,419	673	2,166	14,889	14,837	53	1	2,547	684	264	353	473	173	44,385
National	**245,001**	**38,300**	**17,208**	**2,177**	**6,798**	**41,628**	**76,592**	**55,192**	**9,307**	**112,010**	**41,318**	**15,783**	**54,909**	**327,821**	**203,714**	**124,108**	**9,563**	**9,248**	**28,546**	**19,241**	**6,761**	**8,497**	**10,674**	**1,024,564**
SSF	**235,202**	**38,145**	**295**	**2,146**	**6,791**	**41,599**	**76,581**	**54,861**	**9,305**	**111,820**	**41,175**	**15,755**	**54,890**	**327,376**	**203,323**	**124,052**	**9,518**	**9,245**	**27,718**	**19,032**	**6,194**	**8,176**	**9,949**	**993,954**
LSF	**9,799**	**155**	**16,912**	**31**	**7**	**29**	**10**	**331**	**2**	**190**	**142**	**28**	**19**	**446**	**390**	**55**	**45**	**3**	**828**	**209**	**567**	**321**	**725**	**30,610**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 13: 2026 Season A_Average yield by crop type and district (Kg/Ha)

District	Maize	Sorghum	Paddy rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Cassava	Sweet potatoes	Irish potatoes	Yams & Taro	Bananas	Cooking Banana	Dessert banana	Banana for beer	Beans	Bush bean	Climbing bean	Peas	Ground nuts	Soya beans	Vegetables	Fruits	Fodder crops	Other crops
Nyarugenge	1,300	-	-	-	-	12,061	6,290	2,580	4,158	11,814	13,389	9,745	11,720	531	519	1,043	-	367	421	5,491	-	8,505	-
Gasabo	1,558	-	3,848	-	-	12,245	8,748	5,827	6,751	11,003	12,579	7,952	10,979	635	627	933	581	430	531	9,165	1,742	12,597	10,912
Kicukiro	1,611	-	4,287	-	-	10,191	7,812	-	5,158	11,345	11,783	10,477	11,247	555	554	578	-	-	552	6,209	6,664	16,097	3,253
Nyanza	1,797	1,074	3,819	-	555	14,145	7,639	5,691	6,725	9,072	8,162	7,690	10,000	597	590	643	723	347	383	7,680	3,208	23,025	3,749
Gisagara	1,933	800	3,800	-	477	13,811	7,697	2,997	5,427	9,226	7,577	7,547	10,556	625	629	598	470	454	594	7,380	4,329	-	130
Nyaruguru	1,881	1,545	3,195	1,097	257	12,765	10,993	6,001	7,956	11,873	15,162	8,389	11,525	702	661	710	569	-	476	8,245	2,934	13,298	702
Huye	1,737	-	3,780	-	406	14,841	9,026	4,295	6,096	11,263	13,512	9,420	10,884	629	584	716	783	546	524	6,915	4,514	9,222	945
Nyamagabe	1,567	-	3,759	-	-	12,860	10,062	7,423	7,741	10,116	9,257	7,463	10,892	704	620	730	826	-	558	5,855	6,299	16,385	-
Ruhango	1,382	1,348	4,849	-	295	16,193	8,403	3,192	5,206	9,948	9,449	6,334	10,969	485	469	547	610	247	441	9,723	5,649	21,430	2,894
Muhanga	2,081	-	3,533	-	671	16,622	8,362	3,843	10,975	10,957	13,292	8,511	10,754	557	445	680	853	173	411	6,866	4,546	26,282	5,318
Kamonyi	1,863	640	4,666	-	780	13,992	7,052	4,127	7,388	10,411	12,954	6,810	10,738	454	432	571	477	412	568	9,195	6,541	23,306	99
Karongi	1,517	813	-	-	-	8,225	10,969	6,726	4,937	11,624	13,679	10,099	11,422	951	752	1,025	677	387	612	6,848	5,414	14,713	2,167
Rutsiro	1,452	853	-	-	-	15,229	10,086	7,751	5,268	11,482	13,475	7,905	11,722	834	665	859	617	-	500	10,337	5,832	28,747	16,803
Rubavu	1,753	613	-	-	-	-	7,927	13,794	5,156	10,932	12,396	6,865	10,818	696	520	719	398	-	393	8,730	6,997	13,719	9,013
Nyabihu	1,638	925	-	1,362	-	9,337	8,307	12,839	-	9,257	12,253	6,747	9,267	1,023	628	1,036	628	-	249	9,183	8,929	6,975	412
Ngororero	1,278	1,386	-	654	-	13,547	7,866	5,513	4,927	8,495	7,976	7,832	8,794	879	610	904	548	-	536	7,643	4,885	14,878	9,541
Rusizi	1,905	1,131	4,585	-	-	13,287	7,543	5,469	4,851	11,177	11,348	8,003	11,594	738	721	851	665	568	530	6,674	12,023	11,406	2,714
Nyamasheke	1,641	551	4,481	-	-	12,441	5,828	4,454	5,378	9,295	10,841	8,101	8,645	763	583	821	642	384	571	6,329	3,825	18,629	27,430
Rulindo	2,096	-	3,493	1,159	-	12,541	8,328	6,333	6,483	10,453	13,117	8,980	9,819	743	590	879	481	394	603	7,900	7,920	14,919	17,665
Gakenke	1,699	-	3,108	1,070	561	12,638	9,220	6,142	6,913	11,327	13,788	7,637	11,267	764	514	819	491	587	503	8,693	4,500	8,535	18,075
Musanze	1,929	1,753	-	1,660	-	5,458	9,230	12,556	1,646	10,812	14,219	7,645	10,544	1,023	888	1,028	551	-	755	9,627	6,055	19,776	5,591
Burera	2,042	2,129	-	1,662	-	12,736	9,558	10,878	4,202	10,405	12,864	7,166	8,788	945	742	952	559	-	-	8,608	8,744	17,498	15,876
Gicumbi	1,437	1,271	-	1,226	567	12,947	10,530	9,500	3,861	11,077	14,408	6,189	10,903	824	656	880	656	-	446	7,765	4,173	12,834	17,369
Rwamagana	1,665	-	3,695	-	495	13,920	8,923	6,094	13,278	14,368	17,168	8,127	11,464	620	621	587	349	429	462	8,066	2,608	21,561	7,578
Nyagatare	2,887	1,507	4,257	1,294	944	12,964	5,892	5,406	4,832	14,177	17,436	8,634	11,352	807	787	982	543	451	651	6,582	5,320	22,269	5,614
Gatsibo	1,899	983	4,023	-	810	13,110	8,820	5,349	5,459	13,685	16,448	7,819	11,040	739	722	866	654	491	446	7,998	4,504	17,204	857
Kayonza	1,909	1,256	3,155	750	476	12,600	6,951	3,444	4,123	13,878	16,149	9,452	9,968	629	627	731	584	281	525	8,152	4,071	11,127	1,051
Kirehe	2,515	1,051	4,837	-	438	15,097	6,464	5,052	4,501	14,336	16,844	9,115	11,348	616	605	738	461	444	1,313	8,927	4,859	5,486	574
Ngoma	1,904	1,475	4,212	-	568	13,498	8,145	4,306	5,407	13,696	15,820	9,236	11,669	659	647	813	329	374	500	5,354	4,095	18,836	7,050
Bugesera	1,853	988	4,855	-	516	13,039	8,005	3,044	4,370	11,905	15,638	7,641	10,783	445	444	809	456	379	353	4,863	9,797	9,018	2,035
National	**1,994**	**1,307**	**4,131**	**1,401**	**600**	**13,671**	**8,823**	**8,906**	**6,408**	**11,884**	**14,770**	**8,128**	**10,793**	**700**	**610**	**847**	**616**	**411**	**534**	**7,905**	**5,444**	**17,171**	**6,556**
SSF	**1,897**	**1,307**	**2,517**	**1,389**	**3,094**	**13,678**	**8,823**	**8,899**	**6,409**	**11,891**	**14,790**	**8,134**	**10,795**	**700**	**610**	**847**	**618**	**410**	**501**	**7,895**	**5,647**	**17,356**	**6,853**
LSF	**4,337**	**1,451**	**4,159**	**2,246**	**140**	**3,946**	**6,218**	**10,175**	**2,712**	**7,689**	**8,726**	**4,424**	**4,809**	**542**	**464**	**1,092**	**304**	**470**	**1,645**	**8,808**	**3,225**	**12,460**	**2,487**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 14: 2026 Season A_Average yield of Large-Scale Farmers by crop type and district (Kg/Ha)

