Republic
of Rwanda

Rwanda's BTR1

FIRST BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT
FMCP4· SBI 65 / COP31 ·ANTALYA, NOVEMBER 2026

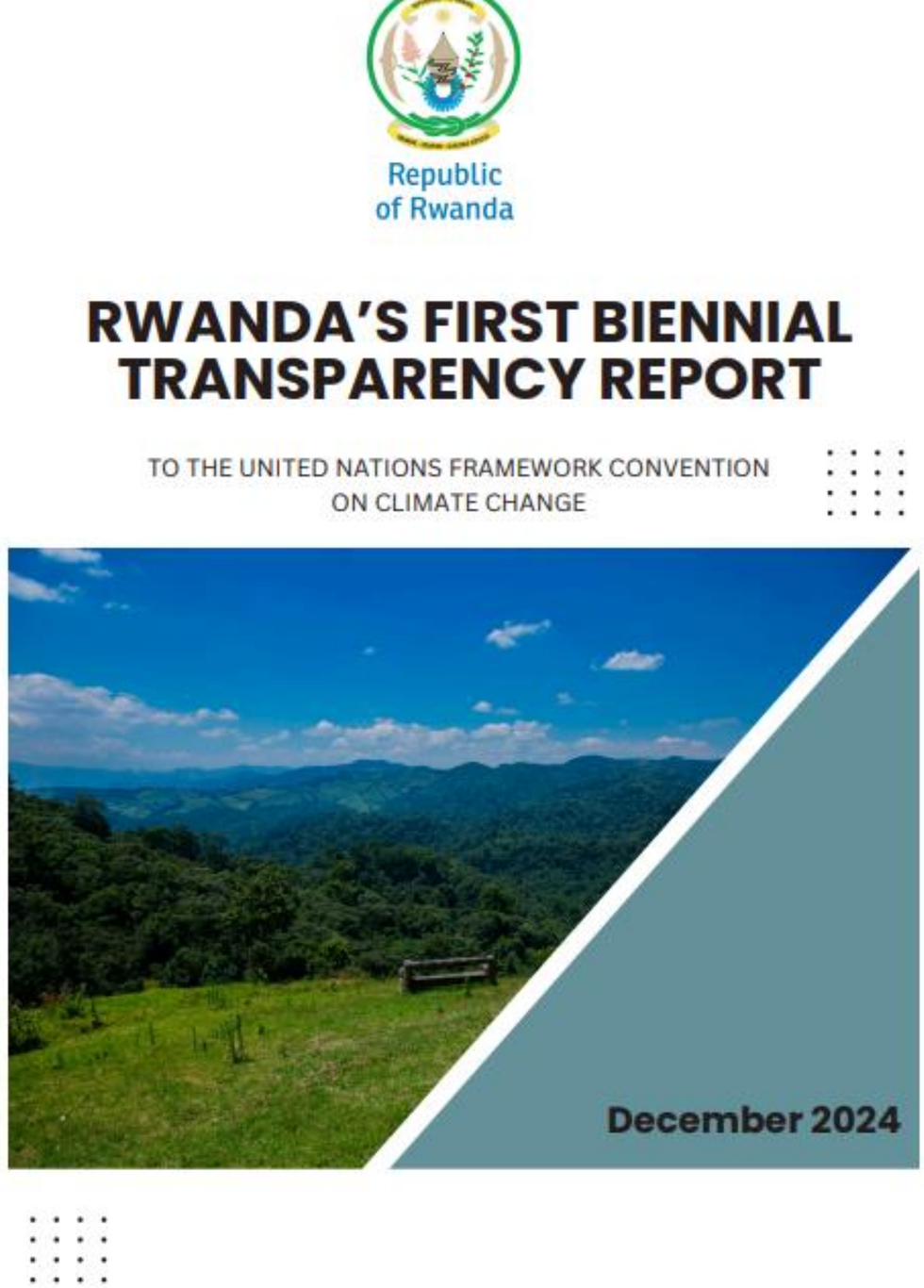
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CLIMATE CHANGE REPORTING SPECIALIST

Introduction

- Rwanda submitted its First Biennial Transparency Report by December, 31, 2024

- Rwanda underwent the BTR technical expert review and hosted the first regional BTR review workshop from 11 to 16 May 2026

- Rwanda is participating under the fourth Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress (FMCP4)



