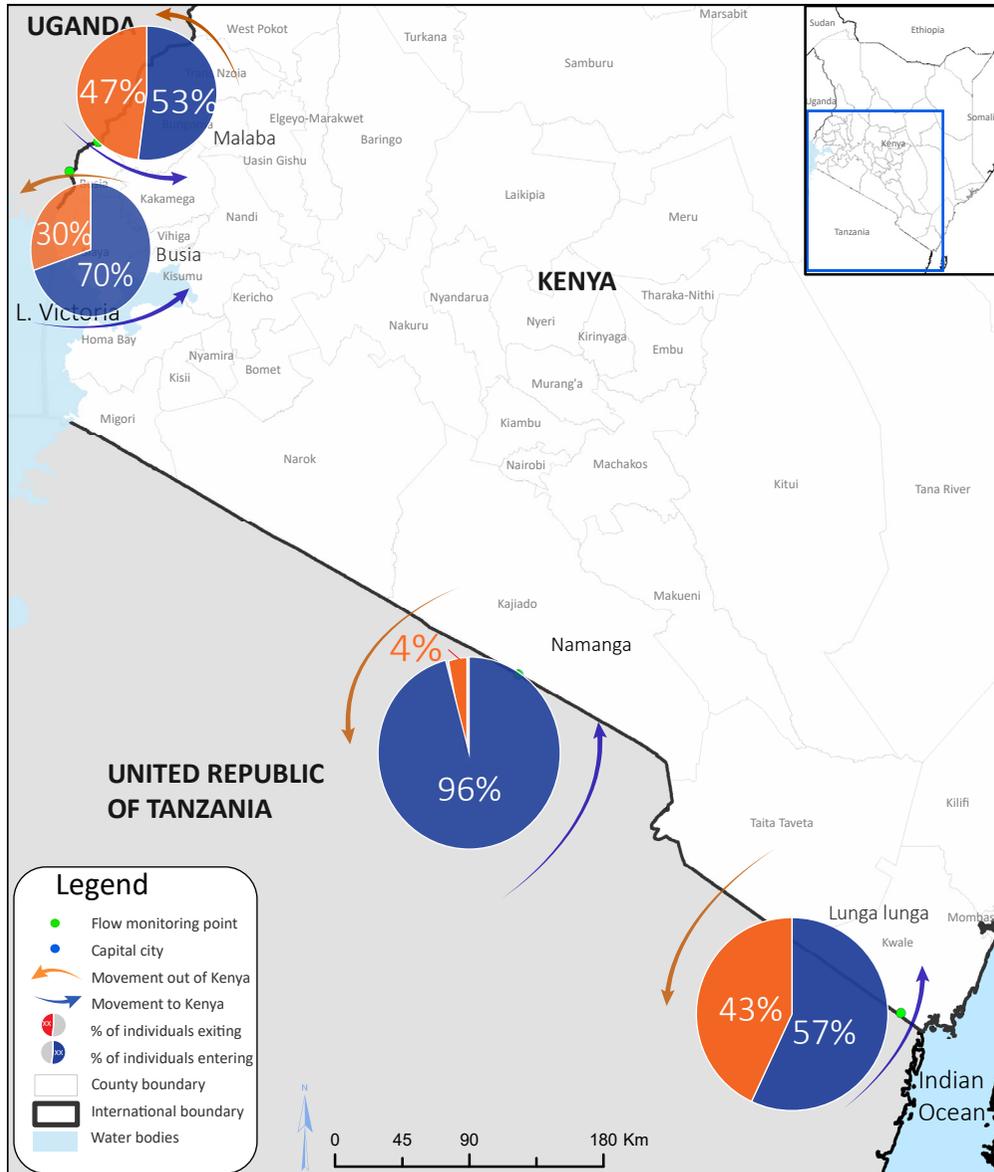


## OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

This dashboard provides an analysis of trends in population mobility observed at four (4) flow monitoring points (FMP) at official border points along Kenya and Uganda border (at Malaba and Busia) as well as Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania border (at Namanga and Lunga lunga). A total of 4,670 were observed during the month of October.

## MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by IOM

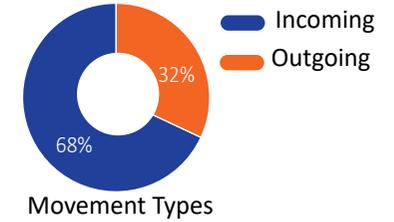
## KEY FIGURES

4,670

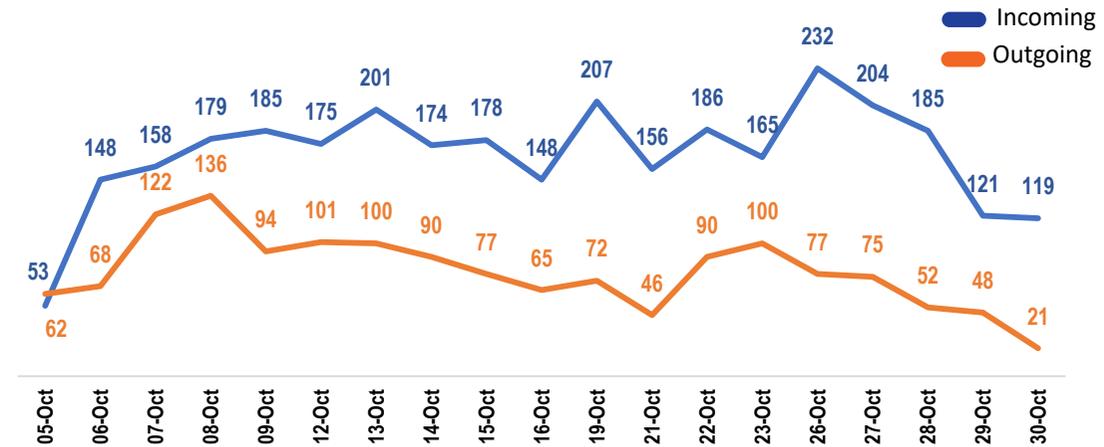
Total movements observed

4

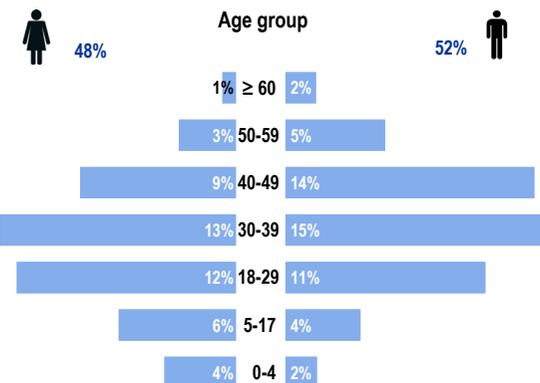
Flow monitoring points



## DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



## DEMOGRAPHICS



## REASON FOR MOVING

	Total	Incoming	Outgoing
Economic reasons	30%	31%	29%
Family reasons	26%	22%	33%
Return	14%	15%	11%
Education	7%	9%	5%
Health Care	5%	5%	6%
Buy consumer goods	3%	2%	6%
Forced movement due to conflict	2%	2%	2%
Forced movement due to natural disaster	1%	2%	0%
Others	11%	12%	8%

## DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Incoming	Outgoing
Less than one day	8%	7%	10%
One week	30%	28%	34%
One week to three months	20%	21%	18%
Three to six months	7%	9%	2%
Six to twelve months	1%	1%	2%
More than a year	1%	1%	1%
Not planning on moving	14%	14%	13%

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Movement:

Most of the travellers monitored (73%) were between years 18-49 age bracket. Age group 30-39 recorded the highest movement accounting for 28% of the total count. 42% of the those departing the country were on foot while 32% entering were in a taxi or private car.

### Reason for moving:

Majority of those tracked were either crossing due to economic reasons (30%) or family related reasons (26%). Other reasons observed were; returning to host country (13%), for education (7%), Health related reasons such as hospital visit (5%).

### Flow monitoring points:

28 per cent of the total movements were observed in Busia, Malaba recorded 26 percent, Lunga lunga 24 per cent while Namanga recording 22 per cent.

### Refugees:

2 per cent of the those tracked mentioned to have registered as refugees.

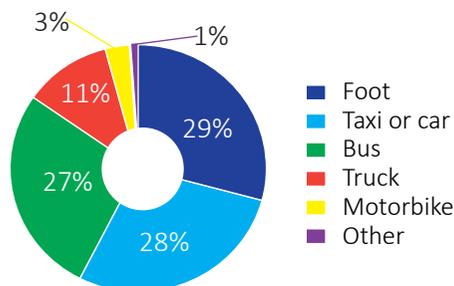
### Covid awareness:

90 per cent of those in transit were aware of the covid-19 protection measures and signs.

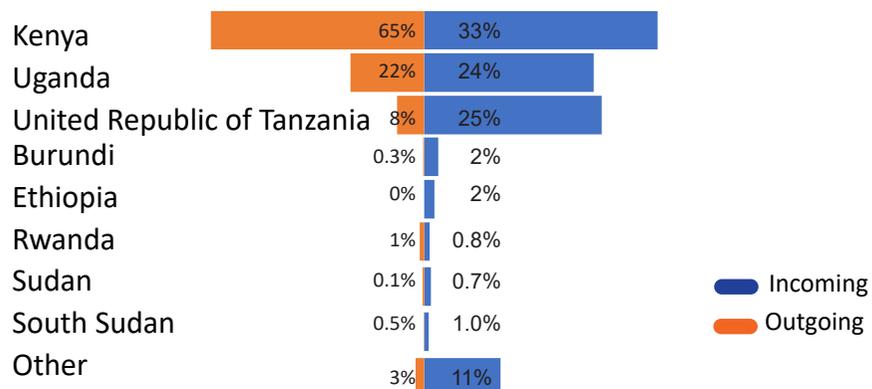
## VULNERABLE GROUPS

	Children under 5	6%
	Pregnant and/or lactating women	6%
	Unaccompanied Children	1%

## MEANS OF TRANSPORT



## NATIONALITY



## METHODOLOGY

Flow monitoring is a component of DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) used to describe trends in the flows of individuals observed. Flow Monitoring (FM) is used for internal and cross-border population movement to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration. The exercise is carried out at Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) strategically established at the border with Uganda and at the border with United Republic of Tanzania where trained enumerators interview people passing through the Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in both directions, irrespective of their status (migrants or others) by nationality and with information disaggregated by sex and age. FM informs on population movements, origin and intended destinations, reasons for moving and population profiles.

## LIMITATIONS

The Flow Monitoring Points are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement systems established by government authorities. The exercise does not aim at providing a full description of all movements in the country or through a specific point, but should be understood as a way of describing the characteristics of population movements and profiles at targeted locations. Covid-19 restrictions also limited the number of individuals crossing the borders.