District	Maize	Sorghum	Paddy rice	Wheat	Other cereals	Cassava	Sweet potatoes	Irish potatoes	Yams & Taro	Bananas	Cooking Banana	Dessert banana	Banana for beer	Beans	Bush bean	Climbing bean	Peas	Ground nuts	Soya beans	Vegetables	Fruits	Fodder crops	Other crops
Gasabo	4,513	-	3,848	-	-	-	9,945	-	-	8,031	6,579	6,654	15,250	317	317	-	-	-	98	4,717	1,742	14,133	764
Kicukiro	3,074	-	4,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,369	21,591	1,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	508	-	4,169	39,951	-
Nyanza	2,598	-	4,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,552	728	3,952	3,273	955	1,121	-	-	-	-	18,171	1,127	19,946	-
Gisagara	3,390	-	3,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,132	-	3,783	4,538	2,490	2,743	945	-	-	-	10,017	306	-	-
Nyaruguru	4,451	-	3,195	-	-	-	-	8,944	-	24,325	43,913	20,845	-	2,492	-	2,492	2,197	-	-	-	1,468	28,352	702
Huye	3,708	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,147	985	8,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,509	1,655	16,328	-
Nyamagabe	3,609	-	3,759	-	-	-	-	10,988	-	-	-	-	-	1,239	-	1,239	680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruhango	3,056	-	4,849	-	-	3,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	760	760	-	-	-	-	-	7,152	-	3,687
Muhanga	3,072	-	3,595	-	-	-	-	10,214	-	-	-	-	-	401	-	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kamonyi	6,470	-	4,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	397	-	-	-	1,508	-	-	-	166
Karongi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
Rutsiro	2,699	-	-	-	-	3,993	-	10,229	-	5,486	12,631	2,365	6,381	911	278	1,110	-	-	201	-	8,150	-	2,216
Rubavu	4,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,443	-	7,251	7,785	6,648	1,773	-	-	-	894	-	-	8,266	-	-	196
Nyabihu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngororero	2,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,120	6,834	5,846	7,695	671	-	671	-	-	407	-	-	-	-
Rusizi	3,029	-	4,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
Nyamasheke	3,306	-	4,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,582	1,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489
Rulindo	6,267	-	3,493	521	-	-	-	9,780	-	-	-	-	-	1,191	-	1,191	-	-	-	9,587	-	-	815
Gakenke	4,857	-	3,108	-	1,588	-	-	10,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,058	-	3,291	-	-
Musanze	2,137	-	-	1,139	-	-	-	13,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	5,197	293	38,075	-
Burera	2,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gicumbi	3,184	-	-	2,968	-	-	10,114	8,491	-	1,928	1,826	2,920	-	914	-	914	-	-	-	7,430	-	26,951	-
Rwamagana	4,008	-	3,716	-	-	-	6,718	6,773	621	5,172	5,213	4,592	21,862	719	712	1,802	311	-	397	10,476	2,635	19,199	11,822
Nyagatare	5,292	1,382	4,277	-	1,254	-	9,510	9,051	3,108	6,308	6,730	2,897	6,779	887	886	1,489	1,995	-	1,068	12,539	5,320	7,366	3,746
Gatsibo	3,345	1,996	4,027	-	649	7,797	4,331	5,897	-	4,519	4,550	6,105	1,315	929	926	1,205	-	243	528	7,723	5,145	6,300	697
Kayonza	4,519	918	3,245	-	2	-	5,083	6,525	-	18,022	19,768	2,593	3,154	239	239	-	-	-	2,043	7,600	771	4,676	921
Kirehe	4,397	549	4,871	-	-	-	-	7,796	-	9,948	8,456	14,588	-	132	132	-	-	-	1,800	5,459	2,226	-	52
Ngoma	2,369	-	4,212	-	-	-	6,911	10,939	3,907	7,672	7,025	3,500	14,926	754	754	-	-	88	477	9,934	4,647	5,461	3,697
Bugesera	4,996	697	4,873	-	-	99	7,599	8,445	-	2,195	2,274	2,528	1,699	189	161	968	456	893	150	15,636	4,517	12,217	945
National	**4,337**	**1,451**	**4,159**	**2,246**	**140**	**3,946**	**6,218**	**10,175**	**2,712**	**7,689**	**8,726**	**4,424**	**4,809**	**542**	**464**	**1,092**	**304**	**470**	**1,645**	**8,808**	**3,225**	**12,460**	**2,487**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 15: 2026 Season A_Crop production by crop type and district (MT)

District	Maize	Sorghum	Paddy rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Cassava	Sweet potatoes	Irish potatoes	Yams & Taro	Banana	Cooking banana	Dessert banana	Banana for beer	Beans	Bush bean	Climbing bean	Pea	Ground nuts	Soya bean	Vegetables	Fruits	Fodder crops	Other crops
Nyarugenge	870	-	-	-	-	2,498	1,940	142	21	8,428	2,648	1,298	4,481	851	813	38	-	4	34	743	-	126	-
Gasabo	5,351	-	1,284	-	-	11,975	8,155	3,025	568	24,815	11,243	3,617	9,955	4,440	4,279	161	22	48	122	7,381	28	3,357	1,167
Kicukiro	1,816	-	380	-	-	494	3,882	-	155	6,067	2,477	825	2,764	746	737	9	-	-	33	290	310	1,072	81
Nyanza	11,863	606	1,140	-	56	62,568	8,620	1,828	2,043	31,282	9,610	3,444	18,228	8,011	6,956	1,055	144	137	735	2,228	239	5,053	332
Gisagara	13,835	811	11,163	-	94	16,345	15,991	848	1,576	36,339	7,845	5,403	23,092	9,629	8,659	969	6	105	1,073	4,233	69	-	20
Nyaruguru	7,877	65	155	93	2	12,896	41,155	15,202	3,144	19,272	6,662	2,762	9,848	5,755	878	4,877	127	-	300	1,729	47	6,654	1
Huye	8,029	-	3,790	-	189	16,725	21,290	1,804	1,008	27,233	9,811	6,377	11,045	8,114	4,981	3,133	148	26	976	3,418	881	424	203
Nyamagabe	8,273	-	109	-	-	13,377	52,017	23,949	1,783	29,222	4,854	3,012	21,356	7,586	1,604	5,982	853	-	741	3,674	651	2,398	-
Ruhango	5,565	78	4,534	-	7	75,168	14,256	571	2,341	33,988	5,344	3,592	25,052	4,897	3,719	1,177	89	42	1,397	4,623	67	5,330	1,249
Muhanga	4,531	-	470	-	133	29,609	30,551	1,543	12,113	83,423	16,329	5,967	61,127	4,085	1,711	2,374	104	3	907	2,228	1,352	7,456	1,655
Kamonyi	10,786	18	993	-	9	37,411	14,214	1,824	2,026	52,176	6,751	4,847	40,579	5,734	4,612	1,121	26	326	1,684	9,600	444	2,339	58
Karongi	10,796	31	-	-	-	9,465	44,430	4,874	2,232	54,992	10,461	5,886	38,645	6,546	1,405	5,141	79	14	999	4,565	848	7,040	309
Rutsiro	9,130	17	-	-	-	2,772	20,404	23,030	1,426	32,174	8,738	3,747	19,689	3,725	384	3,341	320	-	377	2,563	552	17,305	10,888
Rubavu	4,131	28	-	-	-	-	6,956	76,867	444	12,382	5,581	1,010	5,792	5,410	475	4,936	138	-	107	13,662	63	2,751	7,184
Nyabihu	5,335	334	-	250	-	2,260	17,882	109,107	-	4,935	1,245	826	2,864	9,112	175	8,938	386	-	4	5,307	1,237	971	835
Ngororero	4,822	274	-	114	-	18,238	42,920	9,987	3,746	35,715	6,277	4,989	24,449	10,603	640	9,963	201	-	760	6,924	387	2,241	2,568
Rusizi	15,207	311	7,120	-	-	13,619	10,594	1,593	5,453	26,937	9,984	1,760	15,193	9,020	7,608	1,412	34	159	240	7,529	6,746	1,615	546
Nyamasheke	9,703	11	1,720	-	-	38,177	17,605	680	7,081	26,452	9,964	2,517	13,971	5,812	1,090	4,723	38	185	560	4,900	758	1,899	6,008
Rulindo	10,028	-	63	30	-	7,813	24,245	9,781	392	27,061	8,182	4,460	14,419	6,629	2,484	4,145	148	18	242	7,834	636	435	7,684
Gakenke	14,352	-	59	65	273	15,390	54,467	7,416	6,572	68,912	17,631	6,014	45,267	8,450	1,037	7,413	283	118	320	5,601	2,449	1,042	7,484
Musanze	10,850	2,783	-	917	-	147	15,871	62,509	102	9,896	3,908	2,017	3,971	9,332	266	9,067	92	-	33	8,062	610	1,757	8,154
Burera	18,838	2,802	-	991	-	828	38,603	47,706	136	8,410	4,324	278	3,808	8,979	226	8,753	807	-	-	5,375	512	12,270	860
Gicumbi	8,095	495	-	502	4	9,156	71,244	35,904	207	26,466	13,324	3,710	9,433	12,700	2,524	10,177	1,370	-	138	6,333	667	6,647	3,718
Rwamagana	17,311	-	1,991	-	28	13,466	15,993	6,956	1,913	79,190	57,118	7,238	14,834	8,181	8,036	145	10	409	255	6,891	448	27,764	1,874
Nyagatare	90,252	21,753	8,830	52	1,118	11,946	8,336	4,458	457	82,039	53,319	7,169	21,551	11,215	9,790	1,424	89	397	726	3,204	205	7,094	5,786
Gatsibo	40,155	5,047	6,940	-	225	14,545	18,763	14,001	499	142,118	96,925	10,678	34,515	14,686	12,569	2,117	180	330	373	4,504	383	5,279	17
Kayonza	33,611	6,617	5,027	37	638	37,242	10,627	8,575	432	71,837	53,859	6,898	11,080	9,438	9,220	218	66	96	358	8,963	5,867	8,310	245
Kirehe	58,450	3,255	4,751	-	258	27,290	8,593	9,018	789	117,226	78,800	5,229	33,197	12,242	11,015	1,227	111	170	1,248	5,513	972	296	43
Ngoma	30,471	1,128	4,005	-	949	36,278	13,042	7,403	647	101,460	64,835	7,572	29,053	10,839	9,825	1,014	23	245	273	2,946	5,918	2,715	657
Bugesera	18,286	3,603	6,555	-	95	31,413	23,126	964	332	50,695	22,196	5,142	23,356	6,627	6,584	42	0	965	242	1,284	3,460	4,262	352
National	**488,622**	**50,065**	**71,080**	**3,051**	**4,077**	**569,110**	**675,768**	**491,564**	**59,638**	**1,331,143**	**610,244**	**128,283**	**592,616**	**229,396**	**124,303**	**105,092**	**5,894**	**3,796**	**15,257**	**152,108**	**36,806**	**145,904**	**69,980**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 16: 2026 Season A_the Use of production by farmers (Percentage)

