

## **Analytical effects of causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Rwanda “Case of rural neighbouring areas to the City of Kigali”**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study investigated the Analytical effects of causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Rwanda “Case of rural neighbouring areas to the City of Kigali”. Data were obtained using combined methods approach comprising questionnaire surveys and key informant interviews. The households interviewed by questionnaire have been picked from five rural sectors namely Mutete (Gicumbi), Shyorongi (Rulindo), Nyamiyaga (Kamonyi), Ntarama (Bugesera) and Fumbwe of Rwamagana District. Sectors selected within each district are those having a high number of migrants in City of Kigali than others. In each selected Sector, the study was conducted in one cell selected randomly. To triangulate the data from interview with members of sending households, Sector staffs in charge of civil registration were also interviewed. In rural selected Sectors, all civil registrator have been considered while in City of Kigali, the civil registrator of Muhima of Nyarugenge, Kacyiru of Gasabo and Kagarama of Kicukiro district. These city sectors have been selected randomly. 89 respondents selected randomly participated in the study and this sample size was determined using Bouchard formula.*

*Data for this study were edited, coded and analysed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) and descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that major causes of rural urban migration are the looking for job and the desire to access business opportunity.*

*It also revealed that the first positive consequence of rural-urban migration is availability of job while the negative consequences are increasing rate of crime and delinquencies, congestion which can lead to the increasing of slums and pollution. The study emphasize also on the suitable strategies to be adopted by the government of Rwanda in order reduce the negative consequences of rural urban migration. The most suggested strategies are the reinforcement of socio-Economic development infrastructures in rural area and promotion of access to loans strategies by reinforcing loan guarantee, especially to youth initiated projects.*

*The study recommend the reinforcement of social economic development infrastructures in rural area, to promote TVET and hand craft centres, to facilitate access to micro- loans as start- up capital especially for youth and to reinforce the poverty reduction strategies under implementation.*

**Key words: Causes, Consequences, Migration, Rural, Urban**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Many Lower income countries have a recent colonial past, which has tremendously altered their structure and governance. Their cities and towns, some of which were port cities, were originally built for resource extraction, and most of the urban employments that were created and established in these original cities. This situation greatly differ from the current one characterised by the cities created due to the increase of population in cities as well to the growth of business sector leading to socio - economic changes. The jobs creation is associated with the demand for services to be provided.

Migration is thoroughly changing the socio-economic, demographic and development profile of less developed countries, among extensive implications for agriculture-based economies. According to United Nations estimates, 50% of the proposed increase in the world's urban population will come from rural-to-urban migration so that by 2025, over 1.1 billion urban people in fewer urbanized regions will be rural migrants [1]. Obviously, the socio-economic and demographic ramifications of this immense rural exodus will have a marked impact not only on urban but also on rural areas alike. Long-standing masculine migration from rural to urban area may basically change the gender division of labour in farm households. Men may not be available for ploughing and planting which are both time and energy-intensive. For rural children, this translates into a marked increase in agricultural work [2].

Watson, (1993) indicated that almost two and a half billion people representing 45 per cent of the world's population live in urban areas In 1990, 37 per cent of the developing world's population lived in developing countries lived in urban slums and shanty towns. According to UNCHS (in Watson,1993), more than 75 per cent the all south Americas were living in urban areas in 1990, the highest degree urbanisation in the world. Europe ranked second with little more than 73 per cent of the population in urban areas. The highest urban growth rate between 1960 and 1990 was in Africa at 4.9 per cent, compared with a global annual rate of 2.8 per cent. The tremendous growth in urban population that has been seen through the latter half of the present century is a consequence both of demographic changed and, in developing countries particularly, of substantial and continuing migration from rural to urban areas. These trends are expected to continue well into the twenty-first century [3].

Most developing countries including Rwanda, have noticed a transformation in their societies from rural to urban over the last two to three decades. The larger cities in developing countries have been growing very rapidly, often doubling in size every fifteen years [4].

In Rwanda, rural-urban migration is extensive. This can be attributed to two factors. Firstly, there is a scarcity land and an excessive level of poverty in Rwandan's rural regions. Secondly, the pattern of rural- urban migration has not been managed properly [5].

