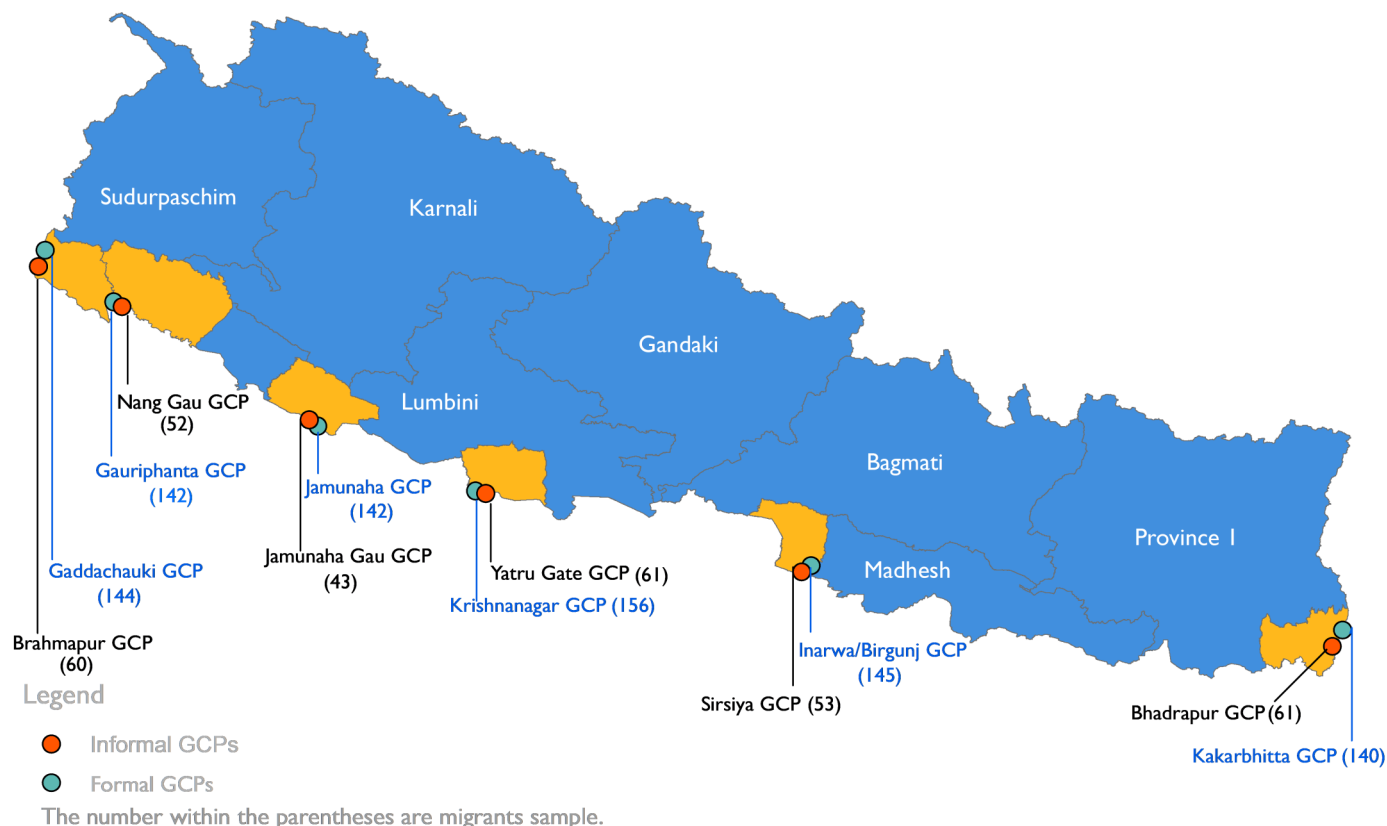


DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

FLOW MONITORING – ROUND III

SEPTEMBER 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



1.2 per cent of migrants travelling through formal GCPs and 1.8 per cent of migrants travelling through informal GCPs were unvaccinated against COVID-19. All the unvaccinated migrants crossing through informal GCPs and about 70 per cent of the unvaccinated migrants crossing through formal GCPs expressed their willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19.



Data Collection Period
1 September to 9 September 2022



869 Migrants surveyed at Formal GCPs and
330 Migrants surveyed at Informal GCPs

PROFILE OF MIGRANTS SURVEYED



Category	Men	Women	Pregnant or Lactating Mothers
Formal GCPs	79.4%	20.6%	18.4% out of the total 20.6% women are pregnant or lactating mothers
Informal GCPs	77.9%	22.1%	9.6% out of the total 22.1% women are pregnant or lactating mothers

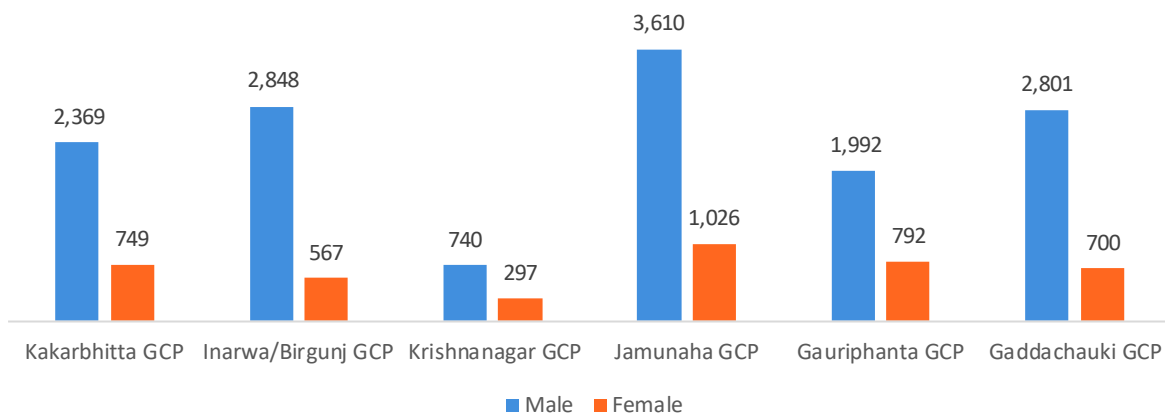
METHODOLOGY

IOM Nepal collected data at 12 ground crossing points (GCPs) - six formal and six informal, to better understand the migration 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
Inarwa/Birgunj	Sirsiya
Jamunaha	Jamunaha Gau
Krishnanagar	Yatru gate
Gaddachauki	Nang Gau
Gauriphanta	Brahmapur

In total, 1,199 individuals (869 at formal GCPs and 330 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.

The data presented in graph is number of incoming migrants screened at health desk from 1 - 9 September 2022



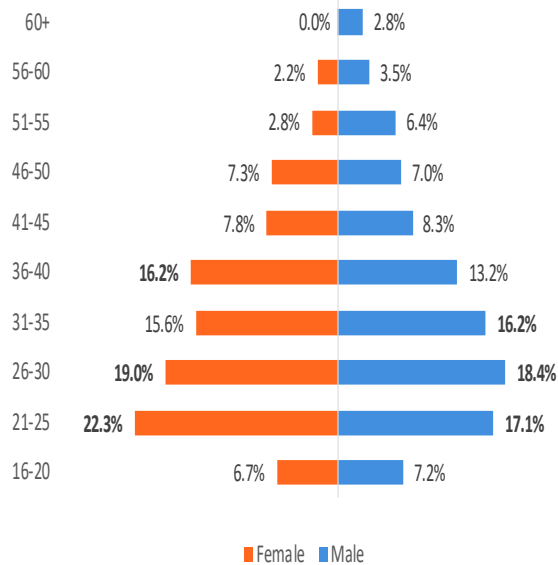
Source: POE Data, IMU, IHIMS Division, MOHP



