

# SNAPSHOT REPORT: BASELINE MOBILITY ASSESSMENT (BMA) SATKHIRA DISTRICT

MAY – AUGUST 2022

Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)



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the European Union



**DTM**

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TRACKING MATRIX



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**Disclaimer**

This report is part of the outputs under the European Union funded project “Displacement Tracking Matrix Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (DTM REMAP)”. The objective of DTM REMAP is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan through the use of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM).

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## ABOUT DTM REMAP

The Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) is part of the European Union-funded Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) project "Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy" (REMAP). The objective of DTM REMAP is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE) began implementing Baseline Mobility Assessments (BMA) in Bangladesh to increase understanding of internal and international mobility in Bangladesh. This report presents the findings of the BMA data which was collected between May and August 2022 in Satkhira district using time frames: 2020 and 2021.

DTM REMAP enables IOM and its partners to maximize resources, set priorities, and deliver better-targeted, evidence-based, mobility-sensitive and sustainable humanitarian assistance and development programming. For more information about DTM in Bangladesh, please visit [www.dtm.iom.int/bangladesh](http://www.dtm.iom.int/bangladesh)

## METHODOLOGY

The purpose of Baseline Mobility Assessment in Bangladesh is to track mobility, provide information on population estimates, locations and geographic distribution of migrants and returnees. Data is collected at the village level from key informants and direct observations.

Under BMA methodology, enumerators collect data through a two-layered assessment:

1. Union-level assessment (B1): It aims to identify villages with high inflows and outflows of Bangladeshi nationals and provide estimated numbers of each target population category.
2. Village-level assessment (B2): Based on the results of B1, this assessment collects information on inflows and outflows of each target population category at each village, identified through B1. Additional villages are also identified and assessed, based on referrals from key informants.

## TARGET POPULATION

Data on population sizes for the following five target population categories is collected from each of the following population groups using time frames: 2020 and 2021.

Target Population	
International Returnees	Bangladeshi nationals who had moved abroad and have now returned to Bangladesh
International Migrants	Bangladeshi nationals who moved abroad
Internal Migrants	Bangladeshi nationals from other locations inside Bangladesh currently residing in an assessed village
Internal Out-Migrants	Bangladeshi nationals from an assessed village who moved as internal migrants to reside elsewhere in Bangladesh
Internal returnees	Bangladeshi nationals from an assessed village who had moved from their area of origin as an internal migrant in the past and have now returned home

## BACKGROUND

Bangladesh is comprised of eight administrative divisions: Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Mymensingh and Sylhet. Each division is named after its major city. These divisions are further divided into 64 districts.

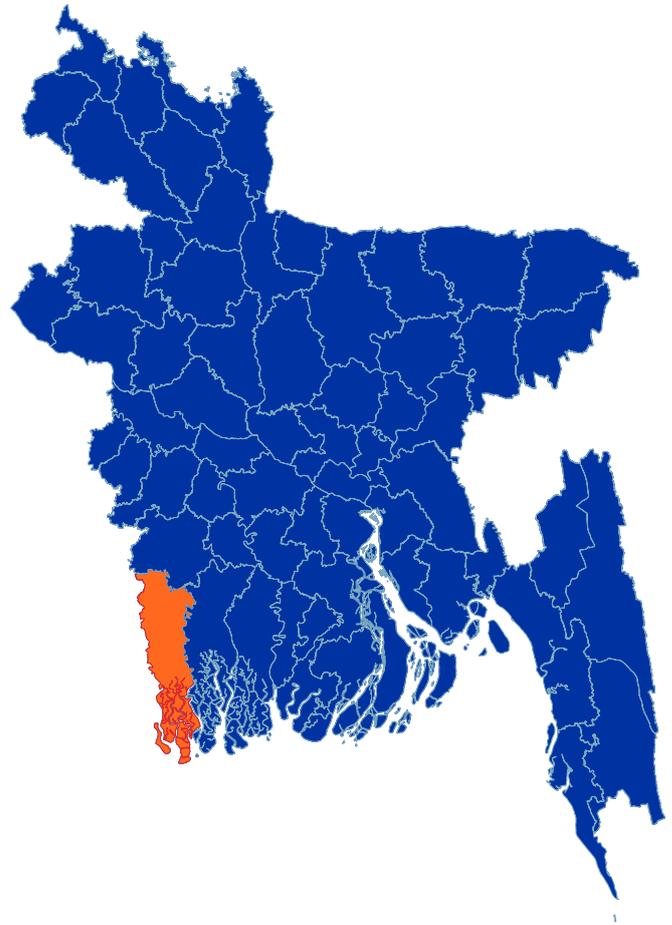
Satkhira district is part of Khulna Division and is located in southwestern Bangladesh. It is bounded on the north by Jessore district, on the east by Khulna district, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by India.

There are seven upazilas in Satkhira district: Assasuni, Debhata, Kalaroa, Kaliganj, Satkhira Sadar, Shyamnagar and Tala. In addition, there are two municipalities in Satkhira district which are Satkhira Pourashava and Kalaroa Pourashava. Each one of these two municipalities are further divided into nine wards.

Satkhira is a coastal district and is prone to cyclone, salinity, sea upsurge, flood and other natural and man-made disasters, which have made it susceptible to climate displacement.

In addition to vulnerabilities to flood and other natural disasters, based on Satkhira District Equity profile, approximately 3 million extremely poor people who live in the coastal belt in Khulna division, suffer from lack of fresh water, lack of income generating options, low level of children attending school and lack of access to social protection<sup>1</sup>.

There is need for further assessments to study the effects of mentioned vulnerabilities and lack of access to services and relate its impacts on drivers of urban migration within Bangladesh as well as international migration.



## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is comprised of two sections. The first section focuses exclusively on international migration from Satkhira district and international return from abroad to Satkhira district and the second section mainly focuses on internal migration in the assessed villages, internal return migration to the assessed villages and internal out-migration from the assessed villages including the reasons and locations of migration and return.

