

KEY FIGURES

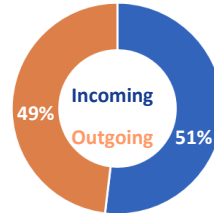
1,509

Total movements observed



05

Flow Monitoring Points

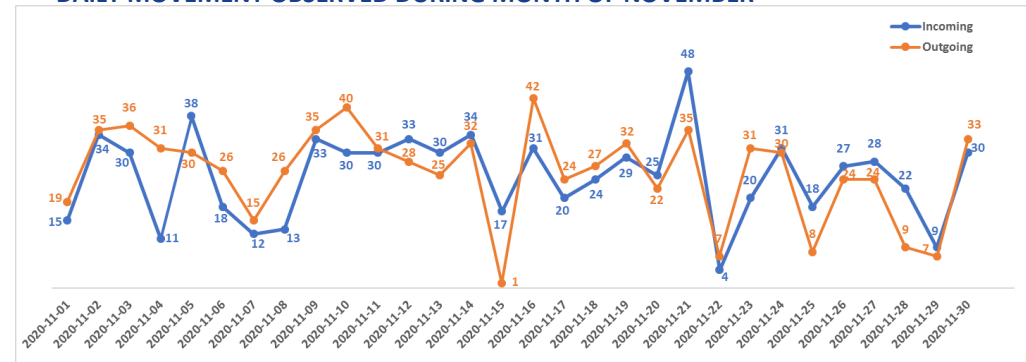


OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

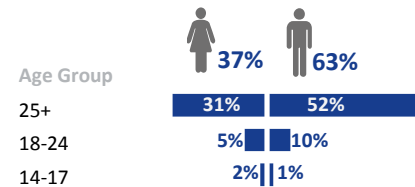
Over the reporting period, a total of 1509 movements were observed at five (5) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with Kenya. The month saw a majority of incoming flows (51%) against outgoing flows (49%). The FMPs Kiwawa, and Abongai A registered 71% of the observations and Kiwawa registered the highest flows (43%).

Statistics on Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases at the district for the month of November 2020 shows that Karita subcounty reported the highest cases of emotional abuse (17%), child marriage (5%) and physical assault (5%). Amudat subcounty reported the highest rape cases (5%) and denial of resources or opportunities especially parental neglect to provide children basic needs(5%). Loroo and Karita subcounty reported the highest sexual harassment/defilement cases each at 7 per cent.

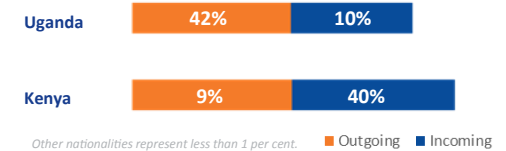
DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER



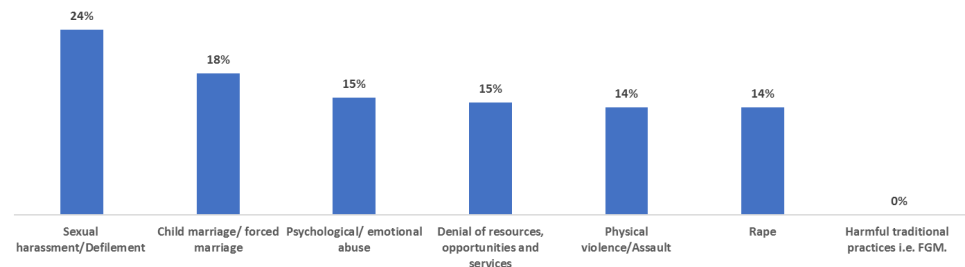
DEMOGRAPHIC



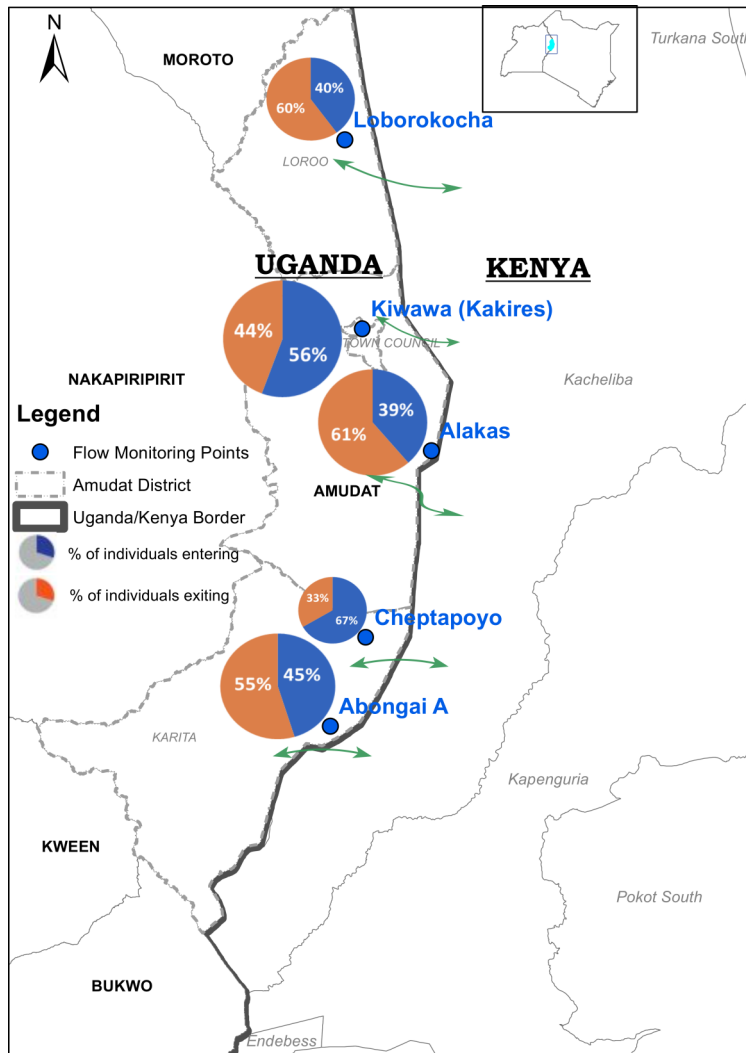
NATIONALITY



VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN DURING MONTH OF NOVEMBER



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.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 1,509 observations, 71 per cent were registered by the FMPs Kiwawa and Abongai A;
- 52 per cent of the population tracked by the enumerators is Ugandan whereas 48 per cent is Kenyan;
- Less than 2 per cent of outgoing movements were seasonal migrants seeking pasture for their livestock;
- Almost 9 per cent of outgoing movements was to access services (e.g health, food, water);
- Almost 55 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.
- There were no FGM cases registered in month of November. However, cumulative FGM cases registered at the district community development office constitute 1 per cent of all GBV cases in Amudat district since the month of September.

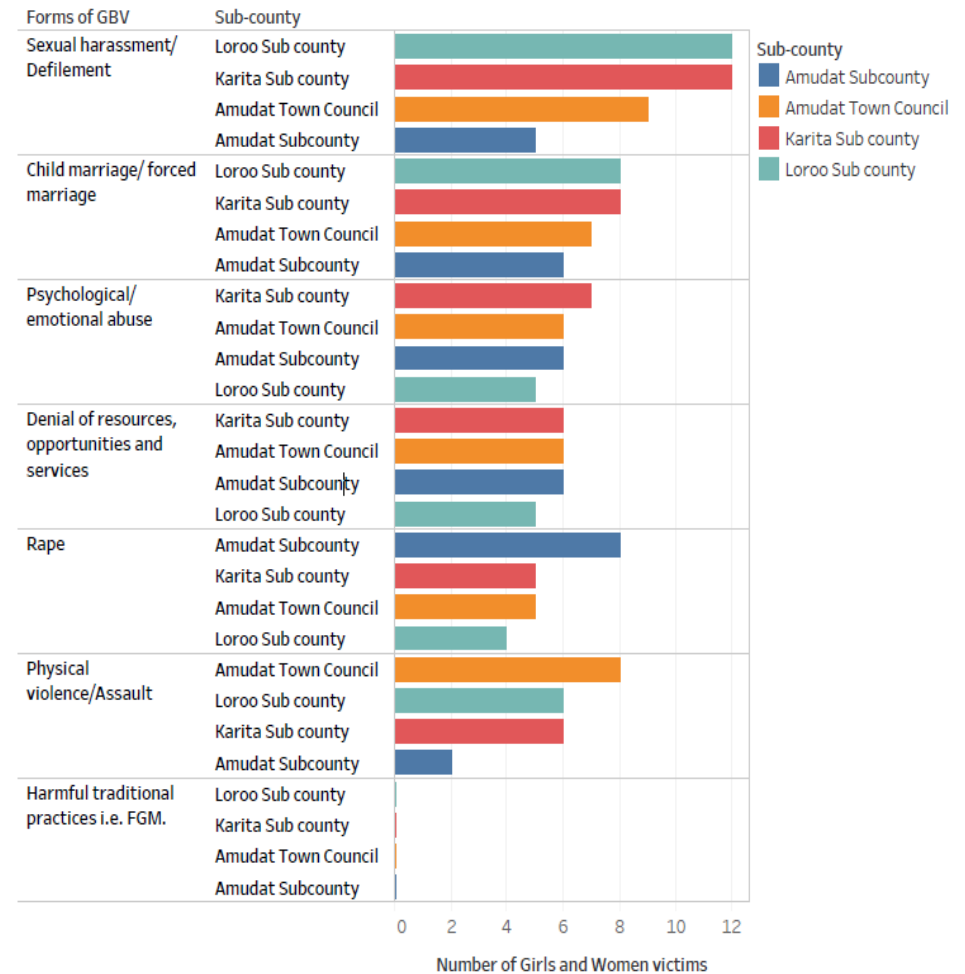
REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total Inflows Outflows		
Economic reasons	64.5%	45.6%	54.9%
Marriage, family reunification or family formation	19.8%	32.9%	26.4%
Access to services (e.g. health, food, water)	7.9%	9.8%	8.9%
Slow environmental change	2.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Education or training	1.6%	5.0%	3.3%
Cultural practices	0.8%	2.1%	1.5%
War/ conflict	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Reason linked to Covid 19	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Targeted violence or persecution	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	2.7%	3.7%	3.2%