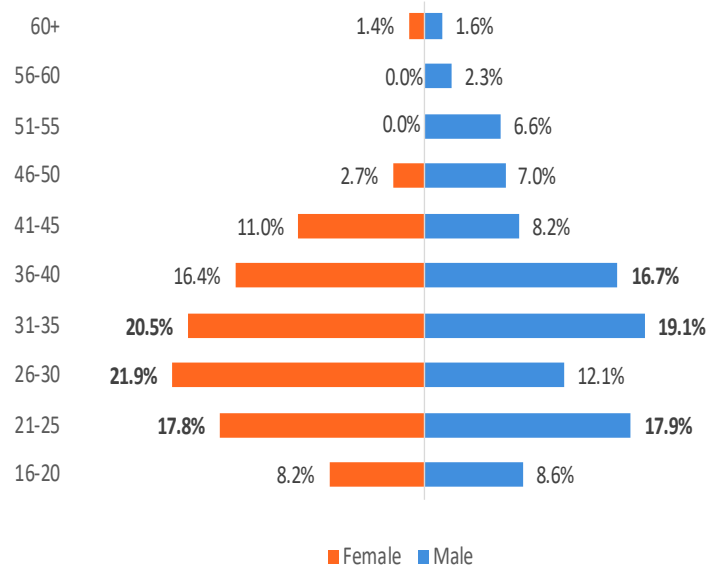
Gauriphanta GCP (September 2022). © Bindu Joshi

DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE - GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR FORMAL GCP



AGE - GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR INFORMAL GCP



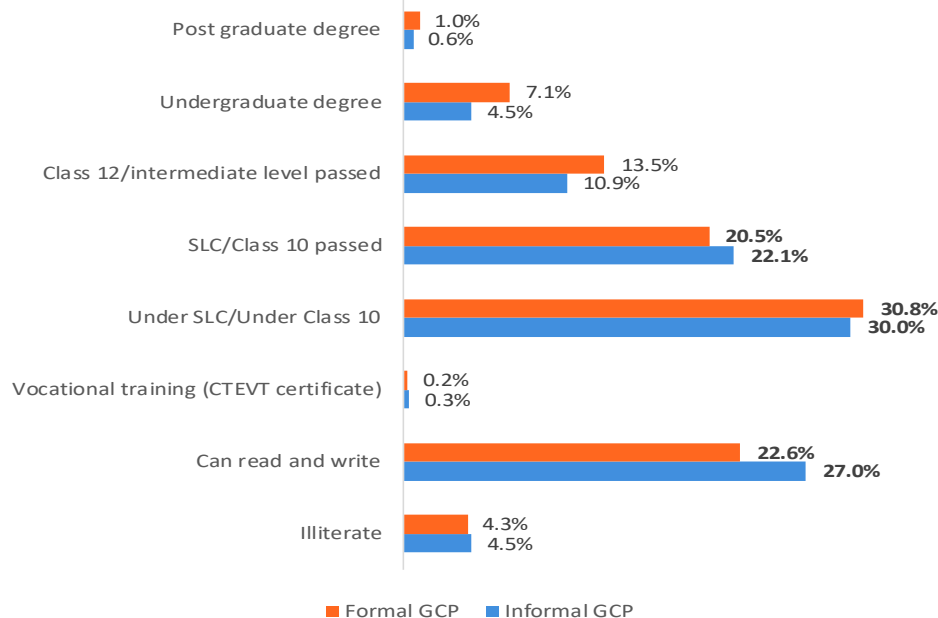
Out of 869 migrants surveyed at formal GCPs, a majority of male (18.4 per cent) respondents were between the age of 26 and 30 years whereas a majority of female (22.3 per cent) respondents were between the age of 21 and 25 years. In case of informal GCPs, a majority of male (19.1 per cent) respondents were between the age of 31 and 35 years and female (21.9 per cent) respondents were between the age of 26 and 30 years.

More than three quarters migrants travelling through formal and informal GCPs were men, and less than a quarter of migrants travelling through formal and informal GCPs were female.

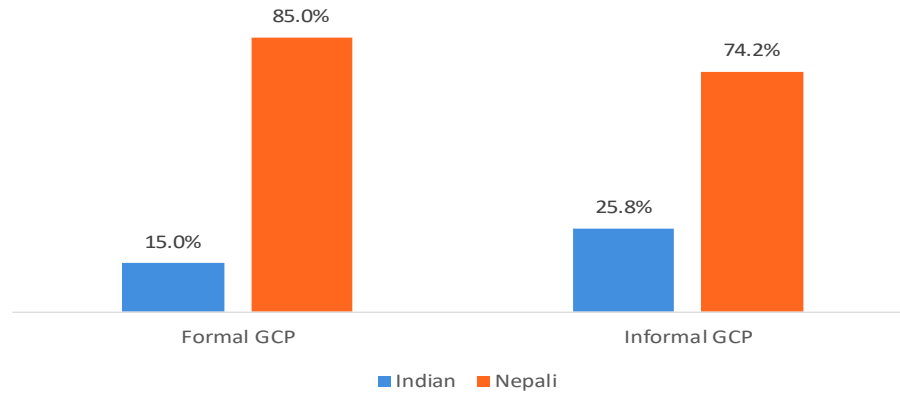
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Most migrants surveyed at both formal GCPs (30.8 per cent) and at informal GCPs (30 per cent) had studied below School Leaving Certificate (SLC) or below Grade 10. Less than one quarter (22.6 per cent) of migrants surveyed at formal GCPs and more than one quarter (27 per cent) of migrants surveyed at informal GCPs can only read and write.

Most female migrants (24.6 per cent) crossing through both formal and informal GCPs can only read and write whereas most male migrants (33.2 per cent) had studied below SLC or below Grade 10.