<sup>1</sup> District Equity Profile - Satkhira - November 2014: [http://www.satkhira.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/www.satkhira.gov.bd/page/5ac130cb\\_1c4b\\_11e7\\_8f57\\_286ed488c766/4.pdf](http://www.satkhira.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/www.satkhira.gov.bd/page/5ac130cb_1c4b_11e7_8f57_286ed488c766/4.pdf)



## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS



**1,636**

Villages  
assessed



**7,343**

Key informants  
interviewed



**87,723**

Internal  
migrants



**290,969**

Internal  
returnees



**21,791**

International  
migrants



**21,722**

International  
returnees from  
abroad



**104**

International  
migrants moved  
to Europe

Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) was conducted in all seven upazilas of Satkhira district. This assessment covered 1,636 villages through 7,343 key informant (93% male AND 7% female) interviews. Based on the key informants' estimates, during 2020 and 2021, 21,722 international returnees have returned from abroad. Moreover, 21,791 Bangladeshi nationals have left their homes (assessed villages) as international migrants during 2020 and 2021.

In addition, 87,723 internal migrants are hosted in the assessed villages during 2020 and 2021. Meanwhile, 290,969 former internal migrants have returned to their homes in the assessed villages during 2020 and 2021.

## COVERAGE

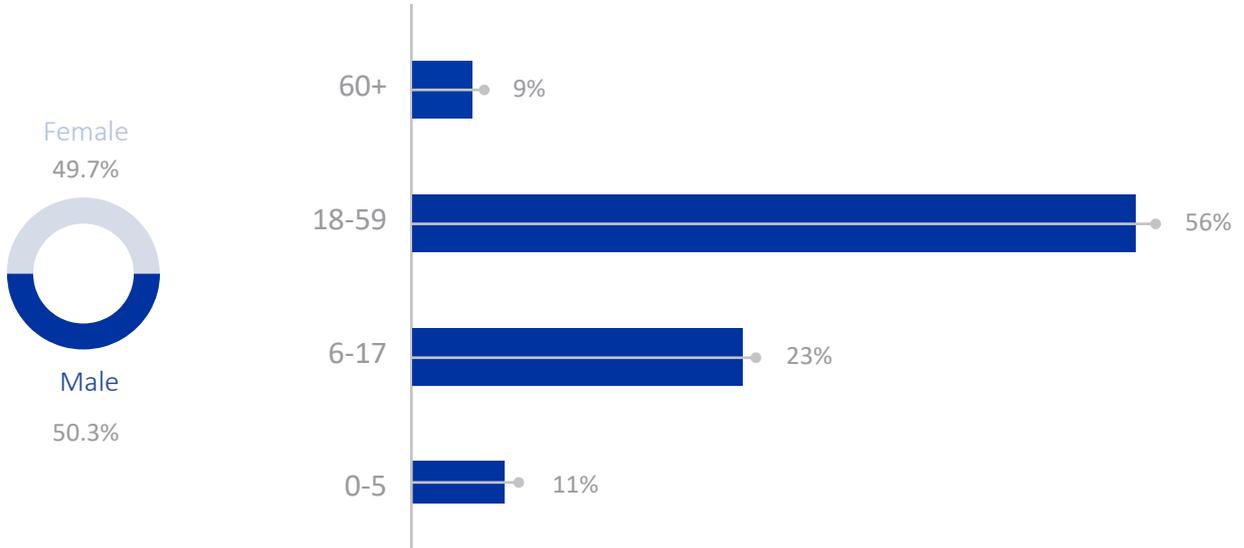
Satkhira district is divided into 7 upazilas. The upazilas are further divided into 78 unions. There are two municipalities in Satkhira district which are Satkhira Pourashava and Kalaroa Pourashava and each one of them are further divided into nine wards.

Upazila	# of unions	# of mouzas	# of villages	# of KIs
Satkhira Sadar	14	125	359	1,588
Kaligani	12	242	272	1,131
Ashashuni	11	143	256	1,075
Shyamnagar	12	130	239	1,144
Tala	12	148	225	1,018
Kalaroa	12	115	158	817
Debhata	5	59	127	570
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>7,343</b>

<sup>1</sup> To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and ensure the safety of DTM REMAP staff, migrants and communities, DTM teams maintained social distancing, practiced infection prevention and control measures, and used personal protective equipment in line with WHO guidelines while conducting the assessments in the villages.

