Social protection has a critical role to play in reducing poverty and inequality. Social protection is one of the priority sectors in Rwanda; it is the main tool to eradicate extreme poverty, and to reduce overall poverty levels. However, social protection interventions alone cannot achieve all poverty reduction goals, and therefore links with other social sectors and economic development. These links connect to social transfers that can alleviate income poverty, thereby helping families to ensure that children are adequately nourished, can benefit from education, are able to receive appropriate health care, and ultimately enjoy an adequate minimum standard of living.

**SITUATION**

- **39%** of Rwandans live under the national poverty line
- **16%** of Rwandans live in extreme poverty
- Monetary poverty is **39%**
- Income inequality is still high Gini coefficient = **0.44**
- **39%** of children in Rwanda face multidimensional poverty.

**TARGETS**

- **By 2024**, eradicate extreme poverty
- Reduce by half the proportion of children, women and men living in multidimensional poverty
- **455,907** access social protection cash transfers by 2024

**CHALLENGES**

- Harmonizing economic and social development
- Building universal access to pro-poor and inclusive social protection programmes

**POVERTY REDUCTION**

- **460,000** extremely poor households eligible to receive core and complementary social protection programmes

- Direct support reached over **95,000** households

- Public works reached over **130,000** households

**CORE SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- **37,170** individuals covered by financial services

- **16,132** small livestock provided to **5,359** individuals

- Skills training provided to **19,000** poor and vulnerable households annually

**SOCIAL PROTECTION COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES**

- **79%** of households covered by health insurance

- **155,000** households receive asset transfers by 2024

- All households at risk of malnutrition accessing nutrition support

- **105,155** extremely poor and vulnerable individuals by 2024

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1. Reduced from 46% in 2010/11
2. Reduced from 21% in 2010/11
3. Reduced from 45% in 2010/11
5. Sustainable Development Goal target
6. Sector strategy