

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

# POPULATION MOBILITY MONITORING

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PROVINCE REPORT: CHANTHABURI

# INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

To better understand health and screening capacities in Thailand, IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), with support from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is implementing Population Mobility Monitoring (PMM) along the Lao-Thai and Cambodia-Thai borders. Border provinces selected for data collection include Nong Khai (Lao-Thai) and Sakeo and Chanthaburi (Cambodia-Thai). The following report focuses on Chanthaburi.

Points of Entry (POEs) include the following classifications:

- **Formal POEs:** Recognized by the Royal Thai Government as legitimate entry points to enter Thailand. Government officials including police are present to check and validate documents and monitor crossings.
- **Semi-formal POEs:** Presence of a few government officials to check and monitor the entry and exit of incoming migrants, but with less extensive infrastructure than in formal POEs.
- **Informal POEs:** Not recognized by the Royal Thai Government and crossings are irregular.

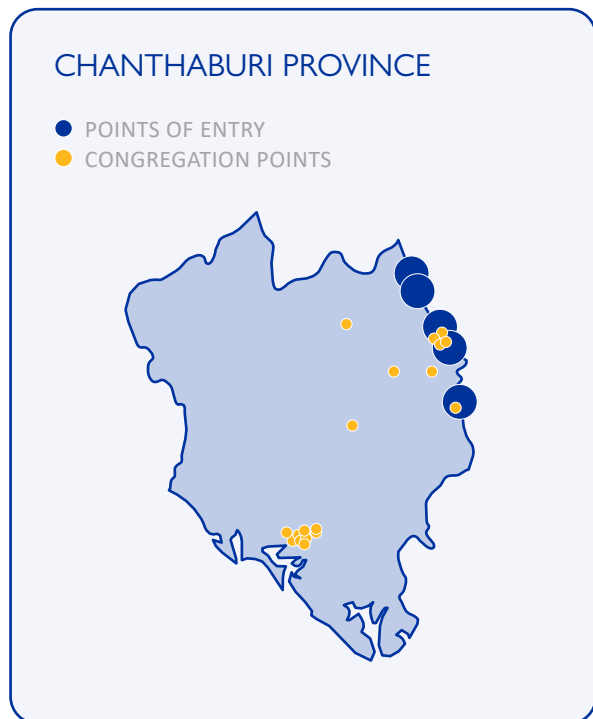
Congregation points are defined as sites where migrants congregate shortly after crossing the border into Thailand to access various services. These sites include markets, hotels, hospitals and taxi/bus stations, among others.

The PMM methodology, developed by IOM to help inform preparedness and response efforts during the 2014-2016 Ebola outbreak in West Africa, generates information about cross-border movements among mobile populations and supports the development of forecasting capacities in target locations. It consists of three phases: Phase I is a participatory mapping exercise with key informants to identify POEs and congregation points; Phase II is a site observation activity involving visits to POEs and congregation points identified in Phase I to generate more granular information on the presence of health screening mechanisms, WASH facilities, government and NGO personnel etc.; Phase III comprises Flow Monitoring surveys to better understand the volume, drivers and intention of people on the move at identified POEs. PMM has been adapted to suit the context in Thailand and help inform a better understanding about mobility dynamics along the borders of Thailand and its neighbouring countries.

The participatory mapping exercise (Phase I) in Chanthaburi took place in August 2022. IOM’s DTM team began by identifying 250 GPS coordinates of various POEs and congregation points in the province and plotting these locations on a map. Three focus group discussions with key informants were then organized to identify which of the mapped POEs and congregation points are the most significant. Key informants included representatives from the government, local and migrant communities. IOM DTM staff guided the focus group discussions using a set of questions targeted at two areas of interest: firstly, POEs and secondly, congregation points. For

both, points were ranked by volume of human mobility. Participants discussed their best estimates of number of entries per day, main destinations of the migrants moving through these points, primary modes of transportation, among other indicators. As a result of these discussions, DTM identified five POEs and 18 congregation points for further assessment in Chanthaburi.

Site observation (Phase II) was conducted in October 2022. A mixed method approach using both direct observation and key informant interviews was used to implement site observation. The following report is an overview of the site observation data with insights from key informant input.