## II.OBJECTIVES

General objective of the study focuses to analyse the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Rwanda; and Specific objectives are:

- i) To analyse the causes of rural urban-migration in Rwanda
- ii) To assess the effects of rural -urban migration in Rwanda
- iii) To identify the suitable strategies to manage rural-urban migration negative consequences in Rwanda.

## III.RELATED CASE STUDIES

There are key factors which stimulate people to shift to the cities: Quality of life, looking for better services (health, education, etc). Employment, food /water, security issues, young – exploration/alternatives, natural and man-made disasters[6].

### 3.1Causes of rural-urban migration

According to Zainab Gimba and Mustapha G. Kumshe (2011) in their study conducted in Burno State /Nigeria, he was identified the major causes of rural-urban migration such as: search for better jobs and better style of living that indicates a better future prospects , education, political and social stability, better technologies, employment and business opportunities; Those are attracting factors. Others are poverty, unemployment, crop failures and famine, inadequate social amenities and facilities in the rural areas such as water pipeline, electricity, good roads, hospitals, schools, vocational centres which are hinder factors [7].

#### **Niwagaba explained also the main Causes of rural-urban migration in Rwanda like this:**

1. High population in Rwanda has created scarcity of land for carrying out agriculture and settlement and this has resulted into starvation due limited food production, overgrazing and over cultivation leading to soil erosion forcing people to move to towns.
2. In rural people work for long hours and are paid very little thus have low standards of living which has forced them to move to towns.
3. Occurrence of drought and conflicts has resulted into massive movements of people to towns.
4. Shortage of social and economic facilities like education, electricity, water etc in rural areas has made people to go to towns where towns where they are abundant.
5. The establishment of commercial farming from subsistence has caused displacement of people and therefore have moved to towns to survive.
6. People have also moved to towns expecting many opportunities like availability of employment opportunities.
7. Occurrence of political instabilities in the country side made people to move to towns where they expected to find greater security.
8. Existence of industries in urban centres has attracted many people from rural areas to towns in search of jobs.
9. Criminal from rural areas have migrated to urban centres as hiding places. These include thieves, rapists,

and murderers among others.

10. Out casts from families have opted to rush to towns as an alternative thus ending up as prostitutes, thieves etc [8].

### 3.2 Effects of rural-urban migration

Chukwuedozie and Patience (2013) in their study conducted in southern of Nigeria, the study revealed that upon migration, the rural-urban migrants usually send back remittances in the forms of money, food, clothing and at a definite interval with most of them remitting per month. In totalling, the rural-urban migrants too go on board and carry out some developmental projects in their rural communities of foundation. Both they help them to improve the population's quality of life and well-being and increase their happiness and satisfaction [9].

According to Syed Imran Ali Meerza (2010), in the empirical study conducted in Bangladesh, he found that most of the rural migrant households use the major portion of internal remittance to buy fixed assets like land which can ensure the welfare of population [2].

Otherwise, Zainab G and Mustapha G (2011) found again the negative consequences of rural –urban migration in their study: As more and more people arrive in the urban centre, there will be jobs' shortage for them and the unemployment rate will increase there will be more workers chasing too few jobs this will lead to straining the resources of the government. Rural-urban migration also slows down the pace of development of the rural areas [7].

Niwagaba insisted also on the effects of rural –urban migration in Rwanda in the following points:

1. It has caused decline in agriculture out and this is because many energetic males and females leave the young and old people who can't carry sound agriculture thus shortages of food.
2. It has caused low levels of economic development in rural areas because the productive energetic people with special skills where high paying jobs are expected.
3. It has led to the emergence of slums for example Biryogo, Nyamirambo, and Gacyinjiro etc with associated problems like prostitution, high crime rate, robbery among others.
4. It has resulted into moral degeneration for example prostitution due to mixture of different cultures where people come with different behaviors.
5. High crime rate has resulted and this is done by street children and includes robbery, theft and murder.
6. Unemployment has resulted and this is because many people who migrate are not professionals and their numbers exceed the jobs available thus ending up doing minor or dirty jobs which are not paying.
7. It has put strain on the available social services like education, medical services and water facilities.
8. It has resulted into easy spread of diseases and this is because of congestion especially in slums and on social services like schools, health centres among others.
9. It has resulted into environmental degradation as people are trying to create areas for settlement thus cutting down trees and reclaiming swamps [8].

