

2012 Prevalence of Child Migration from Karamoja's Napak and Moroto Districts



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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	9
Background, scope and objectives	9
Structure	10
Research questions	11
Key findings	11
Methodology.....	13
Sampling method	13
Informed consent	13
Analysis	14
Results	17
Characteristics of respondents	17
Household Composition and Prevalence of Outmigration	19
Household composition	19
Identifying areas of high outmigration.....	20
Characteristics of Children Living Outside of the Household	23
Age	23
Nature of migration.....	23
Sex and urban destinations	25
Characteristics of migration	29
Secondary Analysis: Household Characteristics for Rural–Urban Migrant children.....	31
Prevalence of rural–urban child migration: Children not in school.....	31
Comparing household characteristics	32
Knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions.....	36
Logistic regression model: Predictors of households with child Urban migrants	37
Conclusion.....	41
Prevalence and nature of migration.....	41
Risk factors for child urban migration	42
Summary	43
Recommendations.....	45
References.....	47
Appendices: Survey Tools.....	49
Appendix A: Informed Consent Script	49
Appendix B: Survey Instrument.....	50

Introduction

Background, scope and objectives

For centuries, Karamoja – which has a population of just under 1 million people as of the 2002 census – has been inhabited primarily by pastoralists whose livelihood system is built upon protecting and providing for their livestock. Within this context, basic survival for many Karimojong¹ households has historically meant migrating regularly with cattle in response to changing climatic and geographic conditions. This study, which is a response to the increased visibility of so-called “Karimojong street children,” is rooted in the idea that child migration from Uganda’s Karamoja region to the country’s urban centres is part of a larger adaptive livelihood strategy employed by various Karimojong groups during intense periods of cultural–economic change and duress.

Over the last 50 years, migration patterns among the Karimojong have shifted in response to various environmental and political changes. Droughts and floods, in addition to cattle-raiding and overall insecurity, have resulted in widespread loss and massive redistribution of livestock. Furthermore, Napak District, inhabited principally by the Bokora Karimojong, was an area of particular focus for the Ugandan Government’s contentious disarmament initiative from 2001 to 2008. Without livestock, many Karimojong have had to leverage alternative livelihood strategies. Furthermore, the combination of environmental stressors, such as soil erosion, and insecurity has caused traditional migratory routes to be curtailed (Stites et al., 2007). Governmental and international organizations have increasingly promoted agriculture as a viable alternative strategy; however, agricultural production in Karamoja is risky and vulnerable to extreme and unpredictable climatic conditions (Gray et al., 2002).

As a result of the various environmental and political changes, Karimojong households with children are thought to be increasingly adopting an alternative livelihood strategy closely linked to traditional migration patterns for the purpose of generating income. Like traditional migration patterns, this strategy involves the circular migration of children from Karamoja’s Napak and Moroto Districts to conduct income-generating activities elsewhere; the nature and duration of such

1 The different ethnic communities in Karamoja are commonly referred to as “the Karimojong.” The Karimojong can be divided into the Dodoth, Jie and Karimojong. The Karimojong can be further subdivided into the Pian, Matheniko and Bokora. This study focuses on Moroto and Napak, which are neighbouring districts primarily inhabited by the Matheniko and Bokora, respectively. In Moroto, 99.5 per cent of the population is Matheniko; in Napak, 99.4 per cent of the population is Bokora. Both, however, are part of the larger Karimojong population.

migration, however, have not been fully characterized. These migration patterns are predominantly thought to be rural–urban, to larger centres within Karamoja and Mbale and others further afield, including Jinja and Kampala (Stites and Akabwai, 2012).

Migrant children earn money by begging on the streets, collecting food scraps, cleaning houses and carrying out other domestic chores, such as fetching firewood and water (Stites and Akabwai, 2012). These children often keep very little of the money they earn, as most of it goes to living costs (rent and food), is sent home as remittances, or is paid to handlers in Kampala. In addition, when children migrate from Karamoja to Uganda’s urban centres, they may be vulnerable to exploitation. By most standards, living conditions are often unsafe and inappropriate for children.

With support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy, IOM Uganda is implementing the project Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking in Uganda (CRTU), which facilitates direct assistance to children from Karamoja who have suffered from labour exploitation on the streets of urban centres. As part of a broader effort to understand the nature and causes of child migration from Napak and Moroto, IOM conducted a household survey in these districts in 2012 designed to: (a) measure the prevalence of outmigration and, specifically, of the rural–urban outmigration of children; (b) identify the major push and pull factors contributing to child migration; and (c) provide insight into the perception of and attitudes towards child migration among vulnerable communities. The overall objective of the survey was to contribute to research on child migration from Napak and Moroto, with the specific goal of identifying potential areas of intervention.

Structure

This report comprises a methodology section and key study findings organized in three parts: (a) household composition and prevalence of outmigration, with a by-district analysis; (b) migrants’ characteristics; and (c) a secondary analysis of households with and without rural–urban child migration and the identification of risk factors. A summary of the findings (“Conclusion”) is then presented, followed by recommendations for evidence-based interventions in Napak and Moroto.

Research questions

1. What is the prevalence of child outmigration from the districts of Napak and Moroto?
2. What are the pull and push factors driving outmigration from Napak and Moroto at the household and community levels?
3. Do the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of the Karimojong influence migration behaviour?

Key findings

1. The prevalence of outmigration from Napak and Moroto among the general population is 16 per 100 persons. Among children less than 18 years of age, the prevalence of outmigration is 15 per 100. Children aged between 13 and 17 years are those most likely to leave the household.
2. Despite the relatively high prevalence of child outmigration from Napak and Moroto Districts, there are significantly fewer children who migrate from rural to urban areas for reasons other than school attendance, which is the focus of this study. The estimated prevalence of children who have migrated from rural areas to urban ones, but not for the purpose of attending school, is 3 per 100, or approximately 11,585 children (95% CI: 6,316–16,854).
3. Outmigration is significantly more prevalent in Napak than in Moroto. About 22 per cent of children in Napak live away from home, versus 10 per cent of children from Moroto. Outmigration is highest in the Napak sub-counties of Matany, Lokopo, Lopeii and Iriir.
4. Girls and boys are equally likely to live outside of the household, that is, to have migrated. The mean age of the migrant children is 11. However, girls are significantly more likely than boys to participate in rural–urban migration.
5. Most children living outside the household do so to attend school (40%), while roughly 25 per cent migrate to earn money for either themselves or their families.
6. Households with rural–urban migrant children are significantly more likely to be larger, be of Bokora Karimojong ethnicity and have lower levels of collective efficacy. There are no significant differences in household asset ownership or food security.

Methodology

Sampling method

The data for this analysis was collected from 718 households in Napak and Moroto Districts in Karamoja in June and July 2012. The study employed a multi-stage cluster sampling methodology with stratification. Because the main geographic region of interest (with regard to child outmigration) was Napak, the district was oversampled relative to Moroto two to one, with the sampling weights adjusted for the stratification at the time of data analysis. Subsequent to stratification, cluster sampling (based on village clusters) – specifically, probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) sampling – was used to select villages from each district (Napak and Moroto). A total of 24 village clusters were selected from Napak District, and 12 village clusters were selected from Moroto. In order to conduct PPS sampling and determine sample weights, a population census at the village level was generated using data provided by the Napak and Moroto district governments, supplemented by village-level data from the IOM–WFP Karamoja Food Security and Community Stabilization Programme 2010 data set, obtained from 80,000 households from Karamoja. Within each village, 24 households were selected through simple random sampling without replacement using household lists provided by local village leaders. Permission was obtained from village leaders prior to sampling of the village clusters.

The head of the household was the primary interview respondent, but if he or she was unavailable, the spouse or another adult living in the household was interviewed instead. “Head of household” was defined as “the person in the household who is running the household and looking after a qualified dependent.” Inclusion criteria for heads of household included: (a) age greater than 18 and (b) residence in villages accessible by road. Children (those younger than 18) acting as heads of household were excluded from sampling.

Informed consent

Oral informed consent was obtained from each respondent before the start of the interview. The informed consent script (written in Nkaramojong; see Appendix A: Informed Consent Script) was read out loud by the interviewer. Any questions from the respondent were addressed before the interview was begun. Most of the interviews took place inside the respondents’ own homes to ensure a comfortable setting; however, there were some instances when the interview was conducted in another location at the request of the respondent.

Analysis

Statistical analysis was carried out using Stata version 12.0 (College Station, TX). The α level (significance) for all tests was set at 0.05, and weights were constructed prior to analysis. Sample weights were defined as the inverse of the probability of selection at the household, village and district levels. Because of the complex survey design, all analyses were carried out using Taylor linearized regression, which enabled necessary adjustments called for by the study design.

Current household size was ascertained by determining the number of people sleeping in the household the night prior to the survey. Total household size was obtained by adding the number of family members living outside of the household to the point-in-time (or current) household size. In order to identify the characteristics of children who had migrated, a separate data set was generated consisting of individual-level data for each family member who was not present in the household the night prior to the survey.

Secondary analysis of rural households

In order to determine the factors leading to rural–urban child migration, a new data set was created comprising only rural households, and a secondary analysis was undertaken. A rural–urban migrant child was defined as a child under the age of 18 who was living in an urban area away from the household at the time of the study and not attending school in the said urban area. These criteria ensured that the analysis would be specific to migrant children who lived outside of the village and were not in school.

Based on the assets that a household reported owning, an index was formulated using principle components analysis (PCA) in order to obtain a measure of the long-run household wealth. This methodology has been used by the World Bank (Filmer and Pritchett, 2001). The principle components score (assets index) was then converted into a linear scale with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 10 for ease of interpretation. In order to derive a measure of a household’s food insecurity, an adapted version of the USDA Guide to Measuring Food Security (2000) was used. This food insecurity score assesses the number and meals eaten by children and adults in a household over a 30-day recall period (see Appendix B, section G). In order to measure community cohesion, an adapted measure of “collective efficacy” (Sampson and Earls, 1997) was used. Negatively phrased questions about collective efficacy (see Appendix B, section F) were reverse-coded. The values of the responses were totalled in order to obtain the collective efficacy score for each household.

