

ESTIMATED TOTAL MOBILITY FLOW VOLUMES

ACHORICHOR

20% (2,272)

Out of 11,360 Persons

LOKALES

75% (5,002)

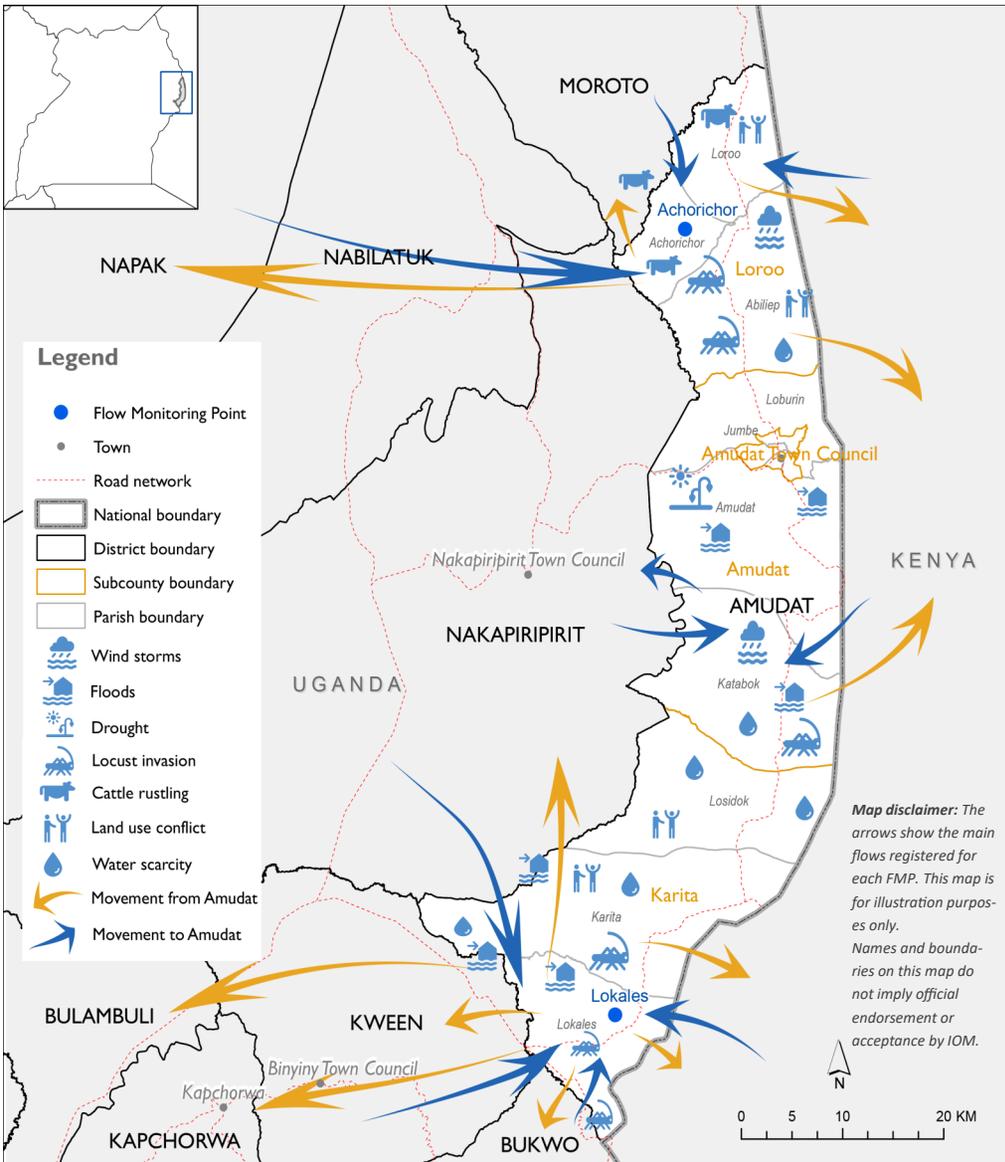
Out of 6,669 persons

02

Flow Monitoring Points



MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATION



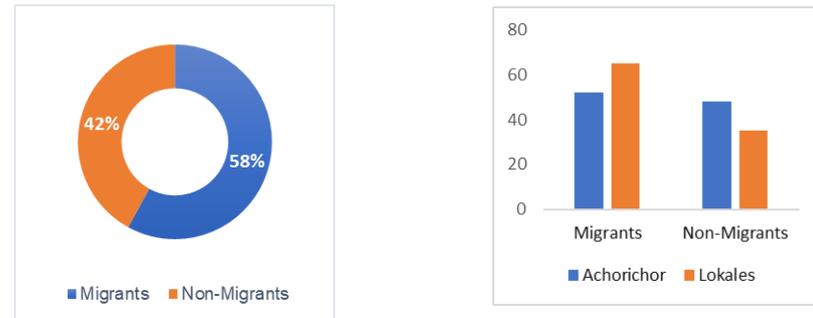
OVERVIEW AND TRENDS

The Participatory Mobility Mapping (PMM) exercise conducted in Amudat district on 7th December 2020 estimated 7,774 migration incidences (approx. 43% of the population) migration incidences at two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) in (i) Achorichor parish, Loro Sub-county, and (ii) Lokales parish, Karita Sub-county in Amudat district. The field surveys at the two FMPs captured high migration incidences (58%, n=107).

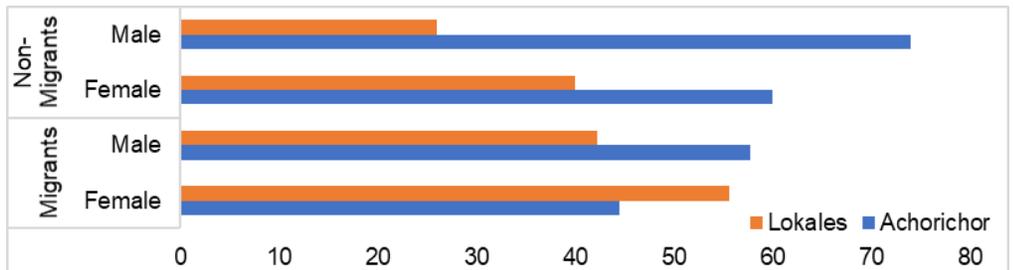
Migration flows were highly recorded at Lokales (65%) and less at Achorichor (52%). The migrants originate from within Amudat district (37%), neighboring districts (43%) of Bukwo, Kween, Nakapiripirit, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Tororo, Namisindwa, Soroti, Busia and Bulambuli (43%). Cross-border migrants originating from Kenya (20%) were also reported. The migrants' destination areas in Amudat district included: Karita, Loro, Kongoro sub-counties and Amudat Town Council. Migrants from Amudat district moved to Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Kween, Mbale, Nakapiripirit, Bulambuli, Napak, Moroto and Nabilatu and some cross-border migrants to Kenya were recorded.