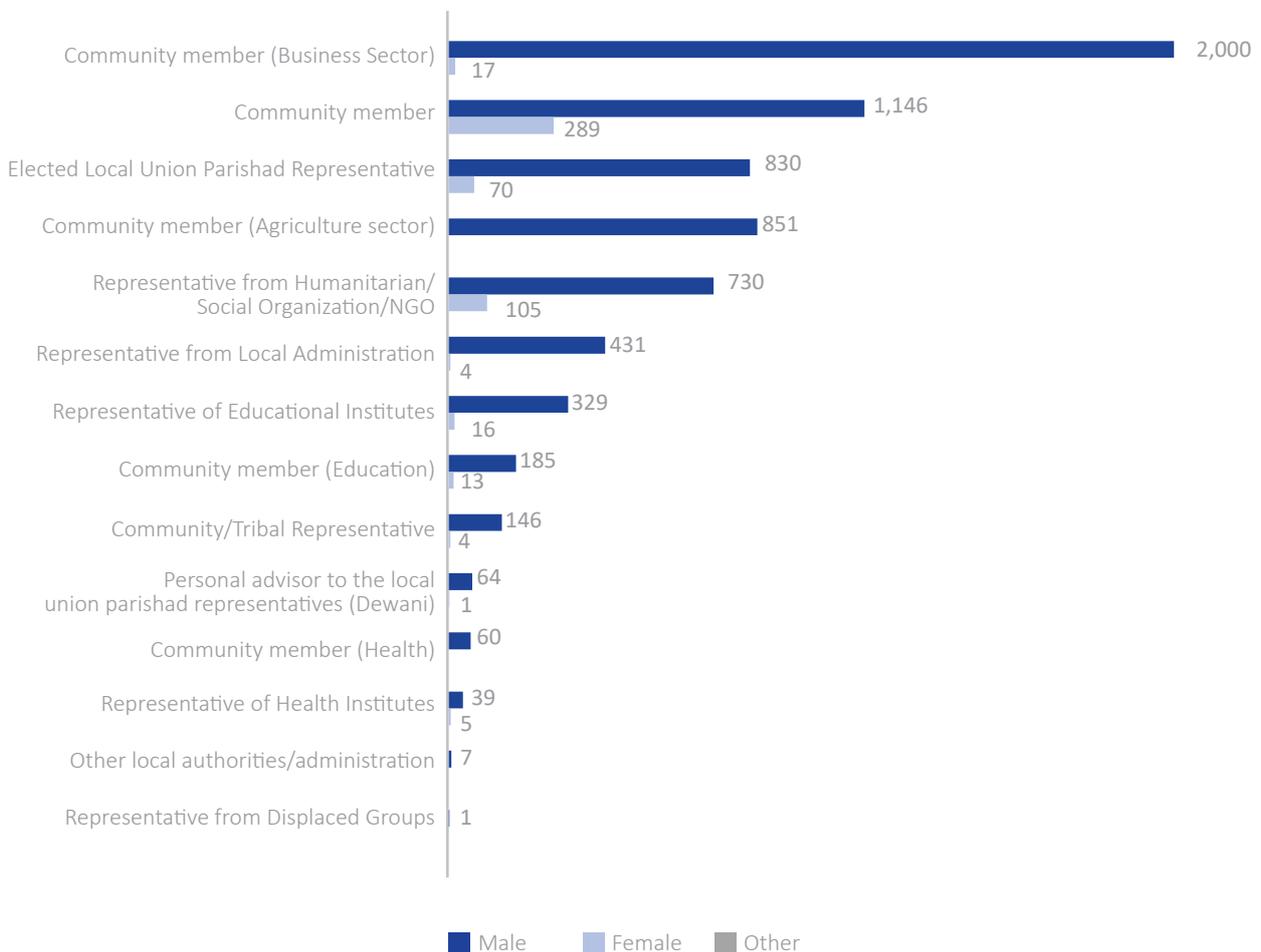
## SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Based on DTM REMAP Key Informants' estimates, more than half of the population in Satkhira district are between the ages of 18 and 59 years old (56%). Youth between the ages of 6 to 17 comprise 23 per cent of the population. Eleven per cent are infants and children under the age of 5 and the remaining 9 percent are elderly above the age of 60. The percentage of female population in the communities assessed is 49.7 per cent compared to 50.3 per cent male population.



## KEY INFORMANTS (KI)

Field enumerators collect data at the settlement level, predominantly through discussions with community key informants. Key informants were representatives from the community who had been referred by the local government officials or members of the village who could give information concerning internal and international mobility in each village.



# INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY

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## INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Migration can be both international and national and it is generally associated with development and it has socio-economic impacts in both the country of origin and the country of destination. Migrants are often expected to contribute to the development of the host countries and their countries of origin, as well as assist their families and communities back home through remittances and business activities. Migration can also help provide opportunities for poverty reduction, income generation, social status and better livelihoods.

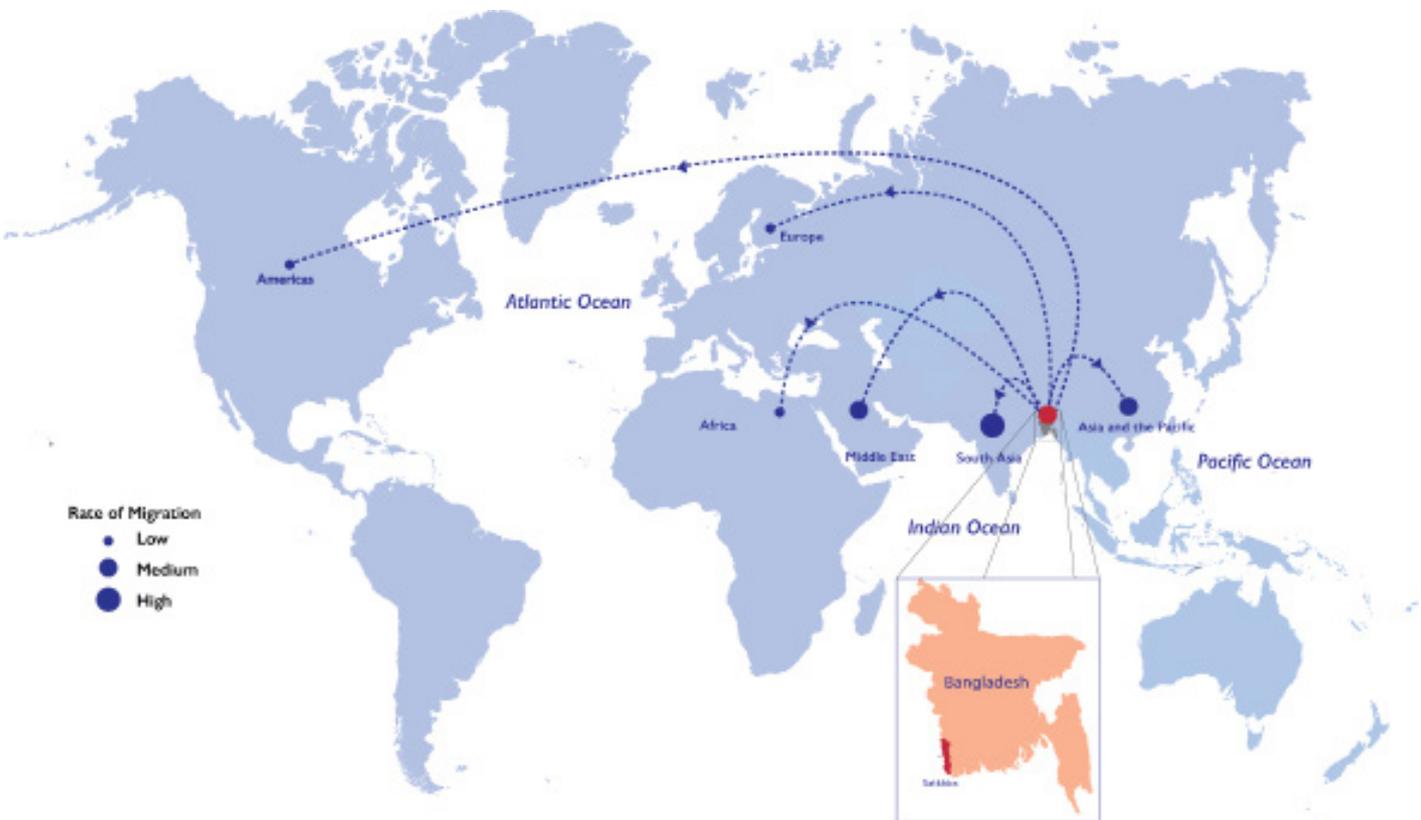
However, in the context of Satkhira district, which is an agricultural district and the geographic location of Satkhira district, in particular coastal areas, makes it more vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters which contributes to the worsening of living conditions, poverty, healthcare services and loss of livelihoods, the drivers of migration from Satkhira district could be more diverse which requires further study and assessments.