Crops	Sold	Own consumption	Wages for hired labour	Farm rent	Offered as gift	Barter trade / Exchanged with other things	Seeds	Fodder purpose	Stored	Post harvesting losses	Other usage
Maize	42.0	43.7	1.3	2.2	6.7	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.2
Sorghum	65.6	17.6	2.4	5.0	4.5	0.1	2.8	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.1
Paddy rice	81.6	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Wheat	49.8	24.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.2	14.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5
Other cereals	52.4	29.0	1.4	2.1	4.9	0.2	6.2	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.6
Sweet potato	38.2	46.5	2.4	0.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Irish potato	51.1	25.4	1.1	0.5	4.8	0.2	16.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Yam & Taro	51.5	36.1	0.9	0.6	6.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cassava	66.4	27.2	1.3	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bush bean	22.0	46.2	1.8	2.0	6.3	0.2	18.4	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.3
Climbing bean	16.8	51.8	1.4	0.8	9.3	0.2	17.3	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.1
Pea	48.0	31.6	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Groundnut	54.0	21.7	0.0	0.5	3.4	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
Soybean	29.7	36.6	1.0	1.3	5.7	0.4	22.2	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.3
Cooking banana	66.1	29.2	0.9	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dessert banana	68.6	27.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Banana for beer	82.4	11.2	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
Vegetables	85.6	8.2	0.4	0.3	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Fruits	87.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.9
Fodder crops	4.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	87.1	3.7	0.0	0.0
Other crops	85.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.2

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 17: 2026 Season A_Cultivated area by cropping system and district (Percentage)

District	Cropping system	
	Pure Cropping	Mixed Cropping
Nyarugenge	46.98	53.02
Gasabo	25.71	74.29
Kicukiro	35.82	64.18
Nyanza	28.21	71.79
Gisagara	25.84	74.16
Nyaruguru	49.32	50.68
Huye	27.37	72.63
Nyamagabe	42.89	57.11
Ruhango	34.86	65.14
Muhanga	39.01	60.99
Kamonyi	31.00	69.00
Karongi	39.32	60.68
Rutsiro	48.72	51.28
Rubavu	57.91	42.09
Nyabihu	53.68	46.32
Ngororero	39.75	60.25
Rusizi	31.89	68.11
Nyamasheke	33.71	66.29
Rulindo	42.83	57.17
Gakenke	33.69	66.31
Musanze	60.28	39.72
Burera	60.36	39.64
Gicumbi	47.03	52.97
Rwamagana	28.71	71.29
Nyagatare	44.12	55.88
Gatsibo	36.03	63.97
Kayonza	34.19	65.81
Kirehe	33.10	66.90
Ngoma	30.89	69.11
Bugesera	37.91	62.09
National	**38.37**	**61.63**
SSF	**36.62**	**63.38**
LSF	**94.71**	**5.29**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 18: 2026 Season A_Sowing dates by district (Percentage)

District	Before 01/09	Between 01-15 /09	Between 16-30/09	Between 01-15/10	Between16-31/10	After 31/10	Other season	Total
Nyarugenge	1.7	4.2	18.3	28.5	16.5	4.8	26.1	100
Gasabo	8.0	24.7	19.2	13.9	2.8	3.3	28.1	100
Kicukiro	1.9	5.4	7.4	49.1	5.1	2.1	29.1	100
Nyanza	4.9	8.4	10.5	34.4	11.8	13.0	17.1	100
Gisagara	3.7	10.3	22.2	33.6	6.0	5.7	18.5	100
Nyaruguru	15.6	14.8	11.7	17.7	11.4	12.7	16.2	100
Huye	8.9	14.8	12.3	26.7	6.6	11.8	18.9	100
Nyamagabe	12.8	19.0	16.5	17.1	8.0	11.3	15.3	100
Ruhango	7.2	9.2	21.4	23.3	8.9	7.6	22.3	100
Muhanga	10.3	14.5	13.1	13.6	5.9	12.7	29.9	100
Kamonyi	4.1	14.4	22.3	24.9	5.9	8.8	19.6	100
Karongi	8.1	19.0	20.8	11.4	4.5	9.7	26.7	100
Rutsiro	19.2	23.5	18.8	9.0	1.4	4.4	23.7	100
Rubavu	30.5	25.9	11.8	9.2	3.5	4.7	14.5	100
Nyabihu	25.8	23.2	21.5	5.2	2.5	10.9	11.0	100
Ngororero	18.5	24.2	13.2	8.1	6.1	9.1	20.9	100
Rusizi	6.9	11.2	25.4	31.8	5.4	3.3	16.0	100
Nyamasheke	9.9	19.1	25.1	13.1	5.6	4.5	22.8	100
Rulindo	17.0	27.1	19.6	10.0	1.6	4.7	20.0	100
Gakenke	17.7	22.8	10.9	7.8	4.7	15.4	20.8	100
Musanze	26.6	28.4	11.3	6.3	1.9	2.7	22.7	100
Burera	26.3	23.8	12.9	11.4	6.1	7.0	12.5	100
Gicumbi	14.0	24.8	21.5	8.5	3.6	9.7	17.8	100
Rwamagana	2.5	14.0	22.5	22.7	3.3	8.2	26.8	100
Nyagatare	18.2	40.6	9.8	5.0	0.4	2.5	23.4	100
Gatsibo	5.9	26.6	24.7	9.1	1.7	2.6	29.5	100
Kayonza	3.3	15.6	18.4	29.4	5.3	4.2	23.6	100
Kirehe	2.0	11.0	18.5	26.6	7.3	9.0	25.7	100
Ngoma	2.1	25.8	21.0	17.8	1.5	3.6	28.3	100
Bugesera	1.7	9.6	17.4	34.4	11.8	5.8	19.2	100
National	**10.9**	**18.8**	**17.8**	**17.8**	**5.5**	**7.9**	**21.2**	**100**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 19: 2026 Season A_Sowing date by crops (Percentage)

Crops	Before 01/09	Between 01-15 /09	Between 16- 30/09	Between 01-15/10	Between16- 31/10	After 31/10	Other season	Total
Maize	9.8	27.6	26.7	25.7	6.0	4.1	0.0	100
Sorghum	26.9	29.0	27.7	12.6	3.2	0.6	0.0	100
Paddy rice	76.9	5.1	0.9	6.6	0.6	9.8	0.0	100
Wheat	2.6	15.3	16.7	27.1	22.8	15.5	0.0	100
Other cereals	7.0	26.0	20.7	34.0	8.9	3.5	0.0	100
Sweet potato	36.3	9.8	6.9	11.3	7.8	27.9	0.0	100
Irish potato	15.8	23.2	20.4	19.6	6.7	14.3	0.0	100
Taro & Yams	24.9	18.5	16.5	15.1	6.5	18.5	0.0	100
Cassava	9.9	21.5	17.6	17.1	5.0	8.0	20.9	100
Bush bean	2.1	21.5	27.8	37.6	9.2	1.8	0.0	100
Climbing bean	6.1	35.9	34.4	18.0	5.0	0.6	0.0	100
Pea	7.5	32.5	26.4	20.9	5.7	7.0	0.0	100
Groundnut	1.9	33.6	22.4	36.3	3.4	2.4	0.0	100
Soybean	1.9	19.4	25.6	33.7	12.4	7.1	0.0	100
Cooking banana	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.4	94.7	100
Dessert banana	0.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	94.2	100
Banana for beer	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	95.3	100
Vegetables	26.2	12.2	9.0	13.1	8.6	31.0	0.0	100
Fruits	2.9	3.3	1.9	5.6	8.6	15.9	61.8	100
Fodder crops	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.7	95.0	100
Other crops	39.3	14.0	10.0	10.8	0.6	15.4	9.9	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 20: 2026 Season A_Use of seeds by farmer type per district (Percentage)

