United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Rwanda

25 April 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	23 625	1 679	25 304	
2 005	23 630	1 674	25 304	
2 010	23 631	1 673	25 304	
2 015	23 626	1 678	25 304	
2 019	23 626	1 678	25 304	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Inundation	Grasslands	Wetlands
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Inundation	Croplands	Wetlands
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Croplands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Grasslands
Vegetation Loss	Wetlands	Other Lands
Urban Expansion	Other Lands	Artificial surfaces
Inundation	Tree-covered areas	Wetlands

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	Unlikely Transition
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	Unlikely Transition
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	Unlikely Transition
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	Unlikely Transition

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	Unlikely Transition
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	Unlikely Transition
Water bodies	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	3 668	1 580	17 497	833	46	0	1 680	
2002	3 703	1 564	17 473	831	62	0	1 672	
2003	3 714	1 560	17 456	828	72	0	1 674	
2004	3 722	1 553	17 447	828	80	0	1 674	
2005	3 731	1 546	17 436	829	88	0	1 674	
2006	3 731	1 546	17 425	833	95	0	1 674	
2007	3 762	1 543	17 394	830	102	0	1 674	
2008	3 771	1 542	17 380	831	107	0	1 675	
2009	3 789	1 542	17 358	831	112	0	1 674	
2010	3 786	1 542	17 355	831	116	0	1 674	
2011	3 786	1 539	17 353	831	121	0	1 674	
2012	3 783	1 538	17 352	830	125	0	1 676	
2013	3 778	1 537	17 350	830	132	0	1 676	
2014	3 765	1 537	17 356	828	140	0	1 679	
2015	3 764	1 536	17 352	828	145	0	1 679	
2016	4 030	1 529	17 092	820	155	0	1 679	
2017	4 071	1 528	17 052	820	155	0	1 679	
2018	4 130	1 531	16 990	819	156	0	1 679	
2019	4 162	1 526	16 962	819	157	0	1 679	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 584	1	33	9	38	0	4	3 669
Total	3 765	1 537	17 351	829	146	0	1 680	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	29	1 533	11	0	6	0	2	1 581
Croplands (km²)	129	1	17 299	6	56	0	7	17 498
Wetlands (km²)	19	0	2	812	0	0	2	835
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	46
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	4	2	6	2	0	0	1 665	1 679
Total	3 765	1 537	17 351	829	146	0	1 680	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 756	0	5	1	2	0	0	3 764
Grasslands (km²)	15	1 521	0	0	1	0	0	1 537
Croplands (km²)	378	5	16 957	2	9	0	0	17 351
Wetlands (km²)	13	0	0	815	0	0	0	828
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 678	1 678
Total	4 162	1 526	16 962	818	157	0	1 678	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	169	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded land cover	25 135	99 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	392	1 .5
Land area with stable land cover	24 873	98 .3
Land area with degraded land cover	38	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	470	429	1	2 122	547	16
Grasslands	83	114	0	874	456	5
Croplands	3 466	3 288	0	9 192	1 347	5
Wetlands	246	107	1	369	69	20
Artificial surfaces	24	4	0	15	2	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	23	14	6	59	27	1 537

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	346	295	0	2 137	875	16
Grasslands	41	90	1	737	643	6
Croplands	2 359	2 581	0	9 793	2 187	5
Wetlands	158	84	1	437	106	20
Artificial surfaces	51	12	1	19	5	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	17	17	4	65	26	1 541

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	129	11	18	0	63	38
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	56	43	5	0	6	2
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	38	28	3	0	5	1
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	33	4	6	0	17	6
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	10	0	1	3	1	5

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	22	0	0	7	8	7
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	4	0	0	4	0	0

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	448	72	67	0	234	76
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	48	36	5	0	7	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	33	4	2	0	20	7
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	1	0	1	1	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	15	0	1	12	0	1
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	8	0	2	2	1	2
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	3	0	1	1	0	0

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	8 371	35 .4
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	15 197	64 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	56	0 .2

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	3 921	16 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	13 414	56 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	6 239	26 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	50	0 .2

General comments

Land Productivity Data were derived from Trends.Earth data (Conservation International) in which they reflected better the land productivity dynamics between the baseline and the reporting period compared to JRC Default Data.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	132	90	102	114	95	82	8
2002	132	90	102	114	92	82	7
2003	132	90	102	114	89	82	7
2004	132	90	102	114	87	82	7
2005	132	90	102	114	85	83	7
2006	133	90	102	114	83	83	7
2007	132	90	102	113	81	78	7
2008	132	90	102	113	78	74	7
2009	132	90	102	113	76	74	7
2010	133	90	102	113	73	66	7
2011	133	90	102	113	71	55	7
2012	133	90	102	113	69	74	7
2013	133	90	102	114	67	74	7
2014	133	90	102	113	65	74	7
2015	133	90	102	114	63	74	7
2016	132	90	102	114	61	74	7
2017	132	90	102	114	58	74	7
2018	132	90	102	114	55	74	7
2019	132	90	102	114	51	74	7
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- (●) Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ( ) Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ( ) Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	129	130 .2	146 .9	1 679 329	1 894 378	215 049

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	33	135 .0	129 .1	445 566	425 949	-19 617
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	56	87 .8	58 .2	491 505	325 760	-165 745
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	38	97 .0	53 .0	368 775	201 431	-167 344

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	378	115 .4	119 .7	4 360 555	4 526 106	165 551
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	15	89 .2	89 .2	133 843	133 843	0
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	13	105 .3	105 .3	136 886	136 886	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	9	84 .4	70 .6	75 988	63 570	-12 418

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	157	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded SOC	23 438	99 .2
Land area with no SOC data	27	0 .1

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	23 482	99 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	123	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	20	0 .1

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	8 470	35 .9
Reporting Period	6 367	26 .9
Change in degraded extent	-2103	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
◉ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

The use of satellite images alone can not be sufficient for the detection of spatial changes at a small scale level and there have been no ground truthing assessments performed to quantify and confirm default data in places that appear to have increased land degradation.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
-Nyarugenge District -Kicukiro District -Gasabo District	Kigali City	306 .2	Qualitative information	Infrastructure, industry and urbanization	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
-Nyabihu District -Ngororero District -Muhanda District	Western and Southern Provinces	1 813 .7	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Kamonyi District Ruhango District Nyanza District Huye District	Southern Province	1 788 .9	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Bugesera District Ngoma District Kirehe District	Eastern Province:	2 712 .2	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Grazing land management 4. Climate change 5. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

						• Increase tree-covered area extent
						  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
						• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
						  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
-Rubavu District -Rutsiro District	Western Province	423 .4	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Improve coastal management ◦ Reduce coastal erosion ◦ Reduce saline water intrusion in coastal zones • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Burera District Gicumbi District Nyagatare District	Northern and Eastern Provinces	1 042 .2	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
						  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
						  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
						• Increase tree-covered area extent
						  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
						• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
						  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
						  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
						  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Nyamasheke District Rusizi District	Western Province	437 .3	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Native and planted forest management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	7						
Total hotspot area	8 523 .9						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4. Cultural

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?
None

General comments

Table SO1-4. T1 depicts a general downward trend in land degradation in Rwanda, which is accurate in light of the enormous efforts made by the Rwandan government to combat climate change and land degradation through a variety of initiatives aimed at boosting forest cover, promoting sustainable resource use, and safeguarding the environment. However, we aren't satisfied with default data statistics as they appear to be slightly greater than those of previous national studies undertaken, but due to lack access to alternative national data sets, we will rely on it for this reporting and make plans for how to improve it for future reports.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
LDN is achieved in all five provinces of country by 2030 as compared to 2019 (no net loss)	2030	In All Provinces	8 470	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Level of SOC degradation at country level reduced or improved by 2030 compared to 2019 baseline.	2030	In All Provinces	157	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23 289 .9						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon

Level of stressed or declined land productivity reduced or improved in all five provinces of Rwanda.	2030	In All Provinces	7 246 .95	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Bonn Challenge
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23 289 .9						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
					land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23 289 .9						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon

Reduce or halt Land Cover degradation to zero net by 2030.	2030	In All Provinces	169	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Bonn Challenge
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23 289 .9						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Increased forest cover by 30% by 2024 as compared to 2017 (in line with NST1 2017-2024)	2024	All provinces	7 246 .95	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23 289 .9						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
LDN is achieved in all five provinces of country by 2030 as compared to 2019 (no net loss)	Same As Targeted Actions	In All Provinces	2015-01-01	2 103	2 103 .00	
Level of SOC degradation at country level reduced or improved by 2030 compared to 2019 baseline.	Same As Targeted Actions	In All Provinces	2015-01-01	34	34 .00	
Level of stressed or declined land productivity reduced or improved in all five provinces of Rwanda.	Same As Targeted Actions	In All Provinces	2015-01-01	2 132	2 132 .00	
Reduce or halt Land Cover degradation to zero net by 2030.	Same As Targeted Actions	In All Provinces	2015-01-01	456 .59	456 .59	

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Increased forest cover by 30% by 2024 as compared to 2017 (in line with NST1 2017-2024)	Same As Targeted Actions	In All Provinces	2017-01-03	7 246 .95	7 246 .95	

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

LDN is achieved in all five provinces of country by 2030 as compared to 2019 (no net loss) :	2 103 .00
Level of SOC degradation at country level reduced or improved by 2030 compared to 2019 baseline. :	34 .00
Level of stressed or declined land productivity reduced or improved in all five provinces of Rwanda. :	2 132 .00
Reduce or halt Land Cover degradation to zero net by 2030. :	456 .59
Increased forest cover by 30% by 2024 as compared to 2017 (in line with NST1 2017-2024):	7 246 .95

General comments

Note that the new default data, however, paint a completely different image from what we previously had, making it challenging for us to maintain the old LDN targets, particularly those set solely on previous default data. This is because the statistics from the previous default data, which was used to set LDN targets in 2015, are different from those of the current default data for the same year 2015. As a result, it has been challenging to gauge the success of past LDN targets in terms of implementation. For instance, in previous data, degraded land cover area was 0.9%, degraded land productivity area was 11.88%, and degraded SOC area was 0.69% in 2015, compared to 0.2%, 35.4%, and 0.7% respectively in the current default data for the same year. That presents an entirely different scenario and has an impact on the overall proportion of degraded land, which is now 35.9% while it was 12.4% in the prior reporting for the same year 2015. Therefore, for that reason, we've chosen to build on the findings of the current default data and anticipate being able to record changes if the data don't change again for the next reporting period.

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- (●) Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- ( ) Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	78.0
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	69.1
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	63.2
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	57.9
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	56.5
2 017	
2 018	
2 019	
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	Efforts made by the government to boost employment, enhance access to education, knowledge, and support services, along with excellent governance, institutional settings, and policies, have resulted in a decline in the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line.

General comments

Rwanda's economy has been growing steadily at about 8% since 2001 with GDP per capita more than tripling from US$ 211 in 2001 to US$

718 in 2014. Food crop production growth was more than twice that of population growth between 2007 and 2014. Also, over the period 2011 – 2014 business establishments in Rwanda increased by 24.4% mainly in rural areas. In rural areas the increase was 38.1% compared to 7.3% in urban areas. During the same period, 34.5% new jobs were created by the businesses, 47.9% in rural areas compared to 22.4% in urban areas. Education outcomes between 2011 and 2014 are also improving with net attendance in secondary education increasing from 17.8% to 23% and that for tertiary education almost doubled from 1.7% to 3%. As a result, those efforts have significantly contributed directly to improving livelihoods of the population as well as reducing the Proportion of population living below the international poverty line.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	24	0	4
2001	25	1	5
2002	27	1	5
2003	28	1	5
2004	29	1	6
2005	30	1	6
2006	31	2	7
2007	32	2	7
2008	33	2	7
2009	34	2	8
2010	35	3	8
2011	36	3	9
2012	37	3	9
2013	39	3	9
2014	40	4	10
2015	41	4	10
2016	42	4	11
2017	43	4	11
2018	44	5	12
2019	46	5	12
2020	46	5	12

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The trend has increased as more upgraded water treatment facilities have been built across the nation.

General comments

During the same period households with access to improved sources of drinking water increased from 74.2% to 84.8%. (WATSAN Review Report, 2019)

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	5506790	47 .5	2751152	47 .2	2755638	47 .8
Reporting period	5276991	40 .0	2612754	39 .4	2664237	40 .5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	A legal and conducive policy environment in Rwanda has greatly contributed to the realization of gender equality and empowerment of women across different sectors. This has led to an equitable distribution of responsibility across all domains, including land acquisition and management. As result, the combined efforts of men and women to conserve and improve the land, the proportion of both genders who are vulnerable to land degradation is practically equal and decreasing in the table SO2-3. T1 above.

General comments

The government of Rwanda has made a great progress in promoting gender equality enacting a wide array of laws that protect women's rights and regularly sponsoring awareness campaigns that aim to mobilize men and boys to pledge their support for gender equality and women's empowerment.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Create 1,500,000 (over 214,000 annually) decent and productive jobs for economic development	2024	National	Ongoing	The government of Rwanda through the National strategy for transformation has a target of creating 1,500,000 decent and productive jobs during the period of 7 years from 2017 to 2024 (around 214,000 jobs annually). Due to the absence of International or National guidelines on the measurement of decent and productive created jobs, the methodology used here focuses on the quantity of job gains or losses. The methodology used in the past was the calculation of the difference of employment stock in two consecutive points of data collection, which gives the net change in employment between two data collection periods. Using the same methodology in the current annual labour force survey, the net change in number of jobs between 2018 and 2019 was calculated based on the stock of main off farm jobs in 2018 and 2019. The results presented in the table below show that off farm jobs increased by 6.4 percent corresponding to the net job gain of 120,978 off farm jobs between 2018 and 2019. The analysis of job gain and loss according to the main economic sectors illustrates that the most contributed sector in terms of absolute number is transport and storage with about 30,574 additional jobs corresponding to 21.8 percent annual increase followed by accommodation and food service activities with about 27,146 jobs equivalent to 39.2 percent as compared to the previous year, and by Education sector with an estimate of 11,447 job gain, corresponding to an annual increase of 10.8 percent. The remaining sectors registered a job gain or loss less than 10 thousand jobs. Sectors which has registered job loss are; construction (-6,609), Human health and social work activities (-3,029), information and communication (-1,969) and water supply, gas and remediation services (-378).
Access to water will be scaled up to all from 85 % (Estimate 2017) to 100% by 2024 through investments in: Construction, extension, rehabilitation of 1,937 Km of water supply systems in city of Kigali and other towns, Construction, extension, rehabilitation of 1,851 Km of water supply systems in rural areas and Daily water production capacity shall be increased from 182,120 to 303,120 cubic meters per day	2024	National	Partially achieved 87.4	Government of Rwanda has mobilized financial resources to implement water supply projects through construction, extension and rehabilitation of water supply facilities. In this framework Rwanda through WASAC is executing the Rwanda sustainable Water supply and sanitation Program funded by African Development Bank(AfDB) to expand water and sanitation services in the city of Kigali and 6 Satellites towns and their peri-urban areas. In the same Context, Water and Sanitation Corporation limited (WASAC) in partnership with Japan international Corporation Agency(JICA) is starting the strengthening of NZOVE-NTORA principal water transmission pipeline in the city of Kigali that will evacuate 40,000 M3 of water produced recently from NZOVE II Water Treatment Plant.

General comments

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	7 083	4 381	8 539	1 162	4 215
2001	0	0	0	0	25 380
2002	12 709	0	0	0	12 671
2003	7 763	4 363	1 974	5 941	5 339
2004	4 972	478	0	0	19 931
2005	6 335	14 931	3 815	299	0
2006	26	0	0	0	25 354
2007	309	0	0	0	25 072
2008	4 789	0	0	0	20 592
2009	6 721	116	0	0	18 544
2010	116	0	0	0	25 264
2011	0	0	0	0	25 380
2012	116	0	0	0	25 264
2013	3 849	3 186	863	0	17 482
2014	3 959	7 720	6 697	6 837	168
2015	19 011	4 556	26	0	1 787
2016	22 259	630	0	0	2 491
2017	6 397	0	0	0	18 983
2018	250	0	0	0	25 131
2019	778	0	0	0	24 602
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	21 165	89 .6
2001	0	0 .0
2002	12 709	53 .8
2003	20 041	84 .8
2004	5 450	23 .1
2005	25 380	107 .4

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	26	0 .1
2007	309	1 .3
2008	4 789	20 .3
2009	6 837	28 .9
2010	116	0 .5
2011	0	0 .0
2012	116	0 .5
2013	7 899	33 .4
2014	25 213	106 .7
2015	23 593	99 .9
2016	22 889	96 .9
2017	6 397	27 .1
2018	250	1 .1
2019	778	3 .3
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The reduction of Land area exposed to drought can be attributed to the Rwanda's government efforts in establishing and enhancing policies and strategies for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM); Setting up an information system for early warning of hydrological and agro-meteorological systems and rapid intervention mechanisms; Promotion of intensive agro-pastoral activities; Promotion of non agricultural income generating activities; Introduction of species resistant to extreme conditions; Development of alternative sources of energy to firewood.

General comments

Furthermore , with regard to setting up an information for early warning systems, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs has prepared the project “Development of comprehensive disaster risk profiles for enhancing disaster risk management in Rwanda” in order to analyze and assess the disaster risks of the country and by this risk knowledge development decisions, policies and strategies are appropriately risk-informed to make development sustainable .

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	862965	11.2	2479722	32.0	1640594	21.2	2576298	33.3	179656	2.3	6 876 270	88.8
2001	7913504	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	4463011	55.1	3634233	44.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 634 233	44.9
2003	1357054	16.4	3418473	41.2	2006167	24.2	380284	4.6	1127428	13.6	6 932 352	83.6
2004	6704851	79.0	1540382	18.2	239333	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 779 715	21.0
2005	0	0.0	2956944	34.0	4758136	54.7	959604	11.0	19239	0.2	8 693 923	100.0
2006	8907928	100.0	3302	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 302	0.0
2007	9014976	98.6	128495	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128 495	1.4
2008	7537362	80.3	1847765	19.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 847 765	19.7
2009	7434679	77.1	2179577	22.6	23596	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 203 173	22.9
2010	9877130	99.7	25027	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25 027	0.3
2011	10186052	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	10452801	99.7	27790	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27 790	0.3
2013	7435487	68.9	1652852	15.3	1557089	14.4	150659	1.4	0	0.0	3 360 600	31.1
2014	391	0.0	865519	7.8	4188842	37.7	3619171	32.5	2445429	22.0	11 118 961	100.0
2015	929268	8.1	9368302	81.7	1160867	10.1	5882	0.1	0	0.0	10 535 051	91.9
2016	1271578	10.8	10518686	88.9	36646	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 555 332	89.2
2017	9669979	79.2	2541134	20.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 541 134	20.8
2018	12458892	98.8	155222	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	155 222	1.2
2019	12685642	97.3	356701	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	356 701	2.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	436385	11.1	1269645	32.4	847934	21.7	1267035	32.4	94324	2.4	3 478 938	88.9

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	3999478	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	2232504	54.6	1856399	45.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 856 399	45.4
2003	688256	16.5	1755119	42.0	976089	23.3	188433	4.5	574586	13.7	3 494 227	83.5
2004	3372591	78.8	788303	18.4	117035	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	905 338	21.2
2005	0	0.0	1449435	33.1	2432156	55.5	489357	11.2	10073	0.2	4 381 021	100.0
2006	4486980	100.0	1595	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 595	0.0
2007	4537950	98.6	66137	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66 137	1.4
2008	3772864	79.9	951773	20.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	951 773	20.1
2009	3732437	76.9	1106538	22.8	11985	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 118 523	23.1
2010	4970825	99.7	12697	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12 697	0.3
2011	5124263	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	5256400	99.7	14108	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 108	0.3
2013	3711161	68.4	849283	15.6	795068	14.6	72436	1.3	0	0.0	1 716 787	31.6
2014	189	0.0	435048	7.8	2055814	36.8	1856356	33.2	1240648	22.2	5 587 866	100.0
2015	474376	8.2	4712131	81.8	570388	9.9	2790	0.0	0	0.0	5 285 309	91.8
2016	646884	10.9	5276258	88.8	16601	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 292 859	89.1
2017	4842558	79.0	1288204	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 288 204	21.0
2018	6252057	98.8	78862	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	78 862	1.2
2019	6363566	97.2	180438	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	180 438	2.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	426580	11.2	1210077	31.6	792660	20.7	1309263	34.2	85332	2.2	3 397 332	88.8
2001	3914026	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	2230507	55.6	1777834	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 777 834	44.4
2003	668798	16.3	1663354	40.5	1030078	25.1	191851	4.7	552842	13.5	3 438 125	83.7
2004	3332260	79.2	752079	17.9	122298	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	874 377	20.8
2005	0	0.0	1507509	35.0	2325980	53.9	470247	10.9	9166	0.2	4 312 902	100.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	4420948	100.0	1707	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 707	0 .0
2007	4477026	98.6	62358	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62 358	1 .4
2008	3764498	80.8	895992	19.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	895 992	19.2
2009	3702242	77.3	1073039	22.4	11611	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 084 650	22.7
2010	4906305	99.7	12330	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12 330	0 .3
2011	5061789	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2012	5196401	99.7	13682	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13 682	0 .3
2013	3724326	69.4	803569	15.0	762021	14.2	78223	1.5	0	0.0	1 643 813	30.6
2014	202	0 .0	430471	7.8	2133028	38.6	1762815	31.9	1204781	21.8	5 531 095	100.0
2015	454892	8 .0	4656171	81.6	590479	10.4	3092	0.1	0	0.0	5 249 742	92.0
2016	624694	10.6	5242428	89.0	20045	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 262 473	89.4
2017	4827421	79.4	1252930	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 252 930	20.6
2018	6206835	98.8	76360	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76 360	1 .2
2019	6322076	97.3	176263	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	176 263	2 .7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

The reduction for proportion of the national population exposed to drought for the period 2015-2019 can be attributed to the Rwanda's government efforts in establishing and enhancing policies and strategies for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM); Setting up an information system for early warning of hydrological and agro-meteorological systems and rapid intervention mechanisms; Promotion of intensive agro-pastoral activities; Promotion of non agricultural income generating activities; Introduction of species resistant to extreme conditions; Development of alternative sources of energy to firewood.

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .77		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (default DVI)		

General comments

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Install 5 weather and climate products and services timely produced and disseminated by major type of channel	2024	National	Achieved	5 weather warning product templates available and used (Rainfall, thunderstorms, winds, drought, and fog)
95 % of occurred extreme weather events for which advance warning was provided at least 30 min in advance.	2024	National	Achieved	Currently 95% of extreme weather events occurring are warned in lead time. This is done through daily forecast provided to the public by different media channels such as Twitter, Face book, Website and Youtube, SMSs on prevailing weather conditions; radios, Televisions and newspapers.
A functioning Rwanda Meteorological Training and Research Centre (RwaMet) .	2024	National	Partially achieved 70	-Implementation of the RwaMet Structure, and construction of training infrastructure.
Artificial water storage per capita to 10M3	2024	National	Achieved	Currently 10 m3 (about the volume of a storage unit)/capita has been achieved.
	2024	National	Achieved	Up to 2015, 404 water tanks have been installed. 2,443 loan applications submitted, discussions with GT bank and other banks and SACCOS, 74 SACCOs signed MoU with RNRA.

