

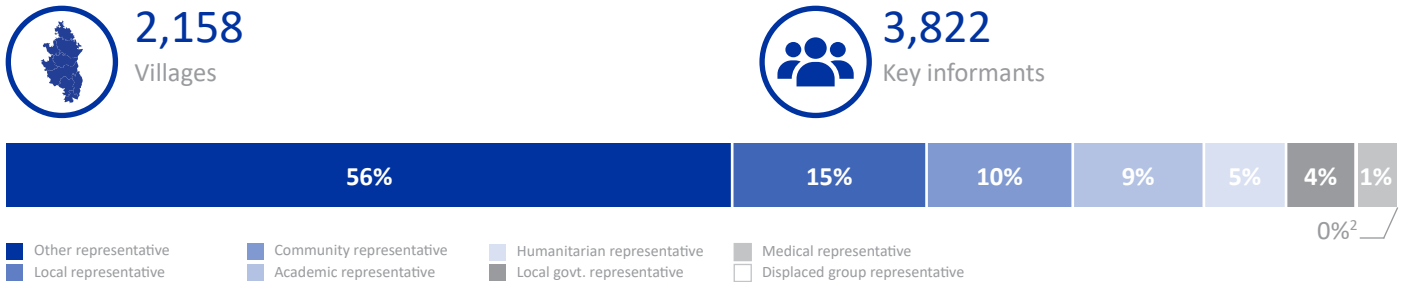


## BACKGROUND

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<sup>1</sup> in Kurigram.

The BMA is based on IOM's global DTM methodology and targeted 2,158 villages in Kurigram through 3,822 key informant (93% male and 7% 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



### KEY FINDINGS OF THE BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT

In 2019, the BMA in Kurigram found that 335,096 persons had left their homes (internal migration), while 375,997 persons had returned to their homes (internal return). Another 1,809 persons had left Bangladesh (international migration), and 1,531 persons had returned to Bangladesh (international return).



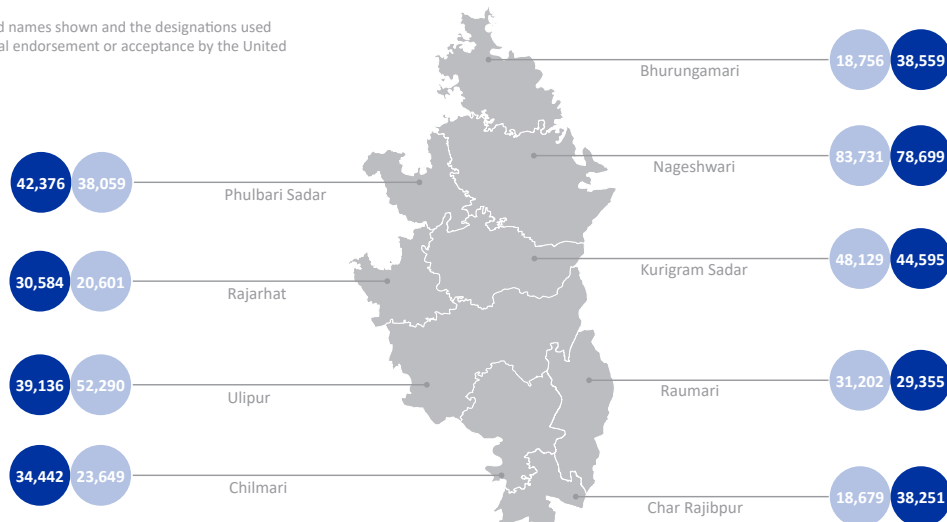
## INTERNAL MOBILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