However, Zainab and Mustapha G (2011) gave the strategies for managing the negative consequences caused by

rural-urban migration

1. In analysis of the effects of rural-urban migration the Government should attempt to provide social facilities and conveniences in the rural areas.
2. The Government should also provide jobs for the citizens in the rural areas.
3. Vocational training centres should be established in the rural centres for training of the productive youths for self-employment.
4. Those youths that passed out of the Vocational training centres should be given micro-loans as a start-up capital [7].

### 3.3 Selection of research area

The City of Kigali has area of 730km<sup>2</sup> and holds 1, 737,684 inhabitants with a density of 2380.3 persons per km<sup>2</sup> [10]. It is divided into three districts: Nyarungenge, Gasabo and Kicukiro. These districts are divided into 35 compromising sectors, 161 cells and 1061 villages. The following rural districts can be found surrounding the City of Kigali: Gicumbi and Rulindo in the Northern province, Kamonyi in the Southern Province and Rwamagana and Bugesera both in the Eastern Province. The Eastern Province is especially known to have less relief compared to the Northern and Southern Province. According to these four directions, north, west, south and east, 5 rural sectors were selected: Mutete, Shyrongi, Nyamiyaga, Ntarama and Fumbwe helped by Executive Secretary of each District according to the Sectors which have a high significance of rural-urban migration in each District. General interviews with the Executive Secretary of each sector occurred for getting relevant information concerning the study. Under sector level the cells were preferred as administrative units during this research because it provides a reasonably area to cover in the given time and each cell has approximately the number of people living there.

The research units of this study are rural-based households. Consequently there had to be randomly selected rural cells from the sectors in the surroundings of Kigali, which have a significant presence of sending households (households that have migrant household members in the city).

The researcher could not cover the total population (households that have migrant household members in the city), the cells neighbouring of CoK due to limitation of time and funds, therefore a sample size was then selected. The study population include local people from the households that have migrant household members in the city from 2009 up to 2013 which totalled to 1209 people as presented in Reports of each District, 2013.

### 3.4 Migration Forces

Rural-urban migration can be ignited by voluntary forces or involuntary forces. Spontaneous forces or forced migration is migration that takes place whilst the migrant has no choice whether or not to move. Examples include political strife, family disagreements, fighting with neighbours and wars. Voluntary movement covers all migration done by choice [11]. There are many factors that cause voluntary rural-urban migration, such as urban job opportunities; housing conditions; rural land tenure and inheritance patterns; rural social structure and cultural values; among other factors. Countryside inhabitants see and hear triumph stories concerning people that depart their community and shift to cities, which also act as incentives for out-migration. Therefore, rather

than targeting the migration itself, it is preferable to focus on the causative factors [12].

Countryside residents, when presented through options of getting a living other than from farming, and which may not be as challenging or are financially more gaining than farming, are very probable to accept the change. As long as there is an income differential, people will always move to where there is a greater income. According to Marcus W.F (2006), the migrants' income plays an important role in improving the economic status of rural families [13].

### **3.5 Benefits and Costs of Urbanization**

Tadaro (2003) focuses on how Urbanization has Benefits and Costs in the country;

#### **1. Benefits of Urbanization**

Economies of scale arise as a result of economic growth. When suppliers and consumers are in closer proximity to each other, this allows for savings in communications and transportation costs. Large cities also offer a diversity of employment opportunities with elevated wages, all of which may help accelerate the pace of technological innovation. Urban growth endorses governments to provide services such as water and sanitation supply, electrical power, and transportation more efficiently.

### **3.6 Costs of Urbanization**

Alongside these benefits, main consequence of rural-urban migration is too much urbanization. There is a very strong link between excessive urbanization and rural-urban migration. Migration has enlarged urban populations considerably over the years. Universal aspect assumed by policymakers and economists in developing nations is that urban growth rates are enormous. This view is brought about by the large numbers of unemployed or underemployed young people in many Asian, African, and Latin American cities. Nevertheless most economist, suppose that urbanization is an unavoidable effect of rural stagnation and strong economic development, not an undesirable force that must be underlying. Migration instead should be acknowledged as an equilibrating reaction to disequilibrium in a different place in the economy.

