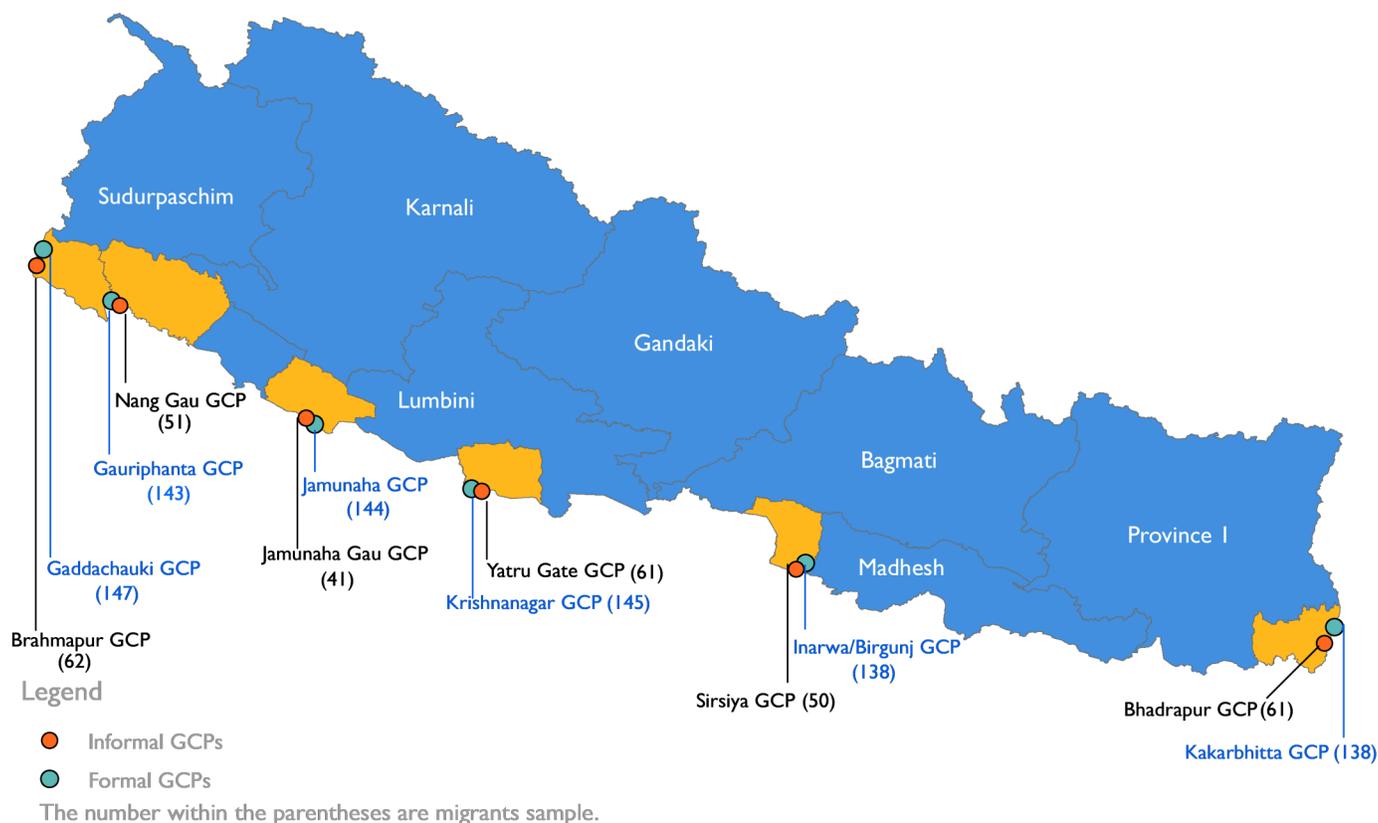


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING – ROUND II

AUGUST 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 per cent of the total 855 migrants travelling through formal GCPs were unvaccinated against COVID - 19 and expressed their willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19



Data Collection Period
1 August 2022 to 9 August 2022



855 Migrants surveyed at Formal GCPs and
326 Migrants surveyed at Informal GCPs

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS SURVEYED



Formal GCPs 78.7% 21.3% 10.4% out of the total 21.3% women are pregnant or lactating mothers

Informal GCPs 77.9% 22.1% 2.8% out of the total 22.1% women are pregnant or lactating mothers

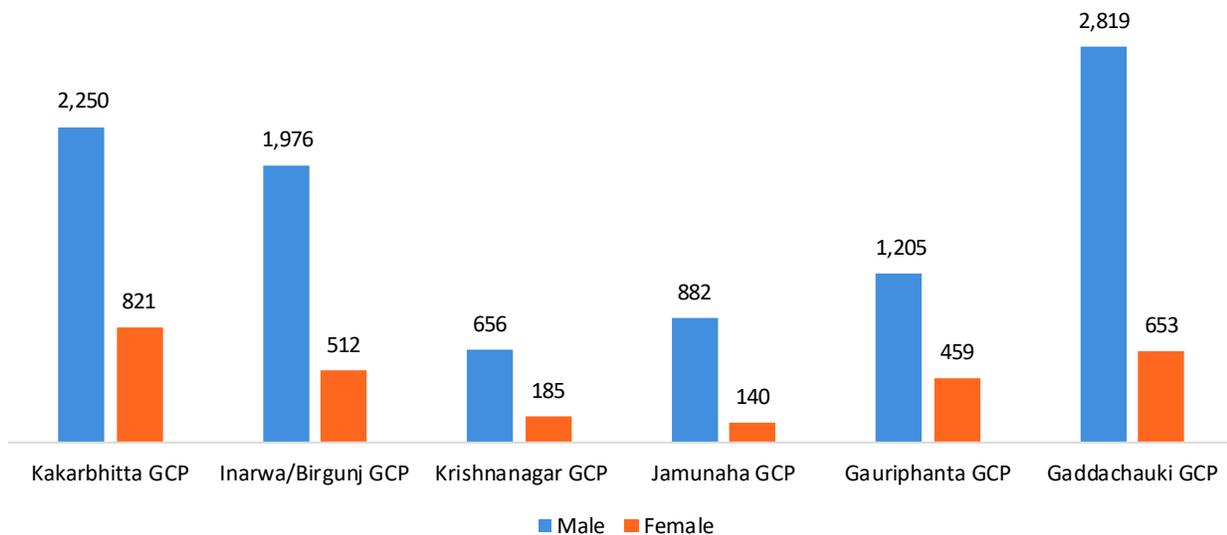
METHODOLOGY

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.

