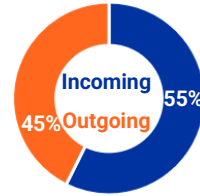


KEY FIGURES

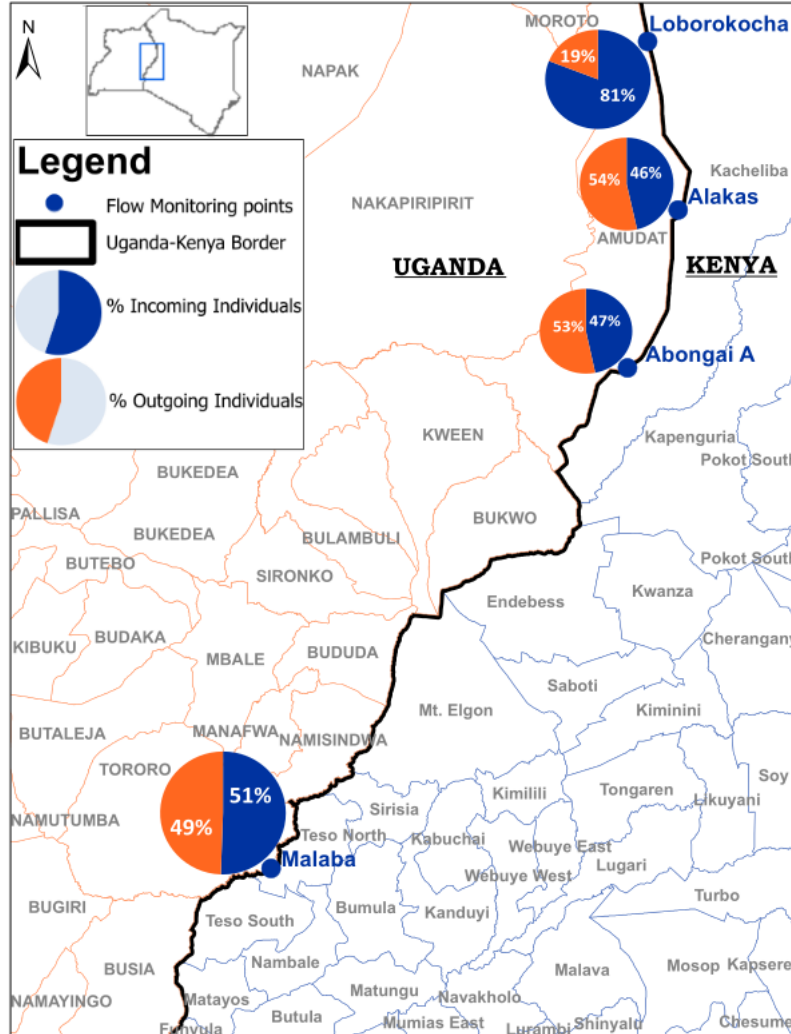


OVERVIEW

In October 2022, a total of 2,222 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 to Uganda (55%) than outgoing to Kenya (45%).

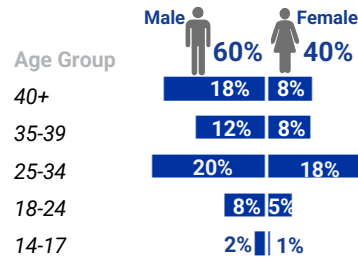
Potential indicators of protection risks observed among people surveyed included travelers with no accommodation arranged at their destination (67%) followed by travelers required to repay expenses of journey (21%), migrants with no identification document (20%), traveler with job offer lined up at destination (15%) and traveler required to repay recruitment fees (<1%). Information sources about cross-border job offers were mostly friends, relatives or community in either departure or destination (68%).

