



COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

MA IN SECURITY STUDIES

**AFFECTS OF CITY OF KIGALI EXPANSION ON THE
LIVELIHOOD OF THE SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES:
CASE OF RWAMAGANA DISCTICT (2009-2019)**

*DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MA DEGREE IN
SECURITY STUDIES*

BY

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MAY 2020

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Done at Kigali on 21/04/2020

Dr. HATEGEKIMANA Celestin

Supervisor’s signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'HATEGEKIMANA', written over a horizontal line that tapers to a point on the right.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Preparation and writing of this dissertation has been contributed by many people, whom I have to say thanks for their contributions. My special thanks go to the Almighty God who on his infinite mercy gave me the grace, strength, health and endurance giving me the strength, courage to pursue my studies and conducting this research study. Secondly, I would like to express my gratitude to my research supervisor Dr. Celestin HATEGEKIMANA who worked tirelessly reading and giving comments and encouragements at every turn up to the completion of this work.

I would like to extend my sincere heartfelt thanks and appreciation to BEATRICE GERALD, my wife for her moral support and tolerance during the time when I was busy preparing this dissertation. Lastly, it is not possible to mention everyone who assisted me during the study; kindly receive my gratitude and may God bless them all.

DEDICATION

To the Lord God Almighty, who by His grace has been with me through my academic journey to this level, the glory returns to Him.

To My Sponsor Rwanda Ministry of Defence (MINADEF), My Employer Rwanda Defence Force (RDF), My wife BEATRICE GERALD and my children, My parents with entire family. Thank you all for inspiring me always to strive higher, being supportive and exemplary to me.

May the Lord reward you?

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ABSTRACT

This study endeavored to examine the effects of expansion of City of Kigali on the shelter security of people in rural areas of Rwamagana District. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: to assess the extent to which the proliferation of infrastructure in City of Kigali affects the availability of land in Rwamagana district; to examine how the increase of business activities in Kigali City impact on the cost of housing in Rwamagana and to evaluate the effects of settlement according to the master plan of City of Kigali on the quality of housing in Rwamagana district. A case study research design has been used and the purposive sampling technique was employed to select 70 respondents from four sectors of Rwamagana which are adjacent to City of Kigali. This sample comprised 50 people representing the local residents affected by the movement, 16 who went to live there migrating from other places and 4 Executive Secretary of sectors officers who were taken as key informants. The study used a mixture of quantitative and qualitative approaches. For the quantitative approach, questionnaires were used to collect information from respondents and for a qualitative one, a semi-structure interview guide to collect information from key informants. The data collection instruments were also administered to a pilot group of people to ensure their reliability. Collected data were arranged and analyzed using SPSS and tables have been used to summarize the findings.

The findings of the study were that the City of Kigali is undergoing a high and quick growth which expands it towards its surrounding rural areas. Rwamagana District is one of the districts which have rural areas that are affected by this expansion. There are both positive and negative effects. Positive effects include the improvement of some infrastructures like roads, schools and health centers. There are also some local residents who use well the money got from selling their lands to migrants and improved the standards of living. On the other hand, it was found that there are more negative effects which include the increase of price of housing, decrease of land for agriculture, conflict among families after selling the lands, overcrowdings of some infrastructure like schools and roads as well as people are in poor quality of houses and other shelter-less because of selling and misusing money.

Key words: City of Kigali expansion, shelter security, rural migration, urban migration, land sale or purchase, sounding rural area.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This part of the research covers the background of the research and the statement of the problem. It underscores objectives both general and specific and the research questions that directed the research. In this section also the researcher points out the importance of this research and ends with the scope and the organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Globally, the economic transformation is one of the major strategies used by the governments of countries to accelerate the economic growth and to restructure the economy of the country. According to Kim (2012), the influence of expansion of cities reaches well outside their administrative boundaries to the peri-urban and regions beyond. Kim (2012) added that the expansion of cities towards rural areas leads living quality and agriculture to be sacrificed for industrialization and urbanization, causing the failure of localization of agriculture and diversification of local economy after. For instance, in the 21st century, Asian cities have experienced excessive growth, not only in population, but also in spatial dimensions at an explosive pace. This brought to Asian megacities that lead to several ecological and social inequalities between regions and classes (Fujii, 2004).

According to Mundia and Murayama (2010), the urban area is “a very small fraction of the world’s land surface but their rapid expansion has significantly altered the natural landscape and created enormous environmental, ecosystem, and social impacts” (Mundia and Murayama 2010). Cohen (2004); de Sherbin&Martine (2007) concurred with the idea of Mundia and Murayama (2010), stating that rapid urbanization in poorest countries is limiting the capacity of cities to provide basic services and facilities, degrading the quality of life and environment.

In Rwanda, urbanization and extension of the city of Kigali is done through the creation and improvement of more services and industry with the aim of moving the country towards the middle income status (MINECOFINE, 2012). However, experience showed that the global trend of expanding cities does not lead to development only but it also affect negatively on the livelihood of communities around these expanding cities. In fact, Munging (2018) indicated that between 2005and 2008 the city of Mekellein in Ethiopia experienced high population growth and

haphazard settlement expansion resulting in urban collapse. He added that the city authorities responded with periodic expropriation of adjacent rural land to extend the urban limits and effectively provide more land for development. In the course of this period, about 9883 farmer households in this region were expropriated from their farms as a result of the rapid expansion of the city. Due to the poor administration of the acquisition and the follow-up utilization of the acquired land, displaced farmers not only lost their livelihood but the compensation due is delayed and insufficient to prepare them for a decent shift in life. Again, the absence of a scientific method of valuation leads to dissatisfaction on the part of many affected farmers.

In order to avoid undesirable imbalance and provide a better living to all people, the government of Rwanda focused on the transformation of the economic geography of Rwanda by facilitating urbanization and promoting six secondary cities that are servicing as poles of growth and investment (Munging, 2018). More priorities are given to the development of these cities in terms of special budget, master-plan, and on the arrangement of economic activities that must be established in them.

From 2000, Rwandan cities, towns and centers grew naturally without a clear orientation and this resulted in creation of unplanned/informal settlements in towns and outside them in the surrounding rural areas. In 2012, 61.7% of the population was living in informal settlement, of which 30% were in high risky area (Rwanda Housing Authority, 2017).

Kigali as the capital city of the country has specificity in development and arrangement of economic activities and infrastructures expansion, defined in the nature of its master-plan with also the population increment in the city due to rural urban migration. This causes extreme expansion of this capital city and the expanding results in urban migration to adjacent zones especially surrounding rural areas of Rwamagana and new categories of people and businesses overrun the edges of these nearby zones then after occupying surrounded rural areas, the new inhabitants repurpose these areas that they have migrated in and push out the previous inhabitants.

1.2 Problem Statement

Like any other towns in different, Kigali as the major city and the capital of Rwanda develops in all aspects. That is, there is improvement and increase in business activities, increase in population and improvement on the standards of living, among others. And all of these are accompanied by the extreme increase of infrastructure and expansion of the city outwards to the nearby rural districts (Mundingu, 2018)

Burgess (1995) developed the concentration model to demonstrate how a city is series of concentric circular areas expanding outward from the center occupying various places around it. This expansion results in new people and businesses overrunning the edges of the nearby places and these new inhabitants repurpose the areas they have invaded and push out the previous population. On the other hand, there is a movement of people who quit the rural areas for towns to look for better life.

From the assumptions of the above concentration model, it can be noticed that the expansion of cities may impact on the life style of people living in the rural areas surrounding these cities in different ways. This because the expansion causes double migration: rural-urban movement of people who move from rural areas to seek for better life in town and urban-rural movement of people who quit town to seek for land and parcel for settlement in rural areas. Therefore, the researcher conducted this study to examine the expansion of Kigali city on the shelter security and its effects on people in rural areas surrounding it in Rwamagana District.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objectives

The general objective of this study is to examine the effects of expansion of Kigali city on the livelihoods and shelter security of people in rural areas of Rwamagana District.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To assess the extent to which the proliferation of infrastructure in Kigali City affects the availability of land in Rwamagana district.
- ii. To examine how the increase of business activities in Kigali City impact on the cost of housing in Rwamagana.
- iii. To evaluate the effects of settlement according to the master plan of Kigali City on the quality of housing and the livelihoods of people in Rwamagana district.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions:

- i. To what extent does the proliferation of infrastructure in Kigali City affects the availability of land in Rwamagana district?
- ii. At what level does the increase of business activities in Kigali city impact on the cost of housing in Rwamagana?
- iii. What are the effects of settlement according to the master plan of Kigali City on the livelihoods and quality of housing in Rwamagana district?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study contributes to Rwandan leaders' awareness of how the development of major cities affects the rural areas surrounding them and helps them to develop policies to address these effects. Additionally, the significance of this study is to assist policy makers to find more appropriate strategies that can be used to balance the investment in developing the cities and that put in boosting the welfare of citizens living in rural areas around these cities. Furthermore, the study contributes to academic works mainly those in political, economic and social science through assisting them to develop more theories that might guide the government planning for balanced development. Lastly, the significance of this study is to benefit other researchers, who will use it as a reference in the literature review of their own study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Concept Scope

The content of this study is to examine the effects of development of major cities on the human security of rural areas in Rwanda. This is because as the towns in Rwanda expand, some people lose the capacity to stay in town and are obliged to migrate for installing themselves in close rural areas around these towns. However, these new people from town reach these rural areas with the means that are higher than those whom they meet there them also pushing out these people they meet. Thus, this study is conducted to investigate the effects these urban-rural migration movements have on the rural area inhabitants.