Using these variables, the Wald test was used to compare key differences between households that had any rural–urban migrant children and those that did not. Analysis was performed at the household level using this binary outcome, as most measures were made at the household level. Using this value as the outcome, a logistic regression analysis was undertaken, with Taylor linearized adjustment for clustering, to determine independent predictors of rural–urban child migration from households. Hierarchical modelling was used to create multiple regression models, and the final model was selected based on model fit, as ascertained by Akaike’s information criterion score. The results of the logistic regression model are presented as odds ratios for ease of interpretation.

Results

Characteristics of respondents

Table 1 describes the characteristics of the study participants. Napak was oversampled at a 2:1 ratio relative to Moroto due to its expected higher prevalence of child outmigration. The majority of the households surveyed were in rural settings. Bokora Karimojong and Matheniko Karimojong were the largest communities of Karamajong respondents, which was consistent with the population distribution of these groups in each district. Napak District was inhabited primarily by Bokora Karimojong (99%), while Moroto District was inhabited primarily by Matheniko Karimojong (78%), with a Soo (Tepeth) minority (19%). The majority of the respondents were married and female, with a mean age of 43 years.

Table 1: Summary of respondent characteristics

	Number (<i>n</i>)	Percentage (%) of total (<i>N</i> =718)
District		
Napak	464	64.62
Moroto	254	35.58
Setting		
Rural	639	89.00
Urban	79	11.00
Sex		
Male	294	41.00
Female	423	59.00
Community		
Bokora Karimojong	460	64.07
Matheniko Karimojong	200	27.86
Pokot	5	0.70
Ethur	4	0.56
Ik	1	0.14
Soo (Tepeth)	48	6.69
Marital status of respondent		
Married	554	78.03
Single	7	0.99
Widow/Widower	137	19.30
Divorced/Separated	12	1.69
Mean age		43.19

Household Composition and Prevalence of Outmigration

Household composition

In order to determine the overall prevalence of outmigration in the study area, the research team ascertained the number of family members who slept in each household the night prior to the survey (current household size), as well as the number of family members who lived outside of the household at the time of the survey. The prevalence of outmigration was defined as the proportion of family members living outside of the household, as averaged across all sampled households (see Table 2).

Table 2: Household composition and prevalence of outmigration

Age group	Mean current household size* (95% CI)	Mean number of migrant household members** (95% CI)	Total for age group (95% CI)	Outmigration prevalence*** (95% CI)
0–5	1.45 (1.35–1.56)	0.08 (0.04–0.12)	1.53 (1.40–1.66)	0.03 (0.02–0.04)
6–12	1.27 (1.18–1.37)	0.26 (0.20–0.32)	1.53 (1.44–1.63)	0.15 (0.12–0.18)
13–17	0.49 (0.39–0.58)	0.32 (0.26–0.37)	0.80 (0.69–0.92)	0.44 (0.40–0.49)
Over 18	1.95 (1.86–2.04)	0.45 (0.35–0.56)	2.40 (2.29–2.52)	0.11 (0.09–0.14)
Total	5.16 (4.91–5.12)	1.11 (0.93–1.29)	6.27 (6.00–6.55)	0.16 (0.13–0.18)

* *Current household size* is defined as the number of family members who slept in the respondent households the night prior to the survey.

** *Migrant household members* refers to those living outside the household at the time of the survey.

*** *Outmigration prevalence* is defined as the proportion of family members living outside of the household, averaged across all sampled households.

The mean current household size at the time of the survey was 5.16, with an average of 1.11 family members living outside of the household. The population estimate for the prevalence of outmigration across all age groups was 16 per 100 individuals. There were, on average, 3.89 children (household members under the age of 18) per family, of whom 0.66 lived outside of the household. The estimated prevalence of child outmigration from households was 15 per cent (95% CI: 13–18%).

The age group with the highest prevalence of outmigration was that of children ages 13 to 17, of whom 44 per cent were living outside of the household. These data reflect migration out of the household regardless of age, intention or distance

travelled. A focused analysis of child outmigration from rural to urban areas for the purposes of income generation is undertaken in the secondary analysis.

Identifying areas of high outmigration

According to a qualitative study (*Child Migration from Karamoja*, IOM, 2014) performed prior to the household survey, Napak District had been known to have a higher prevalence of outmigration than Moroto, although this difference had not been previously quantified. The household survey found a twofold higher prevalence of child outmigration from Napak compared to Moroto (22% versus 10%), despite there being no statistically significant difference in mean household size. A difference in prevalence rates was observed in both the 6–12 and 13–17 age groups, but not in children less than five years old.

Table 3: Prevalence of outmigration by district and age group

Age group	Moroto (n=254)		Napak (n=464)		p-value
	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95 % CI	
0–5	3.40	1.86–4.94	3.00	1.02–4.98	0.75
6–12	10.63	5.88–15.33	20.52	15.82–25.21	0.005
13–17	29.34	21.70–36.98	61.00	54.68–67.31	<0.001
Total	10.32	7.20–13.44	21.89	18.69–25.09	<0.001
	Size (n)	95% CI	Size (n)	95% CI	p-value
Average total household size (i.e. including migrant children)	6.29	5.84–6.75	6.25	6.00–6.49	0.845

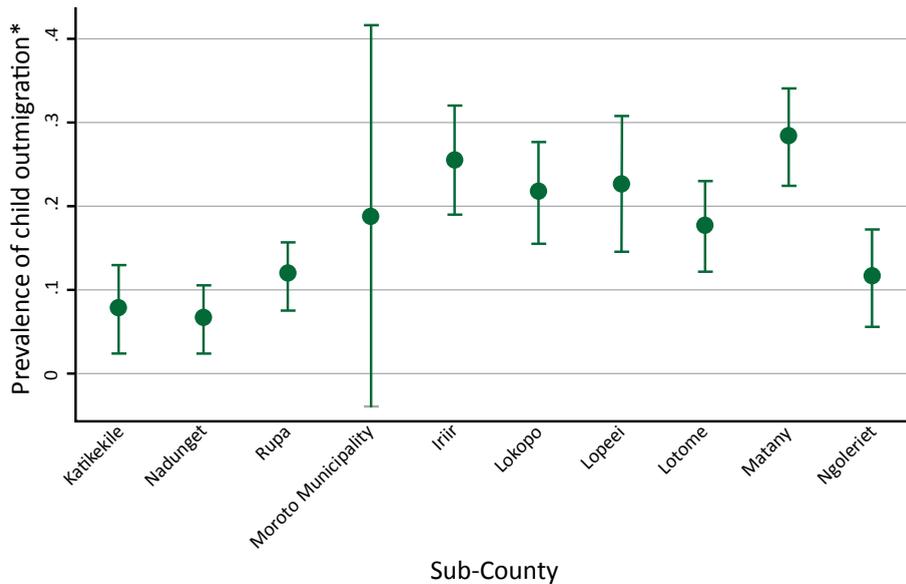
The 2014 IOM report *Child Migration from Karamoja* stated that Lokopo and Lopeii were thought to have higher incidences of child outmigration than other sub-counties. Analysis of outmigration prevalence by sub-county is presented in Table 4 and illustrated in Figure 1. Sub-counties in Moroto are found to have similarly low rates of child outmigration, whereas all sub-counties in Napak, with the exception of Ngoleriet, have prevalences estimated at greater than 15 per cent.

Table 4: Prevalence of outmigration by sub-county

Sub-county	Prevalence (%)	95% CI*
Moroto District		
Katikekile	8.84	1.52–16.17
Nadunget	6.96	5.06–8.86
Rupa	12.21	7.73–16.69
Moroto Municipality	19.00	n.a.**
Napak District		
Irrir	25.18	18.28–32.09
Lokopo	21.40	17.91–24.90
Lopeii	21.33	13.57–29.09
Lotome	18.53	15.39–21.66
Matany	28.01	22.23–33.80
Ngoleriet	11.89	7.73–16.04

* Confidence interval.

** Not applicable.

Figure 1: Prevalence of outmigration by sub-county

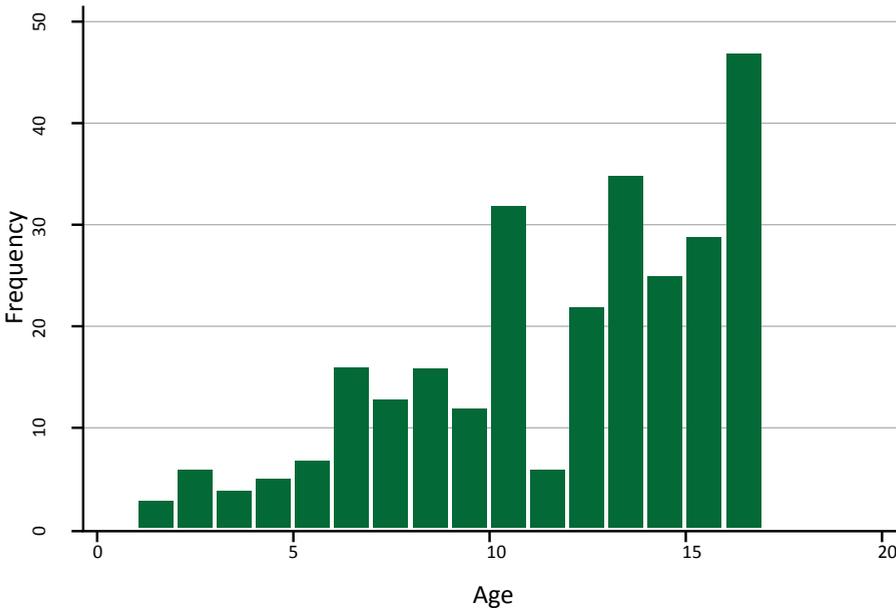
* 95% confidence intervals

Characteristics of Children Living Outside of the Household

Age

Further analysis was undertaken to better characterize children who lived outside of the household. The mean age of the migrant children in the study was 11, and there was no statistically significant difference between the mean age of girls (10.77 years; 95% CI: 10.25–11.75) and the mean age of boys (11.29; 95%: 10.41–12.16) living outside of the household ($p=0.480$). In addition, the number of children living outside of the household increased with age (Figure 2). The data in this study support previous research suggesting that older children with more skills are in greater demand in urban destination centres and are thus more likely to move (Stites, 2007).