Approx. 53% were involuntary migrants or were displaced and 47% were voluntary migrants. 70% of the migrations were permanent and 17% temporary, although 13% of the migrants are not sure of permanent or temporary stay in areas they had migrated to. 81% of the migrants were married, 10% had never married (single), while 6% were divorced/separated. 56% of the migrants had received no formal education, 29% had completed primary education, 10% had completed secondary education and only 5% had completed tertiary education. The majority of the migrants (54%) were youth between 18-35 years. Approx. 64% of the migrants had reportedly stayed at the area for less than 10 years (with 30% having arrived in the last three years), 25% for 10-20 years and 11% for more than 20 years.

MIGRATION STATUS



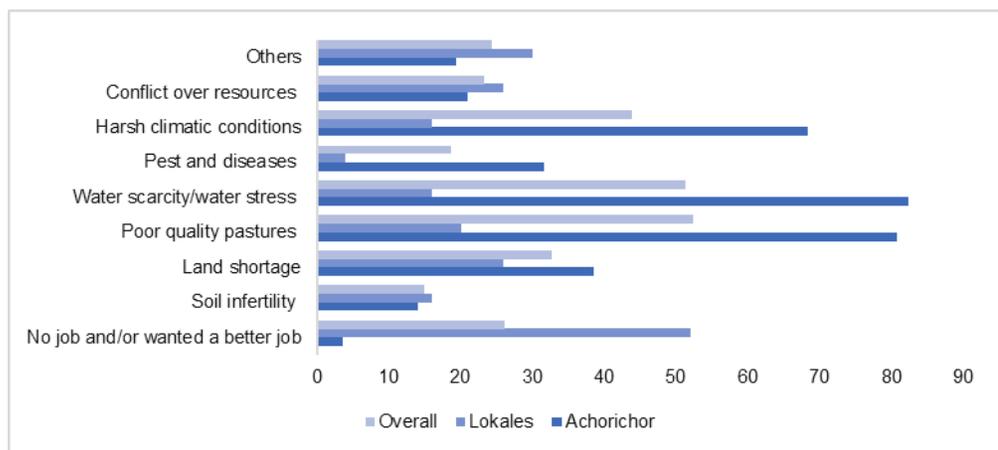
DEMOGRAPHIC



DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

The main causes of migration at the FMPs were water scarcity or water stress (82%), poor pastures (81%), harsh climatic conditions (68%) especially drought and flooding, land shortage (39%), pests and diseases (32%), resource conflicts (21%) and soil infertility (14%). The main environment and climatic factors driving migration were drought (65%), water shortage (49%), food shortage/hunger (44%), pests and diseases, including locust invasion (22%), flooding (21%), rainstorms (13%), windstorms (7%) by landslides (6%).

