

SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

SEASON B | 2026



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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 agricultural 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. Coffee and tea are not covered in this report, as their figures are captured in the report of the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), through its routine monitoring of production for these two crops. 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.

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.

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. 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).

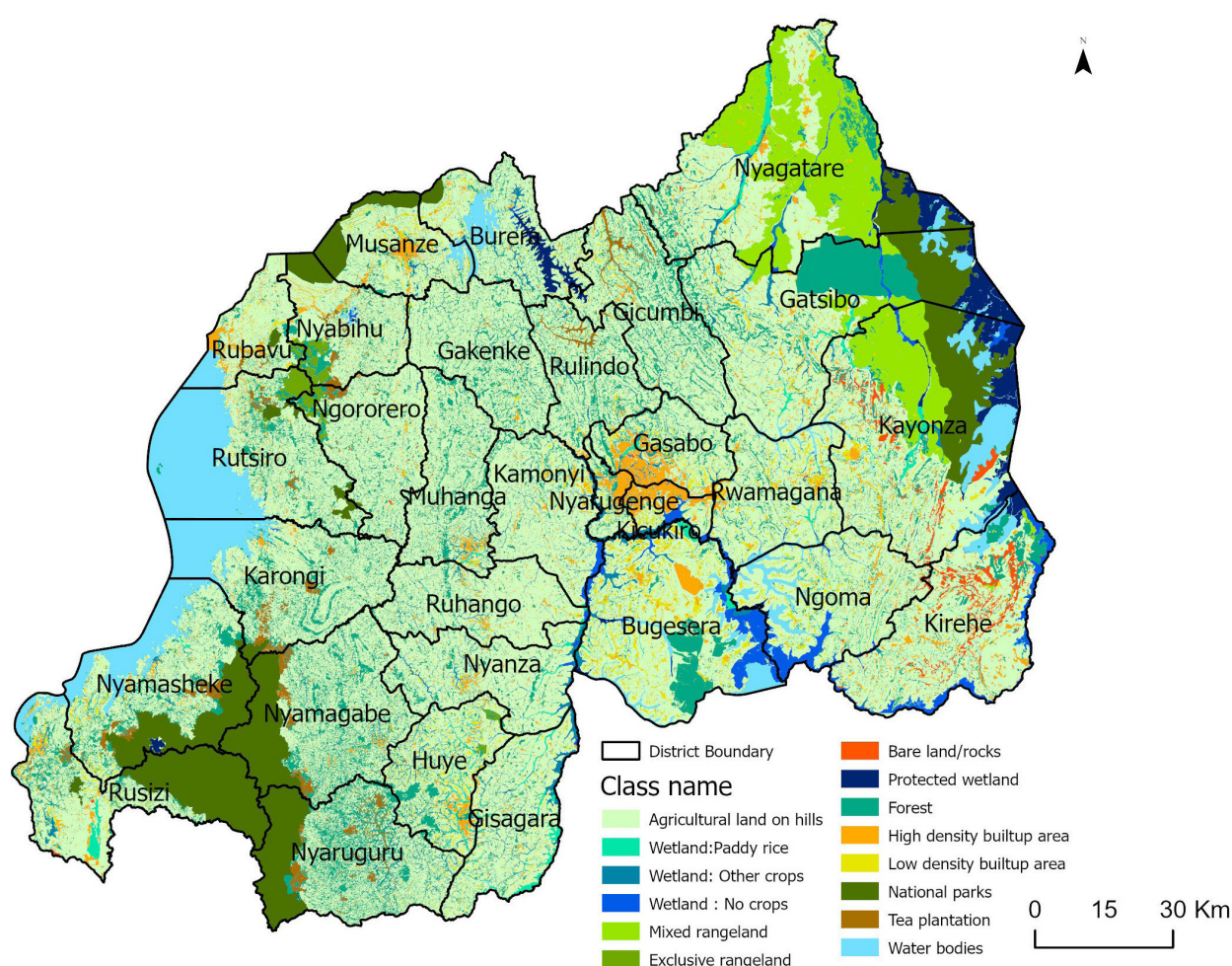
Table 1: List of Rwanda land cover classes

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.

2.2. 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:

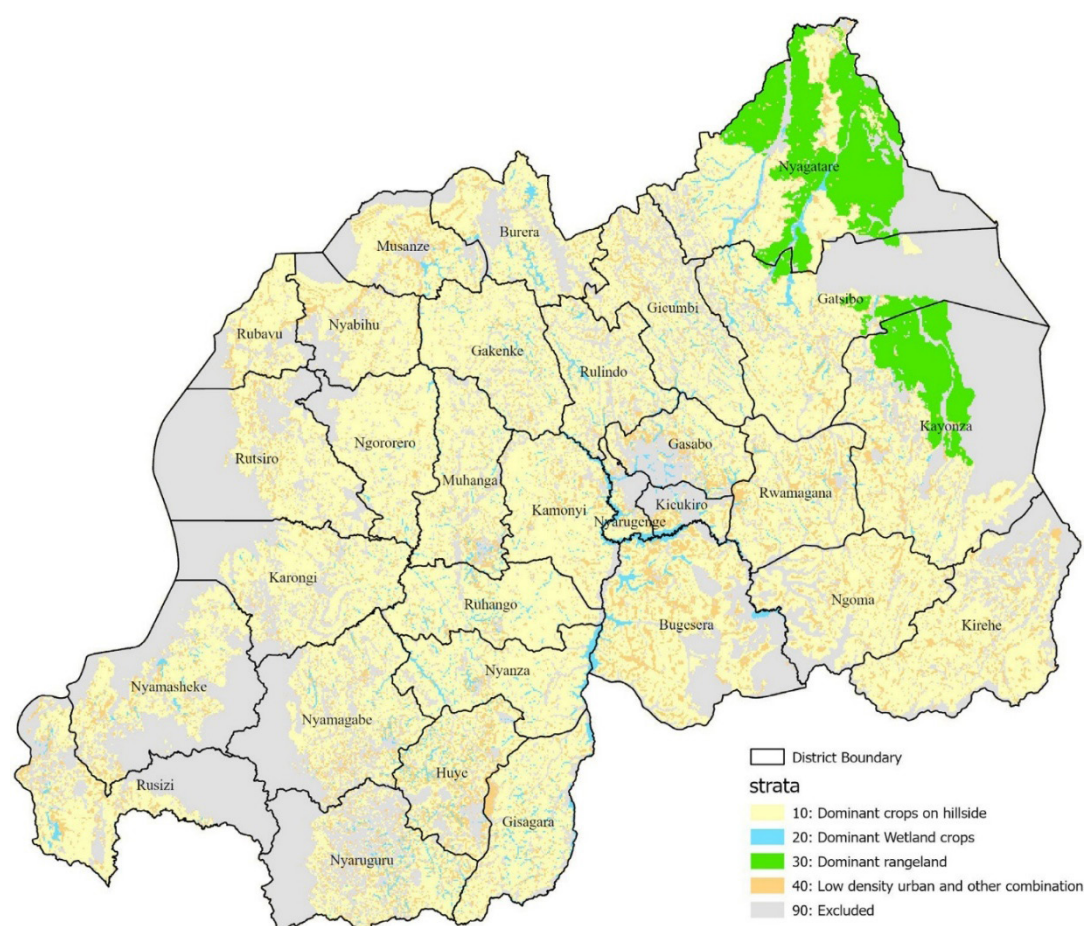
Table 2: List of strata

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

2.3. 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
Kayanza	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

2.4. 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

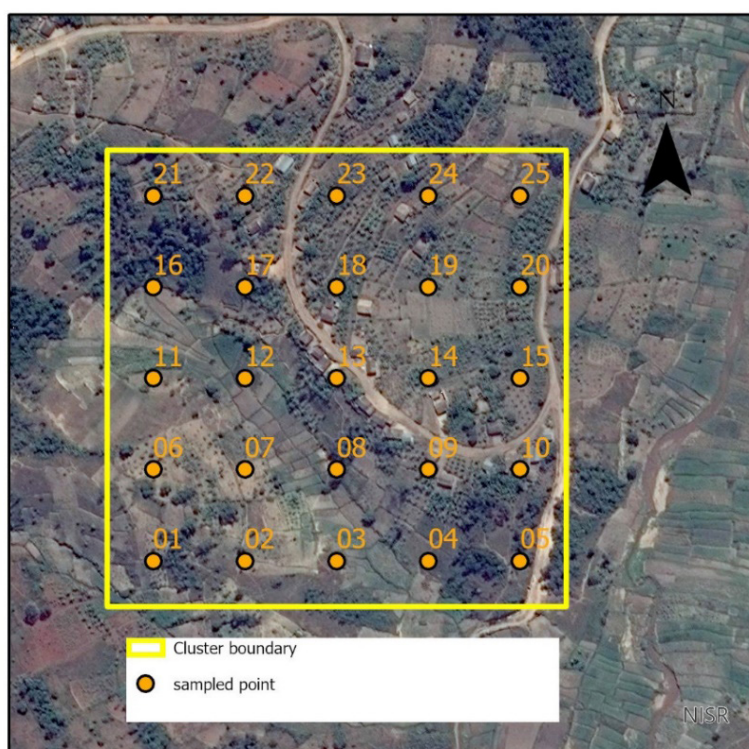
District	Dominant hill crop land	Dominant wetland crops	Dominant rangeland	Mixed stratum	Total
Nyarugenge	12	6		2	20
Gasabo	22	4		3	29
Kicukiro	13	5		2	20
Nyanza	37	4		2	43
Gisagara	33	5		3	41
Nyaruguru	25	3		7	35
Huye	27	3		5	35
Nyamagabe	36	2		6	44
Ruhango	36	3		3	42
Muhanga	33	3		4	40
Kamonyi	36	3		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
Kayanza	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

2.5. 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:

p_{2hi} = Probability of selection of the plot in segment h

g_{hi} = Number of grid squares selected in the i-th sample segment of stratum h;

A_{hij} = Area of the j-th sample plot selected in the i-th sample segment of stratum h

A_{hi} = Area of the i-th sample segment of stratum h;

g_{hij} = 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

2.6. 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, some degree of uncertainty associated with 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 B 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:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{h=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} W'_{hi} y_{hij} ,$$

Where:

L = number of strata

y_{hij} = 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:

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

y_{hij} : value of variable for the j -th sample plot in the i -th sample segment of stratum h

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

The survey estimate of a ratio is defined as follows:

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

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:

f_h : first stage probability for stratum ;

$(1-f_h)$ is the finite population correction (fpc) factor

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

y_{hij} : value of variable for the j -th sample plot in the i -th sample segment of stratum h

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

Variance Estimator for a Ratio:

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

Where:

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

$V(\hat{Y})$ 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 observations (n of sample plots) from the SAS 2026 Season B data are presented in Table 5

Table 5: 2026 Season B_ Sampling errors of total areas for major crops at the national level

Crop name	Estimate	SE	CV	95% Confidence Interval		DEFF	No. observations (plots)
				Lower	Upper		
Maize	94,823	4,246	0.045	86,491	103,156	0.248	4,006
Sorghum	103,139	4,957	0.048	93,412	112,866	0.998	2,005
Paddy rice	17,534	69	0.004	17,399	17,669	-	2,596
Beans	333,735	7,494	0.022	319,005	348,416	0.937	7,776
Irish potato	48,424	2,921	0.060	42,693	54,155	0.810	1,618
Sweet potato	84,775	3,338	0.039	78,225	91,324	2.728	1,771
Soybean	38,331	1,917	0.050	34,570	42,093	0.244	1,703
Vegetables	21,310	1,377	0.071	16,678	22,083	0.540	659
Cooking banana	97,498	4,083	0.042	89,487	105,510	1.068	3,583
Dessert banana	36,414	1,572	0.043	33,329	39,499	1.901	3,141
Banana for beer	116,859	4,359	0.037	108,307	125,412	1.512	3,896
Cassava	192,305	5,038	0.026	182,420	202,190	1.191	4,852
Pea	7,981	708	0.089	6,591	9,371	0.553	386
Groundnut	17,941	1,497	0.083	15,004	20,878	1.101	358
Fruits	15,535	1,558	0.127	9,235	15,347	0.180	920

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

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.

2.1. Time frame and coverage

During data collection for Season B 2026, the SAS was carried out across all 30 districts of the country, gathering data from 1,200 segments and 505 large-scale farmers. Data collection for the Season started on April 19th, 2026, and concluded on June 28th, 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 large-scale farmers.

2.2. Field staff

During this season, a total of 146 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.

2.3. Data collection tools

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.

2.3.2. Data collection applications

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

ArcGIS Field Maps, 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.

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.

3.1. Training of enumerators

Prior to data collection, enumerators participated in a training session held at the NISR training center from April 13th to 17th, 2026. 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, ArcGIS Field Maps, and CSentry.

3.2. Fieldwork monitoring

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 B, 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 paradata is included, enabling analysis of attendance (including start and end times), data collection locations, and performance metrics such as the number of tasks completed.

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.

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.

3.2.4. Field supervision

To ensure data quality throughout 2026 season B, an intensive field supervision was implemented. The first field supervision was conducted in two rounds from April 26th to May 15th, 2026, and a subsequent field supervision during the harvesting phase, from May 31st to June 9th, 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.

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.

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.

4.2. Detecting outliers and dealing with missing values

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.

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.

4.3. Methods for Estimating Area and Yield

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.

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.

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.

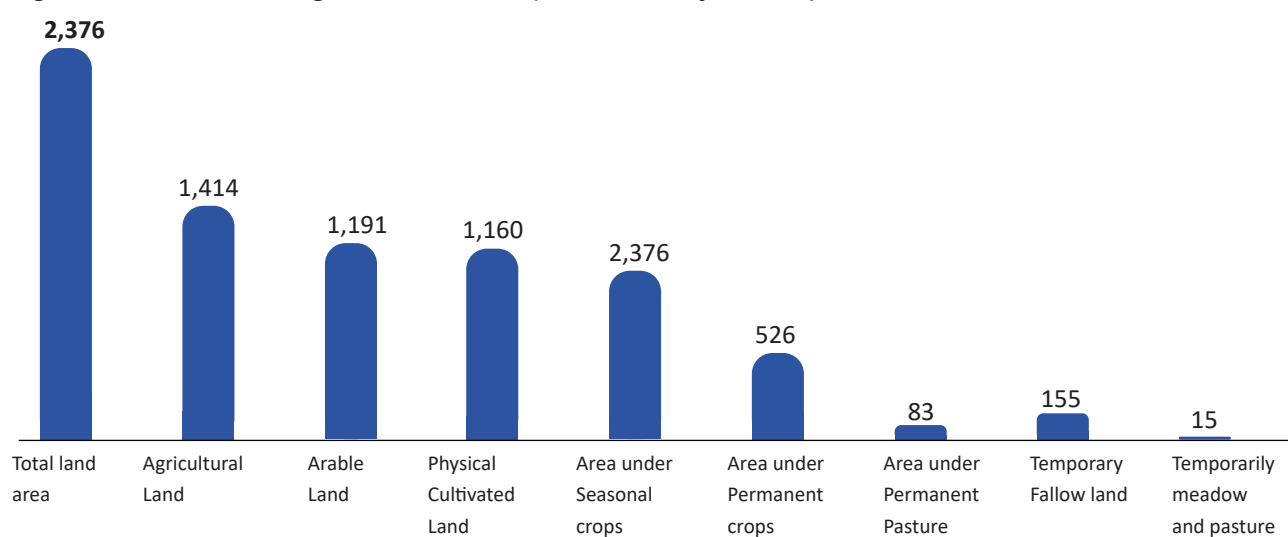
4.4. Data analysis

The survey data are analyzed using STATA software, which provides robust capabilities for data management, including importing, cleaning, merging, and preparation of 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.