Figure 2: Frequency histogram of children living outside the household, by age



Nature of migration

Traditionally, Karimojong would migrate to other rural areas in Karamoja or to the neighbouring Teso subregion during the dry season for cattle herding. In times of hardship, young Karimojong, in addition, would migrate to perform casual labour to complement the traditional livelihood system. Historically, migration

was limited to rural areas; however, 55 per cent of the survey sample migrated to urban areas (Table 5b). Children, like other migrants, travel to urban areas because they are perceived to have more economic opportunities than rural areas.²

The majority of migrant children in the survey originated from rural areas (Table 5a). However, similar proportions of children moved to urban and rural areas (55% versus 45%, $p=0.317$; Table 5b).

Table 5: Origins and destinations

(a) Proportion of children from rural versus urban areas

Origin	Proportion (%)	95% CI	<i>p</i> -value
Urban	21.16	(-)-1.38–43.70	0.015
Rural	78.84	56.30–100.1	

(b) Proportion of children moving to rural versus urban areas

Destination	Proportion (%)	95% CI	<i>p</i> -value
Urban	55.25	44.62–65.87	0.317
Rural	44.75	34.13–55.38	

As expected, the most common type of migration was rural–urban (48%), followed by rural–rural (36%) (see Table 6). These data support the patterns of migration noted by Stites and Akabwai (2012).

Table 6: Types of child migration

Type of movement	Number (<i>n</i>)	Proportion (%)
Rural–rural	99	35.61
Rural–urban	134	48.20
Urban–urban	28	10.07
Urban–rural	15	5.40

Divergent migration patterns were observed in the districts of Moroto and Napak. Some 64.58 per cent (95% CI: 56.29–72.88%) of the children from Napak and 34.99 per cent (95% CI: 1.70–68.28%) of the children from Moroto moved to urban destinations. The difference between these proportions, however, is not significant ($p=0.087$).

² See *Child Migration from Karamoja* (IOM, 2014) for a more detailed account of the erosion of Karimojong traditional livelihood strategies.

Sex and urban destination

Overall, there was no statistically significant difference between the proportion of migrant boys and the proportion of migrant girls (45% vs 55%; $p=0.260$) – that is, those children who lived away from the household at the time of the survey. Boys and girls, differed, however, in destination. To be specific, there was a statistically higher proportion of girls who migrated to urban destinations (Table 7).

Table 7: Urban migration of children, by sex

Sex	Proportion (%)	95% CI	<i>p</i> -value
Female	59.26	51.61–66.91	0.018
Male	40.74	33.09–48.39	

Previous research suggests that girls are more likely to migrate to urban centres than boys (Stites, 2007). It has been hypothesized that by virtue of their training in household chores, girls have skills that are in demand in urban centres. Boys, on the other hand, are more likely to migrate to rural areas so they can continue working as livestock herders (Stites, 2007). This finding is supported by IOM's 2014 *Child Migration from Karamoja* report.

Table 8: Characteristics of the migrant children
(a) Why did the child leave the household?

Reason	Number (n)	Percentage of total (%)	Mean age	95% CI	Percentage where the migrant child was female (%)	95% CI	Percentage where the child migrated to an urban area (%)	95% CI
Left household to attend school	108	40.60	12.56	11.90–13.21	46.57	28.15–64.99	63.82	51.17–76.48
Ran away	29	10.90	13.64	11.87–15.41	59.09	45.30–72.87	85.78	62.18–108.75
Left household to live with a relative	31	11.65	9.29	7.15–11.43	65.93	48.79–83.08	73.49	46.36–100.62
Working to earn money for him/herself	31	11.65	12.74	11.59–13.90	56.16	44.74–67.82	74.83	54.22–95.43
Working to earn money for the household	13	4.89	13.41	n.a.	71.24	n.a.	80.00	n.a.
Community is unsafe	1	0.39	17.00	n.a.	100.00	n.a.	100.00	n.a.
Other	53	19.92	7.81	5.21–10.40	58.92	36.78–81.08	21.93	(-)7.96–51.83

(b) Who made the decision for the child to leave?

Reason	Number (<i>n</i>)	Percentage of total (%)	Mean age	95% CI	Percentage where the migrant child was female (%)	95% CI	Percentage where the child migrated to an urban area (%)	95% CI
Head of household	175	67.05	11.73	11.13–12.34	52.38	38.66–66.11	57.16	48.38–65.94
The child him/herself	65	24.90	11.98	9.94–14.02	58.83	45.79–71.87	75.59	59.17–92.01
The family	1	0.38	6.00	n.a.	100.00	n.a.	100.00	n.a.
Other family member(s)	14	5.36	8.11	n.a.	45.05	n.a.	47.41	n.a.
Child was taken (forcibly or abducted)	2	0.77	9.55	n.a.	100.00	n.a.	100.00	n.a.
Other	4	1.53	4.52	(-)47.05– 56.08	100.00	n.a.	80.65	(-)3.16–477.30

(c) Who is taking care of the child now?

Reason	Number (<i>n</i>)	Percentage of total (%)	Mean age	95% CI	Percentage where the migrant child was female (%)	95% CI	Percentage where the child migrated to an urban area (%)	95% CI
Spouse	31	11.23	7.73	5.03–10.43	64.76	39.10–90.42	44.19	-6.00–94.38
Brother/Sister	25	9.06	11.23	8.75–13.70	45.69	20.61–70.76	21.95	8.77–35.15
Grandparent	17	6.16	7.94	n.a.	39.75	n.a.	33.32	n.a.
Other relative	54	19.57	9.18	8.21–10.15	55.83	31.32–80.34	49.58	33.76–65.39
Friend	8	2.90	12.99	n.a.	61.76	n.a.	83.99	n.a.
Don't know	30	10.87	13.05	12.02–14.08	56.21	42.38–70.04	96.12	88.81–103.44
Nobody	26	9.42	14.42	13.11–15.74	52.42	36.92–67.93	70.40	49.50–91.30
School	75	27.17	13.18	12.65–13.71	57.07	43.62–70.52	65.04	48.41–81.68
Other	10	3.62	12.51	n.a.	32.70	n.a.	72.84	n.a.

(d) For how long has the child been away?

Reason	Number (<i>n</i>)	Percentage of total (%)	Mean age	95% CI	Percentage where the migrant child was female (%)	95% CI	Percentage where the child migrated to an urban area (%)	95% CI
Less than 1 week prior to the survey	12	4.55	12.33	9.24–15.42	49.55	6.39–92.71	15.86	-20.90–52.6
One week to 1 month prior to the survey	21	7.95	10.39	n.a.	66.74	n.a.	45.64	n.a.
One month to 6 months prior to the survey	144	54.55	11.56	10.58–12.53	58.35	47.51–69.20	73.51	61.98–85.04
More than 6 months prior to the survey	87	32.95	11.17	10.08–12.26	41.98	28.25–55.70	50.37	36.03–64.71

Characteristics of migration

Intention to move (Table 8a)

The greatest proportion of children who left their homes did so with the intention of attending school (40%), with most of them migrating to urban areas. Girls and boys who left their homes were equally likely to migrate for education-related reasons. Further data collected from child beneficiaries in urban areas is needed to determine the proportion of these children actually attending school, and whether any of their time is spent on income-generating activities. Approximately 17 per cent of children left home to earn money for the household (12%) or for themselves (5%), travelling primarily to urban destinations (75–80%). Of these children, there was a non-statistically significant trend for them to be female. There were no statistically significant differences in the mean ages of children based on the reason for moving. Notably, only one child in the study was reported to have moved because of safety concerns.

Household decision-making (Table 8b)

Regardless of the reason for moving, the most common decision maker was the head of household (67%). The children were equally likely to move to urban and rural areas, and there was no significant difference between the sexes. Child-initiated migration occurred 25 per cent of the time. These children had a mean age of 11.98 and were significantly more likely to move to urban (76%) rather than rural areas. These data coincide with preliminary data from CRTU beneficiaries, of whom 70 per cent reported moving at the behest of a family member. The CRTU beneficiary data revealed that 62.94 per cent ($n=147$) of all children had transportation fees to their destination centres paid for by their parents, suggesting that families were often involved in decision-making and instigating migration.

Protection at destination (Table 8c)

Consistent with the data presented in Table 8a, the largest proportion of children who left the household were being taken care of by their schools (27%). Approximately 20 per cent of children were reported being taken care of by relatives and not their parents, spouses, siblings or grandparents. The mean age of these children were significantly lower (9.18 years) than the mean age of migrant children overall; these children were also equally likely to be male as to be female and to have moved to urban as to rural areas. Approximately 20 per cent of the children were reported to be taken care of by a parent or sibling. Children who were reported to be taken care of by a parent (the spouse of the respondent) were significantly younger (mean age=7.73 years) than the overall sample of migrant children; however, there was no significant difference

in destination. In other words, those migrant children who were being taken care of by a parent were equally likely to have moved to either a rural or urban destination. Conversely, children who were reported to be staying with siblings (who were also children), were significantly more likely to have moved to rural than urban destinations (only 22% moved to urban destinations).

There was a small but significant number of migrant children with limited protection at their places of destination. For 11 per cent (n=30) of these children, respondents reported that they did not know the guardians were. Importantly, almost all (96%) of these children were living in urban areas. There were no significant differences in the age or sex of the children who moved to urban areas; however, they may represent the most vulnerable group of children in the study population. Nine per cent of the migrant children were known to be taking care of themselves. These children were significantly older than the overall sample and also lived primarily in urban centres (70%). Unaccompanied minors in urban destinations comprise approximately 20 per cent of the migrant children in the study.

Duration of migration (Table 8d)

The study had a cross-sectional design. With the assumption that incidence was stable, the time that elapsed since a child's departure can be used to estimate the mean duration of the children's migration. Approximately 55 per cent of the migrant children left home between one and six months prior to the interview, and were significantly more likely to be living in urban rather than rural destinations (74%). About 33 per cent of the children had left their homes more than six months prior to the survey. Fewer than 15 per cent of the migrant children left home less than one month prior to the survey. These data cannot refute nor support the notion of circular child migration, although a sizeable number of children had undergone relatively long-term movements (i.e. over six months in duration).

