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RECENT TRENDS OF MIGRATION TO RWANDA: POLICY AND CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Migration and migration policy go hand in hand and every country on earth sets policies to regulate it. When migrants are well managed, they significantly contribute to sustainable development of both hosting and origin country. Regional integration and globalization process are also drivers of migration and cannot be left behind, though mostly the reasons are to find out good standards of living.

This study "Recent trends of Migration to Rwanda: Policy and contribution to sustainable development" had aim to analyze recent trends of migration to Rwanda starting with a brief historical context and moving on to current sustainable developments. This paper also discussed broad trends in the rates and levels of migration to Rwanda over the past decade, the destination they chose on arrival to Rwanda; and policy implication of these trends. It also served as a tool for policymakers working on migration issues in Rwanda to help clarify the basis of current migration policy and indicate the potential of the existing framework for development-oriented approach to migration management in Rwanda.

The results showed that migration and migration policy in Rwanda had contributed to sustainable development in Rwanda. The results showed that those immigrants with necessary skills greatly contribute to the Rwanda sustainable development by doing jobs that Rwandans cannot do and pay high taxes to the Government. The government also gains taxes and Rwandans learn from their counterparts from the regions. Skilled migration to Rwanda played an important role in filling labor needs in various sectors of the economy that are essential for Rwanda economic growth and development.

Key words: migration, sustainable development, migration policy, regional integration, immigrants.

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Руандаға көші-қонның соңғы тенденциялары: саясат және тұрақты дамуға қосқан үлесі

Көші-қон және көші-қон саясаты бір-бірімен байланысты және жер бетіндегі әр ел оны реттеу саясатын белгілейді. Мигранттар жақсы басқарылған кезде, олар қабылдаушы елдің де, шыққан елдің де тұрақты дамуына айтарлықтай үлес қосады. Аймақтық интеграция және жаһандану процесі де көші-қонның қозғаушы күші болып табылады және оны артта қалдыру мүмкін емес, дегенмен негізінен себептер жақсы өмір сүру деңгейін табу болып табылады.

Бұл зерттеу Руандаға көші-қонның соңғы тенденциялары: саясат және тұрақты дамуға қосқан үлесі Руандаға көші-қонның соңғы тенденцияларын қысқаша тарихи контекстен бастап, қазіргі тұрақты оқиғаларға көшуді талдауға бағытталған. Бұл құжат сонымен қатар соңғы онжылдықта Руандаға көші-қон қарқыны мен деңгейінің жалпы тенденцияларын, Руандаға келген кезде таңдаған бағытын және осы тенденциялардың саяси салдарын талқылайды. Ол сонымен қатар қазіргі көші-қон саясатының негіздерін нақтылауға және Руандадағы көші-қонды басқаруға бағытталған көзқарастың қолданыстағы шеңберлерінің әлеуетін көрсетуге көмектесу үшін Руандадағы көші-қон мәселелерімен айналысатын Директивті органдардың құралы болды.

Нәтижелер Руандадағы көші-қон және көші-қон саясаты Руанданың тұрақты дамуына ықпал еткенін көрсетті. Нәтижелер көрсеткендей, қажетті дағдылары бар бұл иммигранттар Руанданың тұрақты дамуына үлкен үлес қосады, руандалықтар орындай алмайтын жұмысты орындайды және Үкіметке жоғары салық төлейді. Үкімет сонымен бірге салық алады, ал руандалықтар аймақтардағы әріптестерінен сабақ алады. Руандаға білікті кадрлардың көші-қоны Руанданың экономикалық өсуі мен дамуы үшін қажет экономиканың әртүрлі салаларында жұмыс күшіне деген қажеттілікті қанағаттандыруда маңызды рөл атқарды.

Түйін сөздер: көші-қон, орнықты даму, көші-қон саясаты, аймақтық интеграция, иммигранттар

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Последние тенденции миграции в Руанду: политика и вклад в устойчивое развитие

Миграция и миграционная политика неразделимы, и каждая страна в мире устанавливает политику для ее регулирования. Правильное управление мигрантами вносит значительный вклад в устойчивое развитие как принимающей страны, так и страны происхождения. Процессы региональной интеграции и глобализации также являются движущими силами миграции и не могут быть оставлены без внимания, хотя в основном причины заключаются в том, чтобы достичь хорошего уровня жизни.