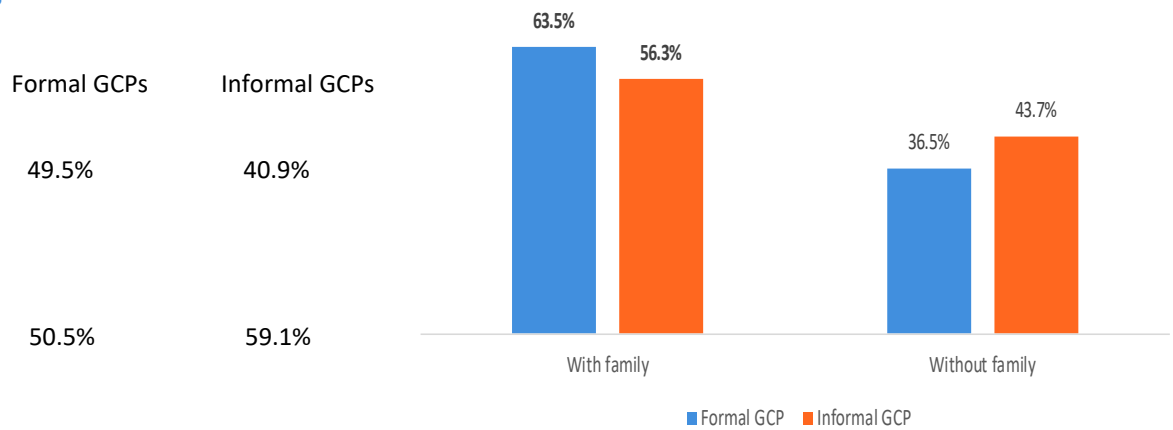


MIGRANTS' NATIONALITY



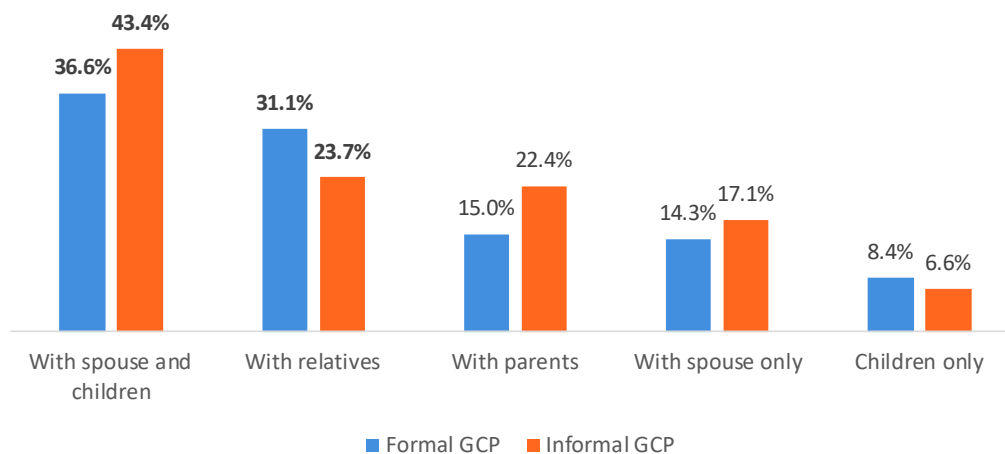
A majority (85 per cent) of migrants who used formal GCPs identified themselves as Nepali citizens whereas only 15 per cent were Indian citizens. Among the migrants using informal GCPs, around three quarters (74.2 per cent) were Nepali citizens and remaining 25.8 per cent were Indian citizens.

TRAVEL DETAILS

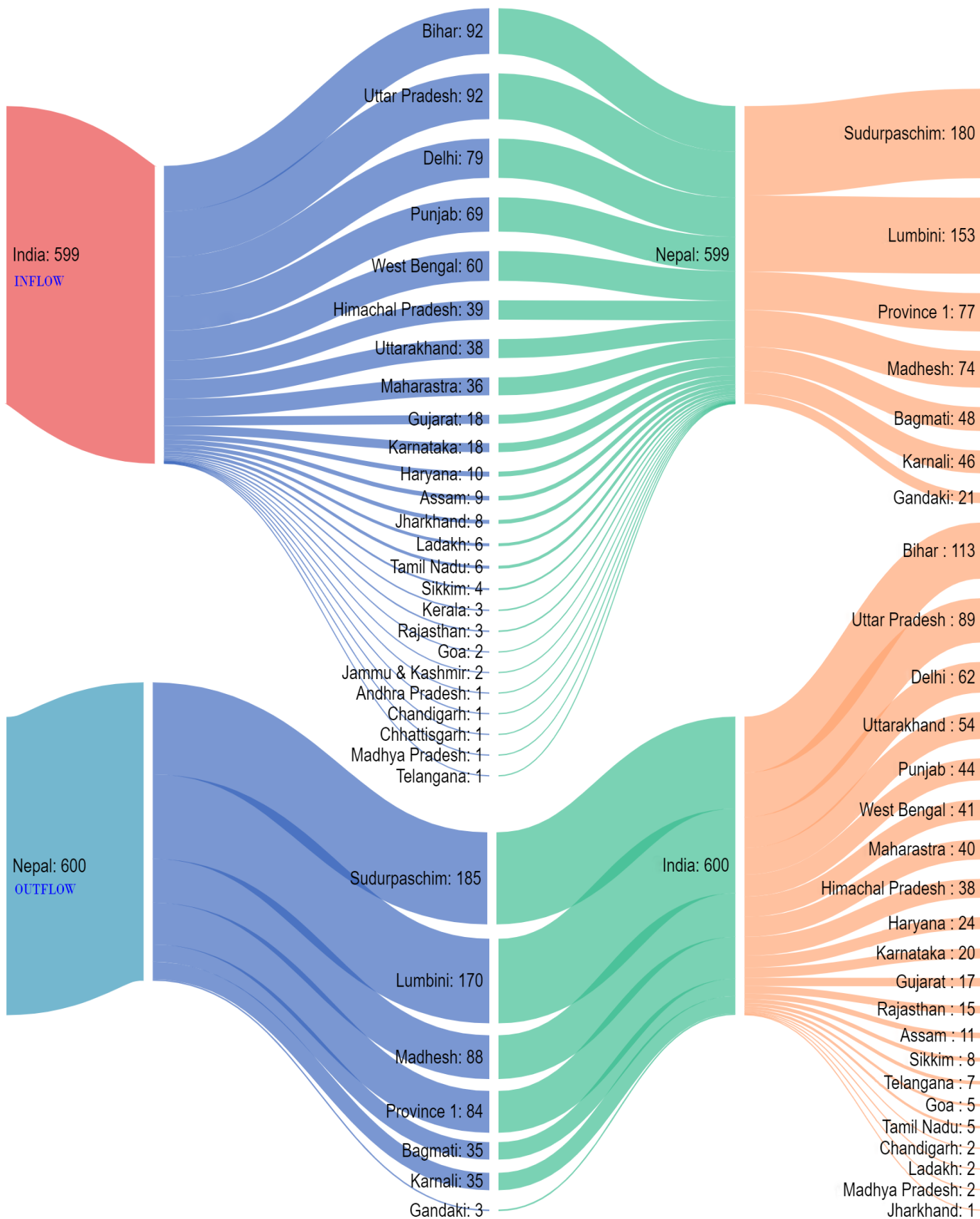


IF IN A GROUP

A majority (63.5 per cent) of migrants surveyed at formal GCPs travelled in group, most of whom travelled with their spouse and children (36.6 per cent) followed by **relatives (31.1 per cent)**. More than half (59.1 per cent) surveyed at informal GCPs travelled alone and around 40.9 per cent travelled in a group of which the majority (43.4 per cent) travel with their spouse and children and 23.7 per cent travelled with their relatives.



