DTM UGANDA: FLOW MONITORING SURVEY DASHBOARD
Uganda - Kenya Border
November 2022

Spotlight Initiative
To eliminate violence against women and girls

5 GENDER EQUALITY

KEY FIGURES

2,833
People Interviewed

4
Flow Monitoring Points

Incoming 52%
Outgoing 48%

INCOMING AND OUTGOING MOVEMENTS BY FMP IN THE UGANDA - KENYA BORDER

Legend
- Flow Monitoring points
- Uganda-Kenya Border
- % Incoming Individuals
- % Outgoing Individuals

Loborokocha — 27% / 73%
Alakas — 53% / 47%
Abongai A — 51% / 49%
Malaba — 52% / 48%

MOROTO, NAPAK, Kacheliba, NAKAPIRIPIRIT, AMUDAT, UGANDA, KENYA, KWEEN, Kapenguria, Pokot South, BUKEDEA, KAPCHORWA, BULAMBULI, BUKWO, Pokot South, BUTEBO, SIRONKO, Endebess, Kwanza, KIBUKU, BUDAKA, MBALE, BUDUDA, Saboti, Cherangany, Mt. Elgon, Kimini, Soy, MANAFWA, NAMISINDWA, TORORO, Sirisia, Kimilili, Tongaren, Likuyani, NAMUTUMBA, Teso North, Kabuchai, Webuye East, Lugari, BUGIRI, Teso South, Bumula, Kanduyi, Turbo, BUSIA, Nambale, Matungu, Navakholo, Malava, Mosop Kapseret, NAMAYINGO, Matayos, Butula, Mumias East, Lurambi, Shinyalu, Chesumei

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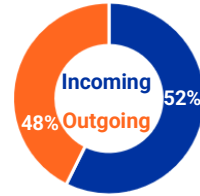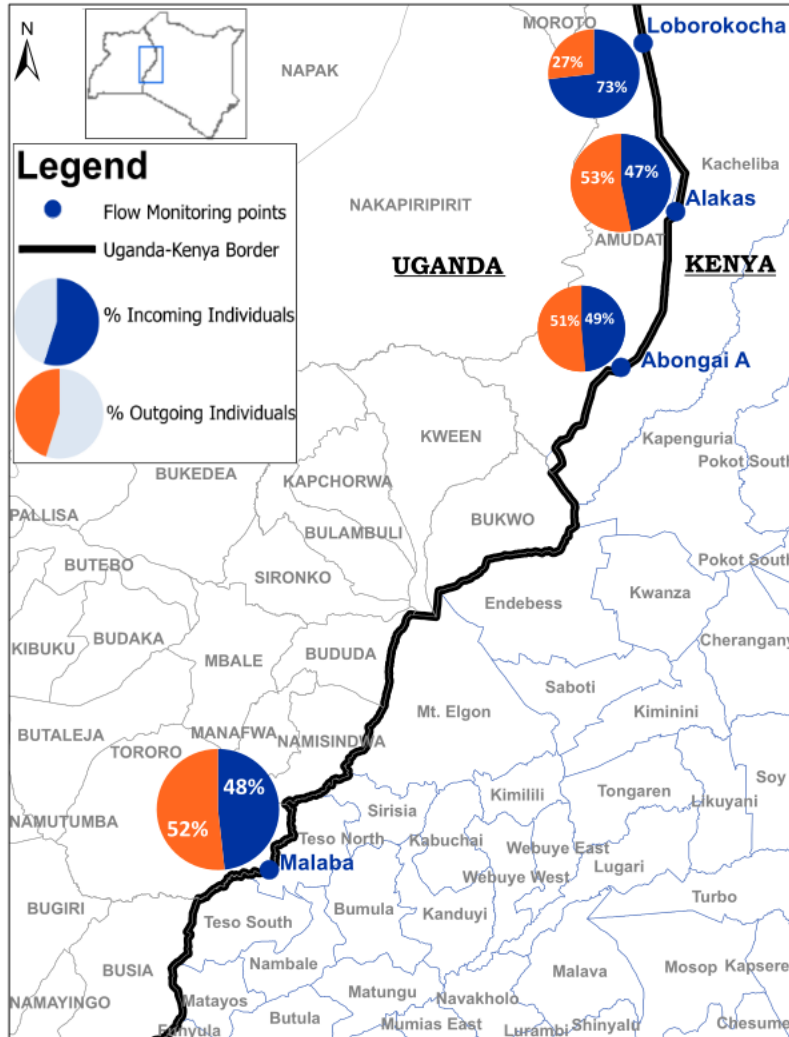Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW

In November 2022, a total of 2,833 people were interviewed at four Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) across the border between Uganda and Kenya. Similar to the previous period, more people interviewed were incoming into Uganda (52%) than outgoing to Kenya (48%). Loborokocha has proportionately almost 1 in 3 incoming because it's the access point to areas with grazing land, arable land for cultivation, and cheaper products.
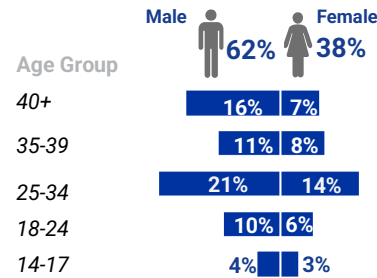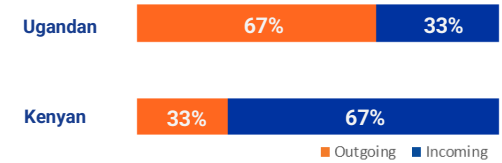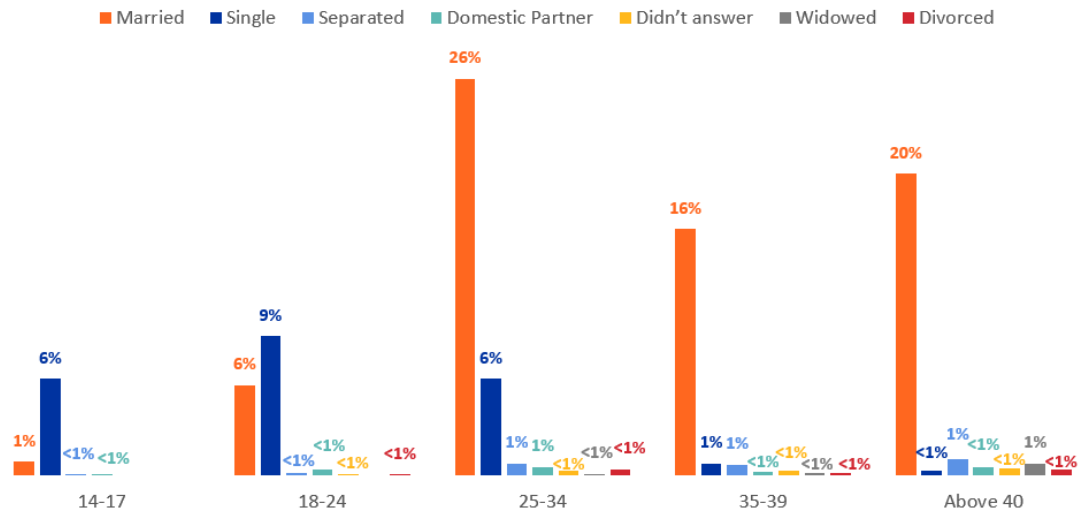
Indicators highlighting potential protection risks included lack of accommodation arranged at destination (60%) followed by requirement to repay expenses of journey (30%), migrants with no identification document (27%), job offers lined up at destination (15%) and requirement to repay recruitment fees (<1%). Information sources about cross-border job offers were mostly friends, relatives or community in either departure or destination (72%). Almost 3 per cent of people interviewed declared having separated from their spouse.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Male 62% — Female 38%

Age Group	Male	Female
40+	16%	7%
35-39	11%	8%
25-34	21%	14%
18-24	10%	6%
14-17	4%	3%

NATIONALITY

	Outgoing	Incoming
Ugandan	67%	33%
Kenyan	33%	67%

MARITAL STATUS BY AGE

Legend: Married, Single, Separated, Domestic Partner, Didn't answer, Widowed, Divorced