General comments

Targets were endorsed by the Government of Rwanda in Strategic Plan for the Environment and Natural resources sector 2018-2014.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .88337	0 .87503	0 .88356	
2001	0 .88337	0 .87514	0 .88355	
2002	0 .88338	0 .87508	0 .88354	
2003	0 .88338	0 .87458	0 .88354	
2004	0 .88338	0 .87397	0 .88353	
2005	0 .88337	0 .87435	0 .88353	
2006	0 .88337	0 .87314	0 .88374	
2007	0 .88338	0 .87285	0 .88425	
2008	0 .88337	0 .87242	0 .88491	
2009	0 .88336	0 .87176	0 .88527	
2010	0 .88335	0 .87157	0 .88613	
2011	0 .88334	0 .87146	0 .88693	
2012	0 .88332	0 .86995	0 .88714	
2013	0 .88331	0 .86933	0 .88804	
2014	0 .8833	0 .86843	0 .88899	
2015	0 .88329	0 .86831	0 .88901	
2016	0 .88328	0 .86881	0 .88993	
2017	0 .88328	0 .86726	0 .8908	
2018	0 .88327	0 .86671	0 .89184	
2019	0 .88327	0 .86516	0 .89299	
2020	0 .88326	0 .86505	0 .89308	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Positive				1. Land / Water Management 2. Species Management 3. Awareness Raising 4. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 5. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives 6. Conservation Designation & Planning 7. Legal & Policy Frameworks 8. Research & Monitoring 9. Education & Training 10. Institutional Development	

General comments

The table above makes it obvious that since 2015, there has been a steadily increase in the statistics for red list index bounds, which indicates a positive trend. This is accurate based on the tremendous efforts put by the government of Rwanda to preserve and manage biodiversity and ecosystems spaces. These efforts ranges from establishing policies, laws, and regulations to putting strategies for the conservation and protection of biodiversity into action.

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	45.41	45 .41	45 .41	
2001	45.41	45 .41	45 .41	
2002	45.41	45 .41	45 .41	
2003	45.41	45 .41	45 .41	
2004	45.41	45 .41	45 .41	
2005	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2006	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2007	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2008	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2009	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2010	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2011	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2012	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2013	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2014	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2015	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2016	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2017	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2018	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2019	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	
2020	51.69	51 .69	51 .69	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	The Government increased the area of protected terrestrial and inland waters through dedication of 74% of wetlands that should be exploited under conditional use while 20% of wetlands are to be totally protected (REMA 2015, PM Order 2017). Also, the Ministerial Order No006/MINIRENA/2015 of 18/06/2015 determining the management of protected State Forests not governed by special laws was passed and it will in the long term enhance conservation of these forests. With this, the current total area dedicated to biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resources management is 12,501 km2 (47%) of the Country's total land area according to the National Land Use and Development Master Plan of May 2020).

General comments

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
The percentage of land for biodiversity conservation will be increased from 10.13% in 2017 to 10.3% in 2020 according to ENR SSP (RoR,2017)	2020	National	Achieved	According to the World Database of Protected areas, Rwanda has recorded 14.8% of the terrestrial and inland water areas which are covered by protected areas since December 2016 (NLUDMP 2020).
Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	2030	National	Achieved	11.9% of natural forest including mountains coverage is conserved
Biomass energy reduced from 83.3% (2014) to 42% (2024)	2024	National	Ongoing	The current national energy balance statistics show that biomass (mostly wood fuel) accounts for about 83% of the total energy consumption (REG,2023).The promotion of pellets and briquettes is one of proposed interventions of biomass dependence reduction strategies from 83% to 42% by 2024.

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ◉ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ∾

Rwanda's Vision 2050, aspires to transform the country's economy and improve the quality of life of all Rwandans. Focus is placed on human capital development by harnessing economic benefits of the demographic dividend; enhancing competitiveness and economic integration; increasing agriculture production and productivity; and urbanization, all underpinned by accountable governance and effective capable state institutions. There is acknowledgement that the Government has made good progress in implementing some of vision 2050 aspirations and the SDGs including domestication and alignment to the NST1, but more needs to be done particularly in this Decade of Action and due to the adverse effects of COVID-19. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, United Nations agencies are partnering with the Government, and non-state actors to ensure effective response to the pandemic, particularly in the key areas of health; food security; continuity of education and essential service; social protection; humanitarian response; immediate economic support to the most affected and leveraging digital innovation in coordination and common services. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will continue engaging various stakeholders to reduce the current and long-term effects of COVID-19, especially the potential negative socioeconomic impacts on the most vulnerable.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 27 294 209 .22	Received 38 884 239 .79
Received	2017	Committed 29 707 690 .34	Received 28 948 746 .35
Received	2018	Committed 10 844 477 .80	Received 19 001 242 .42
Received	2019	Committed 13 688 029 .07	Received 9 912 919 .20
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		81 534 406 .43	96 747 147 .76

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	Default Data

	Explanation
Recipient / Provider	Default Data
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Default Data
Total Amount USD	Default Data
Sector	Default Data
Capacity Building	Default Data
Technology Transfer	Default Data
Gender Equality	Default Data
Channel	Default Data
Type of flow	Default Data
Financial Instrument	Default Data
Type of support	Default Data
Amount mobilised through public interventions	Default Data
Additional Information	Default Data

General comments

Since there are no national data available, default data were used to report on the Bilateral and multilateral public resources.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Rwanda has been incentivized investment in renewable electricity, and implementing feed-in-tariffs and long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) to give independent power producers guaranteed long-term energy procurement at a fixed rate, hence providing market security. The government also plans to set up a Climate Innovation Centre which will help green enterprises access and explore green financing opportunities for their companies. The National Fund for Climate and Environment – FONERWA FONERWA is meant to be the financial engine of green growth in Rwanda for the next 50 years and provides both technical and financial support to green economy projects. It aims to sustainably and equitably provide direct access to environment and climate finance according to Thematic Financing Windows. The Thematic Financing Windows categorize priority investment areas in line with the national environment and climate objectives outlined in the national strategies and policies. FONERWA is financed through both internal and external sources. Mobilization of capital domestically makes the fund more resistant to external aid shocks. Domestic sources include revenues raised from environmental fines and fees, environmental impact assessment (EIA) fees, returns from Forestry and Water Funds, other environmental revenues and seed financing from domestic stakeholders. International sources include international environment and climate funds and contributions from multilateral development partners. Financing will be offered through various monetary instruments. In the short term (0-1 years), FONERWA will offer performance-based grants and in-kind support (technical assistance) for proposal development. In the medium-term (2-5 years), the instruments will consist of low interest and concessional loans, while in the long-term (>5 years) equity investments will be introduced

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	Default Data
Subsidies	Default Data

	Explanation
Government revenues	Default Data
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	Default Data

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Some of the national aims are in line with UNCCD targets, and are funded by domestic resources.

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

General comments

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☒ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☒ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

Through East African Community

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Was part of the funding earmarked for women and/or women led activities/businesses?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Existing financial processes
- ☒ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☒ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

- ☐ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
- ☐ Integrating DLDD into national plans
- ☐ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
- ☐ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

- Yes
- No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

- Yes
- No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

- Yes
- No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- Yes
- No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

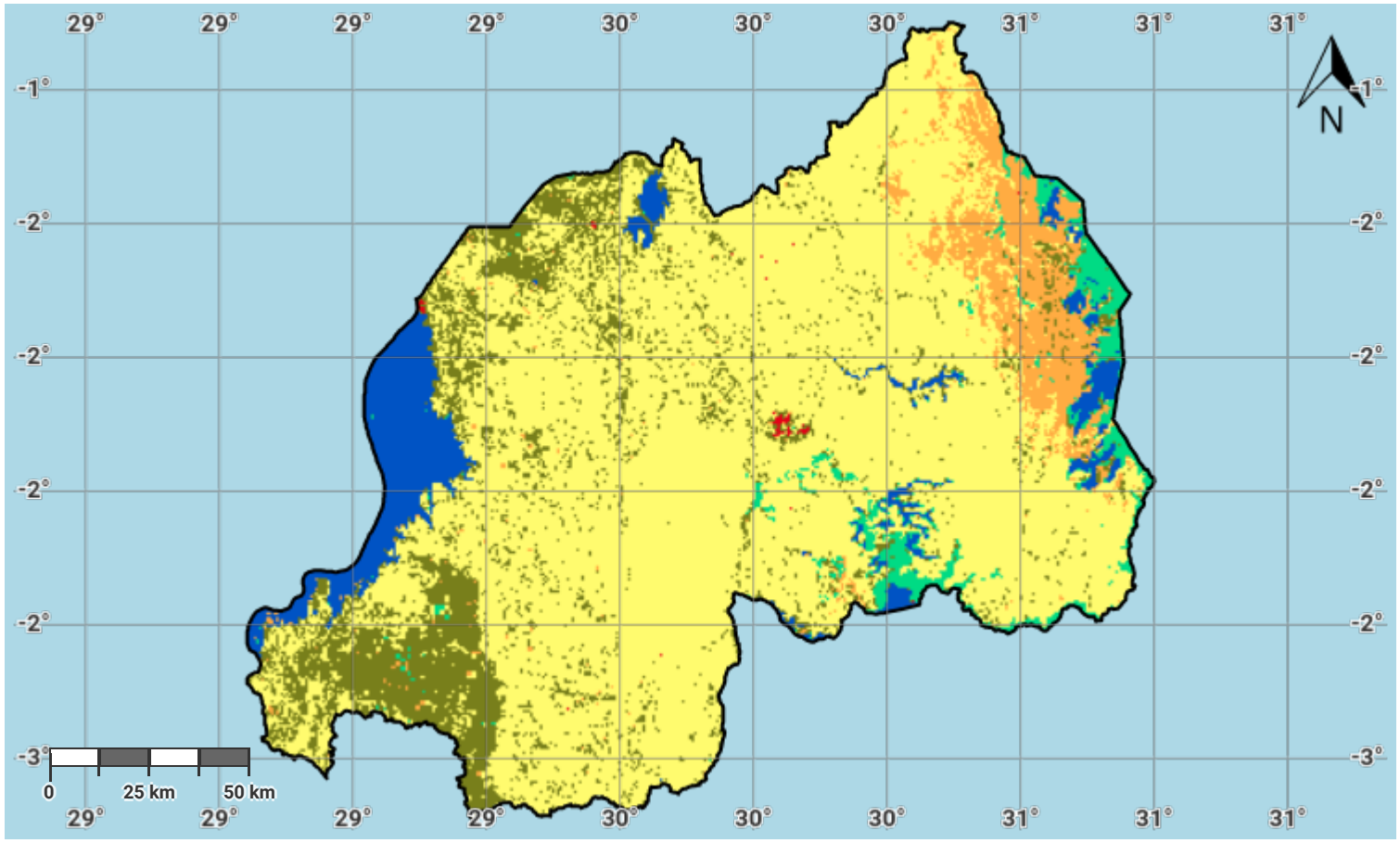
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Other files for Reporting