Based on the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) data, the majority of international migration and return happened to and from South Asian countries during 2020 and 2021.

Based on the key informants' estimates, the majority (15,875 individuals) of international migrants have moved to South Asian countries, followed by the middle East (3,242 individuals), Asia and the Pacific (2,465 individuals), Europe (104 individuals), Africa (57 individuals), the Americas (38 individuals), and other countries (10 individuals).

Moreover, 15,995 international returnees returned from South Asian countries, followed by Asia and the Pacific (2,999 individuals), the middle East (2,614 individuals), Europe (48 individuals), Africa (38 individuals) and the Americas (28 individuals).

This section is divided into three parts. The first part will present an overall summary of international migration from Satkhira district and international return to Satkhira district from abroad, including the overall numbers and regions of destination. The second part of this section will exclusively present information about international migration from Satkhira district, which will include disaggregation of migration numbers by upazilas and years of migration. Similarly, the next part of this section will present information about international returnees, including disaggregation of migration numbers by upazilas and years of return.



## INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS

International migrants are Bangladeshi nationals who have moved abroad from an assessed location. DTM REMAP enumerators recorded a total of 21,791 international migrants who moved abroad during 2020 (43%) and 2021 (57%) from the assessed villages in Satkhira district.

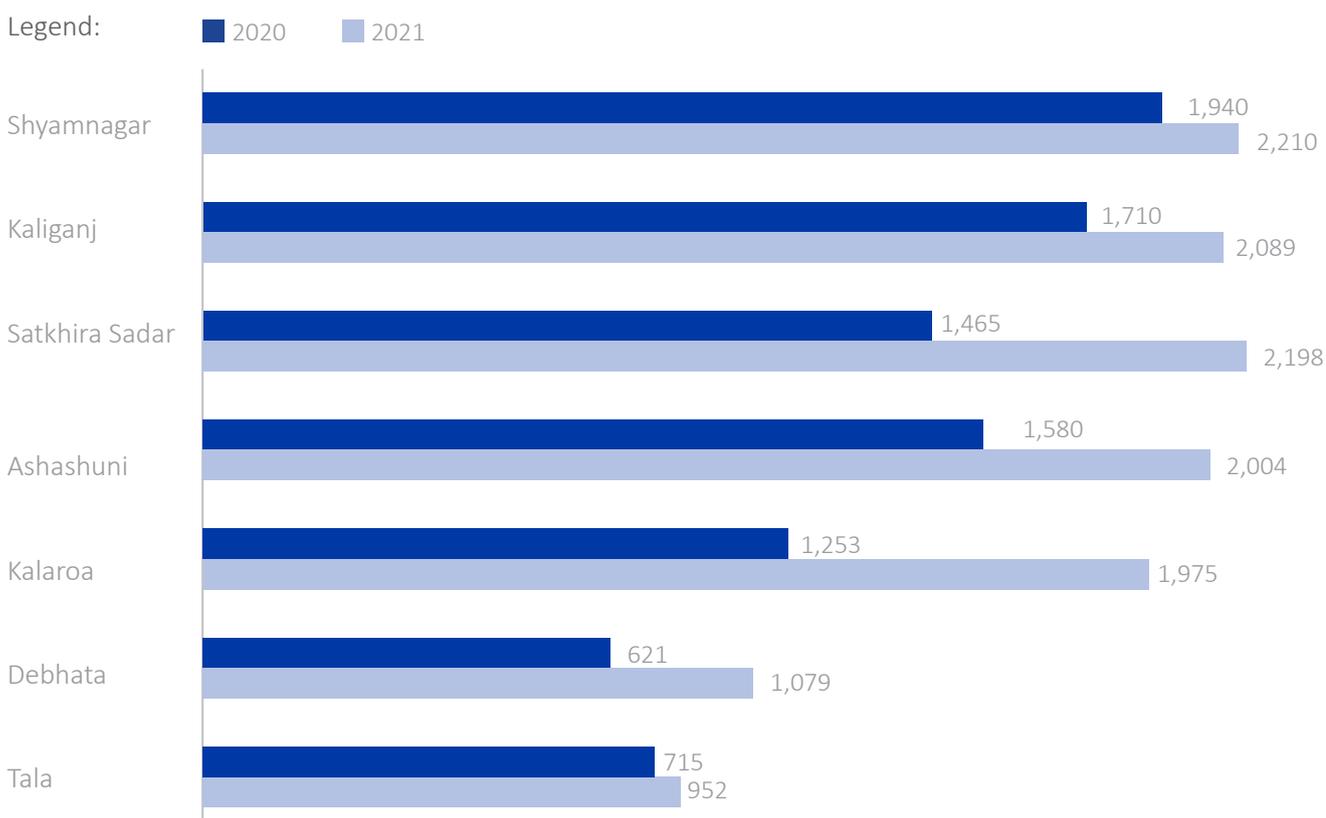
The total number of Bangladeshi nationals who migrated abroad in 2021 (12,507 individuals) shows a 35 per cent increase compared to the total number of international migrants in 2020 (9,284).

