DTM UGANDA: FLOW MONITORING SURVEY DASHBOARD
Uganda-Kenya Border

December 2020   *Publication: 8 Jan 2021*

KEY FIGURES

1,157
Total movements observed

05
Flow Monitoring Points

Incoming 53%
Outgoing 47%

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

N

MOROTO

Loborokocha 46% / 54%

LOROO

Turkana South

UGANDA   KENYA

Kiwawa (Kakires) 40% / 60%

TOWN COUNCIL

NAKAPIRIPIRIT

Kacheliba

Alakas 52% / 48%

AMUDAT

Cheptapoyo 40% / 60%

Abongai A 57% / 43%

KARITA

Kapenguria

KWEEN

Pokot South

BUKWO

Endebess

Legend
- Flow Monitoring Points
- Amudat District
- Uganda/Kenya Border
- % of individuals entering
- % of individuals exiting

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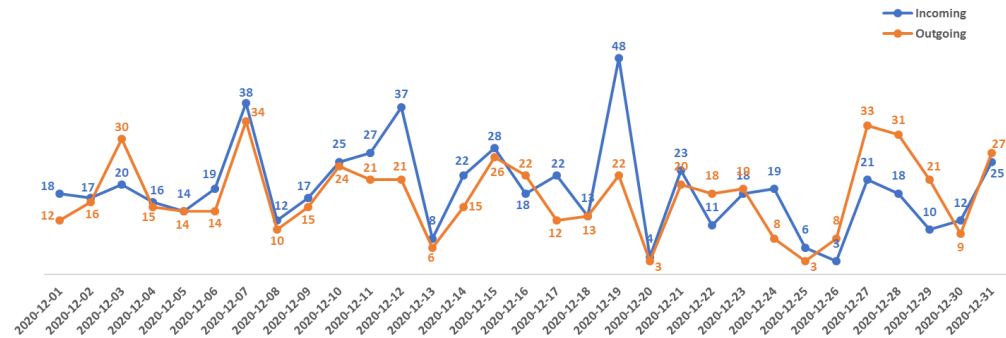*Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.*
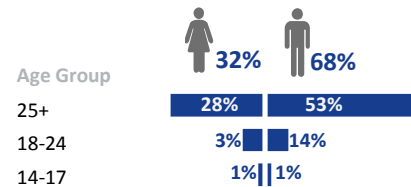
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 1157 movements were observed at five (5) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with Kenya. Similar to the previous month, it was observed a majority of incoming flows (53%) against outgoing flows (47%). The FMPs Kiwawa, and Abongai A registered 65% of the observations and Kiwawa registered the highest volume of flows (40%).