Rwanda - SO5-1 recipient	Download	53.8 KB

Rwanda – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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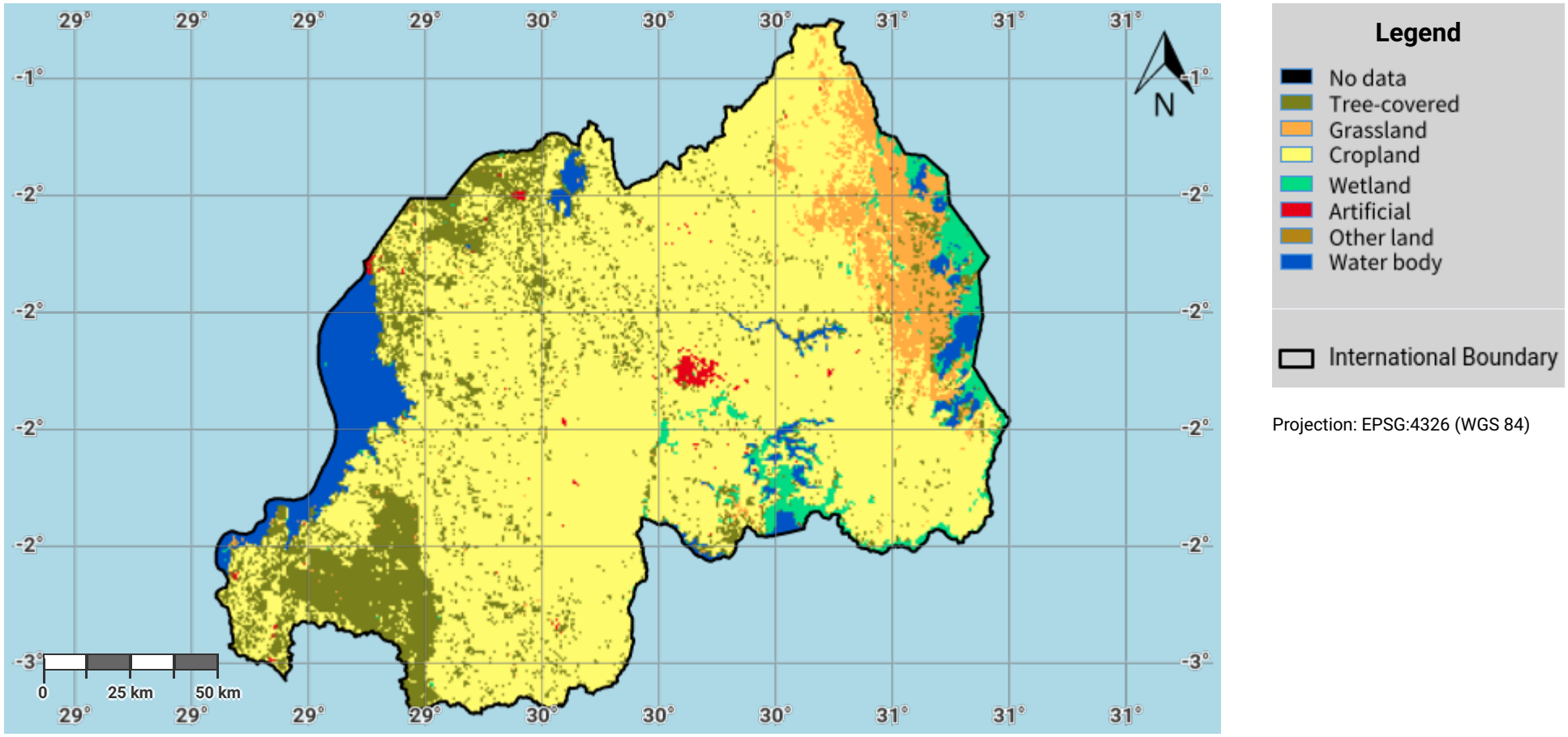
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Rwanda – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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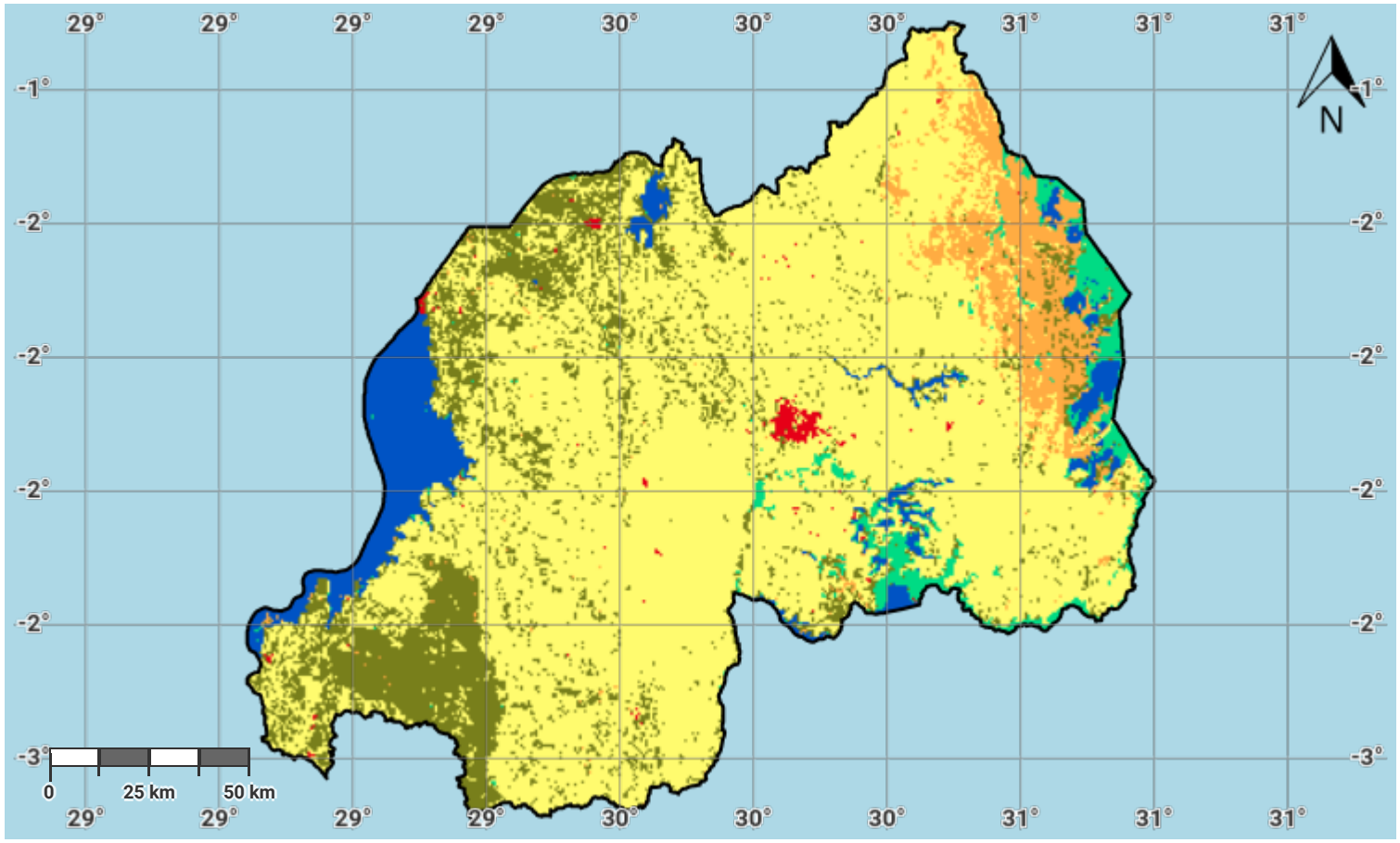
Rwanda – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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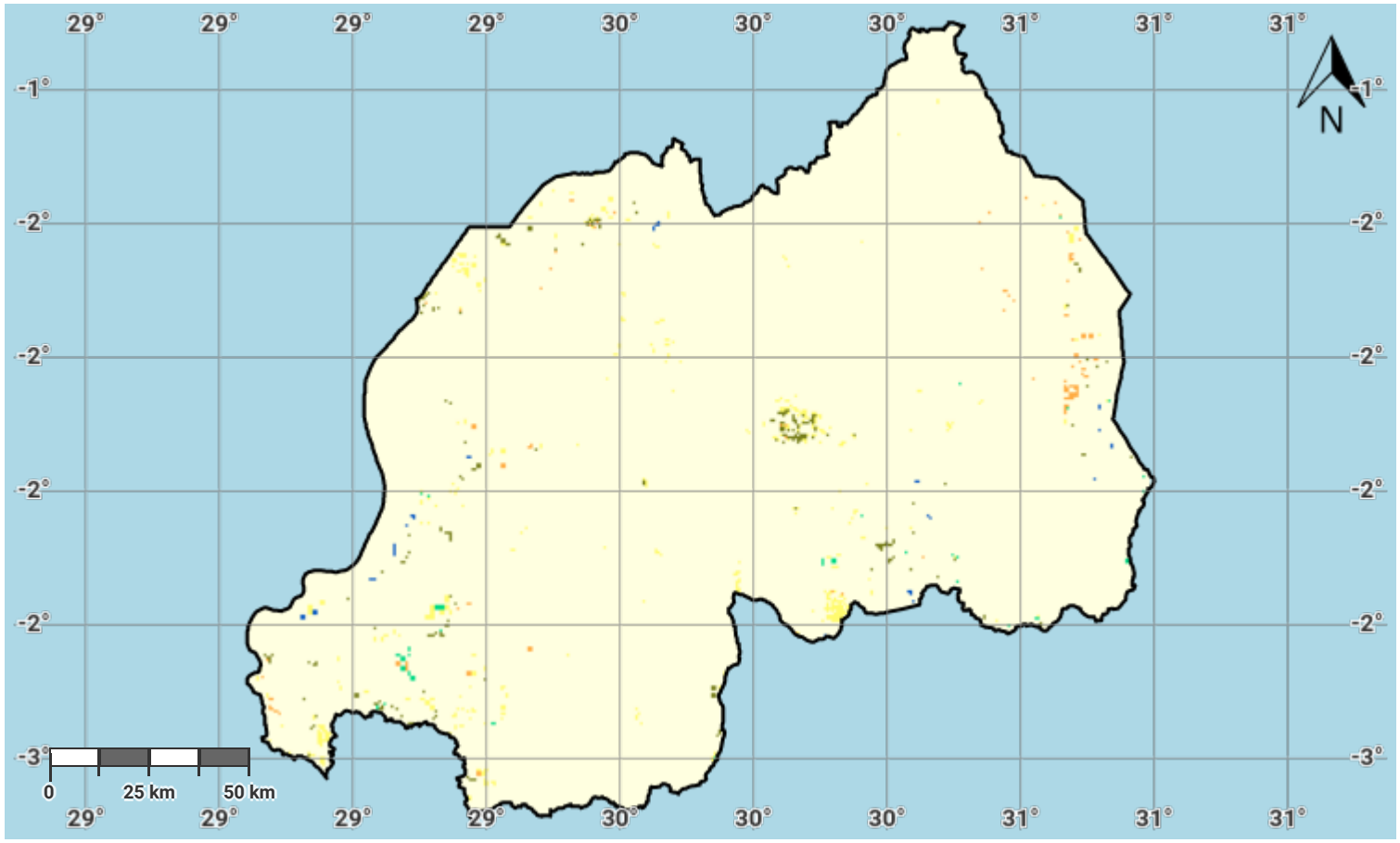
Rwanda – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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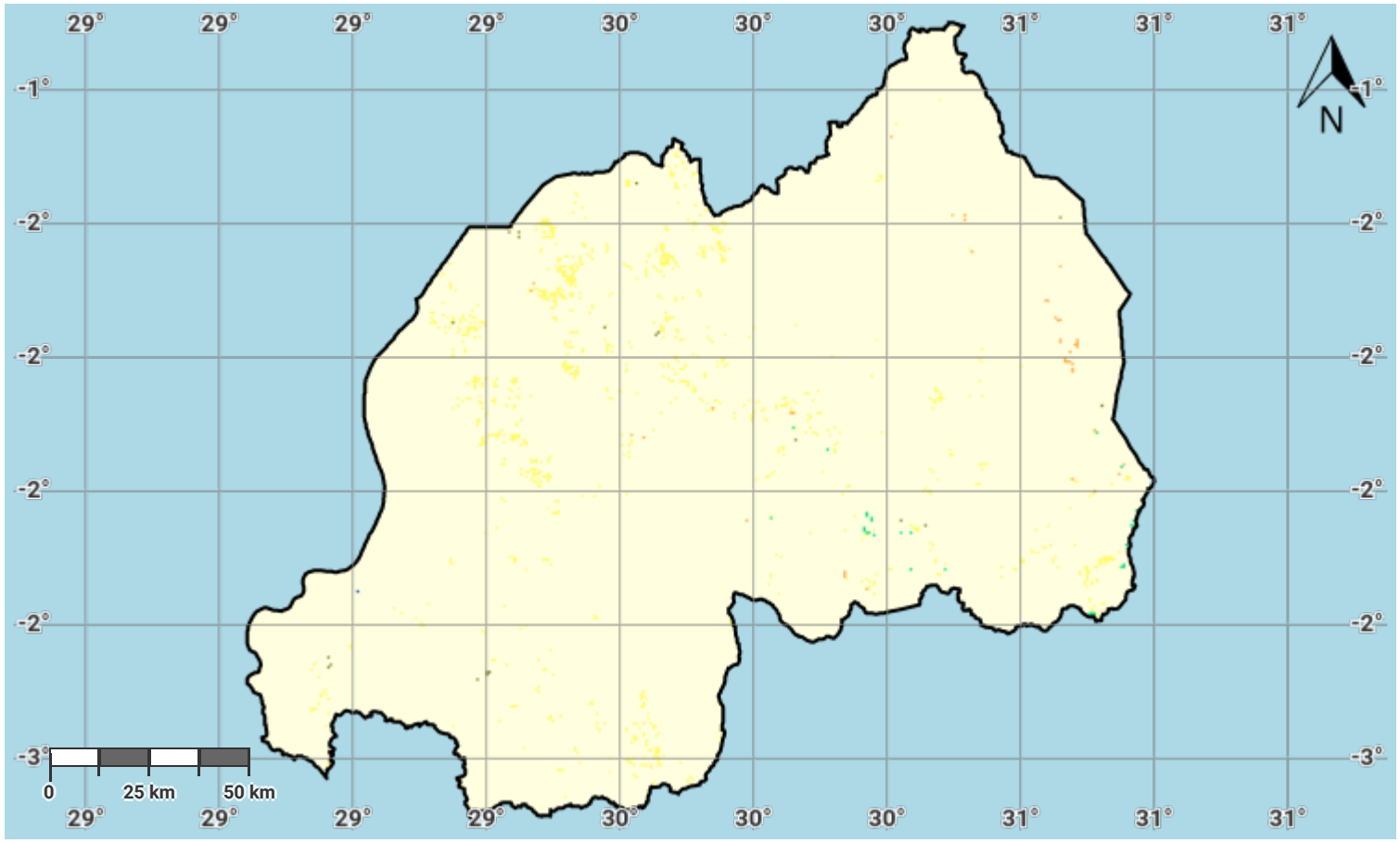
Rwanda – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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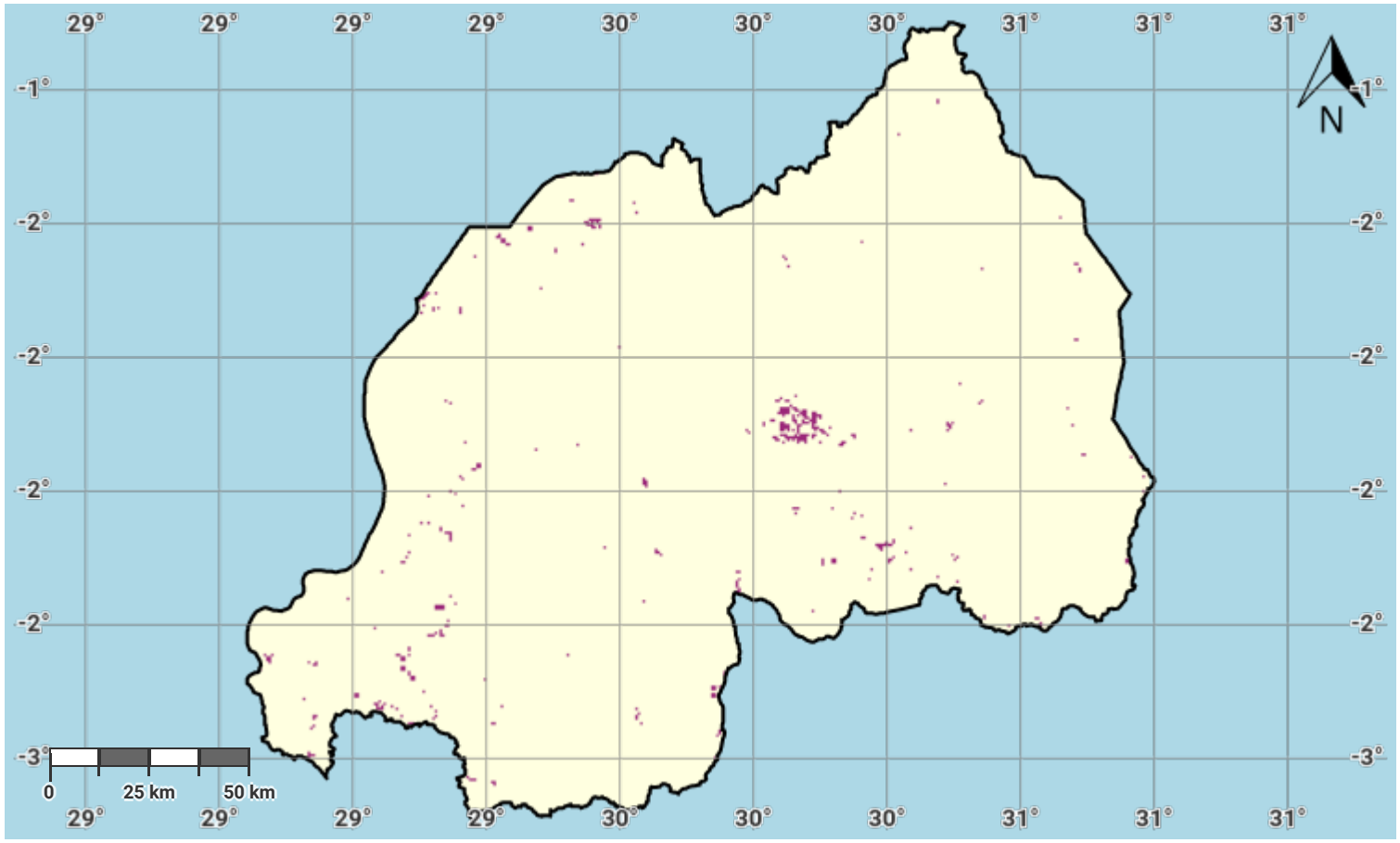
Rwanda – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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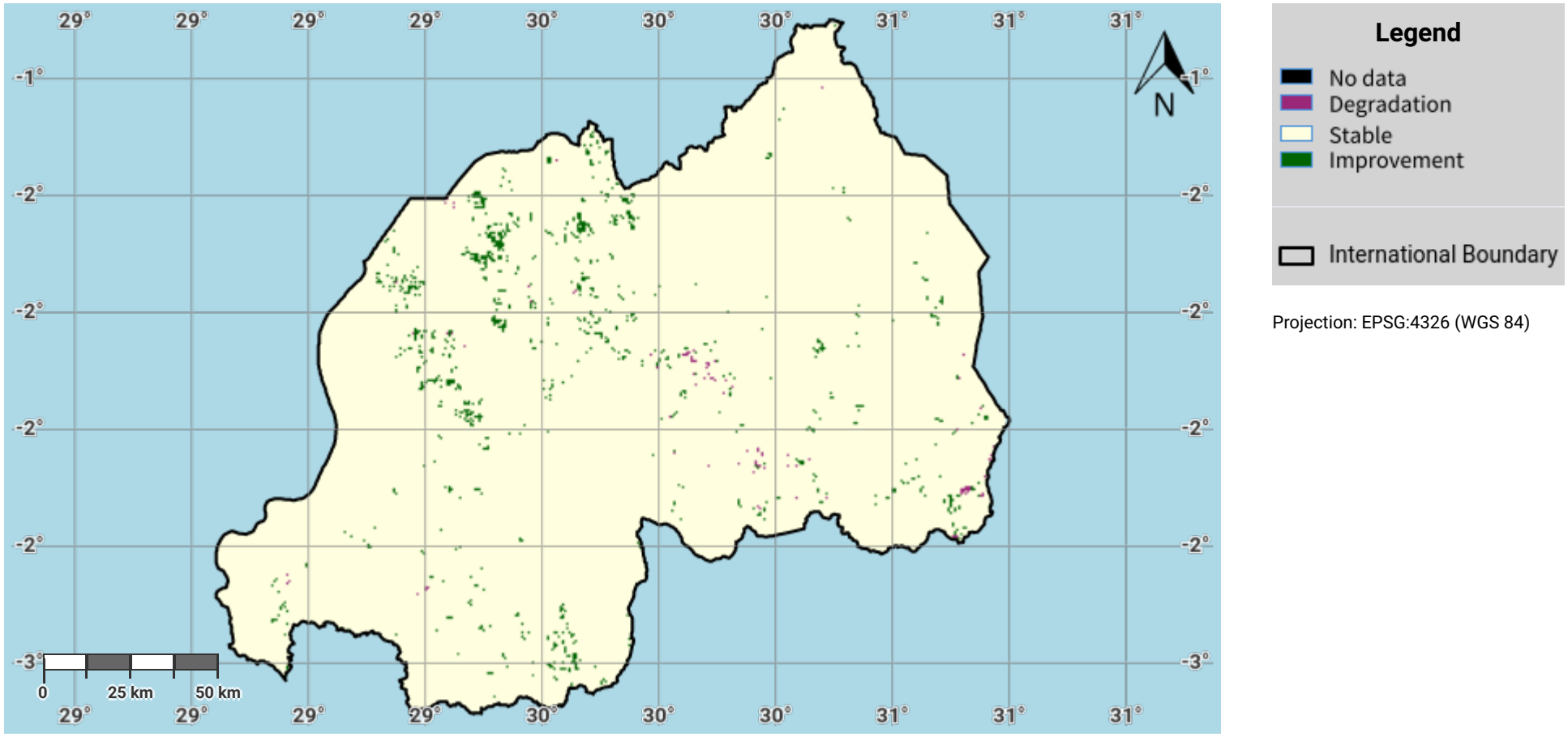
Rwanda – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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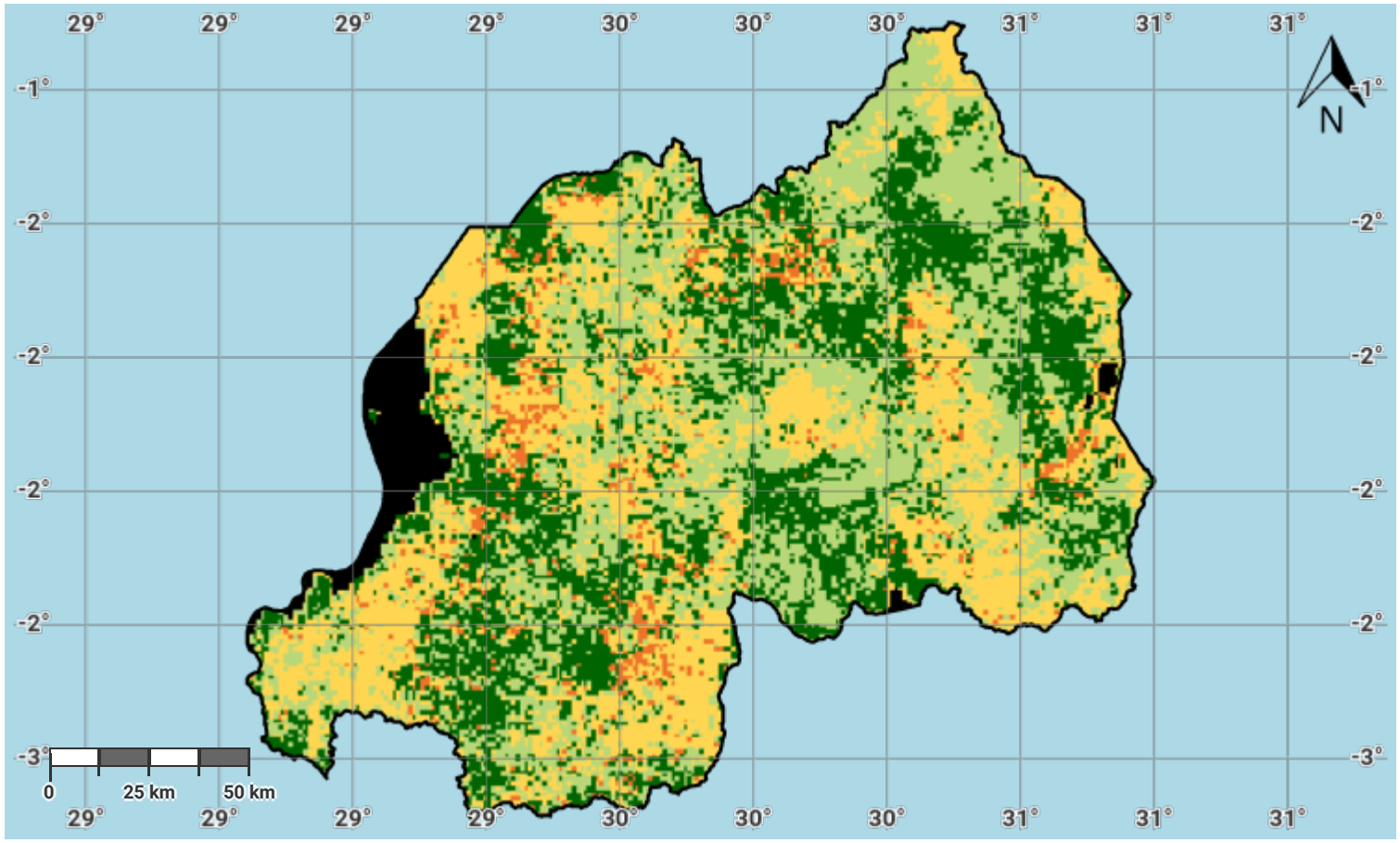
Rwanda – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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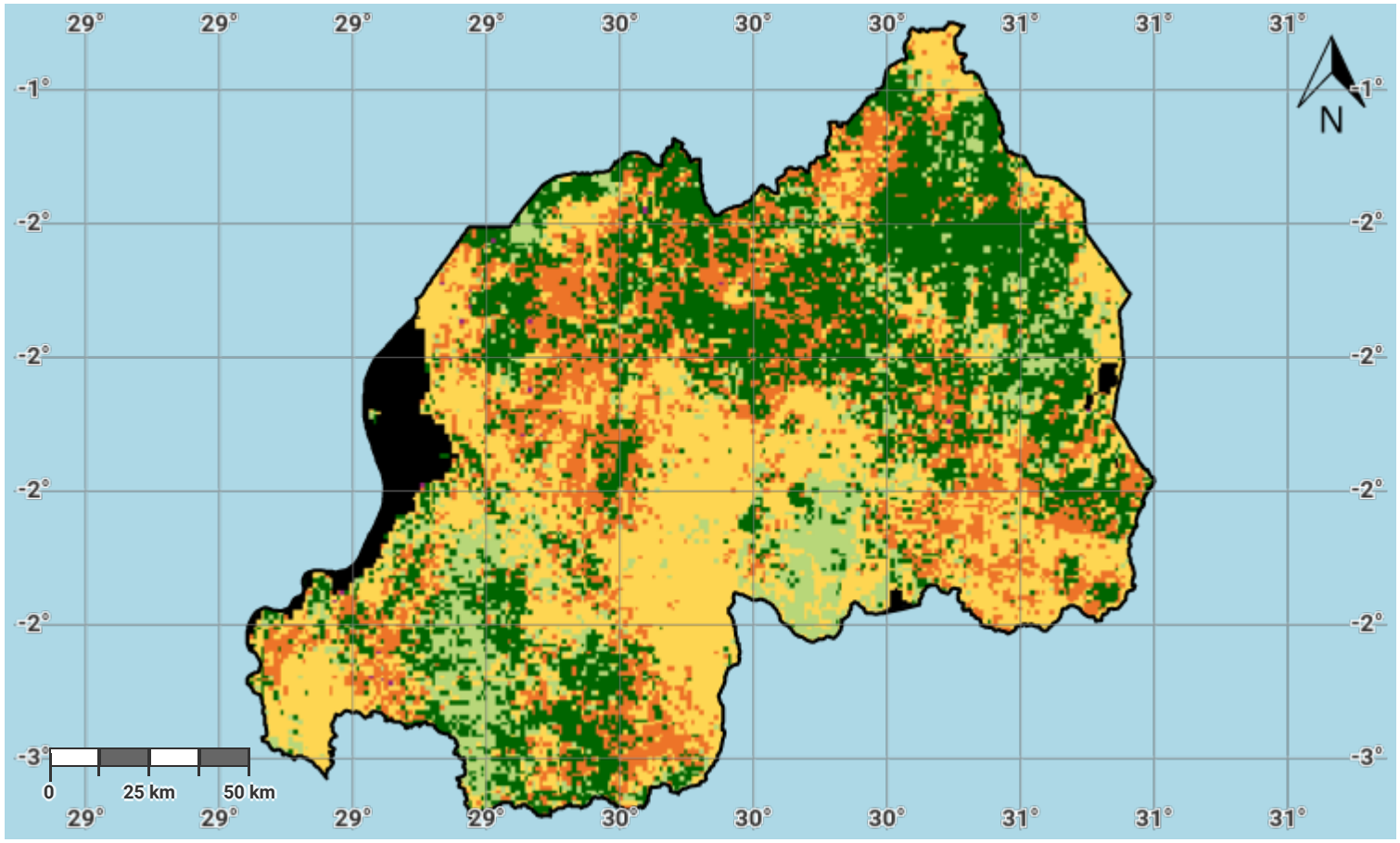
Rwanda – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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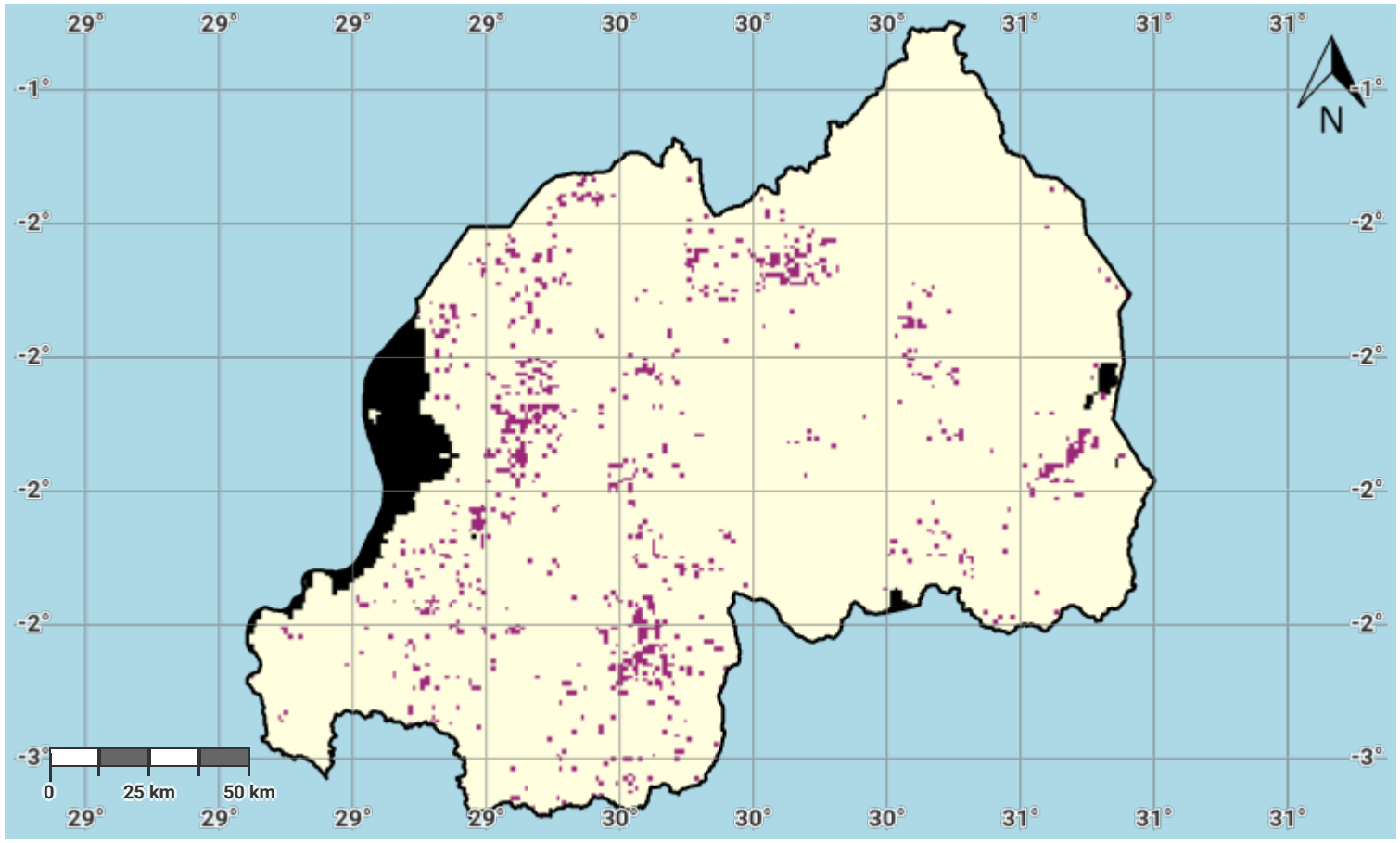
Rwanda – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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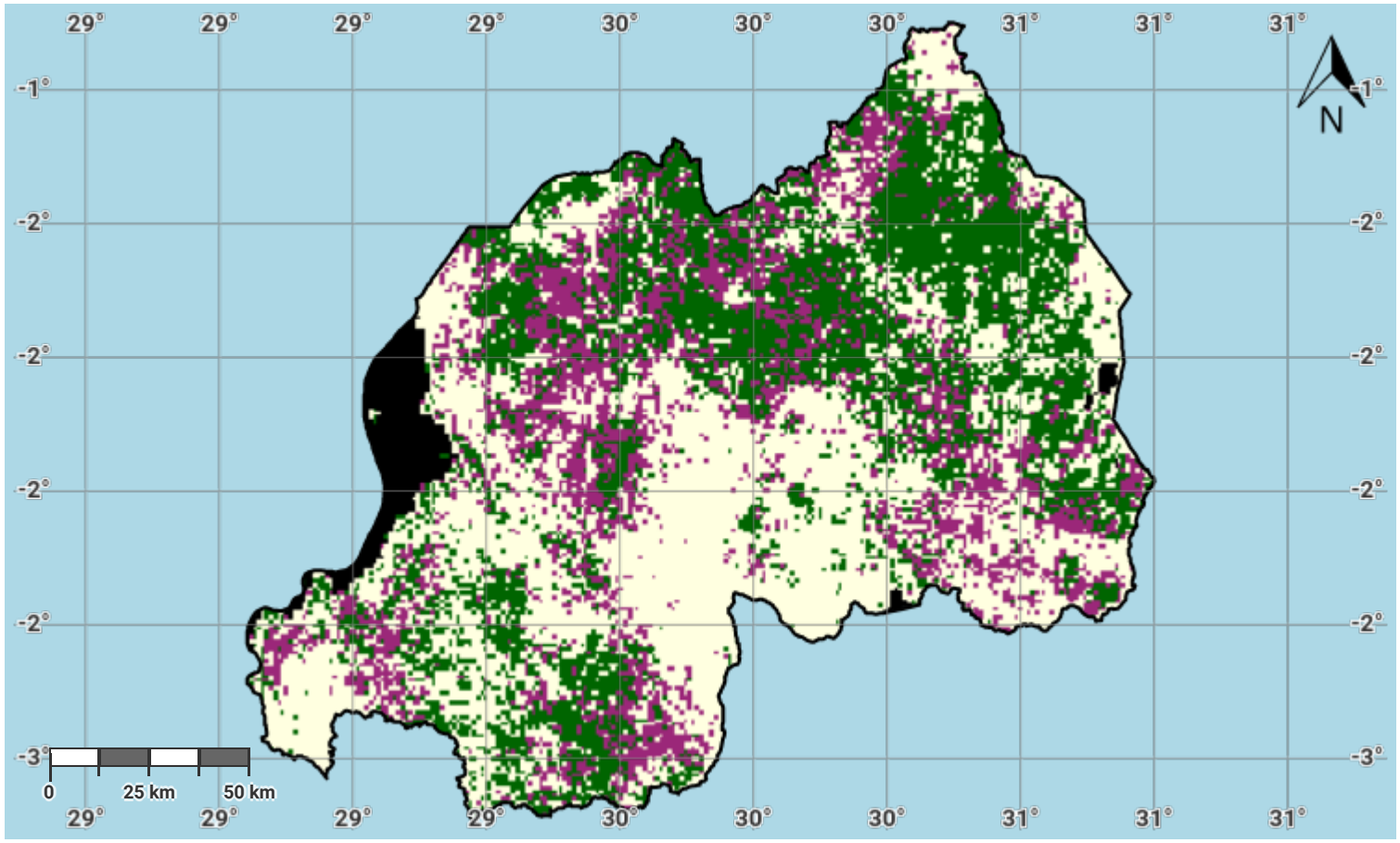
Rwanda – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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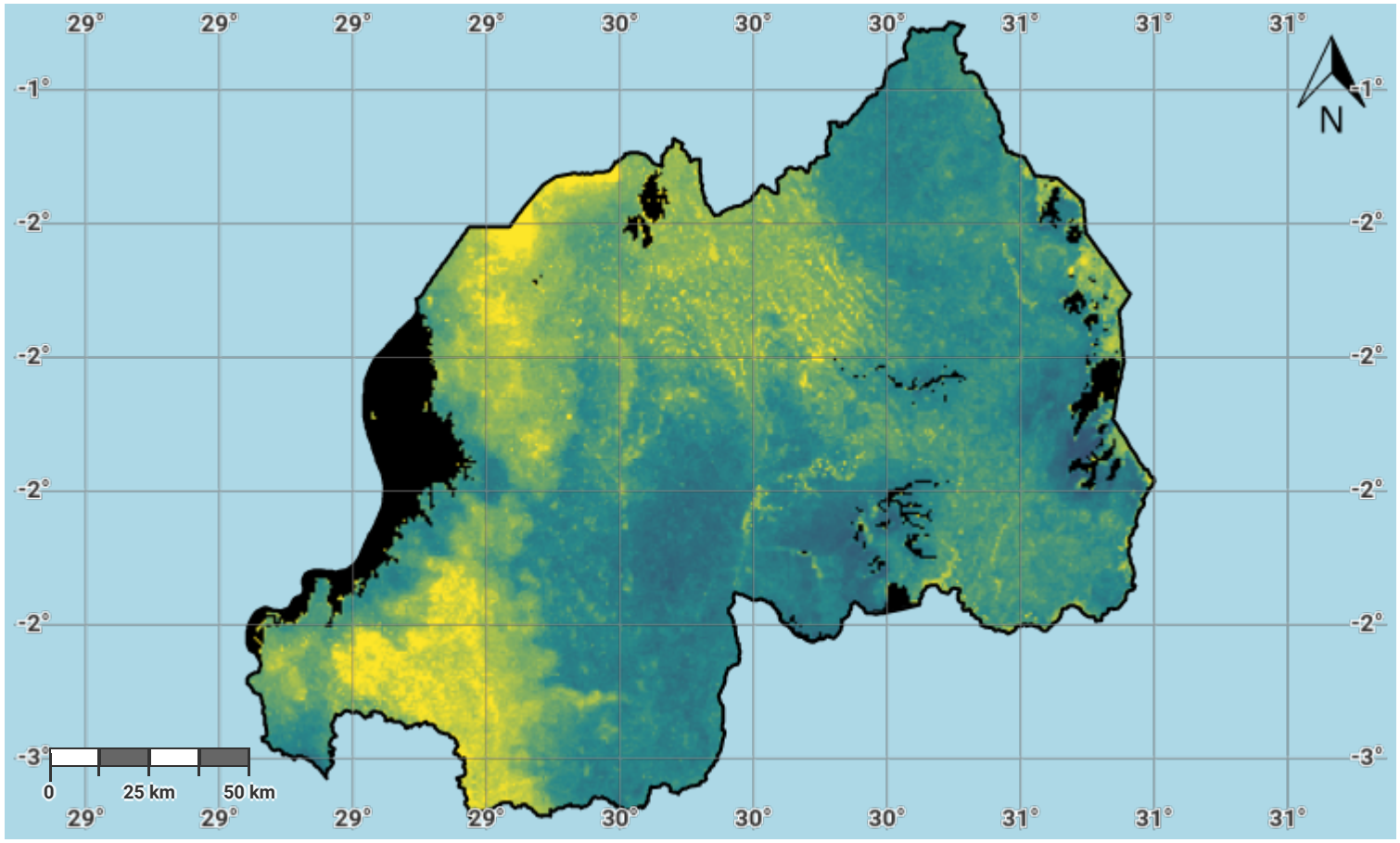
Rwanda – SO1-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 88.0 t/ha
- 88.0 - 176.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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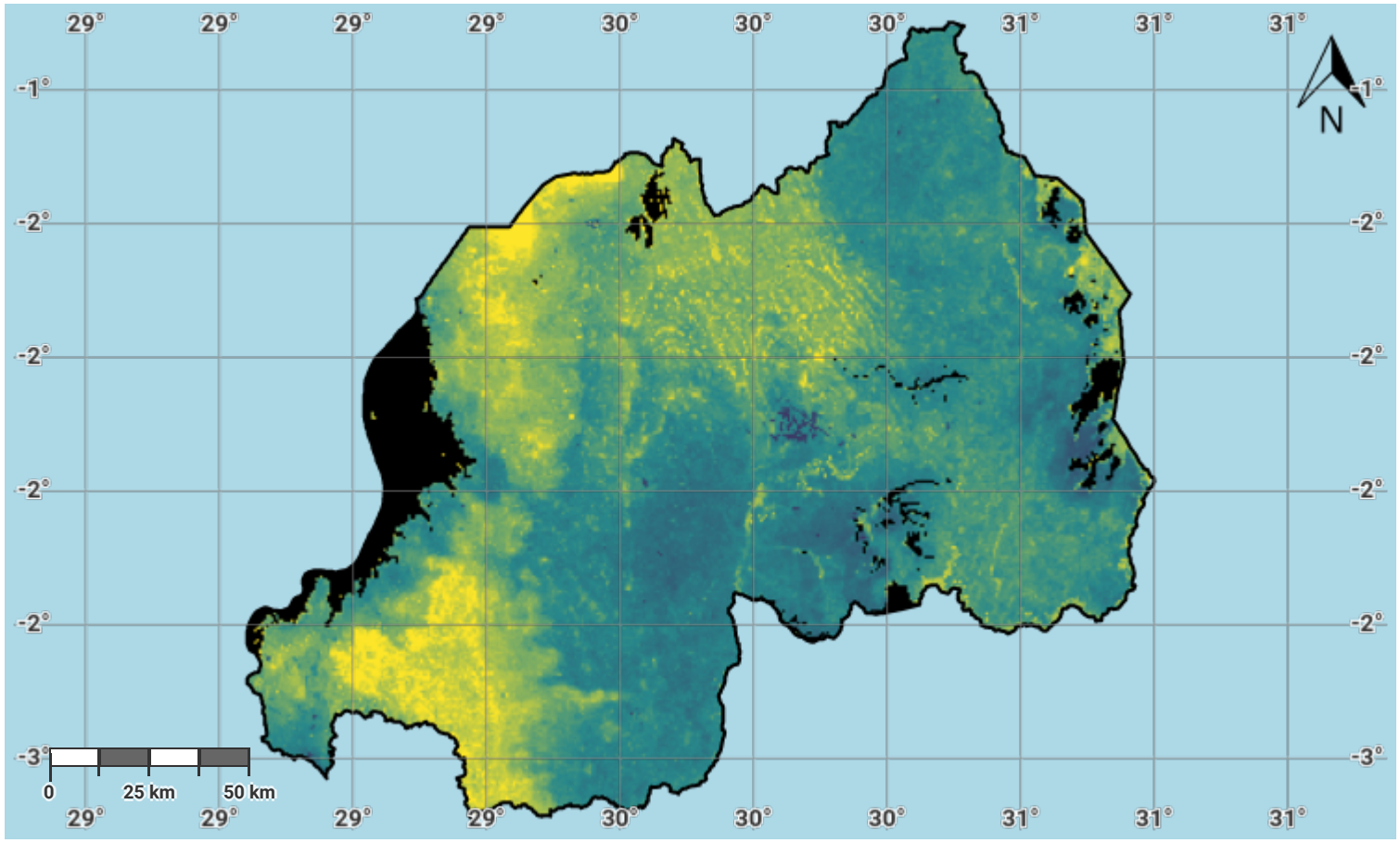