Данное исследование «Последние тенденции миграции в Руанду: политика и вклад в устойчивое развитие» направлено на анализ последних тенденций миграции в Руанду, начиная с краткого исторического контекста и переходя к текущим устойчивым изменениям. В этом документе также обсуждаются общие тенденции в темпах и уровнях миграции в Руанду за последнее десятилетие, место назначения, которое они выбрали по прибытии в Руанду, а также последствия этих тенденций для политики. Оно также является инструментом для политиков, занимающихся вопросами миграции в Руанде, с целью прояснения основ текущей миграционной политики и указания потенциала существующей основы для ориентированного на развитие подхода к управлению миграцией в Руанде.

Результаты показали, что миграционная политика Руанды способствовала устойчивому развитию Руанды. Результаты показали, что иммигранты с необходимыми навыками вносят большой вклад в устойчивое развитие Руанды, выполняя работу, которую руандийцы не могут выполнять и платят высокие налоги правительству. Правительство также получает налоги и руандийцы учатся у своих коллег из регионов. Квалифицированная миграция в Руанду сыграла важную роль в удовлетворении потребностей в рабочей силе в различных секторах экономики, которые необходимы для экономического роста и развития Руанды.

Ключевые слова: миграция, устойчивое развитие, миграционная политика, региональная интеграция, иммигранты.

Introduction

People migrate to respond to economic or other problems they feel in their home country and for the promise of attractive alternatives elsewhere. Migration is therefore, a copying mechanism for changing circumstances (Kepinska 2007, 14). Past analyses have demonstrated that the direction and intensity of movements can often be explained with the “push” and “pull” factors. Previous African studies have often focused on rural push factors, such as low agricultural prices, urban pull factors such as the promise of high income, to help understand the urbanization process, but they have often neglected to contemplate how these factors may have changed in a country over time (Olson 1990, 1).

International mobility of people has significant impacts not only on the lives of migrants but also on the fortunes of people they leave behind and those where they make their new homes. Due to this therefore, policymakers pay much attention to the trends and patterns of international migration.

There is also another trend of changing dynamics in what is motivating movements of people. For example, some skilled experts have been targeting

emerging economies with gaps in expertise to take advantage of the existing needs (Olson 1990, 13). This has been the case where Kenyan and Ugandan experts have increasingly been moving to Rwanda and Burundi to provide them with much needed skills and expertise (Olson 1990, 13). Also business people have been targeting virgin and less competitive areas which has led to a number of companies including banks from Kenya to move to Rwanda and Burundi (A case of Kenya Commercial Bank “KCB” and Nakumatt).

Migration is one of the features that define the 21st century. It significantly contributes to all aspects of economic and social development everywhere, and as such is key to achieving the sustainable development Goals (SDGs) (AID 1987, 11). Although the relationship between migration and development is recognized, it remains underexplored. We know that lack of opportunities and investment in origin countries can drive migration (Brown, Lawrence A. and Victoria A. Lawson. 1985, 432). But we also know that migration can improve development and investment in origin countries, fill labor gaps and foster innovation in host countries, and can contribute to development along the journey (or, in

“transit countries”) (Albert, T, Maxime A, Crener, and G.Gagnon. 1982, 33). It is an effective poverty reduction tool- not just for migrants themselves, but also for their families and their wider communities.

After Rwanda has joined the East African Community July 9, 2009, the country gets a big number of inflows especially from neighboring countries of Kenya, Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (Official Homepage of the East African Community, EAC, 2021). As per the Rwanda migration report of March 2017, in/outflows of people to Rwanda have increased to 18% compared to the last 5 years. A good number of foreign workers started to migrate to Rwanda after 1994 genocide against Tutsi (Amin, Samir. 1974, 11). This article analyzes recent trends of migration to Rwanda starting with a brief historical context and moving on to current sustainable developments as a contribution of migration to Rwanda.

This paper also discusses broad trends in the rates and levels of migration to Rwanda over the past decade, the destination they choose on arrival to Rwanda; and policy implication of these trends. It also serves as a tool for policymakers working on migration issues in Rwanda to help clarify the basis of current migration policy and indicate the potential of the existing framework for development-oriented approach to migration management in Rwanda.

Many researchers in Rwanda and in the region have conducted research in the field of migration, regional integration, etc. but limited only on remittances sent to/from Rwanda. The purpose of this work is to have a critical analysis of migration and migration policy in Rwanda, its trends and contribution to sustainable development. The results will help political decision makers to look into the current migration policy and see if they have to do any amendments; forecast the future of Rwandan citizens in the mirror of migration; they will also be aware of what migration contribute to sustainable development and so adequate majors can be taken.

