A Scenario of Migration: Findings of Household Listing in Origin Area Survey of the GBM Delta, Bangladesh

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Introduction

- Household Listing (HL) is a diminutive census of all individual households within an enumeration area (EA).

- The objective of the HL was to finalize those households which would be surveyed to collect further in depth information in DECCMA Household Social Survey.
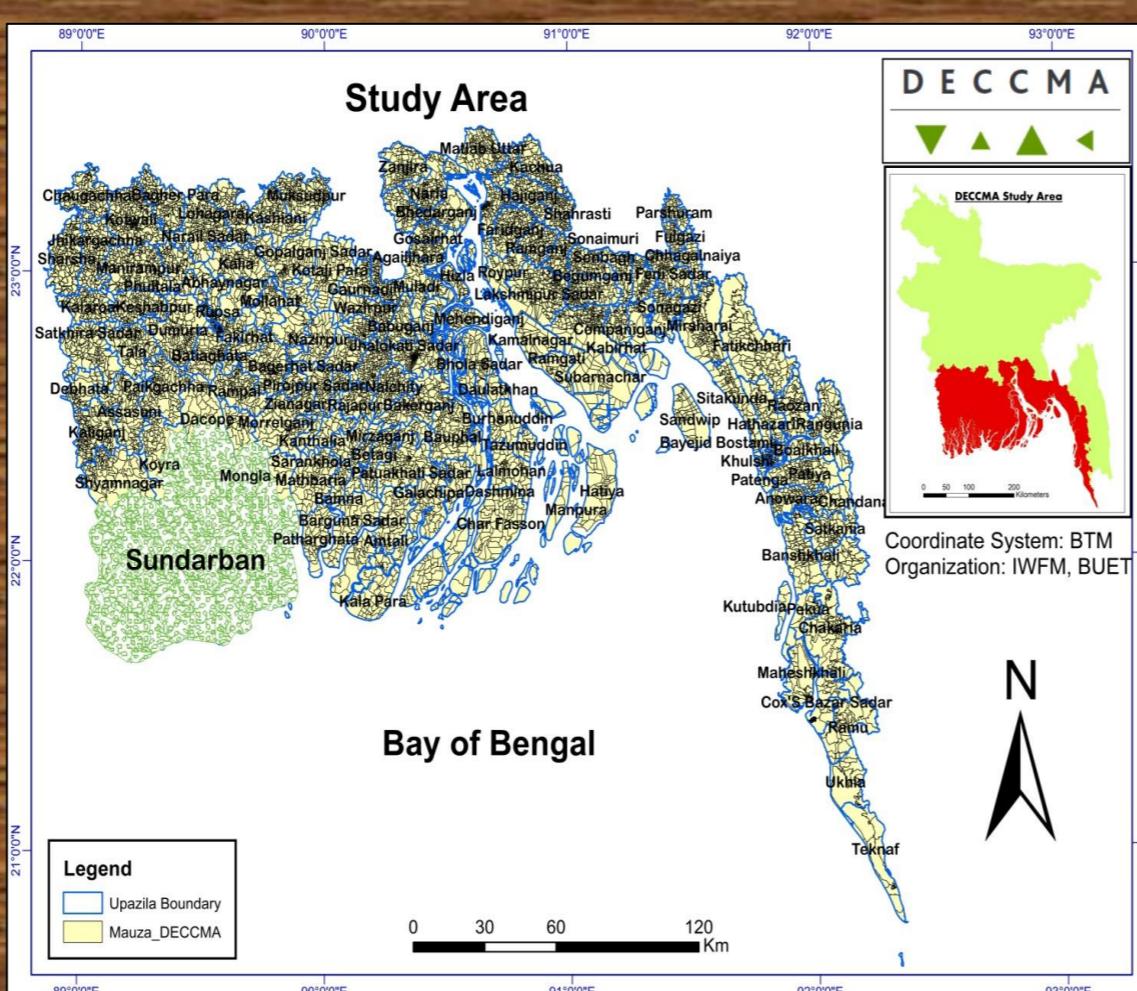
Study Area