This section highlights the key results of SAS 2026 Season B 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 B - Agricultural land use (in thousands of hectares)



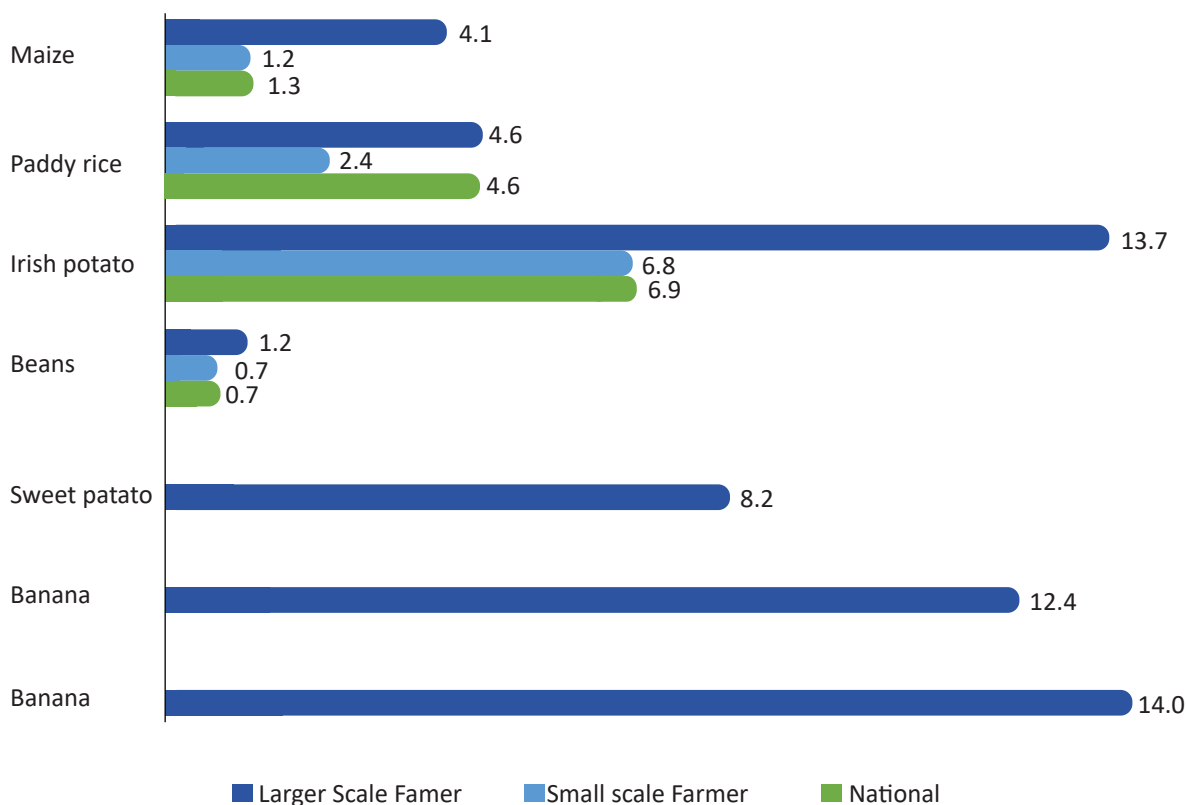
Source: NISR, SAS 2026

The total land area of the country is estimated to be 2.376 million hectares, of which 1.414 million hectares (approximately 59% of the total land area) are used for agricultural purposes. In 2026 Season B, 1.022 million hectares were allocated to Seasonal crops, 0.526 million hectares to permanent crops, and 0.083 million hectares were allocated to permanent pasture. (See district details in Table 7).

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 B - Yield of major crops (MT/ha)



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Maize: The national average yield was 1.3 tons per hectare, with small-scale farmers harvesting 1.2 tons per hectare and large-scale farmers harvesting 4.1 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 94,823 hectares, representing an increase of 2% from Season B of 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

Beans: The national average yield was 700 kilograms per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 333,735 hectares, representing a decrease of 0.4% from Season B of 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

Paddy rice: The national average yield was 4.6 tons per hectare, with small-scale farmers harvesting 2.4 tons per hectare and large-scale farmers harvesting 4.6 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 17,534 hectares, indicating a decrease of 2.4% from Season B of 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

Irish potato: The national average yield was 6.9 tons per hectare, with small-scale farmers harvesting 6.8 tons per hectare and large-scale farmers harvesting 13.7 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 48,424 hectares, indicating an increase of 5.4% from Season B of 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

Sweet potato: The national average yield was 8.2 tons per hectare. The cultivated area was estimated at 84,775 hectares, representing a decrease of 5.5% from Season B of 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

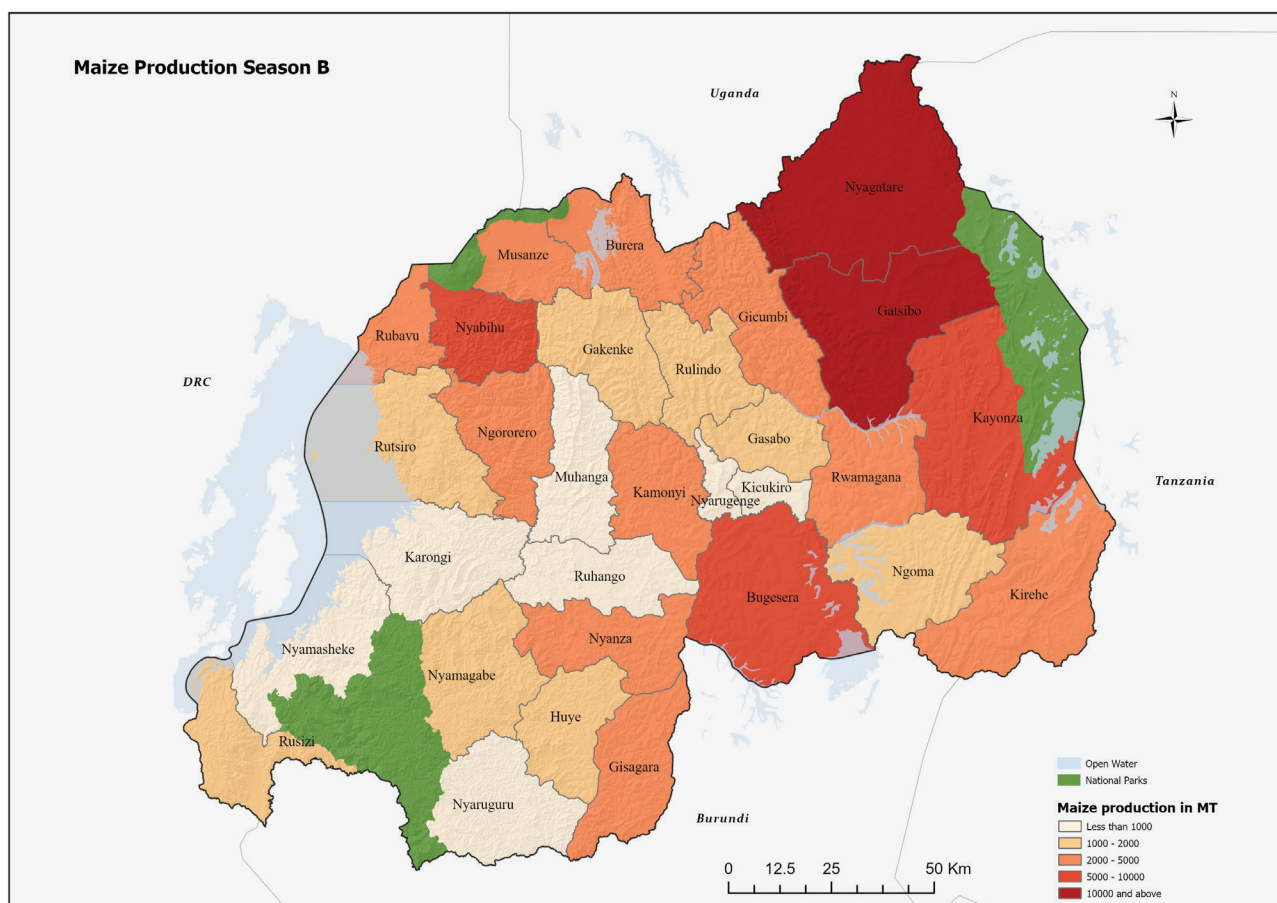
Cassava: The national average yield was 14.0 tons per hectare. The harvested area was estimated at 60,540 hectares, while the cultivated area was estimated at 192,305 hectares, representing a decrease of 2.3% from Season B of 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

Banana: The average yield was 12.4 tons per hectare. The harvested area was estimated at 99,539 hectares, while the cultivated area was estimated at 250,772 hectares, representing an increase of 5.3% from Season B of 2025. 2025 (see details in Table 9-12).

3.2.2 Production of major crops

Maize: The production was estimated at 122,370 metric tons, representing a 4% increase compared to Season B of 2025. The highest maize production was recorded in the Eastern Province, particularly in the districts of Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza and Bugesera, as illustrated in Map 5 (see details in Table 13).

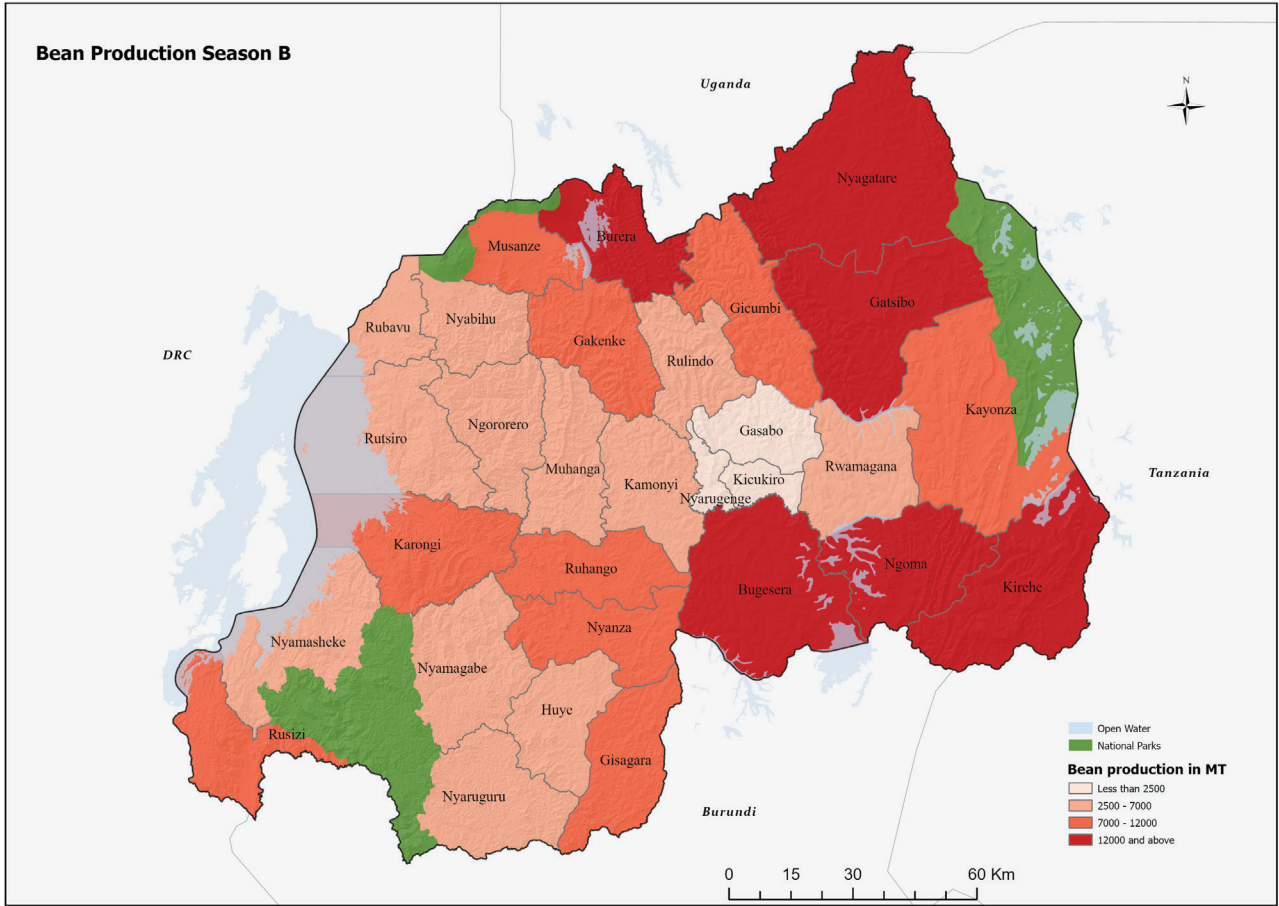
Map 5: Distribution of Maize Production by District, Season B 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Beans: The production was estimated at 243,775 metric tons, representing a 1.3% increase compared to Season B of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Nyagatare, Kirehe, Bugesera, Ngoma and Gatsibo, as illustrated in Map 6 (see details in Table 13).

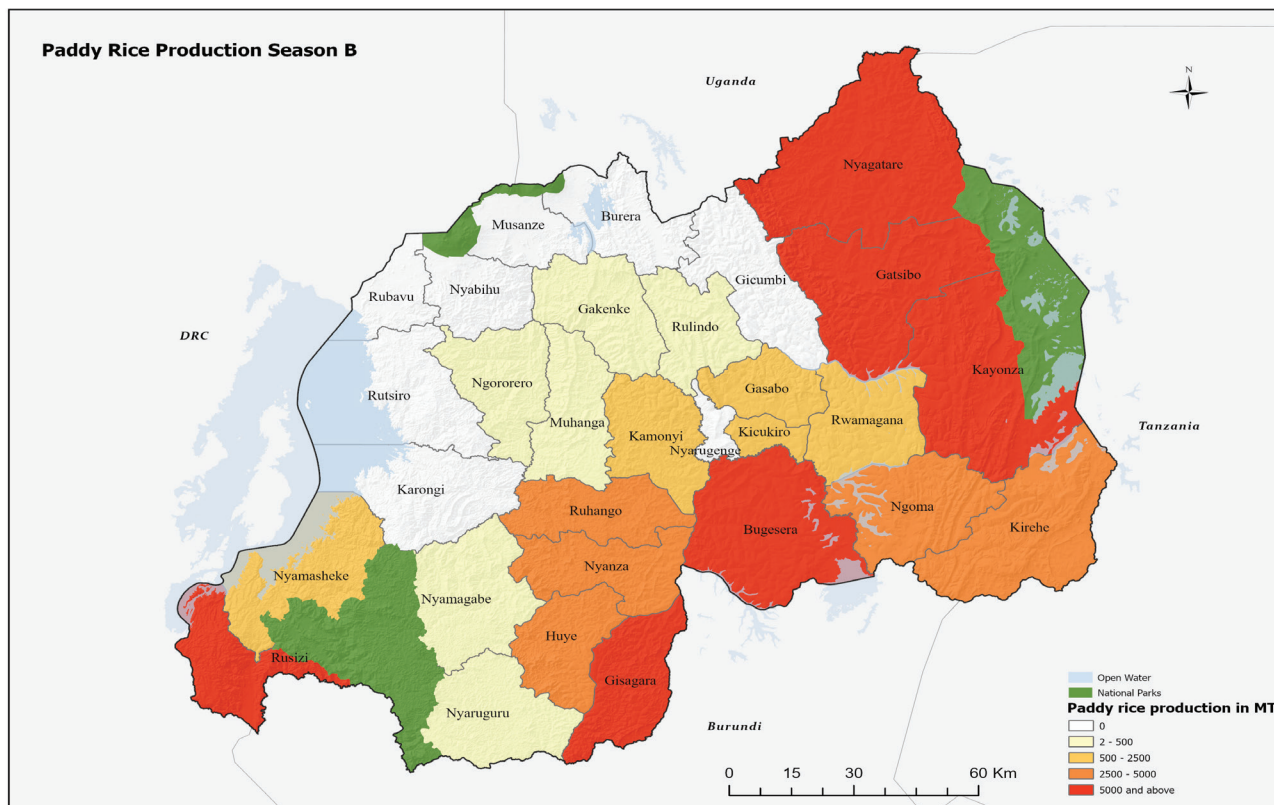
Map 6: Distribution of Beans Production by District, Season B 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Paddy rice: The production was estimated at 80,325 metric tons, indicating a 10.1% increase compared to Season B of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Gisagara, Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Bugesera, and Rusizi as shown in Map 7 (see details in Table 13).