Research Methodology

This section outlines the research scope, strategy as well as the method used to produce this research paper. It aims to contribute to the body of research about the enabling environment of diaspora contributions to their country of origin. It attempts to provide an overview of the most salient policies implemented in order to encourage contributions. When policy makers know which and how policies enable diaspora to contribute, a more focused approach can be initiated. This paper concentrates

on migration policies in Rwanda and their effects on sustainable development. It is important to note that there may be some positive aspects for the recipient country by receiving cheap labor as well as negative aspects like poor integration, unemployment among local people who may cause conflict in a country. It is further important to point out that this paper is dealing with the development potential of migration and remittances rather than a predetermined impact in terms of gross domestic product (GDP). It is therefore essential to conceptualize migration as an endogenous variable, which is part of a wider development process. In a bid to carry out this study, this work bases its methodology on primary and secondary data. Reliable data were collected from relevant information sources from Ministry of Public Service and Labor in Rwanda and Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration. I also conducted phone call interviews with relevant government and non-government stakeholders as well as individual actors affected by migration policy and migrants activities in Rwanda. The total interviewees were 25 in number. 13 from Government and 12 from Private Institutions. Data were analyzed with SPSS and assessed the variance and relationship of migration and migration policy to sustainable development of Rwanda. Trends of migration to Rwanda were also attended.

Migration background in Rwanda

1. The Migration Policy in Rwanda

The migration policy in Rwanda is a newly prepared document that seeks to fulfill the key principles of the Rwanda Economic Development and Poverty Reduction (EDPRS) and the vision 2020. The above important document provides a clear road map of how Rwanda and its people envisage being in the year 2020 (ILO 2020, 3). The main goal in the vision 2020 was that Rwanda seeks to transform its economy from the agriculture driven to knowledge-based economy. The engine of the knowledge economy is highly skilled labor and well-educated workforce whom is able to increase productivity and competitiveness (Bernard, Frank E. 1982, 63).

The migration policy is developed along these principles of vision 2020 that seeks to transform Rwanda into a prosperous welcoming and secure nation built on principles of good governance, human resource development, infrastructure development, entrepreneurship and private sector driven, modernization of agriculture and regional integration.

The Rwandan Migration policy aims to achieve the following objectives (ILO 2020, 3):

Facilitate and encourage tourists to come to Rwanda without challenge and hesitation;

Allow entry of foreign skilled workforce found to be lacking in Rwanda's labor market;

Allow and facilitate entry of investors with substantial funds to come and invest in the country;

Enable the Rwandan Diaspora to contribute towards nation building;

The policy intends to maximize the benefits of the skilled migration at the same time alleviating

the consequences of illegal migration through a skilled work program. The government of Rwanda believes that those immigrants with necessary skills will greatly contribute to the Rwandan economic development by doing jobs that Rwandese cannot do and pay high taxes to the Government. The government will gain taxes and Rwandese will learn from their counterparts from the regions.

Skilled migration to Rwanda will play important role in filling labor needs in various sectors of the economy that are essential for Rwanda economic growth and development.

Table 1 – Immigration and Emigration provided services and cost per service

No	Service	Time Frame	Cost in Rwandan Francs	Observation
1	Ordinary Work Visa/Permit)	3 working days	50000	Originally it was costing 200000
2	Religious And Student Visa	3 working days	50000	
3	Diplomatic Visa	2hours	Free	
4	Resident and Work permit	4 working days	50000	It used to cost 200,000
5	Extended Resident Visa	3working days	50000	
6	Foreign Identity card	2 working days	5000	
7	Temporary Resident Permit for refugees	7working days	Free	
8	Single entry visa for non EAC, COMESA member states and those without bilateral agreement with Rwanda	2 working days	\$60	
9	Emergency travel documents for foreigners	2 working days	50000	
10	The Rwandan passport	5 working days	50000	
11	Certificate of nationality for naturalization	3 months	100,000	
12	Certificate for foreigners born on the Rwandan Territory	3 months	20,000	
13	Certificate for foreigners married to a Rwandan	3 months	20,000	
14	Registration certificate for International NGOs	7 working days	free	
15	Laissez-Passer	2 working days	3000	

Source: Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration. Received by email: diaspora@migration.gov.rw : Received on May 29, 2019

From the table above, clearly the procedures to obtain the required documents to come to Rwanda have been simplified. For instance, it takes on average three days to get the required documents and the cost has been extremely reduced which illustrates Rwanda's commitment to facilitate movements of people. Indeed, most of these services can be received online on the website www.migration.gov.rw.