The factors influencing migrants' choice of a destination area were pasture availability (57%), water availability (50%), land for farming (35%), soil fertility/land productivity (21%), resource conflict free areas (20%) and safety from climate hazards (18%).



MIGRANTS' CHOICE OF DESTINATION AREA

About 8% of the non-migrants have considered migrating due to drought (22%), water scarcity and shortage of pastures (15%), pests and diseases incidences (15%), flooding (11%), resource conflicts (7%), reduced land productivity or crop failure and search for jobs (4%). In addition, 54% of the migrants and 47% of non-migrants had a household member(s) who had migrated. These migrations were mainly driven by water scarcity, shortage of pastures and drought.

Factors for choice of destination areas	Achorichor (%)	Lokales (%)	Overall (%)
Safe from climate hazards	28	6	18
Water availability/water security	84	10	50
Pasture availability	89	20	57
Adequate land for farming activities	44	24	35
Soil fertility/land productivity	26	16	21
Free from pests and diseases outbreaks	16	2	9
No resource conflicts	30	38	34
Others	7	34	20

DURATION OF STAY

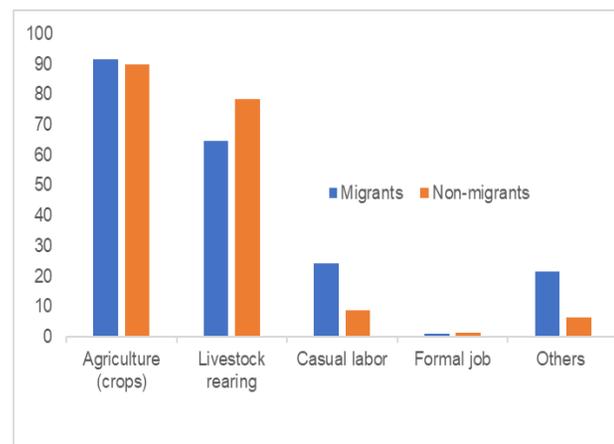
Duration of stay (years)	Migrants (%)
<10	64
10 - 20	25
21 - 30	9
31 - 40	1
40>	1

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOOD SOURCES

Crop cultivation and livestock rearing are main economic activities amongst migrant and non-migrant communities. Over 90% practiced crop farming and over 60% of the livestock rearing. About 80% of migrants practiced crop and 69% practiced livestock rearing in their areas of origin (before migrating). The main crops grown include cereals (mainly sorghum, maize, and millet), and legumes such as groundnuts and beans. For livestock, transhumance farming is practiced and the livestock reared are cows, goats and sheep (local breeds), as well as camels and poultry. Overtime, there has been a transition of livelihoods in these areas. For example, the influx of migrants from the Mt. Elgon region where crop farming is the main activity has in a way influenced a change from nomadism to crop farming and sedentary livestock rearing at Lokales, including establishment of permanent settlements. Migrants have spurred trade and commerce, and indeed a cash economy is booming and off-farm livelihood activities emerging including casual labour (24%) and small business enterprises (21%). The main business enterprises include mobile money vending, retail trade, agri-business, and transport at FMPs, trading centres and at cross-border communities in Kenya.

The main source of energy for lighting include light fires and battery torches (58%) solar (55%), candles (11%), electricity (5%), tadooba (9%) and kerosene or pressure lamps (1%). The main source of energy for cooking is firewood (93%) and charcoal (30%). Only up to 1% use bio-gas for cooking. Both migrants and non-migrants use firewood and charcoal for cooking, with choice of the fuel type dependent on prevailing circumstances like availability and cost.

MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND LIVELIHOOD SOURCES



Approx. 78% draw water from streams or rivers, while 6% get water from boreholes, 4% from gravity water schemes or piped water, 1% from springs/wells and valley dams/ tanks and 3% draw water from other sources (e.g. drilled hollows at aquifers situated along river beds). The main water sources are reported to be seasonal (67%) and water scarcity is a serious problem during drought and when floods occur (water quality).

