DTM UGANDA: FLOW MONITORING SURVEY DASHBOARD
Uganda-Kenya Border

February 2021   Publication: 5 Mar 2021

Spotlight Initiative — To eliminate violence against women and girls

KEY FIGURES

1,291
Total movements observed

05
Flow Monitoring Points

Incoming 50%
Outgoing 50%

MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION

N

MOROTO

Turkana South

Loborokocha — 35% / 65%

LOROO

UGANDA   KENYA

Kiwawa (Kakires) — 49% / 51%

TOWN COUNCIL

NAKAPIRIPIRIT

Kacheliba

Alakas — 43% / 57%

AMUDAT

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

Cheptapoyo — 18% / 82%

Abongai A — 54% / 46%

KARITA

Kapenguria

KWEEN

Pokot South

BUKWO

Endebess

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.
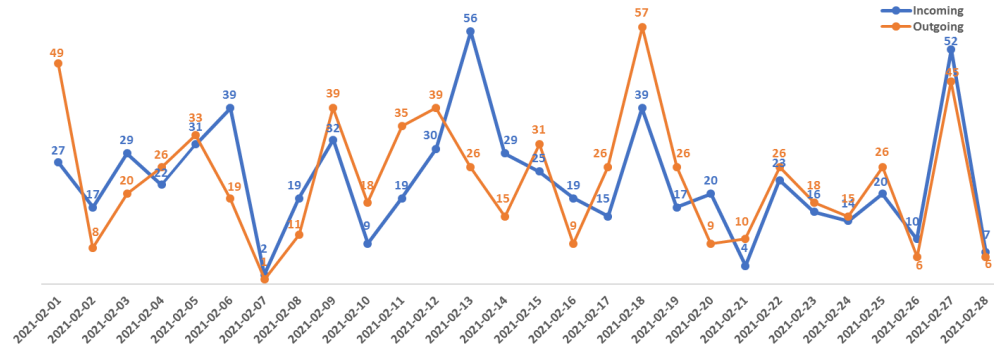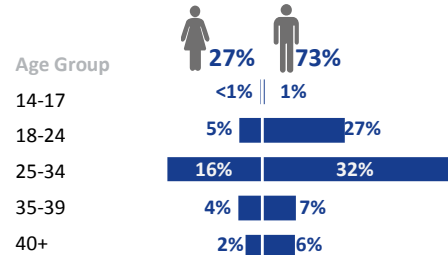
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

Over the reporting period, a total of 1291 movements were observed at five (5) Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) at the border with Kenya. Slightly different to the previous month, this month had incoming flows (50%) almost same as outgoing flows (50%). The FMPs Kiwawa, and Abongai A registered 66% of the observations and Kiwawa registered the highest flows (58%). The majority observed were male 73% of which 66% were between 18 and 39years against 25% females aged in same age bracket.

