BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT: SATKHIRA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX REGIONAL EVIDENCE FOR MIGRATION ANALYSIS AND POLICY (DTM REMAP)
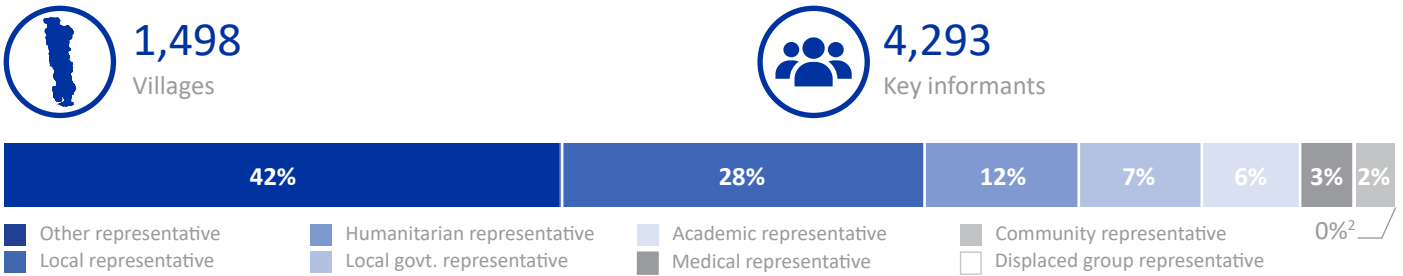
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BACKGROUND

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh's Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE) began implementing Baseline Mobility Assessments (BMA) in Bangladesh in 2019 under the Displacement Tracking Matrix Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (DTM REMAP) project funded by the European Union to increase understanding of Bangladeshi internal and international mobility. This report presents the findings of the BMA pilot[1] in Satkhira.

The BMA is based on IOM's global DTM methodology and targeted 1,498 villages in Satkhira through 4,293 key informant (94% male and 6% female) interviews. Key informants were representatives from the community who had been referred by local government officials or members of the village who could give information concerning internal and international mobility in each village.

TARGET VILLAGES AND KEY INFORMANT NETWORK

1,498 Villages

4,293 Key informants

42%	28%	12%	7%	6%	3%	2%

0%[2]

- Other representative
- Local representative
- Humanitarian representative
- Local govt. representative
- Academic representative
- Medical representative
- Community representative
- Displaced group representative

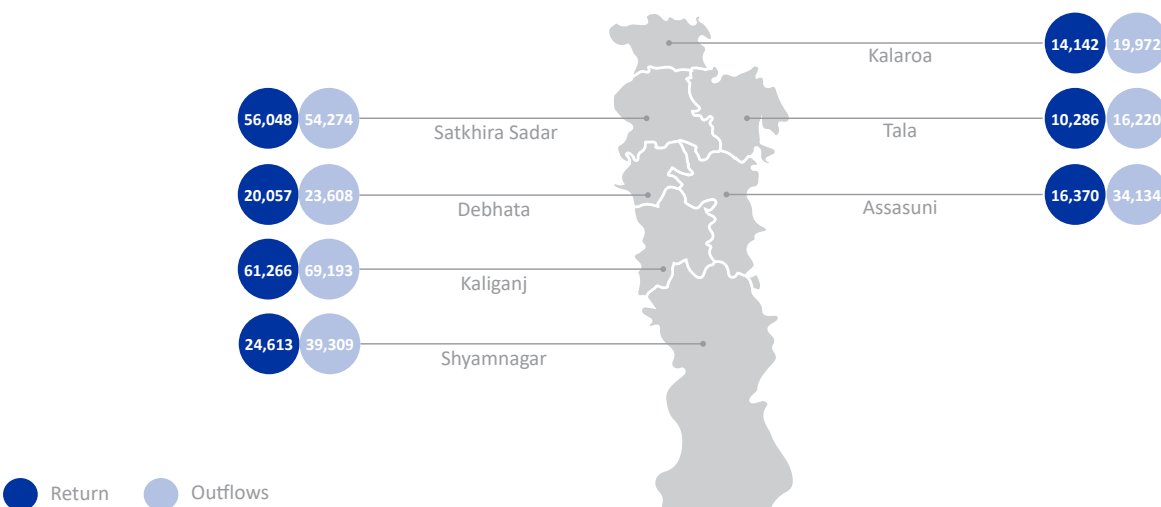## KEY FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

In 2019, the BMA in Satkhira found that 256,710 persons had left their homes (internal migration), while 202,782 persons had returned to their homes (internal return). Another 39,361 persons had left Bangladesh (international migration), and 30,821 persons had returned to Bangladesh (international return).

256,710 Internal migration

202,782 Internal return

39,361 International migration

30,821 International return

INTERNAL MOBILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

UPAZILA WISE DISTRIBUTION: INTERNAL MOBILITY

The below map presents the number of persons that have left their homes (internal migration) and the number of persons that have returned to their homes (internal return) for the seven upazilas located in Satkhira in 2019.