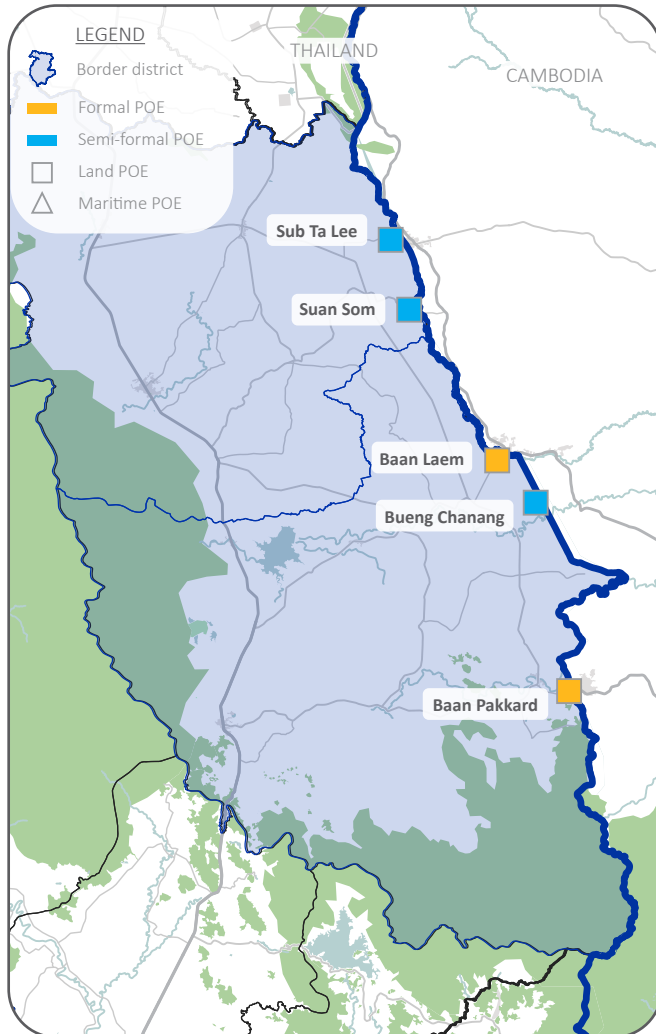


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POE PROFILES

5 IDENTIFIED POES

MAP 1: POE LOCATIONS AND TYPE



All five of Chanthaburi’s identified POEs are classified as land border points, connecting Thailand to Battambang and Pailin provinces in Cambodia. Chanthaburi’s three most northern POEs also provide direct passage to Cambodia’s Roneam Daun Sam Wildlife Sanctuary. Baan Laem and Baan Pakkard, located in Pong Nam Ron district, are the only formal POEs identified in Chanthaburi. Meanwhile, Sub Ta Lee and Suan Som, located in Soi Dao district, and Bueng Chanang, also located in Pong Nam Ron district, are considered semi-formal (see Map 1). During site observation, three of the five POEs were fully accessible. Suan Som was only open for delivery and trade of goods and Bueng Chanang was closed for both goods and people. Each POE is located less than 5 kilometers away from the nearest village and the nearest paved road, with all POEs in Pong Nam Ron district also being reachable by paved road. The POEs in Soi Dao district, on the other hand, are reachable by mud or earth roads.

According to key informants, movements across the border were mostly local, with some exceptions. Arrivals from Cambodia were reported to originate in Battambang and Pailin, but also from Phnom Penh, located further east in Cambodia. Destinations in Thailand included Chanthaburi as well as locations in central Thailand such as Bangkok, Chonburi and Rayong.

All POEs had access to a functional water source and latrine around five minutes away except for Suan Som, which had neither. Latrines were separated between men and women at Sub Ta Lee and Baan Laem only. Baan Laem had the largest number of latrines on site.