Tadaro (2003) explains that excessive urbanization leads to high rates of city congestion, crime and poor infrastructure such as proper sewage systems, clean drinking water and other amenities. There is also the problem of chronic unemployment which is also a key cause of crime as people need to find ways of putting food on their tables. In less developed countries, slum settlements correspond to one-third of the urban population; in several cases they account for more than 60% of the urban total.

The development of cities causes the cost of providing essential services to increase; as a result the quality and availability of active services decline rapidly. Excessive urbanization and the problems associated with it are all examples of negative externalities. Negative externalities lead to market inefficiency, which would cause market failure to occur. In the case of urbanization, market failure can come in the form of excessive urbanization, or city sizes that are above the socially desirable level [14].

## IV. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

### 4.1. Sampling

This study has used two types of sample, namely household sample and local leaders' sample

### 4.2. Sample size and sampling strategy for household sample

Due to limited time and financial means, the study could not reach 1209 people. Then, the research used the formula of Alain Bouchard (1975) to determine the sample size [15].

According to the formula, when the universe of the population is lower than 1,000,000 individuals, it is better to match a sample of 96 individuals to a given error margin of 10%.

Therefore, the formula used is presented below:

$$n = \frac{N_0}{1 + \frac{N_0}{N}} ; n = \text{desired sample size}; N_0 = \text{size of statistical universe which corresponds to 96 individuals}$$

N= size of the target group/entire population (In this study 1209 students).

In this research the sample size was calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{96}{1 + \frac{96}{1209}} = \frac{96}{\frac{1209+96}{1209}} = \frac{96}{\frac{1305}{1209}} = 96 \times \frac{1209}{1305} = \frac{116064}{1305} = 88.93 \cong 89$$

Consequently, within the target group of 1209 people, a sample of 89 respondents has been chosen to represent the population characteristics. The sample is also manageable in terms of budget and time available for this study.

### 4.3. Determination of sample size in each cell

The 89 questionnaires have been transmitted to the interviewees randomly selected and they were helped to respond according to the number of household that have migrant household members in the city in each cells using by Direct proportion.

**The table below show the number of interviewees in each cell.**

No	Cell	Number of HH	Estimated size	Actual size
1	Gaseke	288	21.20	21
2	Rubona	256	18.84	19
3	Bibungo	199	14.64	15
4	Kanzenze	219	16.12	16
5	Mununu	247	18.18	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>1209</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>

Source: our calculation 2016

## V. PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

This chapter details data analysis process, presents the research findings and furthermore, interpretation and discussion on the findings are herein presented. Thus, tables were used to summarize and present the findings clearer to the users of this research.

### 5.1. Number of interviewees, Gender and resident Districts

Cell	Number of HouseHolds	Estimated size	Actual size	Residence of the migrant in the urban Districts			Gender of respondents	
				District name	Frequency	Percent	Female	Male
Gaseke	288	21.2	21					
Rubona	256	18.84	19	Gasabo District	34	38%	14	20
Bibungo	199	14.64	15	Kicukiro District	26	29%	11	15
Kanzenze	219	16.12	16	Nyarugenge District	29	33%	12	17
Mununu	247	18.18	18	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>				<b>39%</b>	<b>61%</b>

As showed by the table above, the male migrants (60.7%) from neighboring Districts to City of Kigali are higher than female migrants represented by 39.3%. The higher percentage of male migrants is due to different factors which motivate them to move to the cities such as improving quality of life, looking for better services, employment and food because they are expecting to be or are head of households. The limited migration of female compare to men is due to the Rwandan culture forcing them to be busy with household activities and they are worry of much tentative of delinquencies in the urban areas. Finally female marry on the early age and it is constraint of leaving their families. The results in table above show that Gasabo District host more migrants (38%), followed by Nyarugenge District (33%) while Kicukiro District (29%) comes at last position in hosting migrants. The big number of migrants hosted by Gasabo Distict should be attributed to the fact that all 4 rural districts among 5 interesting the study as origin of the migrant share their boundaries with Gasabo District. This factor facilitates the migrants to reach Gasabo compare to the remaining Districts.