1.6.2 Geographical Scope

The study has been conducted in Rwamagana District as one of the districts which are at the proximity of capital city of Kigali, the most developing and expanding city in Rwanda. The researcher considered this district because he assumed it to be the one which may be the most affected.

1.6.3 Time Scope

This study has been conducted within six months from October 2019 to April 2020. It examines the effects of development of major cities on the human security of rural areas in Rwanda during the past ten year starting from 2009 to 2019.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The organization is the structure of the study. Chapter one is the General introduction made by the introduction, the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, research questions, and the significance of the study, the limitation of the study, the scope and the organization of the study.

Chapter two will deal with the review of related literature in which there is an introduction of the chapter contents, the theoretical literature and empirical literature. Chapter three will contain the research methodology. Chapter four will be data presentation and analysis, and chapter five, general conclusion and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This study discusses the related literature to examining the effects of expansion of Kigali City on the shelter security of rural areas in Rwanda. It analyses the theoretical literature and empirical literature. The researcher in this chapter also brings out some of the gaps which have been left out by different writers and scholars. Lastly, the chapter shows the conceptual framework which guided the study.

2.1 Review of the literature

2.1.1 The nature and causes of urban-rural migration

Worldwide, it is commonly known that, the development boom and increase in population in most countries, especially in developing countries, goes with the movement of population moving from some places of countries to install themselves in other places. According to Divisha (2019), there are two major types of migration namely: the movement within the country, known as emigration, and movement outside the country to go stay in other country known as immigration.

Focusing on the emigration, the familiar internal movement of people is the one done by people moving from rural areas to live in town, and this is known as rural urban migrations. The general causes of these rural-urban migrations are the search of better wages, good education, political and social stability, better technologies and employment as well as business opportunities. There is also poverty, crop failure and famine, inadequate social amenities and facilities in rural areas among others (Zainab, 2011).

However, with today's increase in technology and developments, where by this resulted high level expansion of cities accompanied with easy transportation and communication, the migration has reversed shifting from rural-urban migration to urban-rural migration (Potts, 2004). According to Potts (1995), the urban –rural movement may occur when people retire back to their village or with retrenchment under structural adjustment programs especially in most

developing countries. This movement may be caused by the access to land in both the city and rural areas.

In Rwanda, there is a mixed migration where the rapid growth of the cities attracts some people to move from rural areas and go to live in town where they can access better services and get employed. On the other hand, Jennifer (1990) argued that the increased development of towns forces the low income earners, who are unable to adjust to the condition of living in towns, to move to the adjacent rural areas where their means can permit them to afford.

In Africa, the extraordinary urban growth that characterizes the whole Africa is producing dense networks of towns that are scattered urban. But the limitations of intermediate urbanization, despite the emergence of small towns in rural areas, are hampering territorial development and the diversification of local economies.

According Assane; Mayaki and Lisinge (2016), huge urban clusters are developing on the African continent. In the Nile Valley in Egypt, Cairo, with a population of almost 15.15 million people in 2010 is the biggest metropolitan area on the continent. On the Mediterranean coast, a highly urbanized coastal strip stretches from Tripoli in Libya to Agadir in Morocco and includes several, large cities: Algiers, Rabat and Tunis.

Assane; Mayaki and Lisinge (2016), continued stating that In West Africa urban population density is high from gulf of Guinea coast to the Sahel region and that Nigeria still by far most urbanized country, with the major cities. Furthermore, In Ethiopian Highlands, a dense urban network has developed around the capital Addis Ababa. In the Great Lakes region, Kampala in Uganda and Nairobi in Kenya are large cities connected via networks of small and medium-sized towns and regional capitals resulting in conurbation in western Kenya with 3.9 million people on the border with Uganda (Assane; Mayaki and Lisinge, 2016).

Assane; Mayaki and Lisinge(2016) further indicated that in the northern part of South Africa in the extreme south of Mozambique, an urban network has developed around Johannesburg stretching towards Bloemfontein in the interior of the country and to Durban and Maputo on the coast. In addition to these dense urban cluster corridors of urbanization are emerging between Lake Chad and the Ethiopian Highlands, along the Bantu line between the borders of Cameroon and Nigeria and the great Lakes as well as along the railway line and roads leading to the mining

regions of the Copperbelt, from the Point-Noire in the Republic of Congo to Lubumbashi in DRC. This crosses Zambia and Zimbabwe before reaching the Indian Ocean and Beira in Mozambique. There are more other isolates large cities such as Cape Town in South Africa, Luanda in Angola and Khartoum in Sudan resulting in polarization in their sounding regions (Assane; Mayaki and Lisinge: 2016). In view of all the above, it has been observed that there are both negative and positive effects of the expansion of these big cities on the livelihood of the surrounding communities.

2.1.2 The level of expansion of Kigali City towards outwards to nearby rural areas of surrounding district especially Rwamagana district

According to Busani(2016), Kigali is “one of Africa’s rising cities. It is clean and organized which has become an ultramodern metropolis that boasts recognizable social, economic and environmental success”. It is a city under construction, in which new buildings are fast replacing outdated ones. Tared, dual-carriage roads crisscross Kigali, providing a seamless connection between urban settlements and the fog-covered countryside uplands. Busani (2016) ended stating that the city is now a preferred destination of many organized international conferences.

To support with Busani (2016) statement, Habinshuti (2019) highlighted that unprecedented rapid growth of Kigali city within the last two decades has been accompanied with new stress like unplanned settlement, encroachment on sensitive agricultural land and difficulty in providing quality basic services. In addition there is of limited capacity to create decent jobs for the fast expanding population. This causes some people who find themselves unable to afford the life in town to migrate and go to settle in the surrounding rural areas where they find life a bit fair to them. Current projections estimate Kigali’s population of 1.6 million to more than double, reaching 3.8 million by 2050. Left unchecked, this increase would surely add enormous pressure to the city’s resources, aggravating existing challenges such as delivering adequate and affordable housing for our residents.

Partick, Anirudh and Dimitri(2019), concurred with Habinshuti, stating that:

“Kigali is Rwanda’s main urban center and accommodates about half of the urban population. Rapid urban growth in Kigali has led to the development of unplanned settlements. Unplanned areas, characterized by the inferior living conditions such as

limited access to infrastructure, limited plot accessibility, and rudimentary housing construction-materials pose a long-term risk to the quality of life for the city residents. By 2019 Official estimates put the population living in Kigali's unplanned settlements at 79%" (Partick, Anirudh and Dimitri, (2019)).

2.1.3 The effects of urban expansion on the life of rural areas surrounding them

According to Revi and Rosenzweig (2013) the expansion of town and creation of agglomerations economies do not necessarily cause economic output to increase. The benefits of concentration can be offset by negative externalities such as rising congestion, overloaded infrastructure, and pressure on ecosystem like water sources and air quality, higher cost of living, higher labor and property costs in the area. These also increase business costs, reduce productivity and deter private investment. In addition to this, Locke and Henley (2016) stated that "there are challenges that limit the transmission of benefits of high growth to the poorest, causing severe environmental and health costs and minimizing the potential for social transformation". Locke and Henley (2016) further added that "the rapid qualitative shift from subsistence to cash oriented economy that urbanization triggers can lead to destabilization of livelihoods and heighten risks for poor and vulnerable people". They continued indicating that unplanned urbanization results in "cities becoming more of an environmental and health hazard with significant implications for the poor and vulnerable who migrate to cities in search of jobs".

The lack of amenities and significant shortage of housing in unplanned and under-resourced urbanization make urbanization problems acute, leading to more pronounced impacts on health and safety, particularly for the poor and, with that ground, women. Over one million urban residents today live in such poor quality and over housing that they can be considered to be slum dwellers (Revi and Rosenzweig, 2013).

2.2 Empirical study.

A study has been conducted in Bahir Dar of Ethiopia by Harengeweyn, Fikadu et al (2012) to evaluate the dynamics of urban expansion and its impacts on land uses/land cover change and small-scale farmers living near urban fringe. This study found that the urban area expanded annually by about 12% in 2012 and 5% during the period of 1957-1984, 1984-1994, and 1994-2009. The area showed the overall increment of 31%, from 279 ha in 1957 to 4839 ha in 2019.