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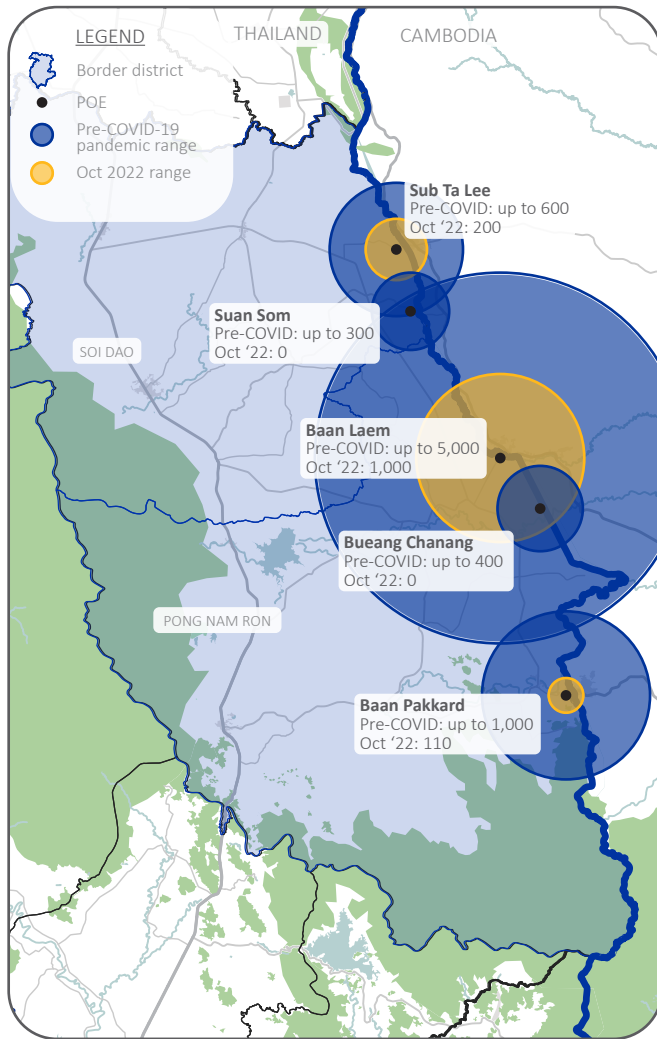
TABLE 1: ACCESSIBILITY AND MAIN PROVINCES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION (OCT 2022)

POE	ACCESSIBLE?	DISTANCE TO NEAREST VILLAGE	ORIGIN PROVINCES IN CAMBODIA	DESTINATION PROVINCES IN THAILAND
Sub Ta Lee	Yes	1-5 km	Battambang	Chanthaburi
Suan Som	Partially	1-5 km	No response	No response
Baan Laem	Yes	<1 km	Battambang	Bangkok, Chanthaburi
Bueng Chanang	No	<1 km	No response	No response
Baan Pakkard	Yes	1-5 km	Phnom Penh, Pailin	Chanthaburi, Chonburi, Rayong

TABLE 2: WASH SERVICES (OCT 2022)

POE	FUNCTIONAL WATER SOURCE PRESENT?	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE BY FOOT	LATRINE PRESENT?	DISTANCE TO LATRINE BY FOOT	NUMBER OF LATRINES	LATRINES GENDER SEPARATED?
Sub Ta Lee	Yes	5 min	Yes	5 min	2-5	Yes
Suan Som	No	NA	No	NA	NA	NA
Baan Laem	Yes	5 min	Yes	5 min	>15	Yes
Bueng Chanang	Yes	5 min	Yes	5 min	2-5	No
Baan Pakkard	Yes	5 min	Yes	5 min	2-5	No

MAP 2: POE DAILY FLOW VOLUME ESTIMATES  
(PRE-COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND OCT 2022)



Map 2 illustrates fluctuations in the volume of crossings as recorded pre-COVID-19 pandemic and in October 2022. Numbers of crossings are based on key informant estimates. Due to the closures of Suan Som and Bueang Chanang, their flow estimates for the data collection period are zero. At the other POEs, the number of daily crossings is still low compared to pre-COVID-19 volumes. While Sub Ta Lee used to see the lowest average flows compared to the other POEs prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Baan Pakkard was experiencing the lowest flows as of October 2022.

Thermometers, sanitizers and hand washing facilities were available at all open POEs. COVID-19 risk information was available only at Sub Ta Lee and Baan Laem through posters and loud speaker announcements. Health facilities were farther away for those at Sub Ta Lee and Baan Laem compared to the other POEs.

Law enforcement was present at all POEs, even Bueng Chanang, where there were officially no goods or people crossing. However, compared to the other POEs, Bueng Chanang had fewer law enforcement personnel. The other POEs had around 20 personnel each.

Health workers were only present at Baan Laem, Chanthaburi's highest volume POE. They included community health volunteers and public health officers. Key informants also reported that a booth had been set up at Baan Laem to provide vaccines to local people at the beginning of the month, and that the booth would return the following month. There was no NGO/UN presence at any of the POEs.