In total, 1181 individuals (855 at formal GCPs and 326 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.

| Formal GCP | Informal GCP |
|----------------|--------------|
| Kakarbhitta | Bhadrapur |
| Inarwa/Birgunj | Sirsiya |
| Jamunaha | Jamunaha Gau |
| Krishnanagar | Yatru gate |
| Gaddachauki | Nang Gau |
| Gauriphanta | Brahmapur |

INCOMING MIGRANTS SCREENED AT HEALTH DESKS FROM 1 TO 9 AUGUST 2022



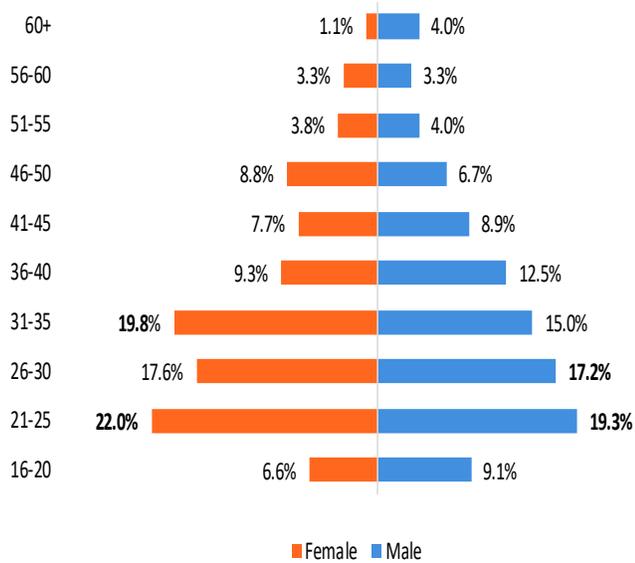
Source: POE Data, IMU, IHIMS Division, MoHP



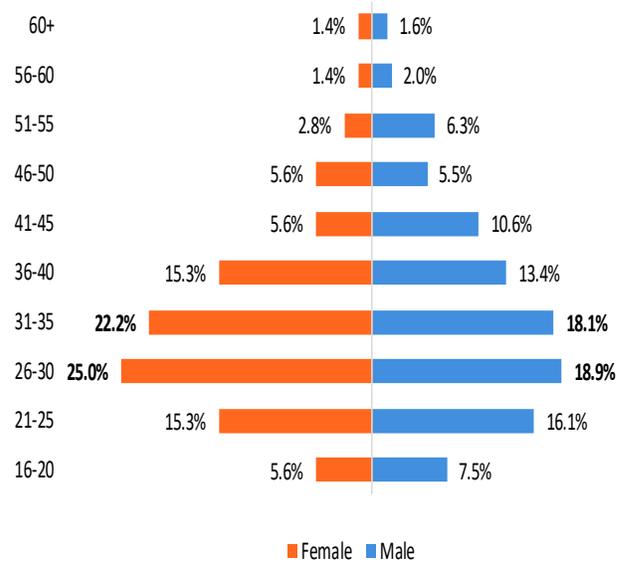
Gauriphanta GCP (August 2022). © Bindu Joshi

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE - GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR FORMAL GCP



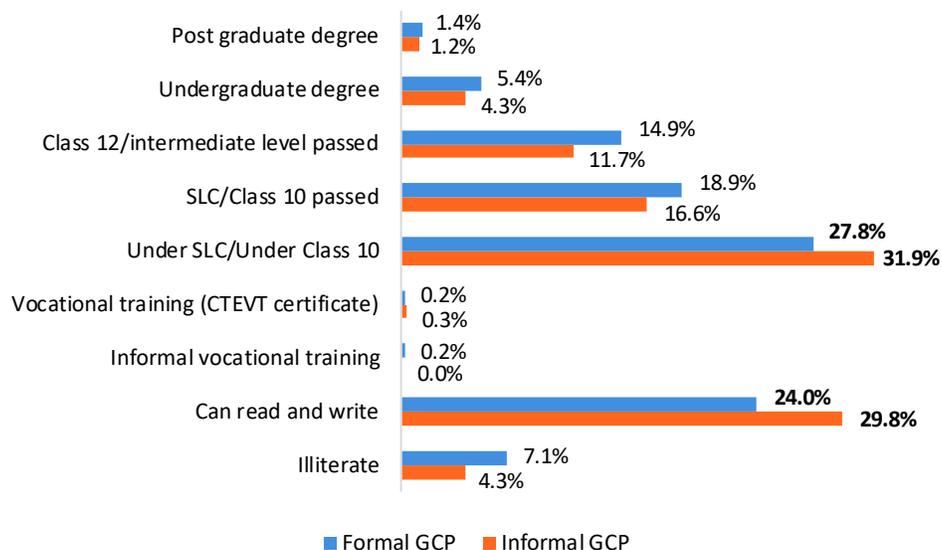
AGE - GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR INFORMAL GCP



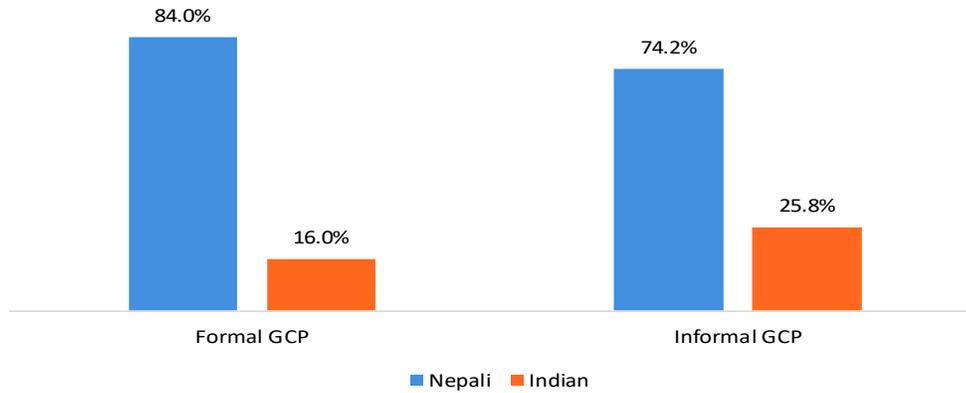
Out of 855 migrants surveyed at formal GCPs, a majority of male (19.3 per cent) and female (22 per cent) respondents were between the age of 21 and 25 years. Whereas in case of informal GCPs, a majority of male (25 per cent) and female (18.9 per cent) respondents were between the age of 26 and 30 years.

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

A majority of migrants surveyed at both formal GCPs (27.8 per cent) and at informal GCPs (31.9 per cent) have studied below School Leaving Certificate (SLC) or below Grade 10. Whereas nearly one quarter of migrants surveyed at formal GCPs and more than one quarter of migrants surveyed at informal GCPs can only read and write.