- 14-17: Married 1%, Single 6%, <1%, <1%
- 18-24: Married 6%, Single 9%, <1%, <1%, <1%
- 25-34: Married 26%, Single 6%, 1%, 1%, <1%, <1%
- 35-39: Married 16%, Single 1%, 1%, <1%, 1%, <1%, <1%
- Above 40: Married 20%, <1%, 1%, <1%, <1%, 1%, <1%
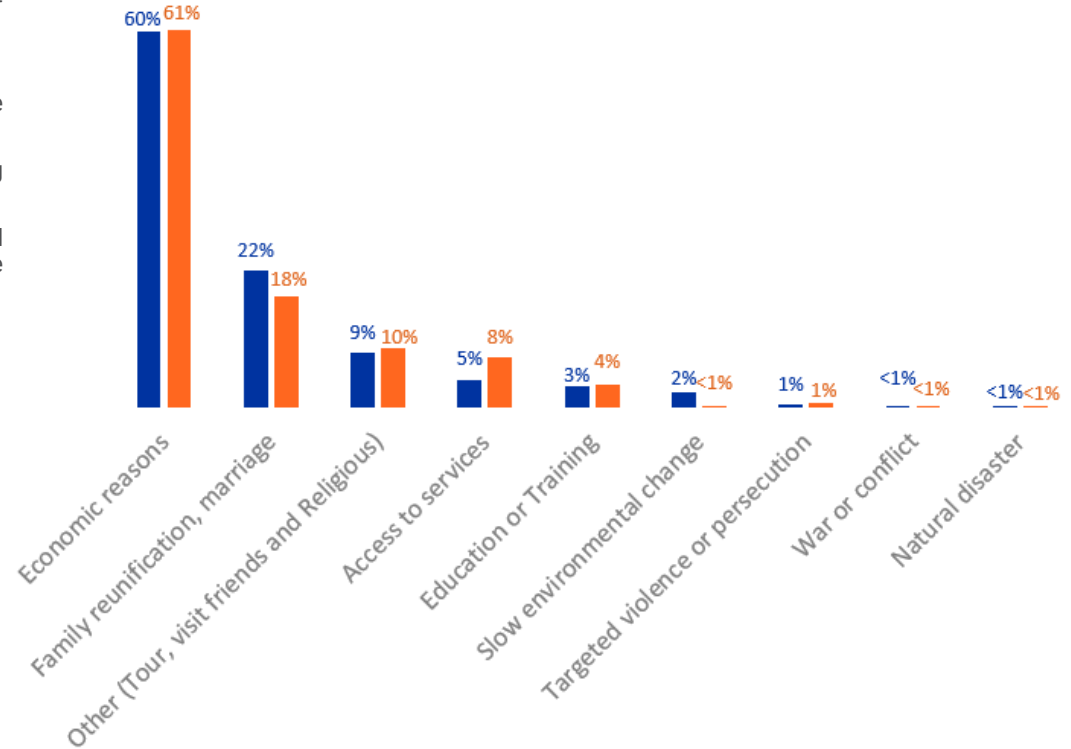
HIGHLIGHTS

- More than half of the people interviewed were Kenyans (53%) while 43 per cent were Ugandans and the remaining 4 per cent migrants from other nationalities.

- Almost 61 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.

- Access to services (e.g. health, food, water) was a larger driver among people leaving Uganda for Kenya (8%) than among those incoming (5%).

- There is a significant gender gap in employment as 79% of respondents reporting being employed were male against only 21% being female.

- 30% of outgoing movements to Kenya are destined for Urban areas as compared to 68% destined for rural (e.g. villages or settlement) and almost 2 per cent were not sure.

