



**CENTER
HEALTH
MIGRATION**

Research for Practice



MAKERERE UNIVERSITY



Migration motivations and decisions

A compilation of case studies

Good Migration Governance and Health
Working Paper 1

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Background

This compilation has been developed in the framework the 1st online course on Health and Migration (March1-April1, 2021), organized by the Center for Health and Migration, Vienna, Austria and Makerere University, Department of Social Work and Social Administration (SWSA), School of Social Sciences. The courses focus is on the nexus of health and migration in an interdisciplinary approach and in relation to good migration governance.

In the session on “Migration motivations and decisions” on March 16, 2021, course participants were invited to describe a specific case from their (work) experience along the following questions:

- What drivers for migration do you observe?
- What are main characteristics of those who (plan to) migrate?
- What factors are considered in the process of decision making?
- Who is involved in decision making?

The compilation includes general observations, cases of specific settings and/or migrant groups, and individual cases.

Cases presented by:

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Quotation:

Center for Health and Migration (ed.) (2021): Migration motivations and decisions. A compilation of case studies. CHM, Vienna-Kampala.

General observations

Jackline Kisakye; Cornerstone Development Africa and Shine Reusable Pads; Youth Corps Learning Center

drivers for migration

- Political instability of an area or country.

Uganda is one of the top refugee-hosting countries in the world, at eighth place, and the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. This is a result of both its and the instability in its neighboring countries that has forced non Ugandans to end up into a safer place/resettlement in Uganda. A case in a point here is: -

On the other hand, the total stock of Ugandan refugees, as indicated by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 2016, is 12,786 globally. They are concentrated in the following five countries: United States, United Kingdom, South Africa, Canada and Kenya (RMMS, 2016). Data from 2009 to 2012 demonstrates an increasing trend of Ugandan nationals applying for asylum abroad (IOM, 2013). allow me add UAE when a bunch of young people to date move to seek for greener [pastures because home isn't stable and secure to provide for them.

Current estimates demonstrate that the country has approximately 30,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), a number which has declined dramatically from the mid-2000s where in 2007 this number was at 1.4 million (IOM, 2013; UNDP, 2016). with such figure and with the current situation in Uganda from elections allegedly to be unfair and the increased kidnaps and abductions of opposition supporters in my country has forced many to leave the country to seek for safety of their lives and families.

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/ have migrated

- The people that tended to migrate because of the above cause are mainly political related personals that's to say aspiring political opposition leaders, their families, relatives and connected friends who seem to be in support of their ideologies. However, men tend to suffer more the torture acts as women and children are subjected to rape a defilement.

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Policy and legal framework of the destination country.
- Location of the country of origin and the destination country.
- Family history of the migrants
- The security of the migrants
- Better employment
- Vulnerability of the migrants especially women and children.

actors involved in decision making

- Family head (both men and women)
- Families/relatives
- The affected person/ politician (both men and women)

General observations

Wilbard Abraham Mrase; Berega Institute of Health Sciences own by Diocese of Morogoro, Anglican Church of Tanzania

drivers for migration

- Poverty and low standard of living
- Lack of employment.
- Lack of health, education and entertainment facilities
- Discrimination based on religion, ethnicity and politics
- Lack of safety.
- Wars and dictatorships
- Social factors and environmental changes (drought and flooding)
- Dissatisfaction with traditions, norms, and values
- Inadequate facilities for maintaining livelihood

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/ have migrated

- Most migrants are males
- They are predominantly young adults
- The average age of migrants is 31 years
- Economic motives predominate their decision to move together with other factors

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Economic status of the family
- Life satisfaction
- Personality of decision maker(People who are assertive, work focused and less family centered are likely to migrate)
- social context within which the person exists
- Social networks among migrants
- Career factors

actors involved in decision making

- Migrants him/herself
- Friends
- Father
- Mother
- Spouse
- Sibling

General observations

SP Jackson Mucunguzi -psc U, Uganda Police Force

drivers for migration

- Conflict wars in the mother land countries of refugees for example in DR Cong & Somalia where there were wars.
- Political prosecution by government against its opponents who demand services delivery & rule of law to all citizens.
- Domestic violence. Most violence in the families have triggered most to migrate to other countries or other areas due to violence's in their homes.
- Health pandemic outbreak like Ebola, Cholera etc and Disasters such as landslides, floods and drought. This has been seen in places like Bududa in eastern Uganda, kasese & ntoroko district in rwenzori region in Uganda, this is where have been migrating from their places to internal displaced places due to floods and landslides.
- Unemployment factor. Most young girls and boys in Uganda migrate to Arab countries in order to get jobs. This is where at least every almost 4000 young girls go outside countries to look jobs.
- Tribal conflicts over land and multiparty politics. Here most people migrate from their areas because of tribal conflicts ,a case in point in kasese district in rwenzori region of Uganda where basongola always fight with bakonjo.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- The main category is usually the Youth between 20-30 years who are.
 - Unemployed.
 - Single headed households most especially female and child headed families.
 - Energetic people
 - People who are hopeless
 - People are very sick going to other places looking for better treatment.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Family history.
- Better Employment.
- Vulnerabilities of the migrants especially women & children.
- Security of the area or place of migrants where they are and also security of the destination of the country or place where they are migrating to.
- Lack of employment.
- Availability of the resources to places where they are migrating to.
- Cultural beliefs in the area or country they are coming from & going to.

actors involved in decision making

- Family head most especially in forced migration. This is during the conflict wars in most cases the head of the family that is a man first sends the wife & children to safer places as for him remains behind monitoring the situation. A case in point currently in DR Congo most refugees who are fleeing from DRC are women and children, and their husbands are remaining behind monitoring the situation.
- Local government leaders.
- Office of the prime minister for case of Uganda
- Security personnel.
- Humanitarian agencies like UNHCR.

General observations

Benjamin Omony; Community Development Worker, Social Worker

drivers for migration

- Founded fear of persecution in the place of origin forces people to migrate e.g during war, religious persecution, political contest etc
- Government development project can cause displacement and force people to migrate, social network and demographic change
- Family reunification is by definition, dependent on the presence of family members already in the EU
- Education: young people move to foreign countries after being admitted to foreign universities either on self-sponsorship or scholarship.
- Employment, most people especially youth move within and to foreign countries in search of relatively better paying job.
- O trade with our neighbouring on none neighbouring countries
- Social network, people are likely to move to a country where they are socially or religiously connected and accepted.
- Search for natural resources such as water; fertile farm land, pasture etc
- Favorable labor market conditions in destination countries
- Better social services in the destination country, e.g better health care.
- Other factor for migration can be due to disease outbreak, natural calamities such as flood, land slides

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/ have migrated

- Have families
- Have contacts in the destination countries
- Single headed household/ single parent from 25-50 years old
- Unaccompanied minors/ child headed households from 10- 18 years old.
- Married women from 25-50 women
- Those underemployed or unemployed.

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Policy and legal framework of the destination country.
- Location of the country of origin and the destination country.
- Family history of the migrants
- The security of the migrants
- Better employment
- Vulnerability of the migrants especially women and children.

actors involved in decision making

- At family level the decision comes from Individual (e.g., The Man, wife, child/children) and community leadership structure especially if it is attributed to push factor.

General observations: Tanzania as an example
Henry Ngogo; CCBRT disability hospital

drivers for migration

- **Education**, young people move to foreign countries after being admitted to foreign universities but most of whom moves are those who have attained scholarship.
- **Employment**, most people especially youth move within and to foreign countries in search of jobs, for example there is current trend of women (in 20's) moving to Arabic countries to work as House maids.
- **Trade**, this especially occurs with our neighboring country like Kenya, Zambia but also many business persons are moving to countries like China for business
- **Network**, people who move to foreign countries are most likely to know someone in the country They're moving to
- **Water and resources stress**, this especially causes internal migration in farming and pastoral communities in search of new farming land, water and grazes

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/ have migrated

- **Young**, most of people who migrate are people in their 20's
- **Male and Female**, both sexes migrate equally with more female going to Arabic countries as House maids and males moving to countries like South Africa in search of jobs
- **Single**, most of the people who migrate aren't yet married
- **People with no children**, people who do not have any children are more likely to migrate than people with children, this is because people with children tend to avoid complexities of moving with kids and family

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- **Money needed to reach their destination**, people usually will accumulate money which will help them to reach their destination point, and this is whether that person wants to enter regularly or irregularly, they always accumulate money to help them achieve their intentions.
- **Network in the destination point**, People are more like to make their decision easily when they have someone they can rely on as their host to the destination point.

actors involved in decision making

- **Individual herself/himself**, some people decide themselves to migrate in search of jobs, education or other issues
- **Family**, for some people this is the family matter of which has to be discussed and approved by the heads of families for them to migrate.