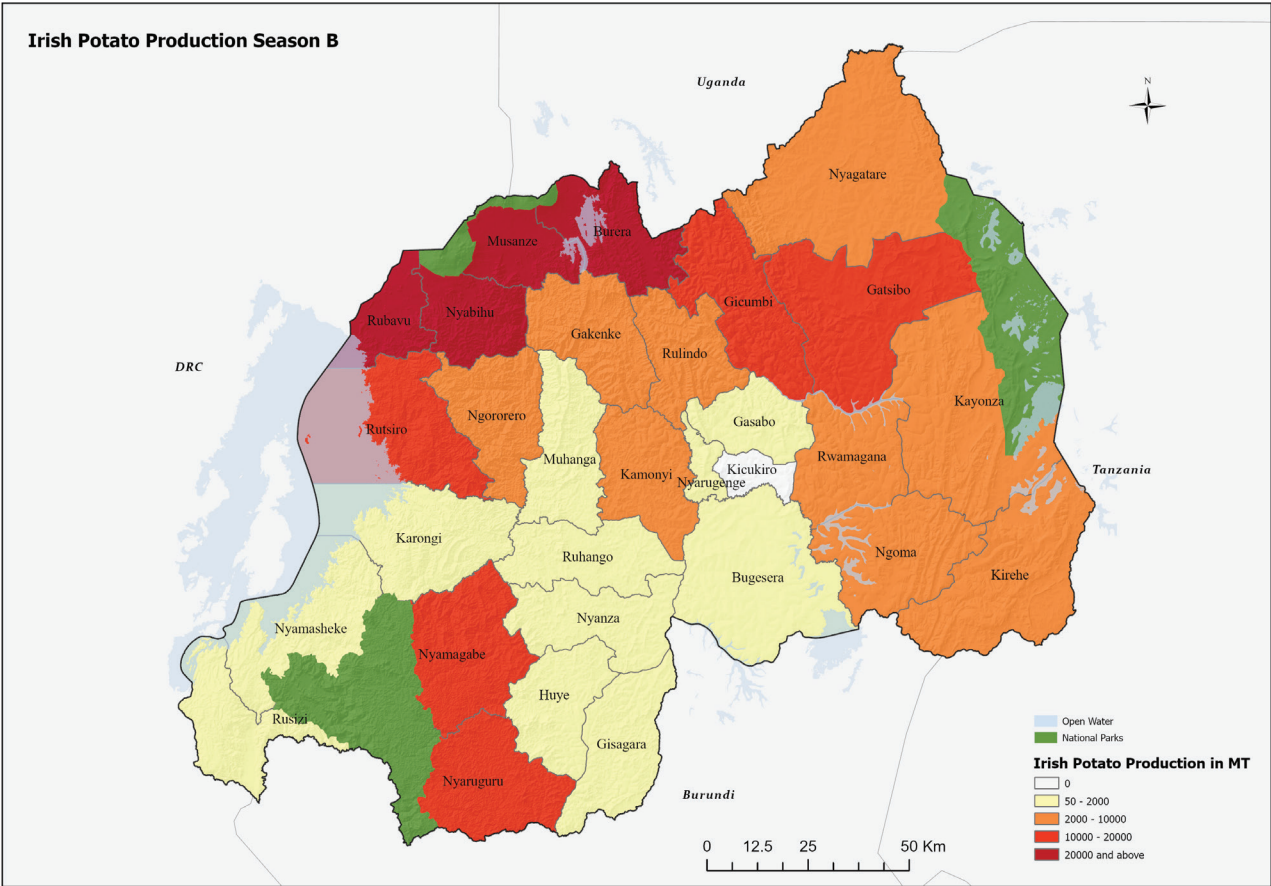
Map 7: Distribution of Paddy Rice Production by District, Season B 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Irish potato: The production was estimated at 331,963 metric tons, representing a 5.7% increase compared to Season B 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 13).

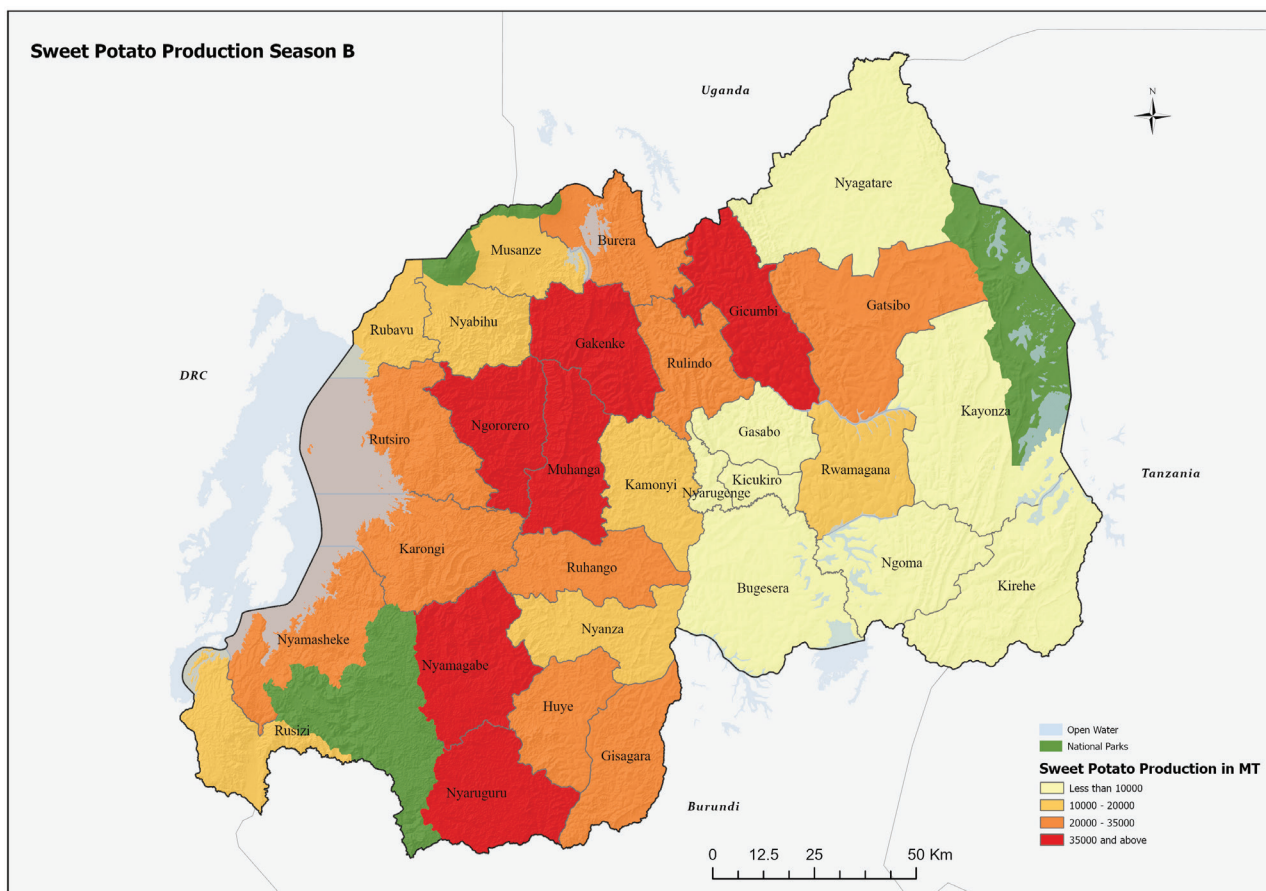
Map 8: Distribution of Irish Potato Production by District, Season B 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Sweet potato: The production was estimated at 641,667 metric tons, indicating a 1.7% decrease compared to Season B of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Gakenke, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Gicumbi, and Muhanga as shown in Map 9 (see details in Table 13).

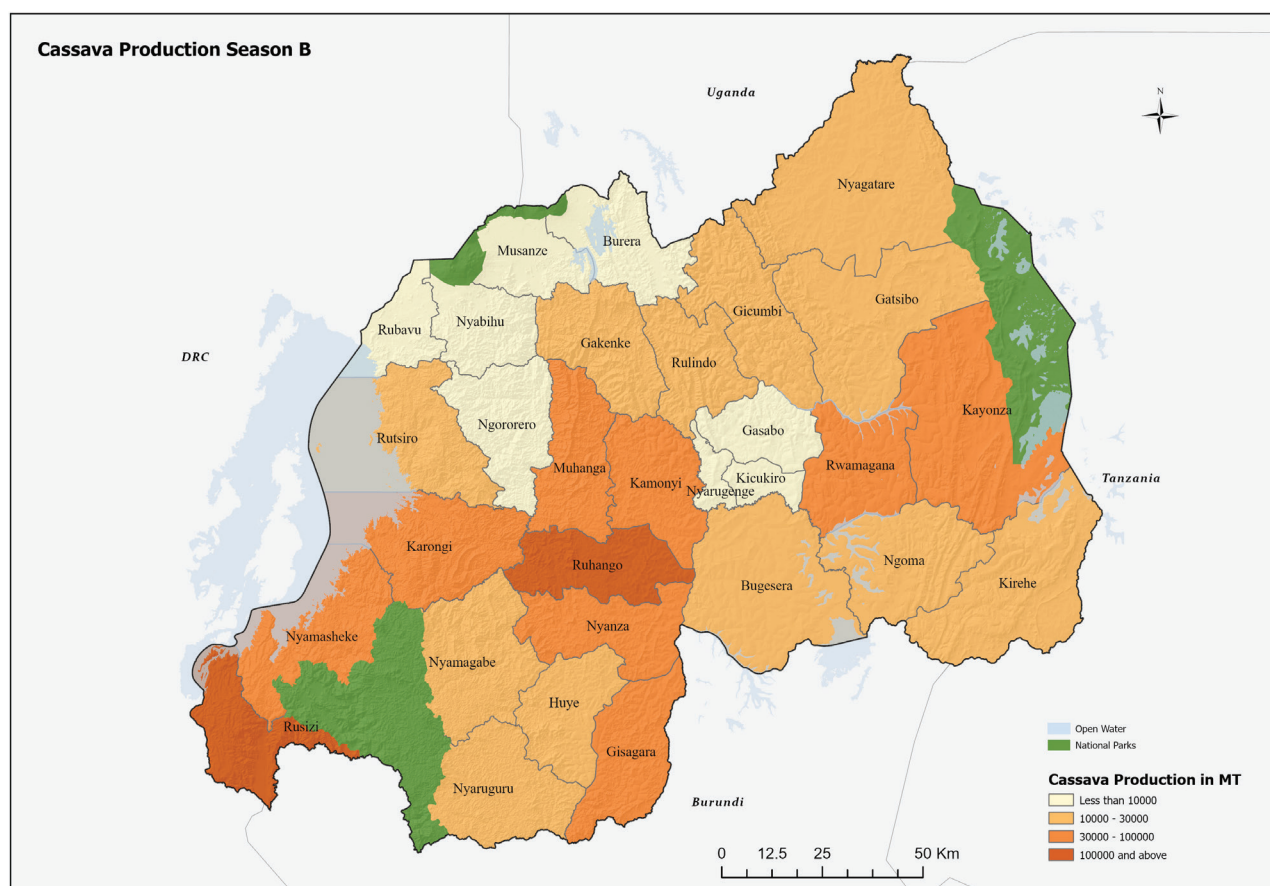
Map 9: Distribution of Sweet Potato Production by District, Season B 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Cassava: The production was estimated at 846,963 metric tons, representing a 0.7% decrease compared to Season B of 2025. The highest production was recorded in the districts of Rusizi, Ruhango, Gisagara, Nyamasheke, and Kayonza, as shown in Map 10 (see details in Table 13).

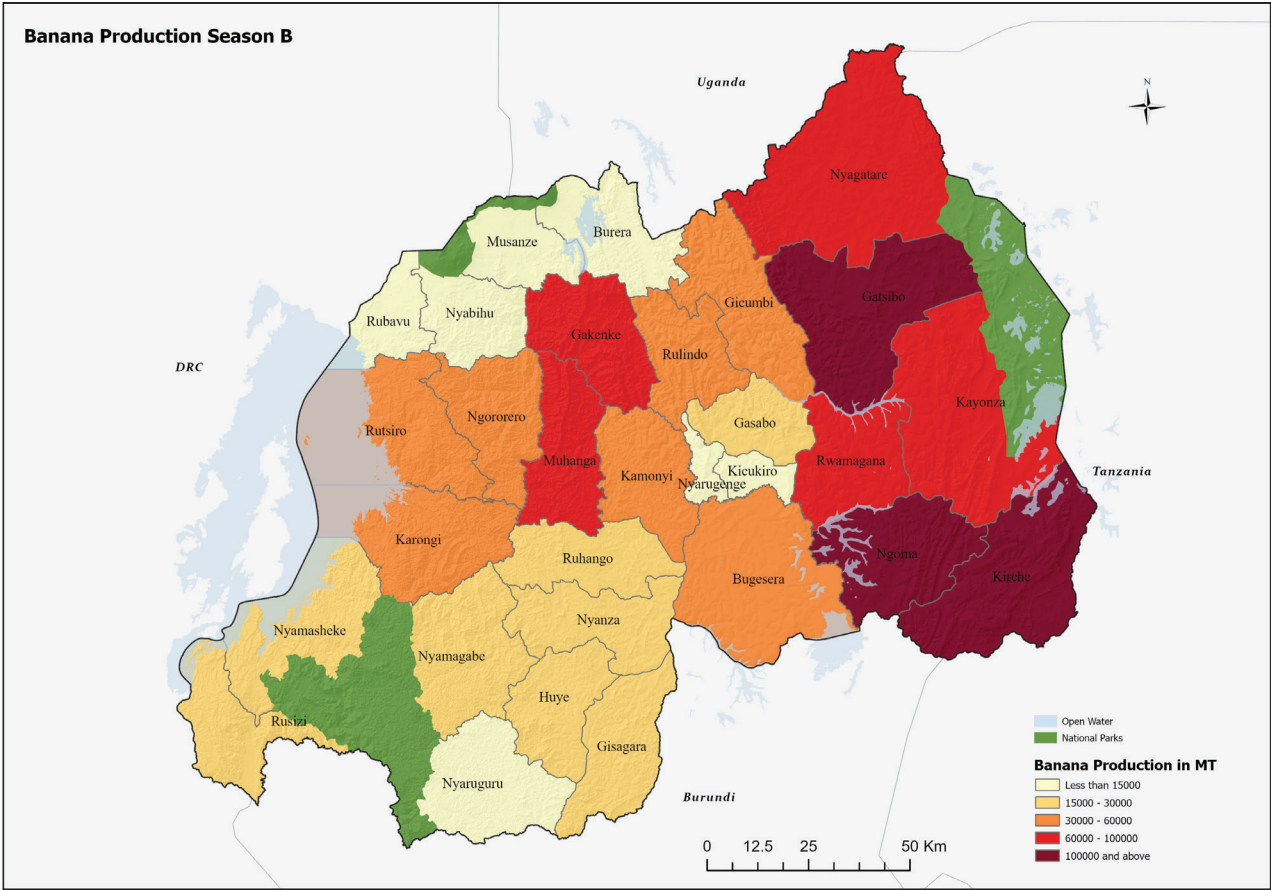
Map 10: Distribution of Cassava Production by District, Season B 2026



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Banana: The production was estimated at 1,231,202 metric tons, indicating a 5.6% increase compared to 2025 Season B. The highest production was recorded in the Eastern Province, particularly in the districts of Gatsibo, Ngoma, Kirehe, and Muhanga, as shown in Map 11 (see details in Table 13).

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



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

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

Crop/crop groups	Cultivated area (Ha)		Harvested area (Ha)		Production (MT)		Yield (MT/ha)	
	2026 B	2025 B	2026 B	2025 B	2026 B	2025 B	2026 B	2025 B
Cereals	229,328	231,224	229,204	231,198	338,540	330,446	(NA)	(NA)
Maize	94,823	93,005	94,706	92,979	122,370	117,711	1.3	1.3
Sorghum	103,139	107,195	103,136	107,195	122,320	125,656	1.2	1.2
Paddy rice	17,534	17,970	17,533	17,970	80,325	72,976	4.6	4.1
Wheat	9,138	9,298	9,138	9,298	10,640	11,667	1.2	1.3
Other cereals	4,695	3,757	4,691	3,757	2,885	2,437	0.6	0.6
Tubers and Roots	346,472	351,074	204,430	201,865	1,945,916	1,937,090	(NA)	(NA)
Cassava	192,305	196,881	60,540	59,053	846,963	852,541	14.0	14.4
Sweet potato	84,775	89,679	78,504	81,045	641,667	652,515	8.2	8.1
Irish potato	48,424	45,940	48,424	45,928	331,963	314,093	6.9	6.8
Taro &Yams	20,969	18,573	16,961	15,839	125,323	117,941	7.4	7.4
Banana	250,772	238,119	99,539	93,803	1,231,202	1,166,247	12.4	12.4
Cooking banana	97,498	85,221	33,849	30,604	571,178	527,109	16.9	17.2
Dessert banana	36,414	35,832	14,240	13,746	156,846	154,315	11.0	11.2
Banana for beer	116,859	117,067	51,450	49,453	503,179	484,822	9.8	9.8
Legumes and Pulses	397,988	399,096	397,988	399,030	272,089	269,441	(NA)	(NA)
Beans	333,735	335,052	333,735	334,988	243,775	240,721	0.7	0.7
Bush bean	210,358	211,974	210,358	211,932	133,428	132,612	0.6	0.6
Climbing bean	123,377	123,078	123,377	123,055	110,347	108,108	0.9	0.9
Pea	7,981	8,089	7,981	8,087	4,587	4,586	0.6	0.6
Groundnut	17,941	17,804	17,941	17,804	7,743	7,747	0.4	0.4
Soybean	38,331	38,152	38,331	38,151	15,984	16,388	0.4	0.4
Vegetables & Fruits	36,845	32,644	26,153	25,247	225,484	211,069	(NA)	(NA)
Vegetables	21,310	20,699	20,705	19,674	195,402	181,272	9.4	9.2
Fruits	15,535	11,945	5,448	5,572	30,082	29,798	5.5	5.3
Fodder crops	9,440	9,993	9,145	9,548	108,237	111,566	11.8	11.7
Other crops	74,041	66,373	32,926	30,539	122,617	120,603	3.9	3.9
Total	1,344,887	1,328,523	999,384	991,229	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

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 B.