National Circumstances



Areas

26,338km²

Altitude

900–4,507 m

Population

13.2 million people (2022 census), growing 2.3% a year; 501 people per km²

Urban Population

27.9% of people live in urban areas; Kigali is 86.9% urban

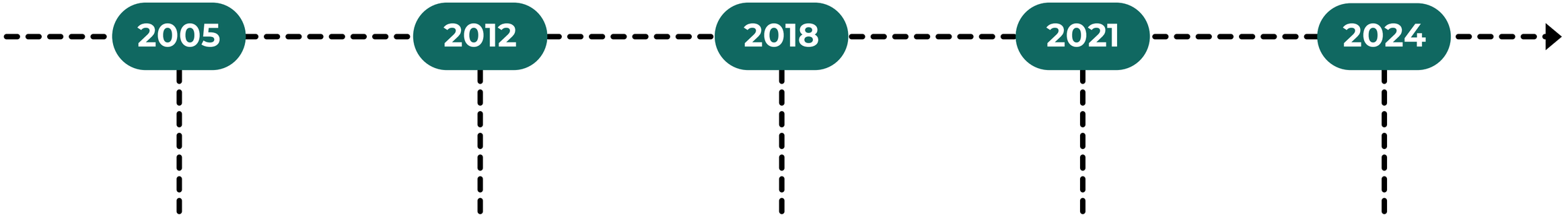
Climate

A tropical highland climate: 22 °C on average and 700–1,600 mm of rain a year, varying with altitude.

GDP

Rwanda's GDP was about USD 10.6 billion in 2022

Rwanda Transparency Reporting Journey



Rwanda submitted its First National communication Report

Rwanda Submitted its Second National Communication Report

Rwanda Submitted its Third National Communication Report

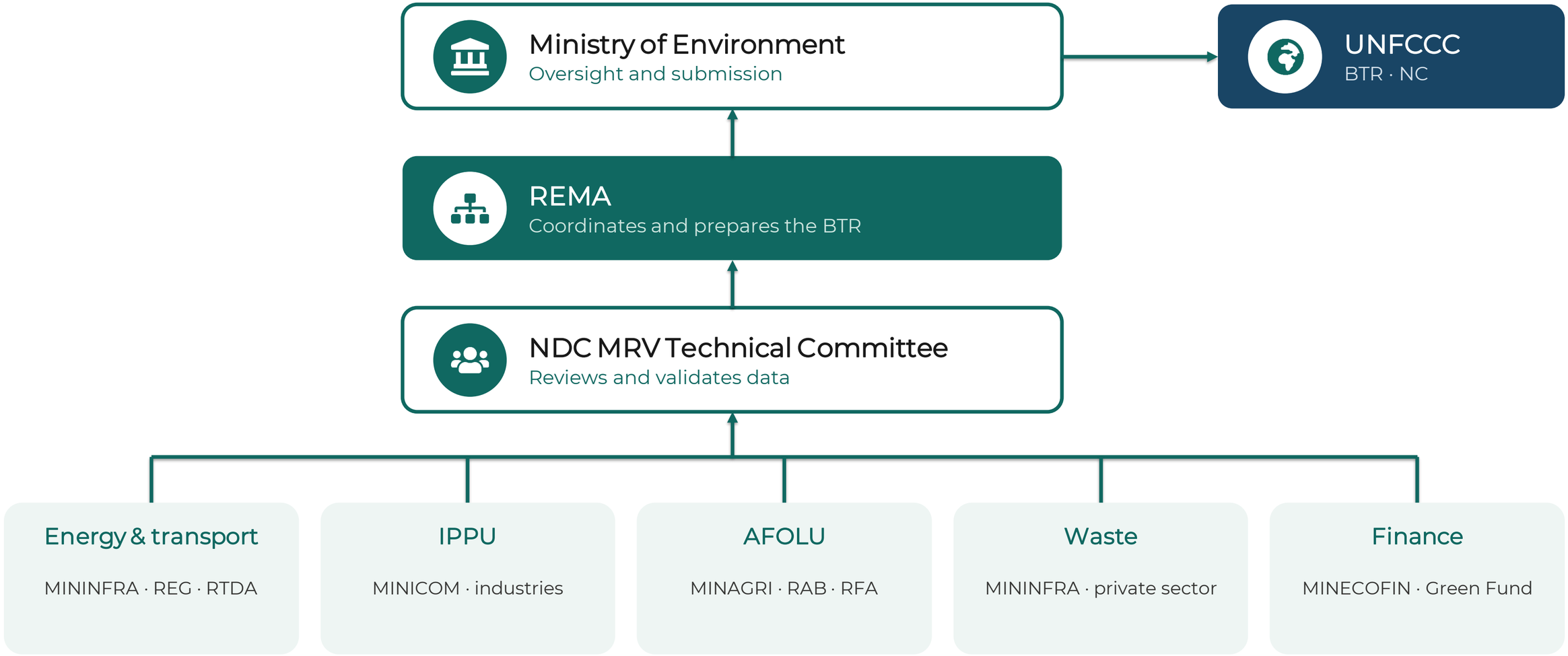
Rwanda Submitted its First Biennial Update Report

Rwanda submitted its First Biennial Transparency Report

October 2026: Rwanda submitted its Fourth National Communication Report

Institutional arrangements

Data flows up from sector institutions to the UNFCCC.