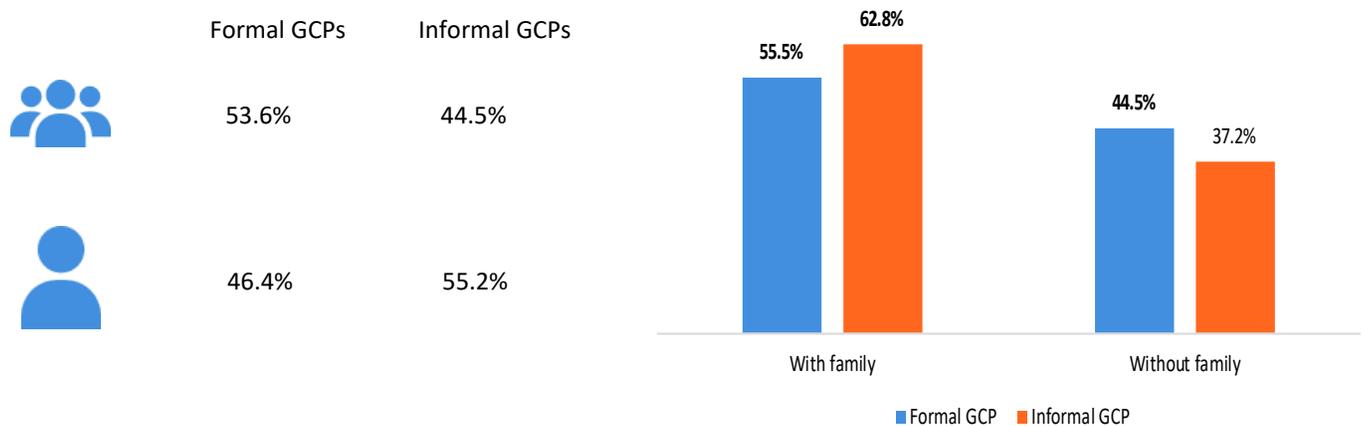


MIGRANTS' NATIONALITY



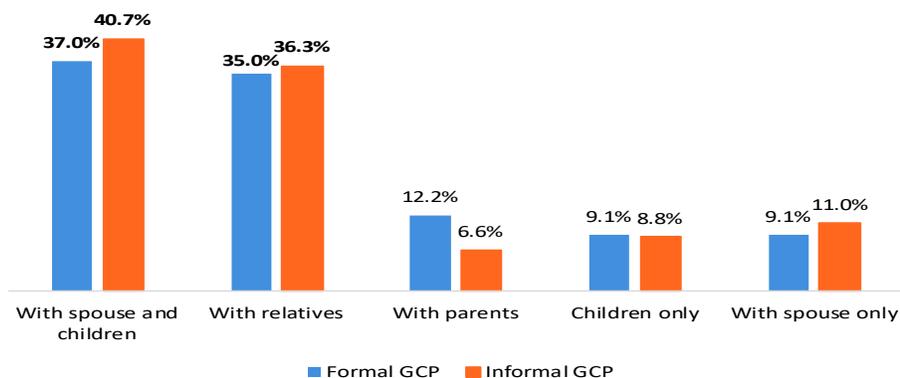
A majority (84 per cent) of migrants who are using the formal GCPs identified themselves as Nepali citizens whereas only 16 per cent are Indian citizens. Among the migrants using the informal GCPs, around three quarter (74.2 per cent) are Nepali citizens and remaining 25.8 per cent are Indian citizens.

TRAVEL DETAILS

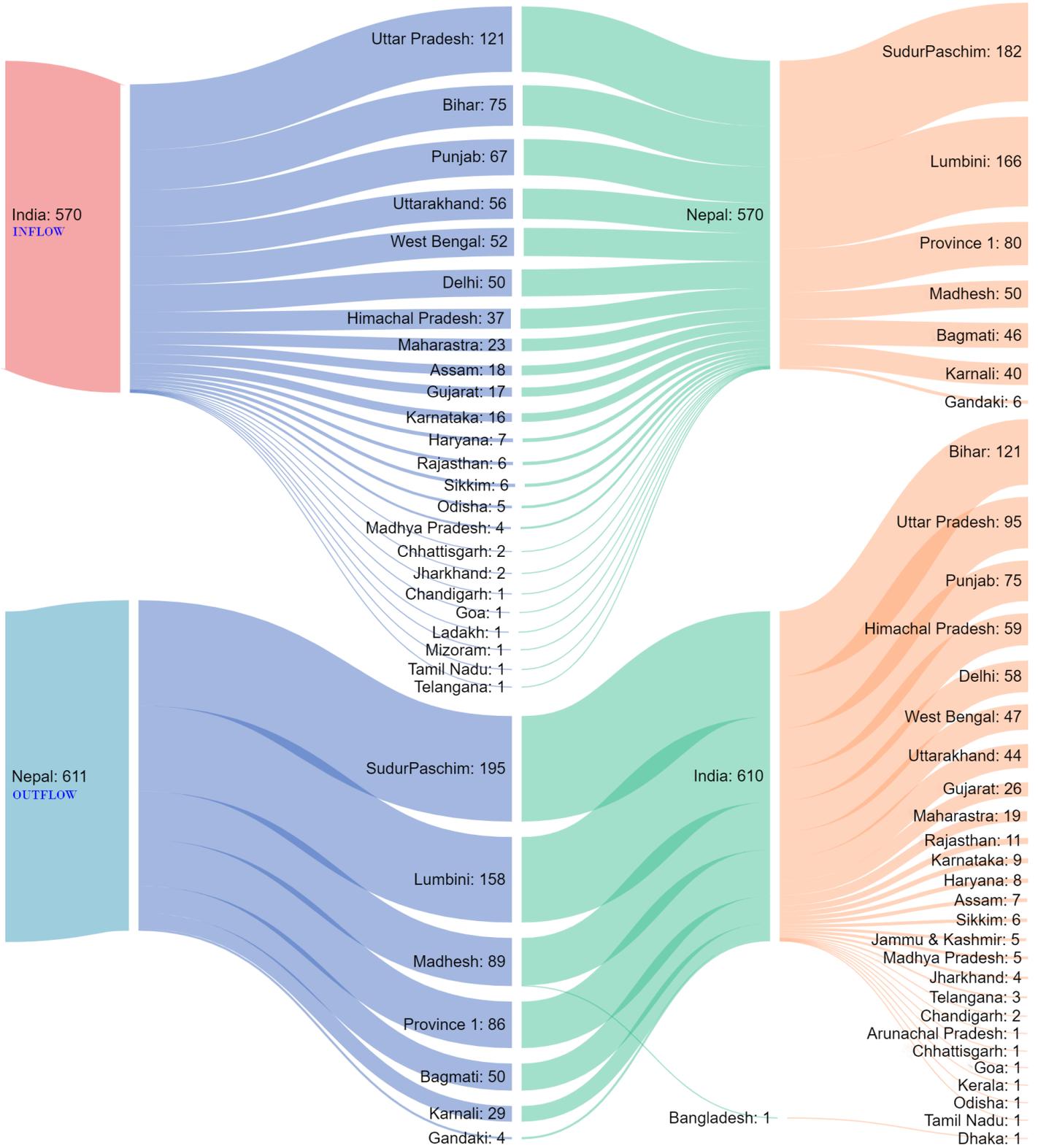


IF IN A GROUP

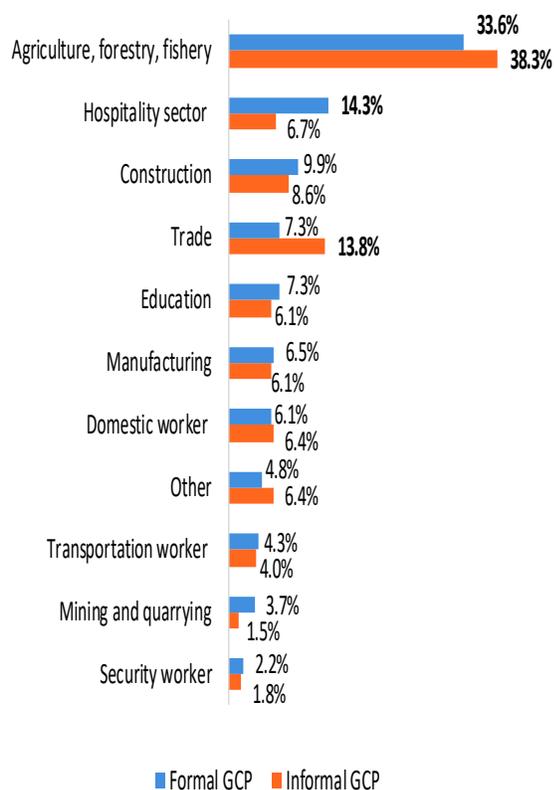
When asked about travel, a majority (53.6%) per cent migrants surveyed at formal GCPs travel in group, most of whom travel with their spouse and children (37 per cent) followed by relatives (35 per cent). More than half (55.2 per cent) surveyed at informal GCPs travel alone and around 44.5 per cent travel in a group of which the majority (40.7 per cent) travel with their spouse and children and 36.3 per cent travel with their relatives.