Use of seeds

In Season B of 2026, 20.9% of farmers used improved seeds. By farmer type¹, 19.4% of small-scale farmers (SSF) and 65.0% of large-scale farmers (LSF) utilized improved seeds (See Figure 3). The major sources of improved seed were NGOs and companies, which accounted for 35.0%, and agro-dealers, which accounted for 33.4% (See details in Tables 8, 18-21).

3.2 Use of fertilizers

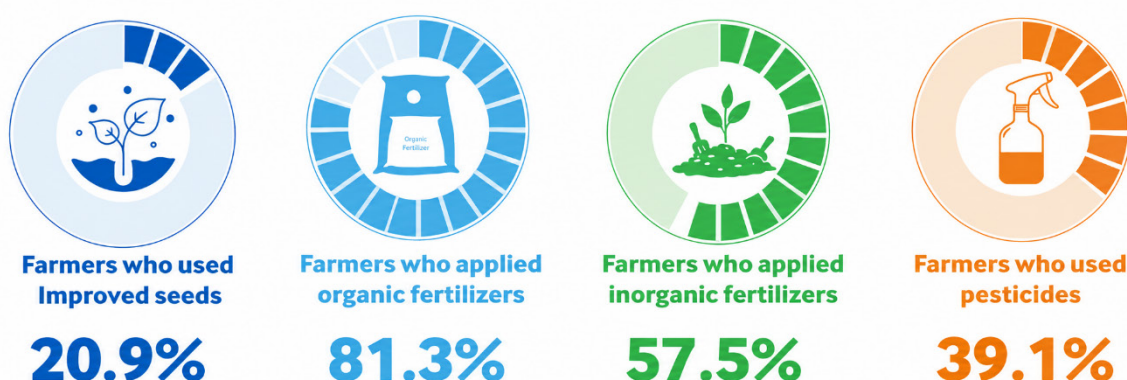
In the 2026 Season B:

- Organic fertilizer was applied by **81.3%** of farmers, with utilization rates of **81.7%** among small-scale farmers and **71.3%** among large-scale farmers.
- Inorganic fertilizer was applied by **57.5%** of farmers, with utilization rates of **56.7%** among small-scale farmers and **80.2%** among large-scale farmers (See Figure 3).
- The main sources of inorganic fertilizers were NGOs and companies, accounting for **50.9%** and agro-dealers, which accounted for **40.8%**.
- The most commonly used inorganic fertilizer types during this season were DAP, UREA, and NPK, representing **40%**, **35.5%**, and **20.3%** of applications, respectively (See details in Tables 8, 22-26).

3.3 Use of pesticides

In Season B of 2026, 39.1% of farmers applied pesticides. By farmer type, 37.7% of small-scale farmers and 80.0% of large-scale farmers applied pesticides (See Figure 3). Rocket, Dithane and Cypermethrin were the most used pesticides with 36.2%, 23.1% and 14.2% of farmers using them, respectively (See details in Tables 27 & 28).

Figure 3: 2026 Season B_Use of inputs by farmers



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

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

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 B.

4.1 Irrigation practices

In Season B of 2026, 13.1% of farmers practiced irrigation, including 11.5% of small-scale farmers and 56.2% of large-scale farmers (See Figure 4). Among farmers who practiced irrigation, 56.9% 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 42.4% and 30.3%, respectively (See details in Tables 8,29-31).

4.2 Erosion control measures

In 2026 Season B, **92.7 %** of farmers reported practicing at least one anti-erosion measure across their plots, including **92.6 %** of small-scale farmers and **97.5 %** of large-scale farmers (See Figure 4). However, despite this high level of adoption, the effectiveness of these measures remains limited, as only **78.2 %** of plots are protected, leaving **21.8 %** 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 **44.5 %** of plots. Practices with moderate effectiveness, including ditches, trenches, drainage activities, and agroforestry/trees, are used on **12.8 %** of plots. In contrast, only **20.9 %** of plots are under highly effective measures, such as progressive and radical terraces, which are capable of controlling severe erosion. (See details in Tables 8, 29, 32 and 33).

Figure 4: 2026 Season B - Use of agricultural practices



Source: NISR, SAS 2026

MAIN TABLE

Table 7: 2026 Season B_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	Area under permanent pasture	Temporary fallow land	Temporarily meadow and pasture
Nyarugenge	13.1	7.9	60.0	5.67	6.68	4.57	3.31	1.10	-	0.07
Gasabo	42.7	20.6	48.3	18.17	18.36	15.98	9.89	1.89	0.35	0.04
Kicukiro	16.6	5.5	33.0	4.39	4.47	3.39	2.30	0.95	0.05	-
Nyanza	67.0	47.3	70.5	45.87	42.10	40.91	15.03	4.79	0.23	0.17
Gisagara	67.5	46.1	68.2	44.03	40.52	39.21	15.27	4.82	-	0.71
Nyaruguru	101.0	35.9	35.5	31.62	30.67	26.42	10.40	4.40	0.81	-
Huye	58.1	37.0	63.8	36.24	33.03	32.24	13.78	3.95	0.05	-
Nyamagabe	109.1	49.5	45.3	43.68	40.83	35.06	14.87	8.45	0.18	-
Ruhango	62.6	46.2	73.8	41.15	39.14	34.27	15.61	6.06	0.92	0.06
Muhanga	64.1	44.0	68.7	37.75	35.34	29.13	18.39	6.93	1.69	0.06
Kamonyi	65.8	49.0	74.5	42.44	42.76	36.33	19.48	5.71	0.40	0.11
Karongi	78.8	44.6	56.6	36.14	37.62	29.02	20.71	6.39	0.61	-
Rutsiro	66.1	35.9	54.4	27.83	28.93	21.23	14.59	5.96	0.58	0.47
Rubavu	33.9	24.3	71.8	22.54	21.48	20.84	4.82	1.61	0.43	0.78
Nyabihu	54.0	30.8	57.0	29.97	24.21	23.75	3.96	6.04	0.43	0.14
Ngororero	66.7	43.8	65.8	38.22	34.61	29.00	15.31	8.83	0.39	-
Rusizi	91.6	39.2	42.8	33.70	35.83	30.45	14.75	3.15	0.10	0.11
Nyamasheke	94.8	37.1	39.2	31.13	33.93	27.92	17.80	2.96	0.25	-
Rulindo	56.6	34.5	60.9	27.27	28.93	21.67	14.55	5.48	0.06	-
Gakenke	70.0	46.4	66.3	40.18	38.50	32.26	16.40	7.68	0.24	-
Musanze	50.9	30.5	59.8	28.43	24.62	22.73	4.60	5.61	0.09	0.15
Burera	58.4	37.7	64.6	36.82	30.11	29.20	4.79	6.87	0.76	-
Gicumbi	82.5	54.2	65.7	49.13	46.04	41.32	15.87	6.63	1.18	0.32
Rwamagana	65.1	43.5	66.7	37.37	36.83	32.29	17.31	3.67	1.41	1.54
Nyagatare	191.5	147.1	76.8	90.67	91.81	84.66	70.00	5.04	0.99	49.26
Gatsibo	153.3	78.4	51.2	61.08	67.64	57.42	36.38	3.04	0.64	7.08
Kayanza	180.0	89.3	49.6	66.11	62.96	58.81	40.94	6.68	0.65	19.06
Kirehe	114.2	77.2	67.6	65.52	69.47	59.65	31.25	5.87	0.94	0.91
Ngoma	80.3	56.4	70.3	47.94	50.48	44.12	25.92	3.69	0.08	2.20
Bugesera	120.2	73.9	61.5	69.88	62.44	58.55	17.22	10.80	0.48	0.18
National	2,376	1,414	59	1,191	1,160	1,022	526	155	15	83

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 8: 2026 Season B_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	16	5,214	4,766	398	3,233
Gasabo	349	15,100	11,123	5,281	10,238
Kicukiro	24	2,998	2,996	475	1,591
Nyanza	879	41,066	27,042	5,626	20,192
Gisagara	2,145	33,225	22,960	9,760	22,167
Nyaruguru	134	32,247	14,237	13,335	18,413
Huye	1,065	32,051	16,343	5,165	23,249
Nyamagabe	154	40,725	21,023	15,114	27,116
Ruhango	1,134	38,382	21,390	4,980	20,919
Muhanga	240	39,743	23,912	5,841	22,956
Kamonyi	585	39,853	24,628	4,337	20,901
Karongi	64	34,611	21,161	11,319	23,027
Rutsiro	105	28,207	18,522	10,165	19,168
Rubavu	-	19,228	13,683	11,029	8,025
Nyabihu	-	28,701	20,964	15,042	16,515
Ngororero	56	41,511	24,583	14,673	22,449
Rusizi	1,660	27,140	24,471	13,294	14,623
Nyamasheke	372	30,778	22,899	13,737	20,180
Rulindo	146	31,076	17,108	8,049	18,574
Gakenke	20	42,127	22,023	14,036	25,122
Musanze	-	20,191	15,661	11,036	14,678
Burera	31	34,649	20,812	13,580	21,127
Gicumbi	-	51,031	29,038	15,070	32,959
Rwamagana	1,261	35,879	31,324	12,926	19,012
Nyagatare	4,025	100,560	92,267	55,106	36,312
Gatsibo	2,217	69,753	50,546	27,992	33,970
Kayanza	2,664	54,890	54,713	19,345	21,798
Kirehe	3,122	52,042	50,513	21,012	22,726
Ngoma	1,079	35,171	32,126	6,898	13,418
Bugesera	1,993	42,775	48,408	22,532	28,799
National	25,538	1,100,924	801,240	387,154	603,459

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 9: 2026 Season B_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	574	269				523	212	22	2,118	1,876	513	506	858	2,166	2,166			39	154	103	5		1,218	9,282
Gasabo	1,275	3,192	312		6	5,061	1,522	387	167	4,688	1,827	1,130	1,732	3,828	3,515	314	20	116	334	737	41	323	1,078	23,088
Kicukiro	498	485	102			1,007	147		275	1,100	450	169	480	1,346	1,346				75	145	124	51	81	5,435
Nyanza	2,962	5,303	688		237	9,497	2,129	253	826	7,457	2,653	1,334	3,470	14,135	11,638	2,497	210	976	2,221	487	291	161	1,695	49,528
Gisagara	2,435	2,914	2,977		474	8,505	2,721	143	452	7,815	1,770	1,611	4,434	14,326	12,302	2,023	30	856	3,146	457	201		1,100	48,554
Nyaruguru	263	2,781	50	385	6	7,073	5,110	2,083	527	3,567	1,114	790	1,663	8,229	872	7,357	262		1,154	691	86	496	4,834	37,597
Huye	977	4,319	1,020		304	5,999	2,901	175	378	6,110	2,193	1,470	2,446	9,788	6,181	3,607	297	134	2,283	738	946	48	1,189	37,606
Nyamagabe	1,092	4,173	28	2,168		5,517	5,826	1,812	1,070	5,655	738	702	4,216	8,046	821	7,226	872		876	386	79	61	4,991	42,654
Ruhango	1,043	2,150	1,002		78	16,245	3,313	73	642	7,061	1,348	1,175	4,538	11,268	8,057	3,211	107	1,865	3,586	406	79	610	2,186	51,715
Muhanga	902	76	82	125	23	10,996	4,463	203	2,447	16,868	3,586	1,716	11,565	6,900	2,569	4,330	161	68	2,294	403	526	600	1,217	48,353
Kamonyi	1,963	3,315	266		14	21,978	2,813	367	871	10,245	1,275	1,555	7,415	10,928	9,007	1,921	107	870	3,975	905	245	80	3,898	62,841
Karongi	706	1,992		60		6,831	3,916	196	1,144	11,123	2,526	1,196	7,400	8,452	1,869	6,584	333	132	1,650	941	175	483	3,048	41,182
Rutsiro	1,583	162				1,893	2,873	3,677	493	6,979	1,914	1,183	3,882	5,725	724	5,001	507		1,189	261	221	425	4,232	30,220
Rubavu	1,492	146				402	1,725	6,596	159	2,401	947	282	1,172	5,022	695	4,326	596		493	3,047	3,047	311	1,802	27,238
Nyabihu	4,288			1,348		875	2,704	8,168	43	1,230	378	288	563	2,741	70	2,671	594		46	970	482	121	2,438	26,048
Ngororero	4,005		1	1,300		3,414	5,420	1,367	2,170	10,049	1,601	1,574	6,874	6,299	543	5,755	402		1,604	419	342	307	1,542	38,639
Rusizi	1,142	64	1,542			17,704	1,976	65	529	5,560	2,105	441	3,015	10,565	7,677	2,888	38	324	1,034	585	1,299	94	4,379	46,900
Nyamasheke	485	11	368			12,529	4,231	12	1,150	6,601	1,809	911	3,880	7,636	1,195	6,441	79	861	1,526	842	717	121	6,329	43,499
Rulindo	1,193	3,323	18	65		3,184	3,363	1,302	138	7,186	2,307	1,398	3,481	7,802	2,884	4,918	343	12	152	1,058	321	112	4,693	34,263
Gakenke	1,505	270	19	192		6,281	6,034	976	1,452	15,351	3,841	2,225	9,285	11,328	943	10,385	319		676	430	552	140	1,972	47,498
Musanze	2,137	2,042		1,175		359	1,915	4,434	181	2,093	924	553	616	7,190	349	6,841	230		28	1,257	205	66	1,382	24,692
Burera	2,469	5,105		551	76	183	3,263	5,015	39	2,186	929	123	1,134	9,947	558	9,389	1,076		43	545	285	642	327	31,754
Gicumbi	2,331	9,365		1,337		4,007	4,951	2,582	170	6,324	2,727	1,675	1,921	13,781	3,468	10,314	726	184	239	574	291	656	1,862	49,380
Rwamagana	3,953	5,957	524		32	4,408	1,568	713	307	11,218	6,764	1,738	2,715	12,378	12,118	260	103	1,666	624	921	265	956	1,406	46,999
Nyagatare	26,478	4,508	2,158	81	1	2,186	1,557	693	69	11,561	6,352	1,556	3,653	29,338	27,800	1,538		926	2,312	885	79	559	1,028	84,417
Gatsibo	9,307	7,910	1,715	351	232	2,374	2,911	2,335	442	21,808	12,646	2,827	6,335	18,859	16,166	2,694	81	1,977	1,953	844	96	608	3,135	76,940
Kayonza	6,908	13,144	1,240		924	11,633	1,499	2,294	382	12,483	8,650	1,520	2,313	20,927	20,631	296	90	467	563	723	1,874	636	1,941	77,730
Kirehe	2,218	10,519	959		599	6,886	1,059	1,435	1,345	18,317	10,756	1,329	6,232	23,350	15,260	8,090	342	1,324	1,083	477	298	20	5,847	76,078
Ngoma	1,949	5,916	939		1,591	7,103	1,220	681	257	16,077	9,237	1,761	5,080	19,293	16,956	2,337	52	1,324	1,324	328	1,381	141	2,219	61,795
Bugesera	6,689	3,729	1,525		97	7,653	1,434	364	725	9,784	3,619	1,675	4,489	22,139	21,976	164		3,821	1,695	743	981	611	973	62,963
National	94,823	103,139	17,534	9,138	4,695	192,305	84,775	48,424	20,969	250,772	97,498	36,414	116,859	333,735	210,358	123,377	7,981	17,941	38,331	21,310	15,535	9,440	74,041	1,344,887
SSF	92,969	102,922	248	9,087	4,673	192,275	84,775	47,800	20,969	250,654	97,393	36,406	116,855	332,661	209,469	123,192	7,961	17,941	37,334	21,073	14,554	9,156	72,955	1,320,006
LSF	1,855	217	17,286	50	22	30	-	624	-	117	105	8	4	1,074	889	185	20	-	998	237	980	285	1,087	24,881