Based on the key informants' estimates, the majority (73%) of international migrants have moved to South Asian countries, followed by middle East (15%) and Asia and the Pacific (11%).

REGIONS	MIGRANTS IN 2020	MIGRANTS IN 2021	TOTAL BY REGION
South Asia	7,297	8,578	<b>15,875</b>
Middle East	1,072	2,170	<b>3,242</b>
Asia and the Pacific	862	1,603	<b>2,465</b>
Europe	24	80	<b>104</b>
Africa	18	39	<b>57</b>
Americas	6	32	<b>38</b>
Other	5	5	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL BY YEAR</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>12,507</b>	<b>21,791</b>

## INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS BY UPAZILA

Key informants estimate that over half (53%) of the international migrants migrated from only three upazilas in Satkhira district (Shyamnagar, Kaliganj and Satkhira Sadar) during 2020 and 2021. Shyamnagar upazila has the highest number of international migrants (4,150 individuals), followed by Kaliganj (3,799 individuals), Satkhira Sadar (3,663 individuals), Ashashuni (3,584 individuals), Kalaroa (3,228 individuals), Debhata (1,700 individuals) and Tala (1,667 individuals).





## INTERNATIONAL RETURNEES

International returnees are Bangladeshi nationals who have returned to Bangladesh in the assessed location after having spent at least three months abroad.

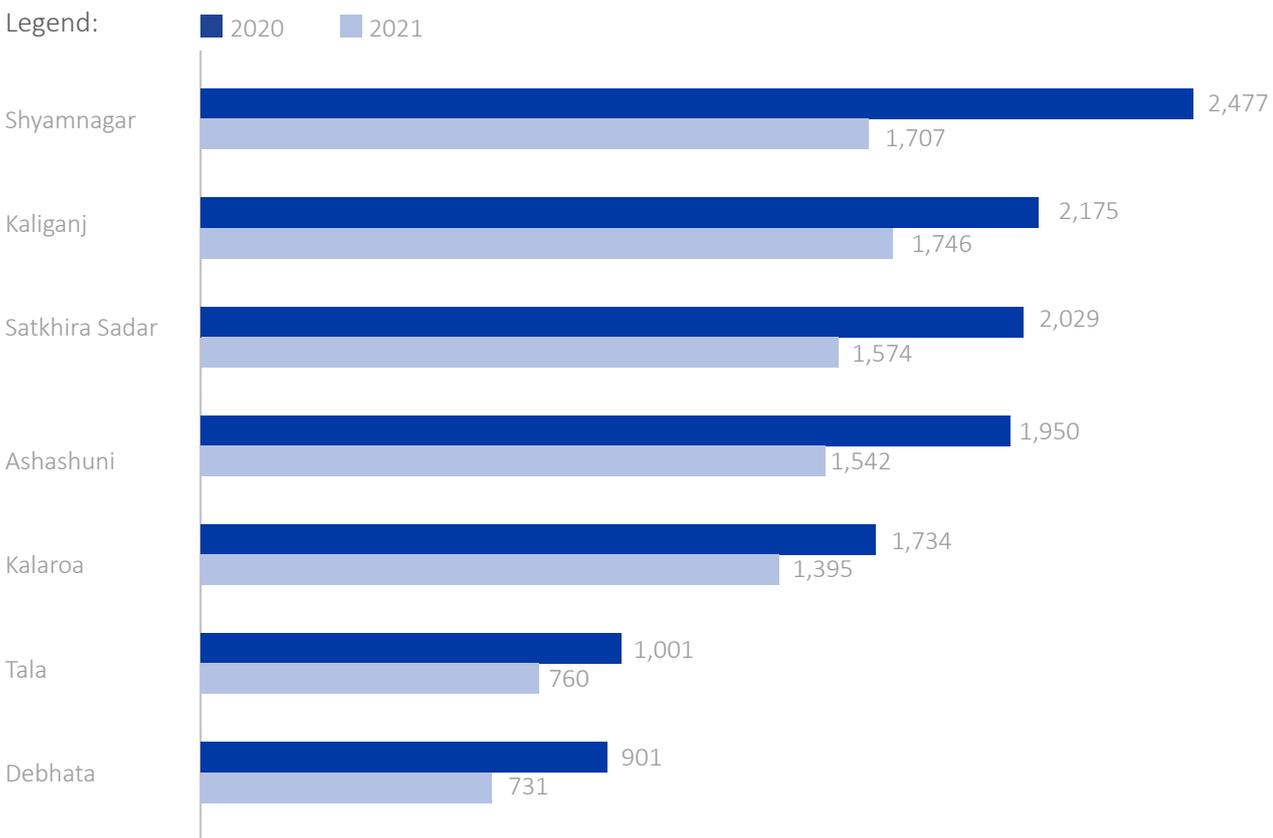
During the data collection, DTM REMAP enumerators recorded a total of 21,722 international returnees. Fifty-six per cent of respondents returned to the assessed villages in Satkhira district in 2020 and 44 per cent in 2021.

The majority (74%) of international returnees returned from South Asian countries, followed by Asia and the Pacific (14%) and the middle East (12%).

REGIONS	RETURNEES IN 2020	RETURNEES IN 2021	TOTAL BY REGION
South Asia	9,376	6,619	<b>15,995</b>
Asia and the Pacific	1,542	1,457	<b>2,999</b>
Middle East	1,315	1,299	<b>2,614</b>
Europe	15	33	<b>48</b>
Africa	13	25	<b>38</b>
Americas	6	22	<b>28</b>
<b>Total by year</b>	<b>12,267</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>21,722</b>

## INTERNATIONAL RETURNEES BY UPAZILA

Shyamnagar upazila hosts the highest number (4,184) of international returnees who returned from abroad during 2020 and 2021: 59 per cent of them returned in 2020 and the 41 per cent returned in 2021. Kaliganj Upazila is the second top upazila which hosts 3,921 returnees returned during 2020 and 2021; 55 per cent of these returnees returned to Kaliganj in 2020 and (45%) returned in 2021. Satkhira Sadar hosts the third highest number of international returnees in the district: 56 per cent have returned in 2020 and 44 per cent returned in 2021.