Statistics on Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases provided by Amudat district for the month of December 2020 shows that Karita subcounty reported the highest cases of emotional abuse (5%), rape (5%), denial of resources or opportunities, parental neglect to provide children basic needs (4%), and physical violence (4%). Loroo subcounty reported the highest number of cases of sexual harassment/defilement (12%). Amudat Town Council reported the highest number of cases of child/forced marriage (8%).
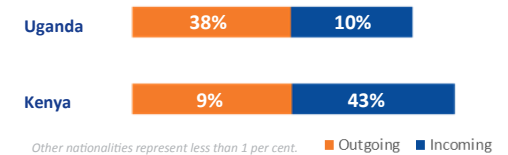
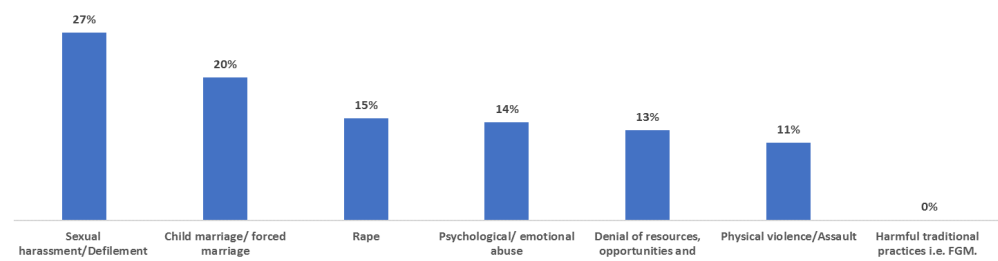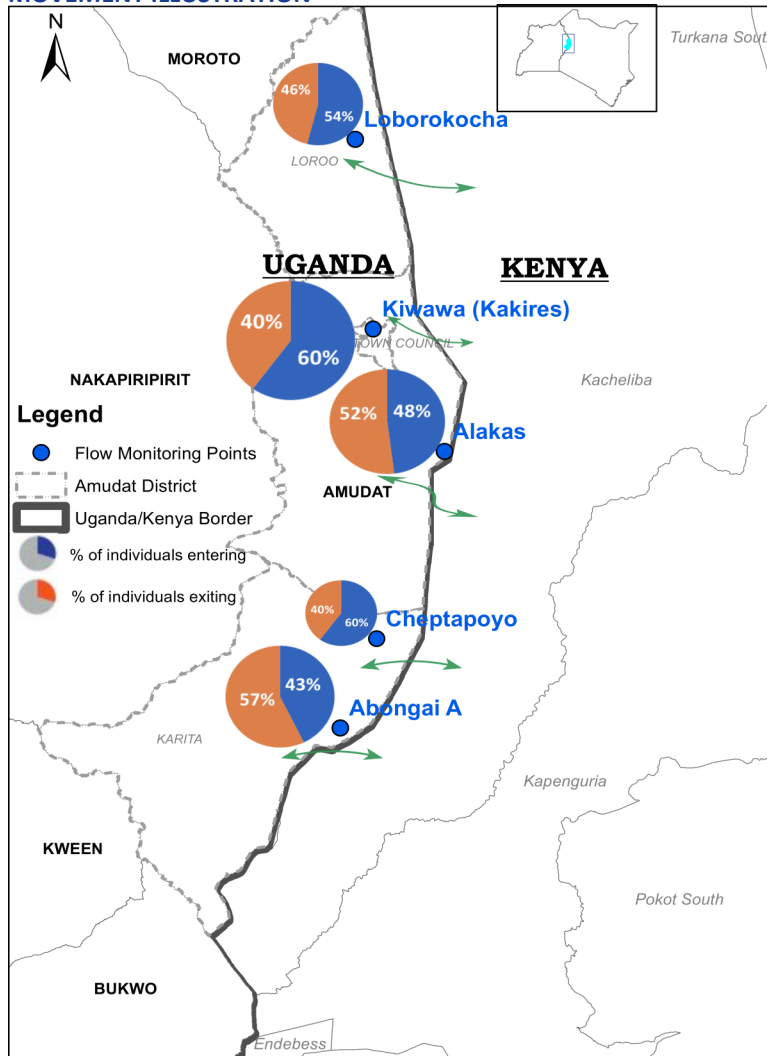## DAILY MOVEMENTS OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

Incoming / Outgoing

DEMOGRAPHIC

32% (female) / 68% (male)

Age Group	Female	Male
25+	28%	53%
18-24	3%	14%
14-17	1%	1%

NATIONALITY

	Outgoing	Incoming
Uganda	38%	10%
Kenya	9%	43%

Other nationalities represent less than 1 per cent.

VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

Sexual harassment/Defilement	Child marriage/ forced marriage	Rape	Psychological/ emotional abuse	Denial of resources, opportunities and services	Physical violence/Assault	Harmful traditional practices i.e. FGM.
27%	20%	15%	14%	13%	11%	0%

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 1,157 observations, 65 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;

- Slightly above 1 per cent of outgoing movements were seasonal migrants seeking pasture for their livestock;

- 8 per cent of outgoing movements was to access services (e.g health, food, water);

- Almost 60 per cent of outgoing movements was for economic reasons.

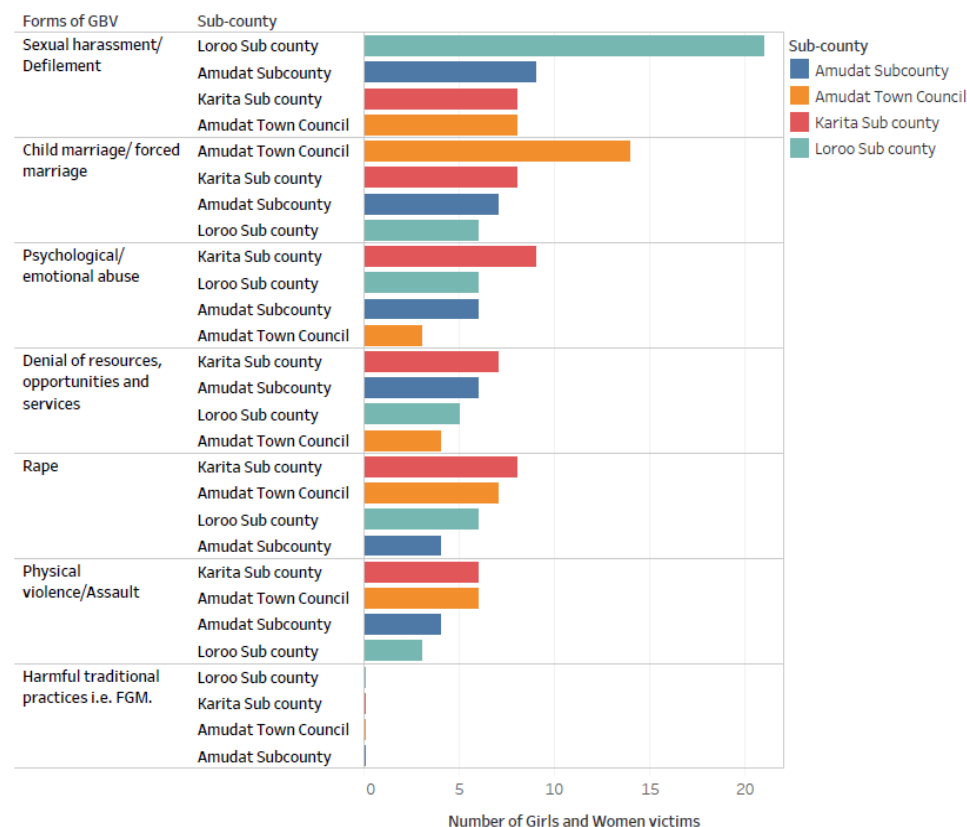- There were no cases of FGM reported during the month of December.