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Rwanda – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 88.5 t/ha
- 88.5 - 177.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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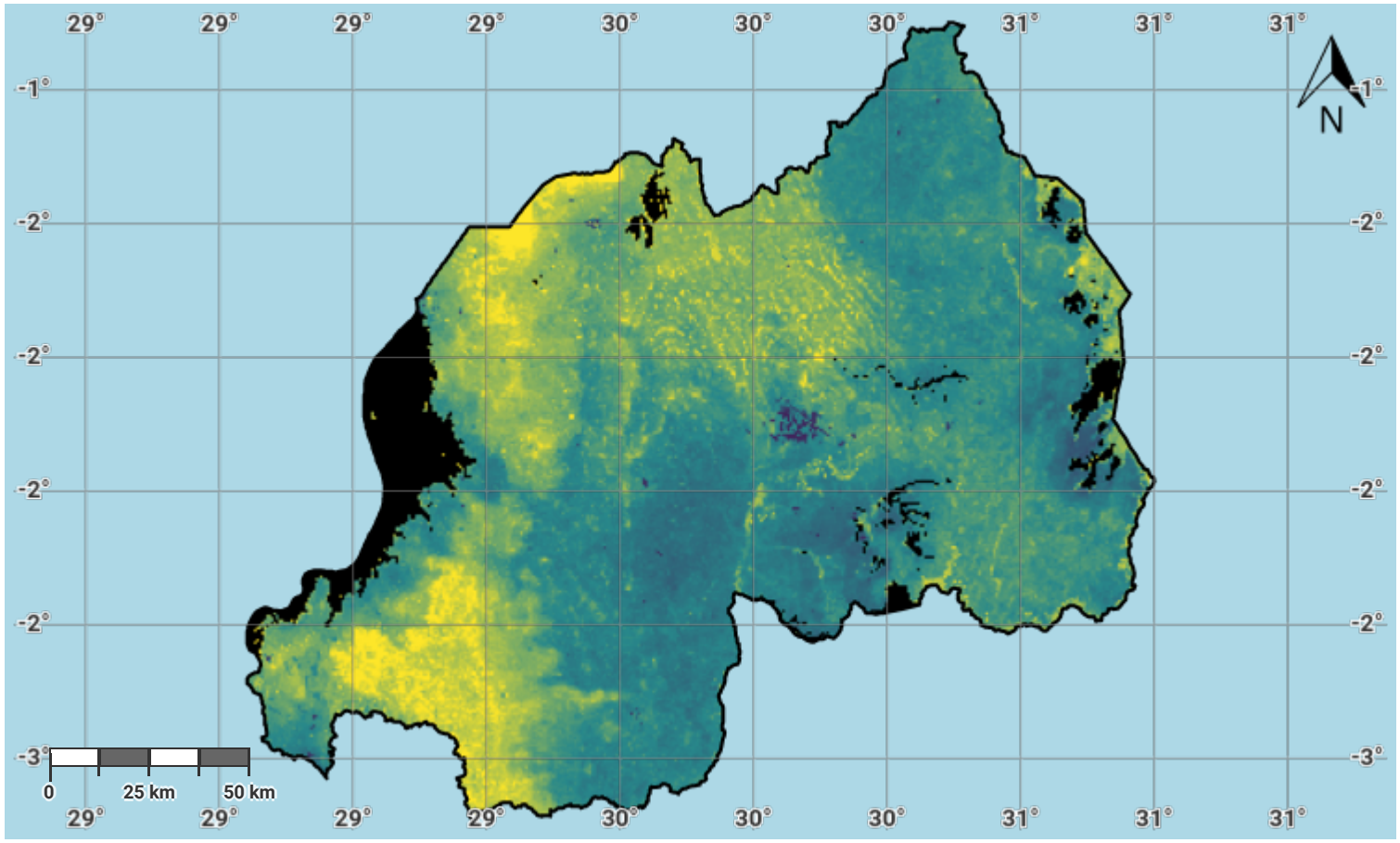
Rwanda – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 88.5 t/ha
- 88.5 - 177.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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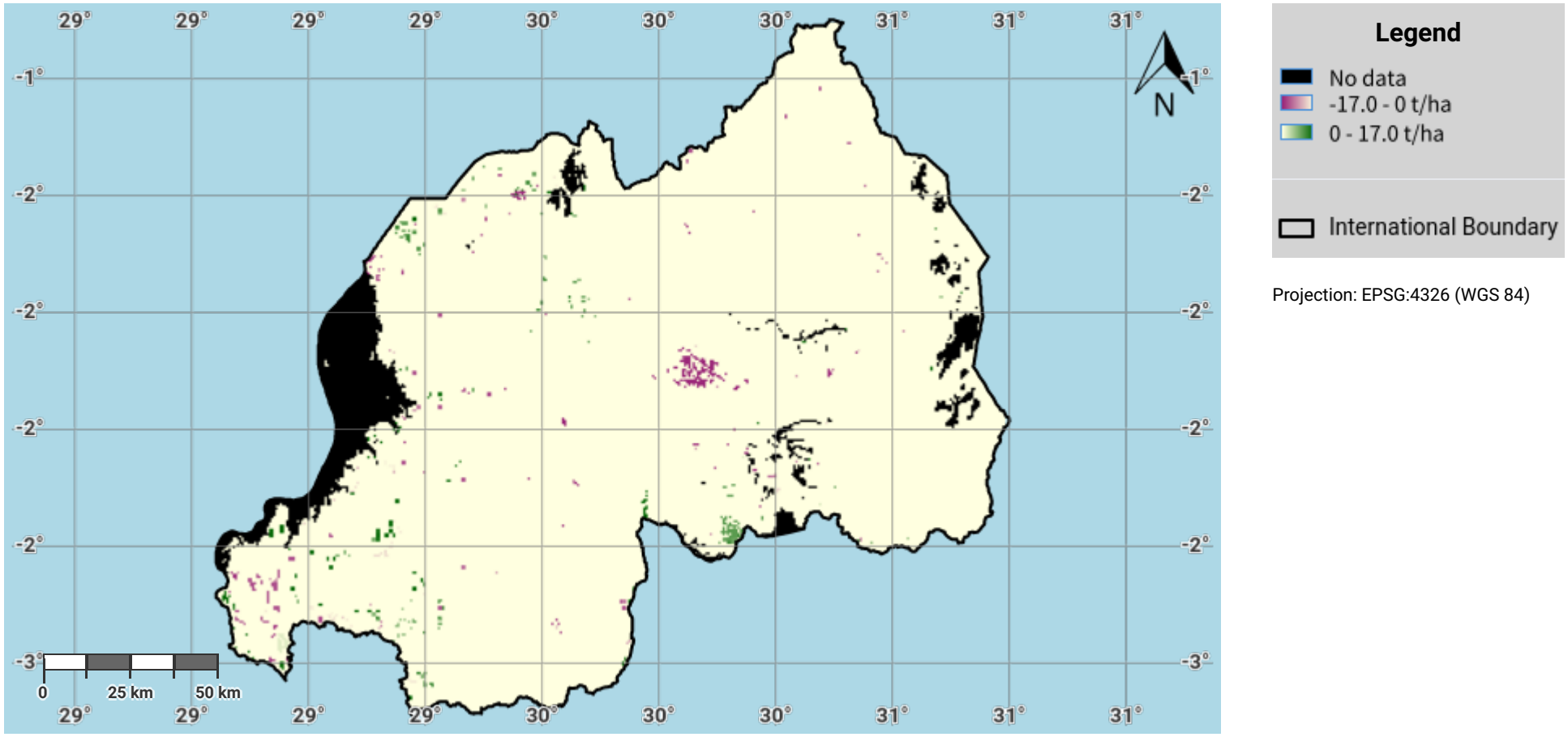
Rwanda – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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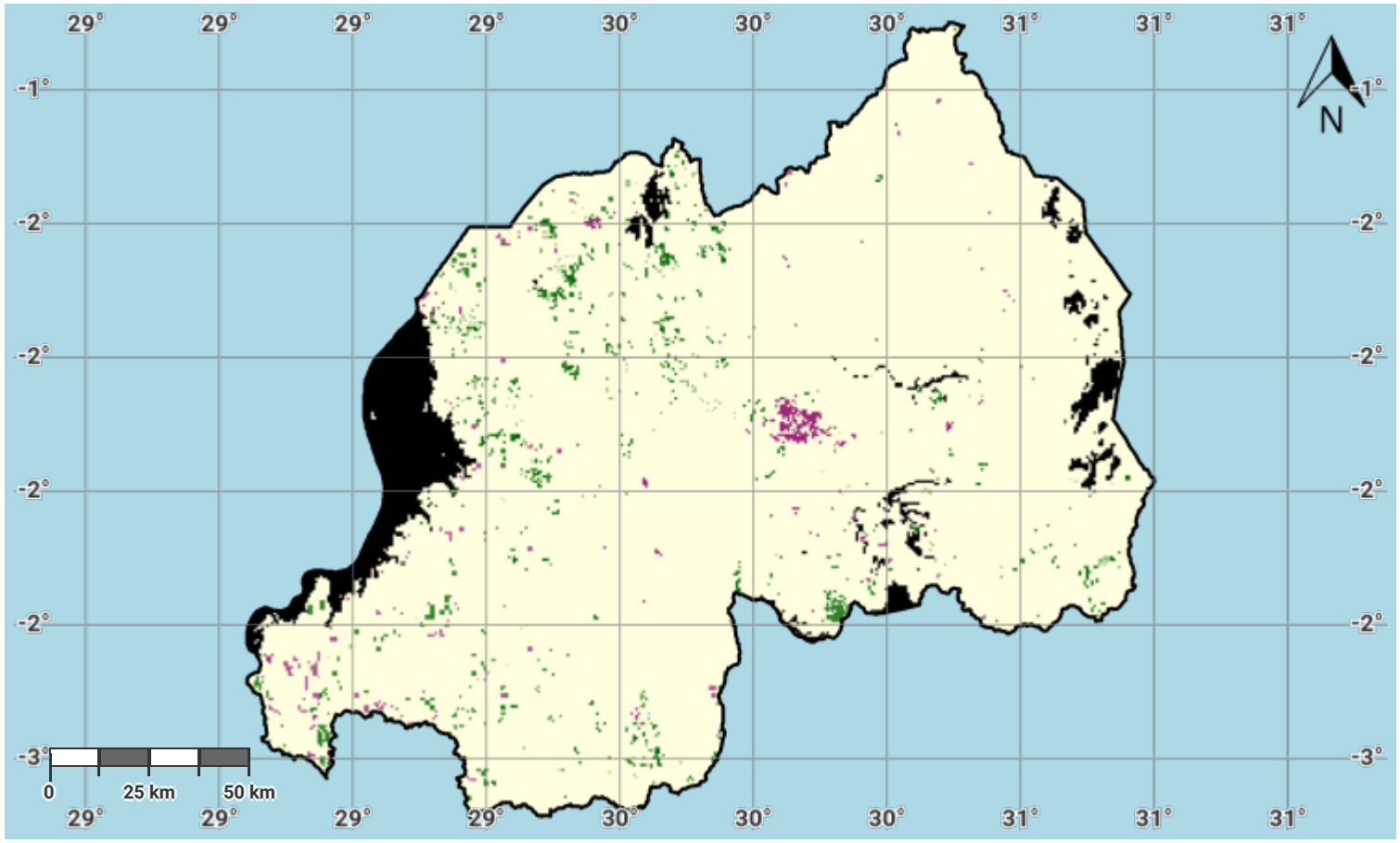
Rwanda – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -5.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 5.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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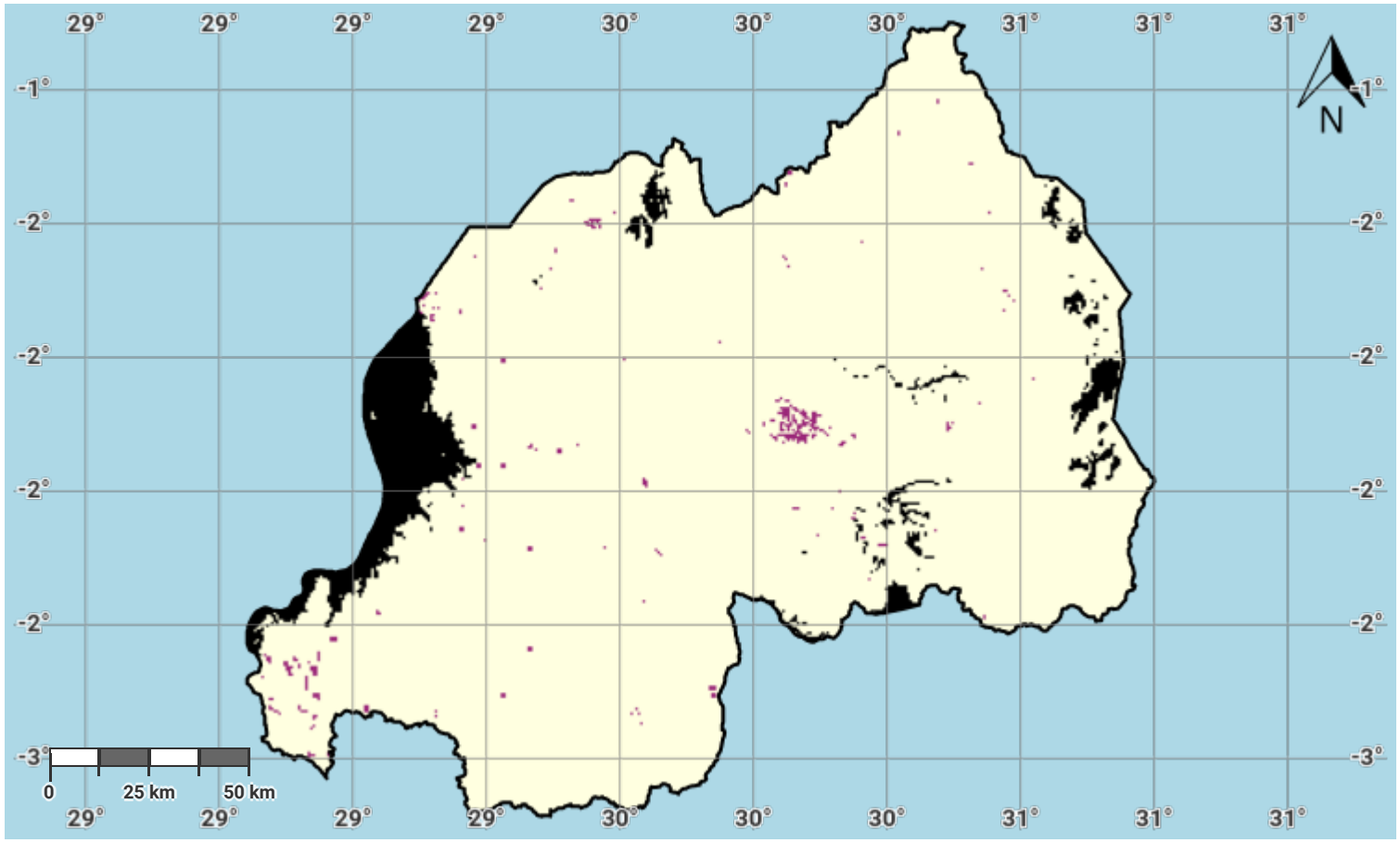
Rwanda – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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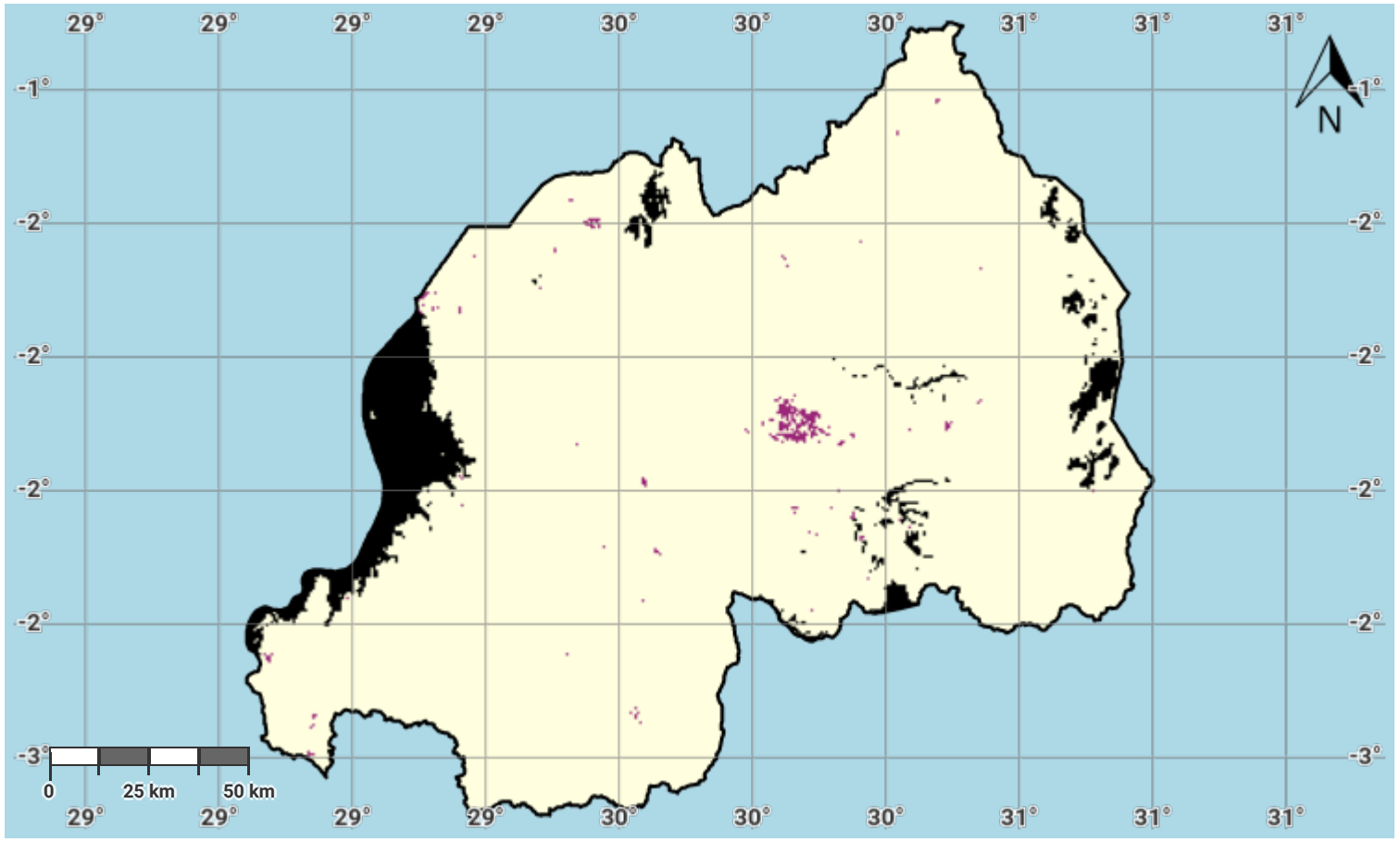
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Rwanda – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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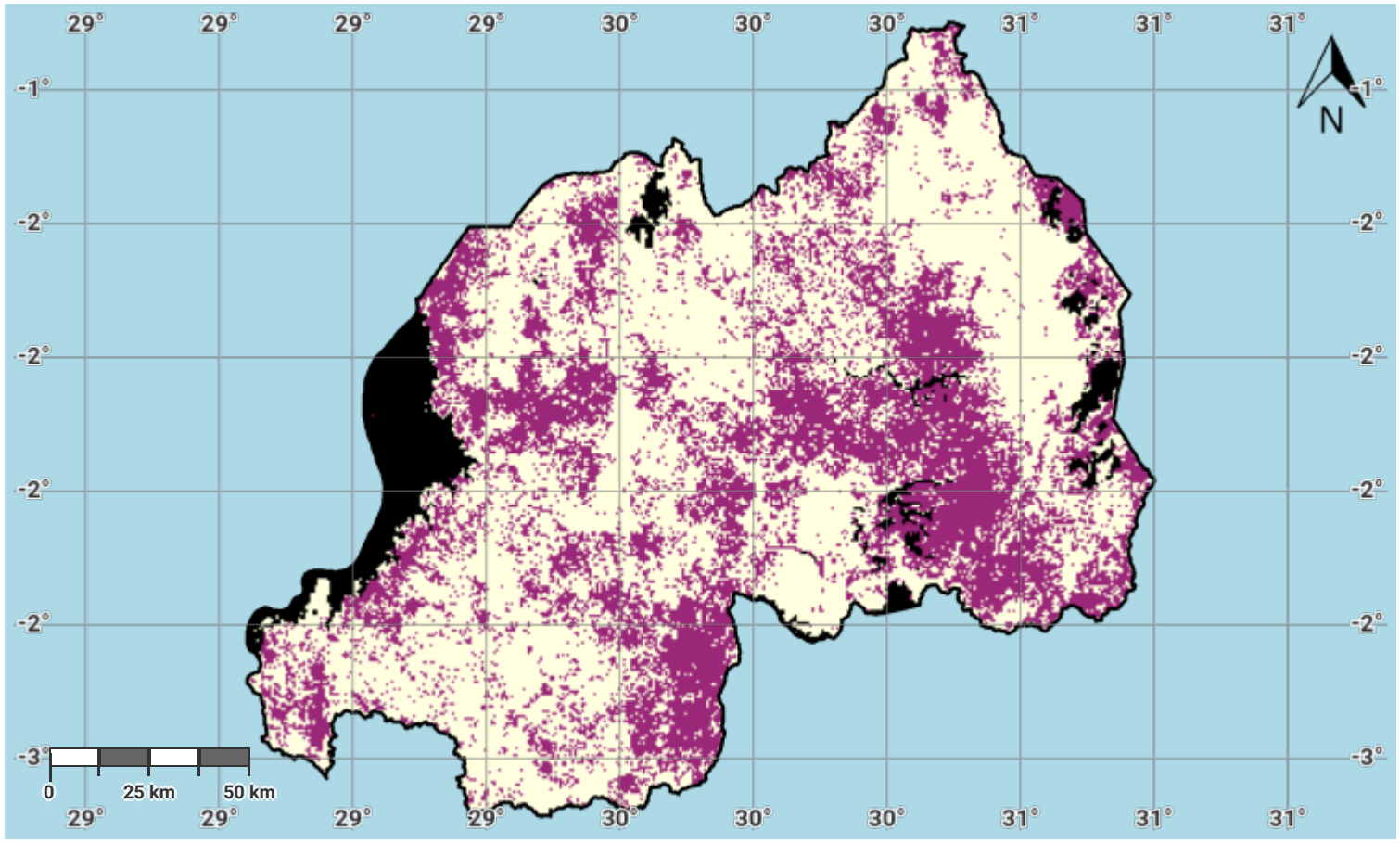
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Rwanda – SO1-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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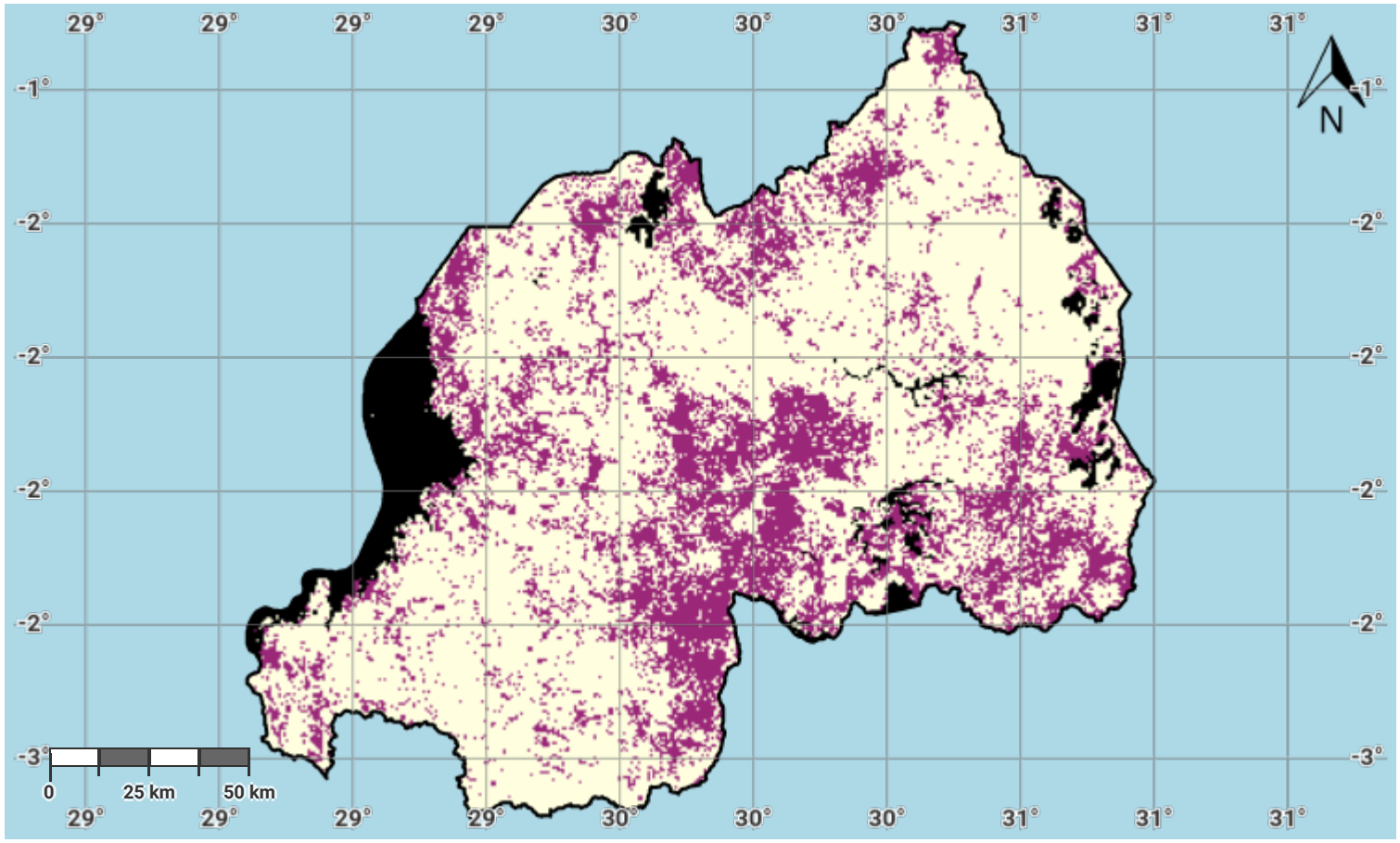
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Rwanda – SO1-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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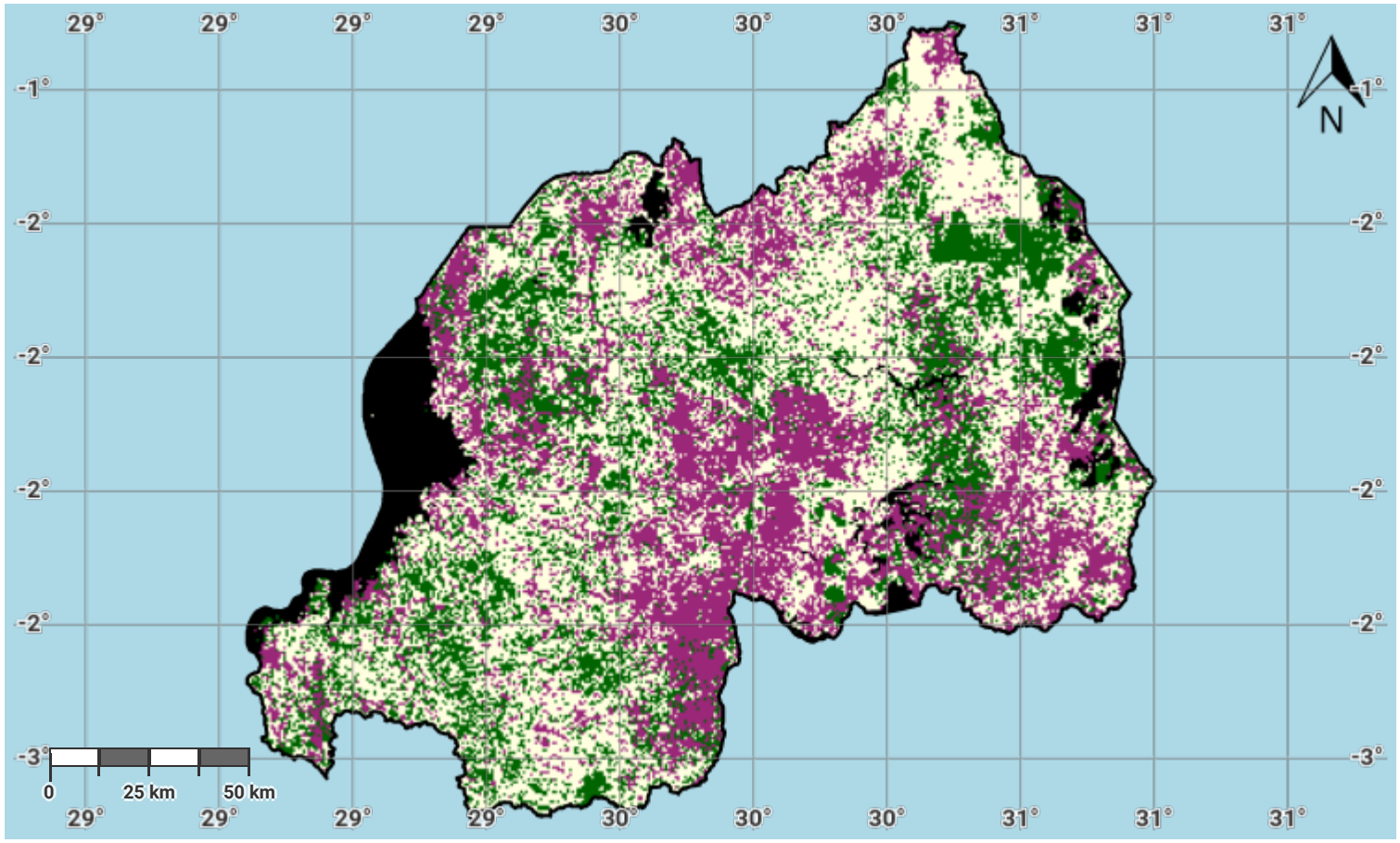
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Rwanda – SO1-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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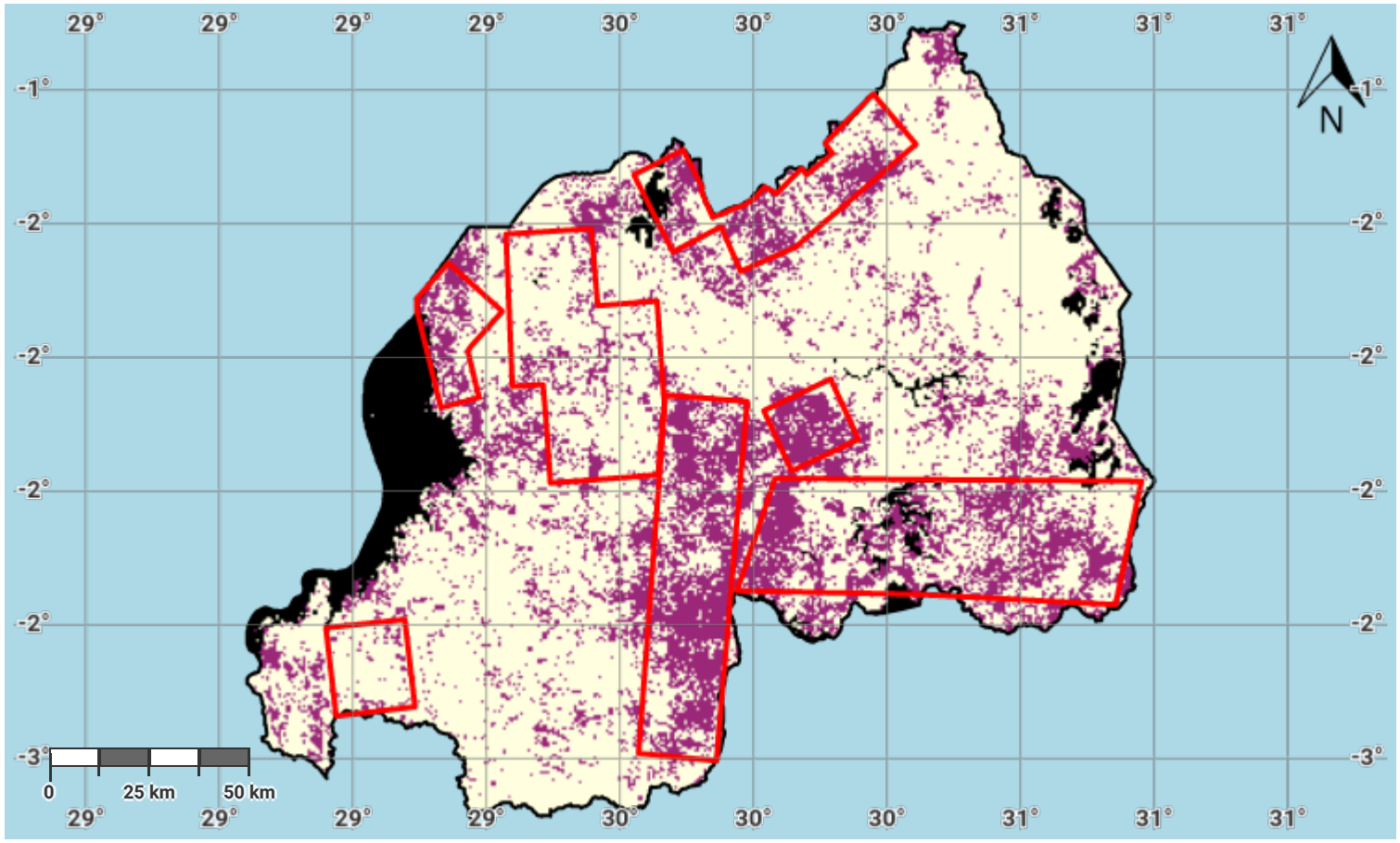
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Rwanda – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (MultiPolygon)

