

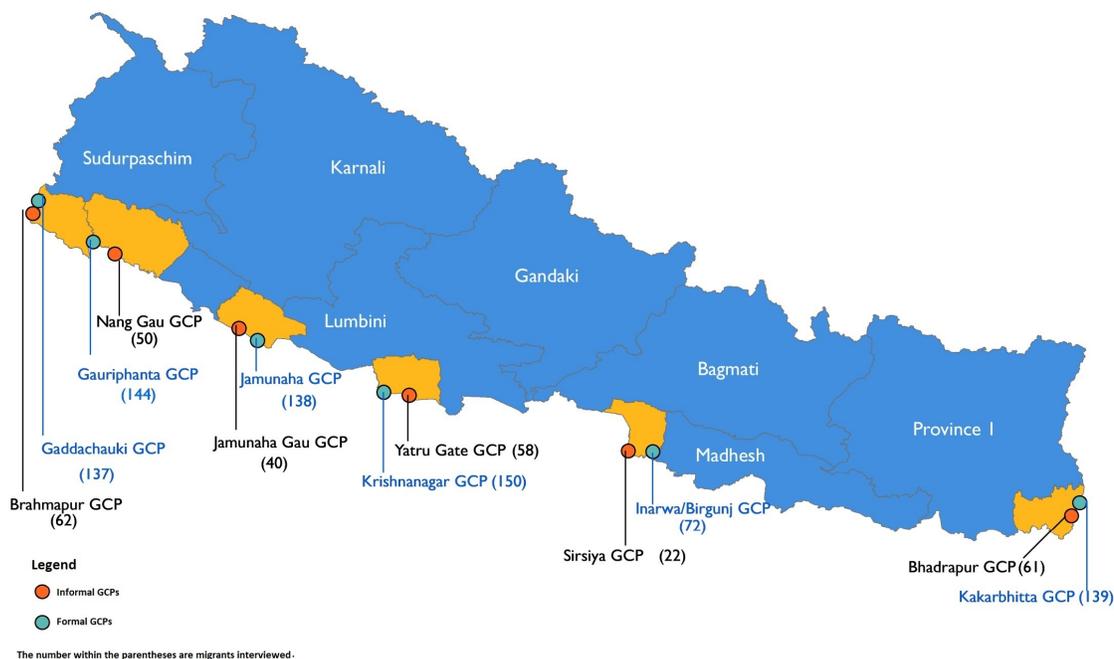
# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

## FLOW MONITORING – ROUND I

July 2022



### GROUND CROSSING POINTS ASSESSED



Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

### HIGHLIGHTS



12 Flow Monitoring Points in 4 provinces **Province 1, Madhesh, Lumbini and Sudurpaschim**



2.15 per cent of the total 780 migrants travelling through **formal GCPs** were unvaccinated against **COVID-19**



Data collection Period  
22 June 2022 to 05 July 2022



780 Migrants surveyed at Formal GCPs and  
293 Migrants surveyed at Informal GCPs

### PROFILE OF MIGRANTS SURVEYED



Category	Male (%)	Female (%)	Additional Info
Formal GCPs	80.1%	19.9%	2.7% of total female migrants are pregnant or lactating mothers
Informal GCPs	77.8%	22.2%	-

## METHODOLOGY

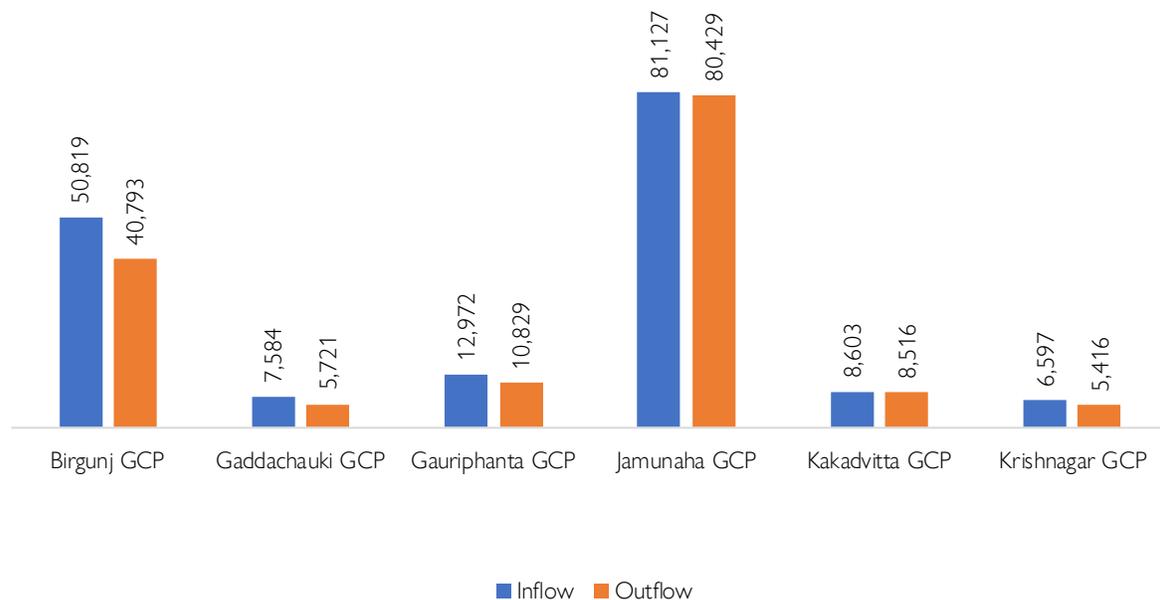
IOM Nepal collected data at 12 ground crossing points (GCPs) six formal and six informal, in an effort to better understand the migration movements between India and Nepal. The exercise intended to collate feedback from the migrants for improving COVID-19 related response and deliver multisectoral services, ultimately contributing to strengthen the GCPs' capacities, providing safe and regular crossing for migrants. This exercise was conducted as a part of European Union Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations funded "Effective Case Management by Strengthening Isolation Centres and Ground Crossing Points (GCPs) Management for Rapid Response and Preparedness Against COVID-19" project.

Formal GCP	Informal GCP
Kakarbhitta	Bhadrapur
Birjung	Sirsiya
Jamunaha	Jamunaha Gau
Krishnanagar	Yatru gate
Gaddachauki	Nang Gau
Gauriphanta	Brahmapur

A headcount exercise was conducted as baseline assessment in the six formal GCPs from 22 February to 05 March 2022 covering seven days for each location. Based on the 'Multisectoral Risk Assessment of Six Ground Crossing Points Along the Nepal) — India Border' report and in coordination with health desk officials at GCPs and municipalities, the informal GCPs were identified and an approximate flow of migrants in these six informal GCPs was estimated. The sample size was determined with 90 per cent confidence level and 10 per cent margin of error.

In total, 1,073 individuals (780 at formal GCPs and 293 at informal GCPs) were interviewed for the flow monitoring exercise in Province 1, Madhesh, Lumbini and Sudurpaschim Provinces. The report presents data collected on flows, demographics profile of migrants, services available to the migrants at the formal GCPs and suggestions for improvement of services. The survey at the informal GCPs was conducted to primarily assess the intentions of migrants for using informal GCPs. Since multisectoral services are only available at the formal GCPs, the survey does not include questions on services at informal GCPs.