District	Percentage of farmers who used improved seeds			Percentage of sampled plots in which improved seeds was used			Percentage of land size in which improved seeds were used		
	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF
Nyarugenge	28.7	28.7		25.1	25.5		25.1	25.1	
Gasabo	40.7	38.2	87.5	39.4	33.6	37.1	39.4	37.9	84.7
Kicukiro	39.4	38.7	60.0	35.4	31.5	62.5	35.4	33.4	91.4
Nyanza	47.0	46.6	70.0	43.2	41.8	36.4	43.2	42.7	67.5
Gisagara	47.5	44.6	93.3	50.3	42.0	70.7	50.3	45.2	96.9
Nyaruguru	19.3	14.4	90.9	15.0	13.2	75.0	15.0	13.1	98.1
Huye	41.6	37.7	84.6	38.5	34.4	64.5	38.5	35.6	92.1
Nyamagabe	24.8	24.0	71.4	19.2	18.5	63.2	19.2	18.9	70.3
Ruhango	29.3	28.4	66.7	26.0	25.2	52.4	26.0	24.4	73.1
Muhanga	17.6	15.9	100.0	15.0	14.0	91.7	15.0	13.0	96.9
Kamonyi	46.8	45.3	100.0	38.3	36.6	84.2	38.3	37.0	98.3
Karongi	30.8	30.9	-	25.7	26.2	-	25.7	25.8	-
Rutsiro	18.9	18.1	80.0	16.0	16.0	66.7	16.0	15.9	71.3
Rubavu	23.1	22.5	75.0	21.5	20.1	33.3	21.5	21.4	57.2
Nyabihu	26.5	26.4	100.0	20.6	20.6	100.0	20.6	20.5	100.0
Ngororero	15.0	14.9	100.0	11.2	11.5	80.0	11.2	11.2	53.2
Rusizi	46.7	46.6	55.6	45.2	43.1	55.6	45.2	42.7	89.3
Nyamasheke	26.2	25.0	69.2	21.6	21.1	62.5	21.6	20.3	95.3
Rulindo	33.2	32.6	80.0	28.8	28.9	46.7	28.8	28.0	88.1
Gakenke	26.8	26.4	55.6	20.7	20.5	58.3	20.7	20.1	92.2
Musanze	24.3	23.7	100.0	22.0	21.5	82.4	22.0	21.8	87.6
Burera	34.3	34.2	100.0	30.4	30.0	100.0	30.4	30.4	100.0
Gicumbi	21.4	20.3	100.0	14.6	15.8	57.6	14.6	14.5	57.4
Rwamagana	55.6	53.6	78.1	48.2	46.4	48.8	48.2	47.2	79.9
Nyagatare	58.8	53.8	92.9	53.0	46.8	62.2	53.0	50.9	94.4
Gatsibo	44.9	40.9	92.7	40.0	34.8	59.4	40.0	37.1	91.5
Kayonza	51.9	48.5	88.9	45.6	41.4	64.1	45.6	43.0	93.3
Kirehe	56.7	56.0	92.9	51.4	49.1	84.6	51.4	49.3	99.9
Ngoma	45.7	44.9	57.1	41.2	40.7	35.7	41.2	40.1	80.0
Bugesera	43.2	41.6	70.0	41.4	37.9	51.7	41.4	37.5	93.2
National	**37.0**	**35.2**	**82.6**	**34.6**	**30.7**	**56.9**	**34.6**	**32.7**	**91.1**

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 21: 2026 Season A Seed type by crops (Percentage)

Crop	Traditional seeds	Improved seeds	Total
Maize	35.7	64.3	100
Paddy rice	87.8	12.2	100
Wheat	91.1	8.9	100
Irish potato	96.1	3.9	100
Cassava	99.8	0.2	100
Bush bean	99.5	0.5	100
Climbing bean	99.8	0.2	100
Pea	99.8	0.2	100
Soybean	98.8	1.2	100
Cooking banana	100.0	0.1	100
Dessert banana	99.5	0.5	100
Banana for beer	99.8	0.2	100
Vegetables	54.0	46.0	100
Fruits	93.7	6.3	100
Fodder crops	99.1	0.9	100
Other crops	92.8	7.2	100
National	**87.4**	**12.6**	**100**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 22: 2026 Season A_Percentage of farmers by source of improved seeds per district

District	Sources of improved seeds							
	Government (MINAGRI/ RAB/NAEB)	Recognized seed multipliers	Agro- dealers	NGOs/ Companies	Market	Agriculture cooperative	Other source	Total
Nyarugenge	-	-	84.6	-	15.4	-	-	100
Gasabo	-	7.7	65.4	19.2	1.9	5.8	-	100
Kicukiro	2.9	2.9	85.7	5.7	2.9	-	-	100
Nyanza	1.2	6.2	18.5	66.7	2.5	4.9	-	100
Gisagara	1.2	2.3	36.8	42.5	3.5	12.6	1.2	100
Nyaruguru	-	5.1	23.1	66.7	2.6	2.6	-	100
Huye	6.0	6.0	27.7	51.8	1.2	7.2	-	100
Nyamagabe	7.0	9.3	9.3	72.1	2.3	-	-	100
Ruhango	3.1	7.7	16.9	56.9	7.7	7.7	-	100
Muhanga	2.9	11.8	35.3	41.2	-	8.8	-	100
Kamonyi	4.6	1.9	30.6	39.8	13.9	9.3	-	100
Karongi	13.0	9.3	31.5	42.6	1.9	1.9	-	100
Rutsiro	9.7	6.5	3.2	77.4	3.2	-	-	100
Rubavu	18.3	6.7	36.7	23.3	10.0	5.0	-	100
Nyabihu	4.7	16.3	20.9	25.6	12.8	19.8	-	100
Ngororero	15.2	3.0	18.2	48.5	15.2	-	-	100
Rusizi	11.8	2.4	21.2	61.2	-	3.5	-	100
Nyamasheke	4.7	-	27.9	51.2	4.7	11.6	-	100
Rulindo	-	3.6	27.3	58.2	5.5	5.5	-	100
Gakenke	1.7	1.7	70.7	25.9	-	-	-	100
Musanze	3.3	13.2	45.1	28.6	3.3	2.2	4.4	100
Burera	1.9	-	23.1	62.5	9.6	1.9	1.0	100
Gicumbi	3.7	1.9	20.4	50.0	14.8	7.4	1.9	100
Rwamagana	-	6.0	29.9	46.3	3.7	14.2	-	100
Nyagatare	2.9	12.0	38.3	34.9	6.2	4.8	1.0	100
Gatsibo	0.7	6.7	34.1	54.8	3.0	-	0.7	100
Kayonza	5.3	8.3	26.3	48.9	4.5	6.8	-	100
Kirehe	-	4.3	44.4	39.6	1.1	10.7	-	100
Ngoma	1.8	3.5	38.9	44.3	3.5	7.1	0.9	100
Bugesera	2.4	12.7	46.0	31.8	5.6	1.6	-	100
National	**3.6**	**6.5**	**34.0**	**44.1**	**5.1**	**6.2**	**0.5**	**100**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 23: 2026 Season A_Percentage of crops by source of seeds

Crop	Government (MINAGRI/ RAB/	Recognized seed multipliers	Agro dealers	NGOs/	Market	Agriculture cooperative	Other source	Total
Maize	1.1	1.0	35.8	55.4	3.9	2.7	0.2	100
Paddy rice	0.7	25.1	3.6	-	0.3	70.3	-	100
Wheat	4.2	-	26.7	33.2	-	9.0	26.9	100
Irish potato	12.2	46.5	-	0.9	37.7	2.7	-	100
Cassava	82.0	2.8	-	-	15.2	-	-	100
Bush bean	0.0	12.5	50.5	27.3	-	9.6	-	100
Climbing bean	34.1	65.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	100
Pea	0.4	0.4	-	-	99.3	-	-	100
Soybean	23.2	14.3	0.0	-	62.4	0.0	-	100
Cooking banana	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	100
Dessert banana	54.8	31.6	-	13.6	-	-	-	100
Banana for beer	13.2	86.9	-	-	-	-	-	100
Vegetables	-	3.3	48.9	16.2	31.6	-	-	100
Fruits	53.0	16.2	16.0	7.5	0.0	7.4	-	100
Fodder crops	58.7	0.4	40.7	-	0.2	-	-	100
Other crops	26.1	34.2	-	2.7	3.4	33.1	0.6	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 24: 2026 Season A_Use of organic fertilizer by farmer type per district (Percentage)