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

93% of the migrants were affected by increase in temperature and 81% were affected by decrease in rainfall days with 83% indicating that rainfall seasons were becoming increasingly unreliable. An upsurge in windstorms (79%) was experienced as well as intensive rainfall (45%). All the non-migrants (100%) had been affected by a rise in temperature, 84% by decrease in rainfall days, 85% by unreliable rainfall, whereas 83% were affected by a rise windstorm. The reported effects of climate change are in agreement with climate change predictions that reflect a decrease in rainfall and an increase in temperature between now and 2090.

Change in climatic conditions

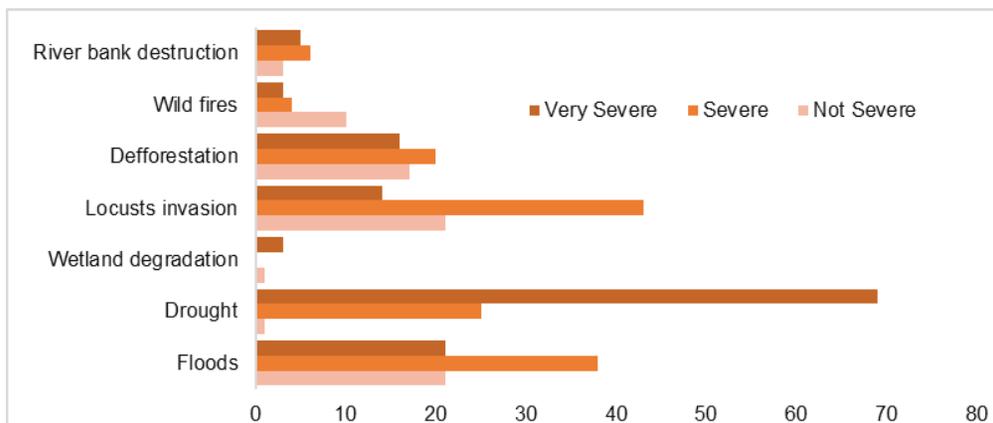
Climatic impacts	Migrants		Non-migrants	
	Decreased	Increased	Decreased	Increased
Rainfall days	81	17	84	16
Rise in temperature	3	93	0	100
Rainfall reliability	83	13	85	13
Windstorm occurrence	17	79	11	83
Rainfall intensity	55	42	51	48

SEVERITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATIC HAZARDS

The main severe environment and climate hazards causing human mobility were drought (65%) water shortage (49%), food shortage/huger (44%) pests and diseases, including locust invasion (22%), flooding (21%), rainstorms (13%), windstorms (7%) by landslides (6%) and 21% by other hazards or shocks (soil erosion or resource conflicts) that reduced land productivity and caused shortage of pastures.

About 97% of the non-migrants had been exposed drought, 82% to floods, 76% to locust invasion, 44% to deforestation, 20% to wildfires, 14% to river bank destruction and 4% to wetland degradation.

Severity of harsh environmental and climatic conditions



EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATIC CHANGES ON LIVELIHOODS

Environmental and climatic changes affected both migrants and non-migrant populations. Among non-migrants environmental and climate shocks caused livestock deaths(87%), shortage of pastures (87%), water stress/scarcity (81%), displacement of people (75%), poor animal quality (72%), crop failure or reduced crop yields (71%), increased pests and diseases (61%), reduction in water quality or contamination of water (56%) and loss of income (52%) are the most pressing livelihood impacts of climate and environmental hazards.

Among the migrants the effects were shortage of pastures (64%), livestock deaths and water shortage (62%), displacement of people (60%), crop failure (52%) and loss of income (52%) as the main livelihood effects of climate hazards and environmental shocks in their areas of origin.

Effects of harsh environmental and climatic conditions on livelihoods

Effects on livelihoods	Migrants	Non-migrants
Displacement of people	60	75
Death of people	19	39
Injury of people	5	8
Livestock deaths	62	87
Crop failure/reduced crop yields	55	71
Water stress/water scarcity	62	81
Reduction in water quality/water contamination	41	56
Increase in pests and diseases outbreak	35	61
Infrastructural damage	11	28
Destruction of shelter/housing	9	39
Constrained access to gardens and/ grazing fields	26	33
Soil erosion	7	20
Loss of soil fertility	15	25
Shortage of pastures	64	87
Poor animal quality	49	72
Loss of income	52	52

EFFECTS ON FOOD SECURITY

Food insecurity was more experienced by non-migrants as compared to migrants. For example, crop failure was experienced more by non-migrants (92%) as compared to migrants. Reduced livestock productivity was more severe in non-migrants (90%) as compared to migrants. 87% non-migrants experienced increase in food prices as compared to migrants (70%); 81% non-migrants experienced reduced availability of food in markets as compared to 56% migrants, but both migrants were equally affected by income losses.