The example of the district Bundibugyo in Uganda
Maniraguha Siliver; Uganda Red Cross Society, Bundibugyo Branch

drivers for migration

- Tribal conflict. In Bundibugyo districts they usually face challenge of tribal conflicts that is bakonjo and bamba tribes usually fight. In 2016 more than 200 people lost their lives and more than 10000 people were displaced and they had stay in IDP,s and others migrated to other districts and neighbouring country DRC for those who had relatives in the DR cong. Also in 2018 during pre-election in DR cong in ituri province balega tribe and bahema tribe were fighting each other which resulted thousands of congolese fleeing their country into Uganda via lake Albert in Ntoroko district.
- War conflicts. In July 2013 more than 20,000 congolese flee from their home in DR cong into Uganda in Bundibugyo district due to fear of assault of ADF.
- Disasters. In December 2019 there was seriously landslides and floods in bundubugyo district in Uganda where more than 16 people died and left more 10000 people migrating from homes into the IDP,s and other districts near by.
- Marriages. In Bundibugyo district most people get married to the neighboring country DR cong and also some people from DR cong migrate into Bundibugyo district in order to get married.
- Trade. Most people in Bundibugyo migrate to DR cong for trade purpose and the same applies people from DR cong migrate to Bundibugyo for trade purposes.
- Social services like churches. Most people that is pastors from DR cong migrate to Bundibugyo district in Uganda to set up churches.
- Political conflicts. This drives migration, in Bundibugyo district from 2014 to 2016 many people migrated from their areas and others lost their lives due to local politics at the district level.

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/ have migrated

- Youth. Most of people who migrate are people in their 20's most especially males. Most of them migrate into urban areas from rural areas.
- Male and Female, both sexes migrate equally with more female going to Arabic countries as House maids and males moving to countries like china in search of jobs.
- Single, most of the people who migrate aren't yet married
- Child headed children. These ones are more vulnerable compared to others.
- Women headed women. This is because ones are more vulnerable compared to those who are with their husband. This happens more during distasters.

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Money needed to reach their destination, people usually will accumulate money which will help them to reach their destination point, and this is whether that person wants to enter regularly or irregularly, they always accumulate money to help them achieve their intentions.
- Security situation in destination area or country where they are going to settle.

actors involved in decision making

- Government. Government usually decides for their people who are going migrate most especially during war and tribal conflicts or disasters. For example currently they are people who are migrating from DR cong and they cross into Uganda via Ntoroko district and go back to DR cong in the IDP,s of DR cong via Bundibugyo district at the border of DR cong.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pandemic or epedemics. During COVID-19 in Uganda many people migrated from urban areas to the rural areas while other were migrating from outside Uganda back into the Uganda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual herself/himself, some people decide themselves to migrate in search of jobs, education or other issues• Family, for some people this is the family matter of which has to be discussed and approved by the heads of families for them to migrate.
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The case of refugees in Kyaka II refugee settlement

Lilian Kababboopi; African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD)

drivers for migration

- The major migration driver for refugees was war/conflict in their country of origin which was as a result of tribal conflicts.
- It is also believed that many people were forced to migrate because of social networks in the new country such as friends, colleagues who had already left their country of origin to the country of asylum.
- Many of the children, wives, and youth migrated because of family for example children migrated to come be with their parents, and wives migrated to unit with their husbands and children or even parents.

Migration policies were another contributing factor/driver for example it is believed that some categories of people migrated because they are aware of the resettlement program in Uganda and also because Uganda is a peaceful country with favorable policies which permit refugees freedom to work and move in other places.

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/ have migrated

- Many of the migrants specifically refugees in Kyaka II refugee settlement are youth especially female and children, they come to Uganda while single and many of them get partners at the boarder point or in the settlement as means of survival or to ease their stay in the country of asylum.

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- The migration policies in Uganda which are very flexible and favorable for many refugees unlike in other countries.
- Another factor put into consideration before migrating is the political stability in the country of asylum, Uganda is looked at as a very peaceful country and this has facilitated economic development which is one of the drivers for migration.

actors involved in decision making

- In cases of conflict and wars people do not make decisions on whether to migrate or not but rather people migrate to seek safety and security in the neighboring places and countries and this is evidenced by the many separated children and unaccompanied minors in the settlement claim to have separated with their parents during flight to the country of origin.
- However, for people who migrate under other circumstances for example to look for better health care, education, for resettlement to mention but a few decisions are made by the husband and this is because of the patriarchal nature and cultural perspective of many people.

Case for Nakivale Refugee Settlement

Carolyn Aijuka, Child Protection and safe guarding Coordinator, Norwegian Refugee Council Isingiro-Nakivale, Uganda.

Nakivale is the oldest refugee settlement in Uganda that opened in 1958 and was officially established as a settlement in 1960. Today it hosts more than 130,000 refugees from Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan. Since the 2015 Burundian crisis, the population of the settlement greatly increased and has since remained high. However due to the comparatively high proportion of services available in Base Camp Zone, the centre has thrived and resulted in a pull factor effect leading to it becoming increasingly dense. The impact of this has resulted in a strong economic centre, but with growing pressure on resources and service delivery. Poor connectivity, particularly to the Rubondo Zone, has increased the “desirability” of Base camp zone as a place to settle. It would appear that there is a continued push for the allocation of productive land for agriculture which is based on the view that it is essential for promoting resilient incomes and self-sustaining food security.

But due to the dispersed nature of the camp and poor accessibility, there is a tendency for new refugee arrivals to abandon their allocated household plots, using this land for agricultural purposes, and to live closer to friends/family in existing villages. This both exacerbates the pressure on resources in the existing centres and places increased demand on the land area. It is important to note however that agricultural livelihoods have indeed flourished, meaning that large areas of land are under cultivation. As a result of this and the constant demand for cooking fuel for the growing “urban” populations, large scale deforestation alongside encroachment on the sensitive wetland ecosystems adjacent to the camps has taken place. This has in turn led to refugees going further afield to collect firewood and encountering conflicts with host communities and water degradation. In addition to this, as host communities bring livestock through the refugee agricultural areas, the risk of potential conflicts is an added issue.

drivers for migration

- Access to livelihood opportunities
- Family ties as they try catch up as the seek for family reunification
- Poverty due to the over whelming family demands
- Unemployment especially among the youth in search for better opportunities
- Insecurity which pushes them for safe and secure countries
- Access to social services ie. medical services
- Inter-tribal conflicts especially among the somalies and Burundians; somalias and Ethiopians
- Marriages

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/have migrated

From the Nakivale refugee settlement, it observed that it more of youth, women single men and usually between the age of 26 to 30years tend to migrate.

- They are unemployed who are out school for long time
- They have no children and no families ties from the country of origin
- They are mainly Congolese refugees
- They disconnect from the others
- Selling of key household assets

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Available employment opportunities in consideration to the migration areas
- Resettlement opportunities in the migration areas
- Search for better medical services
- Security in the migration areas
- Family ties and reunification
- Limited land and conflicts/wrangles
- Contacts in the area of destination.

Regarding the land itself, there is conflicting information regarding the legal status of the land that the settlement sits upon. UNHCR monitors the implementation of sub projects in all protection, community services, education, health, nutrition, WASH, livelihoods, and environmental activities and interfaces with operational partners involved in providing food, adult education and tracing and reunification.

actors involved in decision making

- Individual migrant who take the decision
- OPM and UNHCR
- Family members
- Family members especially household head,
- The community leadership structures especially when it is due to push factors

Case Study: Congolese Refugees in Nakivale Refugee Settlement

Barongo Griven, Community English for Adults Facilitator, Refugee Law Project, School of Law Makerere University, Uganda

International Migration has become part and partial of human nature. This is as a result of vulnerabilities people face in their areas of origin and choose to move to different destinations. Uganda is a destination of varied nationalities in the Horn of Africa including Congolese, Burundians, Rwandese, Eritreans, Somalis, and Kenyans among other nationalities. However, it should be noted that Congolese out number other nationalities in the country.

To the few Congolese I have been able to interact with during my tenure as community English for Adult Facilitator in Nakivale refugee settlement; they have noted the following as what has driven them to migrate to Uganda:

drivers for migration

- Civil/political unrest,
- Inter-tribal conflicts like for minority tribes Banyamulenge, Banande e.t.c to mention but a few
- Persecution against LGBTQ+,
- Economic conditions in DRC
- Contact with people or family members in Uganda
- Religious persecutions,
- Ban wagon effect,
- Natural disasters specifically famine, drought, land and mudslides.

