

KEY FIGURES

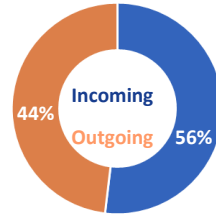
1,427

Total movements observed

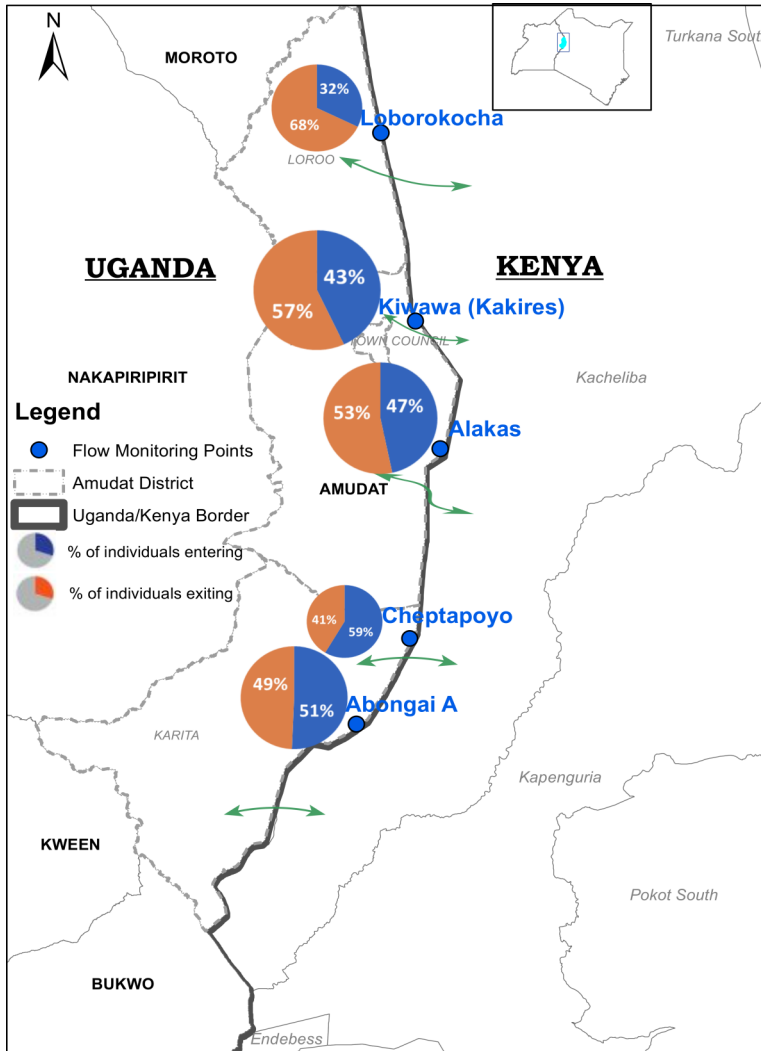


05

Flow Monitoring Points



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



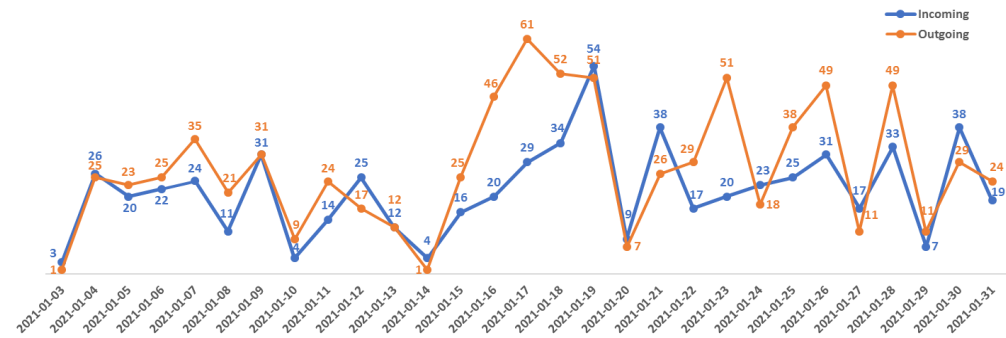
Map disclaimer: The arrows show the main flows registered for each FMP. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

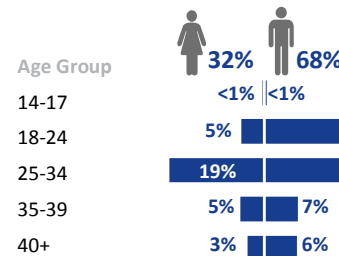
Over the reporting period, a total of 1427 movements were observed at five (5) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with Kenya. Similar to the previous month, majority of incoming flows (56%) against outgoing flows(44%). The FMPs Kiwawa, and Abongai A registered 75% of the observations and Kiwawa registered the highest flows (65%). The majority observed were male 68% of which 38% were between 18 and 39years against 61% females aged in same age bracket.