### 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 nine upazilas located in Kurigram in 2019.

● Outflows ● Return

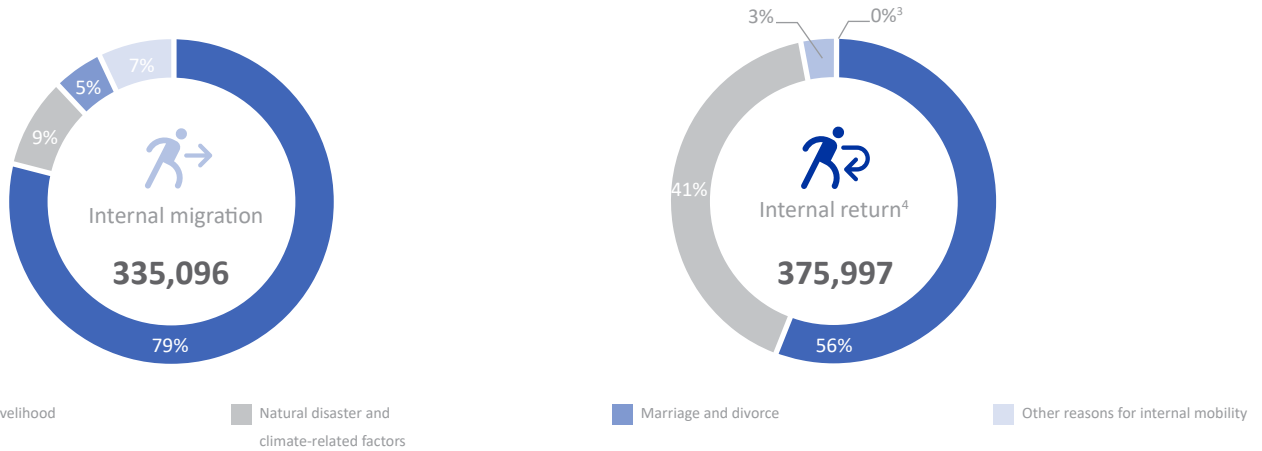
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<sup>1</sup>The BMA pilot round was implemented in three districts: Kurigram, Satkhira and Cumilla; these districts were selected after discussions with the Government of Bangladesh and stakeholders using five criteria to identify districts of high 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).

<sup>2</sup>Only one key informant was a displaced group representative, accounting for 0.03% of the total.

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 (79%). 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 (56%). Natural disasters and climate-related factors were more frequently cited for return (41%) than for out-migration (9%).



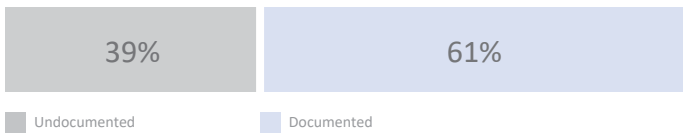
## INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

Key informants also provided information on the documentation status<sup>5</sup> of international migrants. For those that left Bangladesh, key informants indicated that a majority left with documentation (61%), while 39 per cent had no documentation. International return was reported to be equally distributed (50% documented and 50% undocumented).

### INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS



1,809



### INTERNATIONAL RETURNEES



1,531

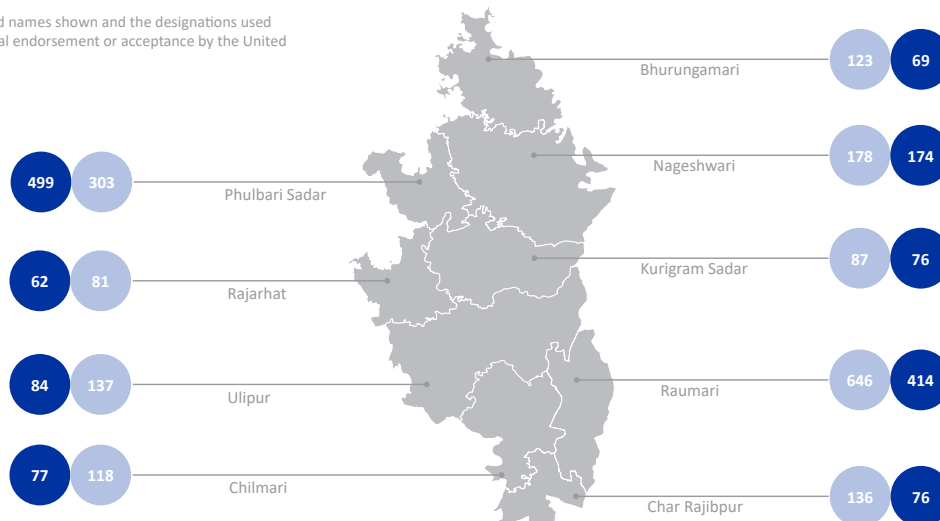


## UPAZILA WISE DISTRIBUTION: INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

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 nine upazilas located in Kurigram in 2019.

● Outflows ● Return

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<sup>3</sup>0.3 per cent returned due to marriage and divorce.

<sup>4</sup>Return to upazila of origin.

<sup>5</sup>Under BMA an undocumented international migrant is defined as a person that went abroad without a smart card.

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