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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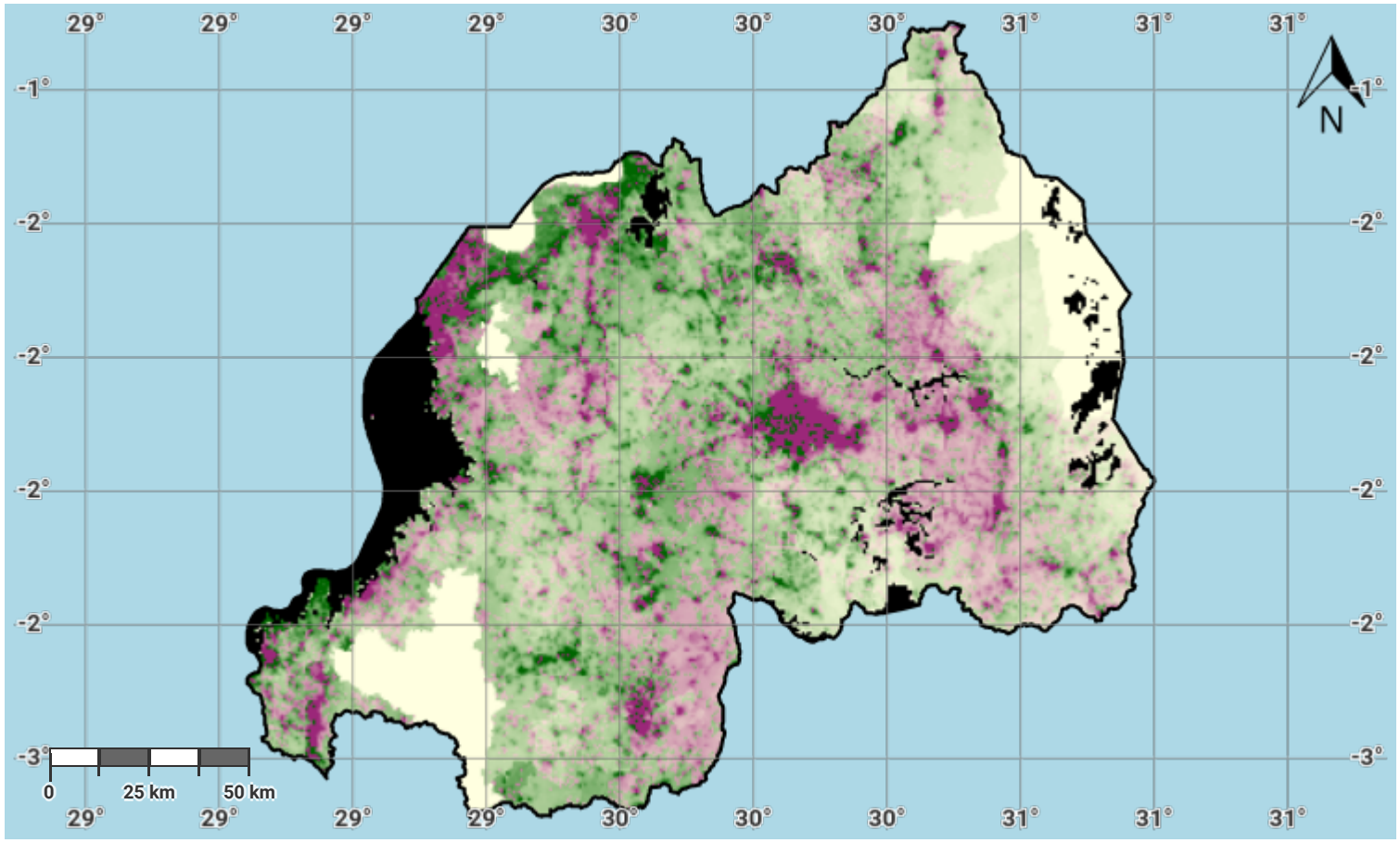
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Rwanda.

