COMMUNITY BASED NEEDS ASSESSMENT (CBNA)

MULTISECTORAL NEEDS AND VULNERABILITIES OF MOBILE POPULATIONS IN BANGLADESH

REGIONAL EVIDENCE FOR MIGRATION ANALYSIS AND POLICY (REMAP)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

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ABOUT DTM REMAP

Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy (REMAP) is a European Union-funded project. It leverages the International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), a proven system utilized in over 121 countries since 2004, to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. By employing the Displacement Tracking Matrix as its primary methodology for data collection, DTM REMAP strives to enhance understanding of migration, displacement, and return in the target countries. It also seeks to promote regional interoperability and harmonization of migration and displacement data collection initiatives, as well as improve the generation, utilization, and management of human mobility and displacement data.

An essential goal of DTM REMAP is to promote regional interoperability and harmonization of migration and displacement data collection initiatives. Through collaborative efforts with various partners, the project endeavours to create a more cohesive and streamlined approach to data gathering, thereby improving the generation, utilization, and management of human mobility and displacement data.

A significant aspect of DTM REMAP is the Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA), which plays a crucial role in the project. By conducting CBNA, DTM REMAP aims to strengthen evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policies and programming related to migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.

By maximizing resources and aligning priorities, DTM REMAP enables IOM and its partners to deliver targeted, evidence-based, and mobility-sensitive humanitarian assistance and development programming. The project serves as a catalyst for creating a more informed and sustainable response to the challenges posed by migration and forced displacement in the region.

For further information about DTM in Bangladesh, please visit www.dtm.iom.int/bangladesh. DTM REMAP is committed to making a positive and lasting impact on migration policies and practices, creating a brighter future for affected communities.

METHODOLOGY

The Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) conducted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh, Ministry of Expatriate's Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE), represents a crucial initiative aimed at improving our comprehension of both internal and international mobility within Bangladesh. By closely examining the needs of host communities and the mobile population, this assessment seeks to lay the foundation for informed programmatic priorities and targeted assistance.

The data presented in this report generally pertains to the findings of CBNA, which encompassed the period from March to September 2022, focusing specifically on the Kurigram district. Nonetheless, certain sections of the report, where data from the mentioned round was unavailable, incorporate insights gathered during the previous from April to October 2021.

As part of the Baseline Mobility Assessment (BMA) executed by DTM Bangladesh, the Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) plays a pivotal role in tracking mobility and displacement. It provides a comprehensive overview of the evolving vulnerabilities and multisectoral needs in communities hosting two distinct population categories:

- **Internal Migrants:** This category encompasses Bangladeshi nationals who have relocated from other locations within the country and are currently residing in assessed villages within the internationally recognized borders of Bangladesh.

- **International Returnees:** This group comprises Bangladeshi nationals who had previously moved abroad for at least six months and have now returned to Bangladesh.

The primary objective of CBNA is to furnish a baseline for determining programmatic priorities and enabling geographical targeting of assistance. To achieve this, the assessment supplies summary statistics of essential socio-economic indicators, including employment, household finances and income, food and nutrition, markets, shelter, environmental events (such as flooding and rain), health, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), utilities, and received assistance.

The data collection process takes place at the community level, employing a combination of focus group discussions with community focal points (CFPs) and direct observations. This methodology ensures a holistic and nuanced understanding of the community's circumstances and requirements, contributing to the formulation of more effective and tailored interventions.

By employing the Community-Based Needs Assessment, IOM and its partners are better equipped to grasp the dynamics of Bangladeshi mobility and respond to the critical needs of both host communities and returning individuals. The insights gleaned from this assessment serve as a catalyst for evidence-based decision-making, fostering sustainable development and humanitarian support in the region.

COVERAGE AND KEY FINDINGS

2,853 Villages
9 Upazilas were assessed

9,587 Community focal points were interviewed

1 in 2 HHs in Kurigram rely on agriculture as main source of income

3 in 4 HHs live in mud/bamboo/straw houses with/without tin sheds

1. During the reporting period of the Community Based Needs Assessment, **2,853 villages** were assessed in all **nine upazilas** and **9,587 community focal points** were interviewed in Kurigram district.

2. Only **37 per cent** of the population in Kurigram district are engaged in **full-time regular** or **seasonal employments**. The **biggest barriers to employment** cited were **lack of employment opportunities, unstable/seasonal work** and **lack of access** to proper **transportation** system.

3. **Forty-seven per cent** of households in Kurigram rely on **agriculture** as their main **source of income**. High percentage of reliability on agriculture as main source of income and **vulnerability to environmental** events make the people in Kurigram more **susceptible** to **loss of livelihoods**

4. **Insufficient income**, **debt** and **lack of income** opportunities were mentioned as the **top finance** related **challenges** in Kurigram.

5. Considering the vulnerability to flood and other natural disaster incidents, **shelter programming is significant** in Kurigram district. It is reported that over **1,500 households** live in the **open air** or **makeshift shelters**. In addition, **74 per cent** of households in Kurigram district live in **mud/bamboo/straw houses with/ without tin sheds**, which cannot provide protection against **natural disaster incidents**.

6. The top reported **barriers to education** were: **children have to work** to earn an income, the **high costs of education, marriage,** and the **need to stay home and take care of family members**.

7. During the **six months** prior to the assessment, **4** safety and security **incidents** were recorded as average number of incidents per village. These incidents included **rainstorm (jhor), crop pests**, **livestock diseases**, **earthquakes**, **flood**, **river erosion**, **reduced surface water**, **fire incidents,** and **drought**.

8. Overall **availability of food** was cited between **available and largely available**. However, the overall **prices** of commodities **increased**, which could be due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

9. **Ninety-nine per cent** of the households in Kurigram district have access to private/ public **hand-pump** while only **one per cent** have access to **piped water**.

10. When asked about the availability of essential health services, **pharmacy** and **first aid** were mentioned as **available**, followed by **maternity services** and **out-patient services** cited between **scarce** and **slightly available**. **Ambulance** services, **medical testing** center, **inpatient services** and, **surgery** were mentioned to be between **very scarce and scarce**. Finally, **COVID-19 testing services**, COVID-19 **treatment services**, and **trauma care** scored the **lowest** between **nonexistent** and **very scarce**.

BACKGROUND

Bangladesh has witnessed commendable progress in poverty reduction due to sustained economic growth and urban development over the years. Despite these achievements, rural areas, like Kurigram District in northern Bangladesh, remain susceptible to extreme poverty.

Kurigram District, situated in the Rangpur Division, shares borders with West Bengal state of India to the north, Gaibandha and Jamalpur districts to the south, Assam state of India to the east, and Rangpur and Lalmonirhat districts to the west. Comprising nine upazilas, namely Bhurungamari, Chilmari, Kurigram Sadar, Nageshwari, Phulbari, Rajarhat, Rajibpur, Roumari, and Ulipur, the district is further enriched by three municipalities- Kurigram Pourashava, Nageshwari Pourashava, and Ulipur Pourashava- each consisting of nine wards.