Improvement in the National GHG Inventory

Using Tier 2

Rwanda estimated the emission from livestock (dairy cattle using Tier 2)

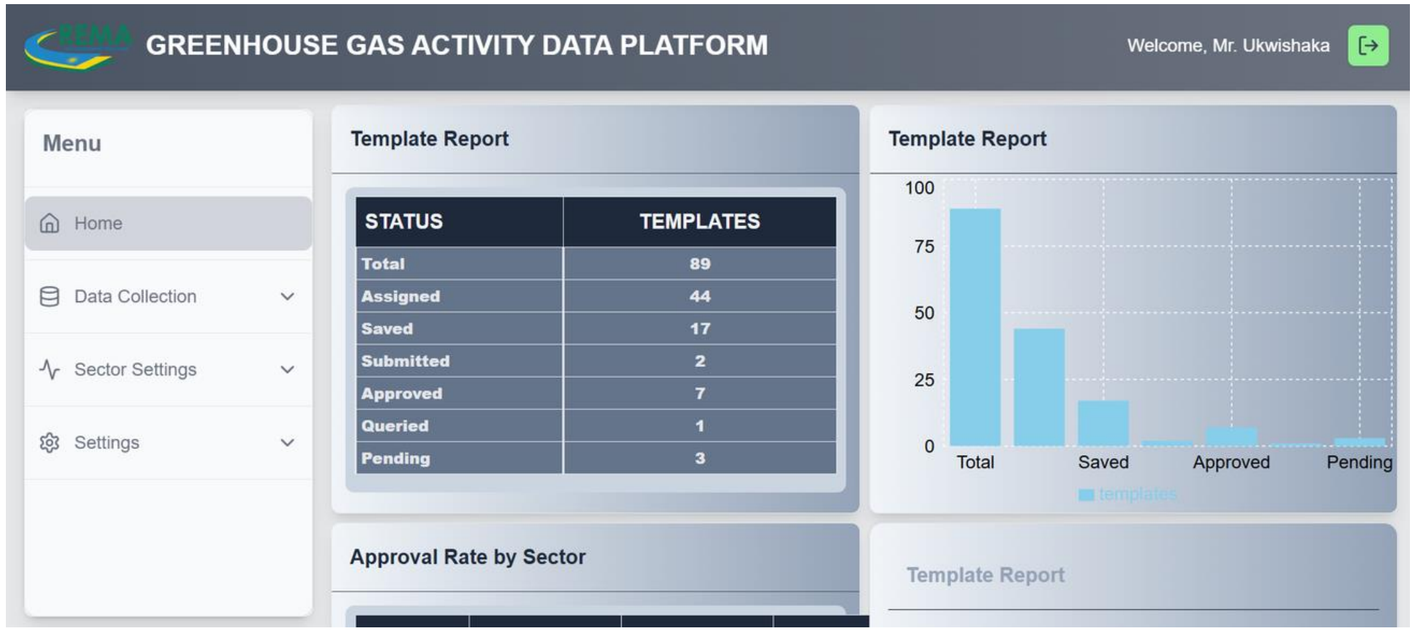
Solid Waste

Rwanda estimated the solid waste emissions based on country specific waste generation and waste composition