FINAL INTENDED DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS INFLOWING AND OUTFLOWING FROM NEPAL

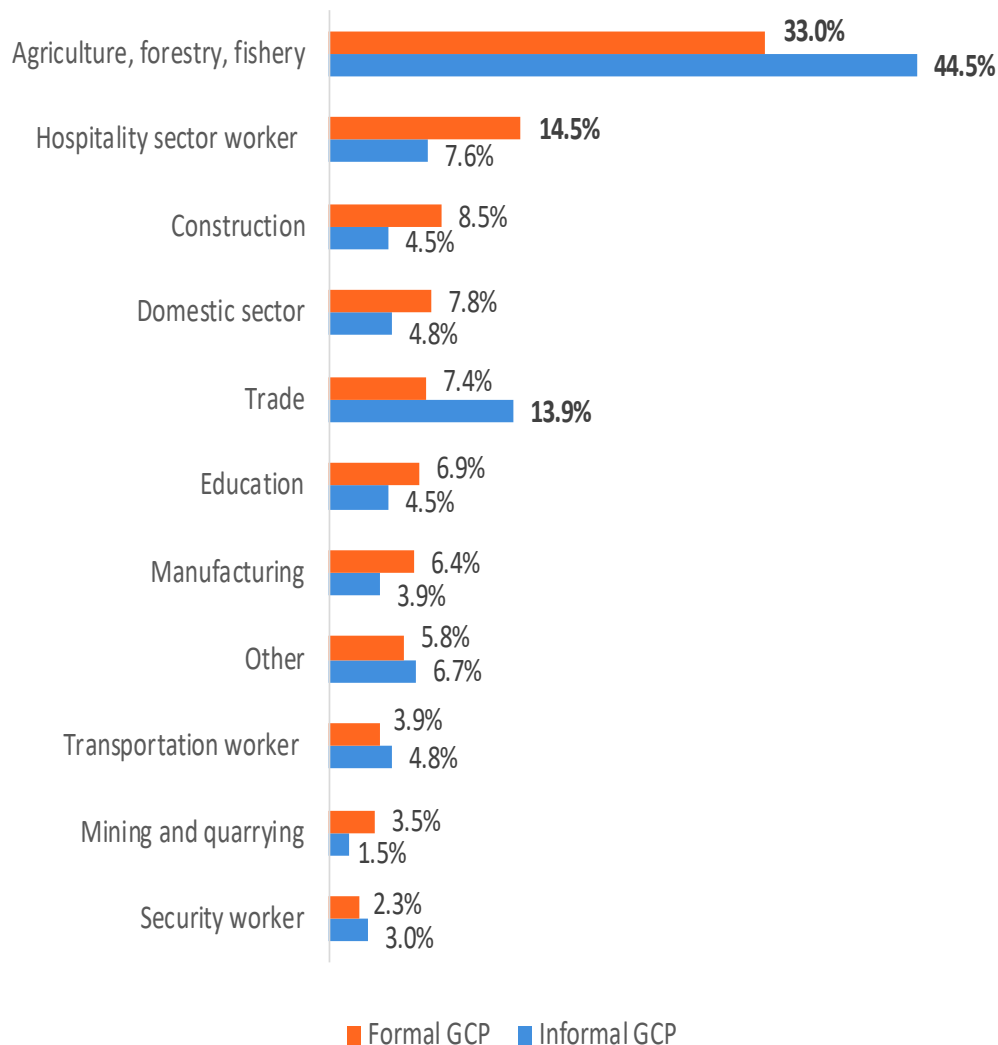


OCCUPATIONS AT THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Among the migrants crossing through formal GCPs, the three most reported occupations were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (33 per cent), followed by hospitality/hotel and tourism sector (14.5 per cent) and construction (8.5 per cent) sector. Agriculture, forestry and fishery sector was mostly preferred by illiterate migrants (56.8 per cent) and hospitality sector was preferred by half of the migrants with vocational training/Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT certificate). Construction was mostly preferred by migrants who could just read and write (11.7 per cent).

Among the migrants crossing through informal GCPs, the three most reported occupations at the were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (44.5 per cent), followed by trade sector (13.9 per cent) and hospitality sector (7.6 per cent). In terms of education level and occupational preference, more than half of the migrants who could read and write (61.8 per cent) were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery, half of the migrants with post-graduate degree were engaged in trade, and most migrants with education up to School leaving Certificate (SLC)/class 10 level (15.1 per cent) were engaged in hospitality sector. Cent percent of migrants with vocational training (CTEVT certificate) were engaged in manufacturing.

More than 30 per cent of male and female migrants crossing through formal and informal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery at the country of origin.

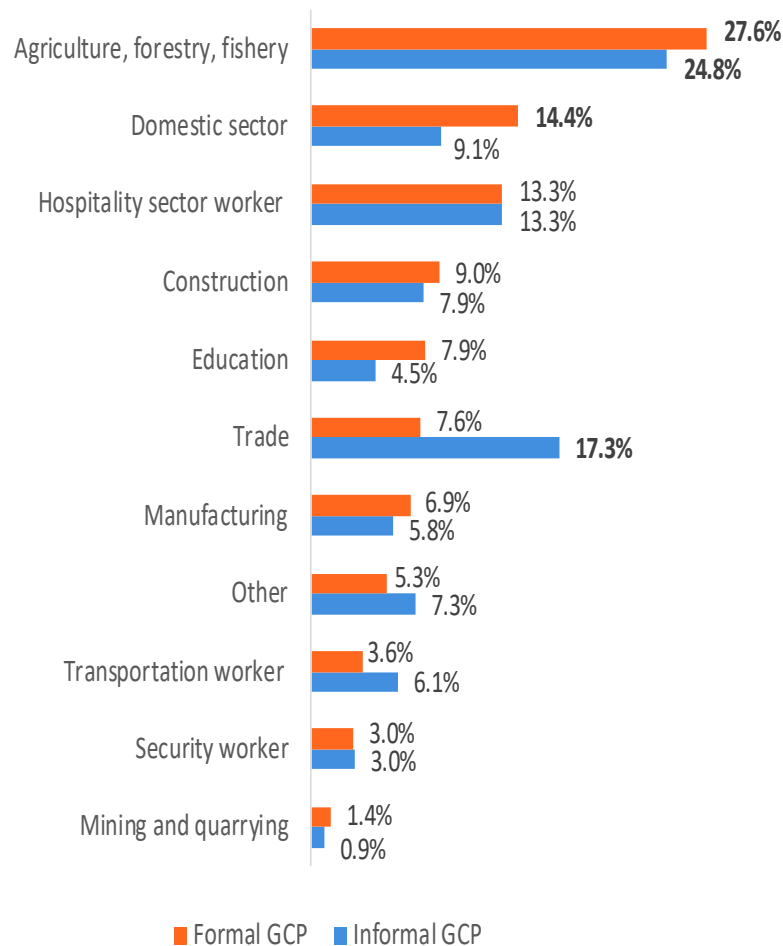


OCCUPATIONS AT THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Among the migrants crossing through formal GCPs, the three most commonly reported occupations were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (27.6 per cent), followed by domestic sector (housemaid, babysitter) (14.4 per cent) and hospitality sector (13.3 per cent). Most of the illiterate migrants (40.5 per cent) preferred agriculture, forestry and fishery sector followed by domestic sector (24.3 per cent) while half of the migrants (50 per cent) with vocational skills preferred hospitality sector.

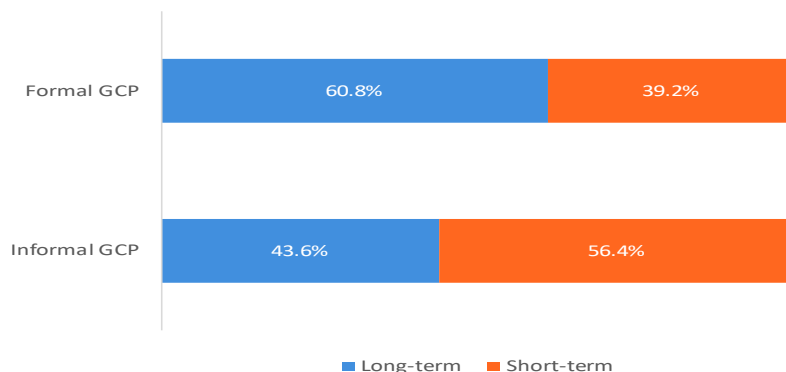
Among the migrants crossing through informal GCPs, the three most commonly reported occupations were agriculture, forestry and fishery sector (24.8 per cent) followed by trade sector (17.3 per cent) and hospitality (restaurants, hotels) sector (13.3 per cent) respectively. Migrants preferring agriculture, forestry and fishery sector were mostly with education up to SLC/ class 10 level (35.6 per cent), those preferring trade were mostly with post graduate degree (50%), and those preferring hospitality sectors were mostly under SLC. 18.2 per cent of migrants with vocational training (CTEVT certificate) were engaged in manufacturing.

Almost half of both male and female migrants passing through informal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery whereas more than a quarter (around 30%) of male and female migrants crossing through formal GCPs were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery sector and domestic sector (housemaid, babysitter), respectively.