The new migration policy mainly seeks to facilitate tourists, promote foreign direct investment and attract high skilled workers to fill the existing

gaps in the labor market. The long-term objective is to position Rwanda as a major tourist destination as well as a skills and investment hub in the region. The migration services seek to contribute towards the creation of a high income, knowledge based and innovative economy built on excellent public service delivery.

2. Policy Options for Addressing Migration and Development

Clearly the current migration policy well aligns with investment, tourism and skill development

policies in Rwanda. The tourism and investment promotion have been designated as the potential engines for the Rwandan Economic development (Morlachetti, A. 2015, 91). From the analysis of the Rwanda migration policy, there is an enormous economic advantage that accrues to the country which should be replicated by the EAC (East African Community) partner states and these advantages include:

Increased productivity and competitiveness due to skilled work force;

Emigrants are able to share and exchange their best practices and experiences with local citizens.

On a concluding note, it is important to take account of the fact that the Rwandan migration

policy has been developed to drive investment, skills development and tourism promotion, which are key components in the Rwanda's economic development and poverty reduction strategy (EDPRS) and the vision 2020. The basis being that the country needs talents and skills to ensure innovation, build institutions and implement developmental programs to speed up its socio-economic development programs as articulated in the vision 2020.

Results and Discussion

The presented results derive from different data sources. Migrant tables by their status, sex and area of residence are presented.

Table 2 – Distribution (Number and percentage) of the resident population by migration status, sex and area of residence

Area of Residence	Number of migrants	Number of non-migrants	Not stated	Percentage of foreign born Migrants
Male	188,841	4,870,438	5,589	3.7%
Female	181,390	5,263,858	5,861	3.3%
Total Urban	370,231	10,134,292	11,450	3.5%
Male	95,770	794,172	1,864	10.7%
Female	84,459	759,553	1,866	10.0%
Total Rural	180,229	1,553,725	3,730	10.4%
Male	93,071	4,076,266	3,725	2.2%
Female	96,931	4,504,301	3,995	2.1%
Total	190,002	8,580,567	7,720	2.2%

Source: Rwanda Ministry of Public Service and Labor. Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Received on May 29, 2019

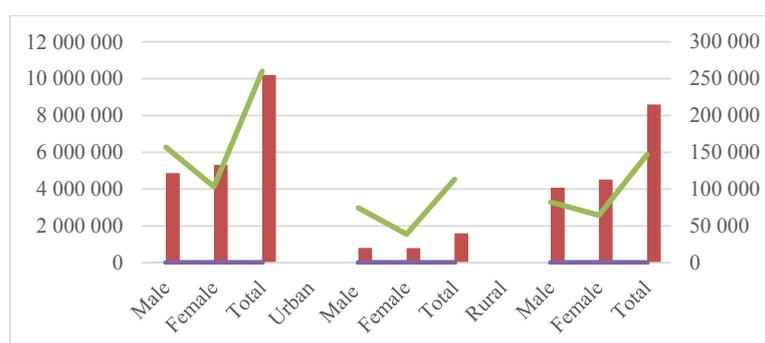


Figure 1

Source: Author's own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

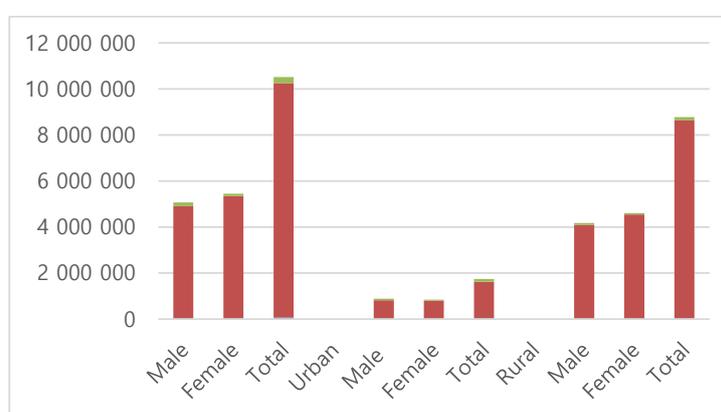
The distribution of foreign-born residents by sex and province of residence shows that the percentage of foreign-born females is slightly

higher in all provinces except in Kigali city, where 55% are males, and in the Eastern province where the percentage of females is equal to that of males.