The study also indicated that built-up areas increased as a result of horizontal expansion, from 80ha in 1957 to 848ha in 1994, but also due to intensification at the expense of agricultural areas, from 80ha to 155ha, during that same period of 1957-1994. Furthermore the study showed that a total area of 242.2ha of farmland was expropriated from 271 households between 2004 and 2009 but the compensation was insufficient because the decisions were influenced by the government's land ownership system (Harengeweyn, Fikadu et al, 2012)

Another study conducted again in Ethiopia by Tegegne in 2019, found that the growth of cities resulting from the rapid urbanization causes the proliferation of slums, informal settlements, inadequate housing and extreme poverty, homelessness, unemployment, among others. This is caused by the increased population which results from the migrants who move from the rural areas to town to search for better living. This rural-urban migration weakens the life in rural areas as it reduces the labor force in the rural areas. Nevertheless, this study demonstrated that there is another opposite movement of people who find life difficult in town and prefer to move toward the nearby rural areas. This also affects the rural areas, as these new people arrive there with higher means than the local residents they meet there. This therefore raises the cost of living to this people since the basic services like health care, education, water, electricity, among other become expensive and this is accompanied by some being displaced from their land or their lands get diminished in sizes (Tegegne. 2019).

Before tegegne's study, another study was conducted by Lauren in 2007 to examine the implication of urban-Rural Migration in Castlemaine, Victoria in Australia. This study discovered that the exurban migration has impacted on the housing market. There have been increases in house prices and changes to the local economy and this caused tension between existing residents and newcomers because the new rural class who were merging changed the local landscape and had made the existing residents feel out of the place (Lauren, 2017).

A study also was conducted by Mubarak Lasisi, Ayobami Popoola et al (2017) in arable land along the peri-urban areas of Osun State of Nigeria. The findings of this study revealed that 72% of interviewed farmers had a fear of losing their farmland to developmental projects as 16.1% of farmers had previously lost between 1 and 2 acres of farmland to such projects. There, the land modeling change detected that settlement/built-up-areas have increased from 978.03 hectares (6.60865%) in 1986 to 2976.39 hectares (20.11178%) in 2014, to the detriment of

farmland/vegetative cover. As a result farmland/vegetative cover reduced from 9277.71 hectares (62.69045%) in 1986 to 7995.33 hectares (54.02527%) in 2014. The study discovered that such a degree of city encroachment and expansions into vegetative land cover is greatly impeding agricultural activities and farm production.

Another study which was conducted by Mefekir in 2017 to examine Impact of Urban Expansion on Surrounding Peasant Land the in Boloso Sore Woreda, Areka Town of Ethiopia. The findings of this study were that the urbanization process inflected the living of several farmers.

The study found again that there were few exceptions of early adapters and the majority of the people were disposed of asset. The community became market dependent both for impulse and for consumption. Expense were an alarming increasing event as rural people adopt urban life this is because income had being dimensioned and they had to purchase water and energy sources In addition to the construction of the new houses and project the demands for large land area per person was contributing for urban expansion. Wasted land without any defined function existed there in the town. The physical mobility of market a long with expansion of its size created and continued to create mass eviction and displacement, like of capital conspired with dimensioning asset demand the problems of displaced. These economically weakness illiterates (women, children and elderly) are suffering the mildest of crises. The conclusion of the study of Mefekir, 2017 was that the unplanned urbanization process is affecting the environment itself with degradation, pollution, deforestation, and destruction of wild animals.

These impacts examined in this research can provide a starting point in understanding the complex interactions that occur in local areas as a result of an influx of new residents. In the long term, State and local governments will need to attend to the issue of housing polarization in Castlemaine and the effects of an ageing population on the local economy and infrastructure

2.3 Critical review and gap identification

From the literature studied and different studies analyzed above, it was highlighted that the development of cities affects the life of rural areas, especially those areas adjacent to these towns. The effects caused by this development and rapid expansion may be positive by the fact that people move from rural areas to and find better life in these towns. On the other hand, it was also put out that there are negative effects caused by the migrants who move from rural areas to

town leaving rural areas vulnerable in terms of human labor, but also those people who move from town and go to invade rural areas and pushing out the existing residents and also reducing the lands of those remaining as well as making life expensive. Nevertheless, the researcher did not find any literature written explaining how the rapid growth of cities in Rwanda, Like Kigali the capital city, affects the rural areas around them. It is from this fact that the researcher wants to conduct this study to examine the effect of the major cities on the human security of rural areas citizen in Rwanda, with a case study of Rwamagana.

2.4 Theoretical framework

The study uses the theory of concentric zone model.

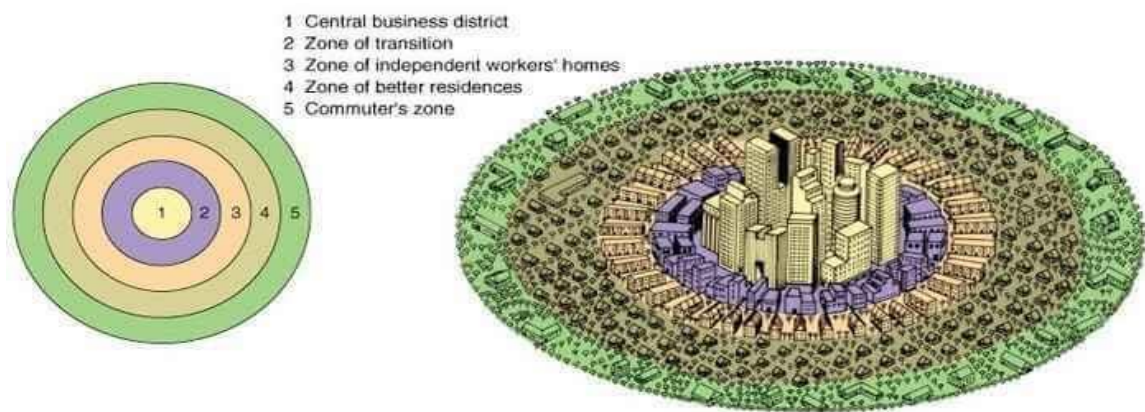


Figure 2.1: The concentric zone (model Ernest Burgess, 2019)

This model views a city as a “series of concentric circular areas, expanding outward from the center of the city, with various zone occupying adjacent zones and new categories of people and businesses overrun the edges of nearby areas. After the invasion, the new people repurpose the places they have occupied and push out the previous inhabitants” (Burgess, 1925). The researcher used this theory because it was viewed as the most suitable to explain how the expansion of towns may invade rural areas and affect them in different ways. Burgess explains the above model as indicated below:

Zone 1 which is Central Business District, it is:

“The center where the central business district is located and has highest land value. The zone has tertiary activities and earns maximum economic returns. Another feature is the accessibility of the area because of the convergence and passing of transport networks through this part from surrounding and even far places in the city. This part has tall

buildings and noticeably high density to maximize the returns from land. Commercial activity taking place in the area results in negligible residential activity in this zone” (Burgess, 1925).

Zone 2 which is:

“The Transition Zone is the zone where there is a mixed residential and commercial use. This is located adjacent and around the central business district and is continuously changing. Another characteristic is the range of activities taking place like mixed land use, car parking, cafe, old buildings. This zone of transition is considered to decline because of a large number of old structures as the buildings in transition zone were earlier used for factories and tenement housing blocks. This zone had a high population density when industrial activities were at their peak. Those residing in this zone were of the poorest segment and had the lowest housing condition” (Burgess, 1925).

Zone 3 which is:

“The Inner City/ Working Class zone is the area occupied for residential purpose and also known as inner city or inner suburbs. It consisted of houses built to accommodate factory workers but had better condition than the transition zone. This area has a mix of new and old development and generally requires orderly redevelopment. People living in this zone are second generation immigrants as many moves out of the transition zone to this zone whenever affordable. This zone is nearest to the working area with modest living conditions, and this resulted in reduced commuting cost. Another interesting feature includes the large rental housing occupied by single workers” (Burgess, 1925).

Zone 4 is:

“The Outer Suburbs/ White Collar Homes: This zone had bigger houses and new development occupied by the middle class. Many of the homes are detached, and unlike single occupants of inner suburbs, families resided in these homes. Better facilities are available to the residents like parks, open spaces, shops, large gardens but this comes at

an increased commuting cost. This zone has a large area of residential land. People who live in this outer ring-look for better quality of life” (Burgess, 1925).

Zone 4 is also the Commuter Zone:

“This is the peripheral area and farthest from the CBD, this resulted in highest commuting cost when compared with other zones. Significant commuting cost gave the name commuter zone to this part. People living in this part were high-income groups which could afford large houses could pay commuting charges, had access to different transportation mode; enjoy modern facilities like shopping malls. Low rise development, large gardens, less population density is some of the characteristics of this zone. This zone offered the highest quality of life and facilities but at a cost of higher commuting cost” (Burgess, 1925).

