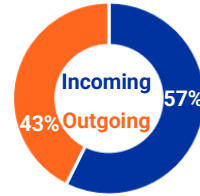


**KEY FIGURES**

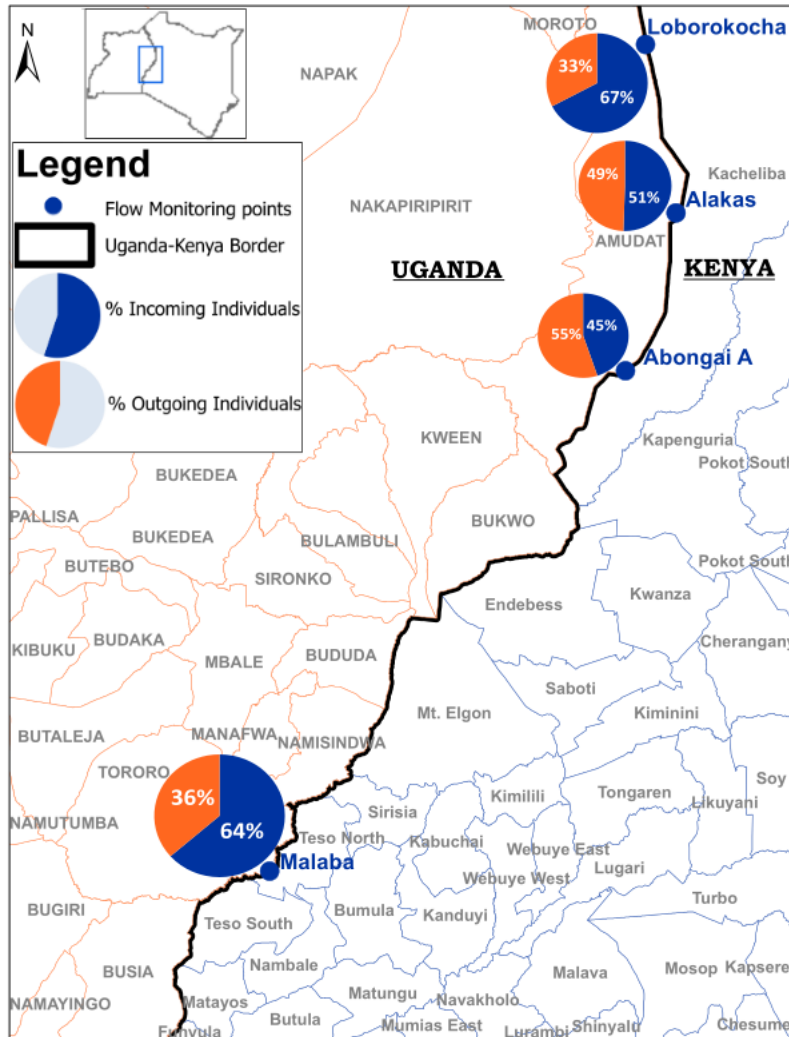


**OVERVIEW**

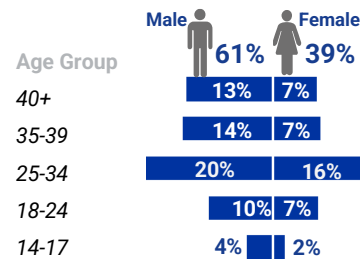
In September 2022, a total of 2,007 people were interviewed at four Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) across the border between Uganda and Kenya. The majority of people interviewed were incoming to Uganda (57%) against outgoing to Kenya (43%).

More inflows were observed during the reporting period as compared to outflows across most flow monitoring points as illustrated in the map. Most people acquire information about jobs or business offers across the border from friends, relatives or community at their usual residences or at places of destination. The majority (56%) of outgoing movements are for economic reasons.

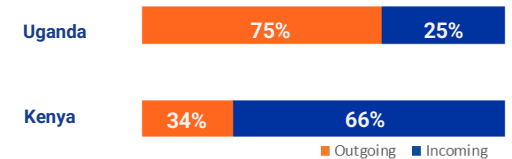
**INCOMING AND OUTGOING MOVEMENTS BY FMP IN THE UGANDA - KENYA BORDER**



**DEMOGRAPHICS**



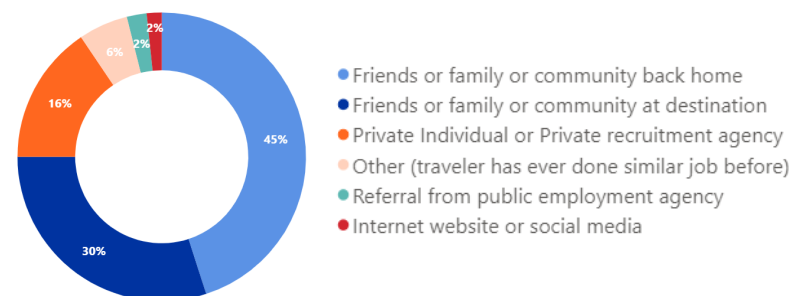
**NATIONALITY**



**POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF PROTECTION RISK**

Indicator	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
Traveler does not hold passport or other identification	19%	19%	19%
Traveler has job or business lined up at destination	13%	12%	13%
Traveler is required to repay expenses of the journey	12%	12%	13%
Traveler is required to repay recruitment fees	<1%	<1%	<1%

**SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON CROSS-BORDER JOB**



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

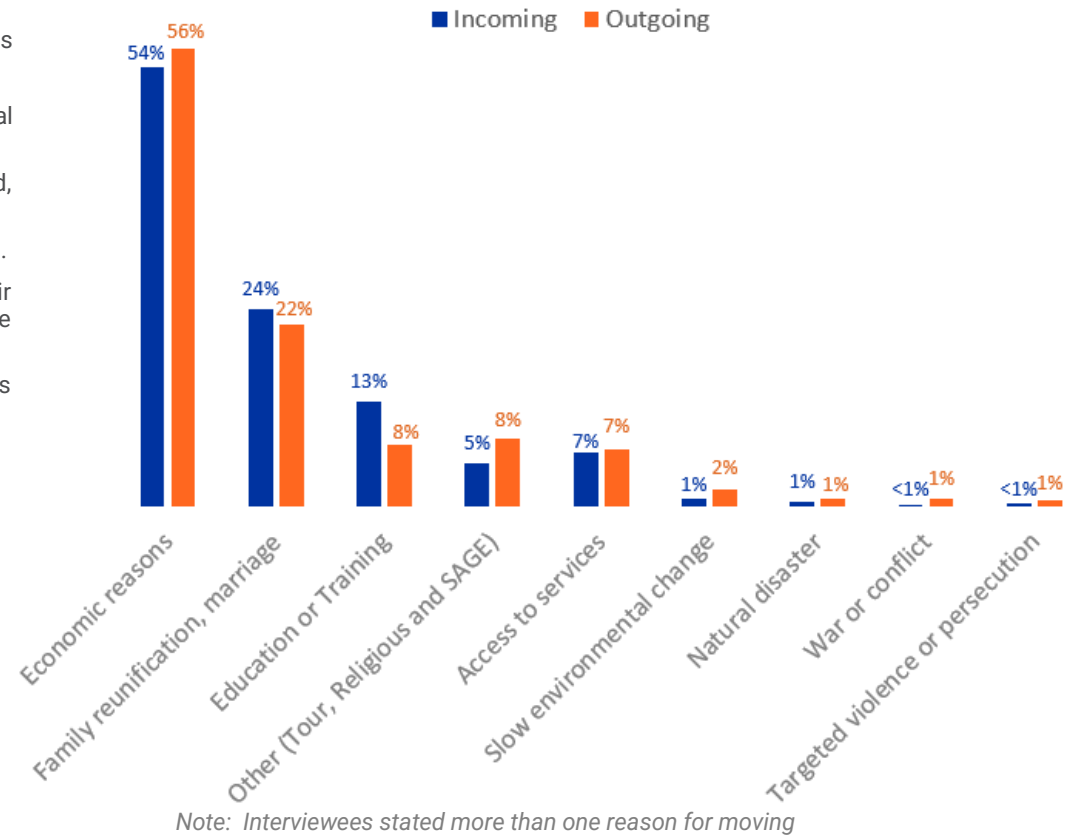
## HIGHLIGHTS

- Slightly above 41 per cent of the population interviewed by the enumerators is Ugandan, 51 per cent is Kenyan and 8 per cent of other nationalities.
- Almost 4 per cent of economic triggered movements were for agro-pastoral activities.
- 7 per cent of outgoing movements was to access services (e.g health, food, water).
- Slightly above 56 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.
- Almost 27 per cent of outflows were for jobs or business lined up at their destination. And this category of individuals were self employed before embarking on this journey.
- Almost 2 per cent of incoming movements were for Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) funds distribution to the elderly.