Electricity generation

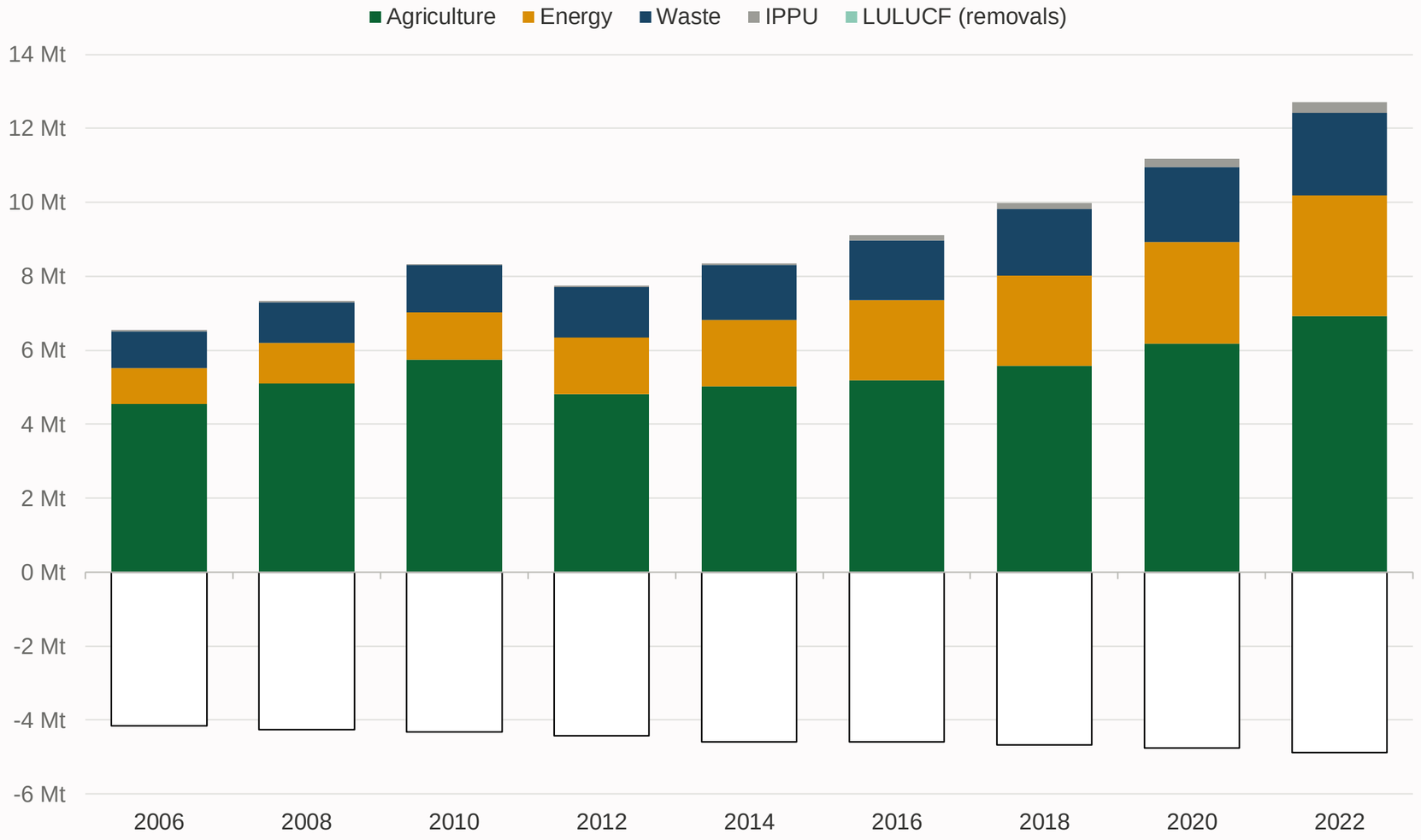
Developed the country specific emissions factor for methane from the Lake Kivu used for electricity generation

GHG activity Data Platform



Emissions and removals, 2006–2022

Net emissions rose from 2.4 Mt CO_2e in 2006 to 7.8 Mt in 2022. LULUCF (mainly forest land) removed 4.9 Mt in 2022.