### 5.2. Main occupation of migrant and causes which pushed/pulled the migrant left the household

The main occupation of the migrant was assessed by considering both its occupation prior and after migration. The results are provided in below Table.

Occupation of the migrant			Main causes which pushed/pulled the migrant left the household		
Area of Intervention	Before left the household	After Migrated to City of Kigali	Main cause	Frequency	Valid Percent
Agriculture and livestock	19.1%	0.0%	Looking for Job	51	57.1%
Small trade	15.7%	41.6%	Business opportunities	27	30.6%
Arts and Crafts	18.0%	12.4%	Access to amenities/Infrastructures	4	4.8%
Public servant	3.4%	6.7%	Looking for better services	2	2.7%
Private Servant	6.7%	15.7%	Lack of land for cultivation	4	4.1%

Domestic Servant	5.6%	13.5%	Others	1	0.7%
Others	0.0%	2.2%	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100%</b>
Jobless	31.5%	7.9%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

**Source: The researcher surveyed questionnaire, 2016**

The above table illustrates the main changes in sector activities caused by migration from rural to urban areas such as agricultural sector was reduced from 19.1% to 0%; small trade was moved from 15.7 to 41.6%; domestic servant was lower turned from 5.6 to 13.5%; jobless was upper turned from 31.5 to 7.9%. The implication of this variation between different sectors of activities caused by lower wage rate found in rural area where it is involving extraction of natural resources like agriculture, forestry, fishing, quarrying and mining and it was required a lot of physical exertion. Therefore migrants leave primary sector to tertiary one but the majority are in informal sector.

### Correlations of occupation of migrant before and after migration

Correlations		Before the migrant left the household, what was his/her main occupation?	What is the migrant's important occupation in the city before 2016?
Before the migrant left the household, what was his/her main occupation?	Pearson Correlation	1	.316**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	89	89
What is the migrant's important occupation in the city before 2016?	Pearson Correlation	.316**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	89	89

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Source: The researcher surveyed questionnaire, 2016**

This correlation of (31.6%) indicates a positive relationship between occupation of migrant before and after migration. This means the general variation between the different sectors of activities.

### 5.3. Main causes which pushed/pulled the migrant left the household

With the same table above informs that the causes of migration include both pulling and pushing factors for encouraging migrant to move from rural districts to City of Kigali. On pulling factors side, looking for job comes at first position as major cause of migration as perceived by 84 of respondents out of 89 represented by (57.1%). The desire to access business opportunity comes at the second position as reported by 30.6% of the respondents. The other pulling factors causing migration include successively access to infrastructures and looking for better services as respectively reported by 4.8% and 2.7% of respondents. The infrastructures pulling migrants to city of Kigali include both business and social infrastructures such Market, roads, entertainment centres, hospitals and school infrastructures. The lack of agricultural land is the one cause pushing rural people to migrant to City of Kigali in seeking alternative means for sustenance of their livelihood.

These results are similar those of Zainab Gimba and Mustapha G. Kumshe (2011) in their study conducted in Burno State/Nigeria who reported that the major causes of rural-urban migration are search for better wages, education, better technologies, employment and business opportunities; looking for adequate social amenities and facilities in the urban area such as pipe borne water, electricity, good roads, hospitals, schools, vocational centres [7].

Also the findings from households interviewed are similar with the findings from local leaders participated in the interview who reported that the major causes of rural urban migration are both looking for employment and business opportunities.

*Reference to these results, the first hypothesis starting that "seeking for job and Business opportunities are the main causes of rural –urban migration in Rwanda." is verified and the conclusion is the main causes of rural urban migration in Rwanda are seeking for job and Business opportunities.*

#### 5.4. Positive and Negative consequences of rural-urban migration

The positive consequences interesting this study are the positive changes experienced by the migrant during his life in City of Kigali. The table below provides the positive and negative consequences reported by respondents.