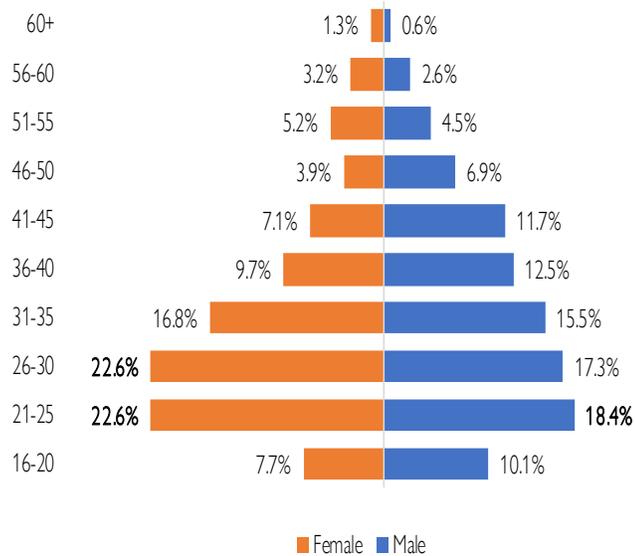
### MIGRANTS TRAVELLING FOR MORE THAN ONE DAY



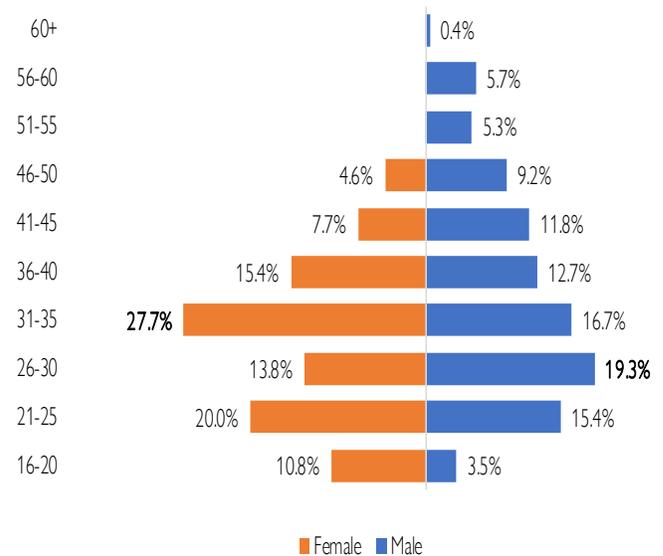
*The data presented in the graph is from baseline headcount assessment conducted in six formal and informal GCPs from 22 February 2022 to 05 March 2022*

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### AGE-GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR FORMAL GCPs



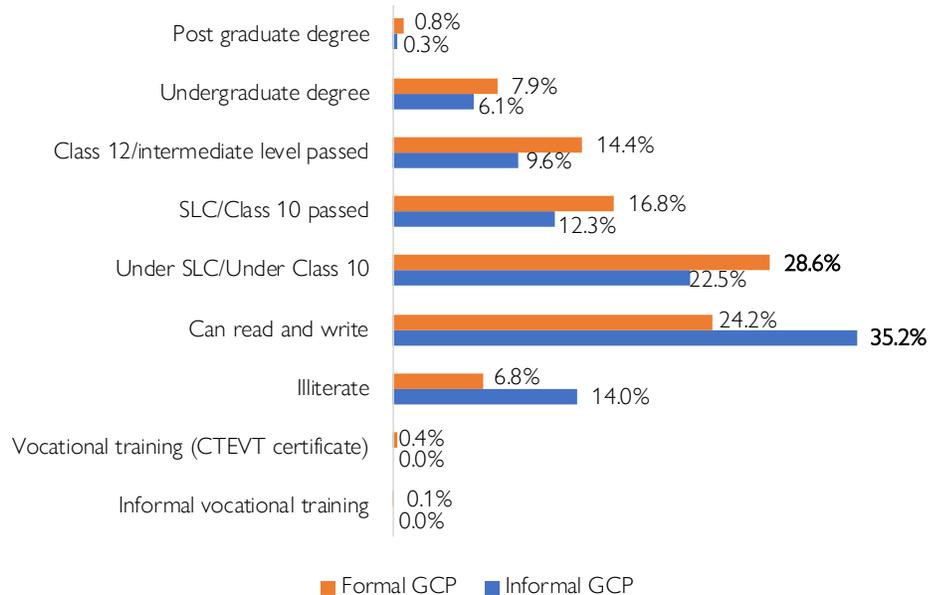
### AGE-GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR INFORMAL GCPs



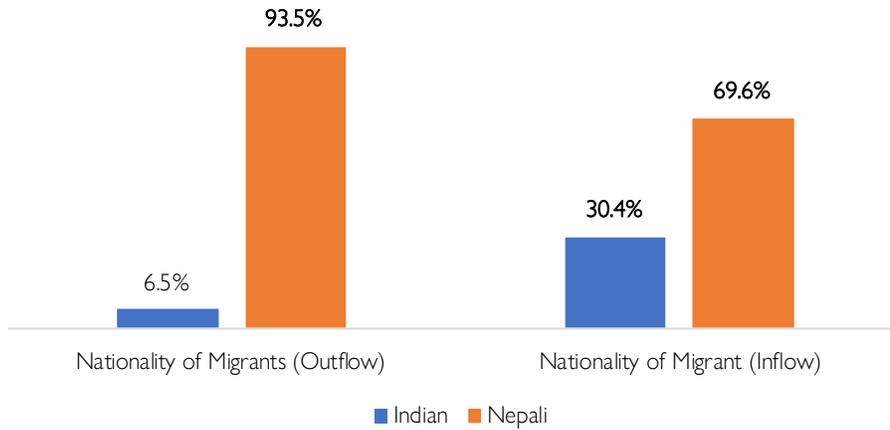
Out of 780 migrants surveyed at formal GCPs, a majority (18.4 per cent) of male respondents were between the age of 21 and 25 years and 22.6 per cent of female respondents were between the age of 21 and 25 years; and 26 and 30 years respectively. Whereas in case of informal GCPs, a majority of male respondents (19.3 per cent) were between the age of 26 and 30 years and 27.7 per cent of female respondents were between the age of 31 and 35 years.

## HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

A majority, (28.6 per cent) of migrants surveyed at formal GCPs have studied below School Leaving Certificate (SLC) or below Grade 10 whereas 35.2 per cent of migrants surveyed at informal GCPs can only read and write.