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/have migrated

It should be noted that there may be no specific features for all people who choose to migrate. This is because drivers do not differentiate particular individuals. However certain features basing on specific drivers include;

- Have contacts in others countries,
- Their age bracket ranges from 15-60,
- Both male and female,
- Have family with children.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- The proximity of the prospective destination,
- The Perceived benefits in Uganda in terms of security,
- The intensity of problem drivers from DRC,
- Contacts in the area of destination.

actors involved in decision making

- Family members especially household head,
- The community leadership structures especially when it is due to push factors

A case of the young people moving to their semi urban trading centres and to the middle east for employment.

Joel Innocent Odokonyero; Refugee Law Project (RLP), School of Law, Makerere University, Uganda

drivers for migration

- Famine,
- Disaster,
- Poverty,
- Conflicts/wars,
- Employment.

Poverty and limited social amenities as well as limited economic opportunities have driven victims or survivors of conflict away from their rural communities to urban Centre's or townships or nearby cities. These move they undertake with the view of participating in casual work, some as street children looking to feed from begging and while some to join gang groups such as the popular "Aguu", a group of street youth/children labelled as a criminal gang operating in the streets of districts such as Gulu, Northern Uganda.

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/have migrated

- Unemployed youths, children born of conflict related sexual violence, women with children of wartime and victims of land conflicts or evictions.
- Mostly young single mothers, youthful boys and girls with mostly single parents (mothers). They normally have low educational background.

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- The environment in the urban centres or cities they are moving from as well as Policies in their preferred country may favour decision to be made, location-may be near where you want to migrate take advantage, history of migration to such places, vulnerability of migrant's safety and security, poverty and lack of or better employment.

actors involved in decision making

- Parents especially mothers for children born of conflict advise their rejected children to go and start of their lives out of the village.
- In some instances, for those going to middle east, the family is involved in the decision making mainly because of the money involved in processing passports, transport from the villages to the city and payment to recruitment agencies.
- Peer groups who advise the colleagues on alternative options available after eviction from land or rejection by first mostly paternal relatives and finally maternal relatives where they had hopes of finally staying.
- Community leaders for instance the Apaa Land incident between Amuru and Adjumani districts; Community leaders decided people move into UN compound for both safety and advocacy for their land rights.

An Eighteen-Year old Ugandan who grew up as a street child and currently settled in Dubai

Miria Nowamukama, School of Public Health, Makerere University

An 18-year old female Ugandan from Kavule unfortunately lost her parents when she was two years old. She then was taken on by the step mother who mistreated her right from her childhood. The step mother used to deny her basic needs such as food, clothes and education, assigned her a lot of workload among which was giving her a pile of clothes to wash, cleaning, cooking, digging and many other household responsibilities alone at a very tender age of eleven years. One day while executing her daily routine house chores, she broke a flask while washing utensils but luckily enough the step mother had gone to the market that evening. She scared and thought about how her rude step mother will violently react, then devised a mean of running a way from home to a friend's place who stayed in the nearby slum area. She packed her clothes and then escaped from home although it was late during the late hours in the evening. It then got very dark and she could not find the way she since she was young and had taken a longer period without visiting. She then had no other portion but to sleep on the street that night. The next day she could find what to eat and thereafter resorted to begging on the street for survival until the age of sixteen. She thereafter searched for casual laborer's jobs as a cleaner in one of the travel agencies in Kampala that hires labourers to some Arab countries for work. When made 18 years of age, her friends that worked in that organization who told her about the good salary earned in Arab countries while working as a cleaner, she was motivated and got a passport and a place to work in Dubai. She then travelled to Dubai to work as a

drivers for migration

- She left her home due to harsh treatment by the step mother
- She escaped from home due to child labour and abuse
- Orphan status since she had lost her parents
- She ran away from home to search for refuge at the friend's place
- She lacked basic needs such food, education, clothes while staying with the step mother
- The young age also contributed to her opting for becoming a street child since she had no parental guidance and help at all
- She went to Dubai in search of greener pastures and a higher pay
- She has settled in Dubai for marriage reasons

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/have migrated

- Orphan status with no strong family attachments resulted into her migration
- A younger age in which the decision capacity is still inadequate especially children aged 18 years and below
- Her sex of being a girls child so that she can work to earn a living
- Youthful stage in which perhaps she travelled to Dubai due to curiosity
- She decided to settle in Dubai due to the fact that she had established a family and got married there

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Age is an important factor in decision making
- Level of education is another key factor
- the support network such as the travel agencies
- hospitality of people in Dubai perhaps
- the available resources and amenities
- lack of livelihood in the home country
- Search for employment opportunities with a better pay/ salary

cleaner where she has spent 5 years now and got a boyfriend whom she settled with in Dubai. She got married to her boyfriend and are both settled in Dubai.

- Standard of living being better in Dubai than Uganda

actors involved in decision making

- Individuals themselves eg this young girl decided to run away from home
- Friends influenced some of the decisions that she made
- Family members such as husbands in this case where she had to settle in Dubai where the husband is situated
- Travel agencies that provide these opportunities
- Government that allows these organisations to operate

Ethiopian Migrants in Katate, Zambia
Joseph Mwamba Yowela, IOM Zambia

Around August of 2020, a group of about 40 migrants of Ethiopian origin was discovered in a town called Katete located in the Eastern part of Zambia. The local community got alarmed when they heard people talking in a foreign language at night in one of the suburbs. This got them to go there and check, and to their surprise, it was a group of young and older men with the age range of 12 – 50 years. There was some commotion as they people within the locality started attacking the migrants. Being a very small area, the police were alerted and quickly came through to rescue the migrants who were quickly gathered and kept in one place. All these migrants were undocumented, and it was a suspected case of human trafficking. The persons behind this move escaped for fear of facing the law. The plan was to move to South Africa for jobs and better economic opportunities. IOM and the government started talking with the government of Ethiopian through the embassy to get these migrants repatriated to their country of origin. Eventually they were repatriated after a good number of months of trying to arrange and do medicals as it was during the Covid-19 first wave.

drivers for migration

- The main driver of this migration is economic freedom and escape from civil unrest in certain parts of the country of origin. Ethiopia has had a great number of migrants seeking better economic opportunities.

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate/have migrated

- The characteristics of those that migrated or planning to migrate are predominately young men and middle-aged men. They are generally single with a few married men seeking better opportunities found in the country of destination. From the case given, these migrants also were of low education background mainly seeking opportunities to work as labourers.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- The core factors being considered were economic pull factors in the country of destination. Generally, there are more Ethiopian migrants that move in search of economic freedom and better job opportunities. Other factors considered included age and sex. Considering the nature of work sought, the requirement was mainly for males to start working initially as labourers. The plan later is to bring in their families and friends once settled. Another factor is history of those that have travelled and made it in life. These examples are considered to decide to move. It looks attractive although the process is discovered to be life threatening.

actors involved in decision making

- For those that were younger about 16 to 18 years, the decision was mainly influenced by the trafficker promising a better life. Some of them the decision was influenced by friends and family members. However, the core reason for the decision was mainly poverty and civil unrest in some parts of the country of origin.

Sudanese doctors migrating to the UK
Thowaiba Ali, ALDAAMA C.O., Istanbul, Turkey

For the interest of relevant background in this case, Sudanese doctors have a traditional migration pattern to the UK. This is partially because of the history, being a country colonized by Britain, medicine and many other sciences and professions use English mainly and were never adapted to the official language of the country; Arabic. The language not being a major barrier as well as the history of relationship shift through the years shaped this phenomenon.

drivers for migration

- Career prospects: Being a Sudanese doctor with GMC (British general medical council) membership is perceived as an achievement and would be helpful for further employment, research opportunities and securing quality training.
- Financial reasons: doctors get the opportunity to get paid more when they travel to the UK even if it's for training job where in Sudan the trainee is usually the one paying the ministry of health for the training.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Single unattached both female and males, we find junior doctors are much more in demand and usually the category to migrate, but recently with the deterioration of economic situation , senior doctors are seeking employment I Gulf countries predominantly. Also, Upper middle class and rich doctors are usually the ones fortunate enough to afford the costly exams and process of registration.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Financial limitation: one would have to think of the cost of tests, time, travels needed, visa and official paper authentication and whether they can afford it or how long would they have to save up to be able to.
- Family obligation: for a first born in a retired parent situation, dependent parent, special need family member or any unique situation that makes the family in need of more support, especially for males it's a big factor to tie them to Sudan where the doctor in the family is expected to take care of their need financially and otherwise , where they find themselves in a vicious cycle of not being able to progress their careers due to financial burden and what is known as "chronic medical syndrome" -where a doctor wouldn't progress beyond their permanent registration meaning they didn't seek specialization training- provides them with low income usually.
- Aspiration might also vary between doctors depending on their view of themselves and their capabilities whether it be objective or otherwise.

actors involved in decision making

- It's usually doctor's decision except if they happen to have a family of doctors or migrant to other countries who might influence their decision making.