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

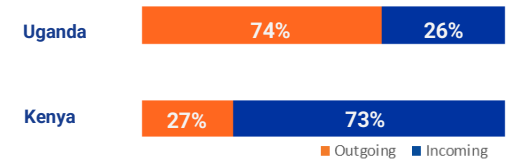


Map disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

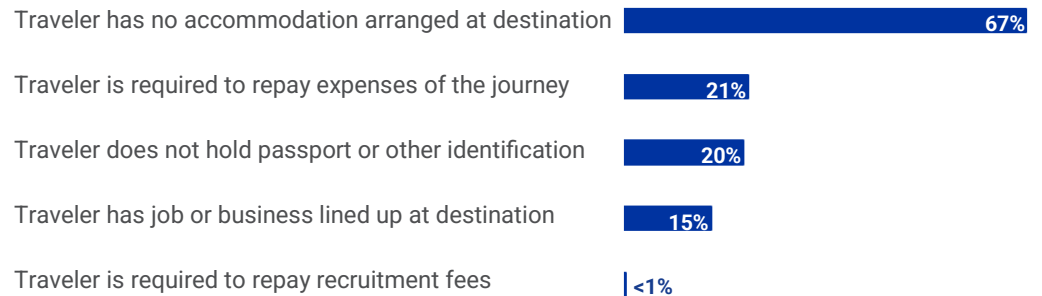
DEMOGRAPHICS



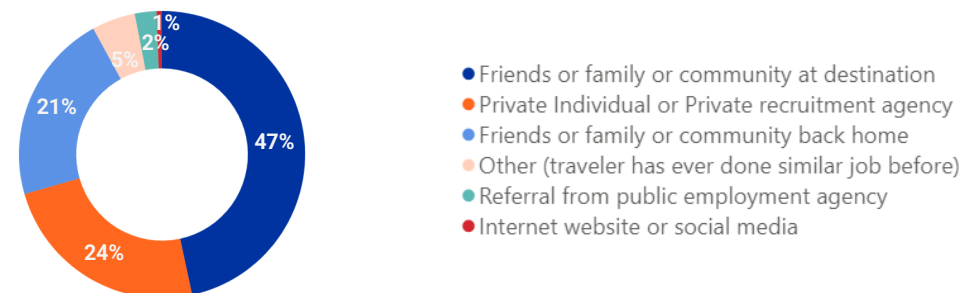
NATIONALITY



POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF PROTECTION RISK



SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON CROSS-BORDER JOB



HIGHLIGHTS

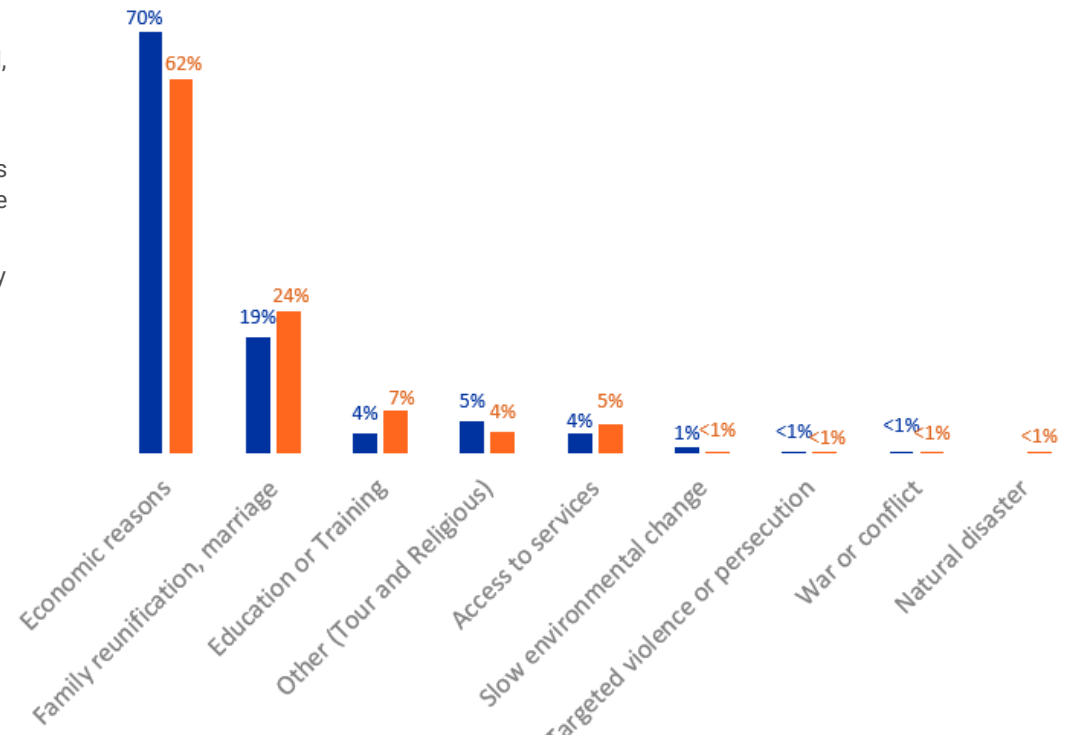
- More than half of the people interviewed were Kenyans (57%) while 39 per cent were Ugandans and the remaining 4 per cent migrants from other nationalities.
- 5 per cent of outgoing movements was to access services (e.g health, food, water).
- Almost 62 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.
- Most of the movements were motivated by economic reasons to engage in jobs or businesses (62%). Also, more than half of the people surveyed who were moving for economic reasons were self-employed (56%).
- Less than 1 per cent of movements were for targeted violence specifically female victims persecuted by in-laws.
- Most people interviewed commute to work in a different country.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MOVEMENTS WITH JOBS LINED-UP AT DESTINATION

