

We are presenting historically marginalized peoples (HMPs) of Rwanda

it was very difficult for us to get a new name because we lost our originality as indigenous.

historically, our ancestors known as Batwa, they lived in the jungles and they were taken out of the woods to be turned into parks and Batwa are settled in the village colonialism period. it was then that time they began to meet with different problems like lack of enough food and discrimination as well as segregation as one of the hallmarks of Rwandan history that has led us to the Genocide against Tutsi in 1994.

Due to the events of the genocide against Tutsi, the new government have taken steps to prevent racial discrimination this makes BATWA left from IDENTITY CARD and other documents but it remains in people's mind but there is article in the constitution that says that those left behind by history should also be taken care and we are represented in the senate.

Because of the education for all system, it has enabled many of us to go to school and enable some of us to do various jobs and some to create jobs, although the vast majority continue to do pottering because our ancestors choose pottering as the profession when they came out of the woods, they found that other were farmers and they had no land to cultivate and no cows.

In general, HMPs households visited are facing include extreme poverty, landlessness, inaccessibility to services delivered coupled the absence of their participation in decision making, and above all their feeling of being disregarded and marginalized to the extent of marginalizing themselves as less humans than other Rwandans

I'm not going to be late in the details and background problems because you have seen alternative report from some of the civil society working in Rwanda, I want to recap previously reports.

The 1st cycle of the UPR of 2011 made to the Rwandan State 3 recommendations in advantage of the indigenous Batwa peoples of Rwanda of which a recommendation n ° 79.20 was accepted by the State but practically was not implemented.

The second cycle of the 2015 UPR made 9 recommendations to the Rwandan State in advantage of the indigenous peoples of Rwanda which were not accepted by Rwanda.

We appreciate the actions carried out in advantage of historically marginalized people by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to improve the miserable living conditions of HMPs such as promoting their well-being, education, health and housing. Programs and policies should be stepped up to ensure better protection of the rights of HMPs in Rwanda.

we urge you to continue to strengthen the recommendations made in previously report of UPR but other recommendations are suggested as following:

- Put in place measures responding to the extreme poverty of HMPs through measures of job creation, education, health, housing and ensure their representation in all decision-making bodies at all levels

- Promise the rights of HMPs to land and natural resources including adequate compensation
- in government programs to accommodate vulnerable people, HMPs should be taken care with other Rwandans because they seem to be living alone.

we think that's what matters for us and other various information will be obtained from reports submitted by other NGOs

Thank you!