×3.3

net emissions growth, 2006 to 2022

12.7 Mt

gross emissions in 2022, before LULUCF removals

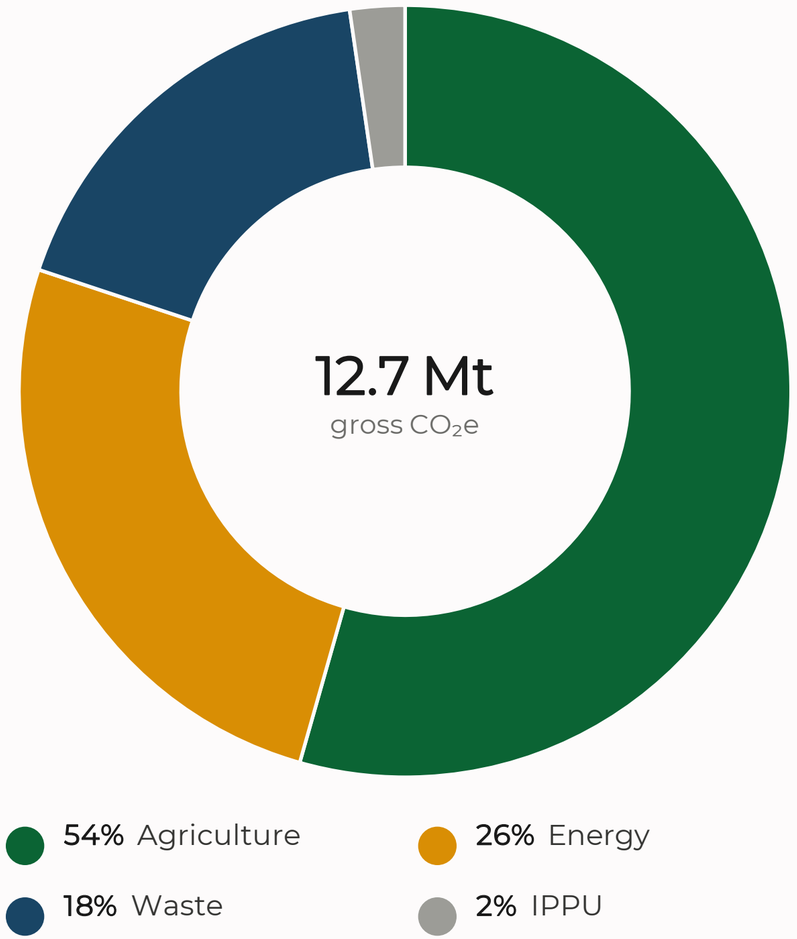
−4.9 Mt

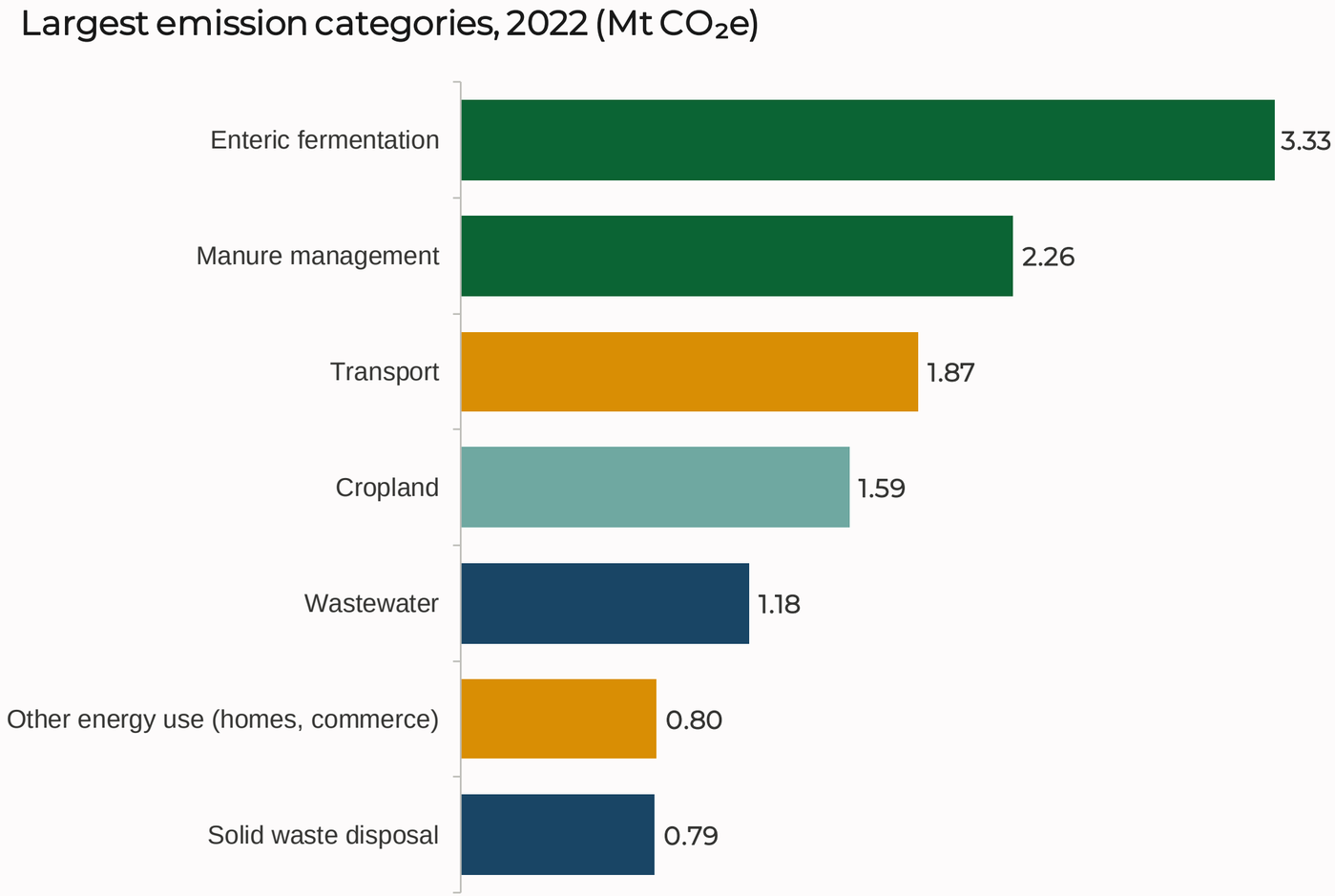
removed by forest land and harvested wood products in 2022

Source: Rwanda's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), Table 1-8 (sector totals, Mt CO_2e, every second year shown)

Where emissions come from in 2022

Agriculture is the largest source, led by livestock. Transport is the largest energy source.





Source: Rwanda's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), Table 2-20. Shares are of gross emissions excluding LULUCF; cropland is reported under LULUCF.