While Bangladesh has made significant strides in poverty alleviation, it is crucial to acknowledge that rural regions like Kurigram still face pronounced challenges. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, over half of the rural population in Kurigram District lives below the national poverty line. The published report by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) highlights that the headcount ratio of the population below the poverty line in this district stands at 70.87 per cent.

This report serves to present the findings from the Community-Based Needs Assessment conducted by DTM between March and September 2022 in Kurigram District, Bangladesh. It focuses on understanding the multisectoral needs and vulnerabilities prevalent in the 2,853 villages across all nine upazilas.

To gather comprehensive data at the settlement level, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) employs experienced field enumerators. These enumerators conduct focus group discussions with Community Focal Points (CFPs) who play diverse roles, ranging from community and tribal representatives, education institute members, elected local union parishad representatives, to humanitarian and social organization representatives, local administration representatives, health institute representatives, and members of displaced groups.

Throughout the reporting period, DTM enumerators engaged in focus group discussions with 9,587 Community Focal Points to collect invaluable information on the multi-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities of the mobile population in Kurigram District.

By conducting this thorough assessment and understanding the intricate needs of the communities, the aim is to pave the way for targeted and effective assistance. Addressing the vulnerabilities and challenges faced by these communities will contribute to the overall development and prosperity of Kurigram District and Bangladesh as a whole.

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EMPLOYMENT

Based on the results, the employment situation in Kurigram District presents a challenging scenario. The data reveals that only 23 per cent of men and women over the age of 18 are engaged in full-time regular employment. This indicates that a significant portion of the working-age population face limited opportunities for stable and sustainable work.
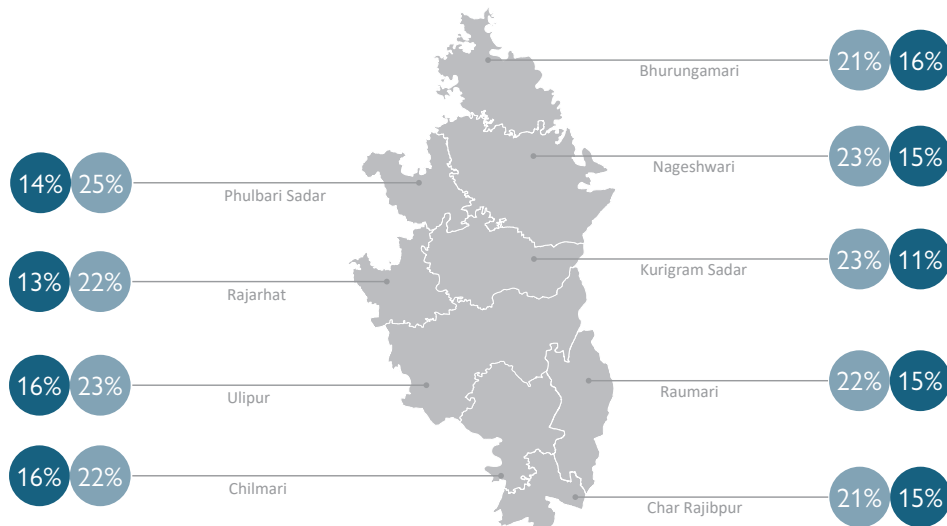
Additionally, the report highlights that 14 per cent of the population is involved in seasonal full-time employment. This seasonal nature of work can result in fluctuating income levels and further exacerbate economic hardships for individuals and families during lean periods.

Perhaps, one of the most concerning aspects of the employment landscape in Kurigram District is the high number of children contributing to their families' income. According to the CBNA findings, more than seven per cent of children are currently working, forced by economic circumstances to take on responsibilities beyond their age.

Employment Status by Upazila

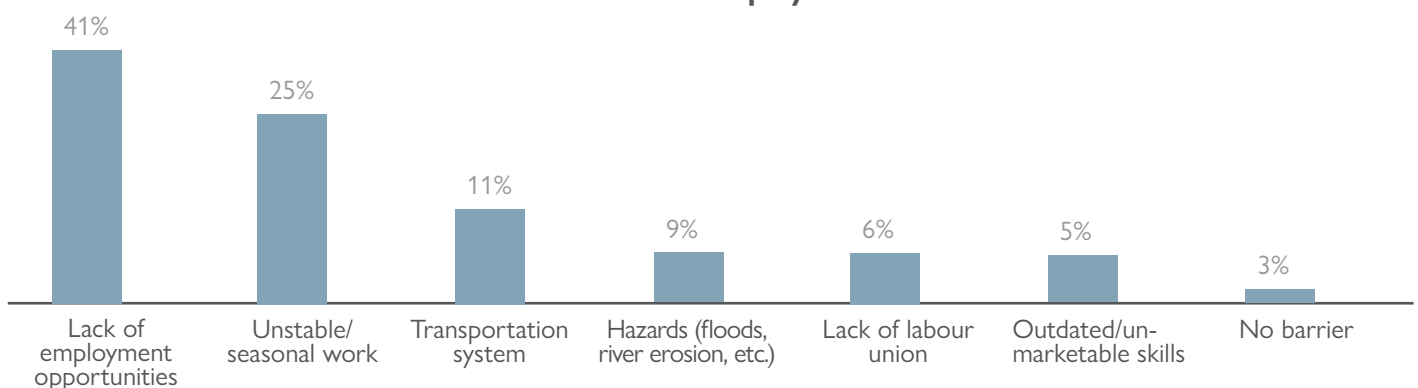● Regular full-time employment   ● Seasonal full-time employment

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

Upazila	Regular	Seasonal
Bhurungamari	21%	16%
Nageshwari	23%	15%
Phulbari Sadar	25%	14%
Kurigram Sadar	23%	11%
Rajarhat	22%	13%
Ulipur	23%	16%
Raumari	22%	15%
Chilmari	22%	16%
Char Rajibpur	21%	15%

According to the results, a significant majority of respondents (over 40 per cent) identified the lack of employment opportunities as the primary barrier to gaining meaningful employment within their communities. Additionally, a considerable proportion pointed to unstable/seasonal work (25%), lack of access to a proper transportation system (11%), and concerns related to hazards and natural disasters (9%) as notable obstacles hindering their employment prospects.

There is a need for targeted interventions and collaboration to address these key employment barriers and pave the way for a more prosperous and resilient workforce, fostering sustainable economic growth and improved well-being in Kurigram district.