Table 3 – Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by recent migration status, area of residence and sex

Area of Residence	Number of migrants	Number of non-migrants	Not stated	Percentage of foreign born Migrants
Male	469,795	4,394,994	200,079	9.3%
Female	470,798	4,816,712	163,595	8.6%
Total/ Urban	940,593	9,211,706	363,674	8.9%
Male	222,815	591,051	77,940	25.0%
Female	204,594	596,577	44,707	24.2%
Total/ Rural	427,409	1,187,628	122,647	24.6%
Male	246,980	3,803,943	122,139	5.9%
Female	266,204	4,220,135	118,888	5.8%
Total	513,184	8,024,078	241,027	5.8%

Source: Rwanda Ministry of Public Service and Labor

**Figure 2**

Source: Author's own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

Table 3 below presents the distribution of the resident population that experienced a recent migration by province and area of residence. It shows that, as observed in Table 1, the highest percentage of recent migrants is also found in Kigali City (about 29%) and the Eastern Province (about 14%). Again, as expected,

the percentage of recent migrants is always higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The difference between urban and rural areas ranges from a six-fold difference in the Western Province (about 12% urban and 2% rural) to a two-fold difference in the Eastern Province (about 23% urban and 13% rural).

Table 4 – Number and percentage of resident population that has experienced a recent migration by sex, province and area of residence

Province and area of residence	Male		Female		Both Sex	
	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants
Urban	222,815	25.0%	204,594	24.2%	427,409	24.6%
Rural	246,980	5.9%	266,204	5.8%	513,184	5.9%

Continuation of table 4

Province and area of residence	Male		Female		Both Sex	
	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants	Number of Migrants	% of Migrants
Total/ Kigali City	469,795	9.3%	470,798	8.6%	940,593	8.9%
Urban	155,190	34.4%	139,152	34.1%	294,342	34.3%
Rural	17,925	13.3%	16,767	12.1%	34,692	12.7%
Total/South	173,115	29.5%	155,919	28.5%	329,034	29.1%
Urban	19,490	16.3%	18,623	16.9%	38,113	16.6%
Rural	46,168	4.1%	50,900	4.1%	97,068	4.1%
West	65,658	5.3%	69,523	5.1%	135,181	5.2%
Rural	17,626	11.8%	17,121	11.3%	34,747	11.5%
Total	15,873	1.6%	19,751	1.7%	35,624	1.6%
North	33,499	2.9%	36,872	2.8%	70,371	2.9%
Rural	8,357	10.8%	8,946	10.7%	17,303	10.8%
Total	9,836	1.3%	14,469	1.8%	24,305	1.6%
East	18,193	2.2%	23,415	2.6%	41,608	2.4%
Rural	22,152	23.6%	20,752	22.4%	42,904	23.0%
Total	157,178	13.5%	164,317	13.2%	321,495	13.3%
	179,330	14.3%	185,069	13.8%	364,399	14.0%

Source: Rwanda Ministry of Public Service and Labor. Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Received on May 29, 2019

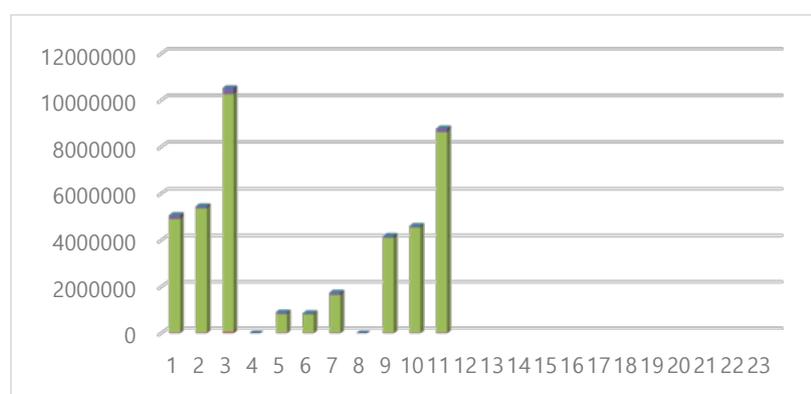


Figure 3

Source: Author's own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

Figure 4 shows the distribution of the recent migrant population by previous province of residence and area of residence. It shows that the lowest percentages of recent migrants residing in their current province of residence are found in the Eastern Province (about 22%) and Kigali City (about 24%). This means that, first, these groups have experienced a recent migration within the boundaries of their current provinces of residence

and, second, that these provinces have registered the highest intake of recent migrations (about 78% and 76% respectively). Recent in-migrants currently living in the Eastern Province are mainly from the Northern Province (about 27% of all in-migrants in the province), the Western Province (about 16%) and Kigali City (about 14%). Migrants who are currently living in Kigali City have mainly resided in the Southern Province (about 26%), Western (about

16%) and Eastern (about 12%) provinces. It is clear from the data that proximity plays an important role in recent migration trends. This means that migrants that are more recent have moved to a neighboring

province than far from their place of origin. In the case of Kigali City, besides the proximity factor, the fact that it offers diverse economic opportunities is also attractive to in-migrants.