Secondary Analysis: Household Characteristics of Rural–Urban Migrant Children

The mobility patterns of household members in Napak and Moroto seem complex and varied. Data from households, presented in Table 3, demonstrate that significant proportions of both children and adults lived outside of the household at the time of the survey. The movement pattern of interest in this study was rural–urban migration, as the goal was to understand household-level factors that may increase the propensity of children from Karamoja to move to urban centres. Rural–rural migration is also a less reliable measure given that, for the protection of the study population, specific destinations were not asked; hence, rural–rural migration patterns may also encompass intra-community mobility.

There is the need to understand the household vulnerabilities linked to children’s movement to urban areas, in contrast to those linked to rural ones. Data presented in Table 8 clearly show that a sizeable number of children move to urban destinations with the explicit intention of attending school. In order to better characterize household risk factors for the migration of children to urban areas, a secondary analysis was undertaken of rural households that reported having at least one child who had moved to an urban area, excluding from the analysis those who moved to attend school. Household characteristics and a logistic regression analysis that identifies independent risk factors are presented here.

Prevalence of rural–urban child migration: Children not in school

An estimated prevalence of 15 per 100 children lived outside of the household at the time of the survey, and only a small proportion of these children were from rural areas and migrated to urban ones for motivations other than school attendance. To be specific, the estimated prevalence of rural–urban child migration from Napak and Moroto was found to be 3 per 100 children, or 3 per cent (Table 9). It is further found that 19 per cent (19.26%; 95% CI: 15.42–23.10%) of households in the study area had at least one child who migrated to an urban area. These data demonstrate that approximately one in five households in rural areas had children who migrated to urban ones.

Table 9: Prevalence of rural–urban migrant children

	Proportion or number (<i>n</i>)	95% CI
Mean proportion of children who moved to urban areas	0.13	0.08–0.18
Mean number of children in the household	3.87	3.65–4.09
Proportion that migrated to urban areas	0.03	0.02–0.05

Consistent with the data presented earlier, the prevalence of rural–urban child migration was significantly higher in Napak than in Moroto. There was no statistically significant prevalence of the phenomenon of rural–urban child migration at all for households in Moroto, as the 95% confidence interval included 0 (0.91%; 95% CI: -0.51–2.33%). In contrast, approximately 7 per cent of the children from Napak moved to urban destinations for motivations other than education. The difference in prevalence rates is highly statistically significant ($p=0.001$).

Table 10: Prevalence of rural–urban child migration by district

District	Prevalence of rural–urban child migration	95% CI	<i>p</i> -value
Moroto	0.91	(-)0.51–2.33	0.001
Napak	6.89	3.75–10.03	

Comparing household characteristics

In order to identify household-level risk factors for rural–urban child migration, rural households with rural–urban migrant children were compared with rural households reporting no child urban migration (Table 11).

Table 11: Rural households with and without child urban migration

	Without child urban migration (n=542)		With child urban migration (n=176)		p-value*
	Number (n) or percentage (%)	95% CI	Number (n) or percentage (%)	95% CI	
Household size					
Mean current household size**	5.32	5.03–5.61	4.50	4.08–4.91	0.002
Mean total household size***	6.07	5.76–6.38	7.12	6.67–7.57	<0.001
Head of household characteristics					
Percentage (%) with female head	44.12	38.47–49.77	50.48	39.93–61.04	0.229
Percentage (%) with single head	19.02	13.08–24.95	29.43	21.50–37.35	0.064
Percentage (%) with employed head of household	36.04	29.76–42.32	37.60	29.21–45.98	0.723
Percentage (%) with head of household with any education	20.45	11.99–28.91	29.19	16.13–42.26	0.170
District					
Moroto (%)	91.75	86.96–96.55	8.25	3.45–13.04	n.a.
Napak (%)	66.42	60.54–77.29	33.58	27.71–39.46	<0.001
Ethnicity					
Matheniko Karimojong (%)	90.81	86.42–95.21	9.19	4.79–13.58	<0.001
Bokora Karimojong (%)	67.30	61.22–73.38	32.70	26.62–38.78	<0.001
Others (%)	91.88	80.13–103.62	8.12	-0.36–19.87	n.a.
Household assets					
Average assets index score	99.81	98.05–101.58	99.09	97.84–100.34	0.499
Percentage (%) who possess livestock	53.79	46.98–60.59	41.75	32.37–51.12	0.057
Average food insecurity score	11.29	11.16–11.42	10.89	10.32–11.46	0.134

Table 11: Rural households with and without child urban migration (contd.)

Community and security					
Average collective efficacy score	15.28	14.88–15.68	14.49	13.90–15.08	0.025
Percentage (%) who feel safe at home	64.00	56.68–71.33	65.03	52.05–78.02	0.887
Percentage (%) who ever had cattle raided	87.04	80.19–93.88	86.04	79.25–92.84	0.792
Percentage (%) with access to schools	57.81	43.07–72.05	76.83	66.11–87.56	0.006

* p -values in bold denote statistical significance.

** Based on the number of members sleeping in the household the night before the survey.

*** The number of all household members (including those living outside the household at the time of the survey).

Household size

Households that reported having rural–urban migrant children were significantly larger, although cross-sectional data for household size revealed that the number of household members sleeping in the household the night prior to the survey was actually lower. These differences are both statistically significant and suggest that rural–urban child migration is more likely among larger households.

Heads of household

Contrary to the researchers' expectations, the prevalence of rural–urban child migration from female-headed households, who comprised approximately 50 per cent of the study population, was not significant. Households with child urban migrants were slightly more likely (29% versus 19% among households without) to have unmarried heads of household, although this difference has no statistical significance ($p=0.064$). Similarly, households with child urban migrants and those without did not differ significantly in terms of the employment and education statuses of the head of household.

Assets

In order to estimate long-run household wealth, principal components analysis was used to generate a household assets score based on: (a) access to clean water; (b) possession of assets such as bicycles, mobile phones and furniture; and (c) the possession of livestock, including chickens, goats and cattle. Rural–urban child migration appears to be independent of long-run household wealth, as measured by the principal components asset score.

Given the importance of livestock in Karamoja, the proportions of households with and without child urban migrants that owned livestock were compared. Although there was a trend for households with child urban migrants to be less likely to possess livestock, such as sheep, cattle, goats and chickens, than those without (42% vs 54%), this difference has no statistical significance (42% vs 54%, $p=0.057$).

The USDA *Guide to Measuring Food Security* (2000) was used to determine whether food insecurity played a role in household decision-making for child urban migration. A score was generated after asking a respondent a series of questions about the diversity of food options, quantity of food and the experience of hunger by both adults and children in the household (a higher score reflects greater food insecurity). This study found no significant difference in food insecurity between households with and without child urban migrants (10.89 vs 11.29, $p=0.134$). These findings further suggest that outward child migration is not a simple function of compensation for household financial stressors or food insecurity.

District and ethnicity

As expected, a greater proportion of households in Napak (34%) than Moroto (8.25%) had children who migrated to urban areas. This difference is statistically significant ($p<0.001$). Given the ethnic composition of the two districts (Napak is inhabited almost entirely by Bokora Karimojong, while Moroto is inhabited almost entirely of Matheniko Karimojong), there is a significant difference in the proportion of households with child urban migrants. While still in the minority, 33 per cent of Bokora households reported having a child who migrated to an urban centre, whereas only 8 per cent of Matheniko households reported having the same.

Community and security

Another hypothesized push factor for child migration is insecurity, which was measured using both subjective and objective measures. The difference in the subjective measure of feeling safe is not statistically significant between households with and without child urban migrants (64% and 65%, respectively; $p=0.887$). Similarly, the objective experience of being cattle-raided is equal for households with (86%) and households without (87%) rural–urban child migration ($p=0.792$).

In order to measure community cohesion among the households in Napak District, a “collective efficacy score” was created to measure both social cohesion among neighbours and their willingness to act on behalf of the common good (Sampson et al., 1997). Collective efficacy has been shown to be associated with

decreased incidence of violent crime (Sampson et al., 1997; Ahearn et al., 2013), decreased perpetration of intimate partner violence (Edwards et al., 2014), and positive behavioural adaptation in youth (Jain and Cohen 2013; O'Brien and Kauffman, 2013). This study found significantly lower collective efficacy scores among households reporting urban child migration (mean=14.49) than those that did not (mean=15.28; $p=0.025$).

Another measure of how community resources affect household decision-making on migration was access to schools. Contrary to expectations, it was found that access to schools was more common among households with urban migrant children (76.83%) than those without (57.81%, $p=0.006$).

Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions

It has been hypothesized that knowledge, attitudes and perceptions (KAPs) of urban life may influence the Karimojong's decision for their children and families to migrate. If so, awareness-raising activities may serve an important role in mitigating child outmigration. To explore this further, IOM conducted an extensive KAP survey, the key findings of which are presented here. With the exception of the first question ("Would you like your child to grow up in Karamoja?"), which required a yes-or-no response, the remainder of the questions were answerable with a five-point likert scale, with higher scores assigned to greater agreement (i.e. 1 for "Strongly Disagree" and 5 for "Strongly Agree").

The KAP survey found that the majority (91–92%) of the respondents wanted their children to grow up in Karamoja, regardless of whether a child had already left home to migrate. Paradoxically, it was found that the majority of respondents from households from which a child had left to migrate had a significantly more negative view of life in urban centres than those from which no children had ever migrated. These respondents thought children in cities were less likely to get an education ($p=0.006$) and expressed less desire to move to urban centres themselves ($p<0.001$). Regardless of whether children had or had not migrated from their homes, respondents were equally likely to disagree with the statement, "If I could, I would send my child to an urban centre. Overall, respondents did not agree that life was better in urban centres than in rural Karamoja, although those who had children who had moved to urban areas were more likely to disagree ($p=0.004$).

These findings suggest that positive attitudes towards urban areas are not more common in households with migrant children. Awareness-raising activities about the hazards of living in urban areas are unlikely to change migration behaviors, as, on the whole, most families have negative attitudes towards urban centres to begin with.