Barriers to Employment

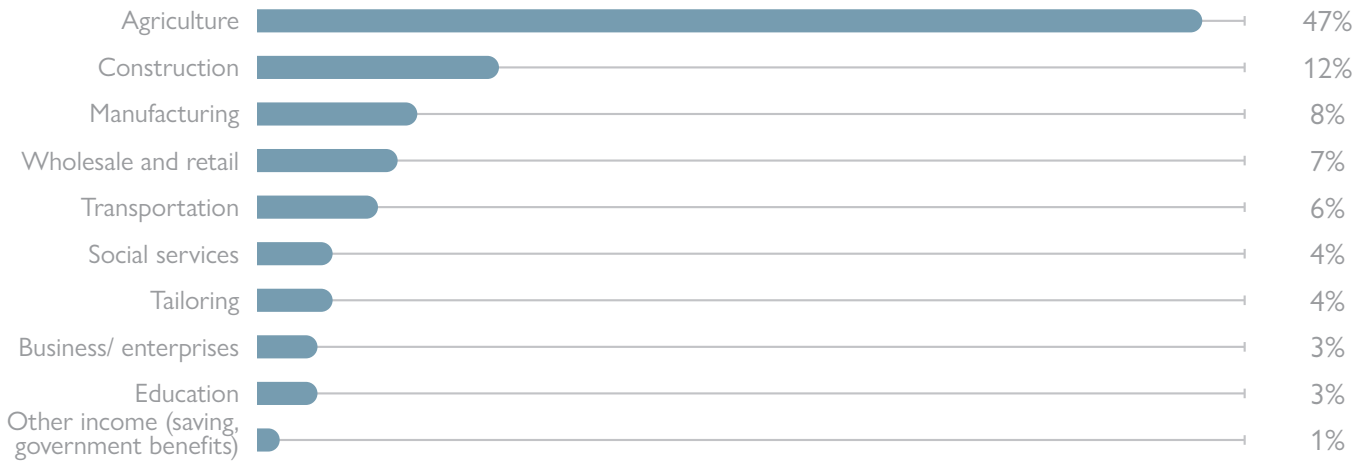| Barrier	Percentage
Lack of employment opportunities	41%
Unstable/seasonal work	25%
Transportation system	11%
Hazards (floods, river erosion, etc.)	9%
Lack of labour union	6%
Outdated/un-marketable skills	5%
No barrier	3%

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FINANCE AND INCOME

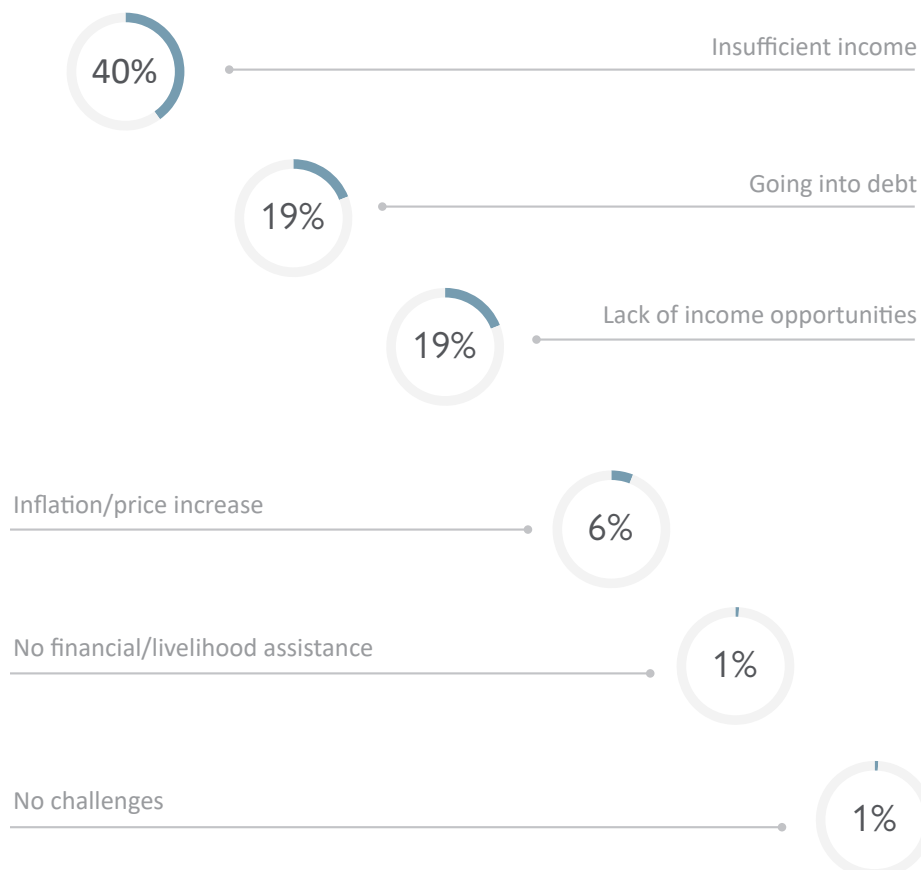**47%** of households rely on agriculture in Kurigram district

Highlighting Kurigram's reliance on its agriculture and informal sectors, less than 15 per cent of the working population is employed in the industry or services economy. Almost half of households (47%) rely on farming as their main source of income followed by construction (12%), manufacturing (8%), wholesale and retail (7%), transportation (6%) and social services (4%).

Top 10 Primary Income Sectors[1]

Sector	%
Agriculture	47%
Construction	12%
Manufacturing	8%
Wholesale and retail	7%
Transportation	6%
Social services	4%
Tailoring	4%
Business/ enterprises	3%
Education	3%
Other income (saving, government benefits)	1%

During the reporting period, community focal points in the assessed communities indicated that insufficient income was the biggest finance/money related challenge in their communities during the last six months. This was followed by debt, lack of income opportunities, inflation and lack of financial/livelihood assistance.

Finance/Money Related Challenges During the Last Six Months

Challenge	%
Insufficient income	40%
Going into debt	19%
Lack of income opportunities	19%
Inflation/price increase	6%
No financial/livelihood assistance	1%
No challenges	1%

[1] The graph displays the top 10 income sectors and their corresponding percentages, calculated based on the overall total. As a result, the percentages may not sum up to 100%. The rest of the income sectors are remittances (1%), defence/security/military (1%), vocational services (1%), health (1%), banking (0.4%), hospitality (0.3%), ICT/IT/Computer (0.2%).
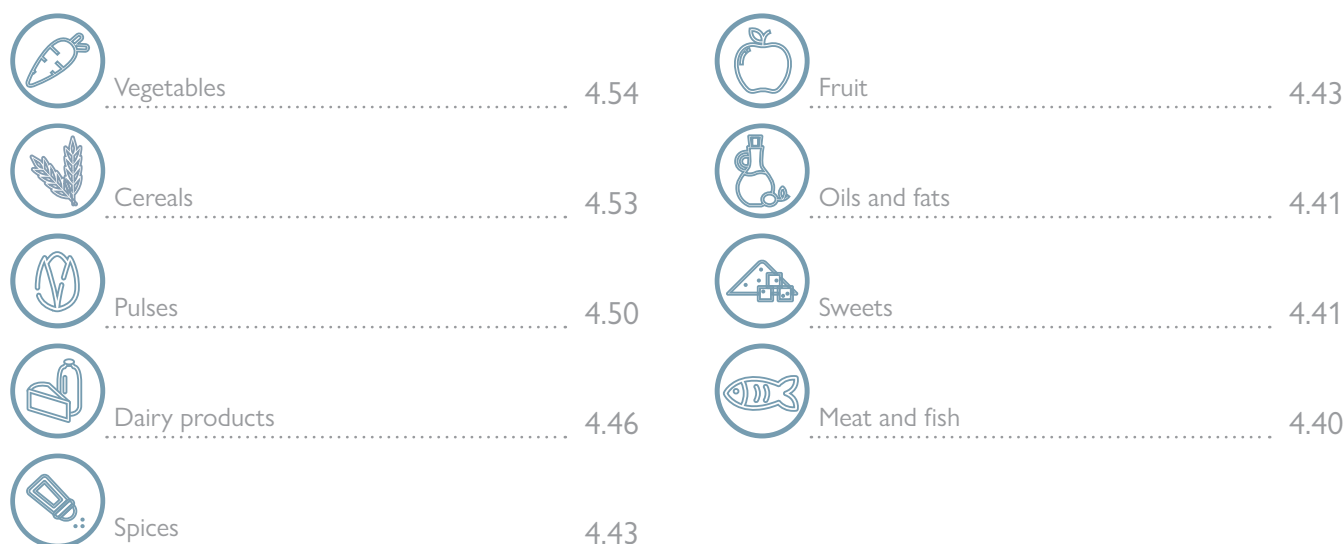
FOOD AND NUTRITION