Positive consequences of rural-urban migration			Negative effects of rural –urban migration		
Items	Frequency	Valid Percent	Items	Frequency	Valid Percent
Availability of employment	72	34	Unemployment	23	10%
Receiving health care	6	2.8	Congestion	47	21%
More diversified opportunities for marriage	10	4.7	Crime and delinquencies	63	28%
Getting degree in Education	36	17	Prostitution	41	18%
Access to communication technology	45	21.2	Child labor	10	4%
Access to transport facilities	5	2.4	Pollution of environment in urban area	10	4%
Leisure	10	4.7	Lack of force/labor in rural area	22	10%
Looking smart	28	13.2	Solitude(Who remained in rural area)	11	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: The researcher surveyed questionnaire, 2016**

The results in table above show that availability of employment comes at first position as positive consequence of rural urban migration as reported by 34% of the respondents, followed by access to communication technology reported by 21.2% of respondents .Getting degree in education and looking smart come respectively at the third and fourth positions. Others positive consequences of migration reported but by the limited number of respondents include receiving health care, more diversified opportunities for marriage, access to transport facilities and leisure.

These results agree with Mustapha A (2009) in his publication on the positive consequences of rural urban migration, arguing that the common positive consequence of rural-urban migration is availability of

employment opportunities. He continue by saying that there are greater opportunities to get jobs, informal or casual and formal within an urban set up than in rural areas [16].

Chukwuedozie and Patience (2013) in their study conducted on The effects of rural-urban migration on rural communities of south eastern Nigeria, the study revealed that upon migration, the rural-urban migrants once found the employment usually send back remittances in the forms of money, food, and clothing and at a definite interval with most of them remitting once a month [9]. According to Syed Imran Ali Meerza (2010), in the empirical study conducted in Bangladesh on the Rural-Urban Migration and its Consequences on Rural Children, he found that *'most of the rural migrant households use the major portion of internal remittance to buy fixed assets like land which can ensure the welfare of population'* [2]. The findings from interview held with local leaders are also similar to those from the households interviewed. They reported that availability of employment, getting education level/degree, being open /skilled and being updated on communication technology are the major positive consequences of rural-urban migration.

## 5.5. Negative consequences of migration

This part provides the negatives consequences of rural urban migration and the findings are summarized in table above. It shows that the increased crime and delinquencies are the prevailing negative effects of rural urban migration as reported by the majority of respondents (27.8%), followed by congestion as perceived by 20.7% of respondent while prostitution comes at the third position as represented by 18.1% of respondents. At the last position comes successively increased unemployment rate, decreased labour force in rural areas, and solitude in the sending households, increased child labour and environmental pollution.

These findings from interviewed households are similar to those from local leaders who reported that the major negative effects of rural urban migration are crimes (drug abuse, infanticide, theft and robbery), prostitution and slums created by overcrowding which causes pollution, unemployment and drainage labour in rural area. Also the increased school drop out of rate has been reported by local leaders as one among negative effects of rural urban migration.

These results are similar to those of Zainab G and Mustapha G (2011) in their study on the causes and effects of rural-urban migration in Maiduguri/Nigeria who concluded that *"supplementary more people arrive in the urban centre, there will be scarce jobs for them and the unemployment rate will augment. Rural-urban migration brings pressure on urban housing and the environment as migrants arrive from rural areas they live on the streets and makeshift sub-standard accommodation before establishing themselves. The high rate of population growth in the urban centres also lessens the quality of life because it: destroys resources, such as water and forests, needed for sustenance. Rural-urban migration leads to overpopulation of the urban centres thus encouraging and raising the rate of crime in the society. Rural-urban migration also slows down the pace of development of the rural areas"*[7].

The results found on both positive and negative consequences of rural urban migration verify the second hypotheses and Researcher concludes that getting employment is the major positive consequence of rural – urban migration while the increased rate of crimes, delinquencies and congestion are the major negative consequences of rural-urban migration in Rwanda.

## 5.6. Suggested strategies to be adopted by Rwandan Government for management of rural-urban migration negative consequences.