DURATION OF MIGRATION

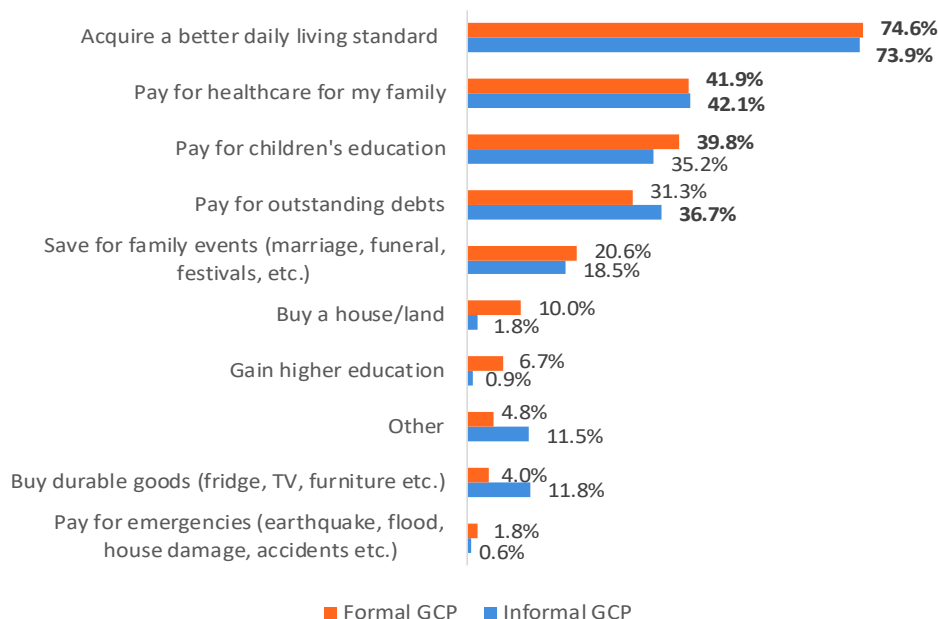
More than two quarters of the migrants traveling through formal GCPs reported long term migration¹ whereas more than two quarters of the migrants travelling through informal GCPs reported short term migration². Compared to flow monitoring Round I and Round II, more than two quarter of migrants (above 60 per cent) using formal GCPs reported long term migration whereas more than two quarter of migrants (above 50 per cent) using informal GCPs reported short term migration.



REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The top reason of migration for crossing through both formal and informal GCPs was to acquire a better standard of living (above 73.9 per cent). Pay for healthcare for family (above 41.9 per cent) and children’s education (39.8 per cent) were the second and third most preferred options selected by the migrants crossing through formal GCPs. Whereas, pay for healthcare for my family (42.1 per cent) followed by pay for outstanding debts (36.7 per cent) were the most preferred options selected by the migrants using informal GCPs.

Acquire a better standard of living was the most reported reason by both male (above 75 per cent) and female migrants (above 65 per cent) crossing through both formal and informal GCPs.



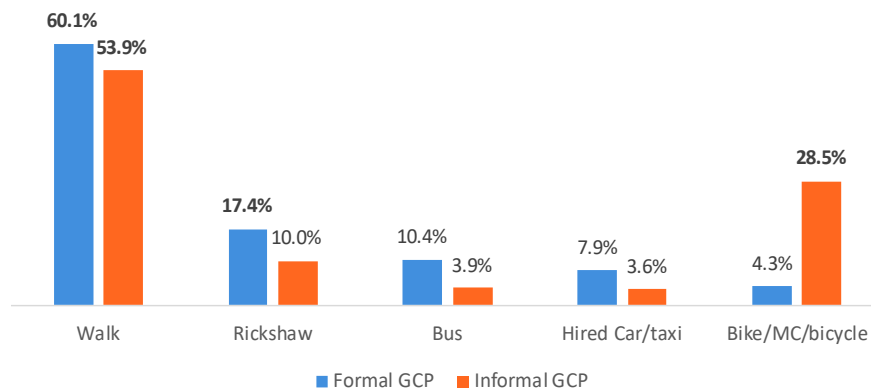
¹ Long term migration— If a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least one year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. For the flow monitoring survey at formal and informal GCPs, a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for purposes of education, business, job, medical treatment or any other purposes so that the country of destination becomes his or her new country of usual residence is considered under long term migration.

²Short term migration— If a person who changes his or her place of usual residence for more than three months but less than a year (12 months). Except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business or medical treatment. For the flow monitoring survey at formal GCPs, person who changes his or her place of usual residence for less than a week for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business or medical treatment is considered under short term migration. For the flow monitoring survey at informal GCPs, person who changes his or her place of usual residence for less than a week for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends or relatives, business or medical treatment including person who travels cross-border on daily basis for purposes of business or medical treatment is considered under short term migration.

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

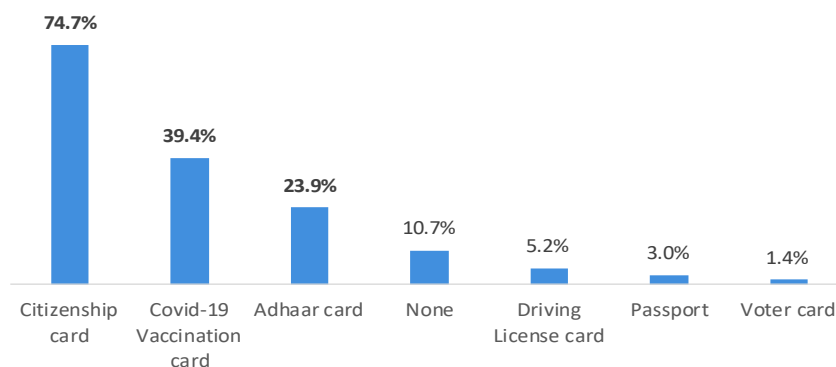
The most common mode of transportation used by the migrants crossing through formal and informal GCPs was reported as walking (above 50 per cent each). Walking was followed by rickshaw (above 17 per cent) and hired car/taxi (10.4 per cent) for formal GCPs. Bike and bicycle (28.5 per cent) followed by rickshaw (10 per cent) were the second and third options reported by the migrants crossing through informal GCPs.

More than two quarter of female migrants (above 57.5 per cent) and more than 49 per cent of male migrants crossing border through both formal and informal GCPs reported walking as the most preferred mode of transportation.



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 (74.7 per cent), COVID-19 vaccination card (39.4 per cent) and Aadhaar card (23.9 per cent) and around 10.7 per cent also reported no documents were required to cross the border. The migrants who showed Aadhaar Card for crossing the border between India and Nepal were Indian citizens and most migrants who showed citizenship card for crossing the border were Nepali citizens.

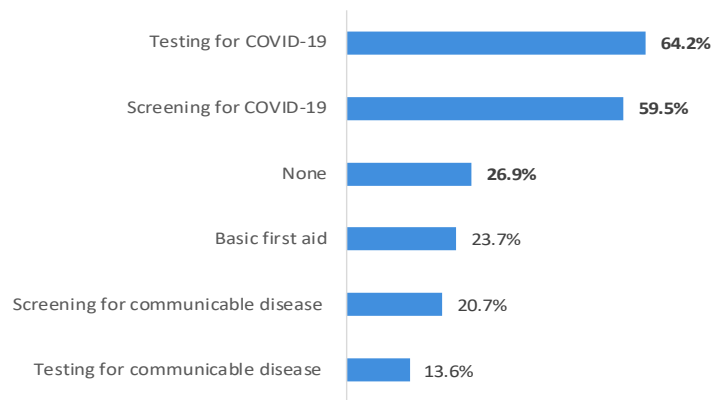


Kakarbhitta GCP (September 2022). © Nabin Poudel

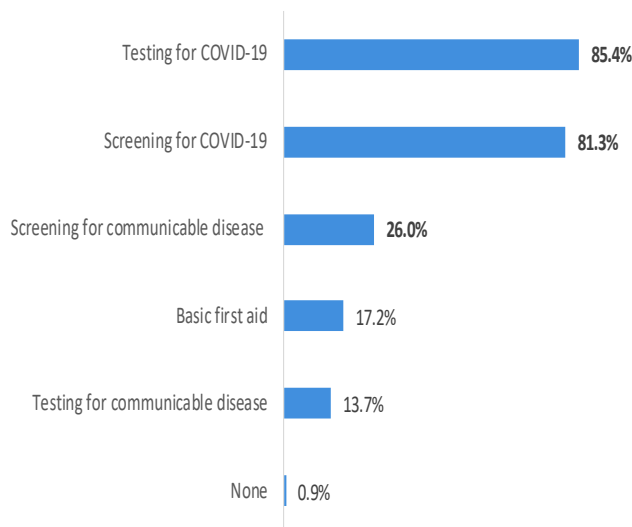
USE OF HEALTH, WASH AND PROTECTION SERVICES AT FORMAL GCPs



Regarding the top three health services the migrants needed during their travel, more than two quarter (64.2 per cent) reported testing for COVID-19, followed by screening for COVID-19 (59.5 per cent), and basic first aid (23.7 per cent). These services were accessible to both male and female migrants.