The overall food availability has increased (82%) in the assessed communities during the reporting period based on the community focal points' estimates.

Results show that the overall availability of commodities within five kilometer distance of travel was very good during the reporting period.

Availability of Commodities on Average (within 5KM of Travel)

Significance: 0 = non-existent, 1 = very scarce, 2 = scarce, 3 = slightly available, 4 = available, 5 largely available

Vegetables	4.54		Fruit	4.43
Cereals	4.53		Oils and fats	4.41
Pulses	4.50		Sweets	4.41
Dairy products	4.46		Meat and fish	4.40
Spices	4.43			

MARKETS

Based on community focal points' estimates in the assessed communities in Kurigram district, during the reporting period, the overall prices of commodities increased. This could be due to dire consequences of inflation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Onions and potatoes are the only two commodities that show a decrease in prices compared to the last six months in a significant number of assessed communities (677 and 615 respectively). In addition, 11 per cent of the assessed communities indicated that the price of fuel stayed the same in their communities during the last six months.

Price Variation During the Last Six Months

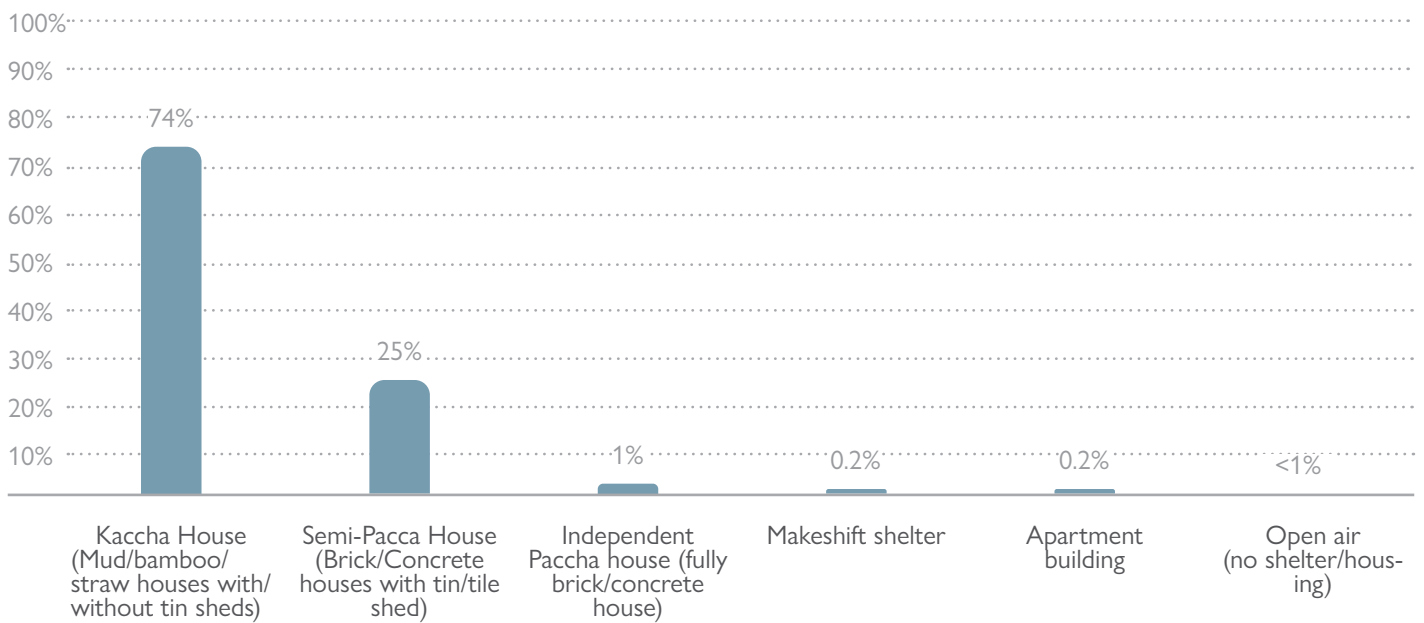| Commodities	Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased	Not available
Wheat/flour	99.9%	0.1%	0%	0%
Rice	99.9%	0.1%	0%	0%
Cooking oil	99.9%	0%	0.1%	0%
Chicken	99.5%	0%	0.4%	0.1%
Beef	99.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Mutton	100%	0%	0%	0%
Pulses/lentils	99.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0%
Onions	75.1%	1.1%	23.7%	0%
Potatoes	76.7%	1.7%	21.6%	0%
Fuel	88.9%	10.5%	0.5%	0%

SHELTER

Kurigram district is vulnerable to floods and other natural disaster incidents. As over 1,500 households live in the open air or makeshift shelters, they are severely vulnerable to natural disasters.

Based on community focal points' estimates, the vast majority of households (74%) in this district live in Kacha houses. Kacha houses are shelters made of mud, bamboo and straw, which are also vulnerable to floods, heavy rains, and other natural disaster incidents. The second highest percentage of houses are Semi-Pacca houses (25%) which are shelters made of bricks. Only one per cent of households live in concrete houses.

Based on community focal points in the assessed communities in Kurigram district, only four per cent of households pay rent for their accommodation.

Types of Shelter

Type	Percentage
Kaccha House (Mud/bamboo/straw houses with/without tin sheds)	74%
Semi-Pacca House (Brick/Concrete houses with tin/tile shed)	25%
Independent Paccha house (fully brick/concrete house)	1%
Makeshift shelter	0.2%
Apartment building	0.2%
Open air (no shelter/housing)	<1%

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ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS

1 in 3 | **32% of the reported events in the last six months were Rainstorm (Jhor)**

Community focal points in the assessed communities in Kurigram district reported that the average number of incidents per village in the six months prior to the assessment was four. Only two per cent of the assessed villages (71 villages) reported not experiencing any safety/security incidents during the six months prior to the assessment. However, the remaining 98 per cent of the villages reported experiencing 1 to 25 incidents during the six months prior to the assessment.