A case of a young woman from Congo who run away from a forced marriage
Lena Odong Oyella, Alight Uganda Program

A case of a young woman from Congo, she migrated into Uganda in 2015. Though there is an existing war in Democratic Republic of Congo, Ms. Owimana was not yet ready to migrate into Uganda at the time when she thought about it. She says that she migrated to run away from a forced marriage she was subjected to at a young age of 15.

Being a total orphan, her marriage and give away was arranged and organized by her husband's relatives. When she was given to the man, she was threatened and at the same time promised that if she behaves well the man would give her everything, but if she misbehaves by running away as she earlier showed the sign of running away, she would be killed. Life started to be fair and she gave in to sex. After 2 months, she conceived her first child, this marked the beginning of her torture, she would be physically beaten by her husband who was also an alcoholic. One day she was beaten until she had a miscarriage which led to losing her first-born child, she cried and decided to escape, then her husband learnt of her plans and then put her under house arrest for many years, whereby, it was the man who brought everything in the house, her work was only to prepare food and behave well. This took some time and she gave birth to 4 children, but her suffering didn't end there until one day with the help of her neighbor she run away and migrated into Uganda where she thought she would get a job to enable her take care of her children.

And now she is a migrant refugee with all necessary documentations and has engaged into business. She had a good life until her husband learnt of her whereabouts and followed her to Uganda, she welcomed him because their children were asking for their father and they added 2 more children amidst domestic violence, then more torture continued. Empowered as she is already, she came for support into her case, that's how I came face to face with the now 27 years old Ms. Owimana.

In conclusions, once such migrants enter into the country of their choice or even during flight, basic services should be made available and provided to them basing on the principle of prima facie, which states that, any one young or old, who left his/her own country of origin and entered into another country (host country), should be considered a refugee until proven otherwise. This service includes among others; health, general protection, Mental Health Psychosocial Support Services, food and nutrition etc.

drivers for migration

- The status of being an orphan
- Forced marriage
- Employment to look after her children
- Poverty
- War
- Thirst for freedom

main characteristics of those who plan to migrate /have migrated

- People with severe distress
- Averagely young people ie, (22-27 years)
- Youths
- Unmarried people
- Married women

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Having a better and happy life
- Having a well-paying job
- Long lasting source of livelihood for family
- Uncertainty for the end of war
- Educational qualification
- Inflation rate

actors involved in decision making

- The individual
- The community (her neighbor helped her to escape)
- Family in other cases

A Testimony of a South Sudanese women who is IDP from Juba
Gatkuoth Peter Chuol, Coalition for Humanity

A 30-year-old women south Sudanese from Unity state Bentiu Mayendit Rubkuay payam, lost her husband during the 2013 South Sudan civil war. He was killed Infront by Army men checking people from home to home. Deborah has four children and pregnant and other people decided to flee her home village and moved a long distance for about two weeks before getting a meant to take them to juba IDP camp, on her way with the children with other women and children and girls they landed in to ambushed and they were arrested rape by government soldiers calling them Rebel's women and the baby in the womb came out. Deborah has been experiencing miss courage when she wanted to get a child from the new spouse till she got medical rehabilitated IMC and she recover.

drivers for migration

- Looting and destructions of property
- Killing of civilian's women and men on Ethnic line
- Offence of sexual violence to women and girls are from Army
- Torture
- Safety
- Crime committed

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Women/girls who were survivors of sexual violence like rape
- Child soldiers who escape from the war zoon areas running away from the safety of their life
- men of survivors of sexual violence in conflicts.
- accompany minors' children and orphans
- they have undergone traumatic events.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Distance of the country of asylums
- Laws and regulation of the host counties
- Geographical location of the country
- People with the same ethnicity
- Security of the country

actors involved in decision making

- The people who were involve was the mother herself

A case scenario of one of a South Sudanese refugee, a survivor of sexual violence

Jjuuko John Fisher, Refugee Law Project

In 1996 while in Pajok, war broke out in South Sudan. Aluku got to know that her husband who was a government soldier at the barracks had been killed by the rebels. She was horrified with what she was going through, so she made a discussion to flee the country with no idea of where she is going. She gathered her children to go out of the danger zone since there was rampant killing of people, torturing, looting among terrible acts.

On their way, they fell into an ambush together with the children. They were all captured. She realized that they were other captives and they stayed in captivity for one week. However, she shared that it is the worst week of her life since she was gang raped by different rebels together with her daughter. After a week they managed to escape to Uganda and where received by UNHCR together with other partners. Since the sexual violence, her and the daughter conceived but the daughter got a miscarriage.

For her, she gave birth to a baby boy and she has been experiencing severe blood flow for over 21 years until RLP supported her with medical rehabilitation and psychosocial support for her to recover. She now testifies that she now always "dry" thus no blood flow anymore. A documentary was done as she shared her experience after an informed consent and allowing the documentary to be shared for the public.

A link for the documentary of Aluku's case for 21 years running
<https://youtu.be/MwrSJXGTbO4>

drivers for migration

- According to her story, the drivers for her migration are war, looting, torturing the killing of her husband and other individuals among other war crimes and crimes against humanity.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- They are people with responsibilities and they have duties and obligations to fulfill like parents.
- They are psychologically traumatized to the experience that they go through.
- They are young and energetic people because fleeing needs a lot of energy to move long distances.
- For the case of South Sudan, they are women and children since most of the men are either killed or forced into fight or be in the army.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Safety of the family members.
- Vulnerability of some family members especially children.

actors involved in decision making

- According to the case, the mother (Aluku) is involved in decision making since the husband is dead and the children are with her.

A case scenario of youthful Ugandan national from Teso Sub region who was forced to migrate to Busoga region (Uganda) in search of safety
Robert Egwalu, Refugee Law Project School of Law, Makerere University Kampala

In 1987 a family of Otai aged 17 was forced to migrate to Busoga sub region in search of safety. This was a family which consisted of the mother, and Otai's 5 other siblings of which their father was always away in Jinja for work. Their mother was a house wife who relied on farming to feed the family. Their father's absence from home left the family more vulnerable from any attacks from the assailants. This was as result of rampant insecurity in Teso coupled with numerous armed conflicts in Teso which among others included, rebel insurgency and Karamojong cattle rustlers that attacked the region in the 80s and early 90s.

In around March 1987, the family source of livelihood (67 herds of cattle) was forcefully stolen by Karamojong cattle rustlers. This according to Otai crippled the family livelihoods as they used to rely solely on the cattle for milk and ploughing their farmlands. Before the family made up the decision to migrate for safety, there was a fateful day that the family was attached at night by unknown assailants who robbed the family, brutalized and tortured their mother and his siblings. They finally settled in Bugiri where father had secured a piece of land for them to live.

Accordingly based on Otai's testimony, the drivers for their migration were his father who asked them to leave since he had secured land in Bugiri for them to stay, Mother, war and insecurity, Karamojong cattle rustlers and rebels.

drivers for migration

- Those people affected by conflicts will always migrate to seek for safety.
- They are sometimes influenced by family and parents in particular

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- They are people who have experienced traumatic events of which they never want to witness again hence their movement for safety. For the case of Otai, they family had to move simply because they never wanted to witness another robbery at their home that would may be lead to any death.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Safety for the family member, as you may see in this case of Otai.
- Livelihoods for the family
- The family was vulnerable since their father was always far away at work in Jinja thus gave assailants chance to always attack the family.

actors involved in decision making

- According to this case the family had to migrate under the influence of the parents (Mother and father)

Escaping death
Joel Acidri, Refugee Law Project - Kiryandongo Uganda.

In 2014, Juba-South Sudan war broke out and Robert was attacked by unknown gunmen at the family compound, in this incident he was shot at different places on the body several times, including knee, neck, and shoulder, and the bullet in the knee didn't come out ever since the attack, this bullet remained impeded inside his right knee, and it continued to cause him severe pain at the knee joint resulting into numbness affecting his mobility, and psychologically he had become depressed and worried about his future, his biggest fear was that in future he may become paralyzed or his leg may be amputated. And since the unrest in South Sudan continued in 2015 Robert and his family fled to seek asylum in Uganda, after arriving in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in northern Uganda. He came in touch with Refugee Law Project who supported him with medical rehabilitation and the bullet was removed and Robert has now enrolled in secondary school within the settlement.