# INTERNAL MOBILITY

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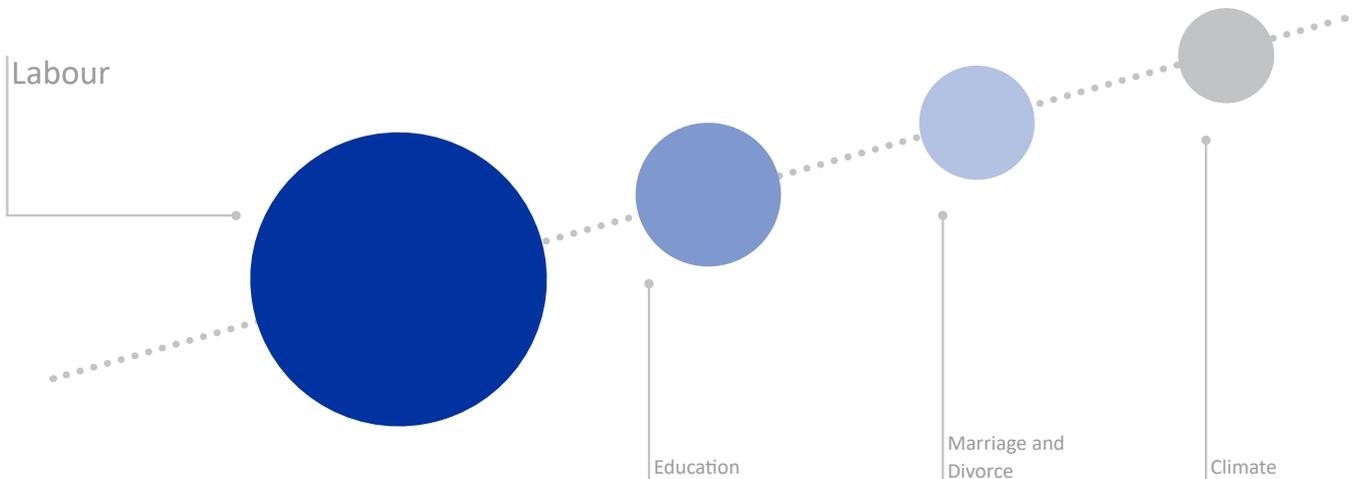
## INTRODUCTION TO INTERNAL MOBILITY

Internal migration can be a driver of economic expansion and modernization but also a means to avoid natural or man-made disasters. As Satkhira is a coastal district mainly based on agriculture, which is prone to natural and man-made disasters, internal migration is influenced by a plethora of socio-economic and environmental factors. This section will analyze internal migration, by reasons of migration, type of migration and upazila.

This section will present three categories of internal mobile population which includes Bangladeshi nationals who have migrated from their areas of origin and currently reside in an assessed settlement, Bangladeshi nationals who have migrated from the assessed settlements and currently reside elsewhere within Bangladesh and Bangladeshi nationals who had previously migrated from their areas of origin but have now returned to their areas of origin in the assessed settlements.

## TOP 4 REASONS OF INTERNAL MOBILITY

Internal mobility in Satkhira district is significantly affected by four factors which are employment opportunities or labour followed by education opportunities, marriage or divorce and climate reasons.



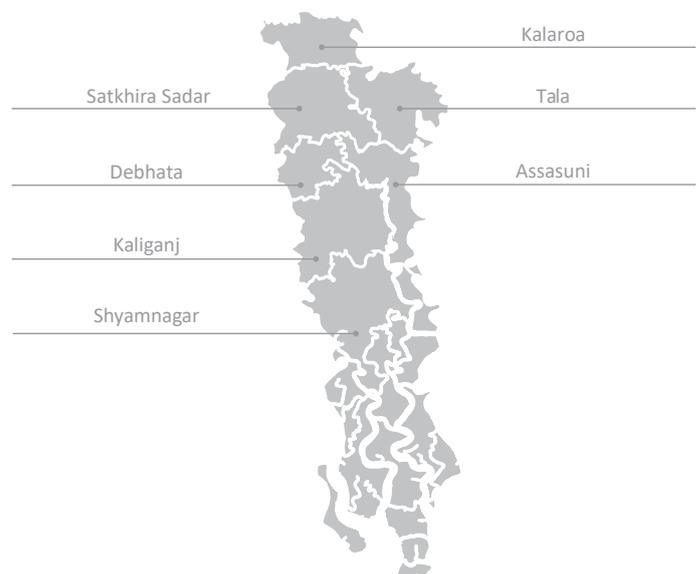
## INTERNAL MOBILITY BY UPAZILA

Urbanization, socio-economic factors, natural disasters and access to opportunities can be significant in decisions to move as an internal migrant from one location to another or to return back to the area of origin after spending a period of time as an internal migrant.

Satkhira Sadar upazila has the highest number of internal migrants who arrived from other areas within Bangladesh during 2020 and 2021 and still reside in Sakhira Sadar upazila.

However, Shyamnagar upazila hosts the highest numbers of internal returnees who had previously left their areas of origin to live elsewhere inside Bangladesh but returned back home during 2020 and 2021.

Additionally, Shyamnagar upazila also has the highest numbers of internal migrants who left their areas of origin during 2020 and 2021 and have not returned back to their areas of origin.



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

## INTERNAL MIGRANTS

Internal migrants are Bangladeshi nationals who have left other villages in Bangladesh and arrived and presently reside at the assessed location - host community. DTM REMAP key informants estimate that the main reasons for internal migrants who had left their areas of origin and migrated to assessed settlements in 2020 and 2021 were labour (35%), marriage or divorce (30%), education (21%), environmental and climate factors (4%) and other reasons (10%).