Almost 70 per cent of these incidents were reported in only four upazilas: Ulipur, Nageshwari, Kurigram Sadar and Roumari. The most widely reported incident in the six months prior to the assessment was rainstorm (32%), followed by crop pests and loss of agriculture (25%), high-level of livestock diseases (15%), earthquakes (13%), flood (9%), river erosion (3%), reduced surface water (2%), fire incidents (1%) and drought (less than 1%).

4 | **The average number of incidents per village in Kurigram**

Environmental Events in the Last Six Months

*The data was based on individual village responses, potentially leading to a higher total count due to possible duplications of same events affecting multiple villages.

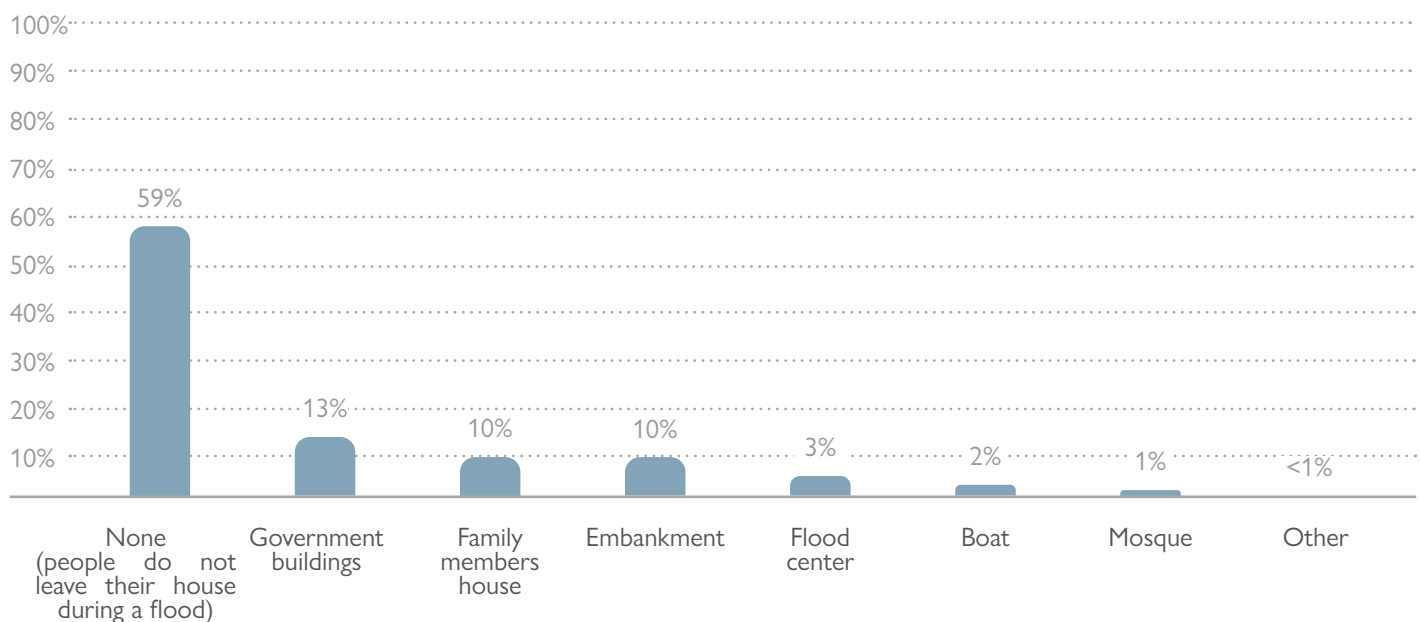|			
Rainstorm (Jhor)	32%	River erosion	3%
Unusually high level of crop pests or diseases	25%	Reduced surface water	2%
Unusually high-level livestock diseases	15%	Fire incidents	1%
Earthquakes	13%	Drought	0%
Flood	9%		

FLOODING AND RAIN

During the six months prior to the assessment, almost 49,000 people left their houses at least once for more than 15 days due to floods, according to the community focal points interviewed. When asked about the facility where villagers take shelter during a flood, the most common answer was that people do not leave their houses during floods (59%), followed by taking shelter in government buildings (13%), going to relatives' houses (10%), embankments (10%), flood centers (3%), boats (2%) and mosques (1%).

Ninety-six per cent of assessed communities (2,748 villages) responded that they do not have a flood warning system in their community. Out of the four per cent (105 villages) who confirmed the existence of a flood warning system in their village, 16 per cent of them (17 villages) indicated that the flood warning system did not function during the last flood in their community.

Where Do Villagers Take Shelter During a Flood?

Category	Percentage
None (people do not leave their house during a flood)	59%
Government buildings	13%
Family members house	10%
Embankment	10%
Flood center	3%
Boat	2%
Mosque	1%
Other	<1%

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**Community-Based Needs Assessment (CBNA) Round 2 | Overview
| Number of Flood Incidents According to Each Community Focal Point
| March 2022 - September 2022**