Table 12: Knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of heads of household with and without child urban migrants

Question/Statement	Without child urban migration	With child urban migration	p-value*
Proportion (%) of respondents agreeing with the question: Would you like your child to grow up in Karamoja?	91.89 (87.57–96.19)	91.42 (86.74–96.11)	0.886
Average scores on the likert scale for:			
“Children in the city have a better chance of education.”	2.37 (2.23–2.51)	2.03 (1.87–2.18)	0.006
“Many children in the city have to beg to survive.”	2.85 (2.75–2.94)	2.96 (2.82–3.10)	0.181
“If I could, I would move to an urban centre.”	2.12 (1.92–2.32)	1.74 (1.55–1.93)	<0.001
“If I could, I would send my child to an urban centre.”	1.95 (1.73–2.18)	1.85 (1.68–2.02)	0.362
“Life is better in urban centres than it is here.”	2.26 (2.12–2.40)	1.87 (1.69–2.06)	0.004

* p-values in bold denote statistical significance.

Logistic regression model: Predictors of households with child urban migrants

Although differences between households with and households without child urban migrants can be ascertained from the univariate analysis in the previous section, multiple regression analysis must be performed in order to determine independent risk factors for child urban migration at the household level, to address the issues of clustering and covariance. For instance, district and ethnicity are colinear variables. Eleven different regression models that were composites of the variables presented in Table 11 were created and then compared using Akaike’s information criterion to determine which model had the best fit. The resultant model, presented in Table 13, represents the final logistic regression analysis.

Table 13: Independent predictors of child urban migration at the household level

Covariate	Unadjusted odds ratio (95% CI)	Unadjusted <i>p</i> -value	Adjusted odds ratio (95% CI)	Adjusted <i>p</i> -value*
Bokora	4.94 (2.47–9.88)	<0.001	5.65 (2.91–10.94)	<0.001
Household size	1.13 (1.00–1.28)	0.045	1.18 (1.02–1.36)	0.029
Married head of household	0.56 (0.31–1.03)	0.063	0.45 (0.24–0.83)	0.012
Any livestock	0.62 (0.37–1.02)	0.060	1.21 (0.71–2.07)	0.471
Collective efficacy	0.94 (0.88–0.99)	0.035	0.94 (0.88–1.00)	0.051
Safe at home now	1.05 (0.58–1.88)	0.877	0.89 (0.50–1.59)	0.683
Food insecurity	0.88 (0.79–0.97)	0.014	0.84 (0.68–1.04)	0.112
Access to schools	2.42 (1.33–4.40)	0.005	1.81 (1.09–2.98)	0.023

* *p*-values in bold denote statistical significance.

In the final model, five important and independent predictors of child urban migration from households were evident: (a) Bokora Karimojong ethnicity, (b) household size, (c) marital status of the head of household, (d) collective efficacy and (e) access to schools.

Ethnicity

Bokora Karimojong ethnicity was the strongest independent risk factor, with an odds ratio of 4.94 after adjusting for factors such as household size, livestock assets, food insecurity and safety. These data demonstrate that migration is likely an intrinsic process for the Bokora (versus Matheniko) Karimojong, primarily in Napak District, rather than a novel strategy to adapt to stressors such as food insecurity or physical insecurity.

Household composition

Household composition played a significant role in household decision-making. For each additional family member, the odds of sending a child to an urban centre increased by 18 per cent. Married heads of household were significantly less likely to send a child to an urban centre. These data suggest that while migration may be a natural phenomenon for the Bokora, it may also serve as an adaptive strategy for larger households and those with single parents.

Assets and food security

Notably, markers of socioeconomic status, including food insecurity and possession of livestock, were not significant in the final model. In the unadjusted analysis, higher levels of food insecurity were actually associated with decreased odds of child urban migration.

Community characteristics: Collective efficacy, safety and access to schools

The adjusted analysis did not significantly change the association between community-level covariates and the likelihood of child outmigration. Perceived safety at home was not significantly associated with migration. Collective efficacy, which is a measure of informal social control, was associated with decreased odds of child urban migration. For each additional collective efficacy point (mean=14.98; range: 2–23), the odds of child outmigration to an urban destination from the household decreased by 6 per cent. This value was marginally significant in the adjusted analysis ($p=0.051$).

Access to schools in the community was associated with increased odds of child urban migration ($P=0.023$). While this finding may be paradoxical, it should be noted that for this analysis, children who had migrated to urban areas for the purpose of attending school were excluded – and this confounds the analysis. In order to better understand this finding, the data was reanalysed to include children who had attended school. The reanalysis found that access to schools was not significantly associated with child urban migration ($p=0.177$); the remainder of the covariates had unchanged effect sizes and significance levels, with the exception of collective efficacy. Notably, when children who migrated to attend school were included in the analysis, collective efficacy had a stronger negative association with child urban migration (OR: 0.92, 95% CI: 0.87–0.97; $p=0.004$). These findings demonstrate the protective effect of community cohesion on the outcome of child urban migration.

Conclusion

In this study, the researchers sought to determine: (a) the prevalence of outmigration from Napak and Moroto; and (b) push factors at the household level that increase the likelihood of child urban outmigration. The study was conducted to better characterize the communities from which so-called “Karimojong street children” arise and, to the researchers’ knowledge, is the first such study of its kind.

Prevalence and nature of migration

This study found that multiple forms of migration occurred in households in Napak and Moroto Districts. Both children (15%) and adults (11%) left the household, with an overall prevalence of migration from these districts of 16 per 100 persons. However, these movements did not always result in children migrating to urban areas. It was found that 35 per cent of children from rural areas migrated to other rural areas, while 48 per cent of children from rural areas migrated to urban ones.

It was also found that children left the household for a multitude of reasons, the most common of which was to attend school (40%). In the secondary analysis, it was found that the prevalence of outmigration to urban areas among children who did not move for school was 3 in 100 children. Based on population figures provided by the district governments of Napak and Moroto, an estimated total population of 333,669 means that the number of migrant children from these districts would be 11,585 (95% CI: 6,316–16,854).

The prevalence of migration differs significantly between Moroto and Napak Districts, both comprised primarily of distinct subgroups of the Karimojong (to be specific, Moroto is inhabited primarily by Matheniko Karimojong, while Napak is populated almost exclusively by the Bokora Karimojong). The prevalence of child outmigration from Napak (6.89%) was found to be more than seven times higher than from Moroto (0.91%). Within Napak, these four sub-counties were identified as having the highest prevalence of outmigration: Iriir, Lokopo, Lopeei and Matany. These data correlate well with a previous qualitative research in Karamoja, and these sub-counties may be considered for further future interventions.

Of children who migrated from their homes, there were a roughly equal numbers of boys and girls. Girls, however, were significantly more likely to migrate to urban

areas than boys, and may thus be more vulnerable to potential exploitation in urban centres. Further data from the CRTU project should be helpful to determine the exact nature of work and life in urban areas for these children, and whether or not they are at risk of exploitation. The majority of children who left their households had done so at the behest of the household head (67%), although a sizeable minority (25%) decided to leave on their own. A population that may be at high risk are the 20 per cent of migrant children who appear to be unaccompanied: those who are either known to be taking care of themselves and those whose parents are unaware of who is taking care of them.

Risk factors for child urban migration

In order to identify risk factors for child urban migration, the researchers undertook a secondary analysis focusing exclusively on rural households that had at least one child living in an urban area. Children who had migrated to urban areas to attend school were initially excluded, as the researchers tried to understand household decision-making for those children who were expected to be engaging in livelihood activities.

The analysis found no significant associations between the “expected stressors” and child urban migration. Socioeconomic status – as measured through the ownership of household assets and livestock; food security; and the employment and education statuses of the heads of household – were not significantly associated with child urban migration. The most significant predictor for migration was Bokora ethnicity itself, which suggests that mobility may be a way of life for Bokora Karimojong households and was independent of other stressors.

In addition, it was found that other household characteristics were predictors of child urban migration. Single-headed households and larger households were both at higher risk of sending children to live in urban areas.

Lastly, it was found that collective efficacy was a significant protective factor in mitigating child urban migration. This may be because collective efficacy is not only a proxy for social cohesion, but also because it measures the willingness of adults in the community to interact with children and intervene in behalf of others. This finding is significant because collective efficacy is a modifiable risk factor. Interventions can be undertaken to improve collective efficacy, which may, in turn, decrease the prevalence of child urban migration, as suggested by the data. Such a community-based intervention approach has been applied in the United Republic of Tanzania to encourage public engagement in HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention and testing (Carlson et al., 2012). Through this intervention, youth groups of adolescents ages 9 to 14 were formed and engaged within the group on community understanding and community health; they then

promoted their findings within the community. Studies of collective efficacy suggest that interventions should be community- rather than individual-based, and must focus on the environment rather than the people in the community. Such interventions use community-level partnerships to help neighbourhoods advocate for changes in their social and physical environments and include the development and support of local organizations and clubs (Sampson, 2003).

Summary

Mobility in Napak and Moroto appears to be widespread, but are an intrinsic part of Bokora Karimojong life. Independent of any stressors, the Bokora Karimojong have high rates of both adult and child migration. That 7 per cent of children from Napak moved to urban areas and were not in school, however, is cause for concern; these children (who were primarily girls) may be considered at risk for exploitation. Household- and community-level factors appear to play an additional role. While the marital status of the heads of household and household sizes cannot be altered by programmatic interventions, collective efficacy can be built by engaging with communities to promote changes in their social and physical environments.

Recommendations

Areas for programme intervention

1. Sub-counties in Napak District, primarily, Iriir, Lokopo, Lopeei and Matany, may be considered for focused intervention, in order to decrease the high prevalence of child outmigration from these areas.
2. Awareness-raising about the “hazards” of urban life do not appear to be an effective intervention strategy to decrease the prevalence of child outmigration.
3. Individual-level interventions to increase food security or household assets by means of provision of food or durable goods are unlikely to decrease the prevalence of child outmigration.
4. Interventions should be community-based and must focus on increasing collective efficacy by means of the formation of or support to groups or clubs that work to improve the social or physical environment.
5. Further analysis of the CRTU Victims of Trafficking Database is required in order to determine the nature of life for child urban migrants and determine whether exploitation is occurring. Because the majority of migrant children appear to be under the supervision of family members or are attending school, protection mechanisms should primarily be targeted at groups who are found to be at high risk of exploitation.