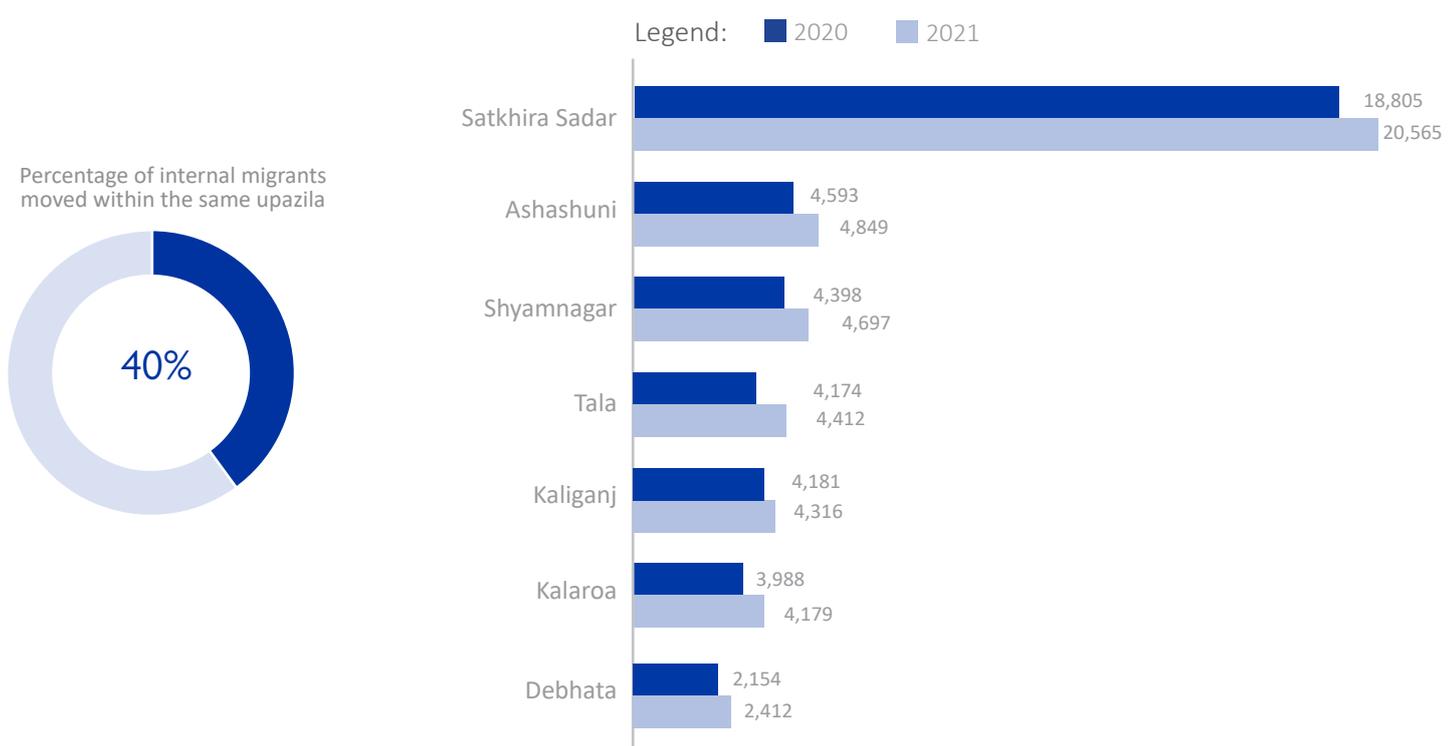
The total number of internal migrants who migrated due to labour in 2021 (16,368) shows a 15 per cent increase compared to the total number of internal migrants in 2020 (14,282). However, the total number of internal migrants who moved due to marriage or divorce is five per cent lower in 2021 (12,890) compared to 2020 (13,564). Moreover, data shows a 21 per cent increase in the number of internal migrants who migrated for education in 2021 (9,964) compared to those who migrated in 2020 (8,216). In addition, the number of internal migrants induced by climate reasons is 21 per cent lower in 2021 (1,567) than the those who migrated in 2020 (1,977).

Key informants estimated that 2021 saw a higher number of internal migration due to labour and education, while internal migration due to marriage or divorce and climate reasons was higher during 2020.

REASONS	INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN 2020	INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN 2021	TOTAL
Labour	14,282	16,368	<b>30,650</b>
Marriage or Divorce	13,564	12,890	<b>26,454</b>
Education	8,216	9,964	<b>18,180</b>
Climate	1,977	1,567	<b>3,544</b>
Other/ not known	4,254	4,641	<b>8,895</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,293</b>	<b>45,430</b>	<b>87,723</b>

## INTERNAL MIGRANTS BY UPAZILA

Two in five (40%) of all internal migrants migrated within Satkhira district. Key informants estimate that almost half (45%) of all internal migrants migrated to only Satkhira Sadar upazila which hosts 39,370 internal migrants from other areas. Over half of these internal migrants migrated to Satkhira Sadar district during 2021. Ashashuni upazila hosts the second highest number of internal migrants (9,442). Moreover, Shyamnagar is the top third upazila hosting ten per cent (9,095) of internal migrants.



## INTERNAL RETURNEES

Internal returnees are former internal migrants who had left their areas of origin and migrated to other areas within Bangladesh but have now returned home and presently reside at the assessed location.