Data Source: IOM, DTM REMAP

Number of Flood Incidents

0   1   2   3   4

Bangladesh
Kurigram

INDIA

Bhurungamari

INDIA

Phulbari

Nageshwari

Lalmonirhat

Kurigram
Kurigram Sadar

Rajarhat

Rangpur

Ulipur

INDIA

Chilmari

Raumari

Legend

Gaibandha

Char Rajibpur

	Upazila
	District
	River

0   5   10   20 Kilometers

Jamalpur
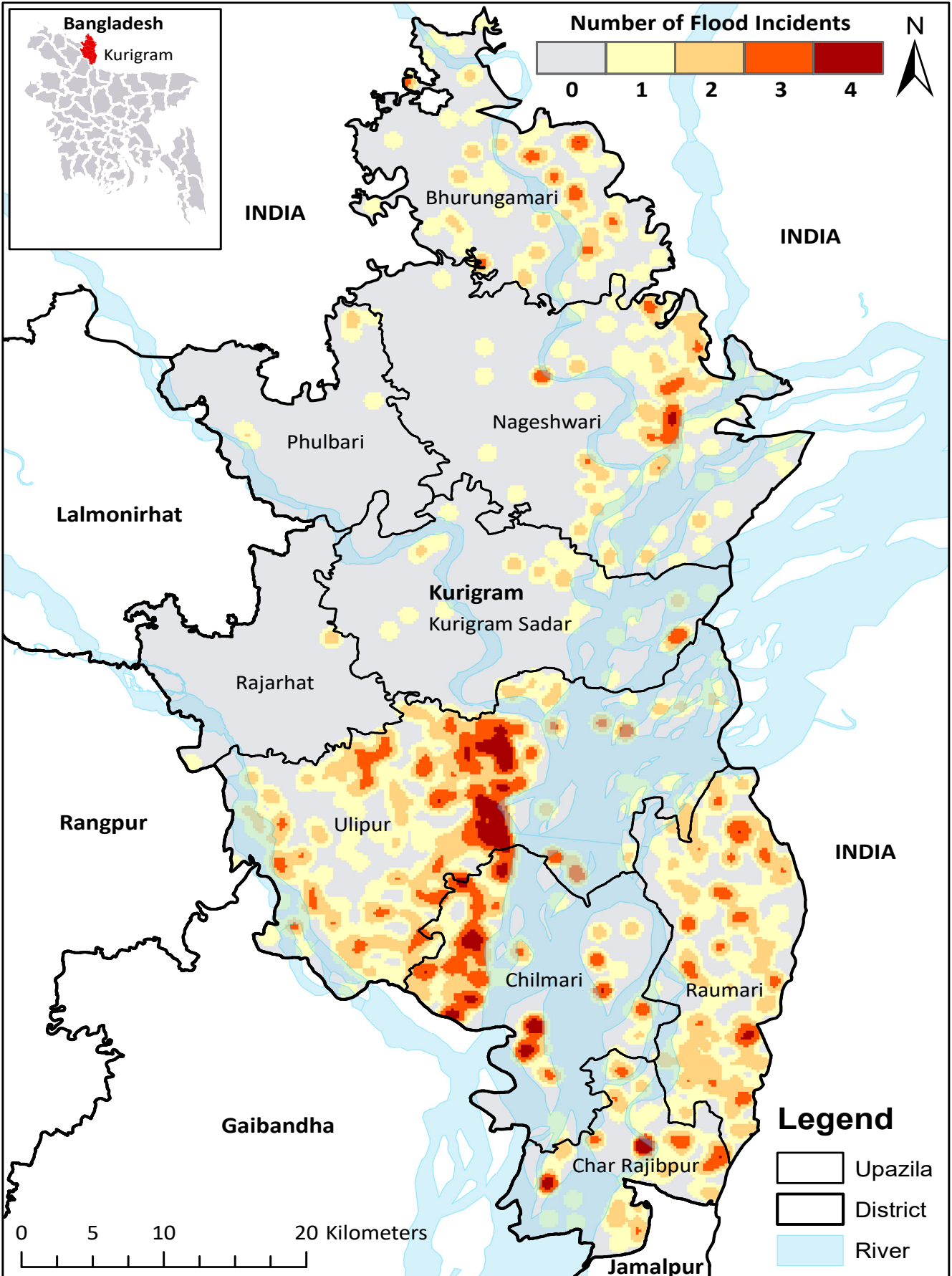
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

HEALTH

Type of Health Facilities in 5 KM Travel Distance (Round 1: April - October 2021)

*The data was based on individual village responses, potentially leading to a higher total count due to possible duplications of same health facilities counted for multiple villages.

Health facilities	Percentage
Community clinic (govt.)	41%
Union health and family welfare centre (govt.)	28%
Private clinics at community level	10%
Upazila health complex/hospitals clinics	6%
Maternal and child welfare centre (govt.)	5%
Hospital (govt.)	4%
Maternal and child welfare centre (private)	3%
Hospital (private)	2%
Primary health centre	2%
Private health facility at union level	1%
Upazila level private health facility	N/A
Other	N/A

During the previous round of data collection, carried out between April and October 2021, 6,564 health facilities were reported in Kurigram district. Forty-one per cent of these facilities were community clinics, followed by union health and family welfare centers (28%), community-level private clinics (10%), upazila level health complex (6%), government maternal and child welfare centers (5%), government hospitals (4%), private maternal and child welfare centers (3%), private hospitals (2%), government, primary health centers (2%), union level private health facilities (1%), upazila level private health facilities (less than 1%).

However, the most recent data collected of the Community Based Needs Assessment during March and September 2022, shows that 23 health facilities were closed during the six months prior to the assessment and 43 additional facilities were newly opened in five kilometers radius from the assessed villages.

Availability of health services

When asked to rank essential health services from 0 (non-existent) to 5 (largely available) based on availability, pharmacy and first aid scored the highest (3.8) as available, followed by maternity services (2.4), and out-patient services (2.3) that scored between scarce and slightly available. Ambulance services (1.8), medical testing center (1.5), inpatient services (1.5), and surgery (1.1) scored between very scarce and scarce. Finally, COVID-19 testing services (0.9), COVID-19 treatment services (0.8), and trauma care (0.1) scored the lowest between non-existent and very scarce.

Ranking of the Availability of Health Services by Significance

Significance: 0 = non-existent, 1 = very scarce, 2 = scarce, 3 = slightly available, 4 = available, 5 largely available

Pharmacy	First Aid	Maternity Services	Out-patient department	Ambulance services	Medical testing location/ centre	In-patient department	Surgery	COVID-19 test centre	COVID-19 treatment centre	Trauma Care
3.8	3.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.1

EDUCATION

Based on community focal points in the assessed villages in Kurigram district, during the reporting period, a total of 415,473 children attend primary education and high school. Notably, gender parity is evident, with boys and girls each constituting 50 per cent of the student population. This demonstrates an encouraging commitment towards providing equal educational opportunities for all. Fifty-six per cent of these children are in primary school and the remaining 44 per cent are in high school.

Percentage of Children Attending Schools

Category	Primary school	High school
Girls	49%	51%
Boys	51%	49%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Regrettably, there are children who face barriers preventing them from accessing education. Among these challenges, 35 per cent of barriers are that the children are compelled to work and earn money to contribute to their household income. The need to strike a balance between education and supporting their families underscores the socio-economic realities.

The cost of education accounts for another significant barrier, accounting for 20 per cent of the barriers. Financial constraints can hinder access to quality education, limiting opportunities for socio-economic advancement.
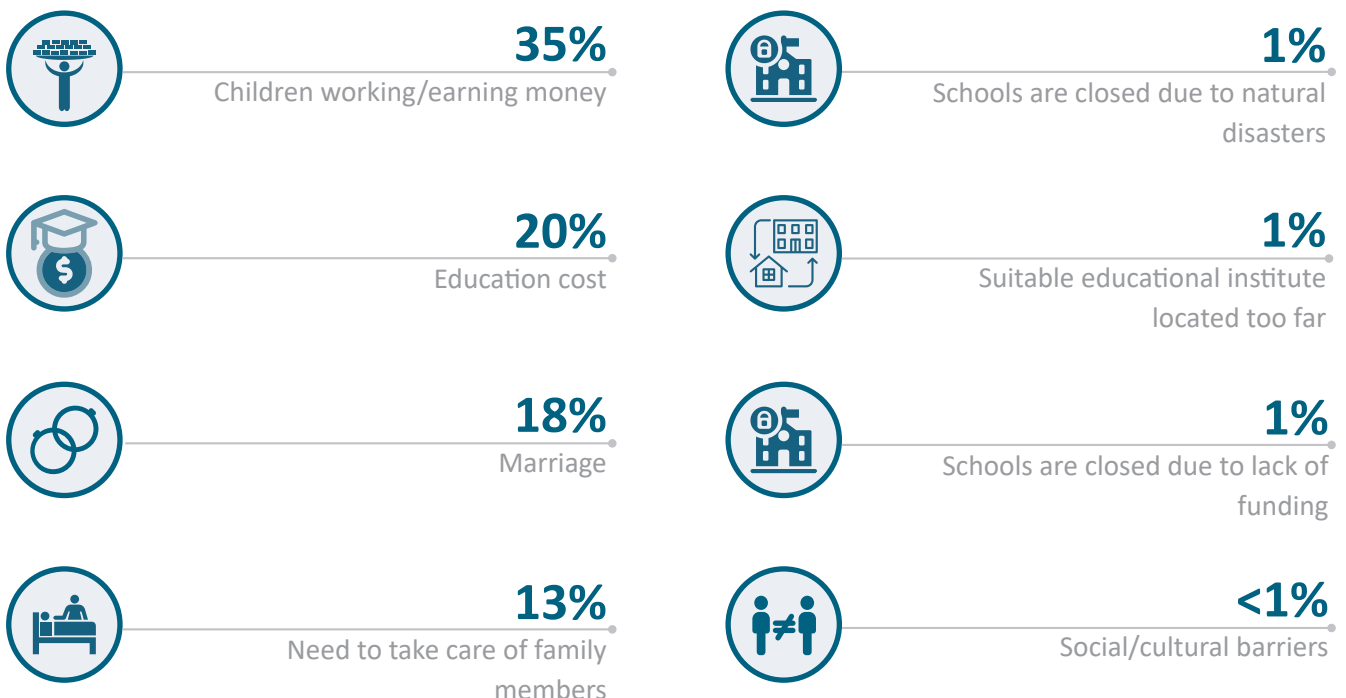
In addition, 18 per cent of the barriers were mentioned as getting married as a reason for discontinuing education. This highlights the importance of addressing early marriages and advocating for girls' education to empower them with equal opportunities.