GBV CASES IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER PER SUBCOUNTY

REASONS FOR MOVING

Reasons for moving	Total	Inflows	Outflows
Economic reasons	61.0%	62.2%	59.7%
Marriage, family reunification or family formation	21.5%	20.6%	22.5%
Access to services (e.g. health, food, water)	6.7%	5.6%	8.1%
Slow environmental change	3.8%	6.1%	1.3%
Education or training	2.5%	1.5%	3.7%
Cultural practices	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%
War/ conflict	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Targeted violence or persecution	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Other	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%

DURATION OF STAY

Duration of stay	Total	Inflows	Outflows
A day or less	28.3%	32.6%	23.6%
Less than 2 weeks	14.0%	10.8%	17.6%
Not planning to leave/that is country of habitual residence	8.5%	9.8%	7.0%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%
Between 3 and 6 months	1.8%	3.3%	0.2%
Between 6 and 12 months	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%
12 months or more	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Don't know/ No answer	43.2%	39.1%	47.8%

MARITAL STATUS

POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

	Total	Female	Male
Travellers with job offers at destination points	7.4%	3.5%	9.3%
Job offer covers expenses that traveller will need to repay	5.5%	1.9%	7.2%
Worked or previously provided any services and not received payment as expected	1.4%	0.8%	1.6%
Been forced to work or provide services against own will	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%
Experienced a situation where the employer provided false information about the nature or location of work	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Worked in a domestic setting before and was required to work for 24hrs per day	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Worked in domestic setting and not been treated well	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Legend: Female, Male

Category	Female	Male
Less than primary	10.5%	22.1%
None	10.2%	13.1%
Primary	4.9%	13.0%
Lower secondary	2.3%	10.4%
Upper secondary	1.3%	4.0%
Post-secondary non-tertiary	1.7%	2.3%
Bachelor's or equivalent	0.6%	1.6%
Short-cycle tertiary	0.2%	1.0%
Religious school	0.0%	0.5%
Doctoral or equivalent	0.0%	0.2%
Other, specify:	0.0%	0.1%
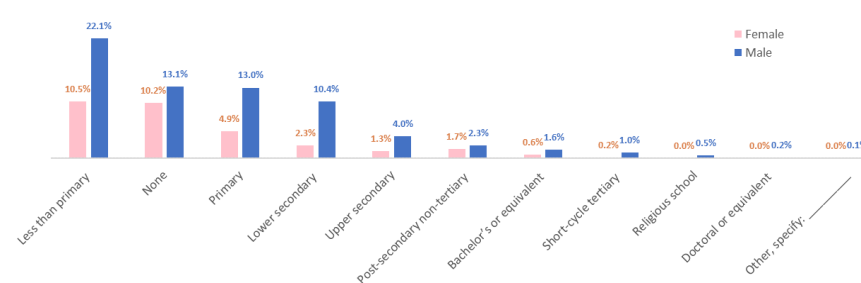
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CROSSBORDER JOB OPPORTUNITIES

	Total	Female	Male
From friend or family member or community member back home	3.5%	1.6%	4.3%
From friend or family member or community member in the final destination country	3.5%	1.9%	4.3%
From private individual or a private recruitment agency	1.2%	0.5%	1.5%
From referral of the public employment agency	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
From Internet (website or social media)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRAVELLERS WITH CROSSBORDER JOB OFFERS

	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	5.3%	2.2%	6.7%
Employed	1.4%	0.3%	1.9%
Unemployed	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Student	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

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 the 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 Loborokocha. The findings presented in this report are limited to the representation of flows in the location specified above, in view of defining a profile of the migration flows. Data collection is carried out seven days a week during the day from 8:00 to 17:00. 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION: uganda.iom.int ; dtmuganda@iom.int