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TABLE 3: HEALTH SERVICES (OCT 2022)

POE	SCREENING PRESENT?	WHAT TYPE OF SCREENING IS PRESENT?	HAND-WASHING AVAILABLE?	COVID-RISK INFO AVAILABLE?	DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY
Sub Ta Lee	Yes	thermometer; sanitizer; vaccine certificate; declaration form	Yes	Yes	6-10 km
Suan Som	No	NA	No	No	1-5 km
Baan Laem	Yes	thermometer; sanitizer; vaccine certificate; declaration form	Yes	Yes	6-10 km
Bueng Chanang	No	NA	No	No	1-5 km
Baan Pakkard	Yes	thermometer; sanitizer	Yes	No	1-5 km

TABLE 4: PRESENCE OF VARIOUS PERSONNEL (OCT 2022)

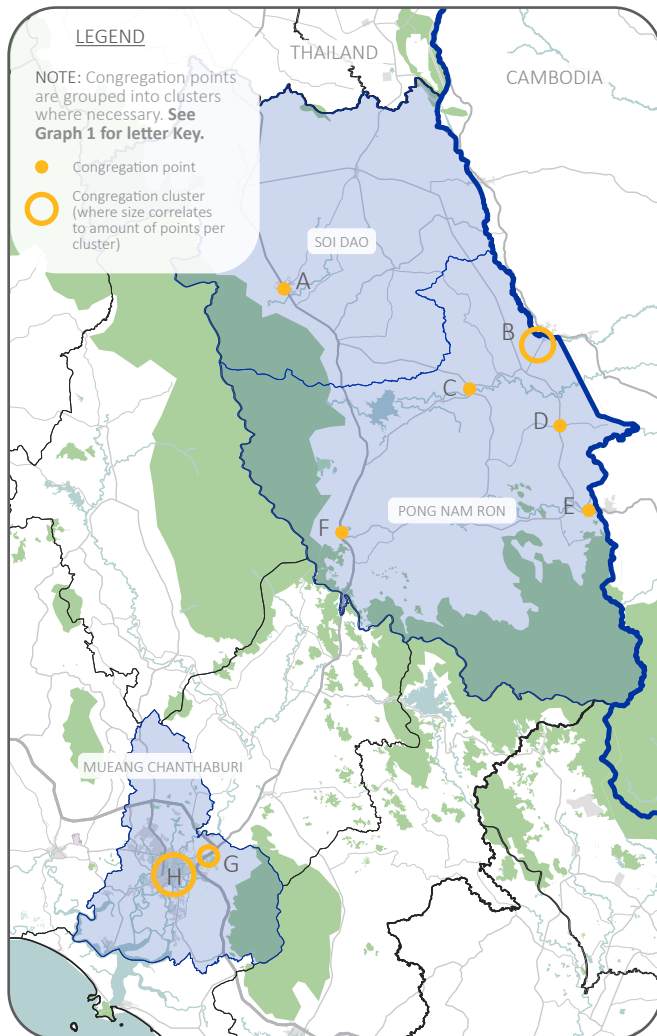
POE	PRESENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT?	NUMBER OF LAW ENFORCEMENT	PRESENCE OF HEALTH WORKERS?	NUMBER OF HEALTH WORKERS	PRESENCE OF NGO/UN AGENCIES?	NGO/UN ACTIVITY TYPE
Sub Ta Lee	Yes	>20	No	NA	No	NA
Suan Som	Yes	>20	No	NA	No	NA
Baan Laem	Yes	>20	Yes	5-10	No	NA
Bueng Chanang	Yes	1-5	No	NA	No	NA
Baan Pakkard	Yes	15-20	No	NA	No	NA