Coordinate System: BTM
Organization: IWFM, BUET

- 19 Coastal districts
- 153 Upazilas
- 14771 Mauzas

Selection For DECCMA Study

- 14 Coastal districts
- 41 Upazilas
- 50 Mauzas (EA)
- Each Mauza → 200 HHs listed
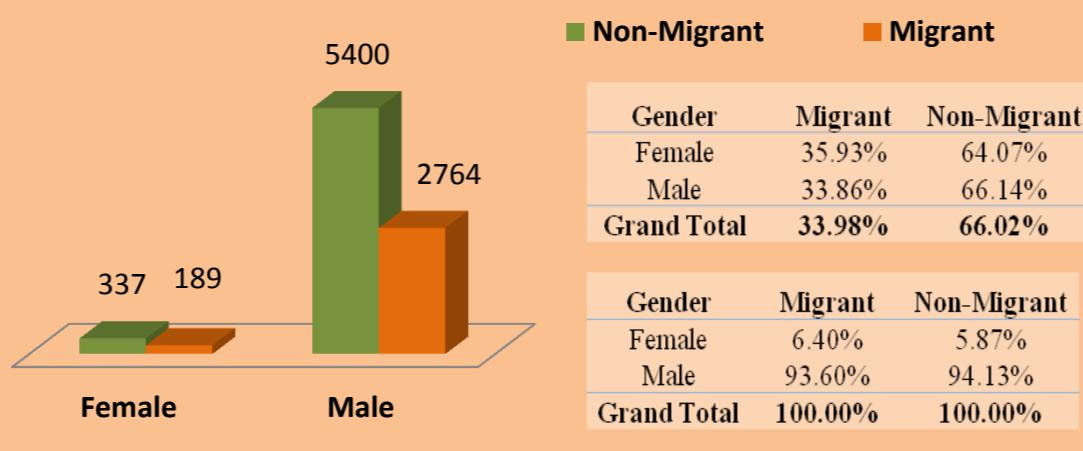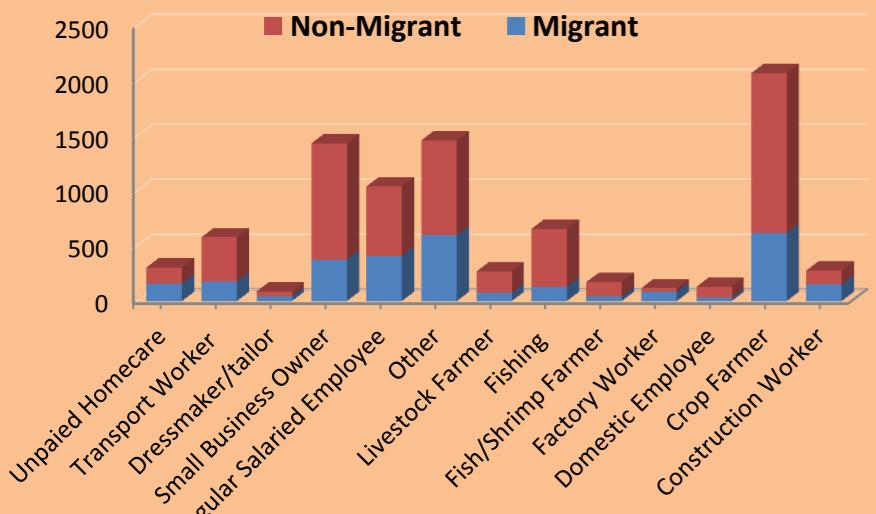
  Unit of Analysis: Mouza

Methodology

Development of Multi-hazard Map

WSmax + WEmax + Wsamax + WFmax=1	WS + WE + Wsa + WF ≤ 1
Maximum Weightage (W) for four hazards storm surge (S), Erosion (E), Salinity (Sa), Flood (F).	Weightage computed (W) for Storm surge (S), Erosion (E), Salinity (Sa), Flood (F).

$$H_{multi-hazard} = H_{storm} + H_{erosion} + H_{salinity} + H_{flood}$$

Weightage Calculation

i.   Social damage
ii. Economics damage

Hazard Type	Weightage
Storm surge	0.323
Flood	0.098
Salinization	0.278
Erosion	0.308

Multi-hazard Category

1. Very low (12 EAs)
2. Low (11 EAs)
3. Medium (10 EAs)
4. High (9 EAs)
5. Very High (8 EAs)

Study Findings

Dwelling-structure types of households

Migrant: Mud/Thatched/Jhupri 542, Pacca 378, Semi-Pacca 344, Tin Shed 1703
Non-Migrant: Mud/Thatched/Jhupri 1663, Pacca 554, Semi-Pacca 764, Tin Shed 2766
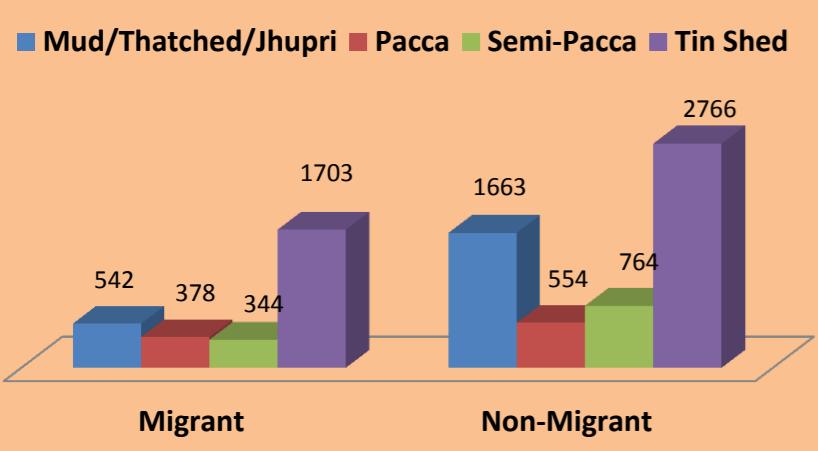
Gender of Household Head