ACCESSIBLE HEALTH RELATED SERVICES

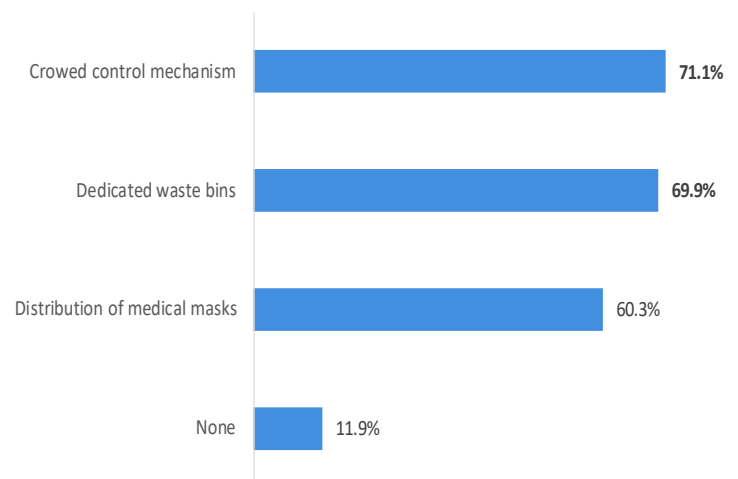


Migrants were asked if the identified health-related services were accessible to them during their travel/at GCP. Majority of respondents (85.4 per cent) identified testing for COVID-19, screening for COVID-19 (81.3 per cent) and screening for communicable disease (26 per cent) as accessible to them. These services were accessible to both male and female migrants.

Testing for COVID-19 was reported by more than three quarter of migrants using Birgunj, Gaddachauki, Gauriphanta, Kakarbhitta and Krishnanagar GCPs and almost 100 per cent of the migrants using Gauriphanta, Jamuna, Kakarbhitta and Krishnanagar reported screening for COVID-19. Screening for communicable disease was reported by the more than a quarter migrant using the GCPs of Birgunj, Jamunaha and Krishnanagar.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES

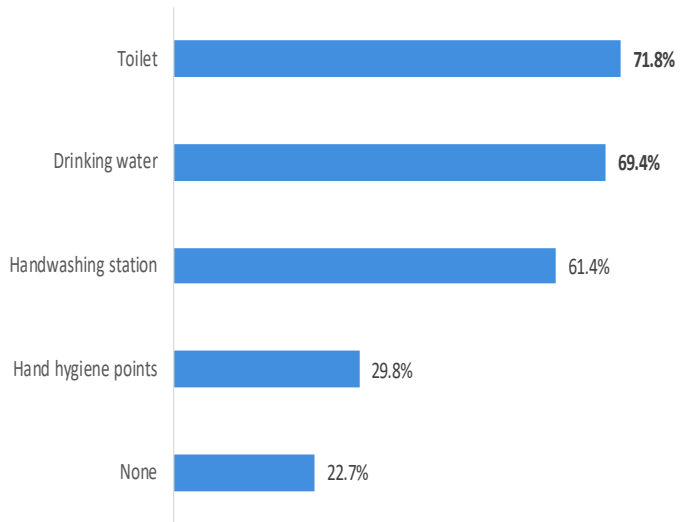
Almost three quarters (71.1 per cent) of migrants surveyed said crowd control mechanism was at place, about 69.9 per cent said they had access to dedicated waste bins and about 60.3 per cent said medical masks were distributed.



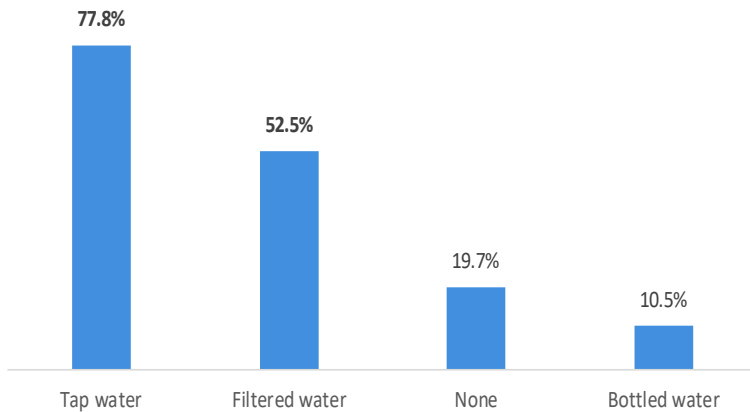
WASH SERVICES USED AT GCP

On services migrants used at GCPs, toilet (71.8 per cent) was the most used services followed by drinking water (69.4 per cent) and handwashing stations (61.4 per cent). All three most used services were accessed by both female and male migrants in all five GCPs except Kakarbhitta.

Compared to flow monitoring Round I and II, there is an increase in the use of toilets from 63.2 per cent in Round I to 68.1 per cent in Round II to 71.8 per cent in Round III. Similarly, use of drinking water is also increased from 58.3 per cent in Round I to 69.6 per cent in Round II and 69.4 per cent in Round III; use of hand washing stations also increased from 37.3 per cent in Round I to 57.8 per cent in Round II to 61.4 per cent in Round III. However, none of the services were reported as available in Kakarbhitta GCP. The project envisions constructing essential infrastructure for proper WASH facilities in the GCP.



DRINKING WATER FACILITIES



More than three quarters of the respondents (77.8 per cent) reported having access to tap water followed by filtered water (52.5 per cent) and 19.7 per cent also mentioned none of the drinking water facilities were available to them. The drinking water facilities were accessed by both male and female migrants in all five GCPs except Kakarbhitta.

Compared to flow monitoring Round I and II, there had been an increase in the use of tap water from 56 per cent in Round I to 69.5 per cent in Round II and 77.8 per cent in Round III and use of filtered water has also increased from 18.1 per cent in Round I to 28.3 in Round II to 52.5 per cent in Round III.