2.5 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is shown in figure 2.2. It indicates the development of cities as the independent variable with its different components, including expansion of infrastructures, Business expansion and the implementation of master-plans of the cities, affecting human security in rural areas as the dependent variable. Human security also has its own components which include: the price of housing, access to better social services like education, health care, clean water, and electricity, among others. There is also the intervening variable which includes: the government policy, the level of education of citizen, mobility level and level of income distribution. These variables affect both the level of development of cities and the human security of the citizens in the rural areas (Researcher, October 2019).

Independent Variable

EXPANSION

1. Proliferation of infrastructures
2. Increase of business activities
3. Modernized settlement according to the master plan of the city

Dependent variable

SHELTER SECURITY IN RURAL AREAS

1. The price of housing
2. Availability of land

Intervening variables

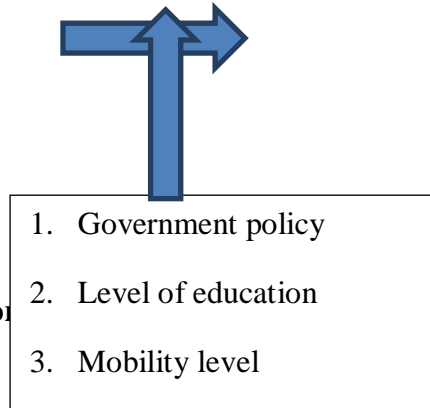


Figure 2.2: The Conceptual framework

2.5 Summary

This chapter looked into various literatures of different people who wrote about the effects of development of major cities on the human security of rural areas. The chapter also evaluated the findings of various studies which have been conducted in relation to this topic. These literatures and findings discussed explained well how the rapid development and expansion of cities is accompanied with the migrations of people both rural- urban and urban- rural migration. The scholars in these literatures indicated different causes of rural urban migration like pulling factors of cities of business opportunities, employment opportunities, and better services. They also indicated the negative effects of this migration which include the creation of slums and rapid increase of population in towns. This reduces the capacity of living in towns for some people and pushes them to move towards the adjacent rural areas; what leads to urban-rural migration.

The literature demonstrated how these people who migrate from cities to rural areas reach there with means higher than the ones owned by local residents they meet and this results to these existing people being pushed from their lands and even making life hard for them. However, the researcher did not come across to any studies which were conducted in Rwanda to examine how the rapid development of cities especially the major cities, affects the human securities of people living in rural areas nearing these cities. In addition to the review of related literature to the topic, the chapter indicates the concentric zone model as the theoretical framework which guided the study and it is concluded with the conceptual framework which shows how variables in the study are related to each other.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used in the study. It indicates the research design, the target population, data collection methods and the procedures of data collection, the sample size, data collection instruments, data management and processing, data analysis and measurement of variables.

3.1 Description of the study area

Rwamagana is one of seven districts that compose the Northern Province of Rwanda, it combines what was Muhazi district before, the former Gicumbi district, two former sector of ancient Gasabo district, i.e. Fumbwe and Mununu as well as three sectors of former Kabarondo district, which are Kaduha, Rweru and Nkungu plus the previous city of Rwamagana. The actual district of Rwamagana is made of 14 sectors, 82 cells and 474 villages. It has 74175 families extended on its surface area of 682 km². Its population amounts to 313,461 at the population density of 460/Km².

The major economic activity of Rwamagana District is the agriculture with some other secondary economic activities which include fishing which is done in different small lakes found in this district, tourism attracted by some caverns as well as the crafts (<http://www.rwamagana.gov.rw/index.php?id=39>).

3.2 Research design

The researcher in this study used a descriptive case study research design. This was used because it is viewed to be an efficient method suitable to give some indicators for further elaboration and creation of assumption on a subject. In this design the researcher utilized questionnaires as a method of collecting information from the selected respondents and local leaders as key informants from the targeted sectors which are proximate to Kigali City.

3.3 Target population

The total population is 313,461 who are all residents in the district of Rwamagana. The total population from the scope of this study is 89,637 families that are residents of four sectors of Rwamagana which are proximate to Kigali City, that is, Fumbwe sector with 21,682 residents, Gahengeri Sector with 23,517 residents, Muyumbu sector with 24,242 residents and Nyakariro sector with 20,196 residents. Nevertheless, the sample size is purposefully 70 respondents composed of 50 local residents shifted from their land, 16 migrants from outside Rwamagana and 4 key informants who are executive secretary of sectors. The purposive technique has been chosen because the researcher wanted to use his judgment to select people who are more informed and positioned to give right information on the life situation of their population than meeting all residents, who may not even be aware of the level of their life style.

3.4 Sampling design

The researcher used non-probability sampling design with a purposive technique to select respondents.

3.4 Sampling technique

To select respondents for this study, the researcher used purposive sampling technique based on his judgment. The researcher decided to conduct his research on 70 composed of 50 local residents who were displaced from their lands, 16 migrants from outside Rwamagana and 4; executive secretaries as key informant who responded on behalf of their colleagues. The researcher used the people whom he viewed more informed and well positioned to give right information he needed.

3.5 Data collection methods

The researcher used primary data whereby questionnaires were used to collect information from respondents.

3.5.1 Data collection instruments

The researcher used questionnaires to collect data from the respondents. This instrument has been used to help respondents to take their time and provide the needed information thoughtfully.

3.5.2 Administration of data collection instruments

To administer the data collection instruments, the researcher used agents who met respondents and administer the instruments to the target respondents. This helped to meet all targeted respondents and helped in making them feel free to express their ideas while responding to the questionnaires for more and rich information.

3.5.3. Reliability and validity of the instruments

To insure the validity, the research instruments have been composed hand in hand to insure that they were composed with questions which could bring out relevant information and without errors. The researcher also gave these data collection instruments to other people who proofread them to make sure that there were no spelling or grammatical errors. To ensure that the instruments are reliable to generate accurate information, the researcher administered questionnaires to a pilot group people to find out what was the outcome from the responses which were given.

3.6 Data analysis

After collecting data, the researcher edited, coded, analyzed and classified them in an orderly manner. The Statistical Packages for Social Science Software (SPSS) was used to analyze the quantified data and generated the result in form of numerical terms such as percentages and frequencies. The information was presented using tables for easy interpretation. And after this analysis, the qualitative technique was utilized to provide explanation to these numbers.

3.7 Ethical consideration

To ensure that he was well received by people in the research field, the researcher requested for the letter from the University to enable him proceeding and conduct the study. The researcher

also requested for the authorization from Rwamagana District Leaders allowing him to conduct his research with their citizens. The researcher as well sought for the respondents' consent by explaining to them the importance and the motives of the study and by giving them the consent form to fill. To ensure the confidentiality of the information collected, the researcher requested respondents not to mention any of their names on the questionnaire and he as well ensured them that the information given is used only for academic purposes.

3.8 Conclusion

In the above chapter, the researcher indicated the description of Rwamagana district where the study was conducted. He also indicated the case study as the research design which as used in the study. It as well indicates the population on which the study was carried and the purposive method which was used to select the sample size together with the ethical consideration. It ends by showing the methods which were used to summaries data for better conclusion.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the research findings and discussion of the findings on the effects of expansion of Kigali city on the shelter security of people in rural areas of Rwamagana District. The researcher submitted 70 questionnaires to respondents but only 53 among them, which amount to 75% of them well collected back for analysis. The researcher used the questionnaire method because it was viewed to be more efficient and timesaving, given the short time within which the research was conducted, but also it was difficult to find get all the participants for personal interview. Nevertheless, there was a semi-interview which was done with the selected key informants of the study.

4.1 Demographic information

The tables bellow from table 1 to table 4 shows the numbers of respondents according to their gender, age, place of origin and education.

Table 1: Gender of respondent

Gender	f	%
Male	35	66
Female	18	34
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

From table 1 it can be recognized that among the participants in the study, 35 out of 53 respondents, that is 61.4% were male and 18 out of 53 respondents that is 31.6 %, were females. These numbers reveal that although, there was not gender balance among respondents in the study, both genders were represented. The researcher found this representation of both male and female more substantial to the information collected from the research for making precise conclusion.

Table 2: The age of respondent

Age	f	%
18-25	5	9.4
25-40	34	64.1
40 and above	14	26.5
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 2 indicates that among 53 respondents in the study 34 out of them, that is, 5 of them with the percentage of 9.4% were aged between 18 and 25 years old, 64.1% were between the age of 25 and 40; 14 of them, that is 26.5% were the age above 40. This indicated that majority of respondent was ranging in the young age and it justified why they be likely having the desire of moving from place to another for finding better place for settlement and stability.