Table 5 – Distribution (number and percentage) of the resident population by recent international migration status and by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	International Migration Status			Percentage of those who have lived abroad in the last 5 years
	Number of those who have lived abroad in the last 5 years	Number of non-migrants	Not stated	
Male	35,258	4,872,675	156,935	0.7%
Female	30,505	5,317,461	103,139	0.6%
Total/Urban	65,763	10,190,136	260,074	0.6%
Male	16,768	800,492	74,546	1.9%
Female	13,965	793,130	38,783	1.7%
Total/Rural	30,733	1,593,622	113,329	1.8%
Male	18,490	4,072,183	82,389	0.4%
Female	16,540	4,524,331	64,356	0.4%
Total	35,030	8,596,514	146,745	0.4%

Source: Rwanda Ministry of Public Service and Labor. Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Received on May 29, 2019

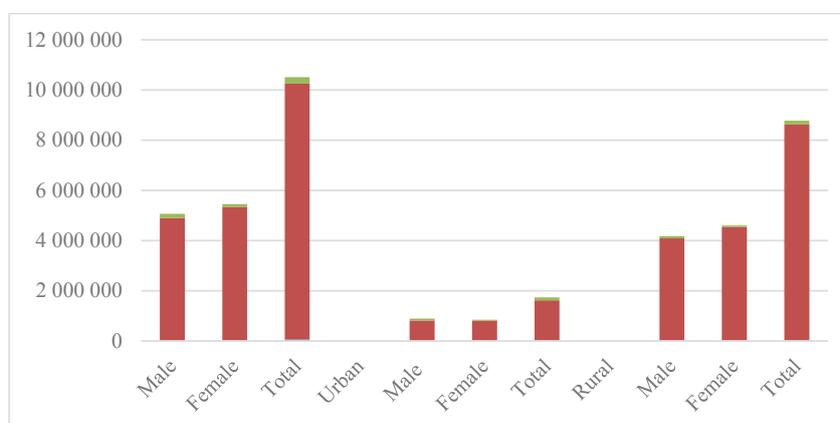


Figure 4

Source: Author’s own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

The distribution of the resident population that lived abroad in the last five years by province of current residency and sex shows that the percentage of males is higher in all provinces, except in the western and the northern province, where females represent, in both cases, about 52% of the recent international immigrants.

Trend of Migration to Rwanda

As indicated by various data sources, the trend of a growing migration to Rwanda has continued in 2009 and 2010. As noted from the emigration and immigration service data, the number of migrant skilled workers in 2009 was on average and increased to 21% compared to 2010. This was actually the

largest increase since independence of Rwanda in 1962. In each of the first two quarters of 2009, the number of migrants was higher in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2010, by 19%, 16% respectively, coming to 41,562 in the third quarter of 2011. In every quarter of 2010, the increase in the number of migrants in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 2009 were smaller than the preceding years. In addition, the number of migrants in the third quarter of 2013 was slightly smaller in comparison with the preceding quarter, by 2.8%, while for the last five years, the number of migrants in the third quarter was always higher than the number of migrants in the second quarter. The data for the third quarter of 2009 may suggest a slowing dynamics of migration to Rwanda.

As the data from the Ministry of Labor show, a total number of 2056 people in 2011 received work permit as expatriate staffs. In addition, were located in different institutions around the country

as compared to approximately 1985 work permits issued in 2009, and approximately 1902 in 2008. Apparently, the number of migrant workers was on decline in 2008 compared to 2009 and preceding years. Between January and June 2018, however, already around 3241 migrant workers were registered, which indicates an increase in the whole year of 2018. It seems that after initial declines and the establishment of migration policy, the country keeps encouraging skilled foreign workers to come to work in Rwanda.

Interview guide to respondents

In order to have views of different people about migration and how it contributes to sustainable development, I conducted interview with government and non-government stakeholders and individual migrants affected by migration policy in Rwanda. The total interviewees were 25; 13 from Government Institutions and 12 from Private Institutions.