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 10: 2026 Season B_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	574	269	-	-	-	230	161	22	18	751	177	182	392	2,166	2,166	-	-	39	154	103	-	-	3	4,492
Gasabo	1,275	3,189	312	-	6	597	1,339	387	143	1,586	549	444	594	3,828	3,515	314	20	116	334	737	9	305	237	14,422
Kicukiro	498	485	102	-	-	96	122	-	233	426	135	95	196	1,346	1,346	-	-	-	75	145	9	51	17	3,605
Nyanza	2,962	5,303	688	-	237	2,478	2,072	253	803	2,380	706	547	1,127	14,135	11,638	2,497	210	976	2,221	487	104	161	989	36,460
Gisagara	2,435	2,914	2,977	-	474	4,651	2,661	143	443	2,560	642	683	1,235	14,326	12,302	2,023	30	856	3,146	457	23	-	790	38,888
Nyaruguru	263	2,781	50	385	6	1,868	4,268	2,083	489	1,075	312	272	491	8,229	872	7,357	262	-	1,154	691	85	496	716	24,901
Huye	977	4,319	1,019	-	304	1,621	2,892	175	364	1,878	676	424	778	9,788	6,181	3,607	297	134	2,283	738	31	45	574	27,439
Nyamagabe	1,092	4,173	28	2,168	-	1,367	5,705	1,812	1,070	2,170	262	196	1,712	8,046	821	7,226	872	-	876	386	67	61	2,123	32,019
Ruhango	1,043	2,150	1,002	-	78	5,813	3,225	73	627	2,590	325	361	1,904	11,268	8,057	3,211	107	1,865	3,586	406	21	610	1,624	36,090
Muhanga	902	76	82	125	23	2,751	4,383	203	2,409	7,796	1,048	701	6,046	6,900	2,569	4,330	161	68	2,294	403	296	594	827	30,294
Kamonyi	1,963	3,315	266	-	14	2,770	2,698	367	860	5,212	635	754	3,823	10,928	9,007	1,921	107	870	3,975	905	84	80	1,827	36,242
Karongi	706	1,992	-	60	-	2,659	3,797	196	1,006	4,649	694	409	3,547	8,452	1,869	6,584	333	132	1,650	941	175	483	694	27,925
Rutsiro	1,583	162	-	-	-	1,020	2,716	3,677	467	2,907	576	638	1,693	5,725	724	5,001	507	-	1,189	261	96	425	1,696	22,430
Rubavu	1,492	146	-	-	-	300	1,725	6,596	150	1,112	369	143	599	5,022	695	4,326	596	-	493	2,528	-	311	1,323	21,792
Nyabihu	4,219	-	-	1,348	-	105	2,128	8,168	43	377	94	117	166	2,741	70	2,671	594	-	46	970	408	121	244	21,511
Ngororero	4,005	-	1	1,300	-	817	5,104	1,367	1,977	4,377	437	562	3,378	6,299	543	5,755	402	-	1,604	419	234	307	605	28,817
Rusizi	1,142	64	1,542	-	-	10,734	1,976	65	518	1,825	705	179	942	10,565	7,677	2,888	38	324	1,034	585	175	94	3,062	33,744
Nyamasheke	485	11	368	-	-	4,643	3,860	12	1,096	2,070	572	277	1,221	7,636	1,195	6,441	79	861	1,525	813	350	121	3,278	27,207
Rulindo	1,193	3,323	18	65	-	1,009	2,869	1,302	138	2,893	712	636	1,546	7,802	2,884	4,918	343	12	152	1,039	101	112	923	23,293
Gakenke	1,505	270	19	192	-	1,589	5,434	976	1,390	6,487	1,160	1,057	4,270	11,328	943	10,385	319	-	676	430	370	140	1,524	32,650
Musanze	2,088	2,042	-	1,175	-	37	1,915	4,434	181	857	354	244	259	7,190	349	6,841	230	-	28	1,257	121	66	648	22,268
Burera	2,469	5,105	-	551	76	43	3,054	5,015	39	829	400	47	382	9,947	558	9,389	1,076	-	43	545	87	642	206	29,730
Gicumbi	2,331	9,365	-	1,337	-	834	4,122	2,582	158	2,505	893	682	929	13,781	3,468	10,314	726	184	239	574	135	615	858	40,346
Rwamagana	3,953	5,957	524	-	28	1,921	1,514	713	291	4,902	2,841	829	1,232	12,378	12,118	260	103	1,666	624	921	85	835	719	37,134
Nyagatare	26,478	4,508	2,158	81	1	1,032	1,358	693	61	5,028	2,428	459	2,141	29,338	27,800	1,538	-	926	2,312	885	17	537	240	75,652
Gatsibo	9,307	7,910	1,715	351	232	825	2,597	2,335	306	7,287	3,868	950	2,469	18,859	16,166	2,694	81	1,977	1,953	841	96	547	2,232	59,452
Kayanza	6,908	13,144	1,240	-	924	3,040	1,302	2,294	261	4,291	2,946	396	949	20,927	20,631	296	90	467	563	723	671	622	574	58,043
Kirehe	2,218	10,519	959	-	599	1,926	1,059	1,435	934	6,688	3,799	399	2,490	23,350	15,260	8,090	342	1,324	1,083	442	133	20	2,914	55,945
Ngoma	1,949	5,916	939	-	1,591	1,842	1,013	681	178	7,223	4,007	704	2,512	19,293	16,956	2,337	52	1,324	1,324	328	1,381	137	1,128	46,298
Bugesera	6,689	3,729	1,525	-	97	1,919	1,434	364	308	4,808	1,527	853	2,429	22,139	21,976	164	-	3,821	1,695	743	84	606	331	50,292
National	94,706	103,136	17,533	9,138	4,691	60,540	78,504	48,424	16,961	99,539	33,849	14,240	51,450	333,735	210,358	123,377	7,981	17,941	38,331	20,705	5,448	9,145	32,926	999,384
SSF	92,851	102,922	248	9,087	4,673	60,540	78,504	47,800	16,961	99,515	33,825	14,240	51,450	332,661	209,469	123,192	7,961	17,941	37,334	20,513	4,983	8,953	32,240	975,688
LSF	1,855	214	17,285	50	19	-	-	624	-	24	24	-	-	1,074	889	185	20	-	997	192	465	192	687	23,697

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 11: 2026 Season B_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	1,194	797	-	-	-	11,617	6,960	2,871	8,350	11,795	16,532	8,790	11,049	605	605	-	-	550	343	7,996	-	-	2,811
Gasabo	1,319	1,042	4,137	-	524	11,835	6,829	3,570	3,607	12,465	17,353	11,949	8,328	649	647	671	631	439	348	9,557	847	6,406	2,987
Kicukiro	747	1,230	5,582	-	-	13,329	6,757	-	5,562	12,564	16,576	11,606	10,274	623	623	-	-	-	490	8,196	12,312	4,934	2,887
Nyanza	1,317	1,095	4,648	-	684	14,779	8,854	4,209	6,452	9,804	11,264	9,904	8,839	626	591	793	883	481	367	7,048	3,556	8,510	2,077
Gisagara	1,034	1,020	4,375	-	706	13,874	7,537	3,890	9,583	11,514	15,088	9,709	10,656	657	620	881	751	355	385	7,293	14,705	-	1,317
Nyaruguru	1,138	827	3,523	680	203	12,699	9,401	8,176	8,472	10,330	13,703	8,968	8,946	798	547	828	731	-	387	8,526	3,513	12,299	1,489
Huye	1,198	1,060	3,659	-	527	17,515	7,932	3,983	9,072	9,540	11,052	10,390	7,763	647	566	786	549	458	403	7,752	6,245	6,730	1,264
Nyamagabe	1,260	985	3,379	1,261	-	13,474	8,185	7,939	7,143	6,953	9,476	11,226	6,078	686	496	707	562	-	455	8,819	5,511	5,249	1,565
Ruhango	704	1,093	4,901	-	603	17,974	6,308	2,991	7,639	9,649	13,758	11,068	8,678	636	635	640	524	420	396	7,743	4,558	9,395	2,891
Muhanga	1,035	1,496	3,285	1,211	639	15,818	8,063	4,292	7,012	10,190	14,756	10,051	9,415	579	526	610	574	307	440	7,602	7,845	15,459	1,684
Kamonyi	1,156	997	4,068	-	321	13,458	6,992	5,647	8,461	10,404	15,007	9,914	9,736	595	576	687	432	531	344	5,861	10,626	16,179	5,508
Karongi	1,163	1,080	-	553	-	13,829	8,321	3,590	8,937	11,831	15,586	12,464	11,023	1,017	620	1,129	501	617	422	9,329	5,426	14,859	1,112
Rutsiro	1,064	881	-	-	-	14,060	7,927	5,028	8,729	11,953	16,688	13,156	9,888	806	555	843	479	-	418	8,207	3,714	8,045	9,035
Rubavu	1,446	905	-	-	-	11,716	8,601	8,558	5,864	12,972	16,184	12,208	11,173	874	541	928	457	-	476	13,219	-	12,685	4,575
Nyabihu	1,403	-	-	1,134	-	9,441	7,241	8,290	6,472	9,321	15,027	9,123	6,219	1,047	653	1,058	784	-	545	15,055	4,590	10,087	430
Ngororero	1,184	-	2,356	1,049	-	9,552	6,923	5,389	8,462	11,677	15,351	11,176	11,284	824	474	857	474	-	368	9,669	3,451	13,582	9,641
Rusizi	1,010	796	4,715	-	-	10,266	8,071	6,867	9,818	12,381	16,196	11,157	9,758	784	763	841	600	593	417	8,702	4,816	16,646	2,547
Nyamasheke	991	1,329	4,443	-	-	11,882	7,889	4,583	6,707	10,869	12,687	10,703	10,055	760	633	783	452	433	385	8,974	4,392	1,888	3,962
Rulindo	1,087	1,114	3,691	1,449	-	14,114	9,745	4,244	5,467	12,614	17,560	12,674	10,311	811	636	914	475	534	486	9,536	5,135	9,129	1,515
Gakenke	1,079	1,208	5,101	1,379	-	14,120	10,179	5,485	8,110	11,639	17,131	15,406	9,214	919	671	941	592	-	435	9,833	6,045	5,222	11,637
Musanze	1,584	1,434	-	1,413	-	11,551	9,608	9,459	9,803	9,692	11,838	7,288	9,023	1,079	720	1,097	653	-	459	10,000	5,056	3,392	14,414
Burera	1,366	1,281	-	1,330	517	11,640	9,070	7,238	5,842	13,287	17,696	13,643	8,636	1,215	651	1,249	547	-	356	9,482	9,819	14,486	11,855
Gicumbi	1,070	1,345	-	1,190	-	14,777	8,695	6,326	6,351	12,468	16,544	9,695	10,586	856	609	939	614	254	523	7,945	3,944	14,511	5,375
Rwamagana	894	1,060	4,612	-	776	17,774	7,665	3,874	5,322	14,543	18,500	9,928	8,525	542	542	535	499	395	630	8,575	3,927	21,925	7,422
Nyagatare	1,555	1,291	4,358	330	682	18,849	5,994	4,367	7,308	14,080	18,353	9,219	10,274	779	778	795	-	506	464	10,443	7,893	2,725	2,320
Gatsibo	1,267	1,390	5,312	568	712	17,970	9,456	4,593	6,699	14,377	17,285	11,805	10,813	681	645	892	600	341	544	8,419	4,377	15,140	1,595
Kayanza	1,186	1,364	4,321	-	790	16,060	7,202	4,212	5,326	15,818	18,571	12,349	8,720	503	496	989	577	337	532	7,493	4,991	1,543	3,054
Kirehe	2,092	1,141	5,087	-	588	14,711	7,245	4,477	4,221	14,973	19,023	10,575	9,500	692	665	742	642	390	662	5,569	3,923	2,825	1,336
Ngoma	856	1,207	4,033	-	492	15,701	7,805	4,858	3,764	14,214	17,165	8,363	11,146	701	675	892	403	429	394	6,933	6,565	18,975	2,692
Bugesera	952	1,036	5,220	-	662	13,404	5,782	2,843	4,606	11,994	15,588	11,288	9,983	636	636	650	-	479	318	9,220	1,622	13,396	1,061
National	1,292	1,186	4,581	1,164	615	13,990	8,174	6,855	7,389	12,369	16,874	11,014	9,780	730	634	894	575	432	417	9,437	5,522	11,835	3,888
SSF	1,236	1,185	2,398	1,163	614	13,990	8,174	6,766	7,389	12,367	16,872	11,014	9,780	729	633	893	574	432	398	9,450	5,784	11,664	3,916
LSF	4,081	1,479	4,613	1,367	933	-	-	13,667	-	19,904	19,904	-	-	1,158	1,028	1,782	737	-	1,133	8,070	2,713	19,791	2,584

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 12: 2026 Season B_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	2,181	-	4,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,926	847	17,976	617
Kicukiro	-	-	5,582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722	-	6,587	881	-
Nyanza	1,572	-	4,845	-	-	-	-	15,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,381	782	-	763
Gisagara	2,434	-	4,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,360	1,360	-	-	-	849	2,871	3,237	-	-
Nyaruguru	-	-	3,523	2,438	-	-	-	13,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,138	-	1,273
Huye	2,758	-	3,684	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	1,030	-	-	-	-	3,269	2,869	27,200	2,325
Nyamagabe	3,189	-	3,379	2,337	-	-	-	16,005	-	-	-	-	-	1,479	-	1,479	1,133	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruhango	1,336	-	4,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799	799	-	-	-	-	-	24,890	-	2,431
Muhanga	1,321	-	3,285	-	-	-	-	14,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,305	-	-	-
Kamonyi	5,052	-	4,052	-	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,597	913	2,801	-	-	695	-	-	-	254
Karongi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543
Rutsiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,352	-	-
Rubavu	2,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	683	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyabihu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngororero	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,539	-	1,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rusizi	-	-	4,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
Nyamasheke	-	-	4,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	-	917	-	-	918	10,532	-	-	4,695
Rulindo	-	1,633	3,691	1,119	-	-	-	12,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725
Gakenke	-	-	5,101	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,889	-	-
Musanze	-	-	-	1,568	-	-	-	15,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	4,334	14,617	-
Burera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gicumbi	-	-	-	1,040	-	-	-	16,468	-	-	-	-	-	1,118	-	1,118	-	-	-	-	-	18,310	-
Rwamagana	-	1,402	4,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	957	957	-	-	-	-	10,473	2,779	23,773	712
Nyagatare	4,424	2,293	4,363	-	682	-	-	8,355	-	21,152	21,152	-	-	852	852	-	-	-	1,189	9,300	7,893	5,428	4,618
Gatsibo	3,764	1,480	5,329	-	1,519	-	-	-	-	17,686	17,686	-	-	1,168	1,168	-	-	-	1,297	4,736	6,257	22,215	2,267
Kayanza	4,900	1,023	4,452	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,247	20,247	-	-	773	773	-	-	-	1,289	11,276	426	25,187	9,394
Kirehe	4,941	1,566	5,112	-	309	-	-	13,120	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	1,320	-	-	-	1,095	9,105	3,941	-	4,932
Ngoma	2,087	1,767	4,033	-	320	-	-	-	-	17,812	17,812	-	-	1,136	1,136	-	-	-	-	7,562	4,273	-	1,557
Bugesera	2,446	2,100	5,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,004	1,004	-	-	-	606	6,768	830	40,178	1,634
National	4,081	1,479	4,613	1,367	933	-	-	13,667	-	19,904	19,904	-	-	1,158	1,028	1,782	737	-	1,133	8,070	2,713	19,791	2,584