Outflows	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	56%	26%	30%
Employed	21%	6%	15%
Daily Worker	12%	6%	6%
Unemployed	5%	4%	1%
Student	1%	1%	<1%
Apprentice	3%	3%	<1%
Retired	2%	<1%	2%

REASONS FOR MOVING

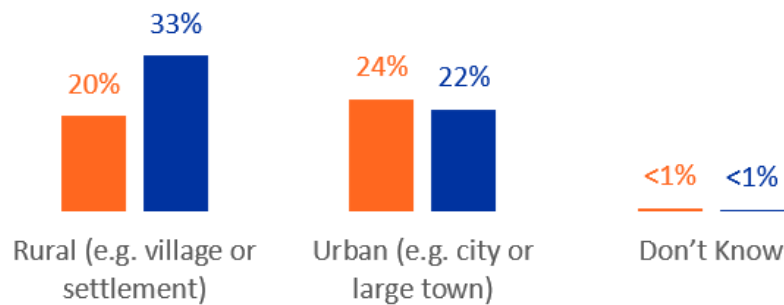
■ Incoming ■ Outgoing



Note: Interviewees stated more than one reason for moving

OUTFLOWS DESTINED FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

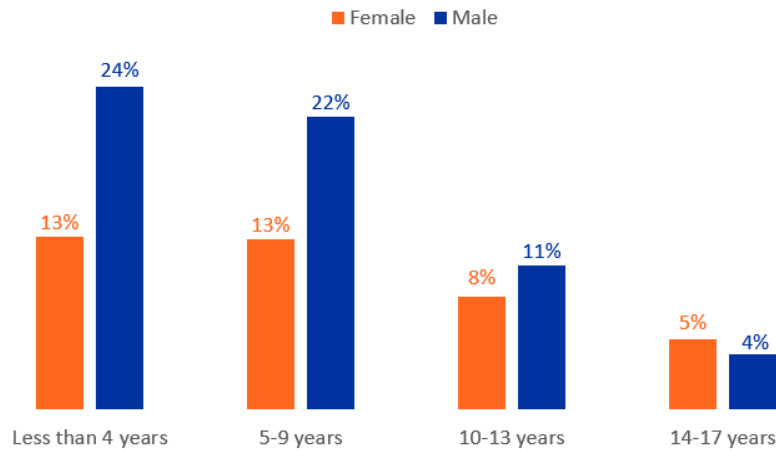
■ Female ■ Male



DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflows	Outflows
A day or less	60%	59%	61%
If not a day, less than 2 weeks	23%	25%	21%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	5%	5%	6%
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	9%	8%	10%
Don't know	2%	2%	1%