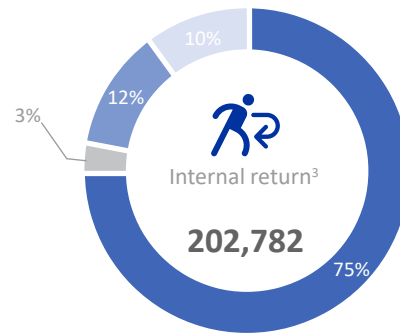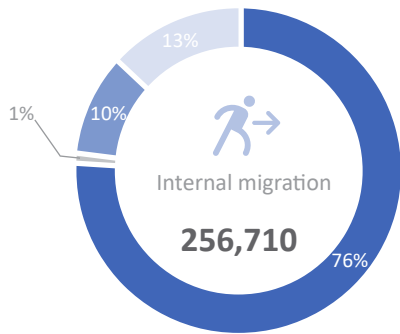| Upazila	Return	Outflows
Kalaroa	14,142	19,972
Satkhira Sadar	56,048	54,274
Tala	10,286	16,220
Debhata	20,057	23,608
Assasuni	16,370	34,134
Kaliganj	61,266	69,193
Shyamnagar	24,613	39,309

Legend:
- Return
- Outflows

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

[1]The BMA pilot round was implemented in three districts: Kurigram, Satkhira and Cumilla; these districts were selected after discussions with the Government of Bangladesh and stakeholders using five criteria to identify districts of high mobility and return. These criteria were: regular overseas migration (BMET, 2019), internal migration (BBS, 2011), environment/climate induced migration (Displacement Solutions, 2012), trafficking in persons (Ashraf, 2018) and the extent of poverty (BBS, 2016).
[2]Only one key informant was a displaced group representative, accounting for 0.02% of the total.

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Key informants were also asked about the reasons for internal mobility, indicating that a majority of persons had left their homes for employment and livelihood reasons (76%). Key informants also provided reasons for internal return. Similar to people who had left their homes, employment and livelihood was the most important reason reported for return (75%). Marriage and divorce related factors were more frequently cited for return (12%) than for out-migration (10%).

Internal migration
256,710

13%
1%
10%
76%

Internal return[3]
202,782

10%
12%
3%
75%

■ Employment and livelihood
■ Natural disaster and climate-related factors

■ Marriage and divorce
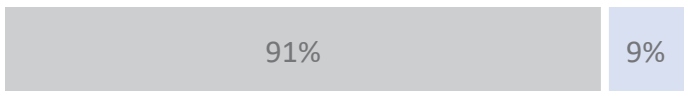■ Other reasons for internal mobility

INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Key informants also provided information on the documentation status[4] of international migrants. For those that left Bangladesh, key informants indicated that a majority left without documentation (91%), while nine per cent had documentation. Ninety-four per cent of those that returned to Bangladesh were reported to have no documentation by key informants. Only six per cent had documentation.
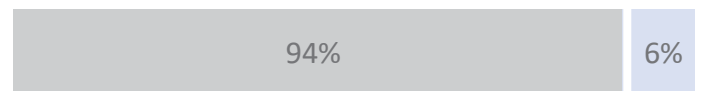
INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

39,361

| 91% | 9% |

INTERNATIONAL RETURNEES

30,821

| 94% | 6% |

■ Undocumented   ■ Documented

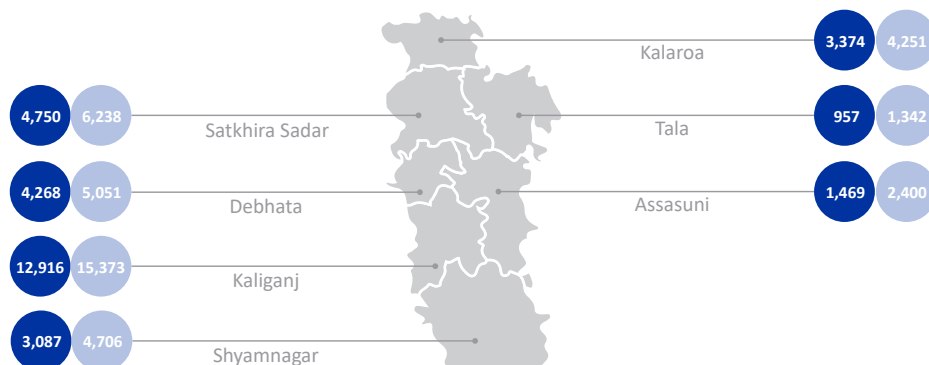### UPAZILA WISE DISTRIBUTION: INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

The below map presents the number of persons that have left Bangladesh (international migration) and the number of persons that have returned to Bangladesh (international return) for the seven upazilas located in Satkhira in 2019.

Kalaroa — 3,374 | 4,251
Satkhira Sadar — 4,750 | 6,238
Tala — 957 | 1,342
Debhata — 4,268 | 5,051
Assasuni — 1,469 | 2,400
Kaliganj — 12,916 | 15,373
Shyamnagar — 3,087 | 4,706

● Return   ● Outflows

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[3]Return to upazila of origin.
[4]Under the BMA an undocumented international migrant is defined as a person that went abroad without a smart card.