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 13: 2026 Season B_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	686	215	-	-	-	2,673	1,122	64	153	8,859	2,931	1,602	4,326	1,311	1,311	-	-	21	53	826	-	-	8
Gasabo	1,682	3,322	1,291	-	3	7,069	9,141	1,381	516	19,775	9,531	5,300	4,943	2,485	2,275	211	13	51	116	7,044	8	1,953	709
Kicukiro	372	596	570	-	-	1,275	823	-	1,297	5,351	2,232	1,104	2,015	838	838	-	-	-	37	1,187	117	253	50
Nyanza	3,901	5,807	3,198	-	162	36,623	18,342	1,067	5,180	23,336	7,958	5,421	9,958	8,854	6,874	1,980	186	469	814	3,430	371	1,366	2,055
Gisagara	2,517	2,974	13,025	-	335	64,531	20,059	556	4,250	29,480	9,680	6,636	13,164	9,406	7,624	1,782	23	304	1,212	3,334	339	-	1,040
Nyaruguru	300	2,301	175	262	1	23,729	40,123	17,028	4,139	11,106	4,269	2,441	4,396	6,567	477	6,090	192	-	447	5,893	298	6,099	1,066
Huye	1,171	4,578	3,728	-	160	28,393	22,939	696	3,306	17,916	7,472	4,408	6,036	6,334	3,498	2,835	163	61	920	5,724	191	306	726
Nyamagabe	1,376	4,111	95	2,735	-	18,426	46,700	14,384	7,643	15,085	2,480	2,198	10,406	5,517	407	5,110	490	-	399	3,407	370	322	3,322
Ruhango	734	2,350	4,911	-	47	104,487	20,346	218	4,793	24,990	4,471	4,001	16,519	7,166	5,112	2,053	56	782	1,420	3,145	95	5,734	4,694
Muhanga	934	114	269	152	15	43,522	35,341	869	16,893	79,439	15,471	7,046	56,922	3,994	1,351	2,642	93	21	1,010	3,062	2,321	9,184	1,392
Kamonyi	2,269	3,304	1,082	-	4	37,275	18,865	2,073	7,276	54,228	9,524	7,480	37,224	6,507	5,188	1,319	46	462	1,368	5,305	894	1,299	10,064
Karongi	820	2,152	-	33	-	36,771	31,597	703	8,987	55,007	10,815	5,096	39,096	8,593	1,159	7,434	167	82	697	8,781	948	7,177	771
Rutsiro	1,684	142	-	-	-	14,342	21,529	18,489	4,075	34,743	9,612	8,394	16,736	4,616	401	4,215	243	-	497	2,145	357	3,416	15,320
Rubavu	2,158	132	-	-	-	3,519	14,838	56,444	878	14,421	5,979	1,751	6,691	4,390	377	4,014	272	-	235	33,413	-	3,945	653
Nyabihu	5,921	-	-	1,528	-	988	15,406	67,716	277	3,516	1,416	1,068	1,032	2,870	45	2,825	466	-	25	14,608	1,872	1,219	105
Ngororero	4,740	-	2	1,364	-	7,804	35,337	7,367	16,729	51,109	6,714	6,277	38,118	5,192	258	4,935	191	-	591	4,054	808	4,166	5,833
Rusizi	1,154	51	7,271	-	-	110,192	15,950	449	5,083	22,596	11,415	1,993	9,188	8,284	5,854	2,430	23	192	431	5,088	843	1,569	7,798
Nyamasheke	480	15	1,633	-	-	55,169	30,452	56	7,351	22,494	7,252	2,969	12,273	5,800	757	5,043	36	373	588	7,295	1,536	228	12,987
Rulindo	1,296	3,701	67	94	-	14,239	27,963	5,524	754	36,492	12,499	8,057	15,937	6,331	1,834	4,497	163	6	74	9,903	519	1,026	1,398
Gakenke	1,624	326	96	264	-	22,433	55,317	5,356	11,274	75,506	19,878	16,285	39,343	10,408	633	9,775	189	-	294	4,225	2,237	733	17,736
Musanze	3,308	2,928	-	1,659	-	432	18,397	41,941	1,770	8,307	4,190	1,777	2,341	7,754	251	7,503	150	-	13	12,574	610	222	9,344
Burera	3,372	6,540	-	733	40	503	27,701	36,301	229	11,010	7,071	636	3,302	12,086	363	11,722	589	-	15	5,171	851	9,298	2,448
Gicumbi	2,494	12,591	-	1,590	-	12,326	35,840	16,334	1,005	31,225	14,775	6,616	9,835	11,800	2,113	9,686	446	47	125	4,564	534	8,919	4,610
Rwamagana	3,535	6,317	2,418	-	22	34,143	11,603	2,762	1,550	71,296	52,563	8,226	10,507	6,710	6,571	139	51	658	393	7,897	332	18,313	5,333
Nyagatare	41,184	5,817	9,402	27	1	19,455	8,140	3,027	444	70,794	44,565	4,227	22,002	22,841	21,619	1,222	-	468	1,073	9,237	136	1,463	557
Gatsibo	11,791	10,998	9,111	200	165	14,829	24,552	10,726	2,050	104,771	66,857	11,215	26,699	12,836	10,434	2,402	49	675	1,062	7,082	420	8,289	3,560
Kayanza	8,191	17,924	5,357	-	730	48,829	9,380	9,661	1,390	67,879	54,714	4,890	8,275	10,528	10,236	293	52	157	300	5,421	3,351	960	1,754
Kirehe	4,639	12,007	4,880	-	352	28,340	7,671	6,425	3,942	100,140	72,266	4,219	23,654	16,147	10,147	6,000	220	516	717	2,464	522	57	3,894
Ngoma	1,669	7,141	3,786	-	782	28,926	7,904	3,309	668	102,665	68,782	5,887	27,997	13,531	11,448	2,084	21	568	521	2,275	9,066	2,607	3,036
Bugesera	6,369	3,865	7,958	-	64	25,722	8,289	1,036	1,421	57,667	23,796	9,624	24,247	14,078	13,971	106	-	1,831	539	6,850	136	8,113	351
National	122,370	122,320	80,325	10,640	2,885	846,963	641,667	331,963	125,323	1,231,202	571,178	156,846	503,179	243,775	133,428	110,347	4,587	7,743	15,984	195,402	30,082	108,237	122,617

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 14: 2026 Season B_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	35.3	49.3	1.8	3.6	6.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.2
Sorghum	54.6	28.8	1.0	2.1	7.7	0.1	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.4
Paddy rice	82.5	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.3
Wheat	54.2	28.0	0.5	-	6.6	0.1	8.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.4
Other cereals	48.9	34.2	0.7	2.4	3.8	-	6.3	-	1.6	1.5	0.6
Sweet potato	39.4	46.6	2.0	0.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Irish potato	50.1	28.2	0.8	0.4	5.0	0.0	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Yam & Taro	49.5	37.0	1.3	0.4	6.0	-	5.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cassava	63.3	29.6	0.7	1.8	3.9	0.0	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Bush bean	21.5	47.5	2.0	3.6	5.6	0.2	16.9	-	1.6	0.6	0.5
Climbing bean	18.2	51.5	1.1	1.0	7.9	0.2	17.7	-	1.5	0.5	0.3
Pea	42.1	35.5	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.4	16.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.7
Groundnut	40.1	32.0	0.4	1.5	4.2	-	20.2	-	0.6	0.8	0.1
Soybean	28.2	40.2	1.0	1.9	5.3	0.3	20.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.7
Cooking banana	66.1	29.5	0.7	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.3
Dessert banana	66.4	29.4	0.1	0.2	3.3	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.6
Banana for beer	77.1	14.7	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1	0.7
Vegetables	85.8	9.0	0.2	0.4	3.4	-	0.7	-	0.0	0.2	0.4
Fruits	87.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	3.9	-	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	1.2
Fodder crops	4.8	1.1	0.0	-	0.6	0.4	0.1	91.2	0.1	0.0	1.6
Other crops	95.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.7	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 15: 2026 Season B_Cultivated area by cropping system and district (Percentage)

District	Cropping system	
	Pure Cropping	Mixed Cropping
Nyarugenge	36.1	63.9
Gasabo	28.4	71.6
Kicukiro	35.6	64.4
Nyanza	24.6	75.4
Gisagara	26.3	73.7
Nyaruguru	52.4	47.6
Huye	24.5	75.5
Nyamagabe	50.9	49.1
Ruhango	33.9	66.1
Muhanga	35.0	65.0
Kamonyi	33.8	66.2
Karongi	42.1	57.9
Rutsiro	54.8	45.2
Rubavu	56.5	43.5
Nyabihu	57.3	42.7
Ngororero	41.0	59.0
Rusizi	37.7	62.3
Nyamasheke	31.5	68.5
Rulindo	55.5	44.5
Gakenke	44.6	55.4
Musanze	68.2	31.8
Burera	62.7	37.3
Gicumbi	53.3	46.7
Rwamagana	32.3	67.7
Nyagatare	30.0	70.0
Gatsibo	40.4	59.6
Kayonza	34.9	65.1
Kirehe	44.4	55.6
Ngoma	33.2	66.8
Bugesera	26.7	73.3
National	39.5	60.5
SSF	38.2	61.8
LSF	94.7	5.3

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 16: 2026 Season B_Sowing dates by district (Percentage)

District	Before January	Between 01-15 /01	Between 16- 31/01	Between 01-15/02	Between16- 28/02	Between 01-15/03	Between 16-31/03	After 31/03	Other season	Total
Nyarugenge	0.85	0.78	0.43	8.82	24.06	29.48	0.00	3.78	31.80	100
Gasabo	4.44	11.30	3.84	24.46	9.20	6.41	2.30	2.25	35.80	100
Kicukiro	6.00	1.57	3.16	24.55	10.11	9.18	2.62	0.00	42.81	100
Nyanza	7.48	5.18	3.54	33.40	13.57	6.60	2.40	2.49	25.34	100
Gisagara	3.46	2.76	2.40	22.42	23.49	5.84	0.42	1.96	37.26	100
Nyaruguru	10.29	4.96	3.79	15.40	11.98	9.73	5.80	13.43	24.62	100
Huye	6.98	5.06	4.21	22.69	14.54	5.60	2.72	4.03	34.17	100
Nyamagabe	6.67	6.59	4.71	11.55	19.67	12.18	8.73	6.72	23.17	100
Ruhango	7.37	9.29	2.74	25.53	18.39	2.85	0.97	3.83	29.04	100
Muhanga	9.96	4.66	2.32	14.56	16.62	5.93	2.74	4.71	38.49	100
Kamonyi	7.75	5.54	4.40	28.19	14.47	4.90	0.36	2.70	31.70	100
Karongi	11.27	3.27	3.64	19.47	13.66	5.18	2.76	3.44	37.30	100
Rutsiro	10.79	5.68	2.74	9.98	15.30	11.10	2.89	1.50	40.01	100
Rubavu	6.55	3.55	5.34	13.90	11.55	13.84	10.58	16.53	18.16	100
Nyabihu	6.15	4.24	1.94	9.82	26.64	14.17	9.55	15.83	11.66	100
Ngororero	12.54	5.08	5.02	17.94	17.80	9.38	0.86	3.52	27.86	100
Rusizi	6.13	0.48	1.01	8.64	19.28	9.48	2.50	1.23	51.26	100
Nyamasheke	10.30	0.74	1.62	10.19	16.39	8.94	3.24	7.27	41.30	100
Rulindo	7.47	6.33	5.74	9.91	12.00	17.70	7.01	6.25	27.59	100
Gakenke	15.85	4.90	2.68	7.72	7.52	16.62	5.63	5.95	33.13	100
Musanze	8.47	9.40	4.60	8.33	12.04	17.49	7.17	7.05	25.46	100
Burera	7.45	9.01	5.77	19.51	7.05	11.05	14.15	9.87	16.14	100
Gicumbi	7.40	6.63	5.09	9.45	11.66	24.39	7.97	4.96	22.46	100
Rwamagana	3.92	5.13	1.78	10.51	21.20	12.50	3.35	1.10	40.51	100
Nyagatare	1.30	0.64	2.74	25.46	25.34	11.78	2.43	0.62	29.69	100
Gatsibo	1.53	3.30	3.14	16.20	15.00	14.44	3.39	2.21	40.79	100
Kayanza	2.20	7.34	2.65	13.48	16.64	17.51	5.80	2.27	32.12	100
Kirehe	5.88	5.59	3.07	16.63	15.93	10.81	1.76	0.51	39.83	100
Ngoma	2.15	2.50	1.70	11.73	22.45	10.93	1.52	1.17	45.85	100
Bugesera	1.50	3.78	2.57	12.14	23.96	24.74	4.86	0.61	25.85	100
National	7.08	4.91	3.35	16.41	16.39	11.36	4.10	4.39	32.01	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 17: 2026 Season B_Sowing date by crops (Percentage)

Crops	Before January	Between 01-15 /01	Between 16-31/01	Between 01-15/02	Between16- 28/02	Between 01-15/03	Between 16-31/03	After 31/03	Other season	Total
Maize	1.20	4.14	4.33	35.51	34.05	16.25	3.55	0.98	0.00	100
Sorghum	8.09	43.78	23.00	17.98	5.57	1.02	0.57	0.00	0.00	100
Paddy rice	36.13	14.14	9.50	16.40	7.59	6.78	5.97	3.49	0.00	100
Wheat	0.71	0.63	0.00	1.45	1.96	20.99	20.64	53.62	0.00	100
Other cereals	0.00	0.49	2.79	35.85	33.64	19.50	6.26	1.48	0.00	100
Sweet potato	24.99	11.04	6.22	15.29	10.14	12.55	5.41	14.35	0.00	100
Irish potato	2.48	5.38	3.40	14.72	18.76	23.63	11.35	20.28	0.00	100
Taro & Yams	78.12	4.49	1.61	5.16	5.44	2.12	1.27	1.77	0.00	100
Cassava	3.17	3.15	1.60	5.90	4.57	3.77	1.16	3.88	72.81	100
Bush bean	0.13	0.78	1.74	31.02	38.58	22.47	4.47	0.81	0.00	100
Climbing bean	0.17	0.69	1.94	25.85	31.39	25.67	11.51	2.78	0.00	100
Pea	0.06	4.07	2.84	20.45	20.10	23.10	13.28	16.10	0.00	100
Groundnut	0.69	1.80	2.57	43.20	36.37	11.84	3.51	0.01	0.00	100
Soybean	0.40	2.07	4.75	36.67	37.49	14.81	3.14	0.66	0.00	100
Cooking banana	0.29	0.18	0.00	0.16	0.15	0.22	0.00	0.12	98.88	100
Dessert banana	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.26	0.09	0.42	99.04	100
Banana for beer	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.08	99.41	100
Vegetables	12.86	12.85	6.51	16.84	9.39	15.58	10.19	15.78	0.00	100
Fruits	2.11	2.15	0.35	3.85	2.11	1.59	0.41	11.04	76.39	100
Fodder crops	1.49	0.79	1.22	1.71	0.66	3.39	3.12	3.65	83.96	100
Other crops	17.06	0.28	0.51	0.89	0.44	0.82	0.94	3.08	75.97	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 18: 2026 Season B_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	21.1	21.1	-	8.1	8.1	-	11.8	11.8	
Gasabo	25.7	23.5	66.7	21.6	21.6	50.0	24.7	23.1	82.8
Kicukiro	8.7	8.2	33.3	6.3	6.3	50.0	8.3	5.8	88.4
Nyanza	27.5	26.9	66.7	18.0	18.0	66.7	25.9	25.1	70.6
Gisagara	19.8	17.0	78.3	11.3	11.3	61.8	22.4	17.0	78.9
Nyaruguru	7.0	4.3	58.8	4.3	4.3	56.5	3.8	3.1	53.7
Huye	16.9	13.5	65.5	8.5	8.5	68.3	16.6	14.8	66.3
Nyamagabe	16.1	15.4	57.1	9.9	9.9	41.2	12.4	12.3	38.7
Ruhango	14.6	12.2	93.8	9.9	9.9	66.7	12.9	10.4	92.3
Muhanga	10.1	9.3	100.0	6.5	6.5	100.0	7.1	6.6	100.0
Kamonyi	20.5	19.3	88.9	12.5	12.5	72.7	16.5	15.6	96.5
Karongi	12.9	12.7	50.0	11.6	11.6	50.0	10.2	10.0	96.0
Rutsiro	13.3	12.9	50.0	10.7	10.7	50.0	11.5	11.4	79.0
Rubavu	25.3	25.1	50.0	10.4	10.4	33.3	22.0	21.9	48.3
Nyabihu	40.2	40.1	100.0	29.8	29.8	100.0	35.6	35.5	100.0
Ngororero	24.1	24.1	-	17.7	17.7	-	19.1	19.1	-
Rusizi	7.0	6.1	55.6	5.6	5.6	58.3	9.8	5.5	89.3
Nyamasheke	7.3	6.2	50.0	3.8	3.8	45.5	6.0	4.9	71.2
Rulindo	14.4	14.0	40.0	12.0	12.0	22.2	11.3	11.3	34.2
Gakenke	12.9	12.8	16.7	11.3	11.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	25.1
Musanze	11.7	11.3	66.7	10.2	10.2	88.9	12.0	11.9	85.8
Burera	12.8	12.6	50.0	6.4	6.4	50.0	12.4	12.4	52.5
Gicumbi	11.4	11.0	50.0	10.6	10.6	35.3	10.8	10.7	44.7
Rwamagana	24.2	21.7	52.5	20.4	20.4	28.9	21.3	20.0	65.0
Nyagatare	68.3	66.9	79.2	46.6	46.6	55.6	63.3	62.4	88.4
Gatsibo	23.6	20.8	59.6	11.8	11.8	47.2	22.1	19.5	83.9
Kayanza	33.1	29.1	80.5	26.0	26.0	77.3	30.0	27.7	90.4
Kirehe	8.4	7.0	78.6	5.1	5.1	88.4	10.6	7.3	94.2
Ngoma	10.4	8.7	36.8	6.2	6.2	29.4	11.0	9.1	79.2
Bugesera	45.1	44.1	65.6	34.6	34.6	54.4	41.4	39.6	89.8
National	20.9	19.4	65.0	13.1	13.1	53.1	21.1	19.6	83.4

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 19: 2026 Season B Seed type by crops (Percentage)