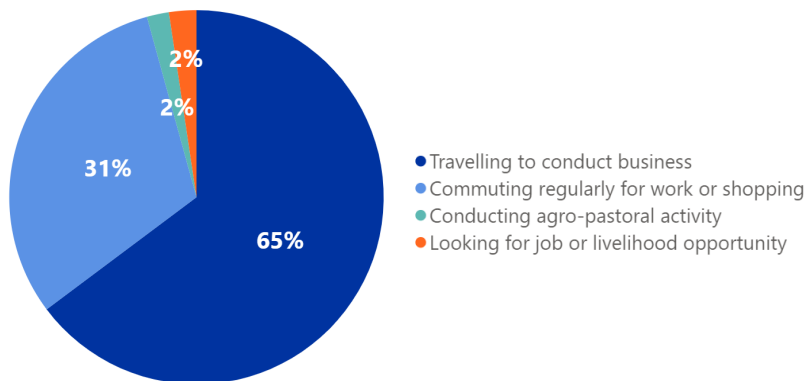## HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP

Legend: Female, Male
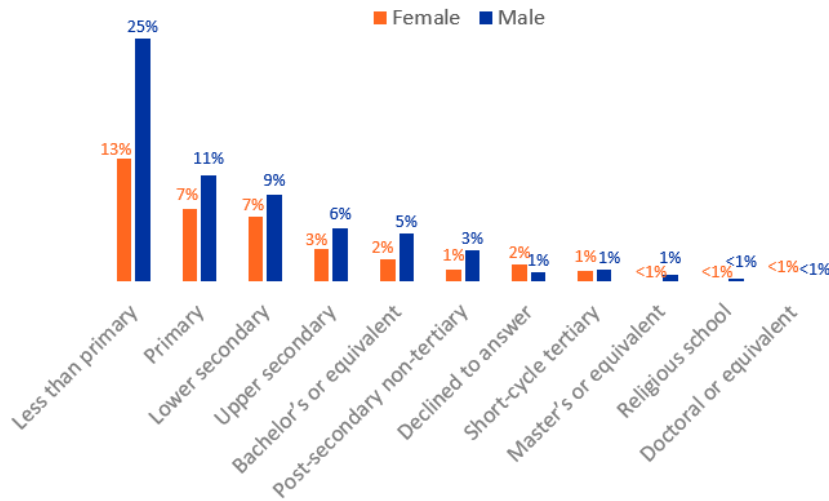
REASONS FOR MOVING

Legend: Incoming, Outgoing

Note: Interviewees stated more than one reason for moving

SPECIFIC ECONOMIC REASONS FOR MOVEMENT

- Travelling to conduct business — 65%
- Commuting regularly for work or shopping — 31%
- Conducting agro-pastoral activity — 2%
- Looking for job or livelihood opportunity — 2%

ACCESS TO SPECIFIC SERVICES

- Health, food, water — 52%
- Primary health care — 37%
- Specialized medical care — 11%
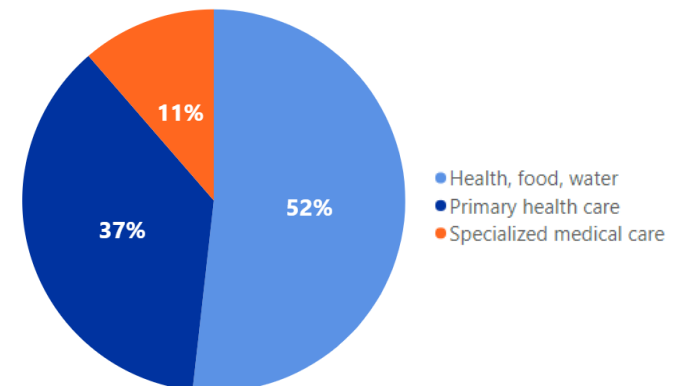
DURATION OF STAY

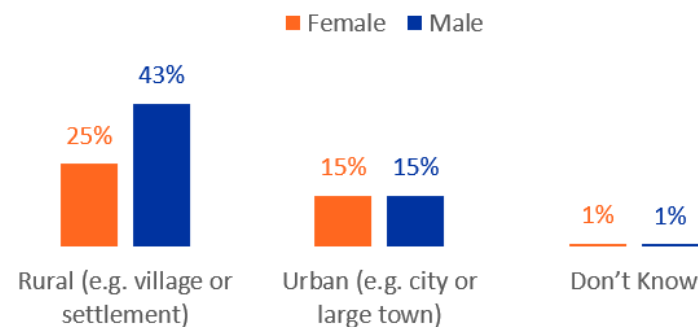|	Total	Inflows	Outflows
A day or less	59%	54%	65%
If not a day, less than 2 weeks	20%	22%	17%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	7%	9%	5%
Between 3 and 6 months	1%	1%	1%
Between 6 and 12 months	<1%	<1%	<1%
12 months or more	<1%	<1%	<1%
Not planning to leave as is habitual residence	10%	11%	9%
Don't know	3%	3%	2%

SUMMARY

- Most people interviewed commute to work in a different country.