## CONGREGATION POINT PROFILES



## 18 IDENTIFIED CONGREGATION POINTS

MAP 3: CONGREGATION POINT LOCATIONS

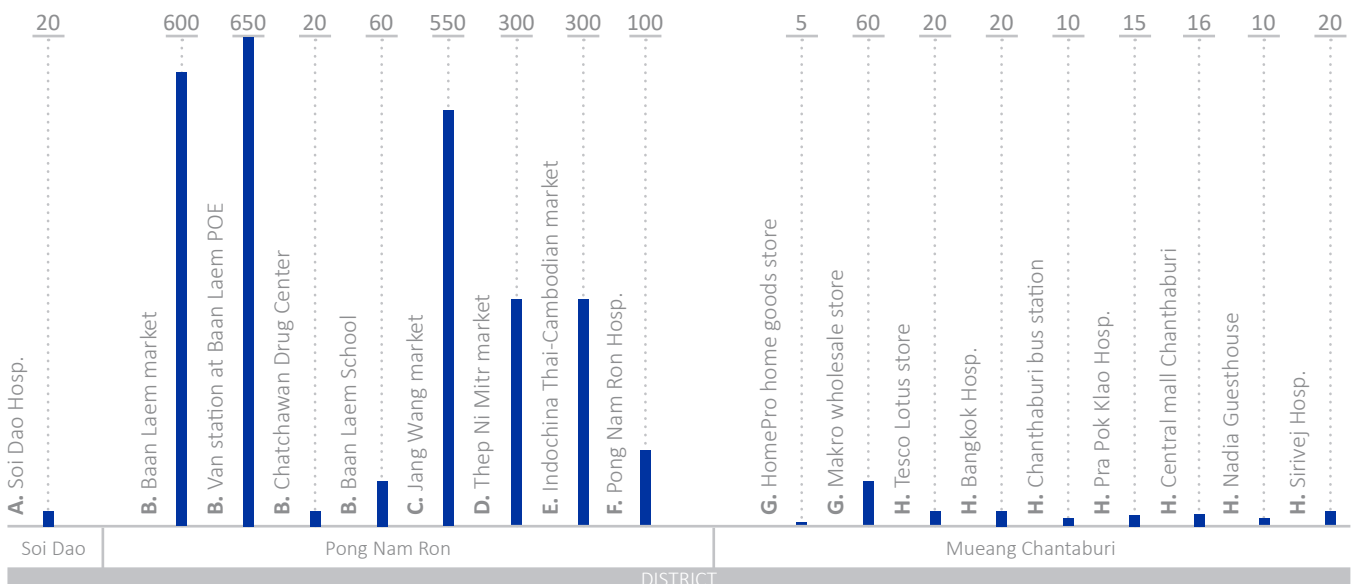


The 18 congregation points identified are located in three districts: two along Chanthaburi’s eastern border, Soi Dao and Pong Nam Ron, and one further west, Mueang Chanthaburi. Mueang Chanthaburi is the capital and largest city of the province. The most frequented congregation point in Mueang Chanthaburi as of October 2022 was a Tesco Lotus store, which experienced around 60 arrivals per day. Congregation points in Pong Nam Ron district, however, had much higher flows overall. The van station and the market by Baan Laem POE were the busiest, with 600 to 650 daily arrivals, while the Jang Wang, Thep Ni Mitr and Indochina Thai-Cambodian markets saw between 300 and 550 daily arrivals. Only one congregation point was identified in Soi Dao district: Soi Dao Hospital. Its flows were relatively low compared to those in Pong Nam Ron district.

All congregation points were accessible as of October 2022 and are located relatively near villages and paved roads. Primary modes of transportation to all congregation points included car, bus, motorcycle, bicycle and foot as well as collective vans or pickup trucks. Congregation points mainly consisted of health facilities and markets, though transportation stations and schools were also sites of congregation. Intended destinations included Chanthaburi, Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Chonburi, Saraburi and Rayong. All congregation points included latrines and hand washing facilities. Most included COVID-19 risk communication information, but not health screening. The lack of health screening may be due in part to COVID-19 measures being lifted throughout the country shortly prior to site observation. None of the congregation points had active NGO/UN presence.

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GRAPH 1: CONGREGATION POINTS DAILY FLOW VOLUME ESTIMATES (OCT 2022)<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that, unlike for the POEs, key informants did not have concrete estimates of the flow volume at congregation points before the pandemic. Thus, no comparison between the two timelines is made in Graph 1. Also, among congregation points with flows that fluctuate throughout the week (i.e. weekday versus weekend volumes), the maximum estimated flow is reported in Graph 1.

## SUMMARY KEY FINDINGS

- 1 A total of five POEs and 18 congregation points were identified in Chanthaburi. Three POEs and all congregation points were accessible during site observation in October 2022.
- 2 POEs in Chanthaburi are still experiencing decreased volumes of flows as of October 2022 compared to before the COVID-19 pandemic, most likely due to border points having just opened within the few months prior.
- 3 Baan Laem POE was the highest volume POE prior to the pandemic and as of October 2022. All open POEs are relatively well-equipped with latrines, health screening and law enforcement personnel.
- 4 Congregation points in Pong Nam Ron district experienced the highest flows as of October 2022, particularly those nearby Baan Laem POE.

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