Statistics on Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases at the district for the month of January 2021 depicted 97 GBV cases against women and girls. Of these 97 cases, Karita subcounty reported the highest cases of sexual harassment/defilement (6%), rape (6%), physical abuse/assault (5%) and emotional abuse (4%). Amudat subcounty and Karita subcounty reported the highest cases each 5% of denial of resources or opportunities especially parental neglect to provide children basic needs. Amudat subcounty reported highest cases of child/forced marriage (6%).

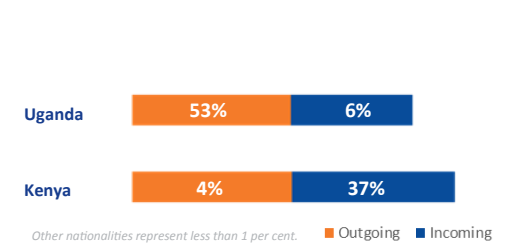
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY



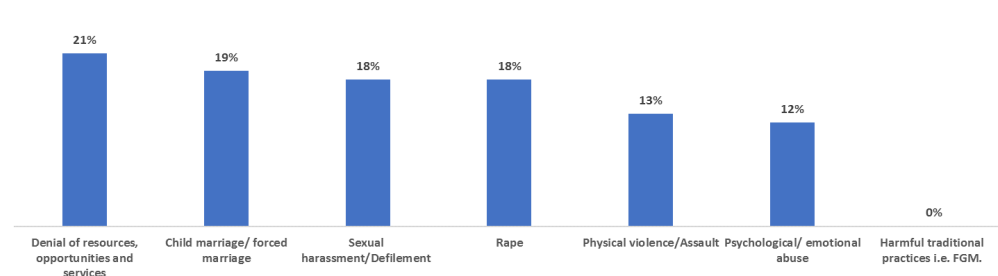
DEMOGRAPHIC



NATIONALITY



VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN DURING MONTH OF JANUARY



HIGHLIGHTS

- 75 per cent of the 1,427 observed movements, were registered by the FMPs Kiwawa and Abongai A;
- 59 per cent of the population tracked by the enumerators is Ugandan whereas 41 per cent is Kenyan;
- 2 per cent of outgoing movements were seasonal migrants seeking pasture for their livestock;
- Slightly above 2 per cent of outgoing movements was to access services (e.g health, food, water);
- Almost 66 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons;
- There were no cases of FGM reported during the month of January.

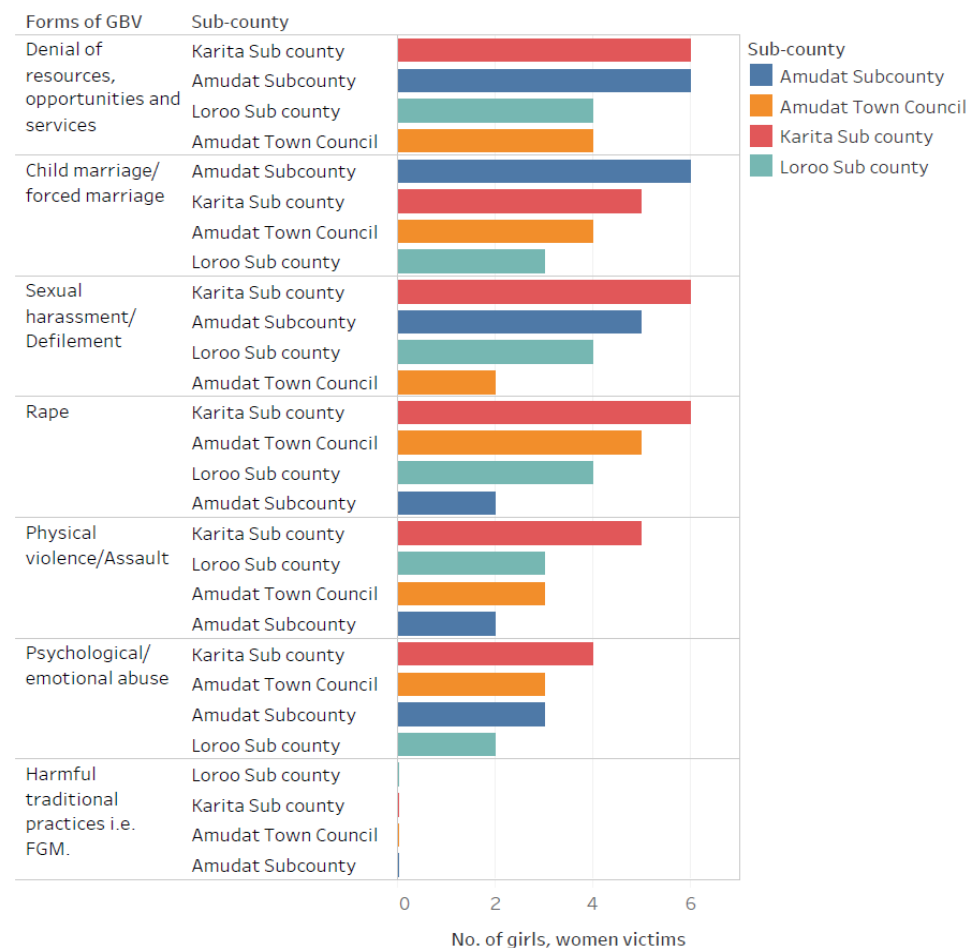
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total Inflows	Outflows	
Economic reasons	65.8%	67.4%	64.5%
Marriage, family reunification or family formation	24.1%	21.1%	26.5%
Access to services (e.g. health, food, water)	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Slow environmental change	2.0%	4.0%	0.5%
Education or training	1.7%	0.0%	3.0%
Cultural practices	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%
War/ conflict	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%
Targeted violence or persecution	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	2.0%	2.9%	1.4%