District	Percentage of farmers who applied organic fertilizer			Percentage of plots in which organic fertilizer was applied			Percentage of land size in which organic fertilizer was applied		
	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF
Nyarugenge	71.3	71.3		55.5	55.5		59.9	59.9	
Gasabo	89.6	90.4	75.0	82.5	82.5	64.3	84.9	84.9	85.9
Kicukiro	65.4	64.9	80.0	81.3	81.3	85.7	81.8	80.9	99.8
Nyanza	95.4	95.5	90.0	71.5	71.5	76.2	68.5	67.9	98.6
Gisagara	90.3	89.9	96.7	78.9	78.9	100.0	83.3	81.5	100.0
Nyaruguru	99.1	99.1	100.0	79.6	79.6	93.8	81.1	80.7	99.7
Huye	91.9	93.7	71.8	81.4	81.4	88.0	79.5	78.8	99.1
Nyamagabe	95.8	95.7	100.0	84.8	84.8	89.5	84.4	84.4	91.5
Ruhango	91.7	91.9	83.3	68.4	68.4	63.2	69.3	68.5	97.6
Muhanga	94.9	94.8	100.0	73.9	73.9	100.0	76.5	75.9	100.0
Kamonyi	89.9	89.8	93.3	67.4	67.4	77.8	68.0	67.3	96.6
Karongi	96.6	96.6	100.0	69.2	69.2	100.0	71.5	71.4	100.0
Rutsiro	97.8	97.8	100.0	75.1	75.1	73.3	78.4	78.4	97.1
Rubavu	75.9	75.6	100.0	60.5	60.5	55.6	59.7	59.7	70.5
Nyabihu	97.2	97.2	100.0	72.8	72.8	100.0	73.1	73.1	100.0
Ngororero	99.1	99.1	100.0	75.1	75.1	100.0	75.7	75.7	100.0
Rusizi	89.4	90.7	22.2	84.5	84.5	50.0	82.3	82.3	61.1
Nyamasheke	94.9	95.2	84.6	77.4	77.4	92.9	79.1	78.8	99.8
Rulindo	96.8	96.7	100.0	84.3	84.3	100.0	85.6	85.4	100.0
Gakenke	97.2	97.5	77.8	83.5	83.5	90.0	85.3	85.2	99.6
Musanze	88.8	88.8	100.0	77.5	77.5	52.9	73.6	73.7	49.7
Burera	92.8	92.8	100.0	79.6	79.6	100.0	82.9	82.9	100.0
Gicumbi	97.1	97.0	100.0	86.1	86.1	93.8	85.9	85.9	91.0
Rwamagana	90.4	90.0	95.1	68.8	68.8	63.4	77.2	77.2	79.9
Nyagatare	67.9	66.9	75.0	76.4	76.4	91.1	71.7	71.1	90.9
Gatsibo	90.1	89.7	94.6	70.3	70.3	71.3	74.4	73.3	92.7
Kayonza	86.2	87.2	74.5	71.9	71.9	66.2	73.3	73.1	84.4
Kirehe	89.9	90.3	71.4	74.7	74.7	88.9	79.8	79.4	96.6
Ngoma	89.4	89.6	85.7	68.6	68.6	46.1	70.9	70.6	85.1
Bugesera	76.9	77.0	75.0	60.9	60.9	75.3	61.3	60.8	96.4
National	**90.2**	**90.4**	**83.6**	**76.1**	**76.1**	**74.2**	**76.0**	**75.6**	**94.0**

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 25: 2026 Season A Use of inorganic fertilizer by farmer type per district (Percentage)

District	Percentage of farmers who used inorganic fertilizers			Percentage of plots in which inorganic fertilizer was applied			Percentage of land under which inorganic fertilizer was applied		
	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF
Nyarugenge	33.8	33.8		33.2	33.2		42.3	42.3	
Gasabo	54.6	52.8	87.5	54.7	54.7	39.2	61.0	59.5	86.0
Kicukiro	37.8	36.4	80.0	62.3	62.3	66.7	71.0	68.0	99.0
Nyanza	51.0	50.2	90.0	38.9	38.9	55.6	40.2	37.7	98.5
Gisagara	52.9	50.4	93.3	59.5	59.5	98.0	68.2	61.4	100.0
Nyaruguru	90.2	89.9	95.5	54.4	54.4	83.3	60.0	59.1	99.3
Huye	53.3	50.0	89.7	52.2	52.2	83.0	56.1	51.6	99.5
Nyamagabe	72.1	71.7	100.0	58.7	58.7	100.0	63.3	63.0	100.0
Ruhango	39.3	37.8	100.0	37.7	37.7	57.1	40.5	35.3	98.7
Muhanga	50.0	49.0	100.0	37.2	37.2	100.0	41.1	38.3	100.0
Kamonyi	48.4	47.2	93.3	31.1	31.1	83.3	35.7	32.8	98.2
Karongi	72.2	72.1	100.0	50.6	50.6	100.0	51.2	51.0	100.0
Rutsiro	75.7	75.4	100.0	48.4	48.4	60.0	55.7	55.6	93.3
Rubavu	75.3	75.1	100.0	70.6	70.6	44.4	70.7	70.7	59.2
Nyabihu	84.1	84.1	100.0	54.3	54.3	100.0	59.1	59.1	100.0
Ngororero	82.2	82.1	100.0	46.3	46.3	100.0	51.1	51.1	100.0
Rusizi	84.7	84.7	88.9	72.7	72.7	100.0	78.8	77.5	100.0
Nyamasheke	77.4	76.9	92.3	60.4	60.4	86.7	66.8	66.1	99.4
Rulindo	71.6	71.2	100.0	47.8	47.8	78.6	53.7	52.9	98.5
Gakenke	84.8	85.1	66.7	53.7	53.7	87.5	59.3	59.0	99.9
Musanze	78.3	78.1	100.0	60.9	60.9	52.9	60.9	60.9	55.8
Burera	74.9	74.8	100.0	60.3	60.3	100.0	70.5	70.4	100.0
Gicumbi	57.3	56.8	100.0	46.6	46.6	96.0	52.3	52.1	97.6
Rwamagana	67.6	65.8	87.8	64.9	64.9	59.4	70.1	69.1	91.2
Nyagatare	70.9	67.9	91.7	68.5	68.5	91.7	81.9	80.6	98.8
Gatsibo	74.7	73.3	90.9	57.8	57.8	65.4	66.4	64.2	97.0
Kayonza	64.0	62.1	85.1	62.6	62.6	77.4	64.6	62.3	92.9
Kirehe	76.3	76.0	92.9	57.7	57.7	95.0	74.5	73.1	100.0
Ngoma	63.9	62.8	81.0	46.3	46.3	42.6	59.7	58.5	88.3
Bugesera	56.4	54.8	82.5	44.7	44.7	72.5	60.4	55.1	99.4
National	**67.2**	**66.3**	**89.6**	**53.5**	**53.5**	**71.8**	**62.4**	**60.8**	**97.4**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 26: 2026 Season A_Percentage of farmers by source of inorganic fertilizers per district

District	Government (MINAGRI/ RAB/NAEB)	Agro dealers	NGOs/ Companies	Market	Agriculture cooperative	Other source	Total
Nyarugenge	-	78.7	-	10.6	10.6	-	100
Gasabo	-	59.0	26.6	3.5	11.0	-	100
Kicukiro	4.9	82.0	9.8	3.3	-	-	100
Nyanza	-	11.0	76.5	6.3	6.3	-	100
Gisagara	0.4	43.3	51.3	0.7	4.0	0.4	100
Nyaruguru	1.6	20.0	73.3	3.2	1.9	-	100
Huye	2.4	25.4	68.3	-	4.0	-	100
Nyamagabe	1.5	19.5	72.6	3.4	2.7	0.3	100
Ruhango	2.5	13.6	75.8	2.5	5.6	-	100
Muhanga	0.4	31.0	47.8	6.2	14.6	-	100
Kamonyi	2.2	30.5	49.1	5.2	12.3	0.7	100
Karongi	1.2	33.2	65.0	0.3	-	0.3	100
Rutsiro	1.9	20.1	72.6	5.1	0.3	-	100
Rubavu	0.4	81.9	15.6	1.8	0.4	-	100
Nyabihu	-	58.6	28.5	10.5	2.3	-	100
Ngororero	0.4	27.2	61.7	10.0	0.6	-	100
Rusizi	8.8	23.2	66.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	100
Nyamasheke	0.8	26.4	67.1	4.2	1.6	-	100
Rulindo	-	34.7	59.3	2.2	3.7	-	100
Gakenke	-	57.2	33.3	6.8	2.6	-	100
Musanze	0.5	72.2	27.0	-	0.3	-	100
Burera	1.8	25.7	62.2	7.3	3.0	-	100
Gicumbi	0.6	31.1	60.7	5.7	1.9	-	100
Rwamagana	0.9	32.1	54.6	0.9	11.7	-	100
Nyagatare	1.1	59.0	34.7	2.3	2.7	0.2	100
Gatsibo	0.8	41.4	53.7	2.1	1.9	0.2	100
Kayonza	2.2	39.9	52.6	3.2	2.2	-	100
Kirehe	0.5	47.3	38.2	2.8	11.0	0.2	100
Ngoma	0.9	37.5	53.0	5.9	2.5	0.2	100
Bugesera	-	48.5	43.8	3.7	3.9	-	100
National	**1.2**	**39.0**	**52.0**	**3.9**	**3.8**	**0.1**	**100**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 27: 2026 Season A_Source of inorganic fertilizer by type of fertilizer

Fertilizer name	Government (MINAGRI/ RAB/ NAEB)	Agro dealers	NGOs/ Companies	Market	Agriculture cooperative	Other source	Total
NPK 17-17-17	0.8	54.2	37.1	4.2	3.8	-	100
NPK 20-10-10	7.4	25.9	48.2	7.4	11.1	-	100
NPK 25-5-5	13.3	46.7	40.0	-	-	-	100
NPK 22-6-12	10.3	17.2	69.0	-	3.5	-	100
Other NPK	-	80.4	15.7	3.9	-	-	100
Urea	1.4	40.8	51.6	2.8	3.2	0.1	100
Urea liquid	-	53.1	37.5	3.1	6.3	-	100
DAP	1.4	38.5	54.5	2.8	2.7	0.1	100
KCL/MOP	-	83.3	16.7	-	-	-	100
Omax	-	25.0	75.0	-	-	-	100
Winner	-	60.0	20.0	-	20.0	-	100
Yara Viva	-	77.8	11.1	-	11.1	-	100
Amidas	-	64.3	35.7	-	-	-	100
Cereal	-	70.6	29.4	-	-	-	100
Boaster	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100
Lime/Ishwagara	0.4	36.7	55.7	6.9	0.4	-	100
DI Grow	2.4	51.2	42.7	-	3.7	-	100
Other type of fertilizer	1.2	71.0	19.5	1.7	6.6	-	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 28: 2026 Season A Percentage of plots by type of inorganic fertilizer per district