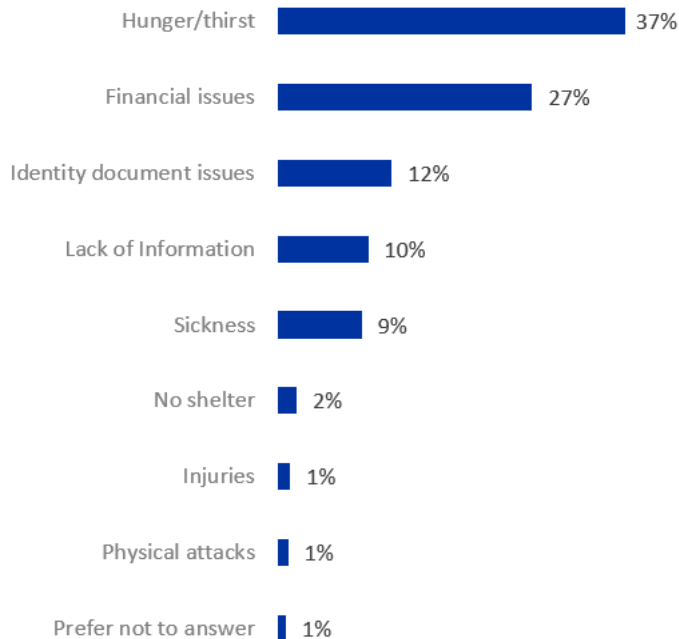
CHILDREN CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS



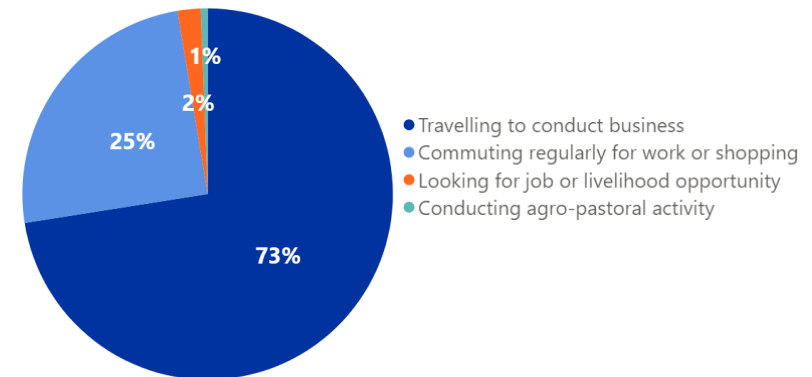
SUMMARY

- Almost three quarters (73%) of movements due to economic reasons are for conducting business followed by commuting regularly for work or shopping (25%), search for livelihood or job (2%) and conducting agro-pastoral activities (1%).
- More than half (56%) of movements due to access to services are for primary health care, followed by 36 per cent for food, water and health, and specialized medical care (8%).
- The most reported difficulty for people on the move is hunger/thirst (37%) followed by financial issues (27%) and identity document issues at 12 per cent.
- For children below 10 years, the number of boys traveling almost doubled the number of girls (202 boys and 109 girls). The number of boys between 10 and 17 years traveling was slightly more than the number of girls (65 boys and 60 girls).