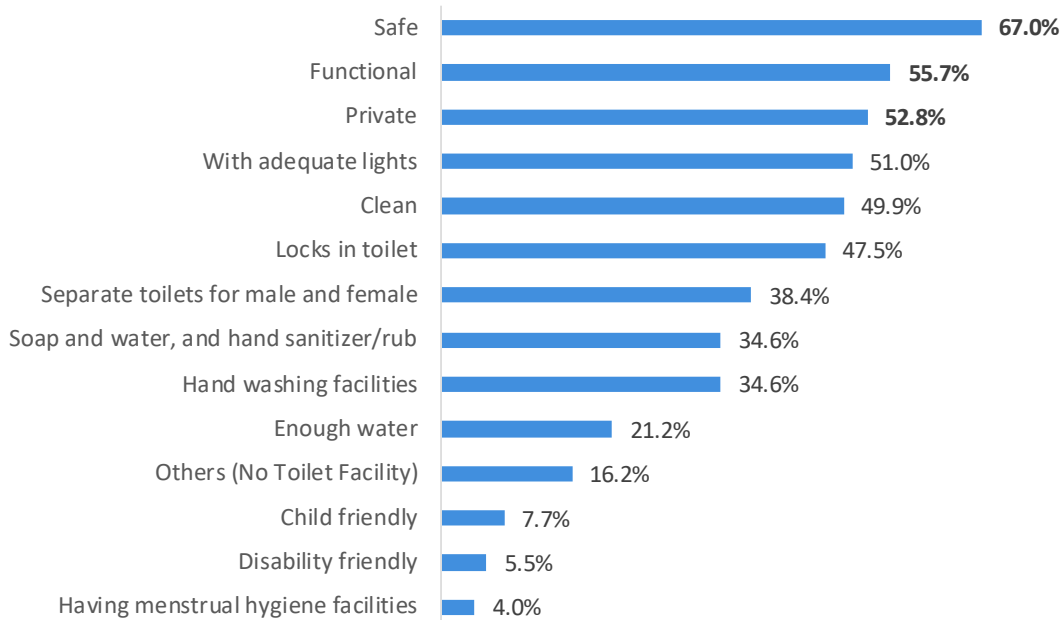


Kakarbhitta GCP (September 2022). © Sonika Bhattarai

TOILETS AND HAND FACILITIES

On toilet and hand hygiene related facilities available to migrants, the commonly reported answers were safe to use (67 per cent), functional (55.7 per cent), provision of private toilets (52.8 per cent) and with adequate light (51 per cent).

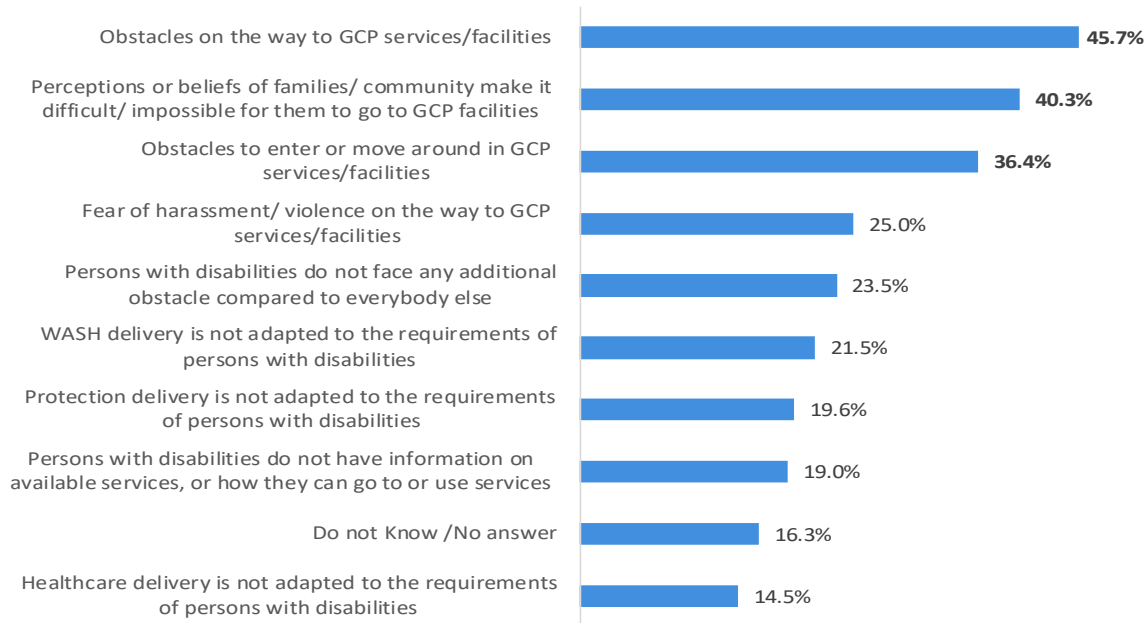
In Round III, more than 51 per cent migrants reported adequate lights in comparison to 30.8 per cent in Round I and 40.8 per cent in Round II. Also, more than 55.7 per cent reported functional toilets in comparison to 38.3 per cent in Round I and 53.5 per cent in Round II. The toilet and hand facilities were accessed by both male and female migrants. However, none of the services were reported as available in Kakarbhitta GCP. The project envisions constructing essential infrastructure for safe and inclusive toilets and hand facilities in the GCP.



Yatru Gate GCP (September 2022). © Tulsa Khanal

FUNCTIONAL LIMITATION

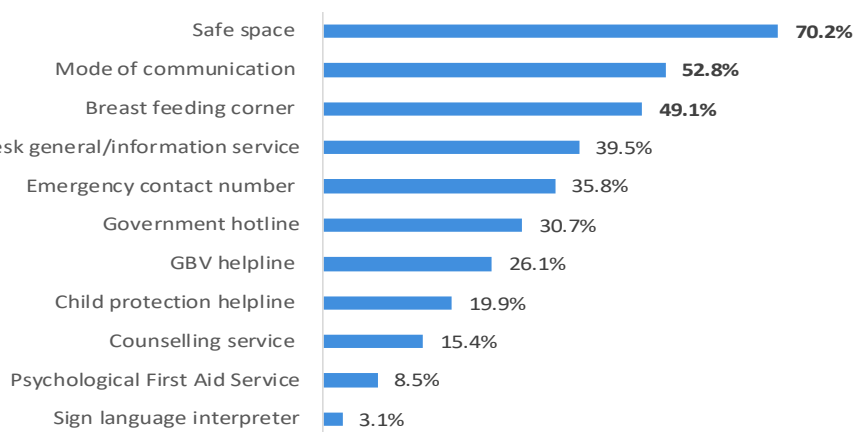
When asked about the obstacles that people with serious difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, communicating and understanding (for reasons other than the language spoken) faced while accessing the services provided at the GCPs, more than 45 per cent migrants revealed that there were obstacles on the way to GCP services/facilities (physical barriers). Perceptions or beliefs of families/community make it difficult/impossible for them to go to GCP facilities (40.3 per cent). About a quarter of respondents expressed fear of harassment/violence on the way to GCP services/facilities. Less than one quarter of the migrants also reported that WASH and protection delivery was not adapted to the requirements of persons with disabilities.



AWARENESS OF PROTECTION SERVICES

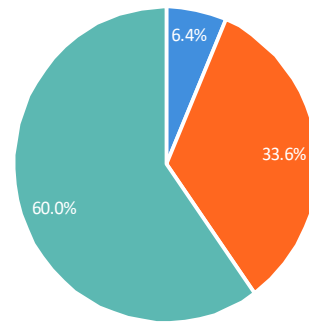
When asked about the protection services available at GCPs, almost three quarters of the migrants identified safe space (70.2 per cent), followed by mode of communication (52.8 per cent) and provision of breastfeeding corner (49.1 per cent).

It was also noted that there has been a considerable increase in the use of breastfeeding corner from 26.7 in Round I to 42.8 per cent in Round II and 49.1 per cent in Round III. Also, the use of safe space has increased from 62.8 per cent in Round I to 69.8 per cent in Round II to 70.3 per cent to Round III. Around 55.9 per cent of female migrants and around 61 per cent of the male migrants reported that they accessed the protection services at the GCPs during their travel. Access to protection services has increased from 54.2 per cent in Round I to 55.4 per cent in Round II to 60 per cent in Round III.



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 (60 per cent) gave affirmative answers whereas 33.6 per cent replied that they did not require such services at all and 6.4 per cent said the services were not accessible to them.