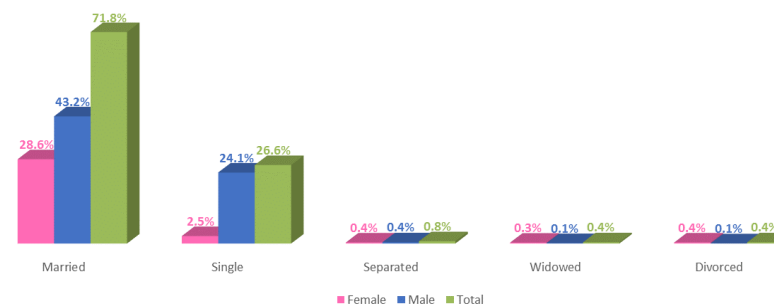
DURATION OF STAY

	Total Inflows	Outflows	
A day or less	10.9%	15.7%	7.1%
If not a day, less than 2 weeks	7.8%	8.0%	7.6%
Not planning to leave/that is country of habitual residence	5.3%	6.9%	4.1%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	1.3%	1.1%	1.5%
Between 3 and 6 months	2.0%	3.0%	1.1%
Between 6 and 12 months	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%
12 months or more	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Don't know/ No answer	71.1%	63.6%	77.0%

GBV CASES IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY PER SUBCOUNTY



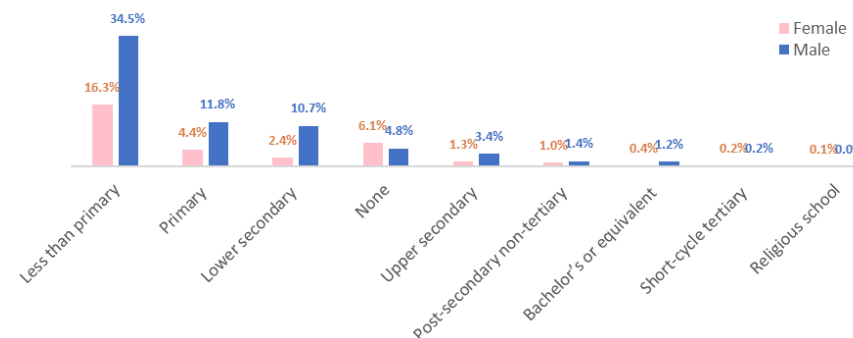
MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP



POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

	Total	Female	Male
Travellers with job offers at destination points	4.1%	3.1%	4.5%
Job offer covers expenses that traveller will need to repay	2.8%	1.7%	3.3%
Worked or previously provided any services and not received payment as expected	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Been forced to work or provide services against own will	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Experienced a situation where the employer provided false information about the nature or location of work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Worked in a domestic setting before and was required to work for 24hrs per day	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Worked in domestic setting and not been treated well	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP



SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CROSSBORDER JOB OPPORTUNITIES

	Total	Female	Male
From friend or family member or community member back home	3.3%	2.8%	3.5%
From friend or family member or community member in the final destination country	3.4%	2.6%	3.8%
From private individual or a private recruitment agency	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
From referral of the public employment agency	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
From Internet (website or social media)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRAVELLERS WITH CROSSBORDER JOB OFFERS

	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	2.8%	1.7%	3.3%
Employed	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%
Unemployed	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%
Student	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

METHODOLOGY

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

This report includes FMPs present along the Uganda/Kenya border in Amudat district. The information on GBV in this report was obtained from district community development office based on reports at police stations, health centres and community development officers at subcounties.

LIMITATIONS

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