Crop	Traditional seeds	Improved seeds	Total
Maize	42.5	57.5	100
Paddy rice	91.6	8.4	100
Wheat	89.0	11.0	100
Irish potato	98.0	2.0	100
Cassava	99.9	0.1	100
Bush bean	99.6	0.4	100
Climbing bean	99.4	0.6	100
Pea	100.0	0.0	100
Soybean	99.8	0.3	100
Cooking banana	100.0	0.0	100
Dessert banana	99.6	0.4	100
Banana for beer	99.7	0.3	100
Vegetables	58.7	41.3	100
Fruits	92.4	7.6	100
Fodder crops	98.7	1.3	100
Other crops	86.6	13.4	100
National	91.0	9.0	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 20: 2026 Season B_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	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100
Gasabo	5.3	10.5	63.2	7.9	5.3	7.9	-	100
Kicukiro	14.3	14.3	57.1	-	-	14.3	-	100
Nyanza	1.7	1.7	13.3	60.0	13.3	10.0	-	100
Gisagara	2.3	4.7	34.9	25.6	-	32.6	-	100
Nyaruguru	18.8	12.5	6.3	25.0	18.8	18.8	-	100
Huye	17.1	31.4	14.3	31.4	2.9	2.9	-	100
Nyamagabe	44.4	11.1	11.1	14.8	-	18.5	-	100
Ruhango	9.1	13.6	20.5	40.9	2.3	13.6	-	100
Muhanga	11.8	11.8	35.3	41.2	-	-	-	100
Kamonyi	4.1	6.1	18.4	38.8	20.4	12.2	-	100
Karongi	25.9	3.7	22.2	33.3	11.1	-	3.7	100
Rutsiro	18.2	9.1	36.4	36.4	-	-	-	100
Rubavu	7.8	18.2	42.9	15.6	13.0	2.6	-	100
Nyabihu	1.9	12.0	31.5	28.7	16.7	9.3	-	100
Ngororero	3.7	1.9	18.5	64.8	9.3	-	1.9	100
Rusizi	15.8	10.5	42.1	21.1	-	10.5	-	100
Nyamasheke	9.5	33.3	28.6	23.8	-	4.8	-	100
Rulindo	9.5	-	33.3	42.9	-	14.3	-	100
Gakenke	12.0	8.0	24.0	52.0	4.0	-	-	100
Musanze	6.5	16.1	35.5	29.0	12.9	-	-	100
Burera	8.3	2.8	13.9	72.2	2.8	-	-	100
Gicumbi	3.0	9.1	21.2	54.6	9.1	3.0	-	100
Rwamagana	3.5	22.4	31.0	37.9	3.5	1.7	-	100
Nyagatare	2.0	10.2	44.7	37.8	1.6	3.7	-	100
Gatsibo	9.6	6.4	36.2	38.3	5.3	4.3	-	100
Kayanza	14.1	5.9	35.3	27.1	3.5	14.1	-	100
Kirehe	6.1	3.0	12.1	18.2	12.1	45.5	3.0	100
Ngoma	5.7	17.1	25.7	14.3	14.3	22.9	-	100
Bugesera	0.7	9.8	48.3	35.0	3.5	2.8	-	100
National	6.9	10.3	33.4	35.0	6.5	7.8	0.2	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 21: 2026 Season B_Percentage of crops by source of seeds

Crop	Government (MINAGRI/RAB/	Recognized seed multipliers	Agro dealers	NGOs/	Market	Agriculture cooperative	Other source	Total
Maize	0.7	1.9	42.9	49.2	3.5	1.7	-	100
Paddy rice	2.4	46.5	2.4	-	0.8	48.0	-	100
Wheat	23.5	5.9	-	64.7	5.9	-	-	100
Irish potato	25.0	49.1	2.8	7.4	9.3	6.5	-	100
Cassava	80.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	100
Bush bean	32.1	7.1	35.7	14.3	7.1	3.6	-	100
Climbing bean	29.4	11.8	5.9	29.4	11.8	5.9	5.9	100
Pea	-	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-	100
Soybean	8.6	34.5	-	5.2	25.9	25.9	-	100
Cooking banana	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100
Dessert banana	61.5	15.4	-	15.4	-	-	7.7	100
Banana for beer	14.3	57.1	14.3	-	-	-	14.3	100
Vegetables	1.3	2.9	53.9	15.5	25.5	0.3	0.7	100
Fruits	43.8	27.1	4.2	6.9	6.9	9.7	1.4	100
Fodder crops	48.0	2.0	24.0	22.0	2.0	2.0	-	100
Other crops	49.3	13.0	0.5	8.5	6.7	20.2	1.8	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 22: 2026 Season B_ 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	64.7	64.7		78.1	78.1		83.0	83.0	
Gasabo	77.6	78.6	60.0	76.4	76.4	53.5	77.7	78.0	55.0
Kicukiro	47.8	47.4	66.7	89.1	89.1	100.0	81.9	80.7	100.0
Nyanza	87.4	87.6	77.8	58.0	58.0	68.8	57.3	56.7	97.7
Gisagara	80.0	79.9	82.6	66.6	66.6	96.4	71.5	69.5	100.0
Nyaruguru	98.0	98.2	94.1	69.1	69.1	100.0	70.3	69.9	100.0
Huye	90.1	89.6	96.6	80.1	80.1	90.0	78.2	77.4	99.2
Nyamagabe	96.6	96.5	100.0	81.3	81.3	100.0	77.4	77.3	100.0
Ruhango	85.2	84.9	93.8	64.4	64.4	73.9	63.8	63.0	86.3
Muhanga	91.5	91.4	100.0	72.2	72.2	100.0	74.7	74.6	100.0
Kamonyi	87.2	87.2	88.9	58.6	58.6	80.0	59.9	59.4	99.6
Karongi	95.0	95.2	50.0	69.4	69.4	100.0	71.2	71.2	100.0
Rutsiro	96.9	96.8	100.0	66.7	66.7	75.0	75.5	75.4	97.3
Rubavu	66.3	66.1	100.0	61.3	61.3	20.0	56.6	56.7	33.7
Nyabihu	96.7	96.7	100.0	75.6	75.6	100.0	71.5	71.5	100.0
Ngororero	97.5	97.5	100.0	68.7	68.7	100.0	70.5	70.5	100.0
Rusizi	75.7	76.5	33.3	59.3	59.3	75.0	59.8	59.4	76.7
Nyamasheke	90.3	92.3	16.7	71.2	71.2	100.0	70.8	70.6	100.0
Rulindo	95.6	95.9	80.0	84.7	84.7	75.0	82.2	82.2	74.9
Gakenke	98.5	99.0	66.7	68.7	68.7	75.0	70.4	70.4	84.5
Musanze	87.9	87.8	100.0	71.6	71.6	22.2	69.3	69.4	28.6
Burera	85.7	85.7	100.0	84.4	84.4	100.0	82.9	82.8	100.0
Gicumbi	97.4	97.3	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	74.9	100.0
Rwamagana	74.7	74.4	77.5	66.0	66.0	61.0	68.6	68.0	88.5
Nyagatare	59.5	60.1	54.2	72.8	72.8	90.6	70.6	70.4	92.6
Gatsibo	82.7	83.4	73.1	60.5	60.5	59.1	62.7	61.8	88.9
Kayanza	72.6	74.6	48.8	53.0	53.0	65.0	50.4	50.5	39.3
Kirehe	50.1	49.7	71.4	72.1	72.1	63.2	70.0	69.3	79.0
Ngoma	48.5	47.5	65.8	52.2	52.2	44.2	56.8	55.8	83.1
Bugesera	76.2	75.8	84.4	59.0	59.0	77.9	62.4	60.9	98.8
National	81.3	81.7	71.3	69.6	69.6	71.4	68.4	68.0	89.1

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 23: 2026 Season B 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	34.6	34.6		37.6	37.6		37.3	37.3	
Gasabo	42.4	40.1	86.7	61.8	61.8	60.9	68.1	67.0	85.7
Kicukiro	20.3	19.3	66.7	59.1	59.1	100.0	51.7	44.3	100.0
Nyanza	40.7	39.9	88.9	29.3	29.3	64.3	35.8	32.7	99.4
Gisagara	39.6	36.9	95.7	40.8	40.8	100.0	56.6	45.9	100.0
Nyaruguru	83.7	82.9	100.0	57.5	57.5	91.3	60.4	59.7	99.3
Huye	36.5	33.3	82.8	39.7	39.7	75.8	45.3	39.6	98.9
Nyamagabe	70.3	69.8	100.0	56.4	56.4	100.0	58.5	58.3	100.0
Ruhango	28.5	26.3	100.0	37.1	37.1	66.7	46.0	40.9	88.3
Muhanga	39.4	38.8	100.0	48.5	48.5	100.0	47.6	46.8	100.0
Kamonyi	35.9	35.2	77.8	23.2	23.2	100.0	30.2	28.2	100.0
Karongi	64.5	64.6	50.0	45.4	45.4	100.0	50.8	50.8	100.0
Rutsiro	64.6	64.2	100.0	50.1	50.1	75.0	61.7	61.6	97.3
Rubavu	70.8	70.9	50.0	68.2	68.2	66.7	71.2	71.2	98.4
Nyabihu	89.7	89.7	100.0	67.7	67.7	100.0	70.5	70.5	100.0
Ngororero	81.1	81.0	100.0	53.4	53.4	100.0	55.5	55.5	100.0
Rusizi	66.5	66.1	88.9	50.4	50.4	100.0	59.8	56.7	100.0
Nyamasheke	70.8	70.6	75.0	61.0	61.0	100.0	60.9	60.0	100.0
Rulindo	68.0	67.8	80.0	49.0	49.0	75.0	50.8	50.6	98.6
Gakenke	83.0	83.4	50.0	44.8	44.8	100.0	46.7	46.7	100.0
Musanze	74.8	74.8	66.7	55.3	55.3	50.0	61.6	61.6	63.4
Burera	63.1	63.0	100.0	62.7	62.7	100.0	70.6	70.6	100.0
Gicumbi	61.0	60.7	83.3	51.8	51.8	100.0	52.5	52.5	100.0
Rwamagana	49.7	48.6	62.5	68.1	68.1	54.7	69.3	68.6	85.5
Nyagatare	74.9	73.8	83.3	71.0	71.0	92.6	87.3	86.7	99.1
Gatsibo	67.6	66.6	80.8	54.2	54.2	57.0	61.7	60.0	91.6
Kayonza	58.9	57.1	80.5	55.2	55.2	71.6	55.4	53.1	95.8
Kirehe	43.3	42.5	85.7	64.2	64.1	92.5	72.2	69.6	99.5
Ngoma	28.7	26.9	57.9	35.6	35.6	61.5	49.3	45.4	91.9
Bugesera	59.2	58.3	78.1	55.3	55.3	76.0	62.8	60.5	99.2
National	57.5	56.7	80.2	52.6	52.6	75.6	60.6	59.2	96.7

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 24: 2026 Season B_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	-	89.1	-	6.5	4.4	-	100
Gasabo	-	73.6	19.4	3.1	3.9	-	100
Kicukiro	-	96.4	3.6	-	-	-	100
Nyanza	0.4	13.7	74.3	4.9	6.2	0.4	100
Gisagara	-	40.4	41.9	2.5	14.7	0.5	100
Nyaruguru	0.4	16.3	77.4	5.9	-	-	100
Huye	3.1	32.7	56.2	1.9	6.2	-	100
Nyamagabe	0.3	22.9	69.7	3.9	3.2	-	100
Ruhango	2.0	20.4	66.5	3.3	7.9	-	100
Muhanga	-	30.4	57.9	5.9	5.9	-	100
Kamonyi	-	35.6	43.5	7.3	13.6	-	100
Karongi	-	39.0	60.4	0.7	-	-	100
Rutsiro	1.6	35.9	59.7	2.4	0.4	-	100
Rubavu	0.4	74.4	20.1	5.2	-	-	100
Nyabihu	-	65.3	28.0	6.7	-	-	100
Ngororero	-	25.6	67.5	6.9	-	-	100
Rusizi	0.3	19.2	77.3	1.5	1.5	0.3	100
Nyamasheke	1.2	32.2	61.1	4.9	0.6	-	100
Rulindo	1.8	46.5	38.7	3.7	9.2	-	100
Gakenke	-	44.6	47.6	5.0	2.8	-	100
Musanze	0.3	65.0	34.7	-	-	-	100
Burera	1.3	22.6	63.8	9.6	2.7	-	100
Gicumbi	-	32.6	64.0	2.5	0.9	-	100
Rwamagana	1.6	31.7	53.0	1.6	12.1	-	100
Nyagatare	0.4	56.6	38.3	2.9	1.7	0.2	100
Gatsibo	1.2	44.0	48.1	5.8	0.8	-	100
Kayonza	2.3	46.8	42.6	5.2	3.2	-	100
Kirehe	-	57.3	32.2	6.1	4.5	-	100
Ngoma	1.1	30.8	48.7	11.9	6.5	1.1	100
Bugesera	0.5	50.5	44.1	2.0	2.9	-	100
National	0.7	40.8	50.9	4.4	3.2	0.1	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 25: 2026 Season B_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;	0.6	50.8	40.3	4.9	3.2	0.3	100
NPK 20-10-10;	3.5	31.0	58.6	-	6.9	-	100
NPK 25-5-5;	-	61.5	30.8	7.7	-	-	100
NPK 22-6-12;	3.3	38.3	53.3	3.3	1.7	-	100
Other NPK;	1.6	62.3	23.0	9.8	3.3	-	100
Urea;	0.5	43.0	48.1	5.1	3.1	0.1	100
liquid urea (Mbonea M	-	42.1	52.6	5.3	-	-	100
DAP	0.5	40.4	53.1	3.7	2.2	0.0	100
KCL/MOP;	-	60.0	10.0	-	30.0	-	100
Omax;	-	52.4	38.1	4.8	4.8	-	100
Winner;	-	88.5	7.7	3.9	-	-	100
Yara Viva;	-	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	100
Amidas;	-	42.9	28.6	-	14.3	14.3	100
Rhizobium	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	-	100
DI Grow;	-	47.6	35.7	2.4	14.3	-	100
Lime/Ishwagara	2.0	39.4	52.7	5.4	0.5	-	100
Other type of fertilizer	0.6	44.3	47.7	4.4	2.9	0.1	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 26: 2026 Season B Percentage of plots by type of inorganic fertilizer per district