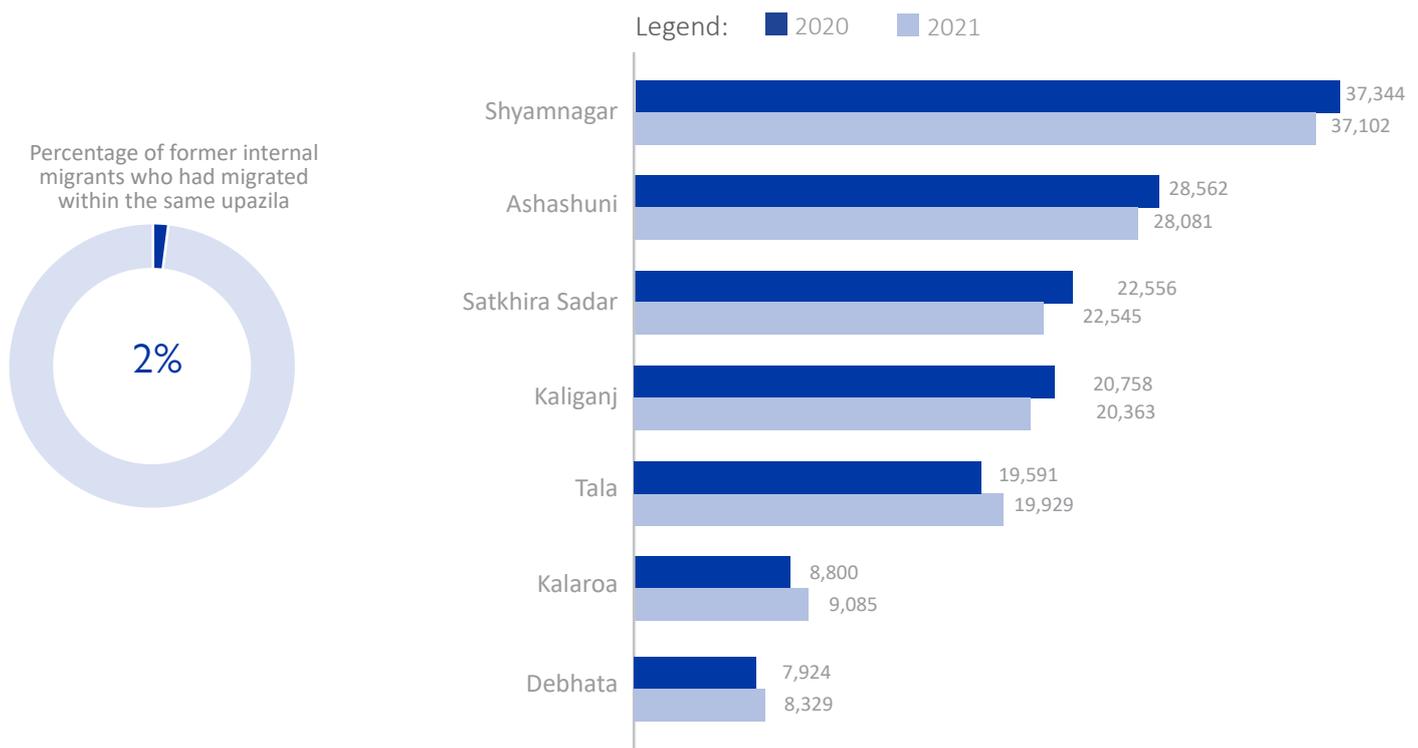
DTM REMAP key informants estimate that the total number of internal returnees who returned during 2020 and 2021 to their areas of origin in Satkhira district is 290,969. The main reasons of return are estimated as return from labour (89%), education (9%), marriage or divorce (2%) and environmental and climate (1%) reasons.

Data shows four per cent higher labour induced internal return migration in 2021 (131,907) compared to 2020 (126,446). However, education induced internal return migration is 35 per cent lower in 2021 (10,031) compared to 2020 (15,529). Moreover, internal return migration due to marriage or divorce reasons shows an increase of 13 per cent in 2021 (2,590) compared to 2020 (2,286).

REASONS	INTERNAL RETURNEES IN 2020	INTERNAL RETURNEES IN 2021	TOTAL
Labour	126,446	131,907	<b>258,353</b>
Education	15,529	10,031	<b>25,560</b>
Marriage or Divorce	2,286	2,590	<b>4,876</b>
Climate	1,230	865	<b>2,095</b>
Other/ Not known	44	41	<b>85</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,535</b>	<b>145,434</b>	<b>290,969</b>

## INTERNAL RETURNEES BY UPAZILA

Key informants estimate that only two per cent of internal returnees had previously migrated within the same upazilas and the rest had migrated to other upazilas, districts or divisions within Bangladesh. Shyamnagar upazila hosts the highest numbers of internal returnees (26% of all internal returnees) who returned to their areas of origin during 2020 and 2021. Ashashuni upazila hosts the second highest numbers of returned migrants (19% of all internal returnees) who returned during 2020 and 2021. Moreover, Satkhira Sadar is the third top union hosting 16 per cent of all returned migrants in Satkhira district.



## INTERNAL OUT-MIGRANTS

Internal out-migrants are Bangladeshi nationals who have left the assessed villages and currently reside elsewhere within Bangladesh. DTM REMAP key informants estimate that the main reasons for internal out-migration from Satkhira district during 2020 and 2021 were labour (80%), education (10%), marriage or divorce (8%) and environmental and climate reasons (1%).

Based on DTM REMAP key informants' estimates, internal out-migration from the assessed villages to other areas within Bangladesh due to labour shows an 11 per cent increase in 2021 (150,504) compared to 2020 (136,081). Education-induced internal out-migration from assessed villages to other areas within Bangladesh shows a 47 per cent increase in 2021 (21,973) compared to 2020 (14,972). On the other hand, internal out-migration due to marriage or divorce decreased six per cent in 2021 (13,529) compared to 2020 (14,454). In addition, climate-induced internal out-migration from the assessed villages shows a significant decrease of 53 per cent in 2021 (1,378) compared to 2020 (2,954).

REASONS	OUT-MIGRANTS IN 2020	OUT-MIGRANTS IN 2021	TOTAL
Labour	136,081	150,504	<b>286,585</b>
Education	14,972	21,973	<b>36,945</b>
Marriage or Divorce	14,454	13,529	<b>27,983</b>
Climate	2,954	1,378	<b>4,332</b>
Other/ Not known	398	365	<b>763</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,859</b>	<b>187,749</b>	<b>356,608</b>

## INTERNAL OUT-MIGRANTS BY UPAZILA

Six per cent of all internal out-migrants from Satkhira district are displaced within the same upazilas. One in four (24%) Bangladeshi nationals who left their homes in Satkhira district during 2020 and 2021 and have not returned are from Shyamnagar upazila, which is one of the coastal upazilas. Ashashuni is the second top upazila of origin for internal out-migrants in Satkhira district. Over 70,000 internal out-migrants left their houses in the mentioned upazilas during 2020 and 2021 and still live in other areas within Bangladesh.