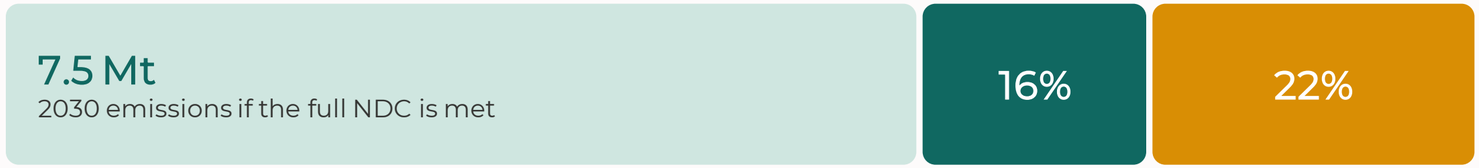
NDC 2.0: 38% below BAU by 2030

An economy-wide target set against a BAU projection that more than doubles emissions from 2015 to 2030.

2015 base year

5.3 Mt

2030 business-as-usual: 12.1 Mt



Unconditional

1.9 Mt

16% below BAU through domestic policies and resources

Conditional

2.7 Mt

further 22% below BAU with international support

TYPE

Economy-wide reduction relative to BAU

TARGET YEAR

2030 (single year); implementation 2016–2030

SECTORS

Energy, IPPU, agriculture, waste

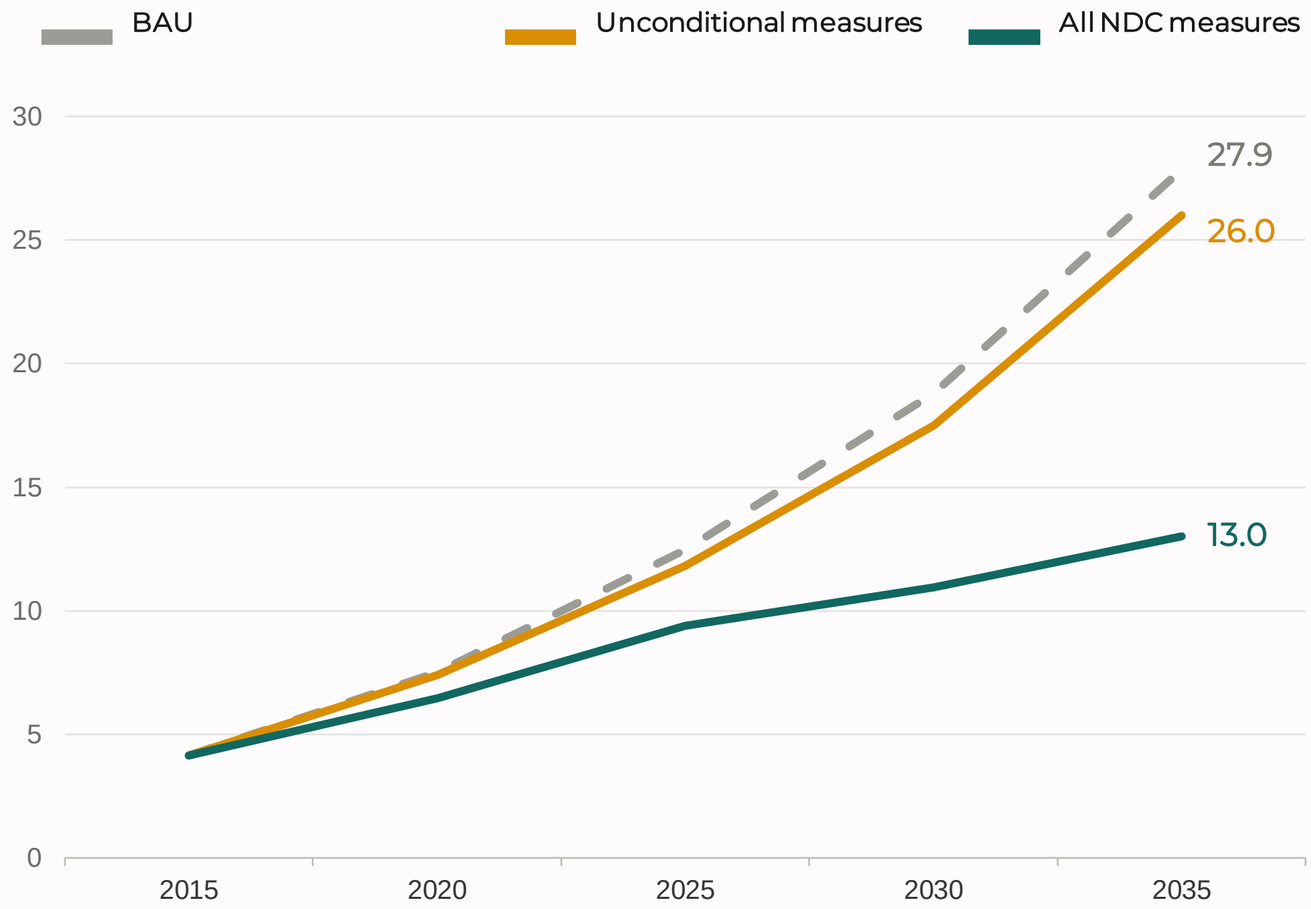
GASES

CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs

Source: Rwanda's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1), Table 2-2 and Section 2.2.1 (Rwanda's updated NDC, 2020)

NDC 3.0: 53% below BAU by 2035

Our new NDC raises ambition beyond NDC 2.0 and now covers net emissions, including LULUCF (Mt CO_2e).