District	NPK	Urea	DAP	DI Grow	Lime	Others	Total
Nyarugenge	13.7	52.5	32.1	-	1.8	-	100
Gasabo	16.0	44.0	38.2	0.5	-	1.3	100
Kicukiro	11.5	40.0	48.6	-	-	-	100
Nyanza	6.2	50.0	43.6	0.2	-	-	100
Gisagara	4.9	49.8	45.3	-	-	-	100
Nyaruguru	20.0	22.9	42.7	-	14.5	-	100
Huye	22.6	44.9	32.2	0.1	-	0.2	100
Nyamagabe	16.2	34.6	48.9	0.1	0.3	-	100
Ruhango	4.9	52.7	42.4	-	-	-	100
Muhanga	13.9	42.5	43.2	-	-	0.4	100
Kamonyi	12.0	53.1	34.4	-	0.4	-	100
Karongi	3.4	43.7	52.7	-	0.2	-	100
Rutsiro	15.7	36.0	37.6	0.2	10.4	0.2	100
Rubavu	46.0	28.5	21.5	0.2	-	3.8	100
Nyabihu	28.8	34.0	34.0	-	0.4	2.8	100
Ngororero	16.7	33.1	42.1	-	7.4	0.8	100
Rusizi	8.9	39.6	48.9	0.0	1.9	0.6	100
Nyamasheke	17.8	30.3	43.0	-	8.7	0.2	100
Rulindo	20.1	39.7	39.6	-	-	0.7	100
Gakenke	15.0	35.9	47.2	-	0.8	1.1	100
Musanze	27.0	36.1	36.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	100
Burera	19.8	29.8	48.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	100
Gicumbi	29.3	33.3	35.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	100
Rwamagana	13.0	42.6	43.1	0.2	-	1.1	100
Nyagatare	2.8	54.3	41.7	0.2	-	1.0	100
Gatsibo	21.2	44.8	30.7	0.4	0.5	2.4	100
Kayonza	9.6	42.2	46.2	1.3	0.4	0.3	100
Kirehe	6.4	37.5	52.7	-	0.6	2.7	100
Ngoma	4.7	47.7	47.3	0.2	0.2	-	100
Bugesera	1.8	37.5	60.6	-	0.2	0.0	100
National	**15.2**	**38.6**	**43.1**	**0.1**	**2.2**	**0.8**	**100**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 29: 2026 Season A_Use of pesticides by farmer type per district (Percentage)

District	Percentage of farmers who used pesticides			Percentage of plots in which pesticides were used			Percentage of land size in which pesticides were used		
	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF
Nyarugenge	32.4	32.4		16.6	16.6		25.8	25.8	
Gasabo	47.0	44.9	87.5	49.8	49.8	46.0	57.1	54.8	89.6
Kicukiro	24.4	22.5	80.0	51.8	51.8	66.7	55.2	47.9	99.0
Nyanza	49.8	49.0	90.0	30.6	30.6	58.8	40.7	38.1	98.6
Gisagara	37.4	33.9	93.3	53.5	53.5	95.7	63.2	51.6	100.0
Nyaruguru	70.1	68.1	100.0	34.4	34.4	87.5	41.8	39.9	99.5
Huye	49.3	45.1	94.9	45.0	45.0	81.1	53.6	48.5	98.8
Nyamagabe	50.7	49.9	100.0	46.6	46.6	94.4	51.7	51.3	96.4
Ruhango	44.6	43.5	91.7	36.8	36.8	55.0	39.1	34.9	97.8
Muhanga	43.1	42.0	100.0	38.6	38.6	100.0	40.4	36.9	100.0
Kamonyi	50.3	49.2	86.7	34.4	34.4	82.4	36.0	33.2	98.2
Karongi	34.7	34.5	100.0	26.1	26.1	100.0	29.6	29.1	100.0
Rutsiro	38.7	38.0	100.0	37.0	37.0	62.5	45.4	45.2	93.7
Rubavu	79.4	79.1	100.0	75.8	75.8	55.6	77.0	77.0	68.2
Nyabihu	76.3	76.3	100.0	57.1	57.1	100.0	62.0	62.0	100.0
Ngororero	59.1	59.0	100.0	32.5	32.5	100.0	37.8	37.8	100.0
Rusizi	28.1	27.0	88.9	43.6	43.6	100.0	59.2	51.3	100.0
Nyamasheke	30.6	28.9	92.3	26.6	26.6	78.6	35.6	32.0	99.4
Rulindo	54.3	53.7	100.0	44.0	44.0	100.0	47.8	46.7	100.0
Gakenke	61.0	60.7	77.8	40.5	40.5	80.0	48.7	48.0	98.9
Musanze	74.1	73.9	100.0	59.9	59.9	64.7	62.8	62.7	67.2
Burera	65.2	65.2	100.0	61.2	61.2	100.0	70.2	70.2	100.0
Gicumbi	52.4	51.8	100.0	42.8	42.8	96.2	51.3	51.1	97.1
Rwamagana	48.8	44.8	95.1	53.5	53.5	56.4	65.0	63.2	89.9
Nyagatare	27.7	18.6	90.5	47.0	46.9	92.8	65.8	58.6	99.4
Gatsibo	43.6	39.5	92.7	44.9	44.9	55.3	53.4	47.9	95.3
Kayonza	44.0	40.2	85.1	57.6	57.5	76.5	57.3	52.9	94.1
Kirehe	42.4	41.3	100.0	49.5	49.5	91.3	67.2	63.9	99.8
Ngoma	29.6	25.8	88.1	42.1	42.1	45.5	52.0	47.9	88.6
Bugesera	29.4	26.1	85.0	27.6	27.6	79.1	46.6	33.8	99.5
National	**46.9**	**45.2**	**91.4**	**43.8**	**43.8**	**71.3**	**53.1**	**50.0**	**97.4**

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 30: 2026 Season A Percentage of plots by type of pesticides per district

District	Dithane	Ridomil	Dimethoate	Cypermetrin	Rocket	Beam	Safari	Other pesticide	Total
Nyarugenge	23.8	-	14.3	4.8	47.6	-	-	9.5	100
Gasabo	11.0	1.5	11.7	5.8	54.7	3.7	-	11.7	100
Kicukiro	3.5	-	3.5	13.8	65.5	3.5	-	10.3	100
Nyanza	5.8	-	2.9	8.0	79.0	2.9	-	1.5	100
Gisagara	9.3	-	5.5	12.0	63.4	4.9	0.6	4.4	100
Nyaruguru	17.9	1.3	0.7	13.3	46.4	0.7	15.2	4.6	100
Huye	4.2	0.5	4.7	14.0	59.1	7.3	3.1	7.3	100
Nyamagabe	28.2	1.7	0.6	22.7	45.9	-	0.6	0.6	100
Ruhango	4.6	-	2.7	4.6	80.9	3.6	0.9	2.7	100
Muhanga	7.0	-	3.5	10.5	71.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	100
Kamonyi	7.0	1.4	1.4	4.2	80.4	1.4	-	4.2	100
Karongi	4.4	-	20.3	14.5	55.1	-	-	5.8	100
Rutsiro	42.3	3.1	6.2	9.2	35.4	-	0.8	3.1	100
Rubavu	32.6	9.9	14.9	11.6	20.1	-	1.7	9.3	100
Nyabihu	32.2	5.7	9.9	10.3	22.1	-	0.4	19.4	100
Ngororero	25.6	1.8	6.0	13.7	50.0	-	1.2	1.8	100
Rusizi	15.4	0.7	21.0	16.8	27.3	2.8	2.1	14.0	100
Nyamasheke	9.9	-	4.4	25.3	42.9	2.2	4.4	11.0	100
Rulindo	22.8	0.7	2.1	6.2	55.9	0.7	2.8	9.0	100
Gakenke	6.3	2.3	6.3	33.0	34.8	-	9.1	8.1	100
Musanze	28.9	3.2	8.2	14.3	34.6	0.5	0.3	10.1	100
Burera	25.9	4.0	6.6	12.7	41.3	-	1.1	8.5	100
Gicumbi	29.0	1.1	3.6	9.1	47.5	0.4	4.0	5.4	100
Rwamagana	14.6	0.6	8.8	9.0	46.4	2.6	0.9	17.2	100
Nyagatare	12.7	0.3	9.6	10.1	34.0	2.7	0.5	30.2	100
Gatsibo	19.7	0.9	4.1	7.5	45.7	2.3	7.2	12.7	100
Kayonza	16.8	0.3	8.8	8.3	39.9	2.6	4.6	18.8	100
Kirehe	12.9	-	7.3	9.6	55.8	1.3	1.0	12.2	100
Ngoma	17.0	0.5	10.4	12.7	42.0	3.3	1.9	12.3	100
Bugesera	4.2	7.2	4.2	13.9	45.2	4.6	0.4	20.3	100
National	**19.5**	**2.6**	**7.7**	**11.9**	**43.0**	**1.6**	**2.3**	**11.5**	**100**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 31: 2026 Season A Percentage of farmers who practiced agricultural practices.