- drivers for migration**
- War and insecurity
 - Medical challenges
 - better living conditions for themselves
 - traumatic situations in his homeland.
 - Access to health services
- main characteristics of those who try to migrate**
- vulnerable men and women who need help.
 - those who are in pain and need support
 - the young, and elderly
 - those who not yet married
- factors considered in the process of decision making**
- The availability of social services like hospitals, schools in mother country and chosen country of asylum
 - Social support from the family to move
- actors involved in decision making**
- Family members decisions
 - Testimonies both (positive and negative) by those who have migrated.
 - Community and friends who have migrated

A case study of a 42yr old widow in Lamwo Refugee Settlement in Uganda
Aleng Joan Opoka; Refugee Law Project. Uganda

In 2017 one fateful morning from South Sudan in Saigon village where she was a resident, government soldiers surrounded her home and opened fire on civilians killing so many people among which were her husband and her daughter as they were preparing to run to Uganda for safety. They were shot dead as she watched and the soldiers drugged her along with them and greatly tortured her kicking her in any part of her body as she was being forced as well to work for them fetching water until one of them sympathised with her and released her to go back home but upon reaching the village, all survivors had struggled to get out of the village for fear of soldiers coming back in the evening to rape them which also forced her in her very painful state to forge a way to the Ugandan border for safety since most of her community members had moved to Uganda. Much as she feels safer now she is still not at peace for the loss of her family which she wasn't even given time to decently burry them, she is constantly in pain as her hip and chest were stepped during the torture. she is barely able to help her self-looking back at all the assets she had and has lost them, no proper medical support to help her recover. Though she is still in pain she admits Uganda is trying to really support them as refugees in the settlement as her remaining child is able to access free education, there is relative peace and security and also, they can easily access medical support within their current locations.

drivers for migration

- Need for safety, access to social services forced migrants across borders.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Women, children, elderly people and vulnerable men who need help taking care of themselves.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Social support networks
- The existence of social services

actors involved in decision making

- Community members
- Women and men in the communities
- Relatives who had already crossed the borders

A case study of a 24 year old young male refugee in Bidi bidi settlement, Uganda
Patrick Eyul, Infectious Diseases Research Collaboration (IDRC)

In 2016 there was insecurity in Yei state, South Sudan. Yei state was extended into 6 Payams (sub counties) and those that were working in those Payams were not from that community. The community was discontented and decided to cause an unrest.

The army was deployed to subdue the situation but did not handle it professionally. There was harassment and beating of civilians, and looting of properties.

Francis, a 24 old young man and his family (a wife and 2 children) felt insecure and decided to leave for Yei town. At Yei town, they were secured in an IDP camp. Life was so hard in camp, there was no job, nothing to eat and they could not meet their medical needs.

On November 17, 2016 Francis and the wife decided to move to Uganda to seek asylum since they already had some relatives settled in Uganda as refugees. The relatives had also indicated to them, the situation in Uganda was stable- there was food, education, medical facilities and security. Francis thought this could be a better place for his children since they will have the opportunity to study and access better health care.

drivers for migration

- Civil unrest causing harassment and beating of civilians and looting of properties

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Those with responsibilities to take care off (parents)

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Existence of social services like education health and other amenities
- Social support systems like existence of relatives in a destination location

actors involved in decision making

- Husband and wife involved in the decision making process
- The relatives who were already settled in Uganda as refugees

A case of a young family seeking asylum in Uganda
Oyella Dorine, Refugee Law Project

“I was born in 1980 in a family of six children, my father was a driver to a prominent government official and my mother a tailor.
In 1997 war broke in our home area, the rebels were fighting with government soldiers, people were being abducted and killed. In October 1997 at about 11:00pm in the night rebels stormed our home. They asked my father for the whereabouts of his boss and when he told them that he did not know, the rebels got angry and shot him on the head and he died on spot. Two of the rebels raped our mother and after she was also shot to death as we watched.
Out of fear we started screaming for help, the rebels grabbed me and my older sister, threw us to the ground and brutally raped us. I was raped by four of the rebels until I started bleeding so much. My sister on the other hand was raped by six of the rebels one after another until she lost consciousness.
We were rescued by some catholic sisters who took me and my sister to the hospital and also mobilized the community for burial of my parents. When we recovered, we were taken to live with our maternal grandfather who had no means to cater to our needs. Feeding was a problem and coupled to that both I and my sister conceived as a result of the rape.
In March 1998, our grandfather died leaving us alone, helpless and heavily pregnant. We sought the catholic sisters for help but found out that they had been transferred to another province. It is at this point that my older sister suggested that we move to Uganda and start a new life.....”

drivers for migration

- Insecurity brought about by the fight between the rebels and government soldiers.
- Poverty
- Loss of parents and grandparent
- Unavailability of support systems for victims of war
- Desire to start anew.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Women at risk – ie of exploitation, sexual abuse and slavery
- Unaccompanied children – children who lost their parents during a war or political turmoil

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Insecurity brought about by ie war, political instability and tribal conflicts
- Proximity – many refugees/asylum seekers from DRC and Rwanda move to Uganda because it is near.
- Safety in the country they intend to move to ie the laws, environment and reception in the country of asylum.

actors involved in decision making

- Caregivers – this can be anybody in authority ie parent, guardian, older siblings, well-wishers, community leaders, and church leaders

A case scenarion of one of South Sudan migrant at Arua Refugee Settlement during World Refugee Day Celebration in 2013
Acadribo Geoffrey, AMREF Health Africa in Uganda

In 2013, during world refugee day commemorations, a young man age 21 years old, called Yun Mayang came from one of the clusters in the camp to attend the celebration organized by Office of Prime Minister and UNHCR of Uganda. During a session, I inquired as to why he migrated to Uganda, his level of education, what he was doing here in South Sudan before his decision to move to Uganda. He told me that he had finished a diploma and had been doing timber business in Yei bordering Northern Uganda, 400,000UGX. But got married to a Ugandan lady from Koboko. He said his wife would fear to stay at south Sudan due to civil war within states in south Sudan and she advised him to come to Uganda for the same business.

drivers for migration

- her marriage
- business
- poverty
- the need of security

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- These are young people looking for better opportunities
- These are mainly relatively young
- Their families and peers also always influence them.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- insecurity
- Vulnerability of the migrant and easily influenced by those around their either family members or peers.
- Family members to have ability to support the family from poverty.
- Belief that the other side has better opportunities to offer.

actors involved in decision making

- According to the case, the young man Yun moved because his wife asked him too.
- Peer groups and friends including returning migrant workers
- He thought of support from UNHRC and shifted as refugee in the settlement at Arua in Uganda.

A Case Scenario of 15 years old GBV Survivor from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Oketta Emmanuel Daramoi; International Rescue Committee, Department of Health and Women’s Protection and Empowerment (GBV)-South West

In May 2018, a GBV Survivor of 15-year-old girl from DRC, came to me after conducting awareness session with the DRC refugee’s new arrival at Sweswe Reception Center in Kyaka II, refugees settlement in South West Uganda. She shared with me the agony and problems she had faced during her journey from her country of origin to the destination country Uganda. First, the conflict worsens when both of her parents are not at home. She ended up following the crowd who are also escaping for safety and security. She moved with her younger brother and sister to the unknown destination they had never been before, after two days they ended up at the border of Congo and Uganda. During the journey, she started taking responsibilities for themselves without care and support from anyone related to them.

Secondly, During the journey there was no foods, water, blankets, cooking utensils and worst of all no money as well. They survived on foods remains from other fellow refugees who moved together with the family, foodstuffs, money and little well inform of the areas they were moving.

Thirdly, because of their conditions, no one wanted to be associated with them as well as supporting them anymore. Their situations made them to became unaccompanied minors and dislike by everyone.

She said “Fourthly, on the first day at the border point we slept without eating food. we were all dehydrated and look totally malnourish. In addition, I started thinking how we will continue to live and survived with these hardship, fear, hunger, and stress for the other days, yet we are not allowed to be moved much as we also do not know the area well”.