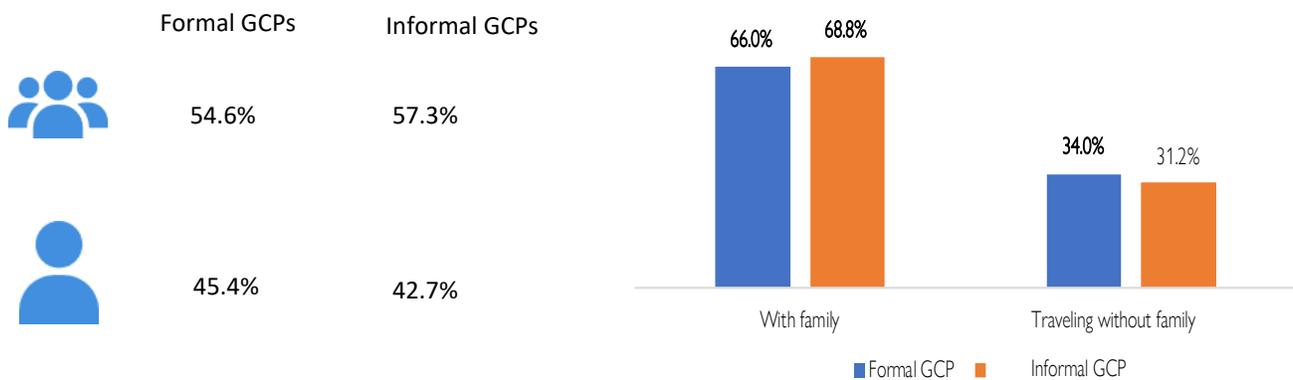


## MIGRANTS' NATIONALITY



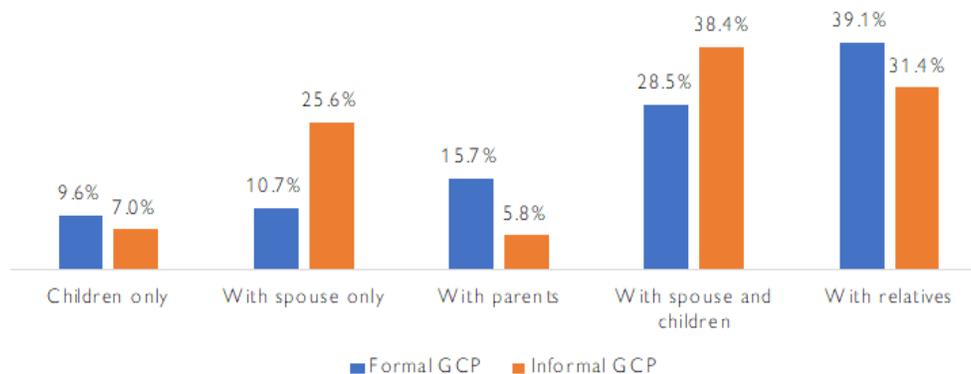
A majority (93.5 per cent) of migrants who are leaving for India are Nepali citizens whereas only 6.5 per cent are Indian citizens. Among the migrants coming to Nepal, nearly two-third (69.6 per cent) are Nepali citizens and remaining 30.4 per cent are Indian citizens.