Rwanda – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 840
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 840
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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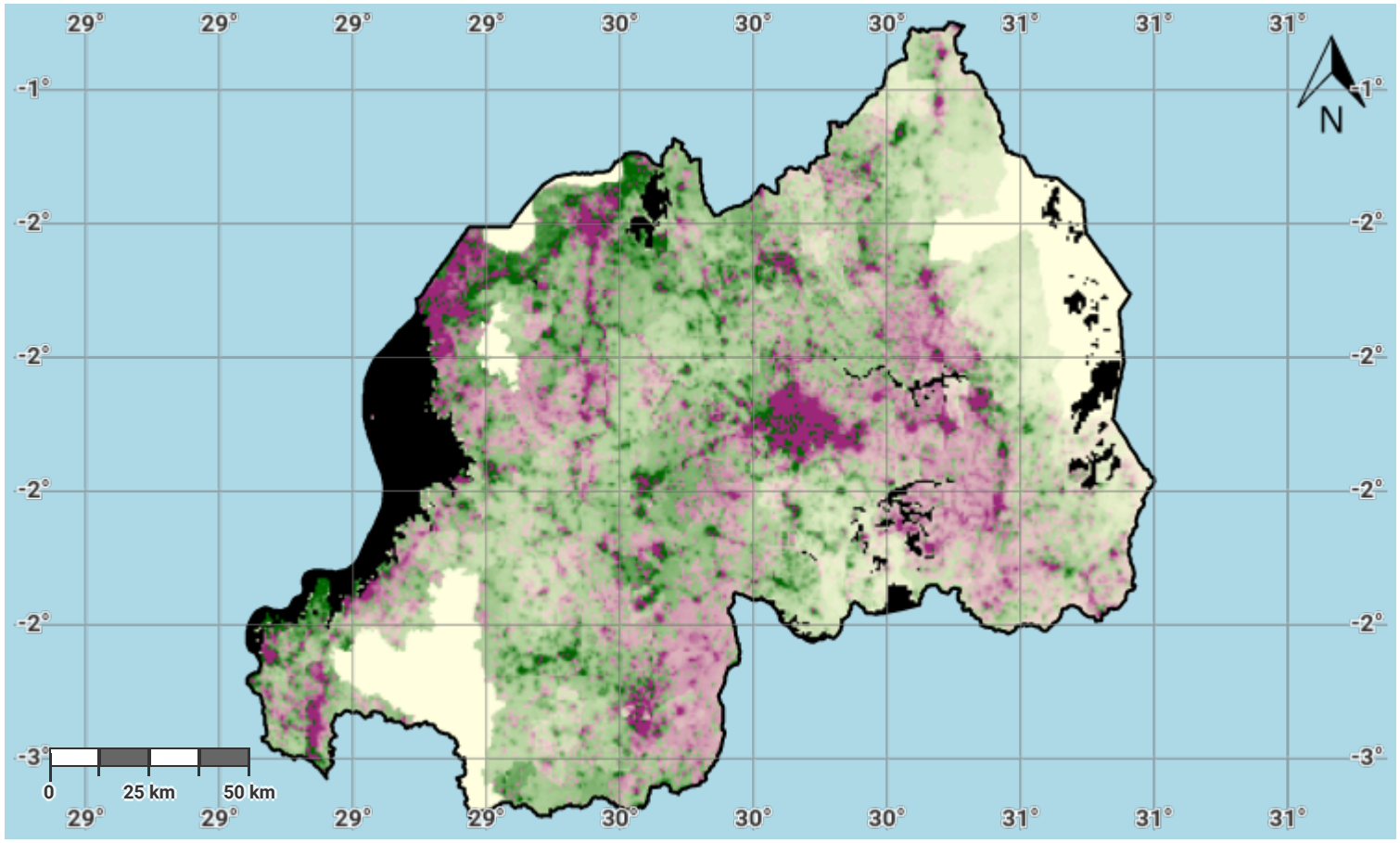
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Rwanda – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 430
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 430
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

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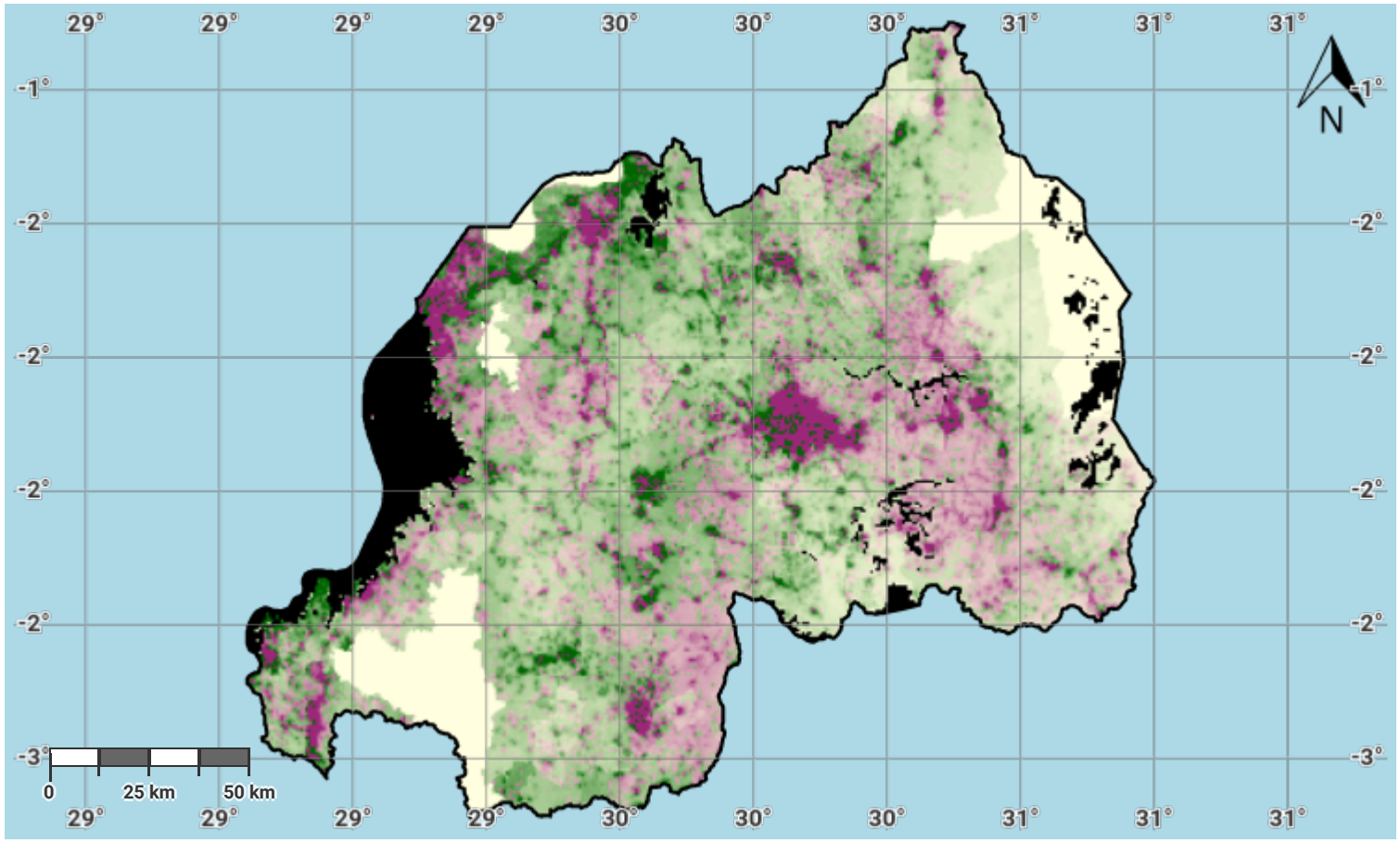
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Rwanda – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 410
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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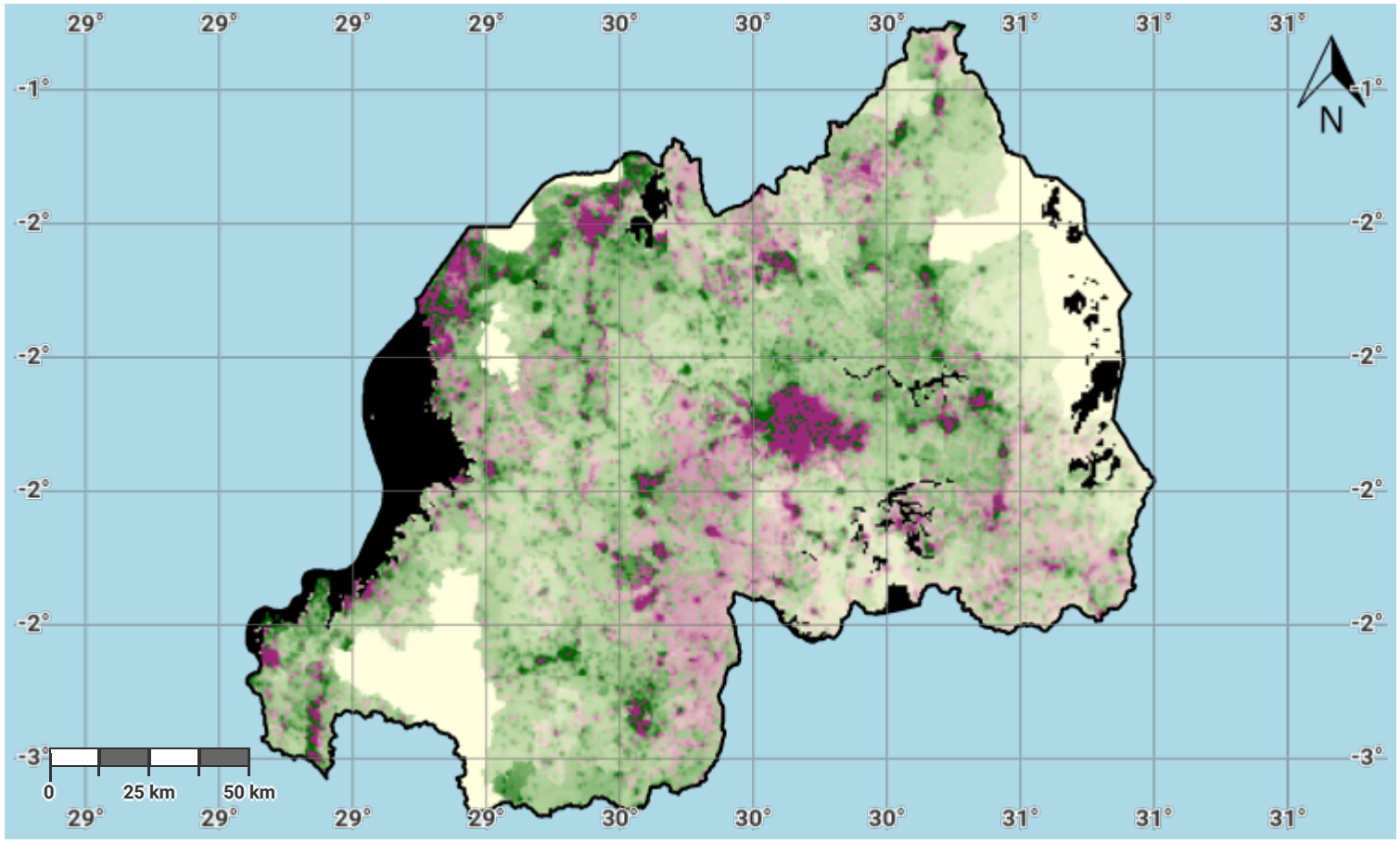
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Rwanda – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1020
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1020
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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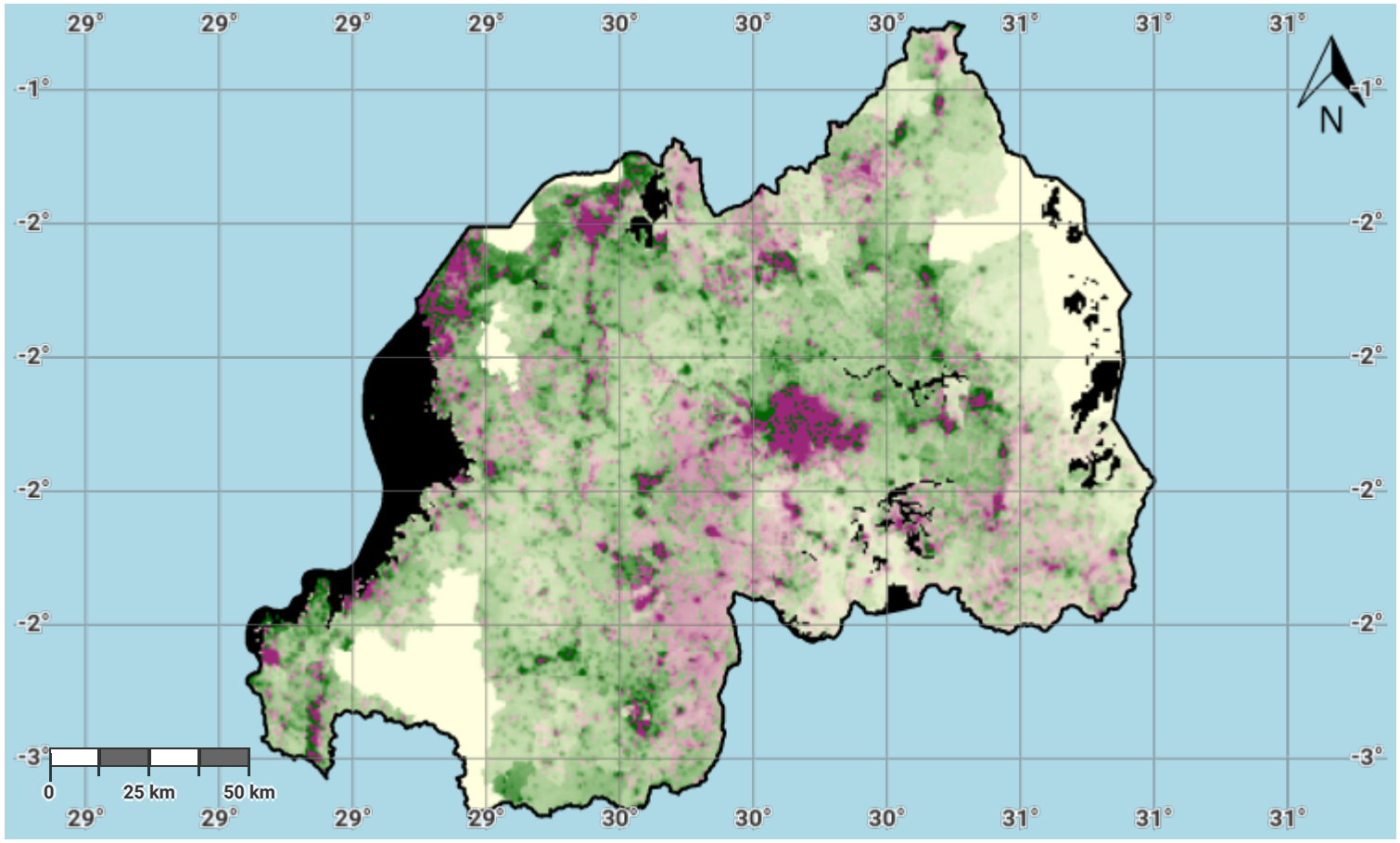
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Rwanda – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 520
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 520
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