FINAL INTENDED DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS INFLOWING AND OUTFLOWING FROM NEPAL



OCCUPATION AT THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



The three most reported occupation at the country of origin among the migrants crossing through formal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (33.6 per cent), followed by hospitality sector (hotel and tourism) (14.3 per cent) and construction (9.9 per cent). In the case of formal GCPs, agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was the most preferred sector among the migrants (100 per cent) with informal vocational skills whereas one quarter of the migrants engaged in hospitality sector (hotel and tourism) have post graduate degree and half of the migrants engaged in construction sector have formal CTEVT (Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training) certificate.

The three most reported occupation at the country of origin among the migrants crossing through informal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (38.3 per cent), followed by trade sector (13.8 per cent) and construction sector (8.6 per cent). The migrants crossing through Informal GCPs also selected agriculture, forestry and fishery sector as the most preferred sector and more than three quarter of the migrants were illiterate whereas more than two quarter of the migrants engaged in trade have undergraduate degree and less than one quarter of the migrants engaged in construction have completed the School Leaving Certificate level.

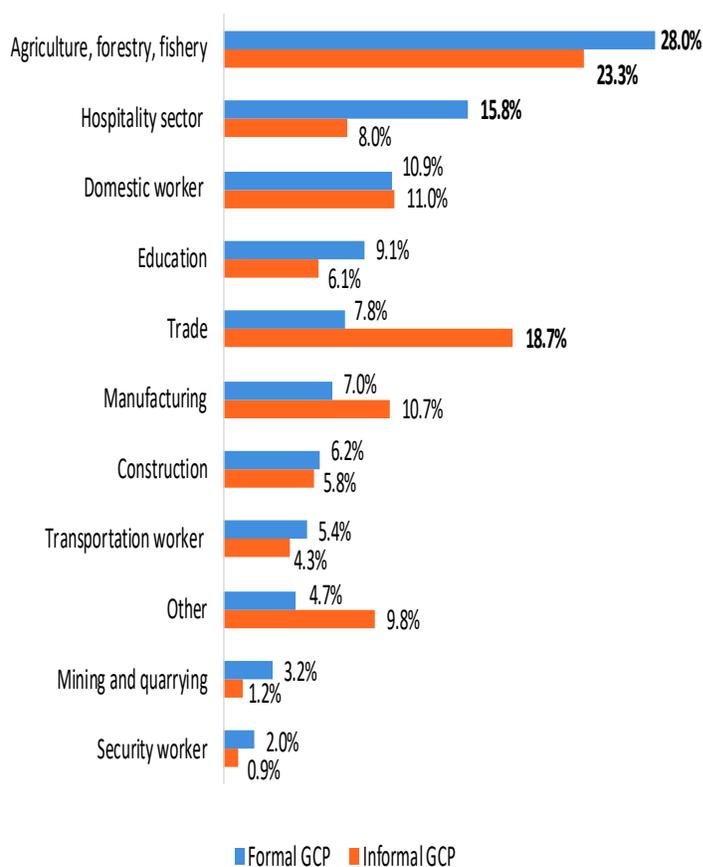
More than one quarter of both male and female migrants crossing through the formal and informal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery.

OCCUPATION AT THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

The three most commonly reported occupation at the country of destination among the migrants crossing through formal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (28 per cent), followed by hospitality (hotel and tourism) sector (15.8 per cent) and domestic (housemaid, babysitter) sector 10.9 per cent. More than one quarter of the migrants crossing through the formal GCPs and engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery sector were illiterate whereas two quarter of the migrants engaged in hospitality (hotel and tourism) and domestic (housemaid, babysitter) sector have Informal vocational skills.

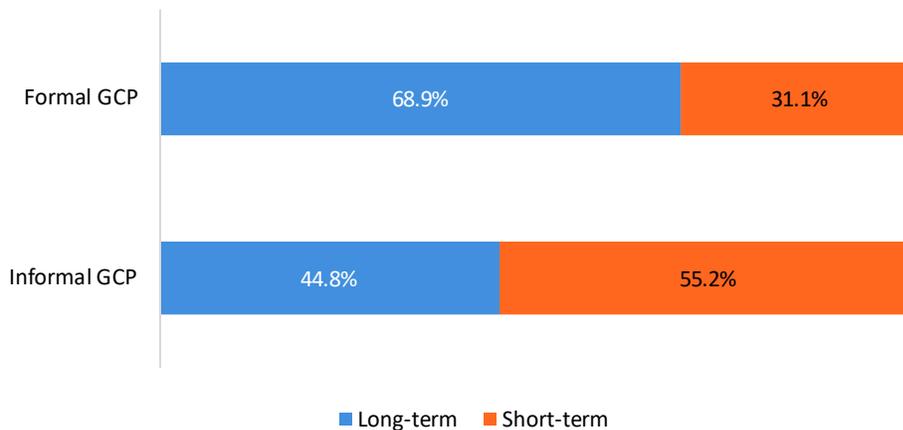
The three most commonly reported occupation at the country of destination among the migrants crossing through informal GCPs were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (23.3 per cent) followed by trade sector (18.7 per cent) and domestic (housemaid, babysitter) sector (11 per cent) respectively. Almost two quarter of the migrants engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery and one quarter of the migrants engaged in domestic (housemaid, babysitter) sector were illiterate whereas almost two quarter of the migrants engaged in trade sector have undergraduate degree.

Majority of both male and female migrants crossing through informal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery.



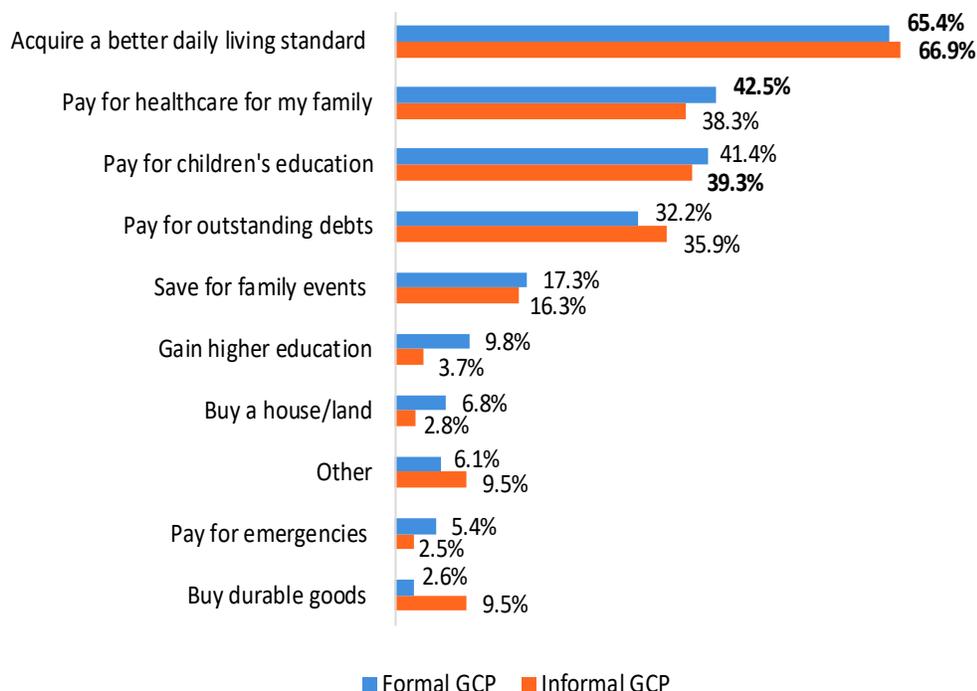
DURATION OF MIGRATION

More than two- quarter of the migrants traveling through formal GCPs reported long term migration whereas more than half of the migrants travelling through informal GCPs reported short term migration.