Statistics on Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases at the district for the month of February 2021 shows that out of the 86 GBV cases committed against the women and girls, Amudat subcounty reported highest cases of sexual harassment (8%) and rape (6%). Amudat Town Council reported highest cases of early marriage (7%). Loroo subcounty reported the highest cases of physical violence/assault(5%). Karita, Loroo, and Amudat TC reported the highest cases of denial of resources or opportunities especially parental neglect to provide children basic needs (5%). Amudat subcounty (SC) and Amudat Town Council (TC) similarly reported the highest cases of emotional abuse (3%).
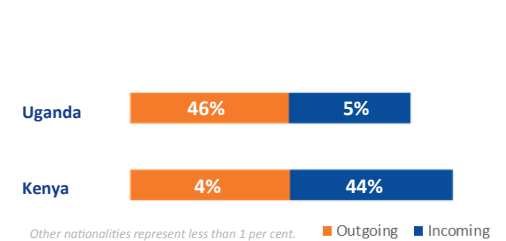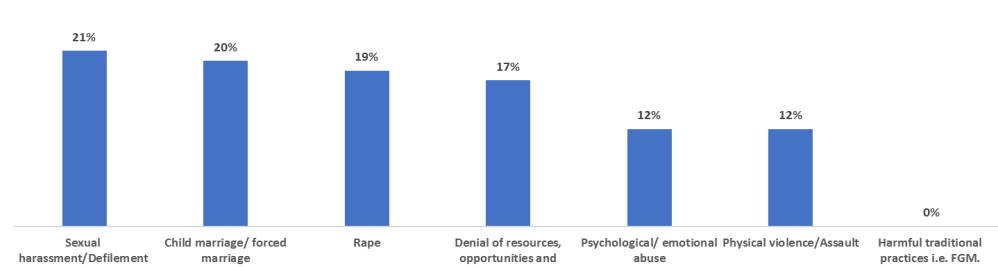
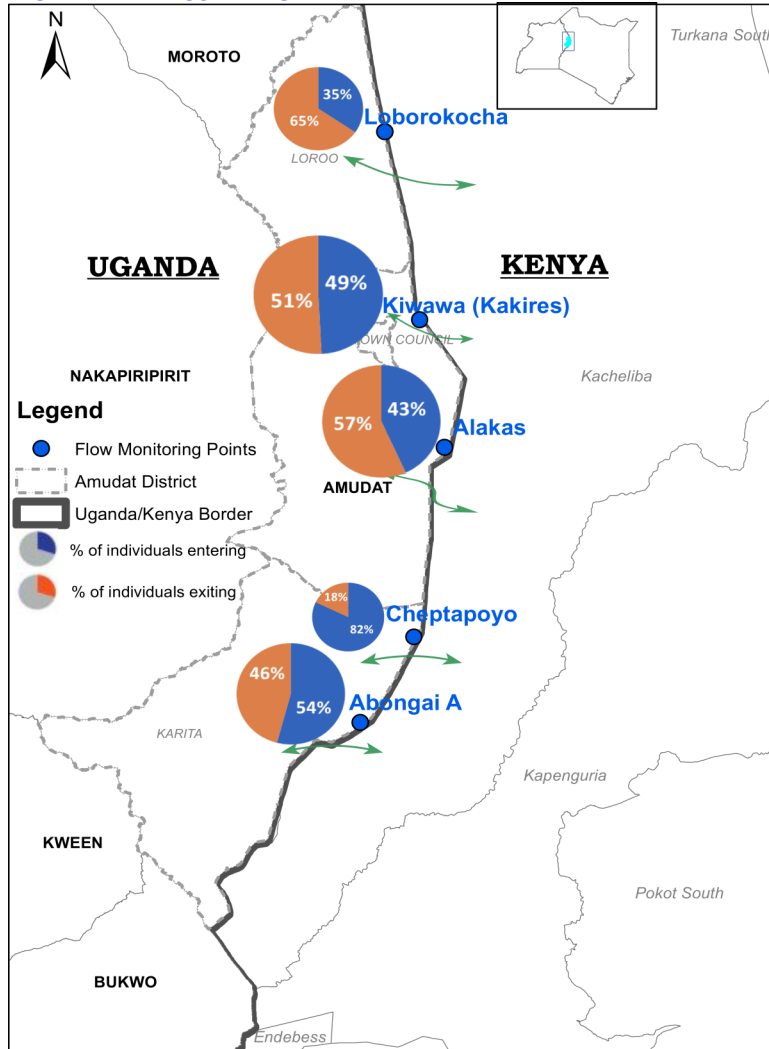## DAILY MOVEMENT OBSERVED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Incoming / Outgoing

DEMOGRAPHIC

Female 27%   Male 73%

Age Group	Female	Male
14-17	<1%	1%
18-24	5%	27%
25-34	16%	32%
35-39	4%	7%
40+	2%	6%

NATIONALITY

	Outgoing	Incoming
Uganda	46%	5%
Kenya	4%	44%

Other nationalities represent less than 1 per cent.