Effects of harsh climatic conditions on food security

Effect on food security	Migrants (%)	Non-migrants (%)
Crop failure/destruction	81	92
Reduced livestock productivity	71	90
Difficulty in accessing crop fields	39	47
Increase in food prices	70	87
Reduced food availability in markets	56	81
Unable to have balanced diet	50	47
Loss of job	4	0
Loss/decline of incomes	58	57
Others	6	0

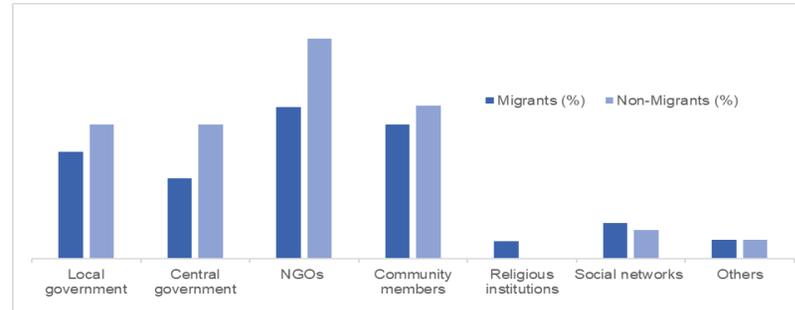
ACCESS TO CLIMATE INFORMATION SERVICES AND COPING STRATEGIES

Access to environmental and climatic information is low among migrants (42%) and non-migrants (41%). Migrants reportedly accessed information via radio (69%), workshops and seminars (56%), television and disaster management committees (2%) and other channels (38%), whereas non-migrants accessed information through radio (29%), village/community meetings (22%) and other networks (20%). The other sources of information included local/indigenous knowledge systems like cultural leaders and community elders.

Individuals and communities responded differently to the effects of climate change e.g. for flooding the responses were relocation from flood prone areas to safer areas, carrying out farming on raised lands, channeling water into trenches and valleys, and planting trees along river banks. For drought, communities and individuals migrated in search for water and pastures, selling off livestock to buy food, digging oases at the base of seasonal or dried-up river beds to get water, stocking cereals, cultivation along river banks. Locusts' invasion has been addressed by the government-led initiative of spraying.

Various institutions helped communities to cope with the effects of climate and environment changes e.g. Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), central government, local government, social networks, religious institutions, and other sources (2%) like relatives and politicians. The NGOs that support individuals and communities include Mercy Corps, World Vision, Millennium Promise, World Food Programme (WFP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Food for the Hungry, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), ZOA International and the National Association of Women's Organizations in Uganda (NAWOU). The support is mostly through food relief, drugs and vaccines, life skills, mosquito nets, agricultural inputs for example hoes, axes and water pumps, restocking of livestock and spraying of locusts. Other assistance received included household necessities, psychological therapy, health services, temporary shelter, financial assistance, cash for work, transport, land and houses.

ORGANIZATION PROVIDING SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES



KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED TO COMMUNITIES

Nature of support	Migrants (%)	Non-migrants (%)
Food relief	36	29
Household necessities	4	0
Psychological therapy	5	6
Health service	3	6
Temporary shelter	0	3
Financial assistance	3	4
Cash for work	2	0
Transport	0	3
Land	1	1
House	1	0
Others	61	56

METHODOLOGY

A Participatory Mobility Mapping (PMM) exercise was conducted in Amudat district through which two FMPs were prioritized for data collection i.e. Achorichor in Loro Sub-county and Lokales in Karita, Sub-county. The data collection exercise involved a survey involving migrants and non-migrants, site observations and key informant interviews. Data was collected by trained enumerators and using already programmed tablets where the designed and validated questionnaires were uploaded on Kobo-Toolbox and integrated with Open Data Kit (ODK) online applications. The surveys were administered during face-to-face interviews with migrants and non-migrants. The statistical information derived from the surveys was triangulated with results from key informants' interviews, site observations and existing literature to substantiate on key issues in relation to migration, environment change and climate change.

LIMITATIONS

Traditionally, FMPs are strategically identified to capture information on cross-border migration flows on key transit points and official Points of Entry (PoEs). However, the context of this study was different because data collection did not involve cross-border migrants and the information herein does not reflect cross-border human mobility but internal migration and displacement driven by environment and climate change shocks and stresses.