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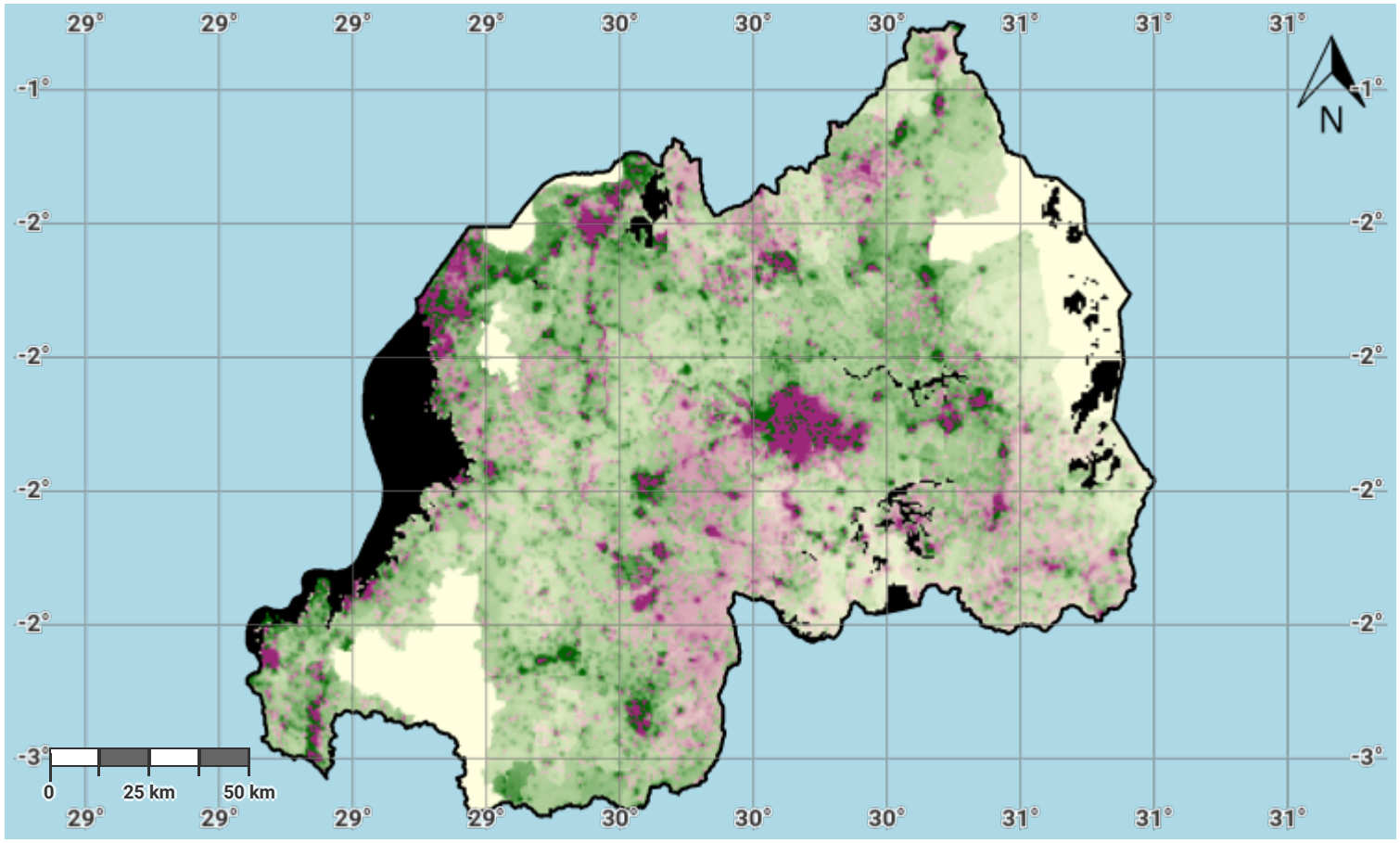
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Rwanda – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 500
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 500
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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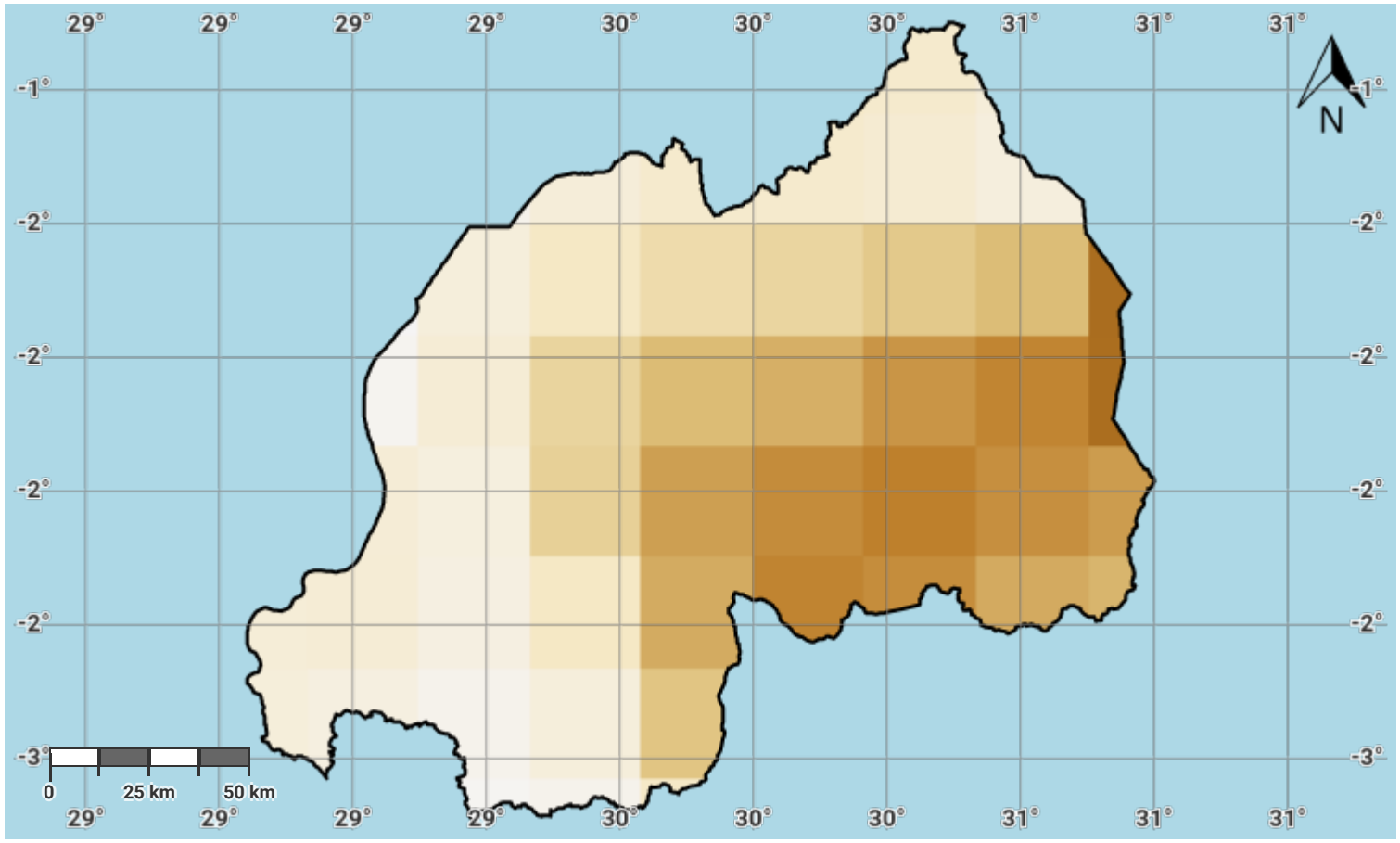
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Rwanda – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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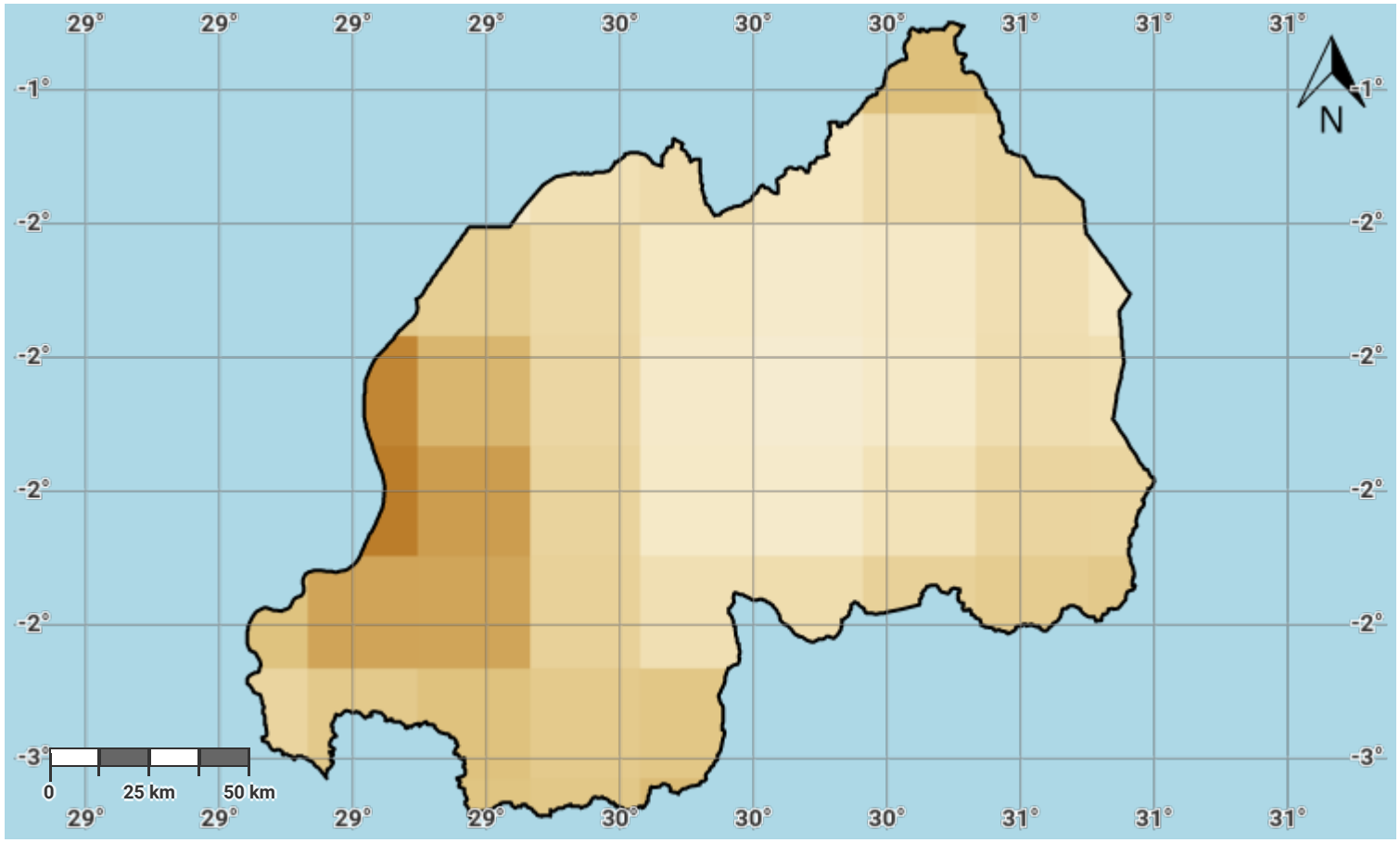
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Rwanda – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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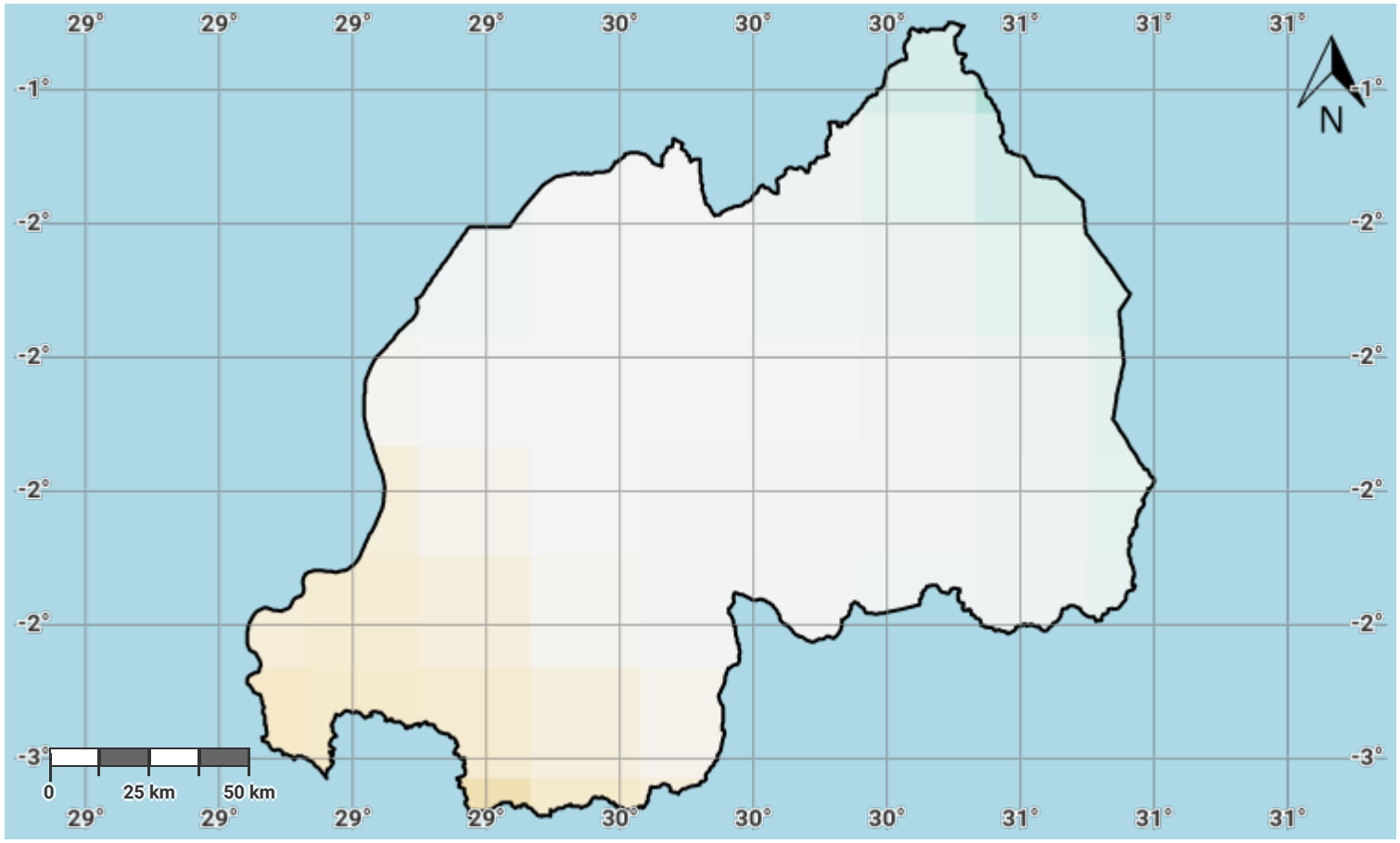
Rwanda – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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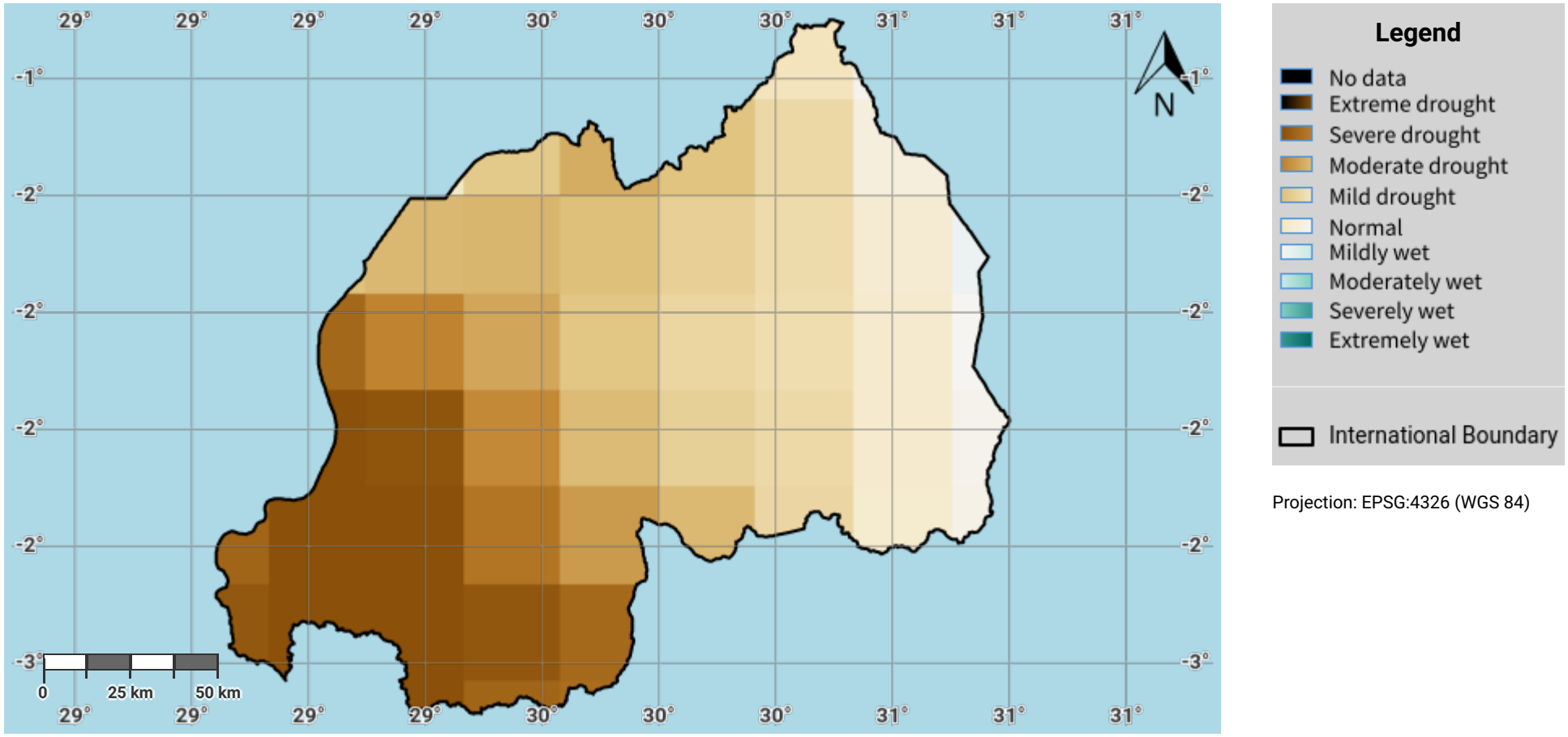
Rwanda – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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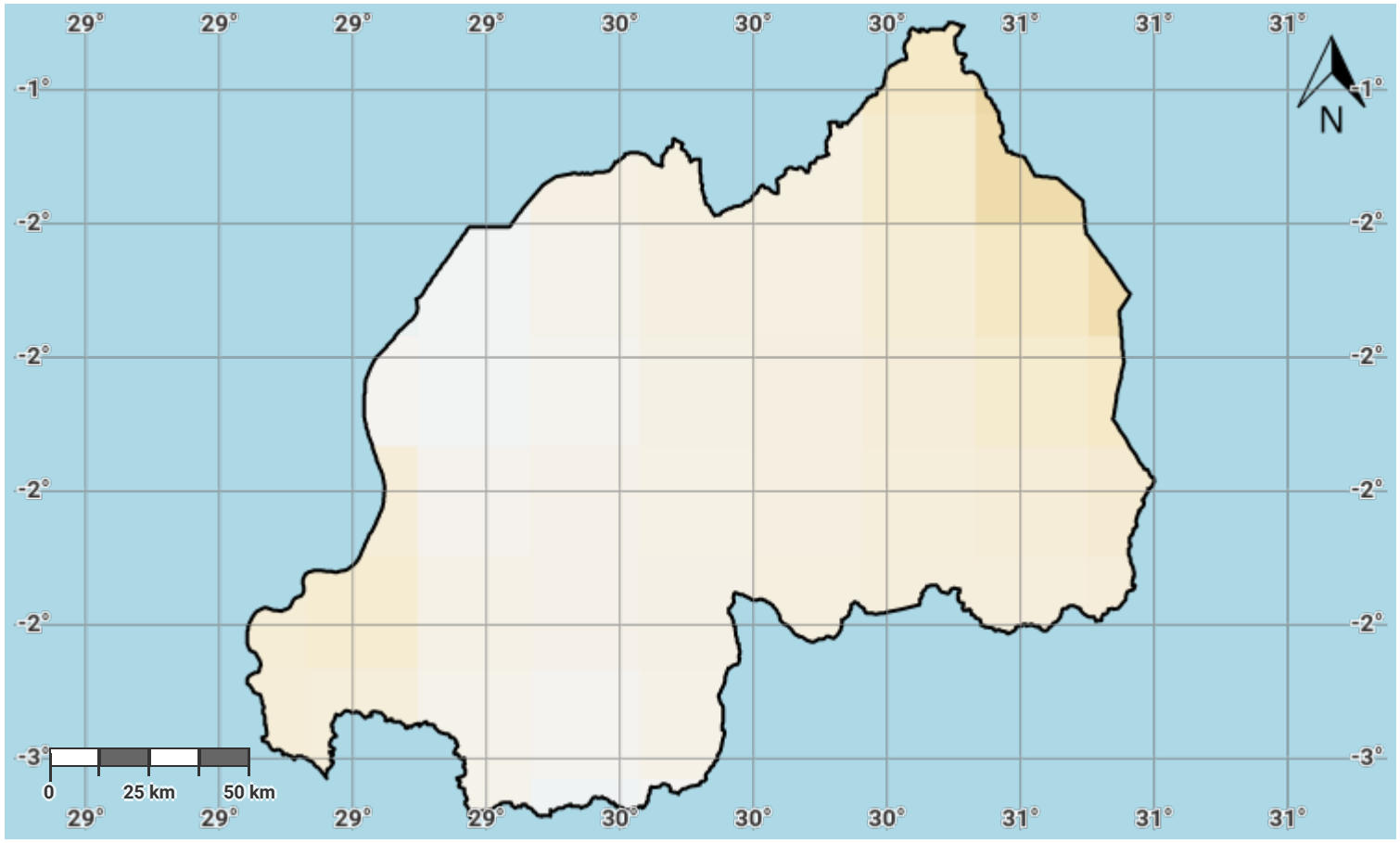
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Rwanda – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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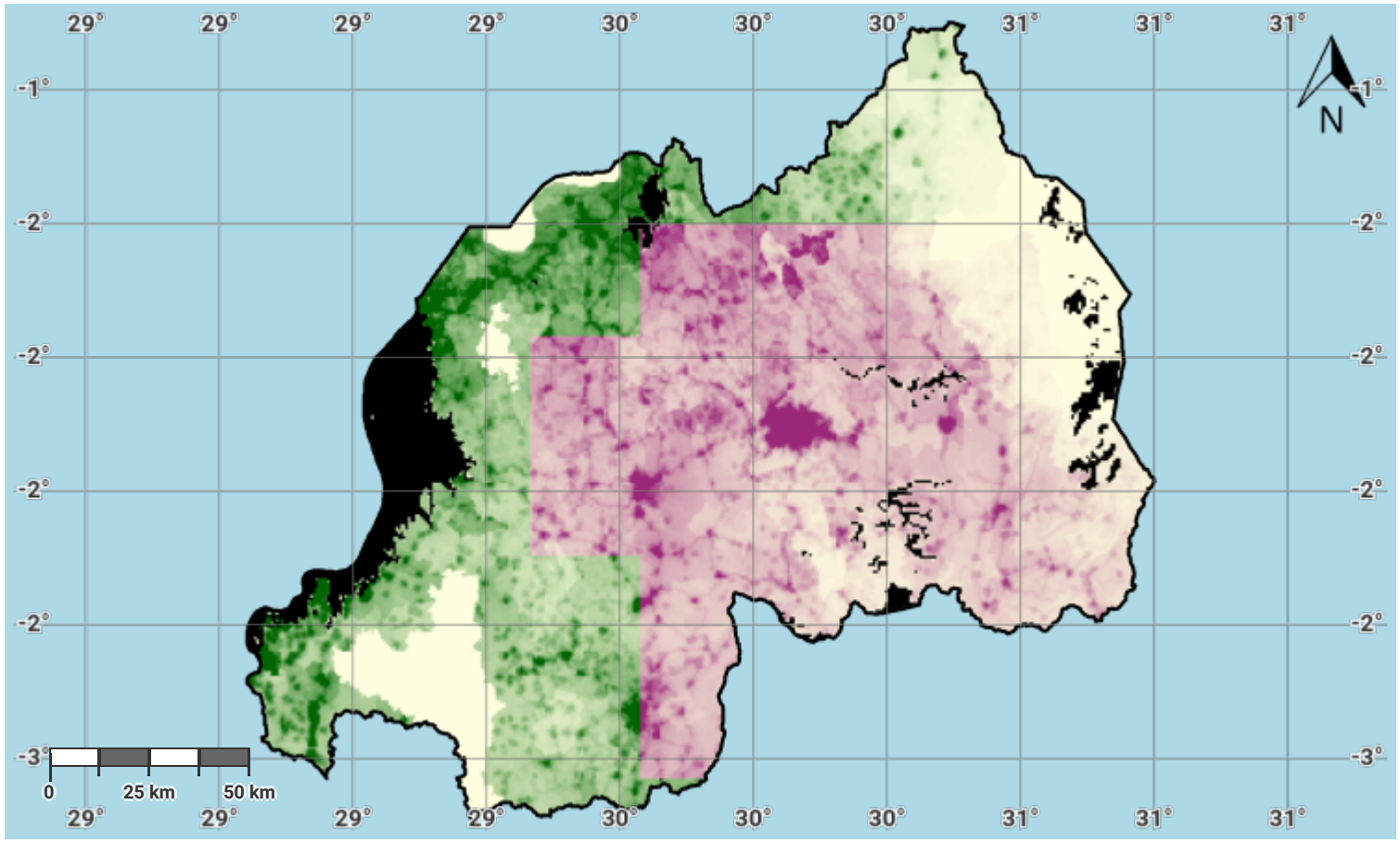
Rwanda – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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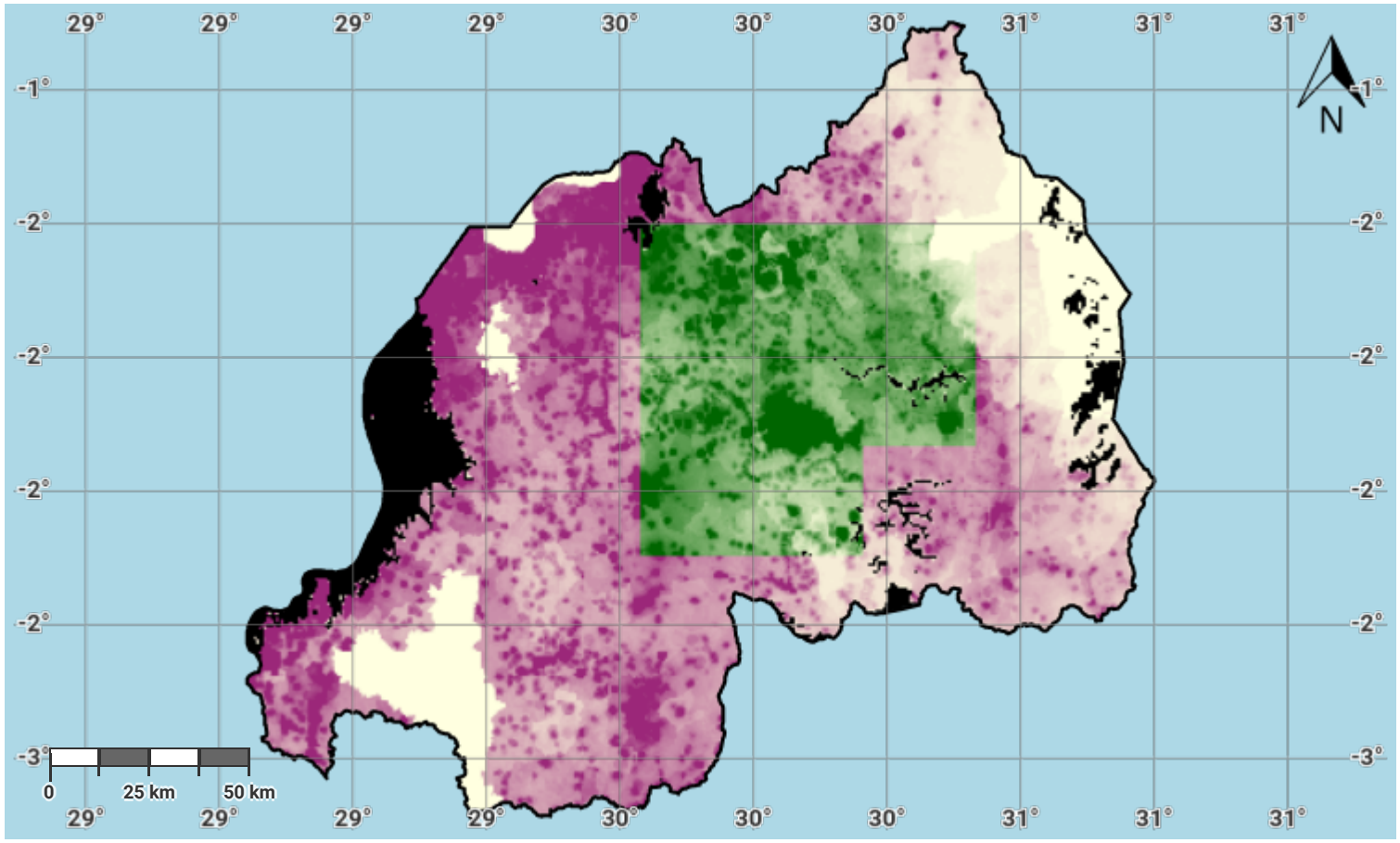
Rwanda – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 480
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 480
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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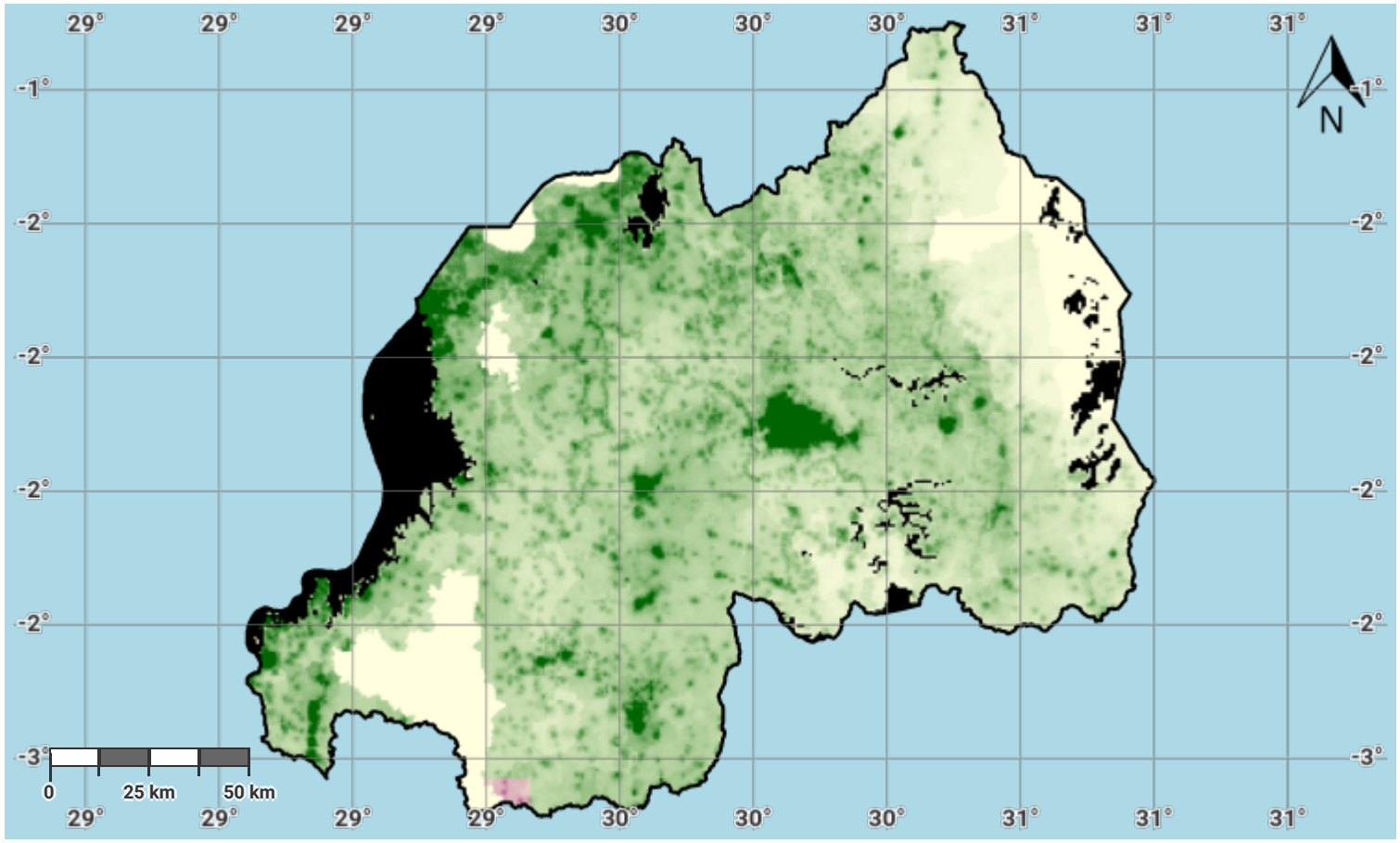
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Rwanda – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 960
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 960
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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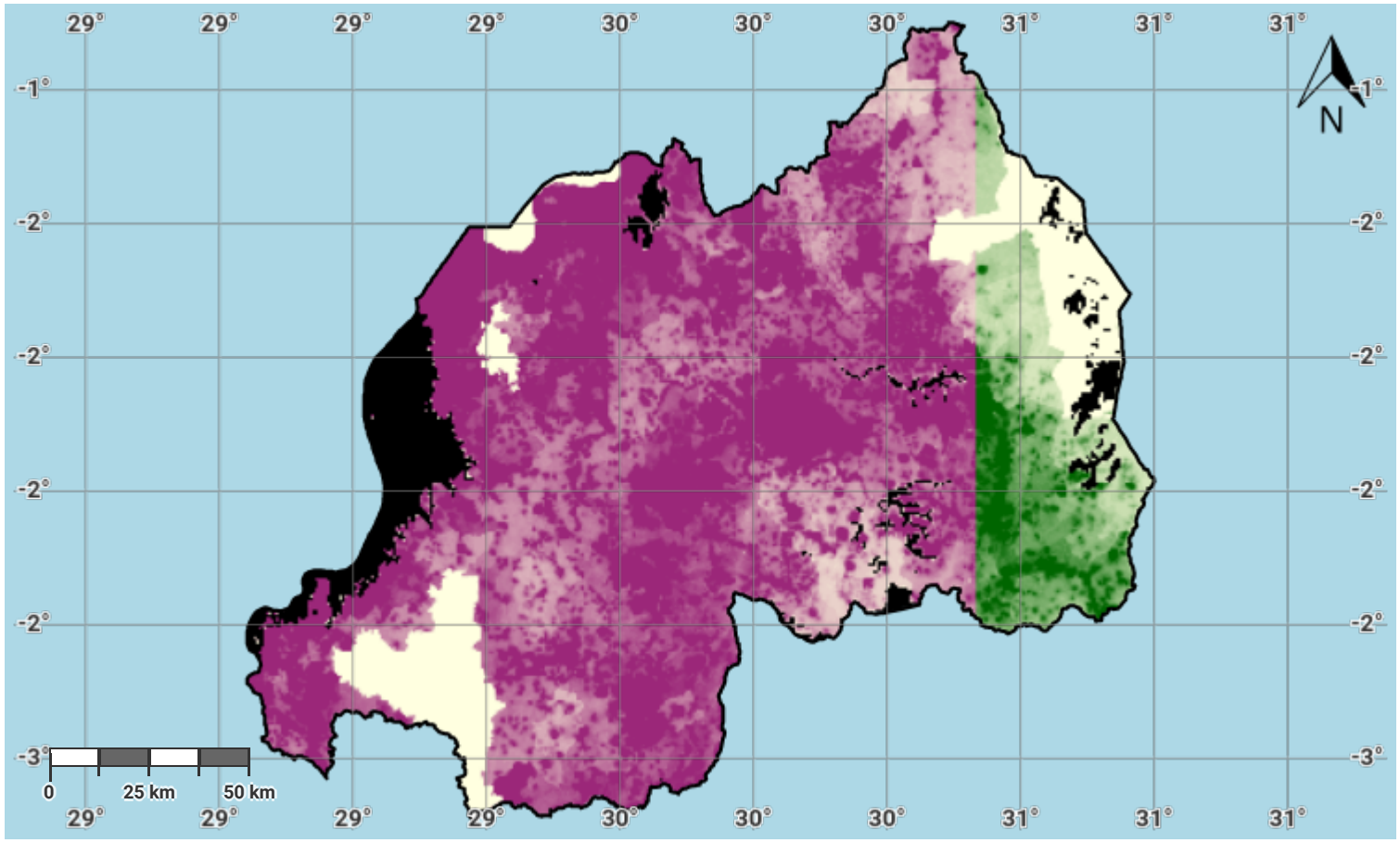
Rwanda – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 380
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 380
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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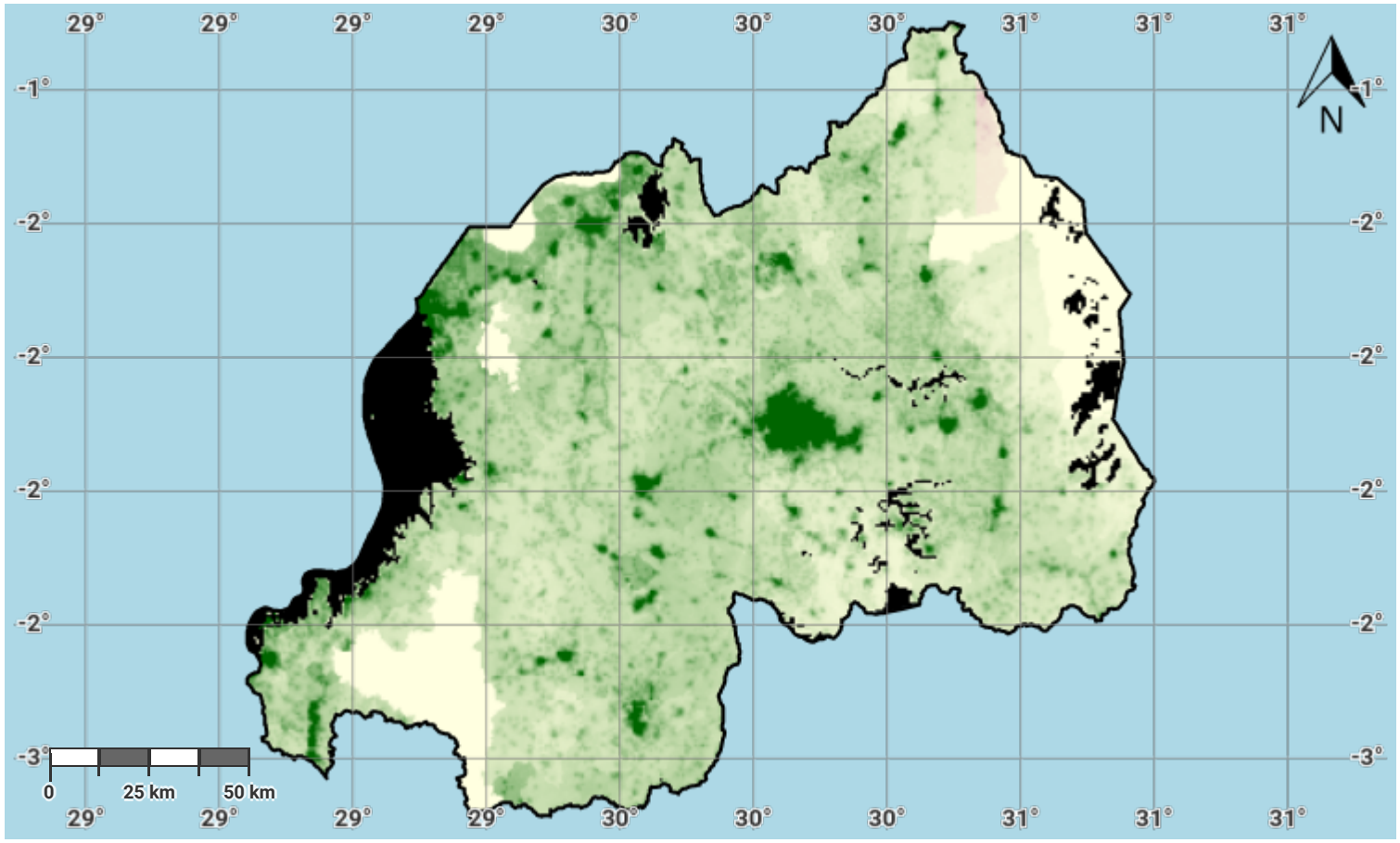
Rwanda – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1410
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

