Improving Housing Conditions of Historically Marginalized Peoples (HMPs) in Rwanda: Mapping Regional Performance for Directed Intervention

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Presentation outline

- Background and purpose
- Methodology of the study
- Findings
- Implications of Findings
Background and purpose

- HMPs, formerly known as Batwa, belong to the pygmy group in the Great Lakes Region of Africa.

- The Rwandan political and social integration policies have changed the Batwa name to Historically Marginalised Peoples (HMPs).

- HMPs live at the spatial, social, and economic margin of the society; lacking entitlements such as access to land, housing, and education.

- HMPs have been living in thatched houses, under conditions that were far below minimum standards and not suitable for human habitation.

- In 2010, the GoR adopted the eradication of thatched houses (Nyakatsi) (Sho, 2014) and assistance were provided to HMPs.

- Since that time, no comprehensive study has been conducted to analyse how housing conditions of HMPs improved and there was a gap to know where interventions are highly needed.

- This study aims to bridge that gap
Methodology of the study

- This study was conducted in 11 districts of Rwanda
- 70 sectors that harbour HMPs were selected
- A questionnaire was administered to 1848 HMPS households
- To capture spatial aspects of marginalisation of HMPs the study sought to map differences among district with regard to access to land and housing, durability of the house and proximity to basic infrastructures.
- We analysed deprivation using 17 variables:

  1. Access to land,
  2. Access to a house
  3. Has a kitchen
  4. Has toilet,
  5. Wood wall,
  6. Mud wall,
  7. Mud floor,
  8. No doors/windows,
  9. Overcrowding,
  10. Not durable,
  11. the settlement being exclusively-HMPS,
  12. Remoteness to school,
  13. Remoteness to Water source,
Methodology of the study...

- Questionnaire data compilation was done using SPSS.
- To map regional differences we used QGIS that allows layering labelled graphs (SVG) onto maps.
- Statistical charts (SVG) were produced using chartGo online maker and Excel.
- SVG are editable using text editors (PyCharm, Notepad++) to fit the purpose and allow customised symbolisation in QGIS, e.g. put all figure on the same scale for ease of comparison of district performance.
- A global deprivation index is calculated by \( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{n=1}^{17} (Xi) \).
- Using a colour ramp, we visualised the ranking of districts to show districts interventions need to be directed first.
Findings: Access to Land and Housing

Legend
- Study area
- District Boundary

Access to land and housing
1. No house
2. No land
3. No kitchen
4. No toilet

This map was produced based on a housing conditions survey conducted by COPORTIA, URBIS Ltd. and the university of Rwanda, 2019.
Findings: Quality of Owned House
Findings: access to basic infrastructure
Findings: regional differences
Implication of findings

❑ Priority interventions need to be directed to GISAGARA followed by KARONGI, HUYE, RUBAVU and GATSIBO.

❑ Findings suggest that there seems to be no timely follow and monitoring of projects and strategic actions designed to improve the livings of HMPs (piecemeal implementation if integration policies by local entities).

❑ District need to work closely with the central government to allocate some state land to HMPs, land access being a fundamental right given to all citizens of a country, land being a mean for production, power and land having social and spiritual significance.

❑ Self help housing schemes could be a sustainable solution to housing for HMPs (Right and responsibility)

❑ The improvement of HMPs housing conditions need to be given special attention performance contract/IMIHIGO by districts (it is critical issue that need a special eye)
Thanks for your attention