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Appendices: Survey Tools

Appendix A: Informed Consent Script

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION ORAL CONSENT SCRIPT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY	
Study Title: Coordinated Response to Human Trafficking: A Community-based Survey in Moroto and Napak Districts, Karamoja Subregion.	
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Hello, my name is _____, and I am working with _____ (<i>your organisation</i>) in partnership with the International Organization for Migration. We are conducting a survey to get a better understanding of why children are sent out, or why they decide to move to urban centres from households in Moroto and Napak, and also to get an estimate of the frequency of children leaving Moroto and Napak to go to urban centres. Your household was selected at random to take part in the survey.</p> <p>PURPOSE</p> <p>The purpose of this survey is to determine why children from Moroto and Napak move to urban centres within Uganda.</p> <p>PROCEDURES</p> <p>If you agree to take part in this survey, we will be asking you questions about how many people currently live in your household; if you have any children living outside the household; who currently takes care of them and how often you contact them; the level of access and satisfaction of the infrastructure in this community, as well as some other communal services (like the police). We will also seek to find out about how socially cohesive the community is. We will ask you questions about the frequency of meals eaten in this household and whether it reduced or increased during the past 30 days. We will want to know about the general security situation in the community. The survey will aim at getting an idea about how much you know about trafficking. You are free to refuse to answer any question that you don't feel comfortable answering and you can also stop the interview at any time.</p>	<p>RISKS/DISCOMFORTS</p> <p>The expected duration of the interview is 30 to 60 minutes. However, this time may be adjusted accordingly during the interview. You may refuse to answer any questions, and you may ask that the interview be stopped at any time.</p> <p>BENEFITS</p> <p>There are no direct benefits to you (the person taking part in the survey). However, the knowledge you share with us will help us better understand the reasons as to why children are sent or decide to move to urban centres (Kampala, Jinja, Busia, Mbale, Soroti, Iganga and Wakiso).</p> <p>CONFIDENTIALITY</p> <p>The survey is anonymous and we will not collect any names or addresses. The questions in the interview do not ask anything private and you can choose not to answer any question.</p> <p>VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION</p> <p>Participation in the survey is completely voluntary. You are under no obligation to participate, but your responses will help us to understand the issue of child outmigration in Napak and Moroto.</p> <p>If you have any questions later, you can contact the Field Coordinator, Lutaaya William at +256772709915. You can also contact the Officer in Charge of the International Organization for Migration field office in Moroto District, Muwonge Maxie at +256772707857.</p> <p>PERMISSION TO PROCEED</p> <p>Would you like to participate in the survey?</p> <p>I (<i>interviewer</i>) have read the above information to the interviewee and received verbal consent to administer the survey.</p>
<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	

Appendix B: Survey Instrument

**INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
COORDINATED RESPONSE TO TRAFFICKING IN UGANDA (CRTU)
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

Name of Interviewer: _____ <i>Ekiro keekanjirinjiran</i>	Unique Household ID/Ekal Njeyaa: _____/_____/_____
Date of Interview/Njirwakalap ka kinjitiwo (DD/MM/YY): ___/___/___	

SECTION A: RESPONDENT AND HOUSEHOLD DATA/NYOLO INNITHITAI ALOTOMA EKAAL

Respondent Age: _____ (years) <i>njikaru ke kabonjokininon (njikaru)</i>	Household Location/Neni iwathiya akon akiboyet District: <i>Ebuku</i> _____ Sub-county/ <i>Ekitela</i> : _____ Village/ <i>Eree</i> : _____
Respondent Sex/Aberu kori Ekile <input type="checkbox"/> Male/ <i>Ekile</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Female/ <i>Aberu</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban/ <i>Naburi</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Rural/ <i>Kigaa</i>
Respondent Marital Status/Epudonorere <input type="checkbox"/> Married/ <i>Ipudorit aa</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Single/ <i>Edia ngolo njepudokitae/Aberu njina njepudokinitae</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower/ <i>Aputerut/Eputherut</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced/Separated/ <i>Elakak/Eithekina</i>	"Urban" as in town or trading centre "Aburi" neni eya njituna ngulu ka buri
Respondent Ethnicity/Ateker:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Matheniko Karimojong <input type="checkbox"/> Pian Karimojong <input type="checkbox"/> Pokot <input type="checkbox"/> Ethur (JoAbwor/JoAkwa) <input type="checkbox"/> Jie <input type="checkbox"/> Dodoth (Dodoso) <input type="checkbox"/> Ik (Teuso) <input type="checkbox"/> Nyangia <input type="checkbox"/> Soo (Tepeth) <input type="checkbox"/> Turkana	<input type="checkbox"/> Bokora Karimojong <i>If Bokora:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Pei <input type="checkbox"/> Ngitome <input type="checkbox"/> Ngiworopom <input type="checkbox"/> Other

Who is the primary caretaker of the dependants in the household? <i>ngae erai gini ite njituna dadaan alokal alo?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Me/ <i>Ayorj</i> <input type="checkbox"/> My spouse/ <i>Aka beru Aka kile</i> <input type="checkbox"/> My parent/Spouse's parent/ <i>ngikakawurunak/njikamurak anakan anjina toto kori papa</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/Sister (<i>Lokatokan/Nakatokan</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> My child/ <i>Ikakoku</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative/ <i>ngice yenata</i>
Is the primary caretaker of the dependants in the household (above) female? <i>Erai njini itee njituna dadaan alokal alo (alokidama) Aberu aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/ <i>Eee</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No/ <i>Emam</i>

SECTION B: COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE					
Where do you get clean water from in this community? <i>Ali chor emathenere iyeth ηakipi ηuna athenak alo ree alo?</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Borehole/Achuma <input type="checkbox"/> Spring/well/Eitanit/Akare <input type="checkbox"/> Piped water/ηakipi ka apaipo <input type="checkbox"/> Rain water/ηakipi ka akiru <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/River/Pond/Anam/Aηolo/Ejom <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):/Njice _____			
How long does it take you to fetch water from the above mentioned source? <i>ηithai eniyai iyai iyonη akiok ηakipi alotoma echor lo?</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> 0 to less than 30 minutes/Ebolo paka ηadakikai ηatomon wuni aa <input type="checkbox"/> 30 minutes to less than 1 hour/Alotoma ηadakikai aηatomonwuni todol apie thaa <input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour to less than 2 hours/Alotoma epei thaa akitodol ηithaa giarei <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 2 hours/Alalauk alotoma			
How far from your home is a place from which you can take public transport (bus, taxi, truck)? <i>Eba ayai neni edoke lorea kon (abus, atakisie, alori)?</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> 0 to Less than 30 minutes/Ebolo paka ηadakikai ηatomon wuni aa <input type="checkbox"/> 30 minutes to less than 1 hour/Alotoma ηadakikai aηatomonwuni todol apie thaa <input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour to less than 2 hours/Alotoma epei thaa akitodol ηithaa ηgerei <input type="checkbox"/> More than 2 hours/Adepar githaa giare			
Do you have access to these services in the house in which you reside? If YES, how satisfied are you with them? <i>Iyakatar iyonη ηiboro lu alotoma akibois ηina ayokon aa?</i> <i>Kerai Kire, liakara iyonη alotoma ηiboro lu aa?</i>					
Service/Akijakiret	Access/Ariamun	Very satisfied/ Ikitalakarit nooi	Satisfied / Akitalakarit	Dissatisfied/ Giketalakarit	Very dissatisfied/ Giketalakarit nooi
Electricity/Akim	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam				
Roads/ηirukudei	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam				
Health centres/ Clinics/ηidakitarin	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam				
Schools/ηisukulo	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam				
Church/Mosque/ ηikelethiyai	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam				
Community Sports/ Children's Groups/ gatukonoreta Guna eboliatar Gidwee a loreria	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam				

SECTION C: SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS/NNIBORO NNJULU IKITHIRYAMITO IWONI	
What is the highest level of education the head of household achieved? <i>Gaduketa gaai ayi ethiomit ekedaran ke akaal alo?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> No formal schooling/Gelositor losukul <input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete primary school/ηerikakintor ayonη esukul <input type="checkbox"/> Primary school completed/iridakinit ayonη ηa kilasa guna ekudioko <input type="checkbox"/> High school (or equivalent) completed/Irikakinit ayonη nga kilasa guna alokidama <input type="checkbox"/> College/Pre-university/University/Erikakinit ayonη Ekolege kori Euniversity <input type="checkbox"/> Postgraduate degree completed/Irikakinit ηakilasa nηuna apolok

<p>What is the highest level of education the spouse of the head of household achieved? <i>Paka ayi ethiomit Aberu ke akaal alo?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> No formal schooling/ <i>ngalositor losukul</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete primary school/ <i>ngarikakintor ayong esukul</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Primary school completed/ <i>Erikakinit ayong nga kilasa guna ekudioko</i> <input type="checkbox"/> High school (or equivalent) completed/ <i>Erikakinit ayong nga kilasa guna alokidama</i> <input type="checkbox"/> College/Pre-university/University/ <i>Erikakinit ayong Ekolege kori Euniversity</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Postgraduate degree completed/ <i>Erikakinit ngakilasa njuna apolok</i>	
<p>Which of the following assets does this household own? <i>Alu alo lotoma njiboro lu ayakatar ekal lo?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/ <i>Egaali</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Mattress/ <i>Apalith</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile phone/ <i>Athim</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Stove/ <i>Esinjir</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Table/ <i>Emesa</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity/ <i>Akim</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator/ <i>Amot njina etililimi ngakipi</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Car/truck/ <i>Amotoka</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Mosquito net/ <i>Acandariwa</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Clock/ <i>Ethaa</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Television/ <i>Esinema</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/ <i>Adurudru</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Tin roof house/ <i>Akai anjji depei</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Generator/ <i>Atukutuk njina ka akim</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Owned Land/ <i>Plantation/ Ngalup kwon</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Chair/ <i>Ekicolon</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Bed/ <i>Ekitada</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle/scooter/ <i>Epikipik</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Cupboard/ <i>Akabati</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Shoes/ <i>ngamuk</i>	
<p>What kind of livestock does this household own? <i>Alotoma ekal lo alu baren iyokito iyeth?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle/ <i>ngatuk</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Horses/donkeys/ <i>Ngagolyie/ njithinjiria</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Camels/ <i>Njikala</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Goats/ <i>ngakinei</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep/ <i>ngamethekin</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Chickens/ <i>ngikokoroi</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Pigs/ <i>ngijuruwei</i>	
<p>Nature of employment/<i>Ekabila agiticisio</i></p>	<p>Head of household/<i>ngolo epolokinit ekal</i></p>	<p>Spouse for head of household/<i>Ekedunyet ka ekal</i></p>
<p>Are you currently employed? <i>Ani tokona ayakatar iyong edio etic aa?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/ <i>Eee</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No/ <i>Emam</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/ <i>Eee</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No/ <i>Emam</i>
<p>If YES, what is the nature of employment? (Choose one) <i>Kiyakatar iyong, alitic ngolo ayakatar iyong</i></p>		
<p>Farming /Fishing/<i>Akitare/Akichok ngi kolia</i></p>		
<p>Cattle rearing/<i>Ameet Nngatuk</i></p>		
<p>Other livestock and Poultry/<i>ngulu ce baren daadang ka ngikokoroi</i></p>		
<p>Working in a shop/restaurant/<i>Akitiya lo dukan kori agelenar a kimuj</i></p>		
<p>Construction/Carpentry/Masonry/<i>Akiduk/Ayaare ngabawoi/Ekadukun</i></p>		
<p>Mining/Marble Extraction/<i>Akikeke/Akibwanj ngamor</i></p>		
<p>Office/<i>Apith</i></p>		
<p>Government/<i>Apukan</i></p>		
<p>Driver/Transportation/<i>Ekamian ngamotokae/Akiwokit njiboro</i></p>		