Furthermore, at the border point, the only way to earn a living you need to have money or items for sales, or else if you are a girl or a woman you need to go for sex for money of which the way how to begin doing so was totally never easy for any young girl like me who have never done it before. To add on that, sometimes you are paid less or even not given

drivers for migration

- In general, the study confirms that the key drivers of international migration are mainly structural: economic development in countries of origin, migrants’ social networks and demographic change.
- Family reunification is by definition, dependent on the presence of family members already in the EU. As a result, the importance of networks was to be expected and has been confirmed in the analysis.
- The presence of previous migrants from the same origin country is also the most significant driver of labour migration to the EC, even though its relevance is lower than in the case of family migration.
- Favorable labour market conditions in destination countries in the EC28 are also associated with a higher proportion of new residence permits for work-related reasons.
- Livelihoods is also one of the key drivers for migration since livelihoods play a very key roles in human growth and development. Others includes.
- Educational opportunity
- Access for better Employment
- Insecurity or War
- Cost of leaving.
- Disease outbreak
- Natural Calamities e.g., land slide.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- These variables include the Characteristics of a country of origin which may affect levels of emigration, bilateral relations between the countries such as trade relations which may affect the direction of migration, at the features of destination countries which either attract or discourage immigration to them. However, younger people are more likely to express an intention to

money especially when dealing with the army, police, businessmen and other security forces that works and oversee all welfare of the people at the border point.

The situations forced me to start having sex for money in order for me and our children earn a living. All this happen when we are still under custody of the Army and police who are at the first entry point. Above all for you to be supported first, you need to follow and accept what they asked you for or needs. Worst of all, this sexual intercourse was done without using any protectors and either in the bush or in their small art or houses both day and night times.

I started seeing life again after entering the UNHCR Bus to Kyaka II reception center, and hearing from IRC staff talking about the available free services offered to all refugees. Most importantly my name was called by IRC staff.”

After sharing with us, I personally took her and explained to the Medical Doctor her situations, and She was immediately examined and treated. Later, I told the Social worker to do the case intake and work with her to identify her needs and share with me for better decision making. The case was documented, shared and we provided her with foodstuffs, clothes, bed sheets, sanitary kits, and drinks.

Similarly, I advised the Case worker (Social Worker) to refer and escort her to the child protection organization (Save the Children) for further support of getting her alternative caretaker within the reception center meanwhile she continues getting her treatments, psychosocial support or counseling and other services where need be while consistently making daily follow up and monitoring the progress of her health conditions.

Three weeks later, she had recovered fully, and showed interest in going back to school of which, I linked her to Fin Church Aid for further education support, she got the opportunity and enrolled in primary six (P.6) in Bukere P.7 School in 2018 in Kyaka II Refugees settlement. She sat her Primary Leaving Examination this year in March 2021 waiting the PLE Result. Mean while her brother and sister were equally enrolled in P.3 and P.2, respectively.

migrate and to act in that intention by preparing to move into another country. Currently high fertility rates will produce high ‘youth bulge which is more likely to migrates internationally than current generations. Other’s characteristics includes:

- Single headed household/ single parent from 25-50 years old
- Unaccompanied minors/ child headed households from 10- 18 years old.
- Marital women from 25-50 women
- They are frustrated.
- Hopeless
- Dehydrated
- Malnourish
- They are healthy.
- Energetic
- They are Unemployed.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Factors considered in the process of decision making.
- Policy and legal framework of the destination country.
- Location of the country of origin and the destination country.
- Family history of the migrants
- The security of the migrants
- Batter employment
- Vulnerability of the migrants especially women and children.

actors involved in decision making

Decision on migrants is always made a different level depending on the issues at hands.

Below are some of the decision-making levels on migration issues.

- At family level
 - Individual (e.g., The Man, wife, child/children)
- Community level
 - The clan leaders

This made me and the entire team very proud for the great achievements under my leadership with various range of support from partners and my line manager.

Conclusion

All in all, these have been a collective effort towards these unaccompanied minors. The other supports to these children are still ongoing differently meanwhile we are waiting for her result to come back for further actions. They are so active in school, happy and coping up very well with lives generally.

TO GOD BE THE GLORY AMEN

- The religious leaders
- The LCs/RWCS or Local elected leaders
- The Community Based Organizations
- The security personnel (Soldiers, Police)
- District level
 - The District local government (LCV)
 - The Resident District Commissioner (RDC)
 - The district Police Commander
 - The CAO
 - The District Security Officer (DSO)
- National Level
 - The state/ Government
 - The INGOs
 - The National bodies (IOM, UNHCR Representative, OPM)
- Regional Level
 - Regional bodies (IOM, UNHCR)
- International Level
 - UN bodies (IOM, UNHCR,)

A case study of a Rwandese refugee who is survivor of physical and psychological torture.

Baker Isabirye, African Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV)

Tereza not real name is a female refugee aged 32 years from Rwanda who migrated to Uganda in 2015 as a result of internal conflict because of her ethnicity. She happened to get married to a Hutu yet she is a Tutsi by tribe. God blessed them with 3 children, two boys and 1 girl something that did not sound good to her parents for their daughter to produce children with Hutu. Tereza has a brother serving in the Rwanda government as a soldier who was also against her marital status.

One day, Tereza was given a pistol by the brother to shoot the husband so that she could get married to a fell Tutsi an idea she rejected. She was subjected to non-systematic torture both physical and emotional by the parents and relatives for an extended period of time. After the family trying all avenues of separating Tereza from the Hutu man and it failed, the brother who was a serving soldier employed his workmate to make sure Tereza leaves the man.

One night, Teresa's home was attacked by 4 armed men dressed in civilian attire, each armed with a gun and the husband was shot dead as Tereza and the children looked on. Tereza was subjected to gang rape by three of the men who later left her unconscious and they fled the place. After their departure, neighbors came and took Tereza to the hospital for treatment and at the same time, they took over custody of her children until she recovered.

After three months, Tereza recovered and she was discharged from the hospital however, she realized that she had conceived. Because of the trauma she went through which she suspected to have been organized by the brother, Tereza decided to migrate to Uganda for safety of her children who were Hutus and disliked by her relatives and started her new life. She gave birth to a boy child who is fatherless because the pregnancy was as a result of rape. Because of the challenges that Tereza went through, she was given a refugee status immediately and as a single parent, Tereza started moving around the city washing people's clothes to earn a living and be able to look after the children.

Unfortunately, Tereza again fell a victim of rape by one of the customers who used to give her clothes for washing. After the rape, her customer realized that

drivers for migration

- Internal conflict from the relatives/parents
- Killing of her husband
- The trauma she went through of being gang raped
- Safety of her three children she produced with the Hutu

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- They are unemployed and experiences financial and economic stress.
- They are single parents and lacks social support.
- They are traumatized and sexually abused.
- They have responsibilities of looking after the family.
- They experiences PTSD
- They are infected with STD's and STI's.
- They suffer from ethnicity conflicts once they are married to people who are not of the same tribe.
- They go through both psychological and emotional factors.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Safety in the host country.
- Medical treatment.
- Availability of social support.
- Marital status.
- Environment.

actors involved in decision making

- In this case, Tereza was involved in decision making for the safety of her three children she produced with the Hutu who might be killed like their father since Teresa's parents never wanted to hear of a Hutu in their family.

Tereza was likely to report a case at the police so he immediately shifted to unknown place. After one month of the incident, Tereza realized that she had again conceived and she is now breast feeding a girl child aged 6 months. She was also infected with HIV/Aids and now on drugs with five children; three orphans and two children who are fatherless.

- Besides she was still the decision maker because of the trauma she went through of gang rape.
- Single parents also can decide to migrate and look for green pasture that can enable them to meet the basic needs of the family.

**A Case scenario of a Rwandan orphan who moved to Uganda and currently working in the United Kingdom.
James Katumba, Ojambo & Ojambo Advocates/Uganda Law Reform Commission.**

A 28 year old girl, Mutoni lost the father at an early age of two due to political unrest in Rwanda migrants/moves to Uganda along her mother and siblings. They settle in Masaka, Uganda and she unfortunately loses the mother at the age of ten. Left with no help and being the first daughter, she's forced to drop out of her school and fend for her little siblings. She later at about the age of 16 hears about a resettlement plan which she hesitantly talks about, applies and gets an opportunity to be resettled in the United Kingdom. She has since then taken all her three siblings.

drivers for migration

- Insecurity (political instability)
- Climate hazards (the water bodies were filled with dead bodies)
- Access to good health services
- Economic considerations
- Shelter
- Education
- Food
- Economic considerations
- Social factors
- Cost of living for migrants
- Labour
- Family

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Orphans with no family attachments looking for a way to survive.
- Young people looking for better opportunities between the ages of 15 to 25.
- Girls/ women that are left with no options but to find survival.
- Youths who have to figure out a way to take care of their younger siblings.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Migration policies of host countries
- Cost of living
- Vulnerability of the migrant (available parent, many children)
- Age
- Location of the country and nationality
- Common or close to similar language
- Prospects of higher wages and or better living

actors involved in decision making

From the stated scenario I would categorize into two:

- Individual Level
 - Mother
 - Siblings
- Others
 - Non-Government Organisation.

