



LINKING SOURCE AND DESTINATION THROUGH MAPPING, LISTING AND VALIDATION IN CROSS BORDER INTERVENTIONS



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Introduction

Few projects work with cross-border migrants work at both destination and source areas, linking the two. Lack of connectivity between destination and source has remained a key issue for projects with cross-border migrants. The EMPHASIS project, implemented by CARE and supported by The Big Lottery Fund, is the only project currently in South Asia that works with cross-border migrants at source, transit and destination in the countries of Nepal, Bangladesh and India. Based on strategic mapping, line listing and validation, the project demonstrates that cross-border interventions can be set up that link migrant at destination with families at source.

Methods

Based on vulnerability to HIV, two districts in Nepal (Accham & Kanchanpur) and Mumbai and Delhi in India were selected. However, the challenge was to select specific locations which provide a link to both source and destination. The activities carried out were: Mapping of Nepalese in the destination areas, Line listing of migrants in destination. Among all the methods, three methods, Mapping and line listing at destination, followed by validation at source were carried out.



Mapping at the Destination was carried out in 41 locations, where Nepalese Migrants stay. Six locations having a larger presence of people from Accham and Kanchanpur districts was initially selected.

Migration and origin details were collected from all the Nepalese migrants were collected at six locations initially. Secondly, this data was shared with the EMPHASIS team at Nepal and validation was done. The validation was done by visiting the addresses given by the Nepalese Migrants at the destination. In case addresses did not match, the team tried to verify the other details such as name of the Village Development Council (VDC), village name and name of father.

Results

A total of 1346 Nepalese Migrants were listed in Delhi and Gurgaon in six locations. Out of 232 Nepalese from Accham and Kanchanpur districts in Nepal, 45% were from Sarhaul Village in Gurgaon. The next highest proportion of migrants from Accham and Kanchanpur was from Madipur and Kapashera in Delhi.

Migrants	#	%
Line listing of People at Delhi at sample locations	232	100
People Tracked at Source	156	67
People not Tracked at Source	76	33

Among the 232 Nepalese, 67% were successfully tracked through their families in Nepal. This is a high proportion of people tracked in any cross-border intervention. The families reached confirmed that they had a family member working in Delhi/Gurgaon. About a third could not be tracked. Among those who could not be tracked, most provided wrong information about their origin details. This suggests that as in the intervention builds trust, a larger proportion may provide correct information.

Location	#	Percent
Kapashera	30	13
Kirti Nagar	22	9
Madipur	32	14
Naraina	20	9
Ramesh Nagar	24	10
Sarhaul	104	45
Total	232	100

The VDC of origin of the migrants from Accham or Kanchanpur are mostly from Dodhara, Bhim Dutt and Suda VDCs. About half of the migrants had families in Dodhara VDC.

Name of VDC	Tracking of Impact Population		District
	#	%	
Dodhara	76	48.7	Kanchanpur
BhimDutt	23	14.7	Kanchanpur
Suda	16	10.3	Kanchanpur
Chandani	13	8.3	Kanchanpur
Parasan	11	7.1	Kanchanpur
Jalpadevi	7	4.5	Achham
Jhalari	7	4.5	Kanchanpur
Daijee	3	1.9	Kanchanpur
Total	156	100	

Conclusions

It is possible to quickly set up interventions that link source and destination areas for cross-border migrants through mapping and line-listing at the destination, followed up by validation. This could save time and resources for projects setting up similar HIV intervention projects. Through this method, interventions can quickly identify specific source and destination mini-corridors to reach specific families for greater impact on them.