## TRAVEL DETAILS

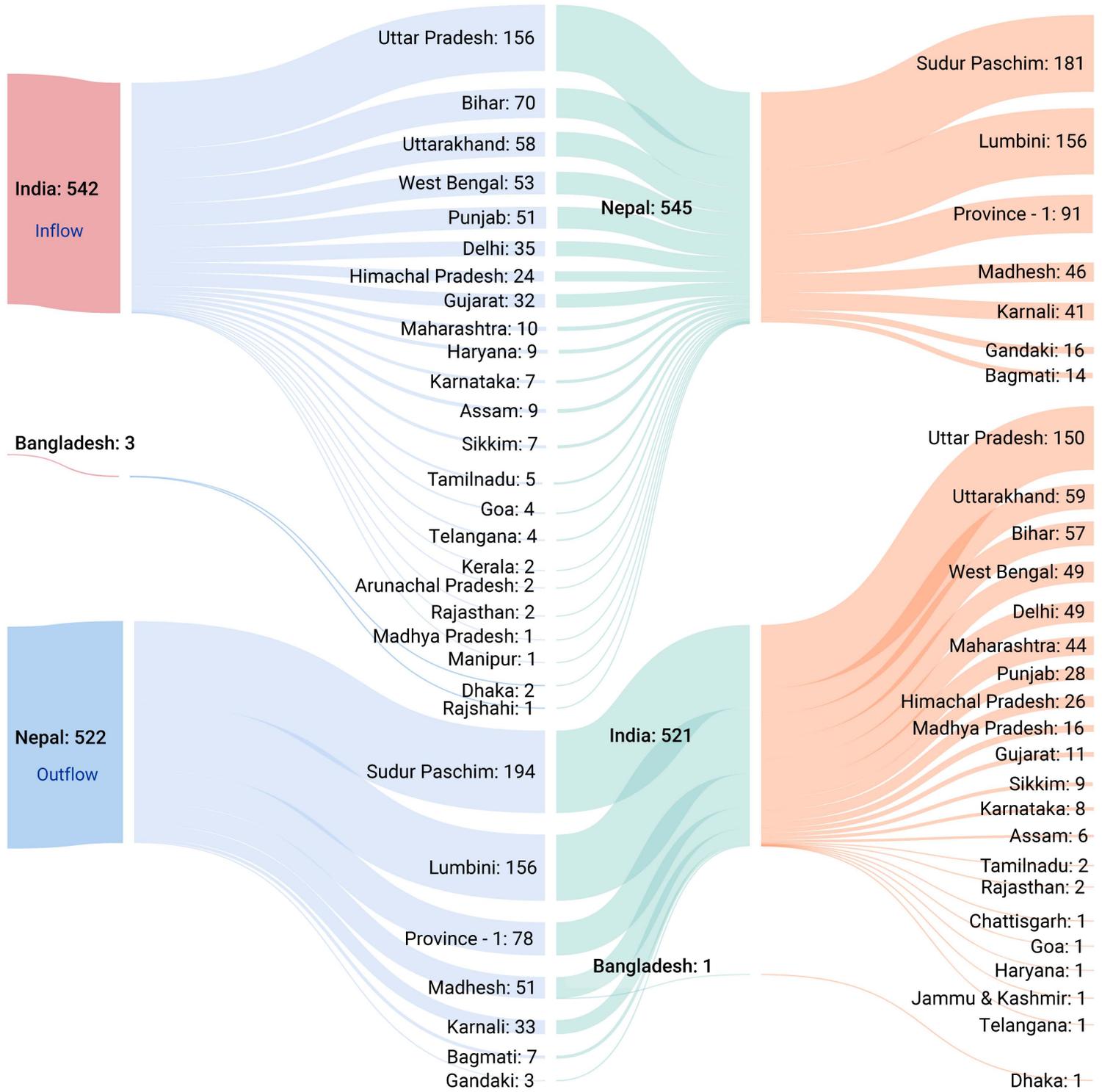


## IF IN A GROUP

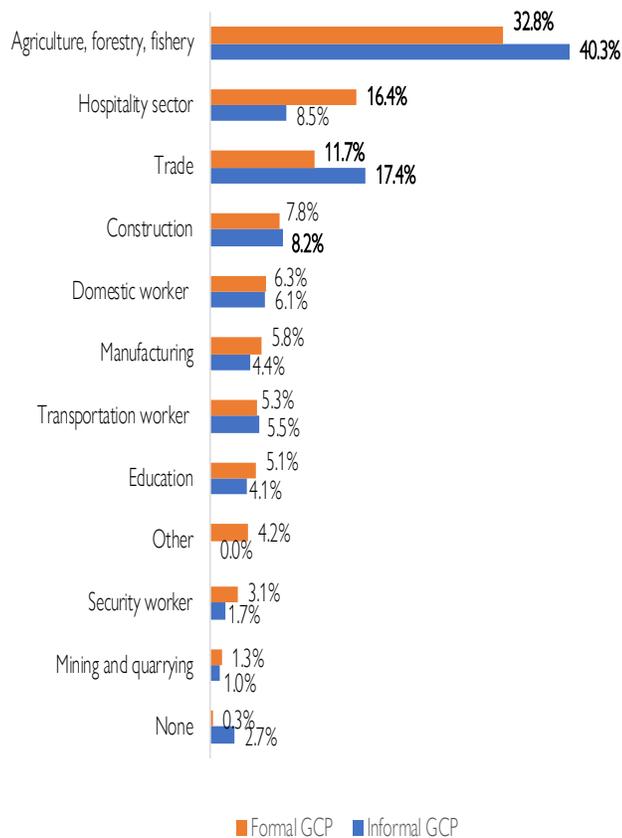
When asked about travel, as much as 54.6 per cent migrants surveyed at formal GCPs travel in group, most of whom travel with their relatives (39.1 per cent) followed by spouse and children (28.5 per cent). More than half (57.3 per cent) surveyed at informal GCPs travel in a group of which the majority (38.4 per cent) travel with their spouse and children and 31.4 per cent travel with their relatives.



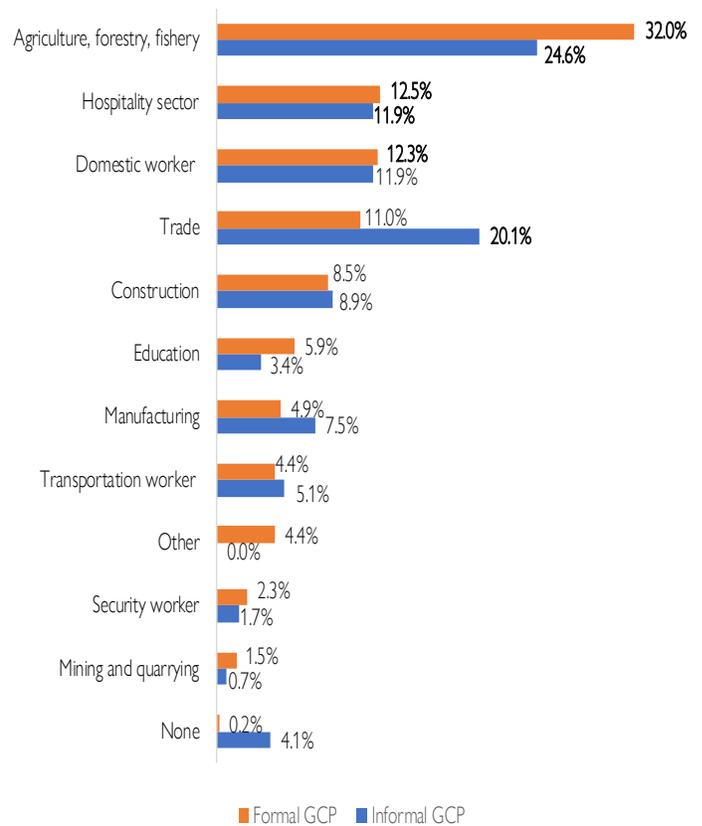
# FINAL INTENDED DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS INFLOWING AND OUTFLOWING FROM NEPAL



## OCCUPATION AT THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

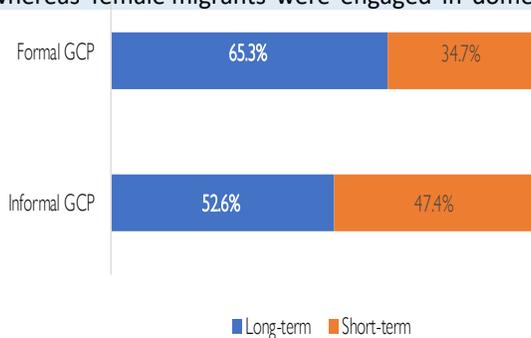


## OCCUPATION AT THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION



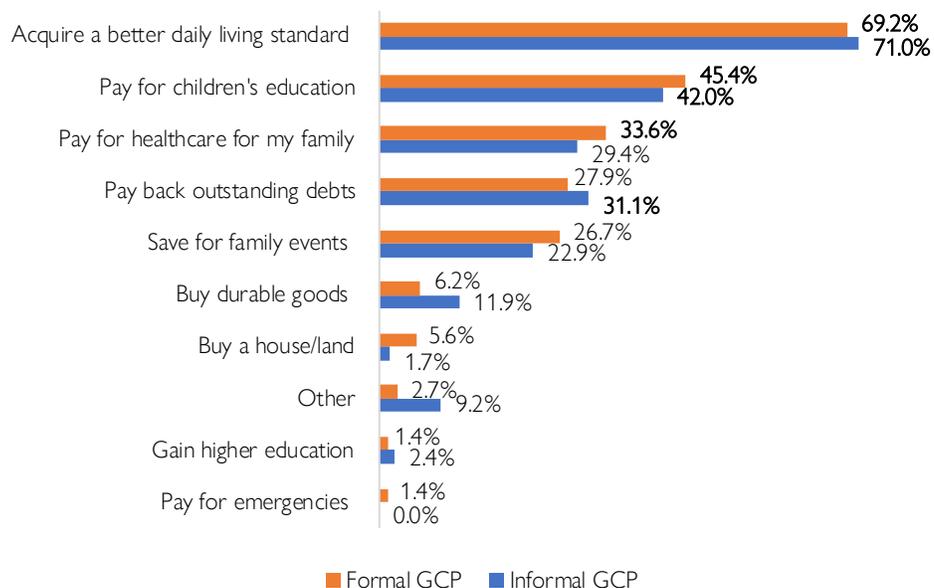
The three most reported occupation at the country of origin among the migrants crossing through formal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (32.8 per cent), followed by hospitality sector (hotel and tourism) (16.4 per cent) and trade sector (11.7 per cent). The three most reported occupation at the country of destination among the migrants crossing through informal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (40.3 per cent), followed by trade sector (17.4 per cent) and construction sector (8.2 per cent). Agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was the most preferred sector among the illiterate migrants (100 per cent-formal GCP) and migrants with informal vocational training (34.1 per cent- informal GCP). Majority of male migrants crossing through formal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery whereas female migrants were engaged in domestic sector.

The three most commonly reported occupation at the country of destination among the migrants crossing through formal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (32.0 per cent), followed by hospitality (hotel and tourism) sector (12.5 per cent and domestic (housemaid, babysitter) sector 12.3 per cent. The three most commonly reported occupation at the country of destination among the migrants crossing through informal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (24.6 per cent) followed by trade sector (20.1 per cent) and domestic (housemaid, babysitter) and hospitality (hotel and tourism) sectors (11.9 per cent) respectively. Majority of both male and female migrants crossing through informal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery.