Handicrafts/Beading/ <i>Akidony njacilo</i>		
Brewing/ <i>Achware njawwe</i>		
Other/ <i>njice</i>		
If NO, how do you provide for your family? (Choose one) <i>Ani Kemam, Ikwani njarakintor iyon ekun kal?</i>		
Begging/ <i>Akilipaa</i>		
Foraging natural resources/ <i>niboro ka awap gulu epotonoro kori egananaro iwon</i>		
Occasional wage labour/ <i>Elinjilerj</i>		

SECTION D: PEOPLE LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD/NJITUNŃA NJJULU EBOYETE ALO KAL
How many people slept in this household last night?
njitunŃa njyai aaprito lo kal lo?

Age/ <i>njkaru</i>	Number/ <i>njyaa</i>	How many are currently enrolled in school? <i>/njyaa eya losukul?</i>	Level of education/ <i>njakilasa njai edolit</i>
0–5			
6–12			<input type="checkbox"/> Primary/ <i>njakilasa njuna acicik</i>
13–17			<input type="checkbox"/> Primary/ <i>njakilasa njuna acicik</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary/ <i>njakilasa njuna apolok</i>
18+			<input type="checkbox"/> Primary/ <i>njakilasa njuna acicik</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary/ <i>njakilasanjuna apolok</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary/Technical school/ <i>Esukul njolo itatamere njikadukok</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> University/ <i>E University</i>
Total			

SECTION E: CHILDREN LIVING OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD/NJDWE NJJULU EMAMET ALO TOMA EKAL
Do you have any children who do not live in this household? Yes/*Eee* No/*Emam*
Iyakatar iyon njidwee njulu eman njiboyete alo kalaa?
If yes, please provide the following details:
Keria kire, tolimokinia ngu naewaponto lo kwap

Age/ <i>njkaru</i>	Number <i>njyaa</i>	How many are currently enrolled in school? <i>/njyaa eya losukul?</i>	Level of education/ <i>njakilasa njai edolit</i>
0–5			
6–12			<input type="checkbox"/> Primary/ <i>njakilasa njuna acicik</i>
13–17			<input type="checkbox"/> Primary/ <i>njakilasa njuna acicik</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary/ <i>njakilasa njuna apolok</i>
18+			<input type="checkbox"/> Primary/ <i>njakilasa njuna acicik</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary/ <i>njakilasa njuna apolok</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary/Technical school/ <i>Esukul njolo itatamere njikadukok</i>
			<input type="checkbox"/> University/ <i>E University</i>
Total			

Matrix of children living outside the household/Anjidwee nulu emameete alokal alo

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Gender of the child 0 = Female 1 = Male							
2. Age of the child							
3. Lives in urban/rural area/Eboyi ana buri/Kori alore 1=Urban/Aburi 2=Rural/Ere							
4. If urban, how did they get there? <i>Kerai aburi epite ali alosoto ikec inaa?</i> 1=Bus/Kaa-bus 2=Car/Kamotoka 3=Travelled on foot/Anja kejen 4=Don't know/nja yeni ayonj 5=Other (specify)/Njice: _____							
5. If urban, do you know what they are doing there? <i>Kerai aburi iyeni iyonj njuna etiyayete ekec?</i> 0=No/Emam 1=Yes/Eee							
6. If yes, what are they doing there? <i>Kerai kire, anuo etiyayete ikec ayina?</i> 1=They are in school/Iyakathi iyeth lo sukul aa 2=Working/Itiyatee iyeth 3=Visiting relative(s)/Akigolinyanar ngi yenetaa 4=Don't know/N/A/Emam njayeni ayonj 5=Other (specify)/Njice: _____							
7. With whom did the children travel when leaving home? <i>Atanjai njitunja gulu anyowunite ka njidwee alo Eree?</i> 1=Spouse/Aberu kori ekile 2=Brother/Sister/Iokatokan/Nakatokan 3=Grandparent/ataa kan/apaa kan 4=Other relative/njyeneta 5=Friend/Ekone/Akone 6=Don't know/Emam nja yeni ayonj 7=Nobody/Emam Itunjanan 8=Other (specify)/Njice: _____							
8. Why do these children live outside the household? <i>Inyo eboyoto njidwee alo kinjaa?</i> 1=They are in school/Eyakathi losokol 2=They ran away/Apot toyemaa 3=Living with a relative in an urban centre/Eboyetee ka njyeneta ana buri 4=They are working to earn money for themselves/ Itiyatee to ramuneta ithilenga kech 5=Working to earn money for the family/Itiyatee to ramuneta ithilenga ke ekal 6=Community is unsafe/violent/Emam nge jok ebuku 7=Other (specify)/Njice: _____							

9.	Whose decision was it for the child to leave this household? <i>Ija achamakini ndwee arotokin alo kal alo?</i> 1=Head of household/ <i>Papa ke ekal kori toto ke ekal</i> 2=Child themselves/ <i>ikoku bon, inges bon</i> 3=Rest of the family/ <i>ngitunga dadaang ke ekal</i> 4=Other family member/ <i>ngitunga ngulu che ke ekal</i> 5=Child was taken/ <i>ayayio ikoku</i> 6=Other (specify)/ <i>Njice: _____</i>						
10	Who is currently taking care of these children? <i>Njai tokona idarit njidwee?</i> 1=Spouse/ <i>Aberu kori ekile</i> 2=Brother/Sister/ <i>lokatokan/Nakatokan</i> 3=Grandparent/ <i>ataa kan/apaa kan</i> 4=Other relative/ <i>njiyenet</i> 5=Friend/ <i>Ekone/Akone</i> 6=Don't know/ <i>Emam nja yeni ayonj</i> 7=Nobody/ <i>Emam Itunjanan</i> 8=School/ <i>Loskul</i> 9=Other (specify)/ <i>Njice: _____</i>						
11.	When did these children leave this household? <i>Wori a yowunioto njidwee lu alokal alo?</i> 1=Less than 1 week ago/ <i>Ebolo todol epeithabit</i> 2=1 week ago to less than 1 month ago/ <i>Epeithabit todol epei lap</i> 3=1 month ago to less than 6 months ago/ <i>Epei lap todol ngi lapio ngi kan kapei</i> 4=More than 6 months ago/ <i>Kidama ngi lapo ngi kan kapei</i> 5=Don't know/ <i>Nga ngeni a yong</i>						
12.	How often are you in contact with these children? <i>Njarwa njai eriamanakinotor iyonj ka njidwee?</i> 1=Daily/ <i>Anjakuwar</i> 2=Weekly/ <i>Anjithabito</i> 3=Monthly/ <i>Anjilapoi</i> 4=Never/ <i>Mamme</i>						

SECTION F: COLLECTIVE EFFICACY

Your neighbours can be counted on to intervene if... <i>Epedorete gikoni kidugeta alomun ke...</i>	Very likely/ <i>Njini inakina nooi</i>	Likely/ <i>Ayinakina</i>	Neither likely nor unlikely/ <i>Njini ainakina kori Emam njeinakina</i>	Unlikely/ <i>Njini emam njecamakinit</i>	Very unlikely/ <i>Njini emam njecamakinit nooi</i>
Children were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner <i>Kicaluwanarete gidwe ethukul ka akirimit alorotin</i>					
Children were showing disrespect to an adult <i>Apot njidwe njekera njakiro anjitoja anjulu apolok</i>					
A fight broke out in front of your house <i>Abu ejye tolom alonjaren ekon kal</i>					

How strongly do you agree that...? <i>nanu njuna itonjonit iyonj alotoma njakiro...?</i>	Strongly agree/ Acamit <i>ayonj nooi</i>	Agree/ Acam	Neither agree nor disagree/ Kacamunit <i>Kori pa kacamunit</i>	Disagree/ Njacamunit	Strongly disagree/ tonjonjot <i>nja camit</i>
People around here are willing to help their neighbours. <i>Njitunga njulu eyathi neje ecamito akingarakin</i>					
People in this neighbourhood can be trusted. <i>Ngi ka kidunyeta epedor achamanakina</i>					
People in this neighbourhood generally don't get along with one another. <i>nyechamananar ngikudunyeta</i>					
People in this neighbourhood do not share the same values. <i>Gituga alotoma gikidugit gemonanarete gitalio gipei</i>					

How often has each of the following occurred in the neighbourhood during the past 6 months? <i>Garwa gaai etiyakinotor gakiro nu alo kidugit alotoma gilapwo gikanikapei gulu aluyar?</i>	Very often/ Nooi chic	Often/ Nooi	Neither often nor rarely/ Nooi kori mam chic	Rarely/ dopetei	Very rarely/ dopetei nooi
A fight in which a weapon was used <i>Ejie golo ethityaere gathuwa</i>					
A violent argument between neighbours <i>Ebura golo apotyon alokindig dikidungeta</i>					
A gang fight <i>Ejie agatuketa</i>					
A sexual assault or rape <i>Aratarata</i>					
A robbery or mugging <i>Abeyanakin kori ademanar</i>					

SECTION G: FOOD SECURITY/EPITE NŊOLO IRIKAKINTERE AKIMUJ

Now I'm going to read to you several questions about the food situation. For each of these questions, please tell me whether it is true or false for (your household) in the last 30 days.