Table 6 – Interview questions and domain of discussion

No	Questions
1	What is your country of origin? Previous occupation? Reason for migration?
2	For how long have you been to Rwanda?
3	What is your monthly earning? Do you experience any financial change after you migrated to Rwanda?
4	What is your life situation in Rwanda now? Occupation? Finances? Social network?
5	Do you run a business in Rwanda? Does your investment make profit?
6	Can you give an account of the return on your investment in Rwanda for the last three years?
7	What is migration according to you?
8	What is the inflow of migrant workers in Rwanda as of June 2019?
9	Does Rwandan migration policy facilitate people to migrate to Rwanda?
10	In your views, does Rwanda benefit from migrant workers in Rwanda?
11	What do you learn from migrants working with you?
12	According to you, does migration contribute to increase of sustainable development?
13	What benefits do you get from your job apart from your monthly pay?

Source: Interview questions formulated by the author [May27, 2019]

Table 7 – Characteristics of interview participants

No	Country of origin	Working Institution	Position	Marital status
1	Rwanda	Ministry of Public Service and Labor	Public Service Management Unit Director	Married
2	Rwanda	Ministry of Public Service and Labor	Public Service Inspection & Advisory Services Specialist	Married
3	Rwanda	Ministry of Public Service and Labor	Employment Policy and Labor Economist Specialist	Married

Continuation of table 7

No	Country of origin	Working Institution	Position	Marital status
4	Rwanda	Ministry of Public Service and Labor	Chief Labor Inspector	Single
5	Rwanda	Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Diaspora Issues Manager	Single
6	Rwanda	Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Communication and Customer Care	Married
7	Rwanda	Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Legal Officer	Married
8	Rwanda	Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Citizenship	Married
9	Rwanda	Rwanda Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration	Legal Advisor to the Director General	Married
10	Rwanda	Marriott Hotel	Manager	Single
11	Rwanda	Marriott Hotel	Waiter	Married
12	India	University of Rwanda	Professor	Single
13	India	University of Rwanda	Professor	Married
14	Uganda	University of Rwanda	Professor	Single
15	Uganda	University Teaching Hospital of Butare	Surgeon	Married
16	Uganda	MTN (Mobile Telecommunication Network)	Data analyst	Married
17	Uganda	Rwanda Revenue Authority	Tax Collector	Married
18	Kenya	Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)	Customs officer	Married
19	Kenya	Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)	Cashier	Married
20	Burundi	University of Rwanda	Professor	Married
21	Kenya	Restaurant (Kigali City)	Manager	Married
22	Kenya	Restaurant (Kigali City)	Waiter	Single
23	Tanzania	Teaching in High School	Teacher	Married
24	Tanzania	Teaching in High School	Teacher	Married
25	Tanzania	Teaching in High School	Teacher	Single

Source: Information collected by the Author from respondents and their respective working institutions. [May 29, 2019]

Interview questions were categorized into two categories. First category questions were addressed to Rwandans working in the Ministry of Public Service and Labor and Rwanda Immigration and Emigration Service and who have some connection with migration policy and labor policy in their attributions. The second category of questions were addressed to migrants working in Public and Private Sector.

Questions related to migration policy and migrants' contribution to sustainable development, 99% of interviewees confirmed that the Rwanda migration policy was set to open the door and facilitate foreigners to visit the country. They affirmed that Rwanda's economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture, while tourism and services are becoming increasingly more important sources

of national revenue (services being the most valuable, contributing 43.6% to GDP). The poverty rate decreased from 57% to 39% between 2005 and 2013, while life expectancy rose from 55.5 to 65.6 years in that same interval. The country has therefore strengthened external connectivity and encouraging regional flows of both people and goods in order to transition from a mainly agrarian to a knowledge-based economy.