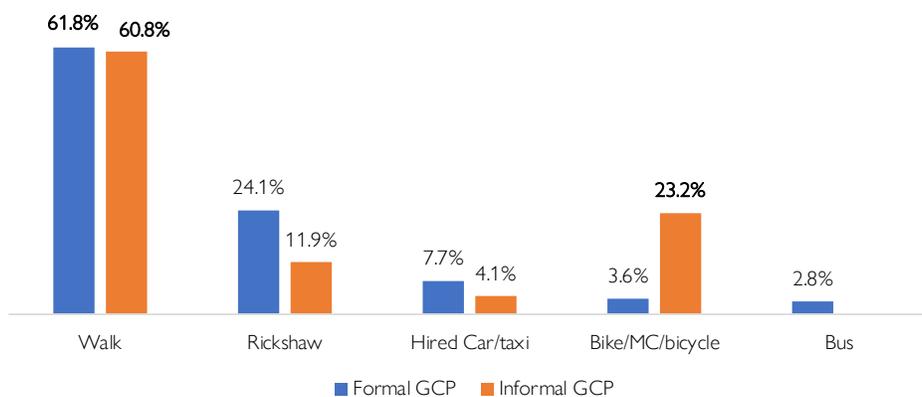
When asked about the duration of migration, majority of the migrants traveling through both formal GCPs (65.3 per cent) and informal GCPs (52.6 per cent) reported long term migration.

## REASONS FOR MIGRATION



The top three reasons of migration for migrants crossing through both formal and informal GCPs include - acquire a better standard of living (69.2 per cent and 71 per cent respectively) and pay for children's education (45.4 per cent and 42 per cent respectively). Pay for healthcare for family (33.6 per cent) was the third option selected by the migrants using formal GCPs whereas the migrants using informal GCPs selected the option pay back outstanding debts (31.1 per cent).

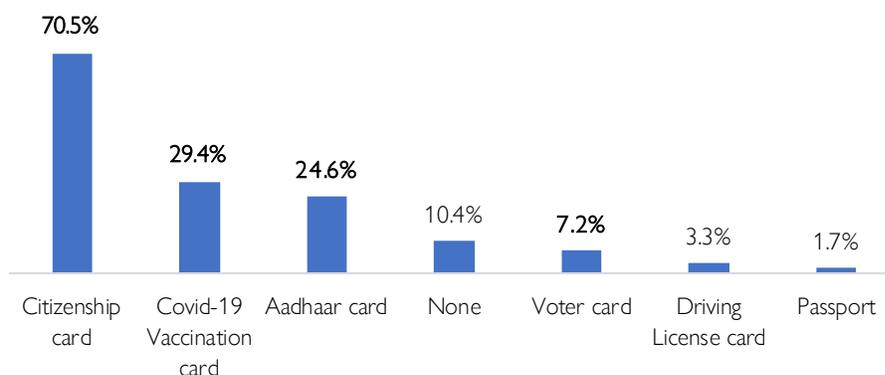
## MODE OF TRANSPORTATION



The most common mode of transportation used by the migrants crossing through formal and informal GCPs was reported as walking (above 60 per cent each) followed by rickshaw (24.1 per cent) for formal GCPs and bike and bicycle (23.2 per cent in case of informal GCPs). Migrants walking or taking rickshaw reported near by places in Uttaranchal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh as their destination.

## DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO CROSS BORDER BETWEEN NEPAL AND INDIA THROUGH FORMAL GCPs

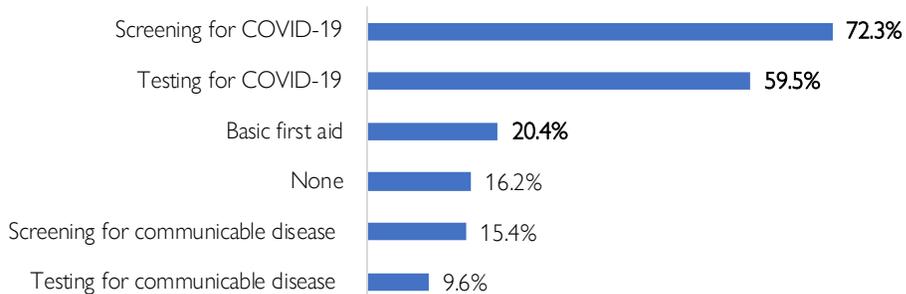
The three most commonly reported documents required by migrants while crossing the border at India or Nepal GCPs included citizenship card (70.5 per cent), COVID-19 vaccination card (29.4 per cent) and Aadhaar card (24.6 per cent). The migrants who showed Aadhaar Card and voter card for crossing the border between India and Nepal are Indian citizens.



## USE OF HEALTH, WASH AND PROTECTION SERVICES AT FORMAL GCPs

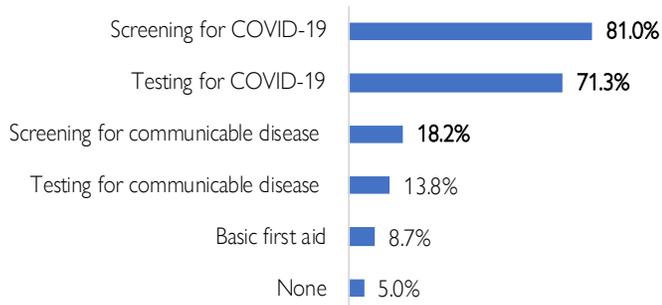


Regarding the top three health services the migrants needed during their travel, almost three quarter (72.3 per cent) reported screening for COVID-19, followed by testing for COVID-19 (9.5 per cent), and basic first aid (20.4 per cent).



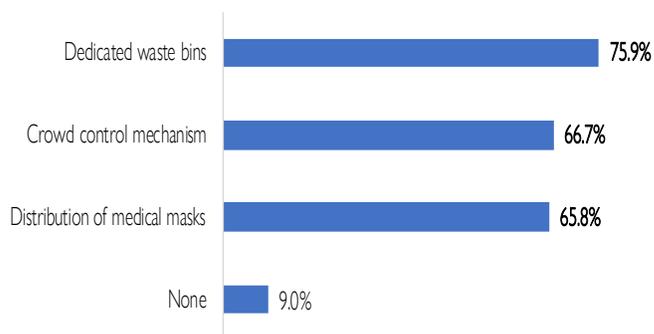
### ACCESSIBLE HEALTH RELATED SERVICES

Migrants were asked if the identified health-related services were accessible to them during their travel/at GCP. Majority of respondents (81.0 per cent) identified screening for COVID-19, testing COVID-19 (71.3 per cent) and basic first aid (8.7 per cent) as accessible to them.



### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES

More than three quarter (75.9 per cent) of migrants surveyed said they had access to dedicated waste bins. About 66.7 per cent respondents said crowd control mechanism was at place and 65.8 per cent said medical masks were distributed whereas 9.0 per cent said no public health and safety measures were available.