Tokona alothi ayonj athiomakin iyeth nga kinjitheyata njuna alalak njuna Ka kimuj, Alotoma nja kinjit6heyatab tolimokinai ayonj njakiro nu kera kire kori mam Koterev ekon kal alotoma njirwa nngatominwun.

STAGE 1

1) Were you ever worried that your food would run out before you got money to buy more? <i>Ikibultor iyong atemar edaun akoni kimuj eroko geriamuna gisilinga gulu gelunat ace aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
2) Were you worried that the food you bought just would not last, and you didn't have money to get more? <i>ikibultor iyong atemar edaun akimuj gina iroko iyong gegeluna ka tomam gisilinga gulu gelunete ace aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
3) Did you rely on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed your child(ren) because you were running out of money to buy food? <i>Ibu toloma akidep nhamuja njuna cicik akitania ikoni koko kori njidwee. Anerai apot njisilinga todawuun aneni kon anjelunia akimu?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK

If AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE to ANY ONE of Questions 1 to 3, then continue to Stage 2; otherwise, skip to end.

STAGE 2

4) Were your children not eating enough because you just couldn't afford enough food? <i>Pa emugeto gikoni dwee akimuj gina itemokino ani erei pa ipedorit iyong akigal akimuj gina itemokino?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
5) In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomon wuni abu ice itunnganan alo kal ken totobo akimuj njinaapolonikotere emem njice sikinnga?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
6) [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] Did this happen 5 or more days during the past 30 days? <i>Ani keria kire atakanuto garwa nga kan kori nga rwa ngu na alalaj alotoma ngiwra gatomuniwuni?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
7) In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money to buy food? <i>Alotoma girwa gatomoniuni gulu alunyar imujitori iyong akimuj edit ka akilo gina amaikina ani erai amam gisinlinga gulu etemokino agelun akimuj?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
8) In the last 30 days, were you every hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomoniwuni ikiyamit iyong akoro, anerai emam njisilinga ngulu iyakatar iyong?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK

If AFFIRMATIVE RESPONSE to ANY ONE of Questions 4 through 8, then continue to Stage 3; otherwise, skip to end.

STAGE 3

9) In the last 30 days, did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomoniwuni torono apei paran kotere amam njisilinga ngulu ka kimuj aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
10) [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] Did this happen 5 or more days during the past 30 days? <i>Ani keria kire atakanuto garwa nga kan kori nga rwa ngu na alalaj alotoma ngiwra gatomuniwuni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK

[If there are children UNDER 18 in household, ask 11-15; otherwise skip to end.]

11) In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of any of the children's meals because there wasn't enough money for food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomoniwuni emam akimuj itubitor iyong akimuj angdwee?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
12) In the last 30 days, did any of the children ever skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomoniwuni abu idio koku toron kotere emam njisilinga ka kimuj aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
13) [IF YES ABOVE, ASK] Did this happen 5 or more days during the past 30 days? <i>Ani keria kire atakanuto garwa nga kan kori nga rwa ngu na alalaj alotoma ngiwra gatomuniwuni</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
14) In the last 30 days, (was your child/ were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomoniwuni abu ikonkoku tojam akoro ikotere mam pa epedori a ramuni akimuj aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK

15) In the last 30 days, did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? <i>Alotoma njirwa ngatomoniwuni abu idio koku toron apei paran kotere a mam silinga ka kimuj aa?</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam <input type="checkbox"/> DK
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SECTION H: GENERAL SECURITY	
<p>Do you feel safe at home now? <i>Eraganakin iyong alo raa?</i></p> <p>If NO, why don't you feel safe? Select all that apply <i>Ani kemam, nyo njiboy iyong ejok?</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Violence by the spouse/<i>Ejye anjikidungeta</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Actual or threatened sexual assault/<i>Njuna ka aratarat</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cattle raids/<i>Arem</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General violence/crime in the community/<i>Eiye angi tuga a daadang</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)/<i>Njice: _____</i></p>
<p>Thinking back, are there times in the last five years when you felt unsafe? <i>Atamanakin alotoma njikaru njikan atemar emam iyong akiyar</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam</p>
<p>If yes, why did you feel unsafe? <i>Keria kerie, iyo pa Eraganakinori iyon?</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Violence by the spouse/<i>Ejye anjikidungeta</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Actual or threatened sexual assault/<i>Njuna ka aratarat</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cattle raids/<i>Arem</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> General violence/crime in the community/<i>ngijeso alo reraa</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)/<i>Njice: _____</i></p>

<p>Have you ever been cattle-raided? <i>Ikiremitere iyongnaa?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam
<p>If yes, when was the last time, in months, you were raided? _____ (months) <i>Ani keria kerai, arar ali lap aremtare</i></p>	
<p>Have you ever returned your gun(s) to the government? <i>Ibu iyong kinyaka akoni tom na pukanaa?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam
<p>Has your returning your gun to the government made you feel less secure than you were before? <i>Abu akingakar kon atom napukan yaw ekisel na kibois kon aa ka aklo thick eroko ngiyakara ?</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Eee <input type="checkbox"/> No/Emam

SECTION J: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS					
<p>Where would you like your children to grow up? <i>Hai ichamitori iyong ngi kon dwee topolowunoto?</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Karamoja/<i>Karimojong</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere else/<i>Iwache</i></p>				
<p>If you would like them to grow up from somewhere else, please tell us why. <i>Ani kicamiakinit iyong ikec topolout aiwache to limokinnia isuaa</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Better job opportunities/<i>nitithiso njulu a juwak</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Better security/<i>Akinapara ni najokan</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Food/<i>Akimuj</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Education opportunities/<i>Akithiom</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)/<i>Njice: _____</i></p>				
<p>Please indicate on a scale from 1 to 4 how much you agree or disagree with the following statements about you and your relationship with your community (1=strongly disagree, 4=strongly agree). <i>(Please ENCIRCLE one number for every answer.)</i></p>					
1.	Children who go to the city have a better chance of education. <i>Njidwee njulu elosete na buri, ayakatar apedor ka akithiom</i>	1	2	3	4
2.	Many children who go to the city have to beg to survive. <i>Njidwee njulu alalak njulu aloseste aburi elipasi kotere toyareta</i>	1	2	3	4

3.	Even though it is not safe in the city, it would be a better life for my children than it is here. <i>Tan pa kejoj ana buri akiyar anjidwee akilo neje</i>	1	2	3	4
4.	Life is better in urban centres than it is here. <i>Ejok akiyar ka aburi akilo neje</i>	1	2	3	4
5.	If I could, I would move to an urban centre. <i>Kerai toria ayonŋ Kalot ayonŋ naburi</i>	1	2	3	4
6.	If I could, I would send my child to an urban centre. <i>Kerai ayonŋ keyakiya nŋikadwee na buri</i>	1	2	3	4
7.	I would like to live in an urban centre. <i>Ekeburit ayonŋ akiboi ana buri</i>	1	2	3	4
8.	Getting a job is easier in an urban centre than it is here. <i>Epatana a yonŋ ariamon Etic ana buri akilo neje</i>	1	2	3	4
9.	An urban centre is a safer place than here. <i>Eyai akibois nginaagokun nabur ka akilo ne</i>	1	2	3	4
10.	Begging in the city would be a better life than I lead here. <i>Erawuni Akilipa anaburi akiyar ngjna ajokon ka akilo ne</i>	1	2	3	4
11.	Karimojong in the urban centres should return to Karamoja. <i>Nŋi karimojonŋ ana buri itamakina tobonŋut Karimojonŋ in</i>	1	2	3	4
12.	Karimojong in urban centres should be allowed to stay there. <i>Emaikina nŋikarimonjonŋ nŋulu ana buri kiboyoto</i>	1	2	3	4
13.	I would welcome Karimojong here if they returned. <i>Ediaruni nŋikarimonjonŋ Kerai kebonŋut</i>	1	2	3	4
14.	If returning families received assistance and my family did not, I would be upset. <i>Ani nŋikalia nŋulu abonŋut toriamut nŋa inakineta, Eriam kolo kan aŋjai ayonŋ</i>	1	2	3	4
15.	Returned children are a danger to the community because they bring diseases (e.g. HIV). <i>Njidwee nŋulu inyakinio lu erai nŋice alotoma ebuku ayawunete nŋidekesio</i>	1	2	3	4
16.	Returned children have failed their parents/community/because they did not get education/bring back any money. <i>Erai ngidwee gulu iyakuno gulu ebusokiths nŋikec kawurak</i>	1	2	3	4
17.	Street children are dirty and lazy. <i>Egoriyaka ka ekalan gulu elipanothie a nabur</i>	1	2	3	4
18.	Someone can be forced to beg on the streets. <i>Epedori etuganan ariyikin nŋi niche akilipanar a nabur</i>	1	2	3	4
19.	It is wrong for a parent to force his/her child to go to an urban centre to work. <i>Erono nŋi kawurunak areikin ngidwe a lothit Nabur</i>	1	2	3	4
20.	It is illegal for a child to be involved in any kind of work over and above their age. <i>Erono ayinakin ekuku etic golo edeparite nŋi ke karu</i>	1	2	3	4
21.	People who have been on the streets of urban centres can be important to this community if brought back. <i>Gituga gulu iyacath nabur erai gulu aguwack kidding ebuku</i>	1	2	3	4
22.	I would help a victim of trafficking if they returned to this community. <i>Egarakini Ayong gulu ejakun loree</i>	1	2	3	4
23.	In our culture, it is okay for a man to beat his wife/children. <i>Alotoma akoth teker ejok nooi ekile a kibunŋa ikoku ka aberu</i>	1	2	3	4
24.	In Karamoja, someone can only be respected if they have more than 5 children. <i>Alotoma karimonjonŋ nŋini ekeritia erai nŋi eyakatar njidwee nŋikan</i>	1	2	3	4



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