After the determination of the negatives consequences of rural urban migration researcher was also interested by identification of the strategies to be adopted by the Government of Rwanda in order to cope with the raised rural urban migration negative consequences and the suggested strategies are listed in the table below:

**Strategies for managing the rural-urban migration negative consequences**

Items	Frequency	Valid Percent
Reinforce socio-Economic development infrastructures in rural area	75	22.5%
Promotion of access to loans strategies by reinforcing loan guarantee especially to youth initiated projects	52	15.6%
Increasing hand craft centers in rural area	42	12.6%
Increasing and equipping TVET in rural area	39	11.7%
Law reinforcement for criminals	33	9.9%
Extend poverty reduction programs such as VUP in all Sectors	22	6.6%
Increasing telecommunication centers in rural area	15	4.5%
Implementation of mast plan in the cities	14	4.2%
Increasing agricultural modernization	10	3%
Strengthen 9 and 12YBE programs	10	3%
Enhancing Secondary cities	9	2.7%
Strengthen rural cooperatives and IMF	7	2.1%
Reinforce grouped Settlements	5	1.5%
Total	333	100

**Source: The researcher surveyed questionnaire, 2016**

Reference to the table above, the most suggested strategies to cope with negative consequences of rural urban migration include the increase of socio-economic development infrastructures in rural areas as suggested by 22% of respondents, followed by facilitating access to loans including reinforcement of guarantee fund especially for projects initiated by youth reported by 15% while increasing hand craft centers in rural area and promotion and equipping TVET in rural areas come respectively at the third and the fourth positions.

The suggestions of sending households to manage the negative consequences of rural urban migration are similar to those expressed by local leaders suggesting expressing the most strategies to be adopted by the government include promotion of social- economic development infrastructures in rural area, access to loan especially for citizens with difficulties to get loan guarantee, promotion vocational training and hand craft centers.

The findings related to the strategies to be adopted by the government of Rwanda in order to cope with the consequences of rural urban migration are similar to some of the findings of Zainab and Mustapfa G (2011) in their study conducted in Nigeria , highlighting that the suitable strategies for managing the negative consequences caused by rural-urban migration are the provision social amenities and facilities in the rural areas,

provision of jobs for the citizens in the rural areas, establishment of vocational training centres in the rural centres for training of the productive youths for self-employment and provision micro-loans as a start-up capital especially to youth [7]. Provision of the social economic development driving infrastructures and increasing agricultural modernization are the suitable coping strategies for managing of rural - urban migration negative consequences in Rwanda.

Reference to these results, the third hypothesis starting that “*The reinforcement of social economic development driving infrastructures in rural area and increasing agricultural modernization are the suitable coping strategies for managing rural - urban migration negative consequences in Rwanda.*” is partly verified and partly rejected, as this study shows that the suitable coping strategies for managing rural - urban migration negative consequences in Rwanda are reinforcement of socio-economic development infrastructures in rural area followed by promotion of access to loans strategies by reinforcing loan guarantee especially to youth initiated projects and increasing hand craft centers and TVET in rural area. Then we conclude that reinforcement of socio-economic development infrastructures in rural area and promotion of access to loans strategies by reinforcing loan guarantee especially to youth initiated projects, are the most suitable coping strategies for managing of rural - urban migration negative consequences.

## 5.7. Views of Local Leaders on Rural-Urban Migration

In order to triangulate the data from interview held with rural- urban migration sending households, we conducted an interview with Sector staff in charge of civil registration. In rural Sectors, all civil registrars of all sectors interesting the study have been interviewed while in the urban ones, the civil registrars of one sector for each district selected randomly has been interviewed. The interview was aligned with the research hypotheses and was oriented on the information helping to assess the causes and consequences of rural urban migration as well as the government strategies to manage the consequences of rural urban migration negative consequences. After data analysis, the following findings have been generated.

Regarding the causes of rural urban migration, majority of local leaders reported that the major causes of rural urban migration are both looking for employment and business opportunities. Concerning the consequences of rural urban migration, most of local leaders highlight the availability of employment, getting education level/degree, being open /skilled and being updated on communication technology are the major positive consequences of rural-urban migration while crimes (drug abuse, infanticide, theft and robbery), prostitution and slums created by overcrowding which causes pollution, unemployment and drainage labour in rural area are the prevailing negative consequences of rural urban migration. Also local leaders have pointed increase of school dropout rate as one the consequences of rural urban migration.