The case of AS

Aculokin Joseph Emmanuel, Church of Uganda Kisiizi hospital, Kabale, Uganda

A case of my cousin sister **AS**, a married woman who faced gender based violence and a mother of two children. Husband was a long distance truck driver. She was a graduate of rural developmental studies from Makerere University but had not been able to get a job for about 5 years yet the income from the husband was not sufficient to meet the basic needs at home. For the last one year, we were staying with our nephew and neace (her children), and were the sole providers of basic needs. Due to the frustration, the husband started drinking alcohol on a daily basis and later starting beating her up because she complained that he was spending the little money they had on non-productive things e.g. drinking.

She tried to run a small business several attempts but kept on making loses. She then heard of a job opportunity of being a house maid in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) with a monthly pay of 1,500,000 Ugandan shillings, food, shelter and basic needs like health care catered for. She however, needed about 3 million Uganda shillings to be able to process her documents and also pay the travel agency. So she sold off some of her land in the village and later successfully went to the UAE.

She successfully went to the UAE, where she worked for period of 1.5 Years. She returned in February 2019. Upon her return, she narrated stories of how she was exploited during work,

drivers for migration

- Frustration in the job markets for the skilled youths in their countries of origin with employment opportunities sprouting in the more developed countries.
- Need for financial independency, as the support gotten from the broader family can never be sufficient to meet the needs of an ambitious youth.
- Peer pressure, fellow youths might speak of great experiences they have had while working as migrants and the plans they have been able to accomplish which might lure their peers to seek similar opportunities.
- Some youths are adventurous and they feel like exploring the job market in foreign states would be a great idea.
- Vigorous advertisement by travel agents in an effort to get customers due to the huge profits attached makes them present the idea of working in foreign states sound like an all heaven job.
- Poverty, drives the youth who have the ambition of making quick money seek employment in foreign states that are highly developed as the best solution.
- Adventure for better education and healthcare services

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Unemployed youths
- Frustrated in the job market of the country of origin
- Are either single or have a very small family
- Those from countries of conflict or those being persecuted in their country of origin.
- Those with their husband/wife living in the country of destination.
- Healthy youths, those without chronic diseases.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Cost of travelling to the country of destination
- The burden of financial need.
- Information on the most hospitable destination.
- The destination that is most profitable

torture and fear for her life that she opted to return. Her passport had been taken by her employer, who would beat her occasionally, abused, and fed her on bans and tea instead of the real food that she would actually cook for the host family. She never got the health insurance that she was promised and then there was an attempt to rape her by the employer.

- Language and religious consideration, Muslims would most likely travel to Arabic countries.
- The level of education of the migrant and the target job offers.
- Policies and possible laws of the country of destination.
- Presence of a relative/family or reliable friend in the country of destination.
- Policies and regulations in regards to migrants of the given country of destination.
- The route of travel and duration it may take.
- The general health status of the intended migrant.

actors involved in decision making

- The authoritative figure in the family would most likely make the decision i.e if it's the husband then he might be the one to decide the whole process of migration.
- If it's a youth, he would most likely make the decision himself.
- Peers/ Friend of a given youth might be consulted/ might actually influence other youths on migration plans.

A case of Patricia’s husband, a migrant worker in Somalia

Jennifer Opio Tino, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Saint Joseph Mbarara, Uganda.

Patricia’s husband is a Ugandan graduate with Master’s Degree in Development Studies. He ended up a migrant worker in Somalia since 2014 because he was not earning enough back home in Uganda to be able to meet the needs of the family which had increased at that time especially when they had their third born who happened to be twins. He got worried about not being able to take care of the family since Patricia herself wasn’t earning enough being a lecturer at a private university, and the fact that Patricia had to stay back home to nurse and take care of the twins and the other little kids at home. This was a decision which was not easy to make but because of the obligations he had and the fear of the survival of the family, he had to move to work in Somalia even after knowing that this is a war tone area with a possibility of him coming back alive or dead.

Conclusion

The ever increasing levels of poverty caused by limited job and employment opportunities in developing countries like Uganda are some of the drivers of migration and Usually the people who

drivers for migration

The ever increasing levels of poverty caused by limited job and employment opportunities in developing countries like Uganda have forced many people to migrate to other neighboring and distant countries in search for greener pastures. Usually it is because either the jobs they have back home in their countries are not well paying enough to give them the descent life they desire or the available jobs have payments that do not match their qualifications (underpaid, they thus see this as exploitation).

On the other hand, some migrate because of the expectations of the society they come from. For example most men and women who are household heads tend to move to lookout for greener pastures in other areas and countries because they feel they have the obligation to provide for and take care of their family members and dependents. In the case of Patricia’s husband, he felt he had to provide for his family since he understands that his society regards the man as the household head thus have the responsibility of providing for his family.

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

Usually the people who plan to migrate for greener pastures and employment opportunities tend to be people who are educated and have some form of employment but want to look out for better job opportunities and more greener pastures which are more paying compared to those they have left back home in their home countries.

With my experience, I have observed that the middle aged male parents with children tend to migrate more unlike those who are not in this category. The married males migrate more leaving behind their female partners whose gender role is to take care of the children and the home generally. More so, the male migrate more because they feel they have the ability to withstand the possible expected and unexpected harsh conditions in the areas they migrate to compared to the female whom society see as more vulnerable and prone to danger. For instance, Patricia’s husband understands that Somalia is a war tone area but he knows he can risk his life and withstand a harsh place like Somalia with its very high temperatures due to heat and sunshine.

factors considered in the process of decision making

With the case of Patricia’s husband, he considered the fact that he needed to improve his income level. This is because what he was earning back then in his home country was not good enough for him.

<p>plan to migrate for greener pastures and employment opportunities tend to be people who are educated, middle aged male parents with children and have some form of employment but want to look out for better job opportunities and more greener pastures because they feel they have the ability to withstand the possible expected and unexpected harsh conditions in the areas they migrate to compared to the female whom society sees as more vulnerable and prone to danger specie.</p> <p>While the factors considered in the process of decision making included gender roles, how long the one migrating will be away while working and the availability of vacation opportunities or visits to their families, those who are involved in decision making on who, when and how to migrate are individuals themselves, their wives, the invisible hand of society and the immigration and ministry of labor and social development.</p>	<p>More so, Gender roles are very crucial in making decisions to migrate. The fact that Patricia’s husband has the responsibility for fending for his family makes it easier for the man be migrate unlike the wife who has to stay back to look after the children and the home while the husband has migrated to work.</p> <p>Another factor considered in the process of decision making while planning to migrate is the factor of how long the one migrating will be away while working. Usually the man decides to have a target of working for a certain period of time before returning back home.</p> <p>The distance from the place or country of migration from home country is important in the decision making process of migrating. The one migrating tend to move into countries that are not far away from the homeland since this might affect how often they might have to visit their families back home. This also is determined by the availability of vacation opportunities or visits to families by the companies that they work for.</p> <p>actors involved in decision making</p> <p>On the issue of who is involved in decision making, usually the individual migrating decides and then finally brings up the idea to the other party. This is usually because there is fear that if the other party doesn’t buy the idea of migrating to work then there is no blessings for the one migrating.</p> <p>We live in an era where society constructs and deconstructs gender while distributing roles, thus the invisible hand of society is very important in the individual’s decision to migrate. It is very usual that society expects the man /husband to provide and be the one to migrate if there is any opportunity instead of the wife because the wife is believed by society to be responsible for taking care of the children and the home, thus may not migrate for work unlike the husband as seen in the case of Patricia’s husband.</p> <p>In the case of Patricia’s husband, the wife (Patricia) was involved in the decision making process of migrating. The fact that Patricia herself was not earning enough at her then place of work, she had to decide to let the husband go for greener pastures in another country, a decision she could have rejected if she wanted to. And the fact that the husband was kind enough to ask for her opinion unlike in most African cultures where the man is the overall and final decision maker, shows how liberated the husband is, perhaps because he is educated.</p> <p>The immigration and ministry of gender, labor and social development who provide clearance for migrants have a role to play in decision making of migrants. This is because these are bodies that ensure that the one migrating meets the requirements that qualify them to migrate and to be able to travel through providing legal and relevant information and travel documents.</p>
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Case study of a migrant worker in the Middle-East
Mary Clare Nalweyiso, Welthungerhilfe, Kampala, Uganda