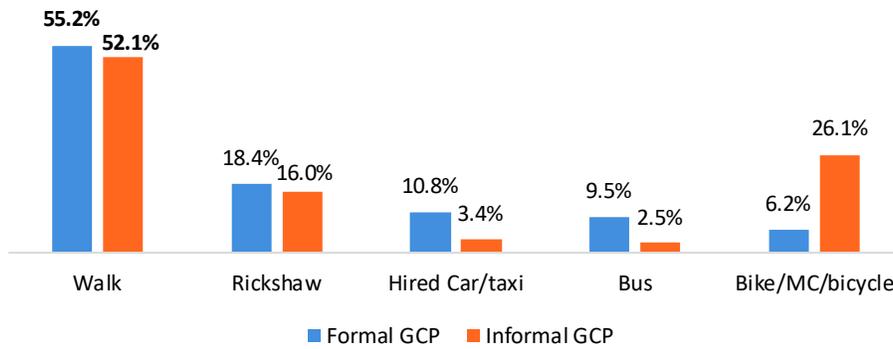


REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The top three reasons of migration for migrants crossing through both formal and informal GCPs include acquire a better standard of living (65.4 per cent) and (66.9 per cent) respectively. Pay for healthcare for family (42.5 per cent) and children’s education (41.4 per cent) were the second and third most preferred options selected by the migrants crossing through formal GCPs. Whereas, pay for children’s education (39.3 per cent) followed by pay for healthcare for my family (38.3 per cent) were the most preferred options selected by the migrants using informal GCPs.



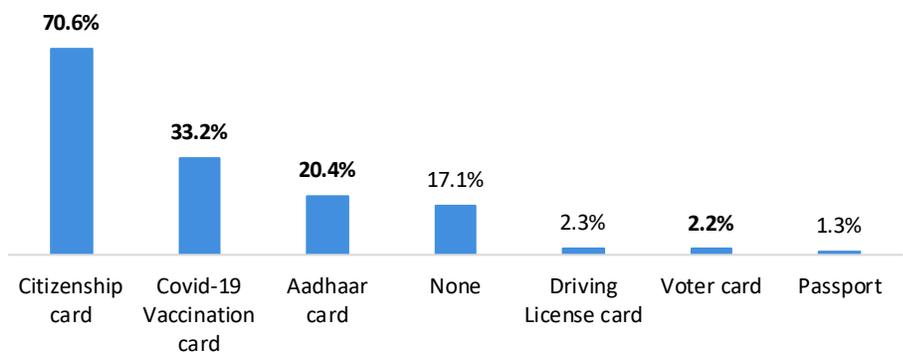
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION



The most common mode of transportation used by the migrants crossing through formal and informal GCPs was reported as walking (above 50 per cent each) followed by rickshaw (above 18 per cent) and hired car/ taxi (10.8 per cent) for formal GCPs. Whereas, and bike and bicycle (26 per cent) followed by rickshaw (16 per cent) were the second and third options reported by the migrants crossing through the informal GCPs.

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

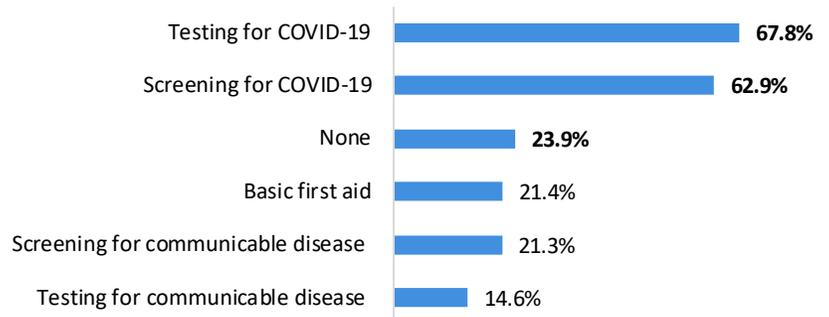
The three most commonly reported documents required by migrants while crossing the border at India or Nepal GCPs included citizenship card (70.6 per cent), COVID-19 vaccination card (33.2 per cent) and Aadhaar card (20.4 per cent). The migrants who showed Aadhar Card and voter card for crossing the border between India and Nepal are Indian citizens and a majority of migrants who showed citizenship card for crossing the border are Nepali citizens.



Birgunj GCP (August 2022). © Nisha yadav

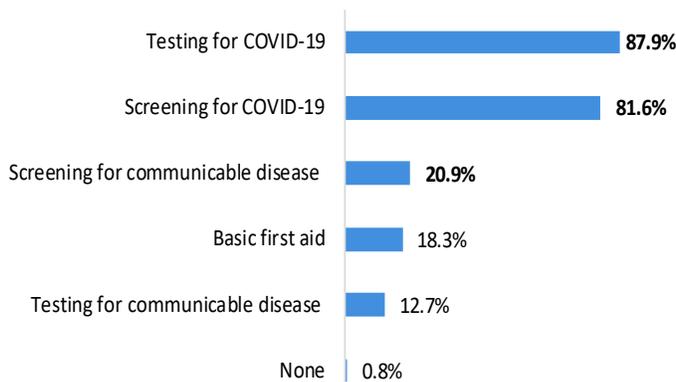


Regarding the top three health services the migrants needed during their travel, almost three quarter (67.8 per cent) reported testing for COVID-19, followed by screening for COVID-19 (62.9 per cent), and basic first aid (21.4 per cent).



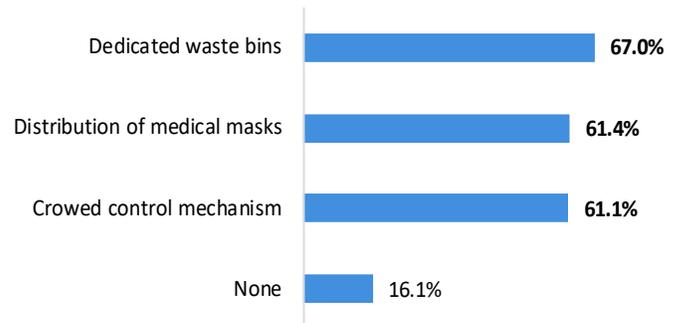
ACCESSIBLE HEALTH RELATED SERVICES

Migrants were asked if the identified health-related services were accessible to them during their travel/at GCP. Majority of respondents (87.9 per cent) identified testing for COVID-19, screening for COVID-19 (81.6 per cent) and screening for communicable disease (20.9 per cent) as accessible to them.



PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES

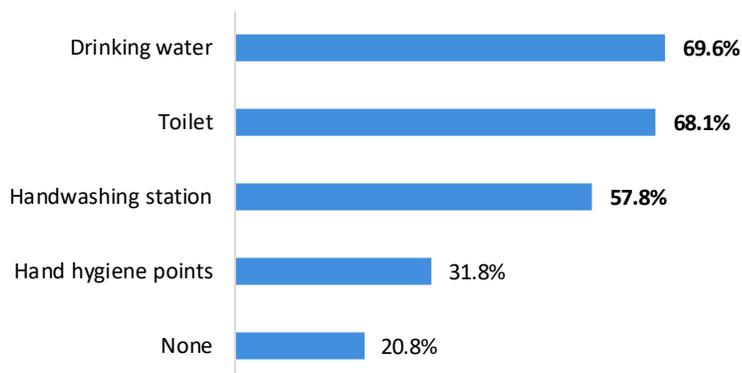
Almost three quarter (67.0 per cent) of migrants surveyed said they had access to dedicated waste bins. About 61.4 per cent said medical masks were distributed whereas 61.1 per cent respondents said crowd control mechanism was at place whereas 16.1 per cent said no public health and safety measures were available.



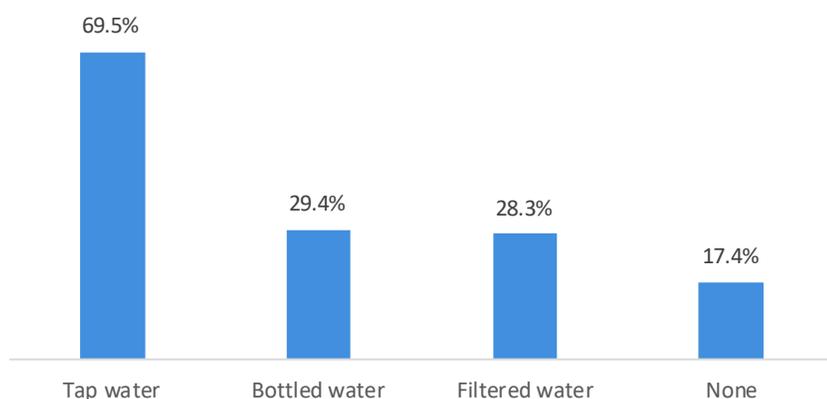
Nang Gau 1 GCP (August 2022). © Bindu Joshi

WASH SERVICES USED AT GCP

On services migrants used at GCPs, drinking water was the most used services (69.6 per cent) followed by toilet (68.1 per cent). Compared to flow monitoring Round 1, the migrants who reported using hand washing stations increased to 57.8 per cent from 37.3 per cent. This could mean that the migrants are using the hand washing stations that were recently installed in the five formal GCPs of Gaddachauki, Gauriphanta, Jamunaha, Krishnanagar and Inarwa/Birgunj through the project.



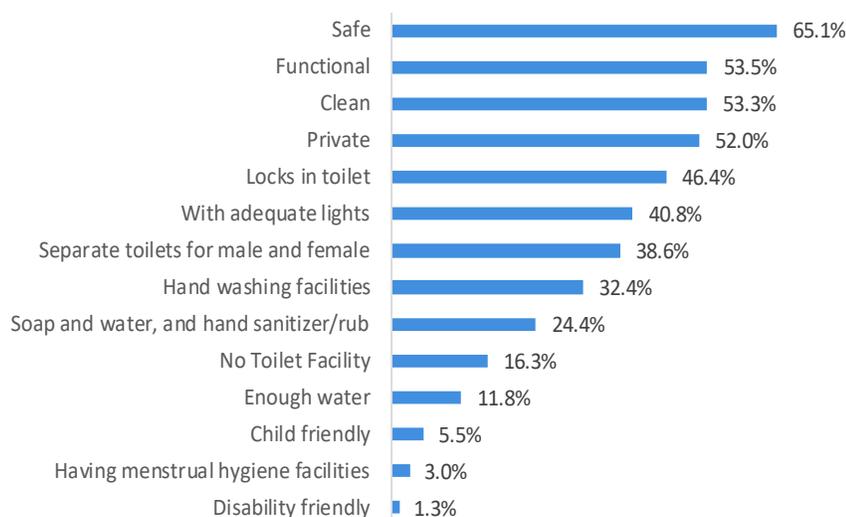
DRINKING WATER FACILITIES



Almost three quarter of the respondents (69.5 per cent) reported having access to tap water followed by bottled water (29.4 per cent) and filtered water (28.3 per cent). It was also noted that there has been a considerable increase in the use of tap water from 56 per cent in Round 1 to 69.5 per cent in Round 2. It could be due to the recently installed hand pumps at the two formal GCPs of Gaddachauki and Gauriphanta and the existing hand pump at Jamunaha GCP was also repaired by the project.

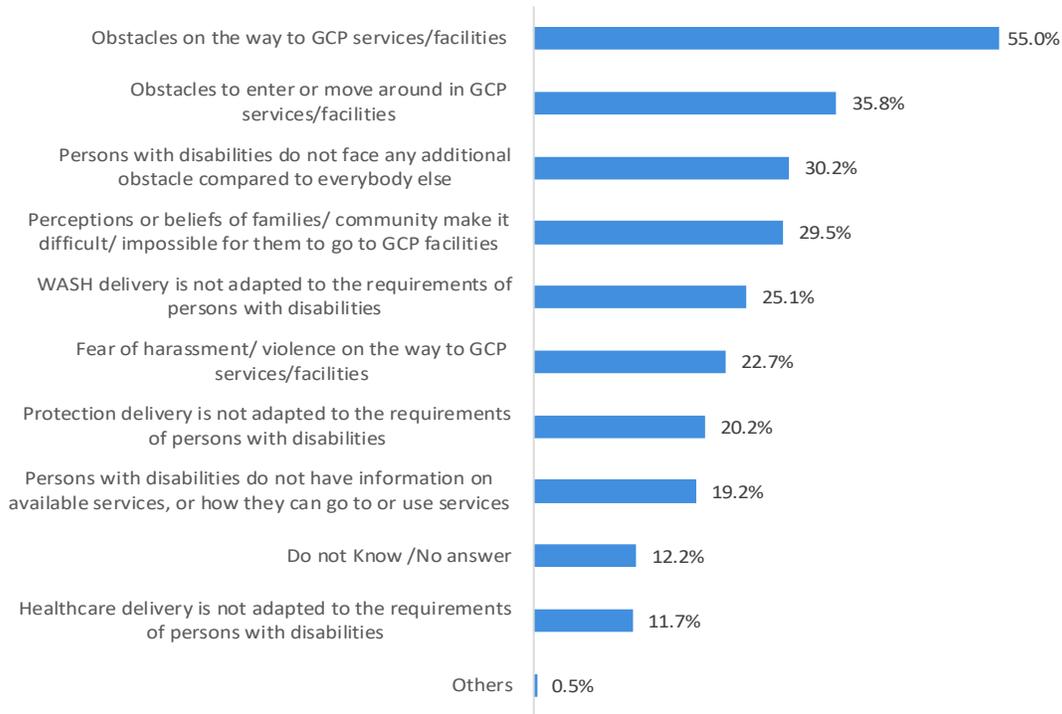
TOILETS AND HAND FACILITIES

On toilet and hand hygiene related facilities available to migrants, the commonly reported answers were - safe to use (65.1 per cent), functional (53.5 per cent), clean (53.3 per cent) and provision of private toilets (52.0 per cent). More than 50 per cent of the migrants reported of functioning toilets in comparison to 38.3 per cent in Round 1. This could be due to the recently constructed 4 gender segregated toilets at two formal GCPs of Gauriphanta and Gaddachauki.