- 65 per cent of movements due to economic reasons are for conducting business followed by commuting regularly for work or shopping (31%), search for livelihood or job (2%) and conducting agro-pastoral activities (2%).

- More than half (52%) of movements due to access to services are for food, water and health, followed by 37 per cent for primary health care, and specialized medical care (11%).

- The three most reported difficulties for people on the move is hunger/thirst (24%), financial issues (26%), and identity document issues (17%).

- For children below 10 years, the number of boys traveling doubled the number of girls (191 boys and 89 girls). The number of boys between 10 and 17 years traveling was slightly less than the number of girls (46 boys and 51 girls).
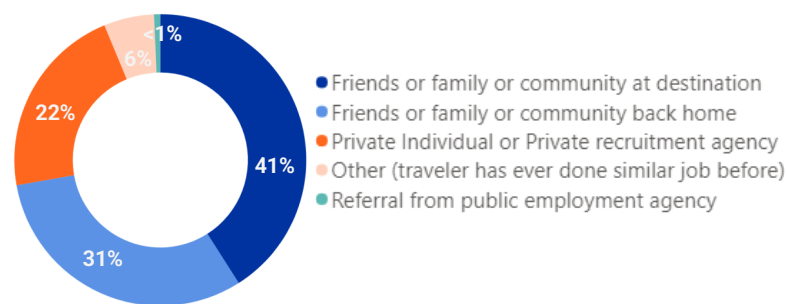
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MOVEMENTS WITH JOBS LINED-UP AT DESTINATION

Outflows	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	66%	31%	35%
Employed	19%	4%	15%
Daily Worker	8%	5%	3%
Unemployed	7%	4%	3%
Student	<1%	<1%	<1%

OUTFLOWS DESTINED FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

- Female
- Male

Rural (e.g. village or settlement): Female 25%, Male 43%
Urban (e.g. city or large town): Female 15%, Male 15%
Don't Know: Female 1%, Male 1%

SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON CROSS-BORDER JOB

- Friends or family or community at destination — 41%
- Friends or family or community back home — 31%
- Private Individual or Private recruitment agency — 22%
- Other (traveler has ever done similar job before) — 6%
- Referral from public employment agency — <1%

CHILDREN CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS

- Female
- Male

Less than 4 years: Female 13%, Male 27%
5-9 years: Female 13%, Male 24%
10-13 years: Female 10%, Male 9%
14-17 years: Female 4%, Male 3%