53%

below BAU in 2035: −14.86 Mt (up from 38% by 2030 in NDC 2.0)

7%

unconditional (domestic)

46%

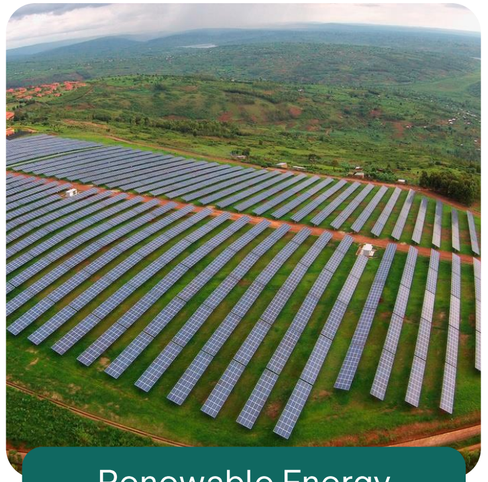
conditional on support

USD 12 bn

needed 2025–2035: USD 5.0 bn mitigation, USD 7.1 bn adaptation

Source: Rwanda's NDC 3.0 (2025), Tables ES-1 and ES-2. Net emissions including LULUCF; NDC 2.0 excluded LULUCF.

Policies and Measures



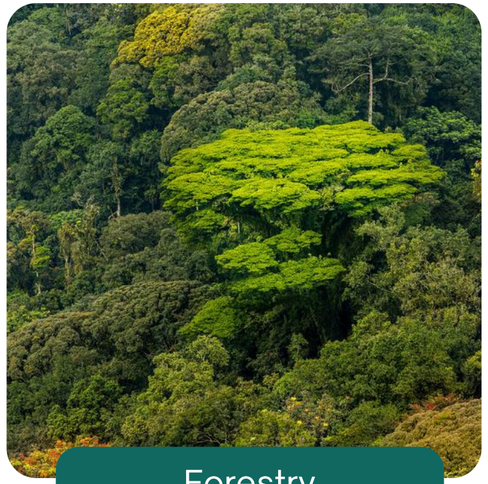
Renewable Energy

51.4 % of renewable energy



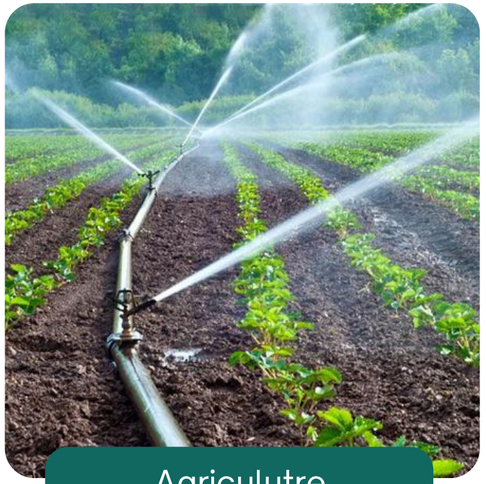
Electric Vehicles

Rwanda has strengthened its e-mobility policy with incentives



Forestry

30.4% forest cover, strengthening carbon sequestration



Agriculutre

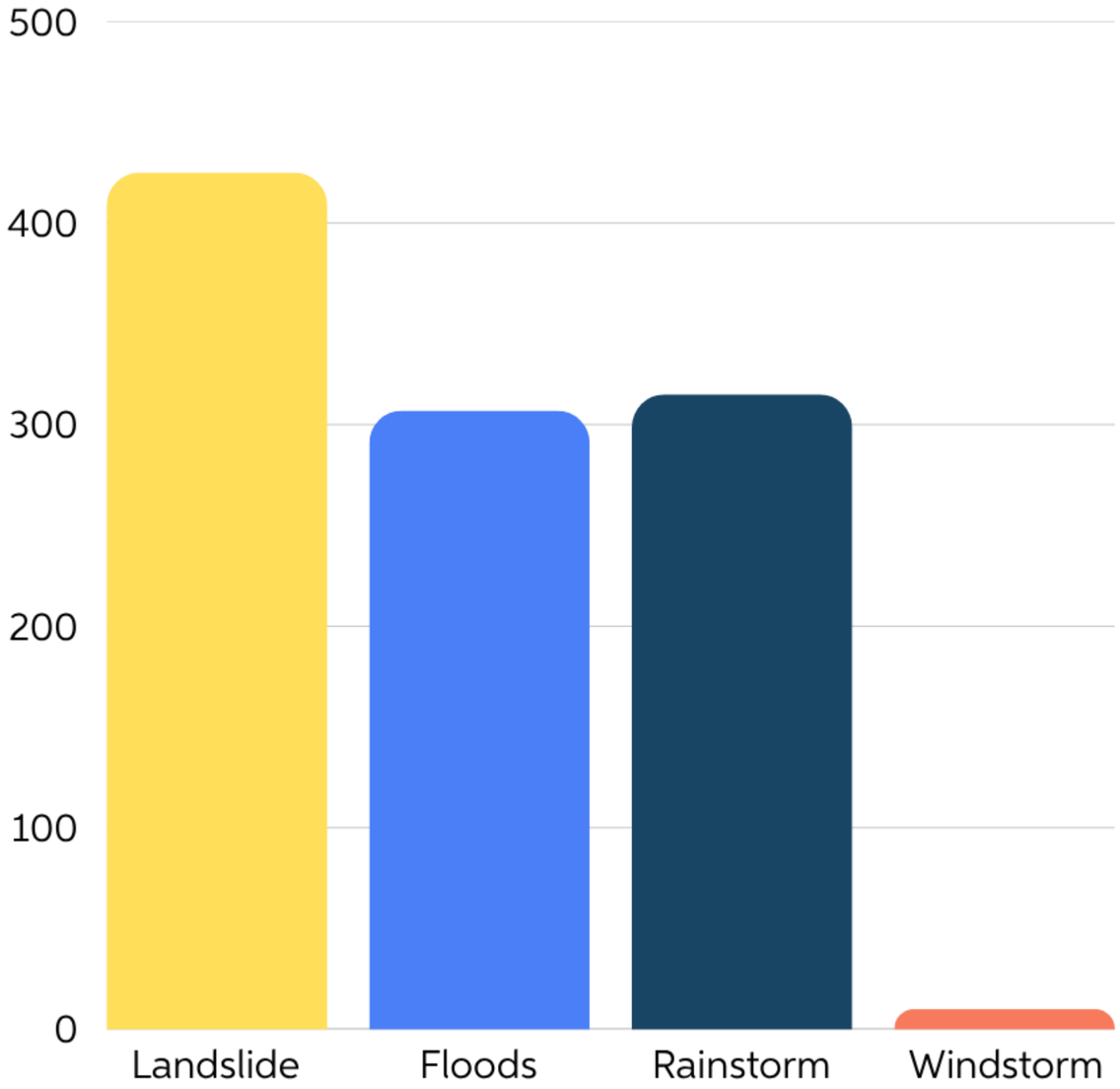
Implementation of terracing to avoid soil carbon loss

Climate impacts and adaptation

Floods, landslides, storms and lightning caused heavy losses over 2014–2023. Adaptation is a national priority.

House Damage	Crop Damage
62,123	38,002 ha

Deaths by hazard, 2014–2023



Rwanda’s adaptation response

- **Make agriculture climate-resilient**. Soil and water conservation (terraces), irrigation, climate-smart practices, and crop and livestock insurance. USD 2.9 bn, 55% of adaptation needs.

- **Build climate-resilient human settlements.** Safer urban and rural settlements, including green villages and stormwater management to reduce flood risk. About USD 0.8 bn, 15%

- **Climate-proof transport infrastructure**. Roads and bridges that can withstand heavy rain, floods and landslides. About USD 0.6 bn, 11%.

- **Secure water resources.** Water conservation, water storage, rainwater harvesting, wetland restoration and efficient water use. USD 530 m, 10%.