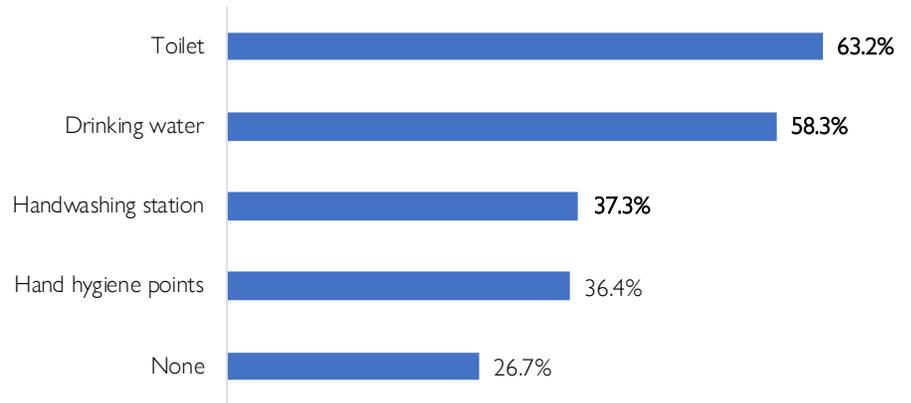


Sirsiya (July 2022). © Rajan Silwal

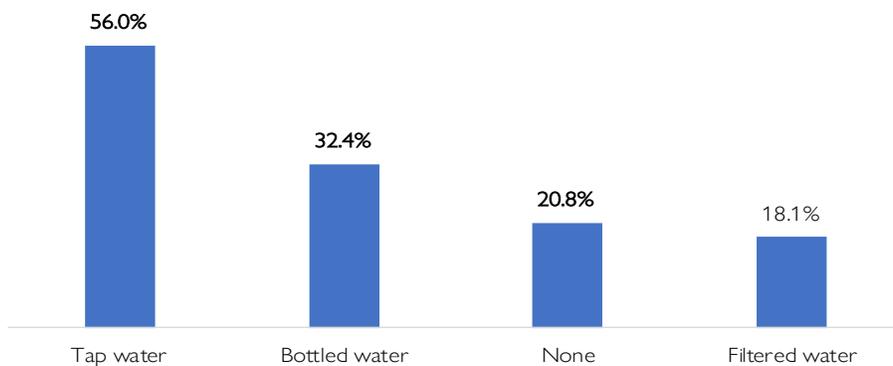


## WASH SERVICES USED AT GCP

On services migrants used at GCPs, toilet was the most used services (63.2 per cent) followed by drinking water (58.3 per cent), hand washing stations (27.3 per cent), and hand hygiene points (36.4 per cent).



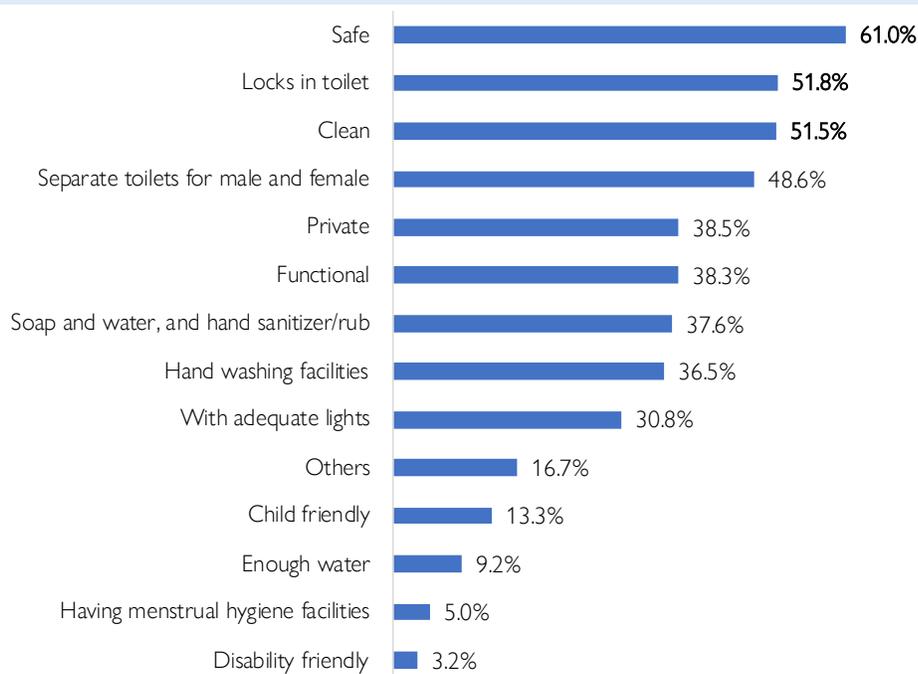
## DRINKING WATER FACILITIES



More than half of the respondents (56.0 per cent) reported having access to tap water followed by bottled water (32.4 per cent) and filtered water (18.1 per cent).

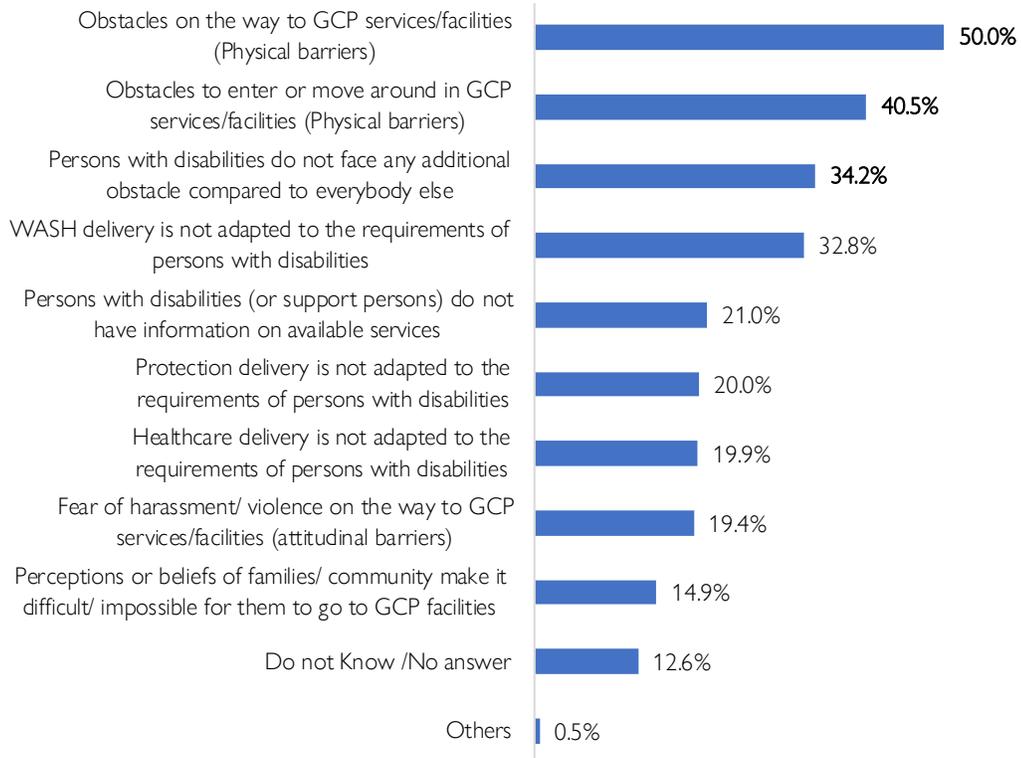
## TOILETS AND HAND FACILITIES

On toilet and hand hygiene related facilities available to migrants, the commonly reported answers were - safe to use (61 per cent), with locks in toilet (51.8 per cent), clean (51.5 per cent) and provision of separate toilets for males and females (48.6 per cent).