Similarly, 13 per cent of the barriers is the need to stay home and take care of family members as a hindrance to education. This underlines the need for community support and mechanisms to alleviate caregiving burdens.

Other barriers reported include schools being closed due to natural disasters (1%), school distance (1%), and social and cultural norms (less than 1%). Addressing these specific challenges requires community engagement, disaster preparedness, and a focus on dismantling harmful norms.

To break down these barriers and create a conducive learning environment for all children, concerted efforts are required. Implementing targeted initiatives to support financially disadvantaged families, promoting girls' education, and creating safe learning spaces that accommodate family responsibilities are crucial steps towards fostering inclusive and quality education.

Barriers to Education

35%
Children working/earning money

1%
Schools are closed due to natural disasters

20%
Education cost

1%
Suitable educational institute located too far

18%
Marriage

1%
Schools are closed due to lack of funding

13%
Need to take care of family members

<1%
Social/cultural barriers

WASH

Ninety-nine per cent of the households in Kurigram have access to private/public hand-pump while only one per cent have piped water. Overall availability and quality of drinking water both in rainy and dry season was ranked between good and very good. However, community focal points in the assessed villages ranked the distance of drinking water facilities and its price between bad and moderate.
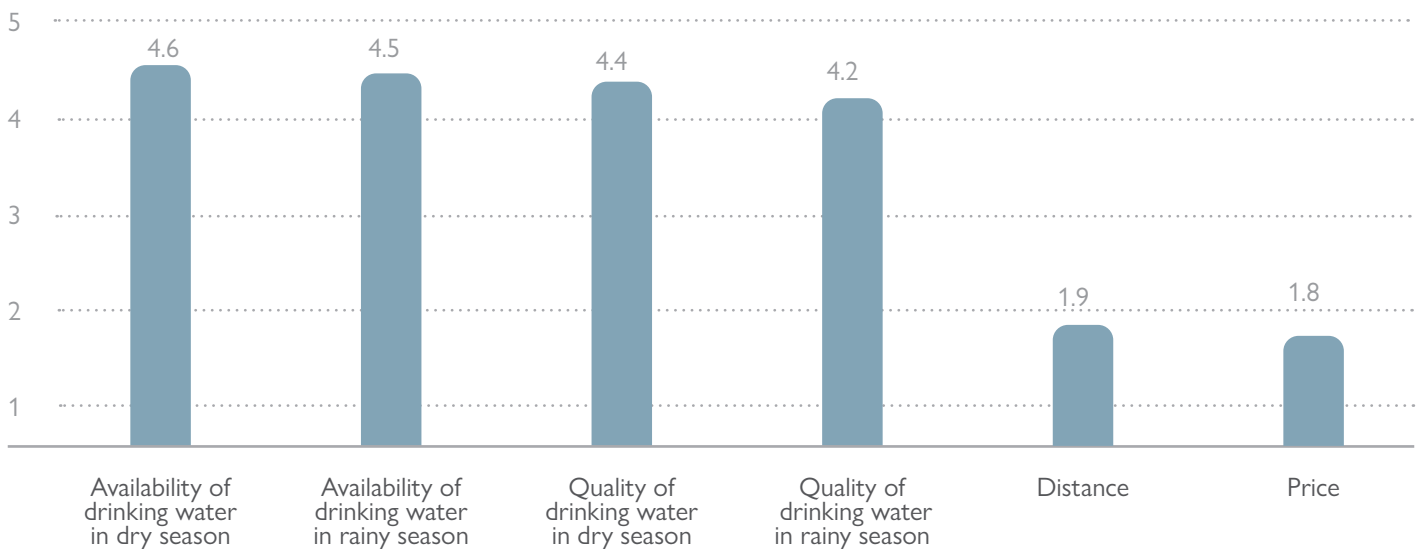
99 per cent of households have access to **private/public handpump**
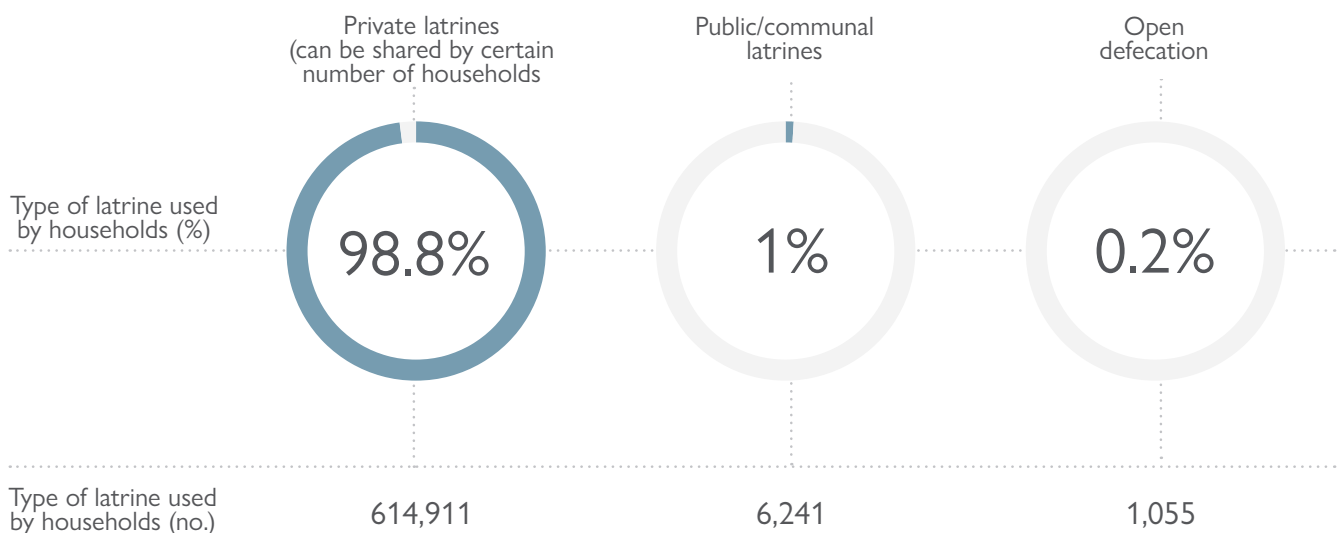
1 per cent of households have access to **piped water**