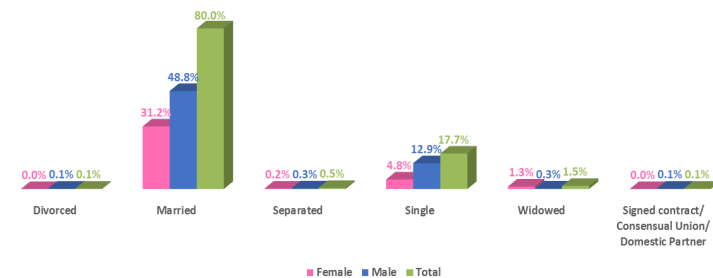
DURATION OF STAY

	Total Inflows Outflows		
A day or less	25.8%	32.9%	18.8%
If not a day, less than 2 weeks	13.7%	10.2%	17.0%
Not planning to leave/that is my country of habitual residence	8.3%	10.9%	5.8%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	3.2%	2.3%	4.1%
Between 3 and 6 months	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Between 6 and 12 months	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%
12 months or more	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Don't know/ No answer	47.5%	42.0%	53.0%

GBV CASES IN MONTH OF NOVEMBER PER SUBCOUNTY



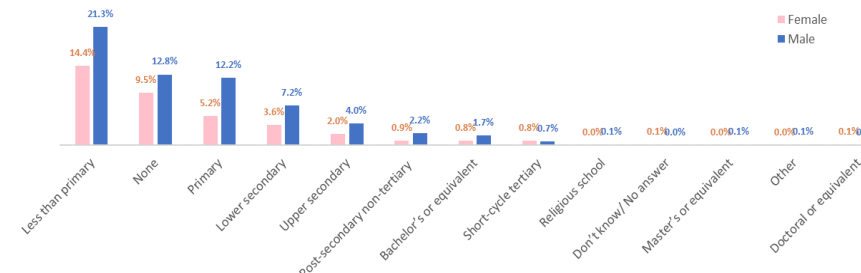
MARITAL STATUS



POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

	Total	Female	Male
Travellers with job offers at destination points	6.4%	4.8%	7.3%
Job offer covers expenses that traveller will need to repay	3.4%	2.0%	4.2%
Worked or previously provided any services and not received payment as expected	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%
Been forced to work or provide services against own will	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%
Experienced a situation where the employer provided false information about the nature or location of work	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
Worked in domestic setting and not been treated well	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Worked in a domestic setting before and was required to work for 24hrs per day	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION



SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CROSSBORDER JOB OPPORTUNITIES

	Total	Female	Male
From friend or family member or community member back home	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%
From friend or family member or community member in the final destination country	4.0%	3.7%	4.1%
From private individual or a private recruitment agency	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%
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	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRAVELLERS WITH CROSSBORDER JOB OFFERS

	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	4.4%	2.3%	5.7%
Employed	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Student	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
Apprentice	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Other	0.1%	0.4%	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 cases presented 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.