Table 3: Place of origin

Place of origin	F	%
Native of Rwamagana District	39	73.6
Originated from Kigali City	8	15.1
Came from other place other than Rwamagana or Kigali City	6	11.3
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

From table 3, it can be recognized that 39 out of 53 who responded in the study, that is, 73.6% indicated that they are natives of Rwamagana District, 15.1% of respondents that is 8, showed that they migrated from Kigali City and 6, who represent 11.3% showed that they came from other places of the country other than Kigali. The conclusion of the researcher on these finding therefore was that, although a large number of people demonstrated that they were natives of Rwamagana, we can also find that there is a number of migrants, which is not small in fact, who have left Kigali and other areas of the country to go and live in Rwamagana and this migration may be a burden to this district in one way or another, although the information collected from the questions that follow will provide the reality on this assumption.

Table 4: Level of Education

Level of education	f	%
Primary only	13	24.5
Secondary	19	35.9
University	21	39.6
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

The findings of the researcher on the level of education for those who participated in the study, as summarized in table 4, show that 21 respondents out of 53 who participated, that is, 39.6% have studied up to the university level, 19 of them, which represent 35.9%, finished secondary

school only while 13 which is 24.5% have studied primary only. The meaning of this variety in the levels of education of respondents is that different groups of people with different levels of understanding things were represented and this gives the reliability to the conclusion which will be made from the information that they have given.

4.2 Information in response to the first objective of the study

The tables below from table 5 to table 6 summarize the information collected in response to the first objective that sought to examine the extent to which the proliferation of the infrastructure in the City of Kigali affects the availability of land in Rwamagana.

Table 5: The information on the concurrence with the migration to Rwamagana

There is high migration	f	%
Strongly agree	39	73.6
Agree	12	22.6
Undecided	2	3.8
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

The information summarized in table 5 indicate that 96.2% of all respondents who participate in the study, that is 51 out of 53, agreed with the hypothesis of the researcher that people migrate from the City of Kigali and go to live in Rwamagana. The researcher therefore concluded the fact that there is this existence of migrants; the foreseen effects also might be there, what will be revealed in the findings of next questions.

Table 6: The information related to selling and buying of lands

Local residents sell their lands	f	%
Strongly agree	36	67.9
Agree	15	28.3
Disagree	1	1.9
Strongly disagree	1	1.9
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

The information collected from respondents as summarized in table 6, indicate that 96% of them, who represent 51 out of 53 participants, agreed with the statement of opinion of the researcher that for people who migrate from Kigali City to find where they can settle, they buy land from the local people they meet. Thus, this confirms that there may be some people who sell the land

and get money but not find other land to buy with this money. This will be revealed from the information collected in the next questions.

Table 7: The Views on the income got buy Rwamagana Local residents from selling their lands

Those who sell their lands get enough money	f	%
Strongly agree	17	32
Agree	30	56.6
Disagree	3	5.7
Strongly disagree	2	3.8
Undecided	1	1.9
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

This information summarized above in table 7 show that a big number of respondent, that is 47 respondents out of 53 participants representing 88.6%, agreed that local residents of Rwamagana are given enough money when selling their lands to migrants. On the other hand 6 remaining out of 53 respondents who represent 11.4% disagreed with the assumption. The conclusion of the researcher from this is that, given that the majority of respondents certified that people who sell their lands to migrants who come to their place, the hypothesis holds. However, the point of view of those who did not accept to get enough money when their sell their cannot be ignored because this contradiction reveals that there may be an inequality and differences in plot pricing and selling which may be favoring some people while penalizing others. The truth on this will come out after analyzing the information corrected from the next question.

Table 8: The information on the facility to get new lands to buy after selling other ones

Those who sell lands find others to buy	f	%
Strongly agree	12	22.6
Agree	22	41.5
Disagree	13	24.5
Strongly disagree	3	5.7
Undecided	3	5.7
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Like what was revealed by the previous findings in table 3, the information summarized in this table 8 show that on the opinion the researcher assuming that It is easier for local residents of Rwamagana, who sell their lands to migrant, to find new lands which they can buy and replace what they have sold, 34 out of 53 respondents representing 64.1%, have agreed with the opinion. On the other hand 30.2%, that is, 16/ 53 disagreed with this point of view while 5.7% were undecided. The implication here may be that this inconsistency of response for people who live in the same area may be showing inequalities which is in the land selling and the benefits got from this selling.

Table 9: Information about the good use of money got from sold land

People misuse the money got from selling lands	f	%
Strongly agree	26	49.1
Agree	10	18.9
Disagree	8	15.1
Strongly disagree	2	3.8
Undecided	7	13.2
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

This information summarized in table 9 brings out that, 36 respondents out of 53 contributors, this means 68% agreed with the assumption of the researcher that selling lands to migrants sometimes causes misunderstanding and conflict among the families of Rwamagana local residents. 18.9% disagreed with it while 13.2% were undecided. The implication of this representation is that this information came to justify the assumption given by the researcher in previous information of the inequalities in the pricing of land the income got by those who sell plots, thus creating the misunderstanding and conflicts in families as affirmed by the majority of respondents.

Table 10: Information about land situation in Rwamagana

There is land scarcity because of migrants	f	%
Strongly agree	22	41.5
Agree	25	47.2
Disagree	2	3.8
Strongly disagree	1	1.9
Undecided	3	5.7
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 10 recapitulates the information collected from the respondent to find out their point of view on the opinion of the researcher who assumed that migrants from Kigali City cause land scarcity in its surrounding rural areas. These findings therefore show that 88.7%, that is, 47/53 of respondents concurred with the opinion those who disagreed with it together with the undecided have 7.6% of all respondents. The researcher then concluded that since the majority agreed with this opinion, the assumption that migrants cause scarcity of land in Rwamagana becomes a reality.

4.3 Information responding to second objective of the study

The information below from table 11 to table 14 responds to the aim of the second objective of the study which assessed the level at which the increase of business activities in the City of Kigali affects the cost of housing in Rwamagana.

Table 11: The information about the cost of housing

The cost of land for building has gone high	F	%
Strongly agree	25	48.1
Agree	20	37.7
Disagree	7	13.2
Undecided	1	1.9
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

From the data summarized in table 11, it can be clearly noticed that 45 out of 53 respondents, that is 85.8%, who participated in the study approved the hypothesis of the researcher that prices of plots for building have increased very high in Rwamagana because of migrants. Those who disagreed with the statement together with the undecided ones are 8/53, which means 15.1% only. The researcher found this as an indicator of the expensiveness of plots in the district of Rwamagana resulting from the migration of people who move from the city of Kigali and other places of the country to go and reside there. However, this may not be affecting all individuals as reflected in that 15.1% who disagreed with this opinion.

Table 12 : Information about the price of housing

The prices of housing today increased in Rwamagana	F	%
Strongly agree	20	35.1
Agree	14	24.6
Disagree	12	21.1
Strongly disagree	7	12.3
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 12 summarizes the information collected to assess the point of view respondents on the opinion that prices of housing today increased in Rwamagana compared to the prices which were there before many migrants reached Rwamagana, revealed that 34/53 of respondents agreed with this opinion of the researcher, this means 59.7%. Other 12/53 (21.1%) disagreed with it and 7(12.3%) were indifferent. This means that by the fact that this opinion was supported by the majority, it holds. However, we cannot ignore these 21.1%, who disagreed with it as it appears that land is not expensive for them. Nevertheless, this contradiction in information reveals the other problem of inequality which may exist in the land sharing and financial capacity of people of Rwamagana.

Table13: Information about the quality of houses lived in by those who sell their lands.

People who sold their lands remained in bad houses	f	%
Strongly agree	13	24.5
Agree	19	35.8
Disagree	10	18.9
Strongly disagree	6	11.3
Undecided	5	9.5
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table13 summarized the information collected to know the point of view of respondent on the assumption of the researcher that some local resident of Rwamagana sold their good houses but live in poor quality of houses today. The findings here are that 32 respondents out of 53 who participated, that is to say 60%, concurred with this opinion. Those who disagreed with it were 10 only while 5 were undecided and did not show their position. This indicated that the majority

was in accord with this assumption, thus, the interpretation of the researcher was that there is a high chance that they responded from their experience and true knowledge. This led to the conclusion that some residents of Rwamagana may be living in poor quality of houses because they sold their good houses thinking that they got much money but finally they got inefficient money which could not help them to get better houses. Or they got the money which was expected, but this money was misused and this led them to find themselves missing what to buy appropriate housing; thus remaining in those poor houses they are living in.

On the other hand, we cannot ignore that small number of people, who disagreed with the hypothesis. Instead also assume that this number stands for those who might have sold their former land and houses and managed to find new better houses.

Table 14: Information about the life condition of people who sell lands

Many people are pushed out from their land by migrants.	f	%
Strongly agree	10	18.9
Agree	18	34
Disagree	20	37.7
Strongly disagree	2	3.8
Undecided	3	5.7
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

From table 14, it can be revealed that 28/53 respondents, which represent 52.9% , showed that they are many local residents of Rwamagana district who are pushed out for their lands by migrants who move from Kigali and from other places of the country and go to buy plots in this area for living there. Other 22/53, that is, 41.5% disagreed with this assumption while 3/53 which is the percentage of 5.7% were undecided. The researcher therefore concluded in line with the majority that this problem of induced migration to local residents of Rwamagana exists.