- **Restore forests and landscapes.** Reforestation, agroforestry and sustainable land management to protect watersheds and reduce erosion. About USD 210 m, 4%.

Success story: Twigire Muhinzi

“Farmers’ self-reliance”: a farmer-to-farmer extension model that brings agricultural skills to every village.

Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)
decentralizes farming skills to village level

Farmer Field Schools

Facilitators run hands-on learning plots with farmer groups

Farmer Promoters

Volunteers deliver inputs and basic extension messages

Results: higher productivity, food security, better incomes and wider uptake of improved, climate-resilient farming technologies

1.1 million

farming households reached through Twigire groups, in 90% of villages (2015)

plus ~200,000 households in Farmer Field Schools

Capacity-building needs

Where Rwanda needs support: reporting, carbon markets and delivering mitigation actions.

1. Reporting using Tier 2

- Reporting using Tier 2 for key category

2 · Carbon markets (Article 6)

- Authorisation, corresponding adjustments and avoiding double counting with the NDC
- National registry and tracking of ITMOs; Article 6 reporting

3 · Methods for clean cooking

- Robust, country-specific methods for a key source

4 · Workforce for implementation

- Skills to deliver key NDC mitigation actions

Closing remarks

BTR1 is a first step

Rwanda will keep improving its reporting: better data, higher-tier methods and stronger institutions in BTR2 and beyond.

More than reporting

We are building the data that informs national decisions on policies, investment and climate resilience.

Learning together

We welcome questions and look forward to learning from other Parties and partners.



THANK YOU