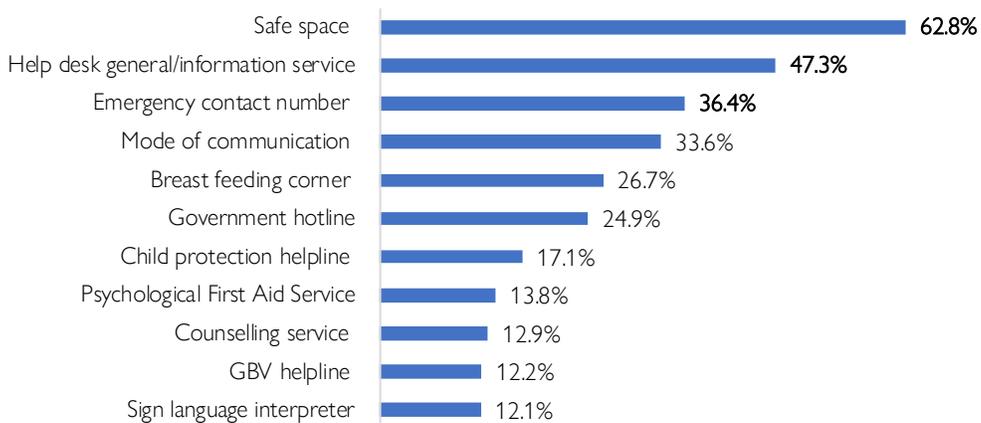
### FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION

When asked about the obstacles that people with serious difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) faced while accessing the services provided at the GCPs, half of the respondents revealed that there were obstacles on the way to GCP services/facilities (physical barriers). The obstacles to enter or move around in GCP service/facilities (physical barriers) was reported by 40.5 per cent followed by WASH delivery is not adapted to the requirements of persons with disabilities (32.8 per cent). One-third (34.2 per cent) of the migrants also reported that persons with disabilities do not face any additional obstacle.



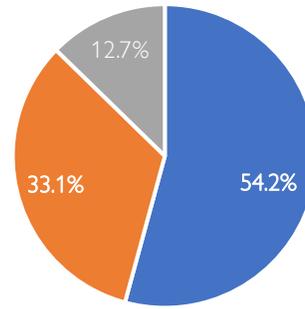
### AWARENESS OF PROTECTION SERVICES

When asked about the protection services available at GCPs, more than half of the migrants identified safe space (62.8 per cent), followed by help desk/general information service (47.3 per cent).



## ACCESS OF PROTECTION SERVICE DURING TRAVEL

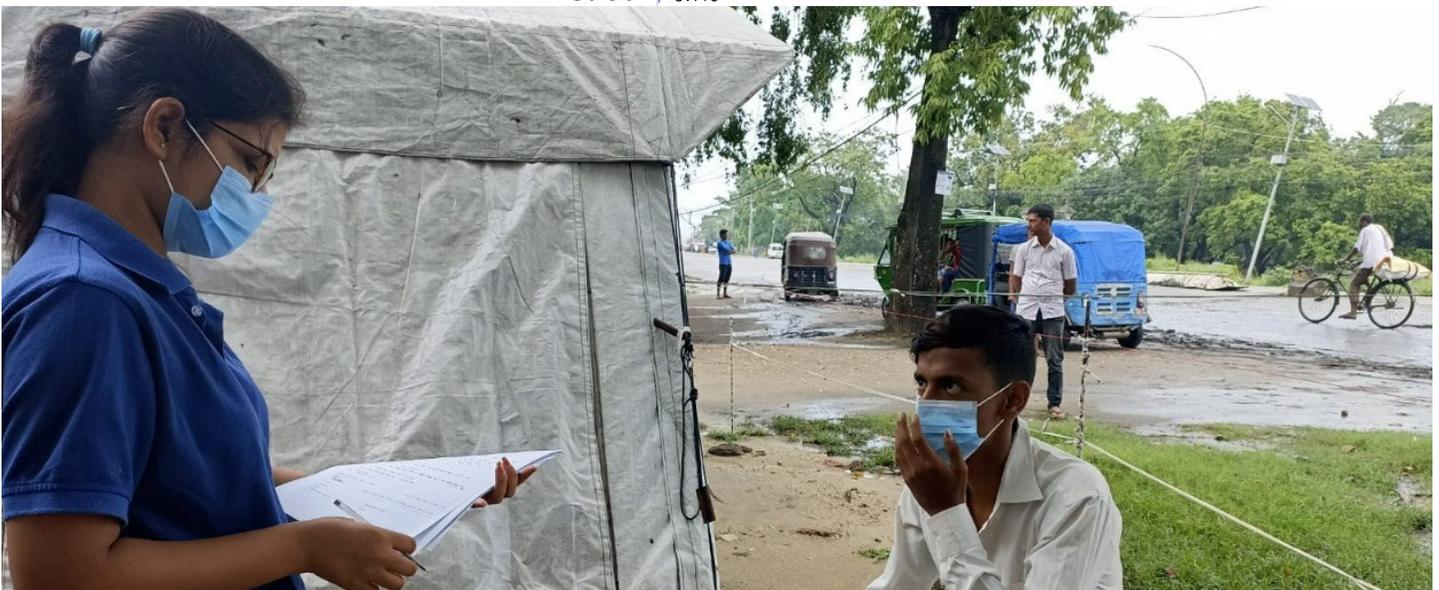
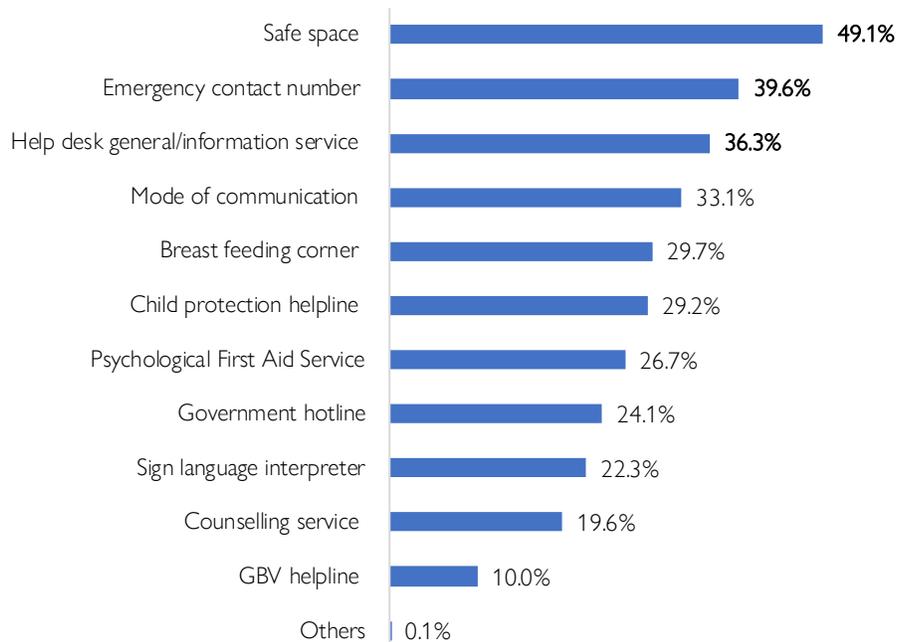
Migrants were asked if they accessed any of the protection related services to which more than half of the respondents (54.2 per cent) gave affirmative answers whereas 33.1 per cent replied that they did not require such services at all and 12.7 per cent said the services were not accessible to them.