4.4. Information in response to the third objective of the study

The data summarized below from table15 to table 27 indicate the information collected in response to the objective tree of the study which evaluates the effects of settlement according to the master plan of the City of Kigali on the quality of housing and livelihoods on people in Rwamagana.

Table 15: The information about the relationship in the families of local residents

Selling properties to migrants create conflicts in families of local residents.	f	%
Strongly agree	28	52.8
Agree	8	15.2
Disagree	9	17
Strongly disagree	4	7.5
Undecided	4	7.5
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

The information summarized in table 15 indicate that 36/53 respondents in the study, that is to mean 68%, have concurred with the assumption of the researcher, who presumed that local residents of Rwamagana District may be given much money when they sell their properties to migrants from Kigali City and other areas of the country; the money which might be enough to get other land and good houses, but this money is misused in drinking alcohol and taking drugs therefore leading to indiscipline cases and crimes that give had work to leaders of area. Those who answered in opposition to this opinion are 24.5% only and 7.5% were indifferent. This implies that the assumption of the researcher holds as it was supported by the majority of respondents.

Table 16: Information about the availability of food

Selling of agricultural land for building causes the shortage of food	f	%
Strongly agree	30	56.6
Agree	10	18.9
Strongly disagree	4	7.6
Disagree	7	13.2
Undecided	2	3.8
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

The information summarized in table 16 complements the findings in table 10 that showed that the selling of agricultural land to the migrants who use them for building houses, thus causing land scarcity in Rwamagana. The evidences got from this table 16 above was that 40/53 who represent 75.6% of participant in the study agreed with the view of the researcher that when local residents of Rwamagana sell agricultural land to migrants for building houses reduces food and causes hunger in this District. The number of respondents who disagreed with this opinion

together with those who were indifferent to it was 13/53 only, that is 24.4%. The conclusion of the researcher from this information was that this shortage of food in Rwamagana that comes as a result of migration to this place may be causing other migration of local resident of Rwamagana who be migrating to other places of the country for survival. This will be revealed from the analysis of information collected in the questions that will follow.

Table 17: Information about Rwamagana-Kigali Migration

Some residents of Rwamagana sell the properties and migrate to Kigali	f	%
Strongly agree	20	37.7
Agree	22	41.5
Strongly disagree	4	7.6
Disagree	5	9.4
Undecided	2	3.8
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

As it was presumed from the conclusion of the findings in table 14, the findings got from the information in table17 are that 79.2% of respondents, that is, the equivalent of 42/53 of contributors in the study supported the idea that some residents of Rwamagana migrate to Kigali and other towns of the country. This migration comes as the result of selling their lands and go to use the money got for different businesses and/or to search for other jobs. Other 20.8%, with the fraction of 11/53, have disagreed with this assumption. However, the researcher’s conclusion was that this assumption became the fact, since it was supported by the majority of the respondents

Table 18: Information about the shelter after selling properties the lands

Some people in Rwamagana sold their houses and remained shelter-less	f	%
Strongly agree	21	39.6
Agree	28	52.8
Disagree	1	1.9
Strongly disagree	1	1.9
Undecided	2	3.8
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

The fact revealed in the information summarized in table 18 shows that, apart from people who sell their lands to migrants and themselves migrate of their return, they are other people in Rwamagana who have sold their lands, misused the money and are shelter-less today. This

conclusion was taken by the researcher after analyzing the information and found that 92.4 % of respondents, that is to say 49/53 participants, have supported this point of view, while those who opposed it were only 7.6% of respondents.

Table 19: Information about the reasons of migration from Kigali to Rwamagana

People migrate from Kigali to Rwamagana to seek for big lands	f	%
Strongly agree	30	56.6
Agree	17	32.1
Strongly disagree	4	7.6
Disagree	1	1.9
Undecided	1	1.9
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

A question was asked to find out the reasons which may be pushing people from Kigali city to Rwamagana district and other surrounding rural areas. The findings got, as summarized in table 19, show that 47/53 respondents, that is 88.7%, agreed with the assumption that people migrate from Kigali to search for lands that are less crowded.

Table 20: Information about financial push to the migration from Kigali to Rwamagana

People migrate to Rwamagana because of less finances and want cheap lands	f	%
Strongly agree	24	45.3
Agree	19	35.9
Disagree	5	9.4
Strongly disagree	5	9.4
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

In addition to the information in table 19, the findings summarized in table 20 indicates that the migration from Kigali to its surrounding areas may be cause also by the financial means, whereby some migrate to go and find cheap plots which fit in their financial means. The researcher come to this conclusion after analyzing and found that the majority of 43/53 of respondents, that is 81.2%, has supported this opinion while those who disagreed with it were 10/53 which takes the percentage of 18.8% only.

Table 21: How City of Kigali modernization contributes to the migration in Rwamagana

People migrate because are pushed out Kigali of the modernization of the city	f	%
Strongly agree	34	64.2
Agree	15	28.3
Disagree	3	5.7
Strongly disagree	1	1.9
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 21 indicates other reason that pushes people to migrate from Kigali to its surrounding rural areas in addition to those given in table 19 and in table 20. The finding here show that the respondents agreed with the statement of the researcher that people migrate because they are pushed out of town by those who want to build modern houses that fit in the plan of the town. This is from the fact that 49/53 that is 92.5% respondents agreed with this idea while those who disagreed were the minority with 7.6% only.

Table 22: Information regarding the contribution of the risk zone to migrations from Kigali to Rwamagana

People migrate from Kigali to Rwamagana as they are removed from high risk zone	f	%
Strongly agree	9	17
Agree	35	66
Disagree	8	15.1
Strongly Disagree	1	1.9
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 22 also contains the information that complements those in table 20 and in table 21, whereby it also shows the views of respondent on the point that people, who migrate from Kigali to live in rural areas around it, are those who are removed from high risk areas and valleys of Kigali. About this assumption above, 44/53 respondents supported it, which is 85%, while other 9/53 of them, which means 17% disagreed with it. The implication here was that this fact may be one of the reasons of migration but is not the only one as it was revealed by the previous information.

Table 23: Information on about the contribution amount of land on the migration to Rwamagana

People migrate from Kigali to Rwamagana to get big lands for building	f	%
Strongly agree	8	15.1
Agree	32	60.4
Disagree	5	9.4
Strongly disagree	8	15.1
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 23 summarizes the information from respondents that show other factor that may be causing the migration from Kigali to rural areas around it. This is the fact that people leave the city where they are limited on the parcel they can use for building the houses they want and go to the places where there are still enough land where they can buy big plot and build the type of houses they want. This idea was supported by the majority of 40/53 respondents, that is 75.5% while other 13 which takes 24.5% disagreed with it.

Table 24: Information on how the migration affects electricity in Rwamagana

The migrations from Kigali causes the shortage of electricity	f	%
Strongly agree	12	22.6
Agree	25	47.2
Disagree	7	13.2
Strongly disagree	9	17
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 24 summarizes the information collected from respondents on one of questions which were asked to find out the effects of migration from Kigali to its surrounding areas on these areas of destination.

The findings were that 69.8% which is equivalent to 37/53 respondents who participated in the study, agreed with the assumption that these migrations cause the shortage of water and electricity in this areas. While, only 16/53 are the ones who did not agree with it, that is 30.2%. The conclusion here was that since the majority supported this assumption, this fact of shortage of water and electricity to the areas of migrations holds.

Table 25: Information on the effects of migrations on roads in Rwamagana

Because of increase of vehicles, some roads became small and have a lot of traffic jam	f	%
Strongly agree	19	35.8
Agree	21	39.6
Disagree	9	17
Strongly disagree	4	7.6
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 25 summarizes the points of view of respondents on the assumption that the migration from Kigali, towards its surrounding rural areas, causes the roads of this areas of destination to be small and this results in creating traffic jam on these roads. The results were that 40/53 respondent, which mean 75.4%, have been in accord with this opinion while those who responded opposing it were 13/53, that is 24.6% only. The implication of this to the researcher was that since the majority supported this opinion, the assumption was proved to be real that these migrations cause traffic jam on the roads as they become overloaded by many vehicles.

Table 26: Information on the effects of migration on socioeconomic infrastructures

Migrations brought improvement of some schools and hospitals	f	%
Strongly agree	14	26.4
Agree	17	32.1
Disagree	14	26.4
Strongly disagree	8	15.1
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

Table 26 indicates that 31/53 with 58.5% agreed with the hypothesis of the researcher that high migration from Kigali to its surroundings areas leads to the increase of socioeconomic infrastructures like schools and hospitals in these areas of destination. Other 22/53 that is 41.5% has disagreed with this assumption. Therefore, the researcher concluded that, since the majority has responded in line of supporting this opinion, the increase of socioeconomic infrastructures is one the positive effect to the destination places of migration from Kigali City.