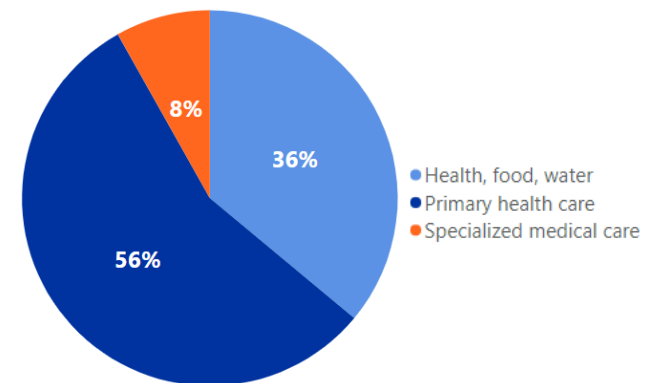
DIFFICULTIES OF TRACKED POPULATION



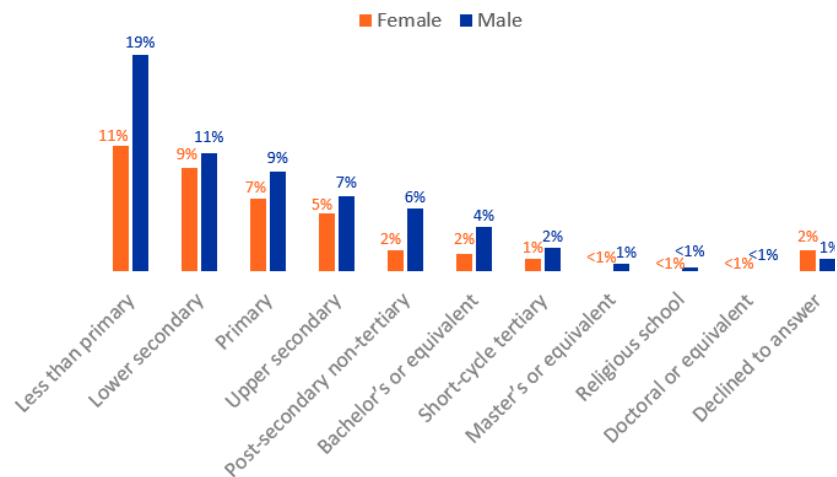
SPECIFIC ECONOMIC REASONS FOR MOVEMENT



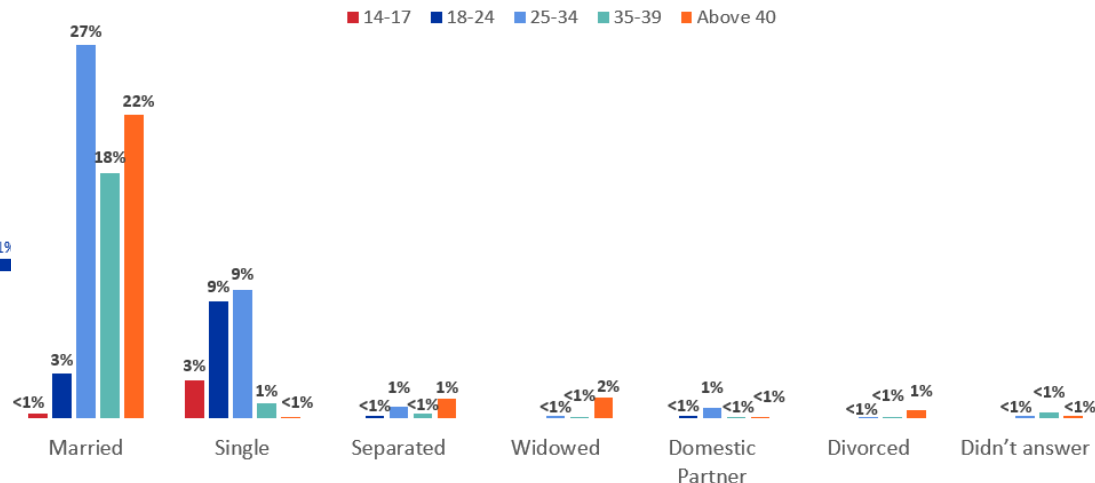
ACCESS TO SPECIFIC SERVICES



HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP



MARITAL STATUS BY AGE



- 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.
- Less than 1 per cent of females (8 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 Loporokocha. 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