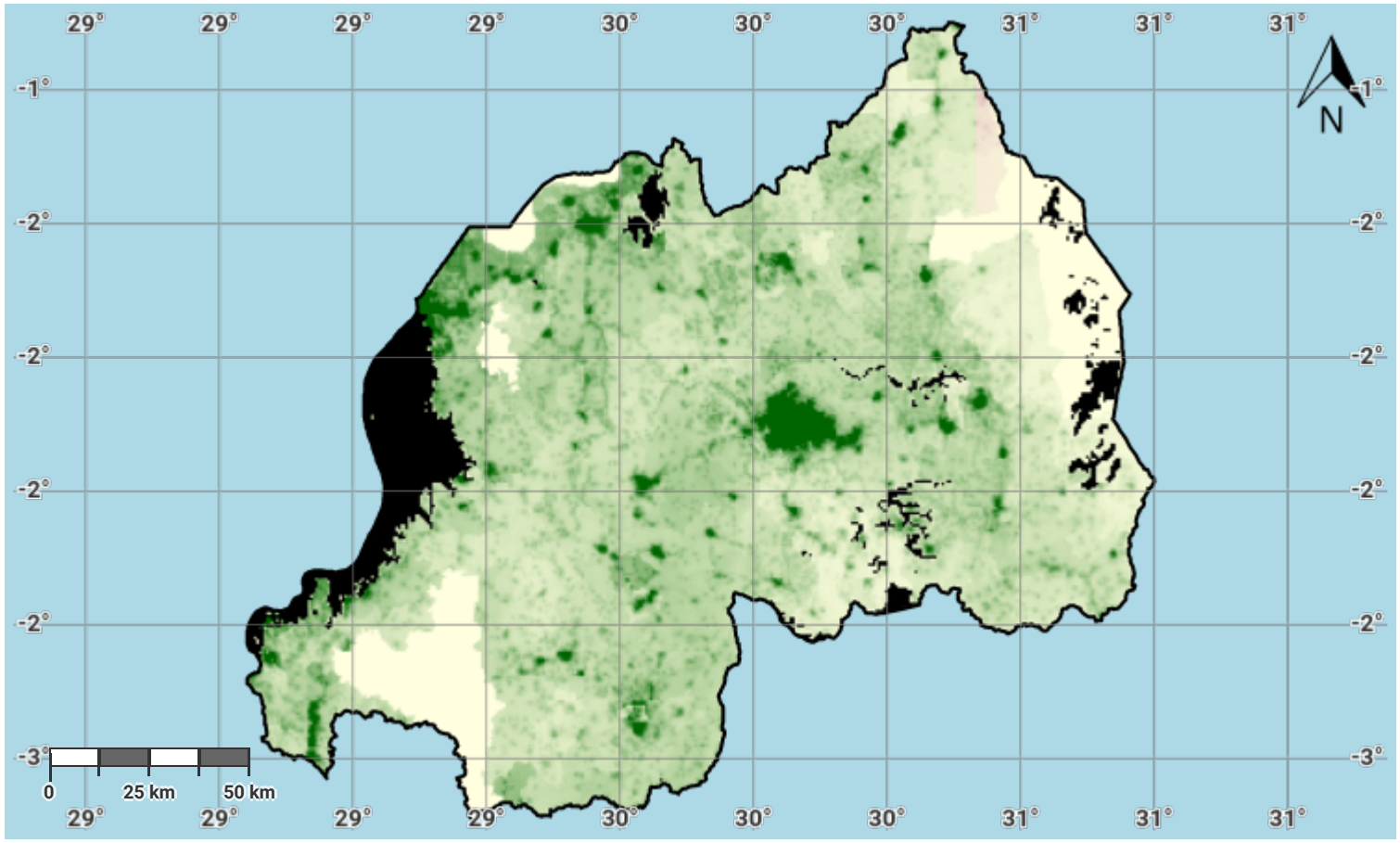
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Rwanda – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 710
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 710
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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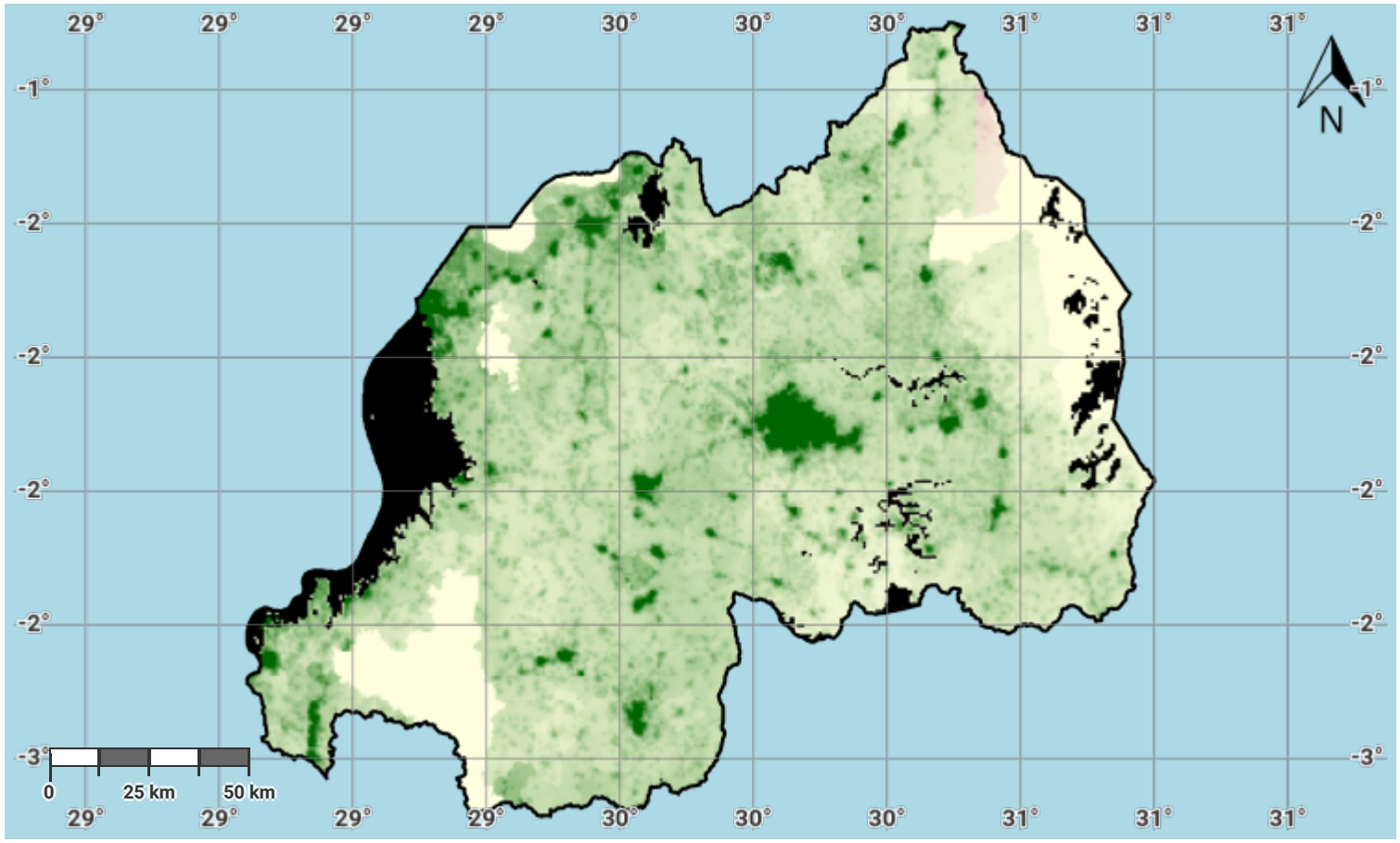
Rwanda – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 700
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 700
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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