DIFFICULTIES REPORTED

Difficulty	Percentage
Hunger/Thirst	24%
Financial issues	23%
Identity document issues	17%
Lack of Information	11%
Other (fatigue)	10%
Sickness	7%
Involuntary return due to job loss	2%
Declined to answer	2%
Injuries	1%
Arrest/detention	1%
Physical attacks	1%
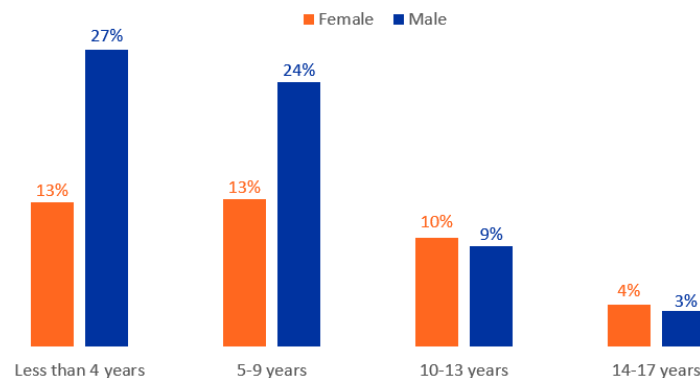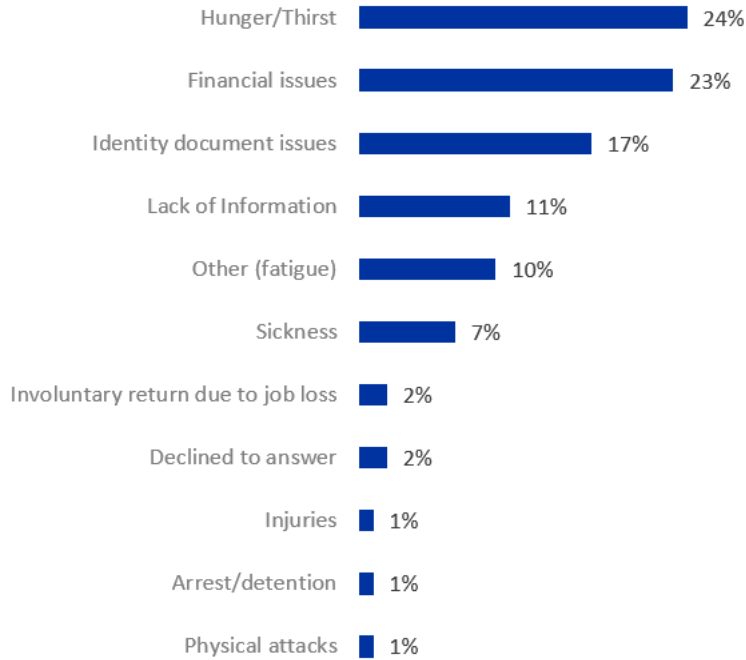
POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF PROTECTION RISK

Indicator	Percentage
Traveler has no accommodation arranged at destination	60%
Traveler is required to repay expenses of the journey	30%
Traveler does not hold passport or other identification	27%
Traveler has job or business lined up at destination	15%
Traveler is required to repay recruitment fees	<1%
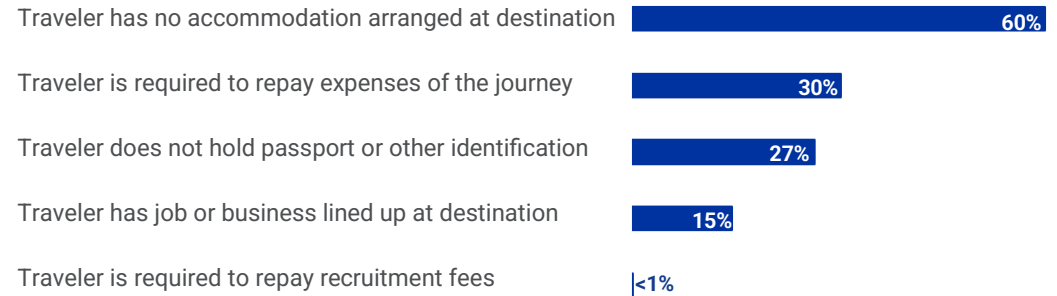
- Generally, the literacy levels of males are higher than that of females.
- Almost 3 per cent of people interviewed declared having separated from their spouse.
- 1 per cent of females (25 girls) below the age of 18 years interviewed were already married.
- Almost 1 per cent of people interviewed declared having divorced their spouse.

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Uganda at the border with Kenya. DTM flow monitoring is a component of DTM used to derive quantitative estimates of the flow of individuals, track and monitor cross-border movement and population mobility to better inform on nature, volume, direction and drivers of migration, including the risk of trafficking and smuggling of migrants. The exercise counts the number of people passing through FMPs in both directions, informing on migration trends and patterns, migrants' place of origin, intended destination, reasons for moving and their socio-demographic characteristics. Data is collected on tablets/phones through interviews with people on the move, Key Informants (KI) and direct observation. Information is triangulated with other official or unofficial sources, when available.

LIMITATIONS

The FMPs are strategically placed to capture the most characteristic migration flows, and to complement the information captured through official PoEs established by the government authorities. Hence not all migration flows between two countries are covered by the existing FMPs, namely Malaba, Alakas, Abongai A and Loborokocha. The findings presented in this report are limited to the representation of flows in the location specified above, in view of defining a profile of the migration flows. Data collection is carried out seven days a week during the day from 8:00 to 17:00.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: uganda.iom.int ; dtmuganda@iom.int