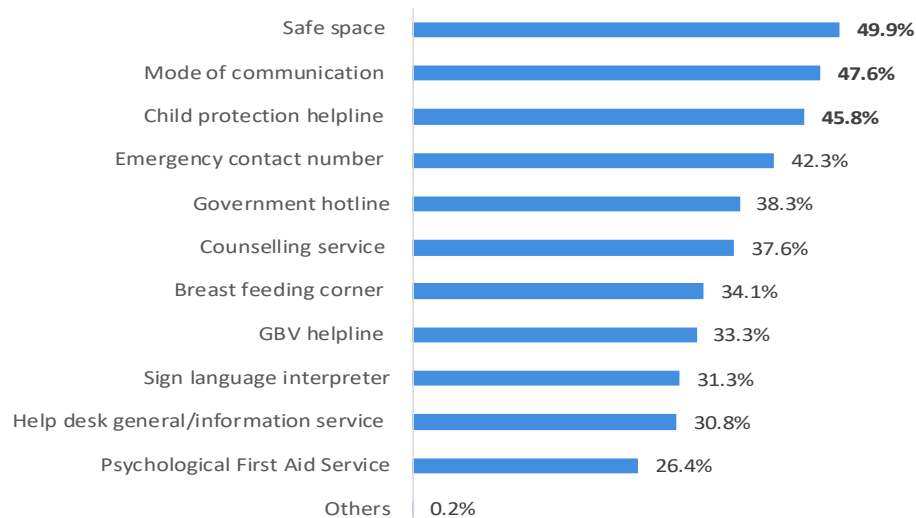


■ No ■ Not required ■ Yes

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT DURING TRAVEL

Almost half of the respondents (49.9 per cent) would like to see safe waiting spaces, followed by mode of communication (47.6 per cent) child protection helpline (45.8 per cent), and availability of emergency contact number (42.3 per cent) to make their travel more convenient. All the services were being accessed by male and female migrants.

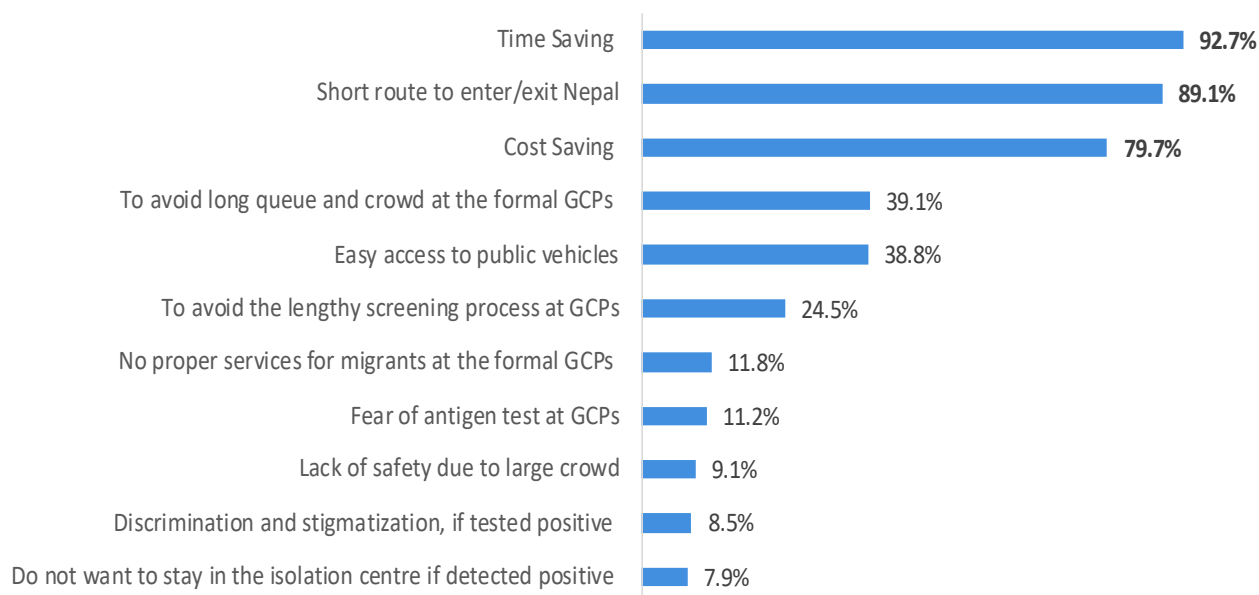
When asked what services the migrants would like to see placed at GCPs to improve their travel experience, the most preferred services were mode of communication in Birgunj GCP (42.8 per cent), child protection helpline in Gaddachauki GCP (97.9 per cent), GBV helpline in Gauriphanta GCP (82.4 per cent), help desk general/information service in Jamunaha GCP (72.5 per cent), and safe space in both Kakarbhitta and Krishnanagar GCP (80.7 and 97.4 per cent respectively).



Kakarbhitta GCP (September 2022). © Nabin Poudel

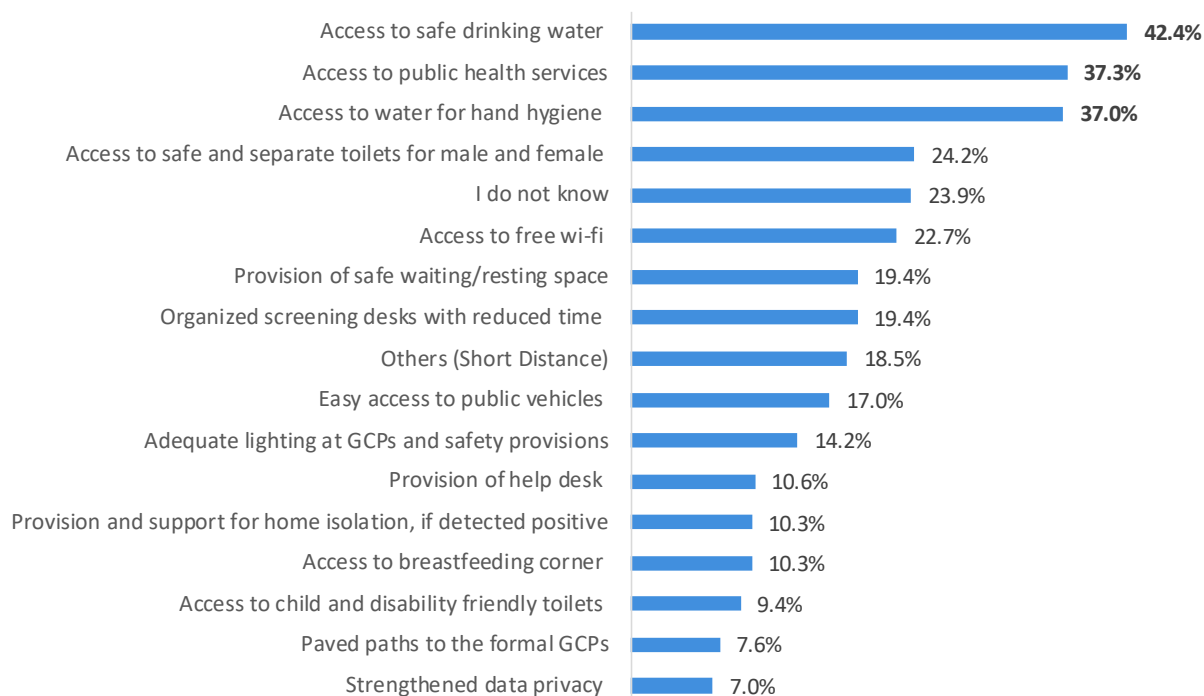
MAIN REASON FOR USING INFORMAL GCPs

The top three answers the migrants reported for using informal GCPs over formal GCPs included time saving (92.7 per cent) followed by short route (89.1 per cent) and cost saving (79.7 per cent).



SERVICES THAT COULD HELP TO USE FORMAL GCPs

Migrants at informal GCPs informed that the access to safe drinking water (42.4 per cent), access to public health services (37.3 per cent) and access to water for hand hygiene (37 per cent) at the formal GCPs could encourage them to use the formal GCPs.





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