Richard is a Ugandan man aged 32 years, he is single without any children. He has a diploma in Information Technology (IT) without any formal employment experience in the field. He lives in a Kampala suburb with his 65-year-old mother who is diabetic and hypertensive.

drivers for migration

- Since his graduation eight years ago, Richard **failed to find formal employment** in the IT sector. As a coping strategy, he had opened up an electronics shop mainly dealing in phone accessories and computer hardware. Eventhough his business was well positioned to tap into the ripe university students' market, Richard **didn't find it profitable enough to meet his ambitious life goals**. He was **frustrated** that most of his agetmates had achieved much more than himself. Richard wanted to construct student hostels, own a house, marry his girlfriend and enjoy a stable life as a parent. He also wanted to regularly meet his mother's medical bills.

factors are considered in the process of decision making

- Richard's cousin, **Allan** had migrated to Abu Dhabi a year ago so he discussed with him the idea and process involved. Allan shared with Richard contacts of the recruitment agency that would help him get a passport, secure a visa and get a certificate of good conduct from Interpol. Richard decided to migrate to the Middle East because **he would earn higher income, the migration process was well facilitated from his savings and Allan was to support him settle in once** in Dubai.
With the help of the recruitment agency, Richard found employment with a major electronics company in Dubai as Sales Executive.

actors involved in decision making

- **Richard** used the information from his cousin Allan to decide on migrating to Dubai. Richard has now worked in Dubai for four years, he has been able **to construct student hostels and buy a plot of land** to construct his house. He also bought his mother **a glucometer, blood pressure machine and enrolled her into one of the best private hospitals** in Kampala. However, the **relationship with his girlfriend deteriorated** over time and eventually ended. He returns home once every year to check on his mother and hostel business.

The case of three youthful girls

Pius Obwor Atum, AMA Foundation Operations in Uganda

On a July morning in 2018, three youthful girls — 19-year-old Eunice Akello, 27-year-old Namukasa Shanita and 34-year-old Akiding Tracy — approached our offices and sat calmly with their academic & identification documents including passports on a couch at the office of The Ministry of Labor and Social Development, the Ugandan Ministry that handles travel documents and advises on work permits abroad after visiting the UN Migration Agency and they were referred to the related Government Ministry, in Kampala, Uganda. Dressed to the nines with newly-braided hair, they are waiting to meet the Minister of Internal Affairs or the permanent secretary. At least, that's the level they thought would give them guidance on the opportunities they were seeking.

While waiting, they receive a video call from their handler the job connect who was already in UAE- Kalinzi Thomas, who lives in Dubai. Kalinzi is originally from the Uganda and has been recognized as a Director of the Dubai Foreign Workers Job Connect a registered Labor Agency here in Kampala.

"How are you?" he asks Shanita in Luganda.

"I'm fine."

"It has been a long time."

"Yes."

When Namukasa' turn comes, a few teardrops appear; she hasn't had a regular job or been able to support her 2 children and her brothers in three years. Her three daughters were not attending school and her brother had a chronic ailment that needed urgent assistance with tears rolling down the cheeks she begs Kalinzi Thomas to help foster the process for them to leave this country.

But the voice starts growing closer, and while the two other girls concentrate on their phones then they suddenly get to overhear that Kalinzi had already secured for them household jobs abroad in Dubai.

Upon realizing that their dreams were coming to fruition, they became happy and they knew they needed to get the documents read right away. Akiding couldn't hide her excitement anymore. She stands up and calls her mum to inform her that she may get a chance to finally go work in the UAE and she may get a chance to get the specialized medical treatment she has been dreaming for to relieve her of the pain she has.

As if to dispel her own doubts, Shanita stares into the pearly eyes of Kalinzi and says my brother the happiness you have brought forth today is something I can't repay you for, please make it come to pass, before lifting her only son Samson and dancing around the office reception with him.

drivers for migration

- The high levels of unemployment in Uganda today has rendered young parents unable to support the basic requirements of their families, this has pushed mothers and fathers of youthful age to seek for employment abroad, as one of the only ways to help their families.

actors involved in decision making

- All the three girls made their own decisions to migrate but only informed very close relatives and few friends.

For close to a minute, Shanita watches and embraces her only child and, as she mumbles that “my baby you’re the reason I am going to work because I need to get some money and I secure your future, I will need to get some money for air ticket and visa processing, because I love you very much I will take you to stay with grand mom until I return someday in the future. Arrangements were made for the girls were facilitated and paid for by Klainzi on loan and all of them agreed to paying back the money immediately if they got their first cheques. They departed three weeks later and their children escorted them to the Airport.

**A case scenario of one of the domestic worker migrant during the pre-departure training
Grace Mukwaya, Platform for Labour Action (PLA), Uganda-Kampala**

In 2019, during a pre-departure session, a young lady age 26 years old, called Akello came from a recruitment agency to attend the compulsory training as required by government of Uganda. During a session I inquired as to why she was migrating to Saudi Arabia, her level of education, what she was doing here in Uganda before her decision to work in the middle east, where she was coming from and which recruitment agency was taking her. These are questions which I always ask of the would be migrants to the Middle East in order for them to understand where they are going and how domestic work is in their countries of destination. She told me that she had finished a diploma and had been working for a Bank in Lira in Northern Uganda, earning a net pay of 600,000UGX. But the uncle who had supported her in school had told her to go to the Middle east and had fought her a better paying job of 900,000UGX because she was adding on the pressure at home since she was not yet married and yet the uncle had other children to take care of. The family was experiencing poverty and yet if she worked hard and earned more would help out to support the family. She also had a younger brother whom the uncle was also supporting.

drivers for migration

- her uncle
- poverty
- the need for better paying employment

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- These are young people looking for better opportunities
- These are mainly women and are relatively young
- They are also always influenced by their families and peers

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Employment
- Vulnerability of the migrant and easily influenced by those around their either family members or peers.
- Family members to have ability to support the family from poverty.
- Belief that the other side has better opportunities to offer
- Belief that the bad things happening to other migrants wont happen to me.

actors involved in decision making

- According to the case, the young lady Akello moved because her uncle asked her too and since the uncle of the guardian she yielded to his authority and advise. Usually Family particularly parents/guardians have to pay for passports, transport, application fee to recruitment agencies among others
- Peer groups and friends including returning migrant workers

A case of a Ugandan Male Albino Migrant worker to the Middle East

Robert Bulamba Malyabe, Africa Medical and Behavioral Sciences Organization (AMBSO), Uganda

In 1996, a northern war broke out in Uganda. Jovia Okwoth got to know that her husband who was a government soldier at the in the Ugandan Army and that he had been killed by the rebels. She was horrified with what she was going through, so she made a discussion to flee. She gathered her little child to go out of the fighting zone since there was rampant killing, torture and looting. On their way, they fell into an ambush and were captured. She realized that they were other captives and they stayed in captivity for a week. She narrated that it is the worst week of her life since she was gang raped by different rebels together amidst her son's witness. After a week they managed to escape to DRC and where received by UNHCR together. She returned to Uganda in 2017. She gave birth to a baby boy and she has been experiencing physiological ill-health for close 8 years until a rights organization supported her with some rehabilitation and psychosocial support. A documentary was done as she shared her experience after an informed consent and allowing the documentary to be shared for the public.

drivers for migration

- Presence of wars
- Desire for recovery of the pain inflicted.
- Limited employment opportunities for young people especially those that are unskilled labour.
- Better paying opportunities in other countries for unskilled labour compared to Uganda
- Lack of support systems for right from her childhood through adulthood which increased her vulnerability
- Low levels of education given that dropped out in Primary seven

main characteristics of those who try to migrate

- Suffering and torture
- Unemployed youths and women
- Women and female youth experiencing domestic violence
- Women in cohabitation relationships
- Single mothers
- unskilled and Semi-skilled youths
- Women and youths from poor backgrounds with low educational background
- Women and youths in the age brackets of 18-45 years.

factors considered in the process of decision making

- Lack of of good health, employment opportunities within their communities,
- Better pay for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs compared to Uganda,
- Government open policy for labour migration including concluding of bilateral agreements,
- stories of returning migrants

actors involved in decision making

- Family particularly parents/guardians and partners. This is because often the migrants have to incur some expenses and these expenses to cover passports, transport, application fee to recruitment agencies/ or individuals securing their employment.
- Peer groups and friends including returning migrant workers