Table 27: The information on migration from Kigali affected the mindset of local residents

Migration from Kigali to changes the mindset of local residents of destination rural areas and people get opportunities in it.	f	%
Strongly agree	18	34
Agree	20	37.7
Disagree	13	24.5
Strongly disagree	2	3.8
Total	53	100

Source: Field Research Survey, January 2020

In addition to the increase and development of socioeconomic infrastructures in rural areas surrounding Kigali City, which comes as a result of migrations from this capital city towards these rural areas, the information summarized table 27 indicates that respondents up to 71.7% agreed with the idea that this migration of people who move from Kigali city to the surrounding rural areas, changes the mind set of local residents of these local areas.

In addition to this statistics there was room for the respondents to add more of their comments and 48/43 responded that local resident learn, from the migrants who have joined them, some good behavior and practices like hygiene, business spirit, order in settlement among other. However, they also mentioned that some bad values are propagated by those migrants and are imitated by local people they meet. These include family breakdown, corruption, and laziness among others.

The researcher also used a semi structured interview guide which he submitted to the executive secretary of four sectors who were taken as the key informants. From their responses as summarized in the appendix IV, the researcher found that there is a connection between the information provided in their responses and what was collected from other respondents. The common point were that the expansion of Kigali City causes the migration of many citizen ok Kigali, who go to live outside of this capital city in the surrounding rural areas (like those of Rwamagana district) for different reasons.

These induced migrations lead to the selling of land and houses of local residents of Rwamagana and results to some people who have sold their properties to misuse money and stay shelter-less.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the information of the findings in chapter four. It contains also the conclusion drawn from the findings and proposes some recommendations in line with the objectives of the study.

5.1 Summary of the findings

This a summary of findings delivered from the questionnaire distributed to respondents the effects of expansion of Kigali city on the shelter security of people in rural areas of Rwamagana District..

The researcher got these findings in line with the set objectives:

It was proven that all those who participated in the study were alders and have reached the education level of at least primary level. This gave the grantee to the researcher that these people knew to read and write and that they have respondent form what the understood and had knowledge of.

It was found that although there were a big number of men than women, but all genders were represented. This implied that the information captured the feeling and emotions of every gender and gives this information given to have the high level of accuracy.

It was demonstrated that both local residents of Rwamagana and migrants to this area were represented in the study. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the information collected had various views and could be considered as précised.

The findings related to the objectives of the study, it was found that the proliferation of infrastructure in Kigali City affects Rwamagana district in various ways which include, causing too much migration of people from Kigali and go to live in district of Rwamagana whereby the migrants buy the plot for their housing and this reduces the agricultural landof this district. It has been found that the reduction of agricultural land which is said above leads to shortage of food in the district of Rwamagana. And this come to confirm what was stated by Habinshuti (2019) in the literature review that unprecedented rapid growth of Kigali city within the last two decades has been accompanied with new stress like unplanned settlement, encroachment on sensitive agricultural land and difficulty in providing quality basic services.

On the assessment of how the increase of business activities in Kigali City impact on the cost of housing in Rwamagana. It has been revealed that the price of houses, both when buying and renting, has increased to high. The findings on this point revealed that the increase of business activities in Kigali City led to some rural-urban migration whereby some people of Rwamagana prefer going to live in Kigali. However, it was also revealed that, because of migrants who are pushed out by this increase of business activities and socioeconomic infrastructures in Kigali, there is also an increase of these services in Rwamagana district. This is because as the urban-rural migrants reach the places of Rwamagana, they still need good services left in Kigali city; and because these services may not be existing to these new place of destination, or because those which are there may not be of good quality, some new infrastructures are built to cater for the need of these new settlers thus benefiting for local residents too.

The above findings were in agreement with those of the study conduct by Harengeweyn(2010) in Ethiopia whereby he found that in this area the growth of cities resulting from the rapid urbanization causes the proliferation of slums, informal settlements, inadequate housing and extreme poverty, homelessness, unemployment, among others. This is caused by the increased population which results from the migrants who move from the rural areas to town to search for better living.

On the evaluation of the effects of settlement according to the master plan of Kigali City on the quality of housing in Rwamagana district, it was revealed that there are many people who are pushed out of the city and go to live in Rwamagana. And as this migrants reach Rwamagana they buy land from local people they meet they in other to get where they can build their new housing. This results in some local residents of Rwamagana selling their houses and plots expecting to have a lot of money. But as these local residents sell their houses and land to migrants, some of them misuse this money end up by staying in poor quality of houses.

The findings on this point come out concurring with that of Lauren in 2007. This last conducted a study in Australia and discovered that the exurban migration has impacted on the housing market. There have been increases in house prices and changes to the local economy and this caused tension between existing residents and newcomers because the new rural class who were merging changed the local landscape and had made the existing residents feel out of the place (Lauren, 2017)

It was further revealed that the migrations from Kigali to Rwamagana led roads of this place to be small and it created much traffic jams. Furthermore, the findings found that the selling of land and houses to migrants from Kigali, by local residents of Rwamagana, creates misunderstanding and conflicts in some families of Rwamagana. However, the findings also found that there are some people who have managed to improve their lives because of these Kigali cities – Rwamagana migrations because from the money they got from selling their properties to migrants, they managed to have better houses started income generating businesses. It was also revealed that some socioeconomic infrastructures like school and health centers increased there.

5.2 Recommendation

From the findings of the study the following recommendations were made by the researcher:

In order to help minimize the decrease of cultivable land caused by construction of migrants to Rwamagana district, and leads to food shortage in this area, the government of Rwanda through the Rwanda Housing Authority, should put strict regulations that guide people how the settlement must be done. And this should be not in town only but also in rural areas that are affected by migrations from towns. These regulations will help to know where to build and how to build houses so that construction might not continue to reduce the agricultural land.

In order to help minimize constant increase of the price of housing in rural areas affected by urban-rural migration, the government of Rwanda, through Rwanda Utility and Regulatory Authority (RURA), should set maximum prices, especially for renting houses. Also for those who buy, there should be a law that sets the range of prices in consideration with the different quality of houses.

About the over- crowdedness on road which cause traffic jams, the government of Rwanda, through the ministry of infrastructure and ministry of local residents, should set the rules that put priority to the use of public transport over the use of private transport.

In order to more benefit from urban-rural migrations than having it as a burden to areas of destination, local residents of Rwamagana should use this opportunity by using well the money they get from selling their property to migrants. They may do this by investing it in income generating and development projects, instead of misusing it through drinking alcohol and drugs.

Above all, before using this money they get, they should start by first finding new houses that they can buy to replace what they have sold and do other things using the remaining money.

5.4 Area for further studies

The researcher in this study limited himself on examine the effects of expansion of Kigali city on the shelter security of people in rural areas of Rwamagana District. Therefore, a research should be conducted to examine the impact of urban-rural migration caused by expansion of towns in Rwanda on economic security of both local residents of rural areas and those migrants from urban to rural areas. Another research should be conducted to find out find how the above migration affects the environmental security of the rural areas of destination. A further study should be conducted to examine the community security of these rural areas. In addition, a study may be conducted to evaluate the effect of urban-rural migration caused by expansion of towns in Rwanda on personal security of rural area citizens.

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APPENDICES

APPANDEX I: Research questionnaires

CONSENT FORM

My name is GAKUBA Emmanuel; I am a student at University of Rwanda pursuing a Degree in Mater Degree of Security Studies. I am conducting a research on the **Effects of expansion of Kigali city on the livelihood of the surrounding communities. The case of Rwamagana District** and I hereby request for your assistance in the study, by filling in the questionnaire presented to you below. I assure that the information you give will be treated with confidentiality and your objective responses will be used only for the purpose of this study. Therefore, do not mention your name on the paper given to you. Your cooperation in giving frank responses will be most appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

GAKUBA Emmanuel

(0784757891)

Section A: Demographic information

You may tick (√) where it is applicable while answering the following questions.

1. **Gender:** Male

Female

2. Indicate your level of Education

Primary School Only

Secondary School only

Diploma

Bachelor

Masters level

Doctorate

Others

3. Indicate with a tick (✓) where is applicable

Statement	Yes	Non
I am a native of Rwamagana		
I migrated to Rwamagana		

Section B: Question in line with research objectives

4. Use a tick (✓) to indicate your level of agreement to the statement in the table below.

KEY: SA: Strong agree **A:** Agree **D:** Disagree **SD:** Strongly Disagree

Statement	SA	A	D	SD
There are many migrants moving from the city of Kigali to settle in Rwamagana.				
People who come to live to Rwamagana from Kigali buy land from local residents for them to get the plots where they can build.				
People who come to live to Rwamagana from Kigali give enough money to local residents that they displace from their land.				
It is easy for people who have sold their land to get new parcel where they can relocate.				