■ Yes ■ Not required ■ No

## ADDITIONAL SUPPORT DURING TRAVEL

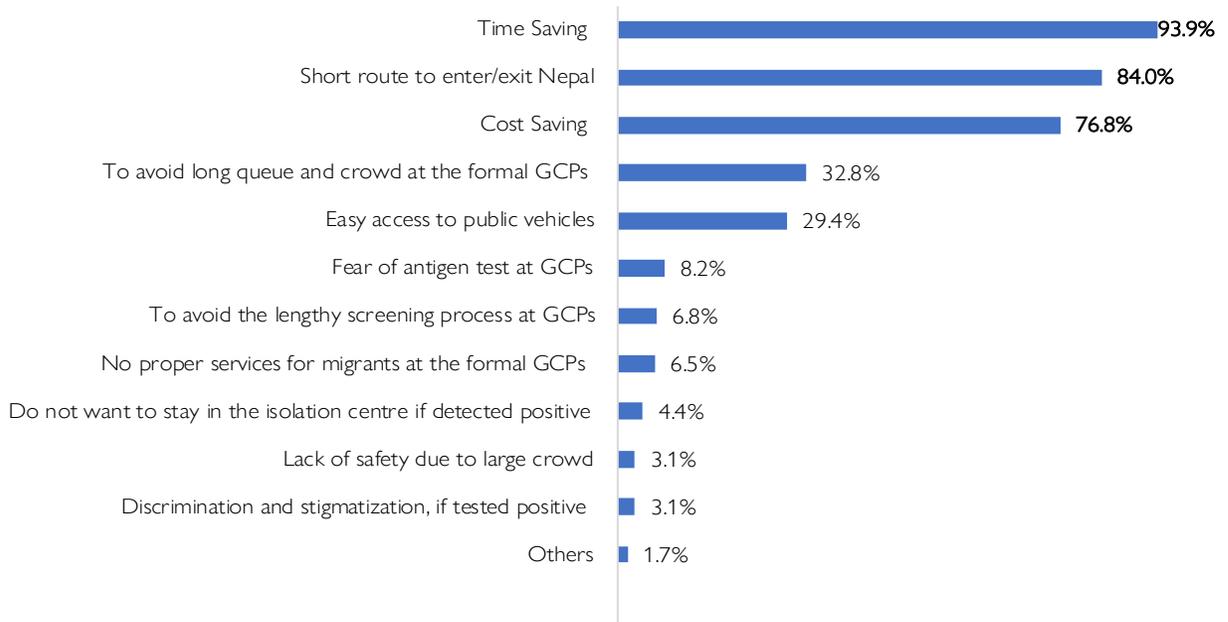
Almost half of the respondents (49.1 per cent) would like to see safe waiting spaces, followed by emergency contact number (39.6 per cent) and provision of help desk general/information service (36.3 per cent) to make their travel more convenient.



Inarwa/Birgunj (July 2022). © Nisha Yadav

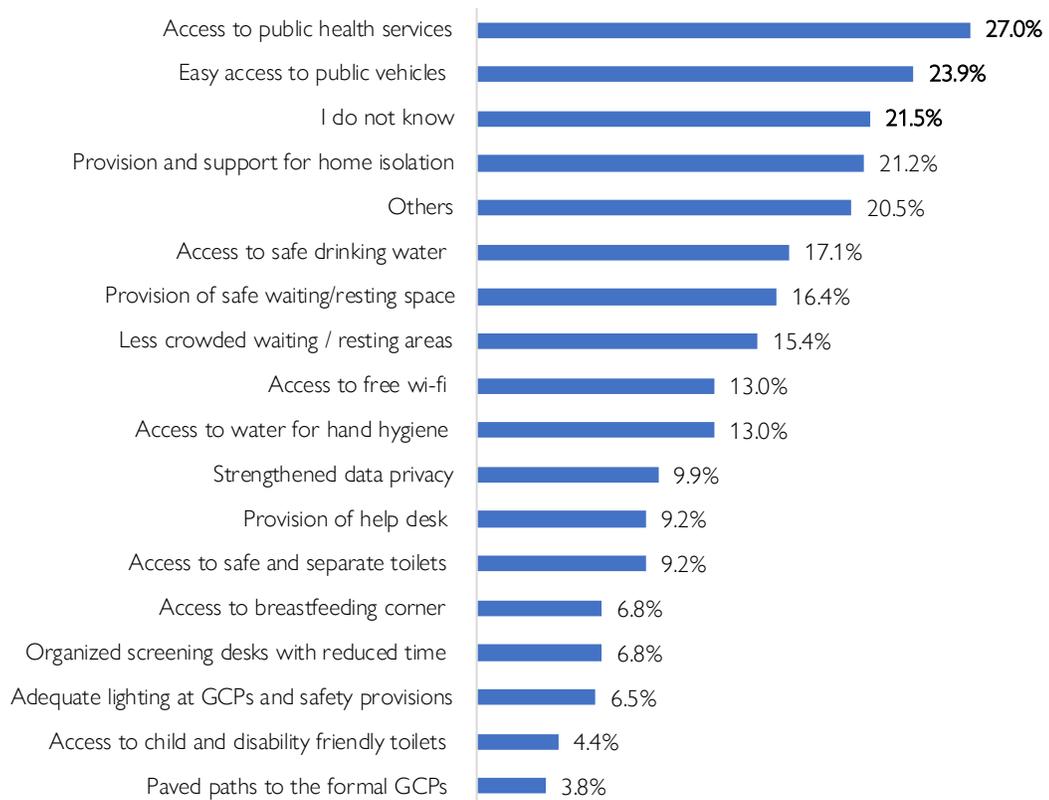
## MAIN REASON FOR USING INFORMAL GCPs

The top three answers the migrants reported for using informal GCPs over formal GCPs include time saving (93.9 per cent), followed by short route (84 per cent) and cost saving (76.8 per cent).



## SERVICES THAT COULD HELP TO USE FORMAL GCPs

Migrants at informal GCPs informed that the access to public health services (27 per cent), easy access to public vehicles (23.9 per cent), and the provision and support for home isolation (21.2 per cent) at the formal GCPs could encourage them to use the formal GCPs.





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