District	NPK	Urea	DAP	DI Grow	Lime	Others	Total
Nyarugenge	24.14	52.65	23.22	-	-	-	100
Gasabo	25.83	48.16	25.58	0.43	-	-	100
Kicukiro	29.59	41.92	28.50	-	-	-	100
Nyanza	10.42	58.17	30.74	-	0.47	0.20	100
Gisagara	16.11	38.61	43.08	1.38	0.81	0.01	100
Nyaruguru	24.71	19.11	38.36	0.30	17.53	-	100
Huye	25.36	49.31	25.26	0.06	-	0.01	100
Nyamagabe	26.53	24.25	45.87	-	3.34	-	100
Ruhango	14.50	50.14	33.25	-	-	2.10	100
Muhanga	20.50	39.58	39.75	-	-	0.17	100
Kamonyi	27.59	49.13	21.92	-	-	1.35	100
Karongi	5.00	36.56	57.22	-	1.23	-	100
Rutsiro	18.42	29.58	34.03	-	17.40	0.56	100
Rubavu	53.21	22.18	21.38	0.22	-	3.01	100
Nyabihu	24.44	39.31	31.80	0.12	0.04	4.29	100
Ngororero	10.01	37.42	49.43	-	3.13	-	100
Rusizi	18.27	22.85	53.59	-	5.04	0.25	100
Nyamasheke	23.00	20.52	49.80	-	6.47	0.20	100
Rulindo	19.78	46.52	32.92	0.78	-	-	100
Gakenke	19.59	29.74	48.47	-	1.38	0.82	100
Musanze	28.98	32.93	27.82	-	0.69	9.58	100
Burera	24.20	34.70	37.71	-	-	3.39	100
Gicumbi	47.57	29.09	20.25	-	0.91	2.19	100
Rwamagana	12.92	44.20	42.39	-	-	0.49	100
Nyagatare	1.98	51.04	44.67	0.21	0.19	1.92	100
Gatsibo	24.94	45.96	27.31	-	0.22	1.58	100
Kayanza	21.86	41.05	35.54	-	-	1.55	100
Kirehe	10.51	53.17	32.54	1.07	0.42	2.28	100
Ngoma	20.52	47.37	32.11	-	-	-	100
Bugesera	2.95	36.61	59.98	-	0.03	0.43	100
National	20.3	35.5	40.0	0.1	2.9	1.3	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 27: 2026 Season B_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	29.3	29.3		34.5	34.5		33.6	33.6	
Gasabo	38.2	35.3	93.3	49.5	49.5	61.7	57.3	54.8	88.7
Kicukiro	12.3	11.1	66.7	47.0	47.0	100.0	46.6	34.5	100.0
Nyanza	39.6	38.9	77.8	29.5	29.4	61.5	36.2	33.5	99.3
Gisagara	30.4	27.3	95.7	38.1	38.1	96.8	47.5	35.3	86.6
Nyaruguru	47.1	44.3	100.0	44.9	44.9	91.3	42.9	41.0	99.3
Huye	30.4	26.0	93.1	31.9	31.9	74.4	35.4	27.4	98.4
Nyamagabe	51.5	50.7	100.0	33.9	33.9	100.0	40.2	39.8	100.0
Ruhango	27.2	25.2	93.8	21.4	21.4	60.9	29.1	22.5	85.2
Muhanga	24.0	23.3	100.0	40.2	40.2	100.0	41.8	40.5	100.0
Kamonyi	36.7	35.8	88.9	26.6	26.6	100.0	31.2	29.2	100.0
Karongi	25.3	25.0	100.0	31.5	31.5	100.0	35.3	34.5	100.0
Rutsiro	35.7	35.3	75.0	48.0	48.0	100.0	55.8	55.6	100.0
Rubavu	74.2	74.1	100.0	78.1	78.1	66.7	76.1	76.1	79.9
Nyabihu	78.6	78.6	100.0	57.1	57.1	100.0	59.4	59.3	100.0
Ngororero	49.4	49.3	100.0	43.6	43.6	100.0	45.5	45.5	100.0
Rusizi	21.9	20.9	77.8	29.1	29.1	88.9	46.1	32.4	99.2
Nyamasheke	27.3	26.1	75.0	37.3	37.3	76.9	46.4	43.8	98.7
Rulindo	57.4	56.7	100.0	39.4	39.4	77.8	42.0	41.7	98.7
Gakenke	59.3	59.2	66.7	38.1	38.1	75.0	38.0	37.9	84.5
Musanze	77.6	77.7	66.7	59.0	59.0	37.5	60.3	60.3	49.4
Burera	50.5	50.3	100.0	52.9	52.9	100.0	64.5	64.4	100.0
Gicumbi	50.1	49.5	100.0	38.1	38.1	94.1	38.1	37.9	95.5
Rwamagana	37.9	34.5	77.5	56.4	56.4	45.6	58.0	56.1	82.8
Nyagatare	30.4	24.4	77.8	47.6	47.5	94.4	69.9	66.6	98.1
Gatsibo	43.0	41.1	67.3	44.7	44.7	48.8	52.7	49.2	89.7
Kayanza	43.5	40.8	75.6	48.6	48.6	90.1	51.7	48.2	98.0
Kirehe	22.8	21.7	78.6	52.4	52.4	92.1	58.7	51.7	99.2
Ngoma	16.9	14.2	60.5	32.7	32.7	79.0	49.8	41.5	95.4
Bugesera	26.0	23.4	78.1	40.7	40.7	79.5	50.1	43.3	99.2
National	39.1	37.7	80.0	42.6	42.6	75.4	49.7	47.0	94.4

Source : NISR, SAS 2026

Table 28: 2026 Season B Percentage of plots by type of pesticides per district

District	Dithane	Ridomil	Dimethoate	Cypermethrin	Rocket	Beam	Other pesticide	Total
Nyarugenge	42.1	-	5.3	-	47.4	-	5.3	100
Gasabo	13.8	-	9.8	10.6	48.0	3.3	14.6	100
Kicukiro	14.3	-	-	14.3	50.0	-	21.4	100
Nyanza	8.9	1.8	1.8	4.5	73.2	3.6	6.3	100
Gisagara	8.9	-	5.2	17.8	52.6	7.4	8.2	100
Nyaruguru	24.3	-	0.9	7.5	34.6	0.9	31.8	100
Huye	8.3	-	8.3	22.9	39.6	13.5	7.3	100
Nyamagabe	29.9	0.6	1.8	28.7	36.6	1.2	1.2	100
Ruhango	6.6	4.9	1.6	9.8	62.3	6.6	8.2	100
Muhanga	12.9	6.5	1.6	11.3	61.3	1.6	4.8	100
Kamonyi	18.4	5.5	3.7	9.2	58.7	1.8	2.8	100
Karongi	6.7	-	13.3	26.7	43.3	-	10.0	100
Rutsiro	47.5	4.3	11.5	5.8	26.6	-	4.3	100
Rubavu	31.9	13.7	13.4	11.1	22.6	-	7.5	100
Nyabihu	31.5	10.9	6.7	7.5	24.9	-	18.6	100
Ngororero	16.7	0.7	2.7	10.7	64.0	-	5.3	100
Rusizi	20.5	-	18.0	21.8	18.0	5.1	16.7	100
Nyamasheke	15.3	2.0	3.1	52.0	18.4	1.0	8.2	100
Rulindo	28.1	2.5	3.3	10.7	40.5	0.8	14.1	100
Gakenke	8.9	1.9	2.5	39.9	36.1	-	10.8	100
Musanze	32.0	5.7	12.2	15.2	28.7	0.3	6.0	100
Burera	34.9	4.4	8.8	13.2	31.2	-	7.5	100
Gicumbi	39.4	1.6	2.1	6.2	40.9	-	9.8	100
Rwamagana	12.6	2.7	12.6	13.1	38.3	4.1	16.7	100
Nyagatare	8.3	1.7	4.5	12.2	43.1	3.1	27.1	100
Gatsibo	23.7	0.7	1.9	7.0	48.9	1.9	15.9	100
Kayanza	18.0	1.0	6.1	18.3	31.2	4.2	21.2	100
Kirehe	21.6	2.5	6.9	14.7	32.4	2.0	20.1	100
Ngoma	17.4	3.0	9.1	22.7	27.3	6.1	14.4	100
Bugesera	6.8	4.9	4.9	15.1	43.4	6.3	18.5	100
National	23.1	4.6	7.2	14.2	36.2	2.0	12.7	100

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 29: 2026 Season B 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	80.5	80.5		-	-		8.2	8.2		57.1	57.1	
Gasabo	89.8	89.6	93	0.7	-	13.3	18.2	16.4	53.3	54.3	53.9	62.5
Kicukiro	73.9	73.3	100	-	-	-	6.9	5.7	50.0	46.9	46.6	66.7
Nyanza	97.1	97.1	100	-	-	-	22.1	21.1	88.9	57.4	57.6	44.4
Gisagara	94.8	95.2	87.0	-	-	-	24.6	22.3	68.0	53.2	54.7	16.7
Nyaruguru	99.7	99.7	100	-	-	-	23.9	21.0	77.8	44.8	44.9	41.2
Huye	93.5	93.0	100	0.2	0.2	-	25.7	22.4	72.4	46.5	46.8	40.6
Nyamagabe	97.3	97.2	100	-	-	-	9.0	8.5	33.3	43.3	43.2	57.1
Ruhango	95.3	95.2	100	0.4	0.4	-	14.6	12.8	66.7	48.8	49.8	11.1
Muhanga	96.8	96.7	100	0.2	0.2	-	14.3	14.0	50.0	59.4	59.6	25.0
Kamonyi	95.5	95.4	100	0.9	1.0	-	20.0	19.2	66.7	52.1	52.7	10.0
Karongi	96.4	96.4	100	-	-	-	14.2	13.8	100.0	50.2	50.2	50.0
Rutsiro	98.4	98.4	100.0	0.3	0.3	-	5.8	5.8	-	51.9	52.1	25.0
Rubavu	94.2	94.2	100	-	-	-	2.1	2.1	-	54.1	53.9	100.0
Nyabihu	98.5	98.5	100	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	70.4	70.3	100.0
Ngororero	98.8	98.8	100	-	-	-	4.5	4.5	-	60.2	60.2	100.0
Rusizi	92.2	92.1	100	0.2	0.2	-	16.3	14.8	90.0	63.3	63.7	33.3
Nyamasheke	98.7	98.7	100	-	-	-	13.7	13.0	41.7	62.8	63.1	50.0
Rulindo	96.6	96.5	100	0.3	-	20.0	19.1	18.4	60.0	54.7	54.9	40.0
Gakenke	99.2	99.2	100	0.4	0.4	-	5.4	4.8	50.0	51.6	51.7	50.0
Musanze	94.8	94.7	100.0	0.2	-	33.3	3.5	3.6	-	50.4	50.3	66.7
Burera	99.2	99.2	100.0	0.4	0.4	-	5.0	4.6	100.0	56.2	56.2	50.0
Gicumbi	98.9	98.9	100	0.2	-	16.7	8.9	9.0	-	54.4	54.3	66.7
Rwamagana	90.6	90.0	98	0.8	0.2	7.5	14.4	9.9	59.6	71.2	71.7	64.1
Nyagatare	80.9	79.0	96	28.2	23.1	69.4	11.4	8.0	35.4	68.0	68.7	61.8
Gatsibo	96.4	96.1	100.0	3.4	0.5	40.4	11.8	8.7	47.4	67.4	67.8	62.3
Kayonza	89.0	88.7	92.7	3.0	0.2	36.6	17.5	11.5	80.4	58.6	59.5	46.5
Kirehe	82.9	82.6	100	0.7	0.3	21.4	13.8	12.4	80.0	68.7	69.4	28.6
Ngoma	80.0	78.8	100	0.2	-	2.6	5.9	3.9	37.5	61.3	61.7	54.6
Bugesera	81.3	80.5	96.9	0.7	0.3	9.4	18.6	15.8	71.4	69.9	70.6	56.1
National	92.7	92.6	97.5	1.8	1.2	21.3	13.1	11.5	56.2	58.0	58.2	49.9

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 30: 2026 Season B Percentage of plots by types of irrigation used.

District	Modern irrigation					Traditional techniques
	Surface irrigation	Flood irrigation	Drip irrigation	Sprinkler irrigation	Pivot irrigation	
Nyarugenge	33.3	-	-	-	-	66.7
Gasabo	3.2	16.1	16.1	3.2	-	61.3
Kicukiro	33.3	-	-	-	-	66.7
Nyanza	7.7	48.7	10.3	-	-	33.3
Gisagara	5.4	48.7	-	-	-	46.0
Nyaruguru	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	84.0
Huye	-	64.1	-	-	-	35.9
Nyamagabe	10.0	40.0	-	-	-	50.0
Ruhango	14.3	52.4	-	-	-	33.3
Muhanga	30.0	10.0	-	-	-	60.0
Kamonyi	22.2	18.5	-	-	-	59.3
Karongi	22.2	-	-	-	-	77.8
Rutsiro	40.0	-	-	-	-	60.0
Rubavu	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Nyabihu	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Ngororero	25.0	-	-	-	-	75.0
Rusizi	6.3	56.3	-	-	-	37.5
Nyamasheke	-	31.3	-	-	-	68.8
Rulindo	36.4	-	-	-	-	63.6
Gakenke	-	22.2	-	-	-	77.8
Musanze	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burera	66.7	-	-	-	-	33.3
Gicumbi	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Rwamagana	26.2	13.9	7.7	9.2	-	43.1
Nyagatare	26.7	9.3	10.7	6.7	6.7	40.0
Gatsibo	41.2	29.4	-	2.9	-	26.5
Kayonza	3.8	14.3	11.4	19.1	2.9	48.6
Kirehe	25.0	8.3	-	2.1	52.1	12.5
Ngoma	52.2	26.1	-	-	-	21.7
Bugesera	25.3	12.7	10.1	26.6	-	25.3
National	17.8	22.0	5.5	7.3	4.4	43.1

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 31: 2026 Season B Percentage of plots by source of water used and district.

District	Source of water					Others
	Rainwater	Water treatment	Underground	Lake / streams	Water catchment	
Nyarugenge	-	66.7	-	33.3	-	-
Gasabo	3.0	12.1	51.5	21.2	12.1	-
Kicukiro	14.3	-	28.6	57.1	-	-
Nyanza	4.4	-	24.4	53.3	17.8	-
Gisagara	2.7	13.5	37.8	40.5	5.4	-
Nyaruguru	-	-	33.3	66.7	-	-
Huye	4.4	-	34.8	41.3	19.6	-
Nyamagabe	8.3	-	33.3	58.3	-	-
Ruhango	23.3	2.3	32.6	32.6	7.0	2.3
Muhanga	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-
Kamonyi	3.5	-	62.1	31.0	3.5	-
Karongi	-	-	44.4	55.6	-	-
Rutsiro	-	-	40.0	60.0	-	-
Rubavu	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Nyabihu	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Ngororero	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
Rusizi	-	11.8	47.1	41.2	-	-
Nyamasheke	-	5.3	63.2	31.6	-	-
Rulindo	7.7	15.4	23.1	30.8	23.1	-
Gakenke	-	-	55.6	44.4	-	-
Musanze	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burera	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Gicumbi	-	16.7	66.7	16.7	-	-
Rwamagana	-	8.3	23.6	19.4	48.6	-
Nyagatare	4.3	-	21.3	45.7	28.7	-
Gatsibo	-	11.4	14.3	48.6	20.0	5.7
Kayanza	-	2.2	28.4	29.1	40.3	-
Kirehe	-	6.1	16.3	77.6	-	-
Ngoma	4.0	-	44.0	40.0	12.0	-
Bugesera	1.1	3.3	15.6	62.2	17.8	-
National	3.0	4.4	30.3	42.4	19.6	0.3

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 32: 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	61.0	16.6	3.5	40.8
Gasabo	69.2	20.4	12.3	36.5
Kicukiro	40.0	23.8	5.1	11.2
Nyanza	83.7	44.1	27.4	12.2
Gisagara	68.0	33.0	23.5	11.5
Nyaruguru	89.0	29.1	24.4	35.6
Huye	84.7	24.6	28.1	31.9
Nyamagabe	79.9	25.2	13.6	41.1
Ruhango	78.8	38.9	14.8	25.1
Muhanga	88.9	60.2	13.3	15.4
Kamonyi	82.1	58.1	17.4	6.6
Karongi	74.2	46.3	21.4	6.4
Rutsiro	71.5	37.5	6.6	27.5
Rubavu	76.9	53.0	2.2	21.7
Nyabihu	87.6	50.1	3.7	33.8
Ngororero	93.3	73.0	9.7	10.7
Rusizi	61.8	41.5	12.8	7.6
Nyamasheke	79.7	57.6	7.7	14.5
Rulindo	85.6	47.2	18.1	20.4
Gakenke	86.7	56.2	4.6	25.9
Musanze	66.6	54.8	3.4	8.3
Burera	88.7	48.2	14.9	25.6
Gicumbi	91.7	35.6	5.3	50.8
Rwamagana	76.6	49.6	11.4	15.6
Nyagatare	62.8	26.9	10.2	25.7
Gatsibo	87.9	70.3	11.6	6.0
Kayonza	63.9	36.4	16.4	11.1
Kirehe	58.6	40.4	8.9	9.3
Ngoma	54.5	39.1	5.7	9.7
Bugesera	51.2	28.2	5.6	17.4
National	78.2	44.5	12.8	20.9

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

Table 33: 2026 Season B_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	0.1	14.2	4.9	80.8
Gasabo	0.3	5.1	22.6	72.0
Kicukiro	0.4	0.3	1.7	97.6
Nyanza	0.7	7.2	52.6	39.4
Gisagara	1.6	26.1	41.7	30.6
Nyaruguru	0.7	8.5	51.1	39.7
Huye	0.0	1.8	32.7	65.5
Nyamagabe	3.3	23.5	17.4	55.8
Ruhango	0.6	8.0	25.6	65.8
Muhanga	3.7	13.4	46.1	36.9
Kamonyi	3.3	16.0	19.9	60.9
Karongi	1.1	16.4	46.0	36.6
Rutsiro	1.7	5.4	22.7	70.2
Rubavu	0.5	8.7	42.0	48.8
Nyabihu	1.5	13.7	51.2	33.6
Ngororero	5.5	13.2	43.7	37.6
Rusizi	1.6	6.0	62.6	29.8
Nyamasheke	0.6	13.6	57.7	28.1
Rulindo	1.2	14.4	45.3	39.1
Gakenke	0.4	12.7	53.4	33.5
Musanze	0.4	9.9	60.4	29.4
Burera	1.7	2.7	68.5	27.1
Gicumbi	6.4	13.7	16.6	63.3
Rwamagana	3.3	21.2	19.4	56.2
Nyagatare	0.2	4.4	13.3	82.1
Gatsibo	0.2	4.0	29.1	66.8
Kayanza	0.1	8.1	48.9	42.9
Kirehe	0.7	7.9	23.1	68.3
Ngoma	0.5	5.0	48.1	46.3
Bugesera	0.4	1.7	37.4	60.4
National	1.7	11.0	39.1	48.1

Source: NISR, SAS 2026

ANNEX

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 permanent¹ 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.

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

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.

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 B, 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

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SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

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