5. A. Use a tick(✓) to indicate your level of agreement to the statement in the table below.

Statement	A S	A	D	SD
There is a shortage of land for settlement in the areas adjacent to the city of Kigali because of migrants who come to live there.				
The cost of land has been raised too high				
Local residents are pushed out from their lands by migrants from Kigali city				
Some people are cheated by money and they sell their land to those coming from Kigali.				

B. In case you may have any other view please briefly indicate it here:

.....

.....

6. A. Use a tick to indicate your level of agreement to the statement in the table below.

Statement	Yes	No
Some local residents in Rwamagana are cheated by the money and sell their land to migrants from Kigali but they don't get other land to buy.		
Some people who have sold their land misuse the money and remain shelterless		
There is shortage of food because many farmers sell their land to those who want to build on them and the land for farming became small.		
Majority of men have migrated to Kigali to find jobs.		

B. In case you may have other views, please briefly indicate them here below:

.....

.....

7. A. Use a tick to indicate how you think the uncertainty of insecurity which may come from the GLR affects Rwanda's cooperation with countries in this Region.

ITEM	SA	A	D	SD
The Government of Rwanda does not allow all cross border movements in the GLR.				
The Government of Rwanda allows all movements but it has put into actions strong security measures at its borders to protect its borders.				
Rwanda does not allow cross border movements in some Countries of the Region.				
Cross border movements are opened but with a rigorous checkup.				

B. In case you may have another view, please indicate it briefly here below:

.....

.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE!

APPANDEX II: Questions for the key informants

- 1.** How many migrants do you have in your sector?
- 2.** Why do you think people migrate from Kigali City to come and live here in Rwamagana?
- 3.** Do you also have people who move from this place and migrate to Kigali?
- 4.** What are the effects on housing in Rwamagana caused by migration to your place?
- 5.** What do you think can be done to reduce these effects caused by these migrations?

APPANDEX III: Research questionnaires (Kinyarwanda version)

Nitwa GAKUBA Emmanuel, ndiumunyeshurimuriiniverisite y’ u Rwanda mu kicirocyagatatucyakaminuza mu bijyanyen’Ubumunyi mu by’Umutekano.Ndigukoraubushakashatsikungarukaziterwan’ikurary’umugiwaKigali kumiberehoy’abaturagebatuye mu byarobiukikijeumugiwa Kigali cyanecyaneabatuye mu mirengey’akarerekaRwamagana.

Akabaariyompamvundikubasabaubufashabwogusubizaibibazobirikumugerekaw’iyibaruwa. Nkabakandimbizezakoamakurumuzatangayosezafatwakuburyobw’ibangaagakureshagusa mu bijyanyen’ububushakashatsindigukora; ninayompamvumbasabakudashyirahoamazinayanyumugihemurigusubizaibibazo.

Mbashimiyeubufashabwanyu.

GAKUBA EMMANUEL Itarikin’umukono:.....

Contact: 0788403632/0784757891, email egakuba72@gmail.com)

Amazinay’usubiza:.....Itarikin’umukono:.....

Contact:.....

IGICE I: Amakurukuirangamimerere

Koreshaakamenyetso (√) usubizaibibazobikurikira

8. Igitsina: Gabo Gore

9. GaragazaImyakayawen’akarereukomokamo: Imyaka Akarere

10. Garagaza urwegorw’amashuriw’abashijekwiga

Amashuriabanzagusa Amashuriyisumbuyegusa Ikicirocyamberecyakaminuza

Ikiciro cya kabiri cya kaminuza

Ikicirocyagatatucyakaminuza

IkicirocyakanecyakaminuzaIbindi

11. Koresha (√) ugaragazaigisubizocyawe

Interuro	Yego	Oya
Ndikavukire I Rwamagana		
NajeGuturaRwamagananturutseahandi		

Igicecya II: Ibibazobijyanye n'integoz'ubushakashatsi

12. Koreshaakamenyetso (√) ugaragazaukowemeranya n'ibitekerezobikurikira:

Ubusobanuro: SA: Kwemeracyane A: KwemeragahoroD: Guhakanagahoro SD:

GuhakanacyaneU : Ntacyombiziho

Igitekerezo	S A	A	D	S D	U
Hariabantubeshibava mu mugwa Kigali bakazaguturahanoRwamagana.					
Abavai Kigali bajeguturaRwamaganabagurarira abo bahasanzeamasambukugirangobaboneibibanzabubakamo.					
Abaturagebaguriweamasambubahabwaamafarangaahagijekugirangobimurwe mu masambuyabo.					
Byoroheraabagurishijeamasambuyabobabashakubonaahandibagurabakimuki ra.					
Kugurishaamasambubitezaintambaran'ubwumvikanebuke mu miryango.					

13. Koreshaakamenyetso(√)ugaragazaugaragazaukowemeranyan'ibitekerezobikurikira:

Igitekerezo	SA	A	D	SD	U
Abantubavamumugiwa Kigali bajyagutura mu nkengerozawobatezaikibazok'iburary'ibibanzan'ubutakabwoguturah o mu biceby'ibyarobiwukukije.					
Ibiciroby'ubutakan'ibibanzamuriRwamaganabyagiyehejurucyanebite wen'abantubava mu mugwiwa Kigali bajyagutura iRwamagana.					
Abanyarwamaganabenshibimurwakubutakabwabon'abava mu mugwiwa Kigali bakajyagutura i Rwamagana					
Abanyarwamaganabenshibashukwan'amafarangabakagurishaamasa mbuyabokubahungaumugiwa Kigali bashakagutur i Rwamagana.					
HariAbanyarwamaganabagurishijeinzuzabonziza none basigayebatu yemunzumbi no mu manegeka.					

B. Ufiteikindigitekerezowagitanga mu magambo make muriuyumwanyauteganyijwehasi.

.....

14. A. Koreshaakamenyetso(√)ugaragazaukowemeranyan'ibitekerezobikurikira:

Igitekerezo	AS	A	D	SD	U
BikomereraAbanyarwamaganabagurishaubutakabwabon'abimukirabava mu mugwiwa Kigali kubonaubundibutakabagura.					
Bamwe mu banyarwamaganabagurishabakoreshaamafarangabakuye mu butakabagurishijenabibagasigarantahoguturabafite.					
Hariikibazocy'ibiribwakuberaabantubenshibagurishaubutakabahingamobu kubakwaho, ubutakabwoguhingahobugasigaraaributo.					
Abagabobenshib'iRwamaganabahungiye i Kigali gushakaakazi.					

B. Ufiteikindigitekerezowagitanga mu magambo make muriuyumwanyauteganyijwehasi.

.....

MURAKOZE

APPANDEX IV: Responses from the key informants

The researcher provided a semi interview guide to the executive secretaries of two sectors who were taken as key informants. Bellow the information provided by the key informants:

Question one: How many migrants go you have in your sector?

Respondent 1: *“We have 547 families in our sector.”*

Respondent 2: *“We have 11248 families in our sector.”*

Question two: Why do you think people migrate from Kigali City to come and live here in Rwamagana?

Respondent 1: *“ Rwamagana is near Kigali City and it easier for them to go back for their job there. In addition; it easier for them to get cheap plot for building compared to Kigali.”*

Respondent 2: *“Less means of building in Kigali; looking for cheap plot for building and looking for agricultural land.”*

Question three: Do you also have people who move from this place and migrate to Kigali?

Respondent 1: *“Yes”*

Respondent 2: *“No”*

Question four: What are the effects on housing in Rwamagana caused migration to your place?

Respondent 1: *“Our townexpands; there is hard survival for some displaced families and there is a big number of people who do have houses to live in because they have sold their and misused money.”*

Respondent 2: *“There are many people who have been left poor and unemployed; they are good houses that come up because of people who come in with enough means.”*

Question five: What do you think can be done to reduce these effects caused by these migrations?

Respondent 1: *“There should be a particular institution, which in charge of controlling the migration from one place to another so that those who want to migrate, request for authorization and be given advice; local residents also should be advised before selling their properties.”*

Respondent 2: *“To sensitize local residents of Rwamagana about saving and entrepreneurship; Following up those who sell their lands and advise them on how they should behave after selling.”*

APPENDICES: The Budget for the Research

N _o	- Description	- Quantity	- Unit Price (Rfw)	- Total Price (Rwf)
1	- Proposal Writing	- Transport - Communication - Printing (6 Books) - Lunch (4)	- 100000 - 20000 - 6000 5000	- 100000 - 20000 - 36000 - 20000
2	Data Collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agents • Transport • Communication • Lunch 	3 2 2	- 20000 - 25000 - 15000 - 5000	- 20000 - 50000 - 15000 - 10000
0 3	Data analysis - Buying SPSS Package - Paying the technician for analyzing data	1 1	- 50000 - 100000	- 50000 - 100000
4	Final - Printing and binding - Others	6 copies 1	- 20000 - 150000	- 120000 - 150000
	GRAND TOTAL			- 691000