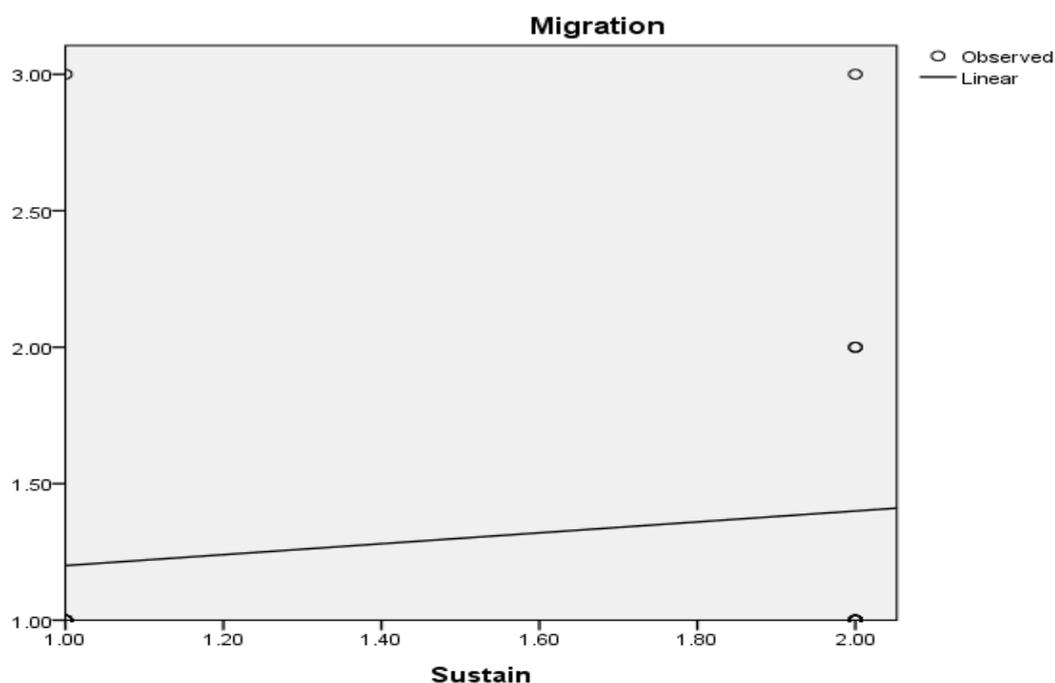
Interview questions about life situation in Rwanda, occupation, Finances and social network, 97.34% of migrants expressed satisfaction of their life, finances and social network. They revealed that many of them are able to support financially their families back home. Interviewees from Ministry of Public service and Labor added that migrants contributed more to government revenue in 2012 as

a fact. They presented a potential fiscal surplus of RWF 32.7 billion (Rwandan Francs), representing about 2.5% of the approved budget of 2012.

The linear regression analysis was used to examine the relationship between migration to

Rwanda and sustainable development. As indicated in this table, the linear curve goes exponentially regarding sustainable development. It therefore correlates to the criterion, indicating that migration to Rwanda contributes to sustainable development.

Table 4 – Linear regression analysis for Migration and sustainable development



Source: Author's own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

Table 8 – Correlation between sustainable development and migration

Correlations

		Sustainable	Migration
Sustainable development	Pearson Correlation	1	.156
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.511
	N	20	20
Migration	Pearson Correlation	.156	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.511	
	N	20	20

*** Correlation is significant at the 0.2 level (2-tailed)

Source: Author's own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

Table 9 – Correlation between sustainable development and migration policy

Correlations		Sustainable	Policy
Sustainable development	Pearson Correlation	1	.189
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.424
	N	20	20
Policy	Pearson Correlation	.189	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.424	
	N	20	20

*** Correlation is significant at the 0.11 level (2-tailed)

Source: Author's own work based on the Statistics from the Ministry of Public Service and Labor, Rwandan Population and Housing Census 2012

The tables 5 and 6 above show the correlation between the three main variables: Migration, Sustainable development and Migration policy. Table 5 shows that migrants contribute to sustainable development. This is indicated by the Pearson correlation equivalent to 2.0, equivalent to 20% as its contribution to sustainable development. Table 6 shows the correlation between migration policy and sustainable development. It is clear that migration policy contribute to sustainable development at the Pearson correlation of 0.11, which equivalent to 11%. Migration policy contributes as it facilitates migrants and makes easy their stay and work in Rwanda.

Conclusion

This study shows that it is important to note that currently migration issues in Rwanda in general and free movement of people in particular is not far from a smooth situation with the East African Community (EAC). Migration to Rwanda was indeed made easy by the migration policy and the need for the country for socio-economic development. Through the migration policy, the country received high skilled migrants who work in public and private institutions, and closely with local people. Important to note as

well is that foreign investors are also encouraged and as of now, many have established their business in country.

Again, on a final note, it is important to note that the East African Community has particular interest in promoting labor migration for development for two main reasons. First, migration of skilled workforce will harness the benefits in areas with gaps; and secondary, labor migration will boost interaction and cooperation within the partner States back and forth with spillover effects and thus contribute significantly to poverty reduction in the region.

Migration and migration policy has greatly contributed to sustainable development of Rwanda. As linear regression puts it, the relationship between migration to Rwanda and sustainable development's curve goes exponentially regarding sustainable development. The three main variables correlates as well: Migration, Sustainable development and Migration policy. The Pearson correlation coefficient shows 2.0, equivalent to 20% as migrants contribution to sustainable development; while migration policy contribute to sustainable development at the Pearson correlation of 0.11, which is equivalent to 11%. Migration policy contributes as it facilitates migrants and makes easy their stay and work in Rwanda.

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