

Migration

Domestic migration

Findings in the LMIS report “Employment and its projection” show that the relationship between migration and employment is that individuals who migrated are more likely to get employed than those who never migrated.

Migration inside Rwanda (all Rwandese that ever registered to CSR)

	Provinces of birth					
	Eastern	Kigali city	Northern	Outside Rwanda	Southern	Western
Working province						
Eastern	8,455	1,422	1,513	2,185	1,210	671
Kigali city	9,258	24,420	13,362	18,996	21,783	13,252
Northern	367	1,296	14,566	1,279	521	1,569
Southern	389	726	569	1,111	15,535	807
Western	115	391	1,458	729	611	12,125
Unknown	0	0	3	1	1	2

Source: CSR

For domestic migration Kigali city is the most attractive province.

The East African Community

According to the new phenomenon of the East African intergration, Rwanda is likely to face more migration rates due to the concept of free movement of goods and persons.

Rwanda in this context liberalised its labour market to Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals. However other countries like Kenya and Uganda liberalised their labour markets to a wider range which might lead to many Rwandans moving to those countries to compete for jobs.

It should also be noted that the Common Market Protocol stipulates that “A spouse and child who accompany a worker shall have the right to take up employment or engage in any economic activity”. This clause also is a factor that might increase migration.

All ever to CSR registered people from the East African Community (without Rwanda)

Country	Male	Female	Total
Burundi	5,073	3,239	8,312
Kenya	607	228	835
Tanzania	1,358	540	1,898
Uganda	7,619	3,540	11,161

Source: CSR

From the above table, it is indicated that Uganda has the highest number of migrants as shown by CSR statistics in the formal sector, these are followed by Burundians, Tanzanians, and finally Kenyans record the lowest number of migrants respectively. The proportion of men in general is higher than the proportion of women.

Registered employees from 2002 to today by economic sector and EAC nationality (without Rwanda)

	Burundi	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda
Suppliers, collection & social and human resource services	2,685	347	765	4,595
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	68	6	11	85
Banking, assurances, real estate, financial services	521	99	42	686
Construction and public work	246	70	88	348
Industrial manufacturing	182	23	46	270
Extracting industries	16	1	3	26
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants & hotels	557	160	105	853
Transport, storage and communications	306	65	38	370
Electricity, gas and water	67	6	5	43
Unspecified	117	24	20	198

Source: CSR

As the table above shows, Uganda is the leading supplier of foreign workers in Rwanda. The only economic sector that does not fit this pattern is “Electricity, gas and water” (with most employees from Burundi).