District	Farmers who protected land against erosion (%)			Farmers who used any mechanical equipment for agriculture activities %)			Farmers who practiced irrigation (%)			Farmers who practiced agroforestry (%)		
	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF	Overall	SSF	LSF
Nyarugenge	64.0	64.0		1.5	1.5		19.1	19.1		45.4	45.4	
Gasabo	88.3	87.7	100	0.6	-	12.5	29.3	27.6	62.5	56.6	56.3	62.5
Kicukiro	53.9	53.6	60	1.3	0.7	20.0	12.2	9.9	80.0	39.5	38.7	75.0
Nyanza	96.8	96.7	100	0.2	0.2	-	27.0	25.8	90.0	42.5	42.2	60.0
Gisagara	92.4	92.6	90.0	-	-	-	26.7	23.4	80.0	45.6	47.0	19.4
Nyaruguru	99.1	99.1	100	0.6	0.6	-	23.0	21.2	50.0	42.2	40.9	66.7
Huye	95.1	94.9	97	0.2	0.2	-	32.8	28.7	76.9	37.2	37.1	39.0
Nyamagabe	95.8	95.7	100	0.2	0.2	-	9.3	8.8	42.9	43.3	43.2	57.1
Ruhango	92.5	92.5	92	-	-	-	21.2	20.5	50.0	47.2	47.7	26.7
Muhanga	95.8	95.7	100	0.2	-	11.1	16.2	15.2	66.7	50.4	49.8	88.9
Kamonyi	95.6	95.5	100	0.4	0.2	6.7	24.3	22.4	93.3	54.9	55.4	40.0
Karongi	97.3	97.3	100	0.4	0.4	-	11.0	10.8	50.0	44.4	44.3	100.0
Rutsiro	97.8	97.8	100.0	0.3	0.3	-	3.4	3.5	-	49.0	48.9	60.0
Rubavu	94.6	94.6	100	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	43.4	43.1	75.0
Nyabihu	97.6	97.6	100	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	59.4	59.3	100.0
Ngororero	98.8	98.8	100	0.2	0.2	-	6.5	6.5	-	58.6	58.5	100.0
Rusizi	91.0	90.9	100	0.4	0.4	-	17.1	16.0	77.8	62.7	63.3	22.2
Nyamasheke	95.5	95.4	100	0.4	0.4	-	9.8	8.8	46.2	58.0	58.2	52.9
Rulindo	95.1	95.1	100	0.3	-	20.0	24.9	24.4	60.0	51.6	51.6	50.0
Gakenke	97.6	97.5	100	0.2	-	11.1	5.1	4.6	33.3	47.7	47.6	54.6
Musanze	95.6	95.5	100.0	0.2	-	25.0	3.8	3.6	25.0	49.1	48.9	75.0
Burera	98.7	98.7	100.0	0.2	0.2	-	4.0	4.0	-	49.5	49.4	100.0
Gicumbi	97.5	97.4	100	0.4	0.2	14.3	10.8	10.9	-	52.2	51.8	85.7
Rwamagana	91.8	91.0	100	1.2	0.2	12.2	13.9	10.4	53.7	67.4	67.3	69.1
Nyagatare	79.3	76.5	99	21.9	15.2	67.9	11.9	6.4	50.0	64.9	64.1	70.9
Gatsibo	93.3	92.8	100.0	4.7	0.5	54.6	12.5	8.1	63.6	64.1	63.0	77.6
Kayonza	92.0	92.5	87.2	4.1	0.2	46.8	18.3	12.8	78.7	49.7	49.6	51.0
Kirehe	89.8	89.6	100	1.0	0.4	28.6	16.1	14.9	78.6	63.7	63.9	53.3
Ngoma	91.2	90.9	95	0.3	-	4.8	7.5	4.7	50.0	62.9	63.5	54.4
Bugesera	75.7	75.3	82.5	1.1	0.6	10.0	20.6	18.1	62.5	61.5	61.1	68.9
National	**92.4**	**92.3**	**95.8**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**24.2**	**14.4**	**12.6**	**60.3**	**53.4**	**53.2**	**58.8**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 32: 2026 Season A Percentage of plots by types of irrigation used.

District	Modern irrigation					Traditional techniques
	Surface irrigation	Flood irrigation	Drip irrigation	Sprinkler irrigation	Pivot irrigation	
Nyarugenge	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0
Gasabo	14.6	17.1	9.8	-	-	58.5
Kicukiro	66.7	11.1	-	11.1	-	11.1
Nyanza	29.2	25.0	-	-	-	45.8
Gisagara	15.8	35.1	8.8	-	-	40.4
Nyaruguru	38.1	9.5	-	-	-	52.4
Huye	16.7	34.7	-	-	-	48.6
Nyamagabe	25.0	16.7	-	-	-	58.3
Ruhango	3.9	23.1	-	-	-	73.1
Muhanga	40.0	13.3	-	-	-	46.7
Kamonyi	46.5	7.0	-	-	-	46.5
Karongi	40.0	-	-	-	-	60.0
Rutsiro	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Rubavu	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Nyabihu	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Ngororero	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Rusizi	3.7	25.9	-	-	-	70.4
Nyamasheke	18.2	45.5	-	-	-	36.4
Rulindo	42.3	-	-	-	-	57.7
Gakenke	25.0	25.0	-	-	-	50.0
Musanze	33.3	-	-	-	-	66.7
Burera	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Gicumbi	20.0	-	-	-	-	80.0
Rwamagana	50.0	16.7	5.0	13.3	-	15.0
Nyagatare	34.4	10.8	19.4	7.5	17.2	10.8
Gatsibo	69.7	15.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	10.6
Kayonza	32.3	10.4	14.6	18.8	4.2	19.8
Kirehe	55.6	11.1	-	-	13.9	19.4
Ngoma	58.8	23.5	-	-	-	17.7
Bugesera	11.8	14.0	17.2	37.6	2.2	17.2
National	**32.1**	**17.1**	**6.6**	**7.5**	**3.0**	**33.6**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 33: 2026 Season A Percentage of plots by source of water used and district.

District		Source of water used				
	Rainwater	Water treatment	Underground	Lake / streams	Water catchment	Other Source
Nyarugenge	-	25.0	50.0	25.0	-	-
Gasabo	4.4	4.4	33.3	31.1	26.7	-
Kicukiro	-	10.0	60.0	30.0	-	-
Nyanza	-	-	32.6	54.4	13.0	-
Gisagara	-	3.4	32.2	62.7	1.7	-
Nyaruguru	-	-	42.9	57.1	-	-
Huye	1.3	4.0	43.4	46.1	5.3	-
Nyamagabe	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Ruhango	-	2.8	30.6	61.1	5.6	-
Muhanga	-	-	33.3	60.0	-	6.7
Kamonyi	2.3	4.7	53.5	39.5	-	-
Karongi	-	16.7	33.3	50.0	-	-
Rutsiro	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Rubavu	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Nyabihu	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ngororero	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Rusizi	-	-	3.7	92.6	-	3.7
Nyamasheke	-	-	45.5	54.6	-	-
Rulindo	-	-	53.9	11.5	34.6	-
Gakenke	-	-	25.0	75.0	-	-
Musanze	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-
Ngororero	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-
Gicumbi	-	20.0	20.0	60.0	-	-
Rwamagana	-	18.6	10.2	23.7	47.5	-
Nyagatare	0.9	0.9	11.8	48.2	38.2	-
Gatsibo	-	2.7	17.6	50.0	14.9	14.9
Kayonza	-	1.0	34.0	35.9	29.1	-
Kirehe	-	5.3	26.3	52.6	15.8	-
Ngoma	-	11.1	27.8	55.6	5.6	-
Bugesera	-	8.2	12.2	48.0	31.6	-
National	**0.7**	**4.5**	**27.3**	**47.6**	**18.6**	**1.3**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 34: Percentage of plots by categories of Erosion Control Measures per Districts