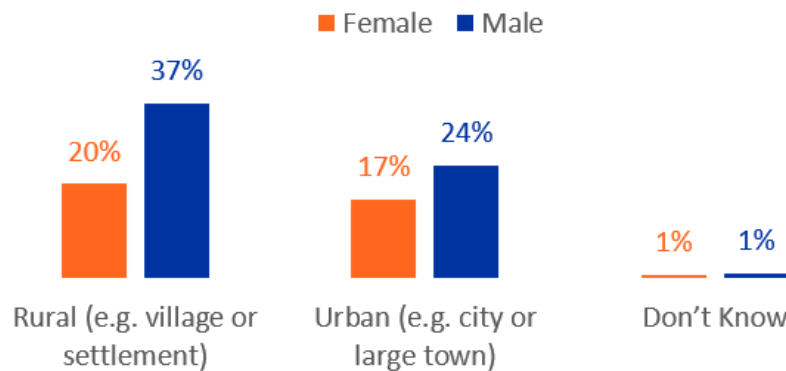
## EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MOVEMENTS WITH JOBS LINED-UP AT DESTINATION

Outflows	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	27%	11%	16%
Employed	9%	2%	7%
Daily Worker	5%	2%	3%
Unemployed and looking for a job	4%	2%	2%
Student	1%	1%	0%
Apprentice	<1%	<1%	0%

## REASONS FOR MOVING



## OUTFLOWS DESTINED FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

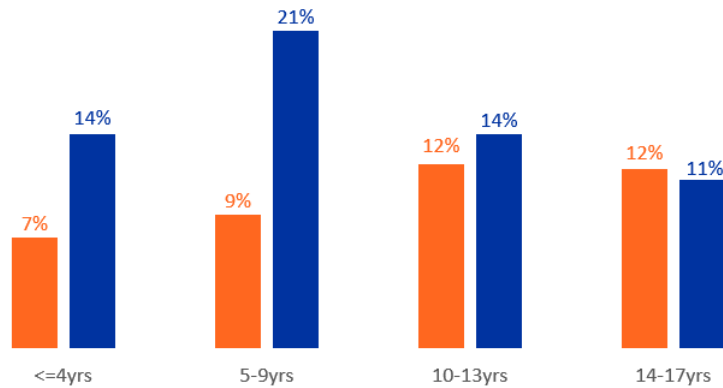


## DURATION OF STAY

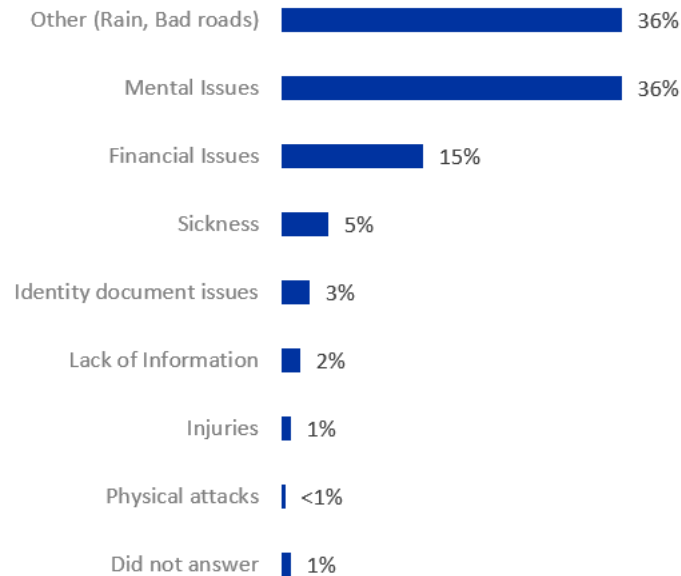
	Total	inflows	Outflows
A day or less	44%	44%	45%
If not a day, less than 2 weeks	31%	34%	27%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	11%	8%	14%
Between 3 and 6 months	2%	2%	3%
Between 6 and 12 months	1%	1%	<1%
12 months or more	1%	1%	1%
Not planning to leave as is habitual residence	8%	7%	9%
Don't know	3%	4%	2%