Ranking of Problems Related to Drinking Water

Significance: 0 = non-existent, 1 = very bad, 2 = bad, 3 = not bad, 4 = good, 5 very bad

4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	1.9	1.8
Availability of drinking water in dry season	Availability of drinking water in rainy season	Quality of drinking water in dry season	Quality of drinking water in rainy season	Distance	Price

Types of Latrines and Household Usage

Almost 99 per cent of households in Kurigram district have access to private latrines that could be shared between certain number of households, 1 per cent have access to public latrines and only 0.2 per cent practice open defecation.

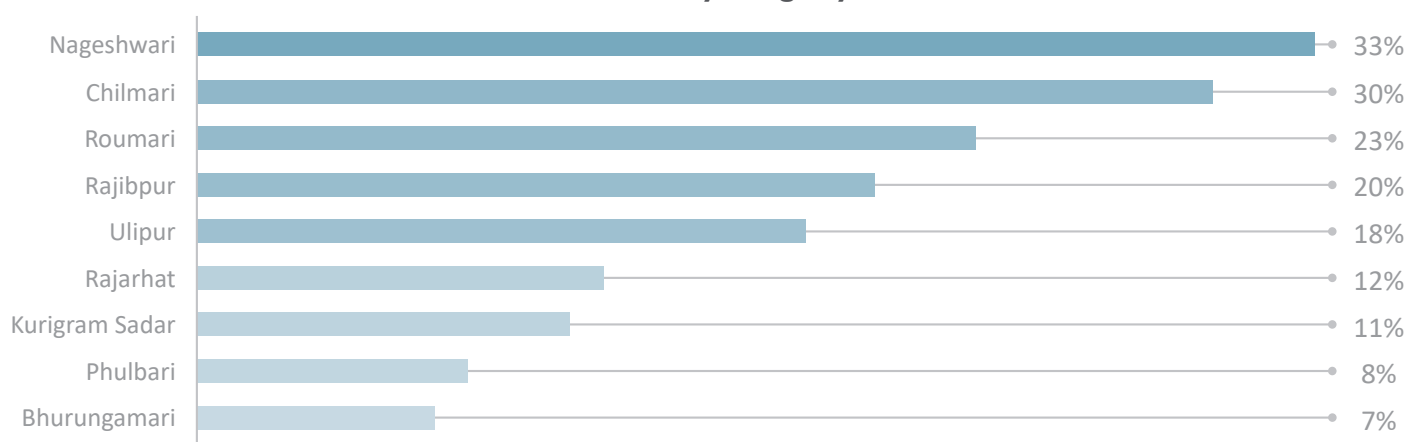|	Private latrines (can be shared by certain number of households	Public/communal latrines	Open defecation
Type of latrine used by households (%)	98.8%	1%	0.2%
Type of latrine used by households (no.)	614,911	6,241	1,055

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UTILITIES

Lack of access to public electricity was reported in over 8,000 households, representing a concerning reality for many communities. The absence of reliable electricity hinders progress and development, impacting essential services, education, and economic opportunities.

Encouragingly, approximately 16 per cent of the assessed villages (equivalent to 100,225 households) have embraced solar-power electricity usage. This demonstrates a growing awareness of sustainable energy solutions and signifies a potential pathway towards bridging the electricity gap.

Notably, the upazilas of Roumari, Nageshwar, and Bhurungamari stand out in solar-powered electricity adoption, recording the highest number of households utilizing this eco-friendly energy source.

To address the lack of public electricity in thousands of villages, strategic investment in electrification projects and renewable energy initiatives is paramount. Government support and private sector participation can play pivotal roles in expanding access to reliable electricity throughout the district.

Solar Power Electricity Usage by Household

| Upazila	Percentage
Nageshwari	33%
Chilmari	30%
Roumari	23%
Rajibpur	20%
Ulipur	18%
Rajarhat	12%
Kurigram Sadar	11%
Phulbari	8%
Bhurungamari	7%

The findings indicate a promising scenario in terms of internet access within Kurigram District. During the month preceding the assessment, nearly 100 per cent of the district had access to 2G internet services. 3G internet services were accessible to approximately 97.5 per cent of the population.

Over 77 per cent of the district enjoyed access to 4G internet services. Despite the positive statistics, it is essential to continue working towards enhancing internet infrastructure and ensuring equitable access for all. Improving network coverage in rural and remote areas can foster digital inclusivity.

Collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, and local communities will be instrumental in addressing existing challenges and unlocking the full potential of utilities in the region.

Access to Internet in the Last Month
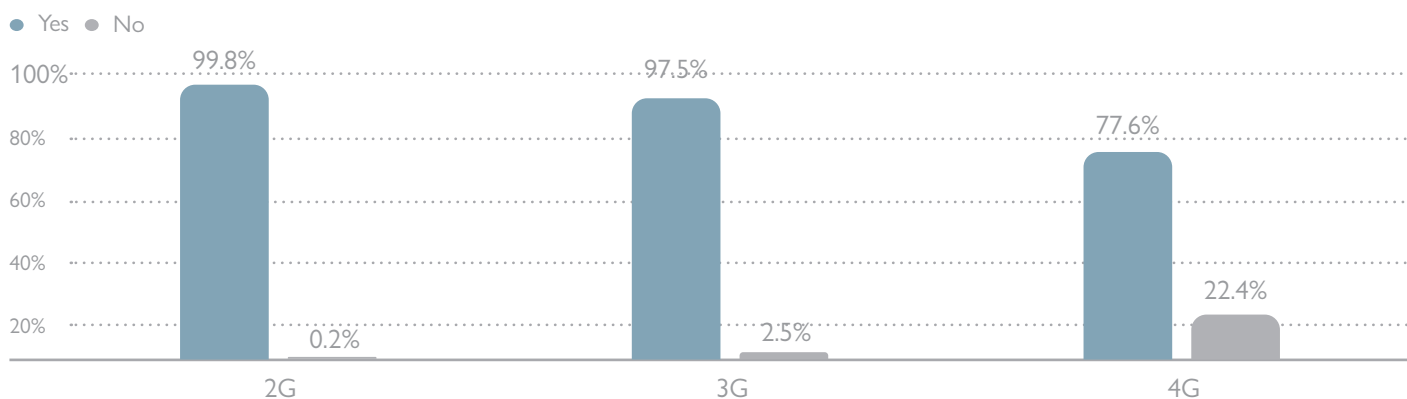
● Yes ● No

	Yes	No
2G	99.8%	0.2%
3G	97.5%	2.5%
4G	77.6%	22.4%

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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