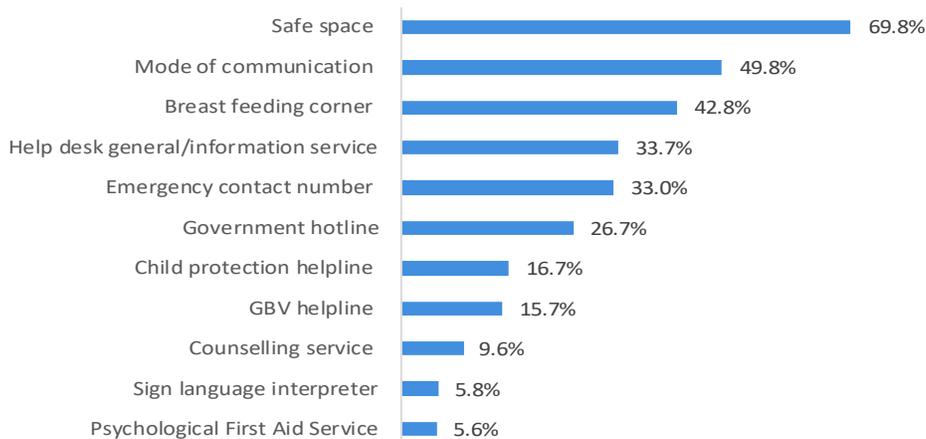
FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION

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, above 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 35.8 per cent followed by perceptions or beliefs of families/ community make it difficult/ impossible for them to go to GCP facilities (29.5 per cent). One – quarter (25.1 per cent) of the migrants also reported that WASH delivery was not adapted to the requirements of persons with disabilities



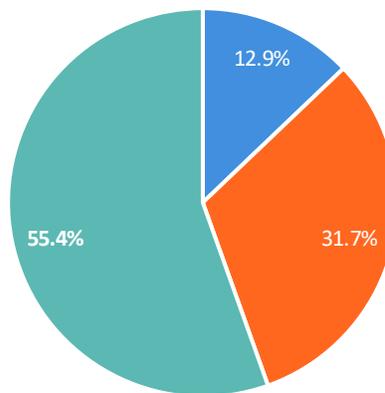
AWARENESS OF PROTECTION SERVICES

When asked about the protection services available at GCPs, almost three quarter of the migrants identified safe space (69.8 per cent), followed by mode of communication (49.8 per cent) and provision of breastfeeding corner (42.8 per cent). It was also noted that there has been a considerable increase in the use of breastfeeding corner from 26.7 in Round 1 to 42.8 per cent in Round 2. This could be due to the recently constructed and furnished breastfeeding corner at the four formal GCPs of Gauriphanta, Gaddachauki, Jamunaha and Krishnanagar.



ACCESS OF PROTECTION SERVICE DURING TRAVEL

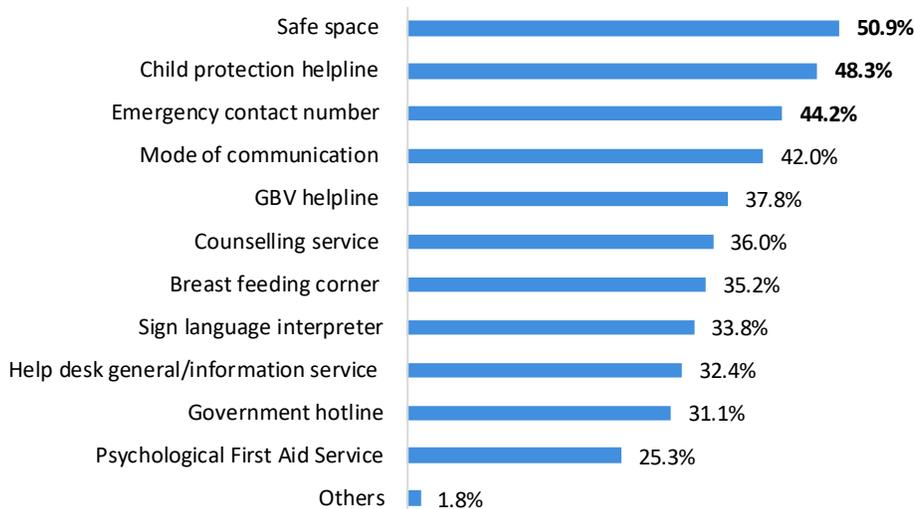
Migrants were asked if they accessed any of the protection related services to which more than half of the respondents (55.4 per cent) gave affirmative answers whereas 31.7 per cent replied that they did not require such services at all and 12.9 per cent said the services were not accessible to them.



■ No ■ Not required ■ Yes

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT DURING TRAVEL

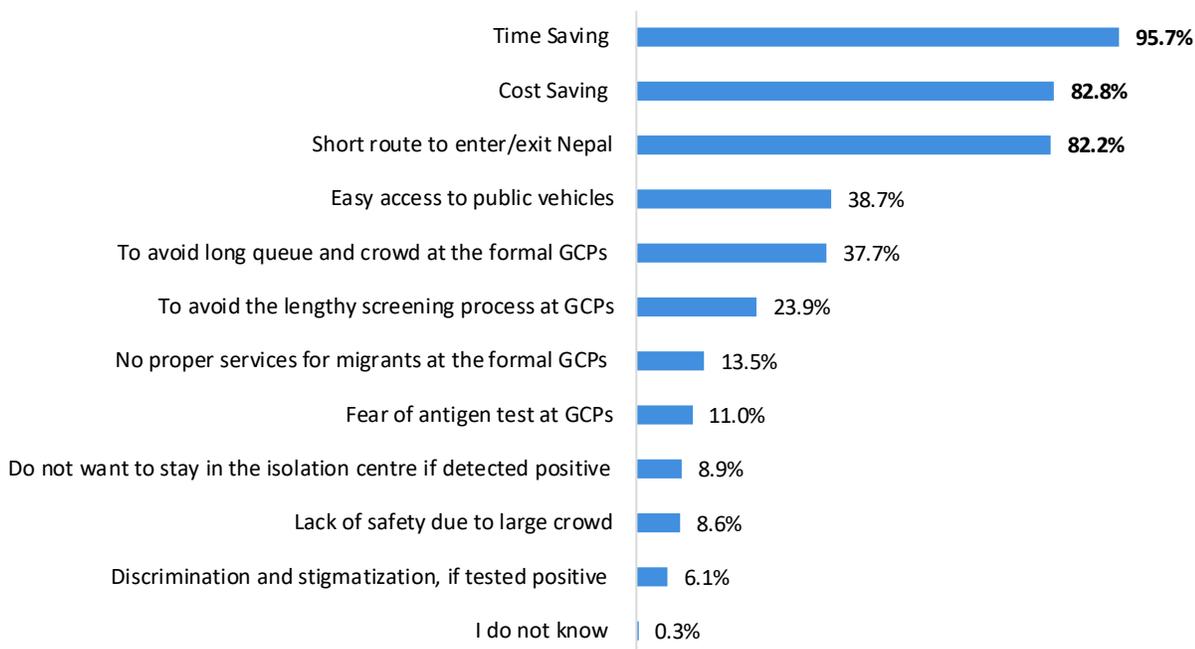
Half of the respondents (50.9 per cent) would like to see safe waiting spaces, followed by child protection helpline (48.3 per cent), emergency contact number (44.2 per cent) and mode of communication (42.0 per cent) to make their travel more convenient.