District	Plots under erosion control measures	Categories of erosion control measures adopted		
		Measures to control Low-rate erosion	Measures to control Moderate rate erosion	Measures to control Severe rate erosion
Nyarugenge	52.6	41.9	5.1	5.6
Gasabo	59.8	27.9	9.3	22.7
Kicukiro	27.6	23.0	1.8	2.8
Nyanza	80.0	41.5	25.2	13.3
Gisagara	63.7	27.4	25.4	10.9
Nyaruguru	85.3	33.0	24.1	28.1
Huye	71.5	38.8	25.4	7.3
Nyamagabe	75.3	31.3	17.0	27.0
Ruhango	68.4	23.8	19.4	25.2
Muhanga	77.0	58.4	12.4	6.2
Kamonyi	84.5	53.5	21.3	9.8
Karongi	73.9	41.9	21.8	10.1
Rutsiro	76.5	44.0	6.2	26.4
Rubavu	76.1	51.7	1.6	22.8
Nyabihu	84.9	53.2	3.0	28.8
Ngororero	88.4	61.5	20.4	6.6
Rusizi	71.7	54.4	13.3	4.1
Nyamasheke	76.2	55.4	9.4	11.5
Rulindo	87.9	47.1	15.1	25.8
Gakenke	88.4	64.5	5.2	18.7
Musanze	62.6	47.3	3.7	11.6
Burera	81.0	51.7	11.9	17.4
Gicumbi	88.1	42.8	3.2	42.1
Rwamagana	78.2	45.9	19.0	13.3
Nyagatare	55.1	32.5	12.0	10.6
Gatsibo	81.3	65.1	10.4	5.8
Kayonza	55.4	30.4	17.3	7.7
Kirehe	53.3	40.7	2.2	10.4
Ngoma	56.0	42.4	9.3	4.3
Bugesera	48.5	28.7	9.9	9.9
National	**74.7**	**44.8**	**13.9**	**16.0**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 35: 2026 Season A_Percentage of plots by degree of erosion per district

District	Degree of erosion			
	Severe (Rill erosion, Gully erosion, Mass movement/Landslides)	Moderate (Diffuse overland flow erosion, overland flow erosion)	Low (Wind erosion)	Very Low (Splash erosion)
Nyarugenge	0.5	21.7	4.9	73.0
Gasabo	0.2	4.8	24.9	70.2
Kicukiro	1.5	0.2	0.4	97.9
Nyanza	0.0	2.3	46.9	50.8
Gisagara	1.7	17.4	33.0	47.9
Nyaruguru	0.9	6.8	44.9	47.5
Huye	2.7	11.2	21.5	64.6
Nyamagabe	3.3	24.3	13.1	59.3
Ruhango	1.9	4.4	28.0	65.7
Muhanga	2.4	14.0	36.5	47.1
Kamonyi	2.4	17.2	17.7	62.8
Karongi	6.4	18.7	42.7	32.2
Rutsiro	1.2	5.5	17.4	76.0
Rubavu	0.7	9.0	51.6	38.7
Nyabihu	2.2	16.5	40.3	41.0
Ngororero	1.4	13.3	44.2	41.2
Rusizi	0.6	4.6	48.2	46.6
Nyamasheke	0.5	11.2	55.6	32.7
Rulindo	0.0	21.1	37.7	41.3
Gakenke	0.9	15.2	45.3	38.6
Musanze	0.0	28.8	28.8	42.4
Burera	0.4	2.5	53.4	43.6
Gicumbi	6.3	10.3	22.4	61.1
Rwamagana	0.2	14.0	26.5	59.4
Nyagatare	0.1	3.2	14.0	82.8
Gatsibo	0.1	2.2	19.7	78.0
Kayonza	0.7	9.2	45.2	45.0
Kirehe	0.8	3.3	44.4	51.5
Ngoma	0.3	5.8	47.0	47.0
Bugesera	0.0	1.2	31.7	67.1
National	**1.6**	**11.2**	**35.2**	**52.1**

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

ANNEX

1 Concepts, definitions, and estimation methods

1. Total land area

Total land area at the district level is defined as the district area excluding area under inland water bodies. The definition of inland water bodies generally includes major rivers and lakes.

2. Agricultural area

Agricultural area includes arable land, land under permanent2 crops and permanent pasture.

3. Arable land

Arable land IS defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow (for a period less than five years). Abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is excluded from this category. Data on arable land are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.

4. Permanent crop land

Permanent crops are sown or planted once and remain on the land for some years, without requiring to be replanted after each annual harvest, such as cocoa, coffee and rubber. This category includes flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes trees grown for wood or timber. Within the SAS, the following crops are considered as permanent crops: Cooking banana, Dessert banana, Banana for beer, Avocado, Coffee, Sugar cane, Macadamia, Olive, Mango, Apple, Papaya, Orange, Lemon, Guava, Mulberry, Stevia, Jatropha, Palm, and Tea.

5. Permanent pasture land

Permanent pasture refers to land used on a permanent basis (for five years or more) for herbaceous forage crops, whether cultivated or growing wild, including wild prairie or grazing land.

6. Irrigated agricultural land

Area equipped for irrigation indicates land that is actually irrigated, sometimes expressed as a percentage of the total land area. This includes area equipped for full or partial control irrigation, equipped lowland areas, and areas equipped for spate irrigation. The portion of the equipped area that is irrigated refers to physical areas. Irrigated land that is cultivated more than once a year is counted only once.

7. Physical area

Physical area is defined as the total area of a plot as physically measured. The physical agricultural area for a district is estimated by aggregating all weighted individual agricultural plot areas within that district.

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2. For some plots, permanent crops are mixed with temporary crops which mean that same area is counted in both arable land area and area under permanent crop.

8. Crop area (cultivated area)

Crop area refers to the area occupied by a given crop within a plot, considering its density or occupation. In context of Rwanda, as well as in many African countries, mixed cropping system is a general practice in agriculture. This practice makes it complex to estimate area under crop cultivation. For pure stands, where a crop completely covers a plot, crop area is equal to or less than the physical plot area (if a crop is partially covering the plot, the share is estimated and applied to the plot area). For mixed crops, enumerators estimate the share of each crop within the plot using an eye estimation method based on plant spacing; this proportion is then applied to the physical area of the plot to obtain area for each specific crop planted. Cultivated area at the district level is defined as the total of weighted crop areas across all plots within the district.

Examples

- For pure stands, the crop area equals the physical area when the crop fully covers the whole plot. If the crop area covers only a portion of the plot, the crop area is less than the physical area. For example, a plot of 1 hectare where maize is grown and completely occupies the whole plot (100 % occupied), the cultivated area for maize is 1 hectare. On the other side, if the maize crop occupies 80 % of the total plot area, the maize area equals 0.8 hectares (1hectare times 0.8).
- Under a mixed cropping system, specifically for seasonal crops, the crop area is less than the physical area. For example, a plot of 1 ha grown with maize and beans, where maize occupies 60 % and beans occupy 40 % of the total plot area. The maize area would be 0.6 ha (1hectare times 0.6), and the beans area would be 0.4 ha (1ha times 0.4). It is important to note that the sum of the shares for seasonal crops does not exceed 100%.
- When seasonal and perennial crops are mixed within the same plot, since perennial crops are permanent crops in nature, their shares are treated separately from seasonal crops. The sum of seasonal crops share does not exceed 100 %, while for perennial crops shares are given based on density (spacing between trees) and it may exceed 100 percent. For example, a plot of 1 hectare grown with maize, beans, and cassava with 60 %, 40 % and 50% shares respectively. Maize area will be 0.6 hectare (1hectare times 0.6), beans area will be 0.4(1hectare times 0.4), while cassava area will be 0.5 hectare (1hectare times 0.5).

9. Developed area

Developed area refers to the land covered by crops. Due to mixed cropping (over-exploitation or, in the case of pure cropping, under-exploitation of agricultural land), the developed area can be either less than or greater than the physical area. Basing on the example provided above of a plot where maize, beans and cassava have been mixed, maize occupies 0.6 ha, beans occupy 0.4 ha, and cassava occupies 0.5 ha. The developed area equals the sum of the crop areas equivalent to 1.5 ha.

10. Harvested area

Harvested area is defined as the total number of hectares of all crops harvested during a given agricultural season. In case of crops considered as seasonal, harvested area is assumed to equal cultivated area. For perennial crops, a farmer can decide to harvest a portion of land and stores the remaining production on the farm, or harvest the whole plot for commercial or other purposes. In this case, the proportion of harvested area is estimated and applied to the plot area to obtain the actual harvested area. For example, cassava which occupies 0.5 hectare has 5,000 trees of cassava. If, during agricultural Season A, the farmer harvested only 1,250 trees, then the farmer harvested only a quarter (0.125hectares) of the cultivated area.

11. Crop yield

Crop yield is defined as the total reported quantity of a harvested crop divided by the harvested area of that crop.

12. Crop production

Crop production is the product of crop yield and crop area (harvested). At the district level, crop production is estimated by multiplying the crop yield by the total harvested area within the district.

ANNEX

2 NISR STAFF WHO CONTRIBUTED TO SEASONAL AGRICULTURE SURVEY 2026 SEASON A

National Coordinators

- MURENZI Ivan, Director General
- MWIZERWA Jean Claude, Deputy Director General

Technical coordination

- SIBOMANA Oscar, Acting Director of Economic Statistics Department
- BIGIRIMANA Florent, Census Program Manager
- MUHOZA Didier, Economic Statistics Project Manager

Field work coordination

- KAMANZI SHINGIRO Jean Philbert, SAS Specialist
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- BYUKUSENGE Josiane, Seasonal Crop Production Statistician
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GIS

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- MUNDERERE Theophile, GIS Specialist
- BIZIMUNGU Clément, Field operations Cartographer Officer
- KARERA Albert, Geometrician in charge of map design & production
- NYIRIMANZI Louis Maxime, Spatial database Geometrician
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- DUSINGIZIMANA Emmanuel, Agriculture and Environmental Statistician Team Leader

Proofreading

- KALISA NEEMA Grace, Communication Specialist

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