**CHILDREN CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS**

Female Male



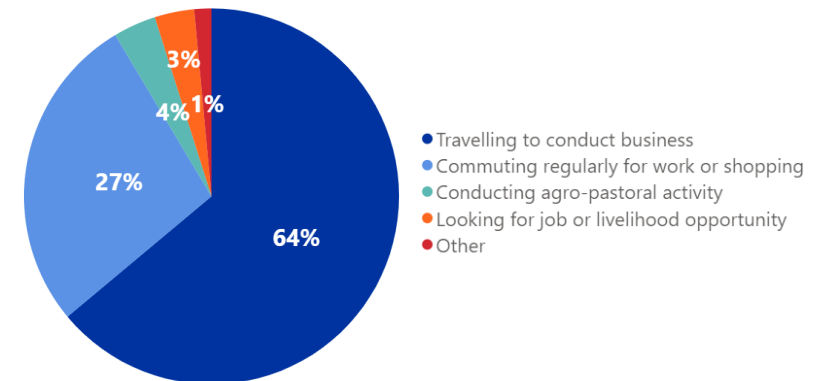
**DIFFICULTIES OF TRACKED POPULATION**



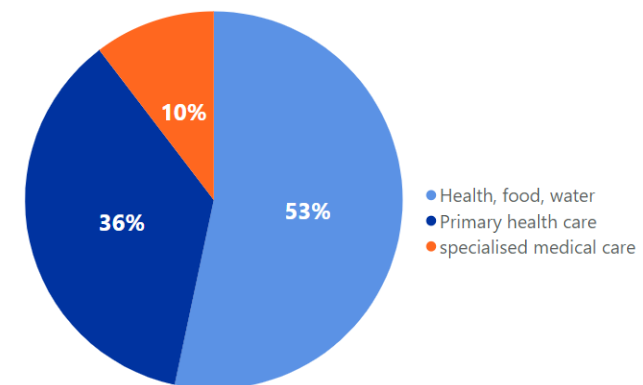
**SUMMARY**

- Almost 64 per cent of movements due to economic reasons are for conducting business followed by commuting regularly for work or shopping (28%), conducting agro-pastoral activities (4%) and a search for livelihood or job at almost 2 per cent.
- Slightly above 53 per cent of movements due to access to services are for food, water and health. In addition 36 per cent is for primary health care and specialized medical care at slightly above 10 per cent.
- The most reported difficulty for people on the move is mental issues and rains making roads each at almost 36 per cent followed by financial issues at almost 15 per cent.

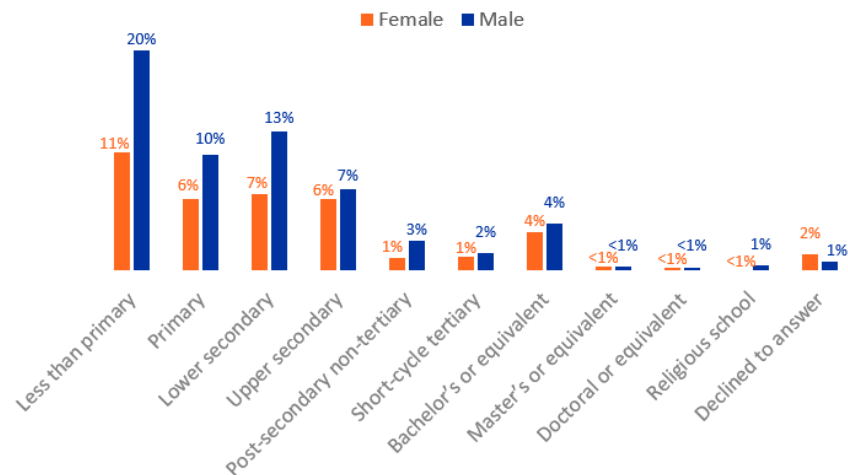
**SPECIFIC ECONOMIC REASONS FOR MOVEMENT**



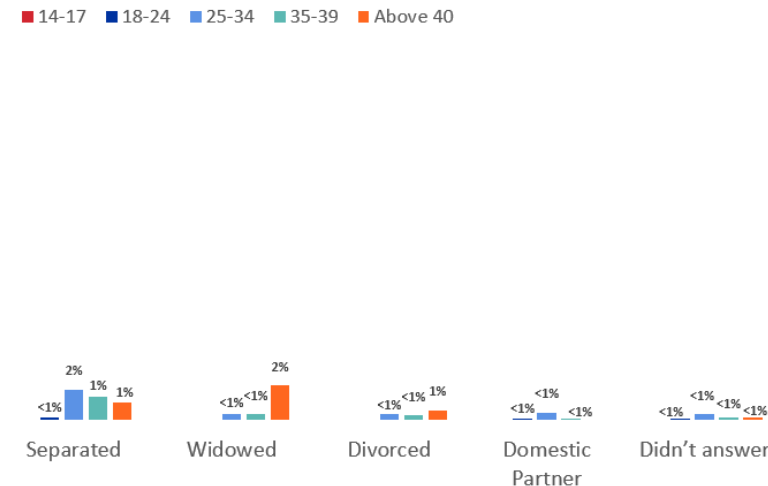
**ACCESS TO SPECIFIC SERVICES**



**HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP**



**MARITAL STATUS BY AGE**



- Generally, the literacy levels of males is higher than that of females.
- Slightly above 4 per cent of people interviewed declared having separated from their spouse.
- Less than 1 per cent of females below the age of 18 years interviewed were already married.
- Slightly above 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](http://uganda.iom.int) ; [dtmuganda@iom.int](mailto:dtmuganda@iom.int)