Kakarbhitta GCP (August 2022). © Sonika Bhandari

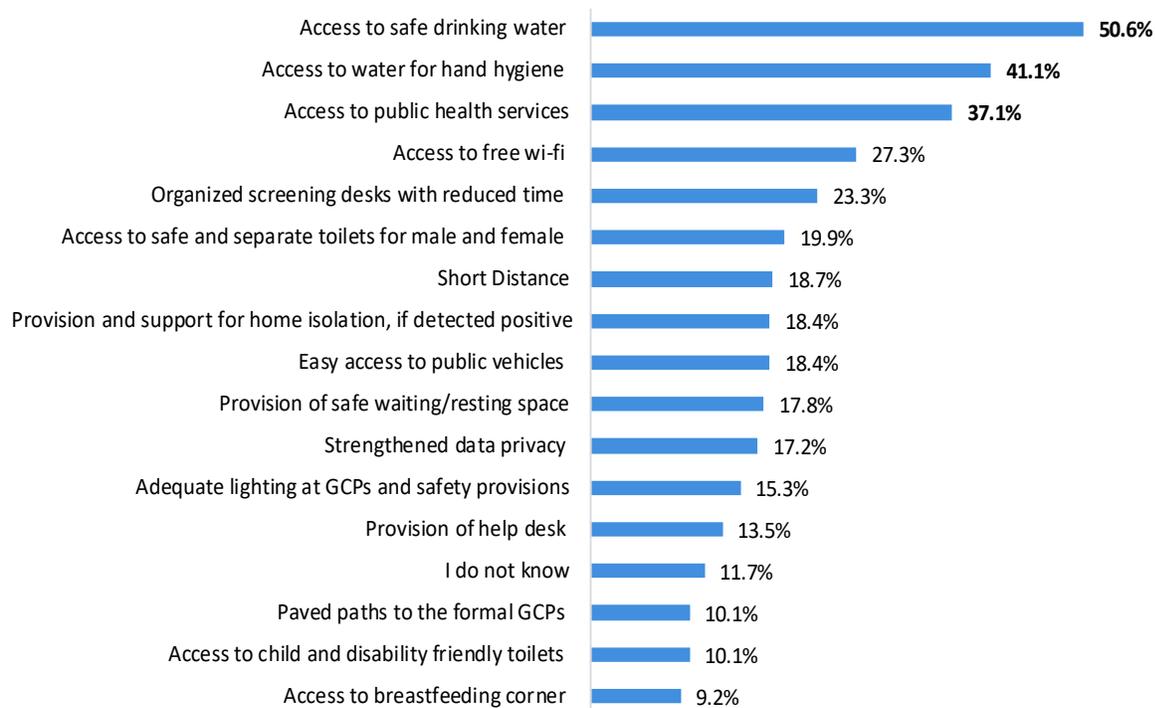
MAIN REASON FOR USING INFORMAL GCPs

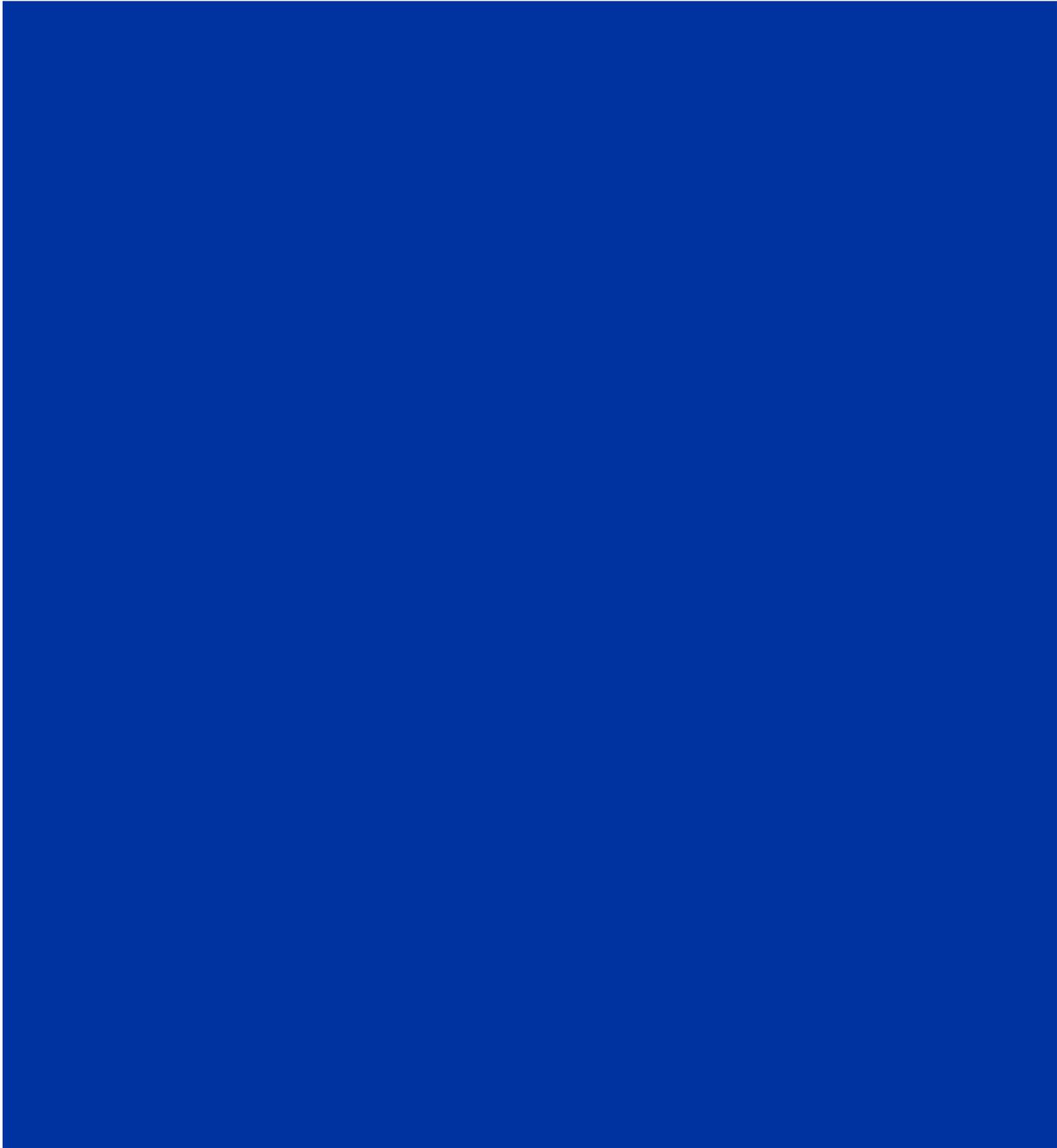
The top three answers the migrants reported for using informal GCPs over formal GCPs include time saving (95.7 per cent), followed by cost saving (82.8 per cent) and short route (82.2 per cent).



SERVICES THAT COULD HELP TO USE FORMAL GCPs

Migrants at informal GCPs informed that the access to safe drinking water (50.6 per cent), access to water for hand hygiene (41.1 per cent), and access to public health services (37.1 per cent) at the formal GCPs could encourage them to use the formal GCPs.





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