As far as the rural urban migration consequences management strategies are concerned, local leaders reported that the management strategies adopted by the government and which are under implementation are observed through construction of social- economic infrastructures in rural area, SMEs promotion , promotion of rural finance through IMF and SACCOs facilitating access to loans and credits, promotion of cooperatives, construction and equipping TVT and hand craft centers in rural area, Using agriculture modernization,

enhancement of social protection programs such VUP(Vision 2020 Umurenge programme) under its components like Public works and Financial services, promotion of family planning. Also inclusion of entrepreneurship teaching at different school levels has been pointed by local leaders as one among the adopted strategies to manage rural urban migration consequences.

Although the above reported strategies have been implemented by the government, still, the rural urban migration strategies are not effectively managed. For effective management, local leaders suggest the following strategies: promotion of social- economic development infrastructures in rural area, access to loan especially for citizens with difficulties to get loan guarantee, promotion vocational training and hand craft centers.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The main objective of this study was to analyse the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration in Rwanda. To achieve this following 3 hypothesis have been formulated and tested in line with the research problem the same as to the question to be answered by the research:

- Seeking for job and business opportunities are the main causes of rural –urban migration in Rwanda.
- Getting employment is the major positive consequence of rural –urban migration while the increased rate of crimes, delinquencies and congestion are the major negative consequences of rural-urban migration in Rwanda.
- The reinforcement of the social economic development driving infrastructures and increasing use of agricultural modernisation are the suitable coping strategies for managing rural - urban migration negative consequences in Rwanda.

Concerning the causes of rural urban migration, respondents highlighted that looking for job reported as the most cause of rural urban migration, is a result of availability in city of social- economic development driving infrastructures pulling migrants to city of Kigali as these infrastructures help the late to get better life in city rather than in rural areas. Due to the role played by social economic infrastructures in pulling migrants from rural area to city of Kigali, the study suggest the increase of social economic infrastructures in rural area as the critical strategy to manage negative consequences of rural urban migration to be strategy.

Respondents highlighted that due to rural city migration, there are greater opportunities to get jobs, informal or casual and formal within an urban set up than in rural areas and continued saying that upon migration, the rural-urban migrants once found the employment usually send back remittances in the forms of money. This money is used for different household expenses including the acquisition of assets such as shelter construction, acquisition of livestock and buying fixed assets such as agricultural land which can ensure the improved household's livelihood. Also the portion of the money sent by the migrant help the household to pay social cost of the household members including health insurance (*mutuelle de santé*), paying school fees for household members at school age.

### Recommendations

In conjunction with the recommendations that were suggested during the interviews and discussed in the previous sections, the following recommendations were arrived for government of Rwanda, private sector and other development partners and Rwandan population.

## **To Government of Rwanda**

- The government of Rwanda should increase social economic development infrastructures in rural areas in order to increase the opportunity of rural migrants to get easily employment in rural area.
- There is a need for the government of Rwanda to reinforce vocational training centres through establishing them in the rural centres for training of the productive youths for self-employment and facilitating access to micro-loans as start-up capital to those youths that passed out of the vocational training centres
- Rural-urban migration is linked to both livelihood and poverty of rural households, due to this there is a need for the government of Rwanda to reinforce social protections and poverty reduction strategies aiming at increasing the productive potential of the rural poor. This will reduce the number of poor migrating to city of Kigali in seeking the coping strategies to improve their livelihood given that their production capacity is improved.
- There is a need to set good standards for rural entrepreneurship and access to micro-credit, in order to increase production and labour demand.
- There is a need to reduce vulnerability with social insurance and increase bargaining position on informal labour markets, also increase awareness on difficulties of migration
- Rural policies should adapt distinct and appropriate interventions to support vulnerable and impoverished households
- Small-scale rural enterprises benefiting from rural-urban linkages should be explored. Allocation of economic growth should be stimulated and not Kigali-centred. Governments could lead the way by relocating institutions to secondary urbanised areas so that opportunities are urban or rural biased but found in linkages in-between

## **To Private sector and development partners**

Private sector should contribute to the increase of job opportunity to rural people by investing in rural projects for instance availing agricultural produce transformation units. This will not only provide employment to rural households but also will contribute to the business profitability through reduction the processing cost given that the plant is closer the raw materials.

## **To Migrants**

Before migrating, the migrants should think at first option on local employment opportunities such as arts, small business, agricultural activities, mining and other rural activities and make decision to migrate in the case where getting employment opportunity in their respective rural areas is not possible.

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