Outgoing / Incoming

VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN DURING MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Sexual harassment/Defilement	Child marriage/ forced marriage	Rape	Denial of resources, opportunities and services	Psychological/ emotional abuse	Physical violence/Assault	Harmful traditional practices i.e. FGM.
21%	20%	19%	17%	12%	12%	0%

Dashboard disclaimer: Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Of the 1,291 observed movements, 66 per cent were registered by the FMPs Kiwawa and Abongai A;

- Slightly above 51 per cent of the population tracked by the enumerators is Ugandan whereas slightly above 48 per cent is Kenyan;

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

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

- Almost 70 per cent of outgoing movement was for economic reasons.

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

GBV CASES IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY PER SUBCOUNTY

Sub-county
- Amudat Subcounty
- Amudat Town Council
- Karita Sub county
- Loroo Sub county

No. of girls, women victims

REASONS FOR MOVING

	Total	Inflows	Outflows
Economic reasons	71.0%	73.2%	68.9%
Marriage, family reunification or family formation	17.8%	13.2%	22.3%
Access to services (e.g. health, food, water)	3.2%	2.2%	4.2%
Slow environmental change	2.0%	3.7%	0.3%
Education or training	4.3%	5.9%	2.6%
Cultural practices	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
War/ conflict	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Targeted violence or persecution	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%

DURATION OF STAY

	Total	Inflows	Outflows
A day or less	8.7%	7.2%	10.2%
If not a day, less than 2 weeks	7.4%	7.3%	7.6%
Not planning to leave/that is country of habitual residence	6.4%	7.5%	5.4%
Between 2 weeks and 3 months	2.6%	3.0%	2.2%
Between 3 and 6 months	2.2%	3.1%	1.2%
Between 6 and 12 months	1.1%	1.4%	0.8%
12 months or more	3.0%	5.3%	0.8%
Don't know/ No answer	68.6%	65.3%	72.0%

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP

	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Single	Married
Female	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	3.0%	23.3%
Male	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	31.6%	40.5%
Total	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	34.6%	63.8%

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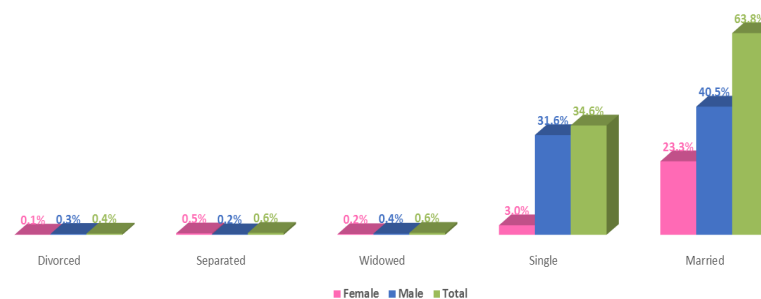
POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

	Total	Female	Male
Travellers with job offers at destination points	6.0%	3.7%	6.8%
Job offer covers expenses that traveller will need to repay	4.9%	2.6%	5.7%
Worked or previously provided any services and not received payment as expected	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
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	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%
Worked in a domestic setting before and was required to work for 24hrs per day	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Worked in domestic setting and not been treated well	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF POPULATION TRACKED AT FMP
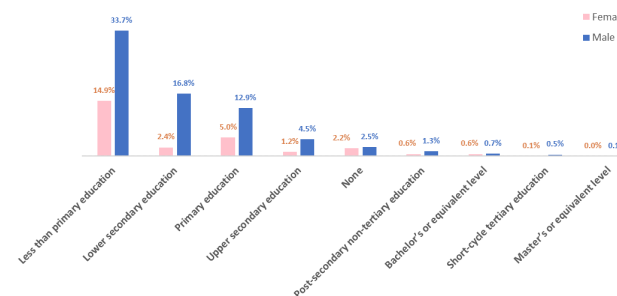
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CROSSBORDER JOB OPPORTUNITIES

	Total	Female	Male
From friend or family member or community member back home	4.0%	4.9%	3.7%
From friend or family member or community member in the final destination country	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%
From private individual or a private recruitment agency	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
From referral of the public employment agency	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%
From Internet (website or social media)	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TRAVELLERS WITH CROSSBORDER JOB OFFERS

	Total	Female	Male
Self-Employed	4.6%	3.4%	5.0%
Employed	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%
Unemployed	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Student	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Retired	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%

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 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