Female: Non-Migrant 337, Migrant 189
Male: Non-Migrant 5400, Migrant 2764

Gender	Migrant	Non-Migrant
Female	35.93%	64.07%
Male	33.86%	66.14%
Grand Total	33.98%	66.02%

Gender	Migrant	Non-Migrant
Female	6.40%	5.87%
Male	93.60%	94.13%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%

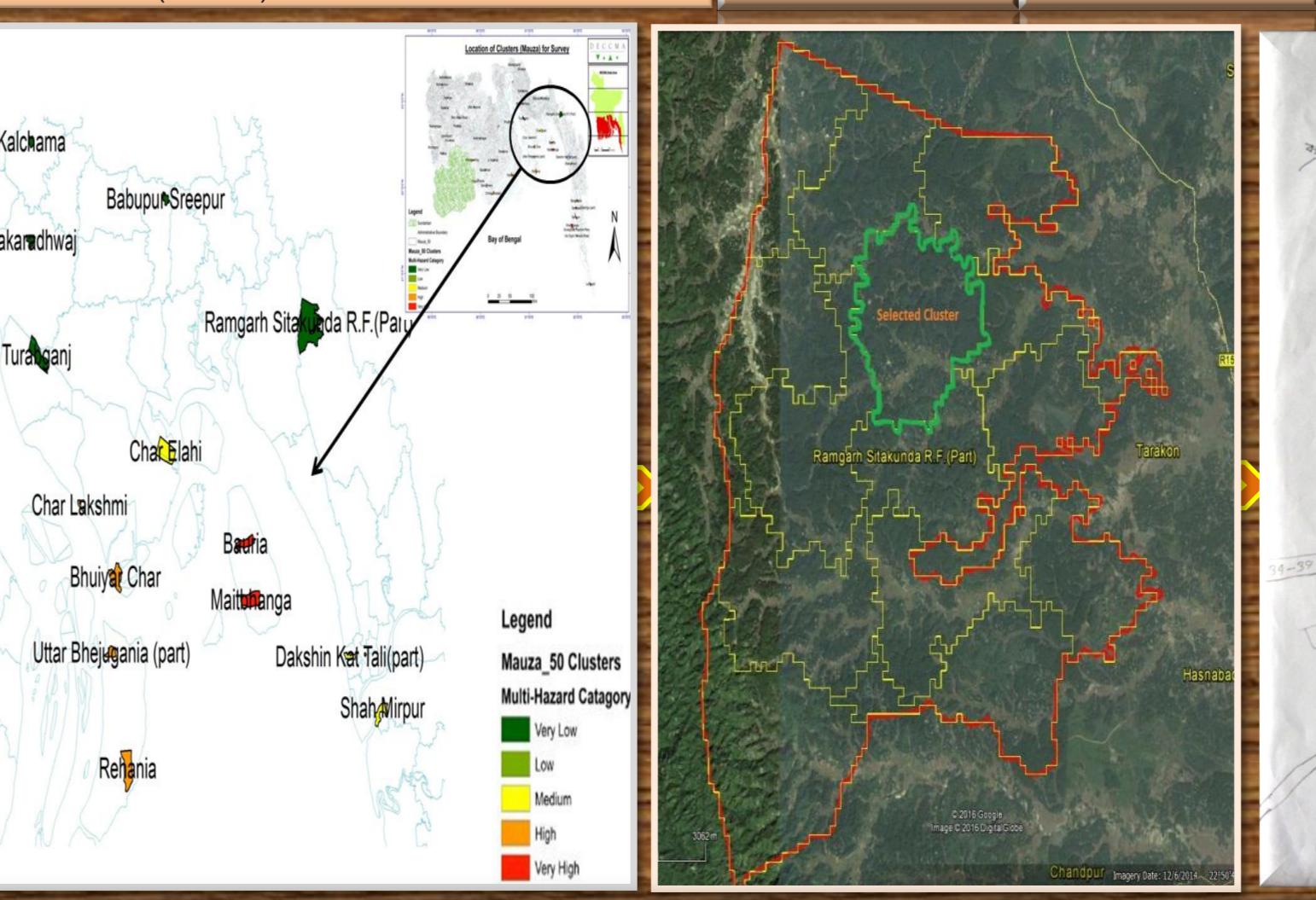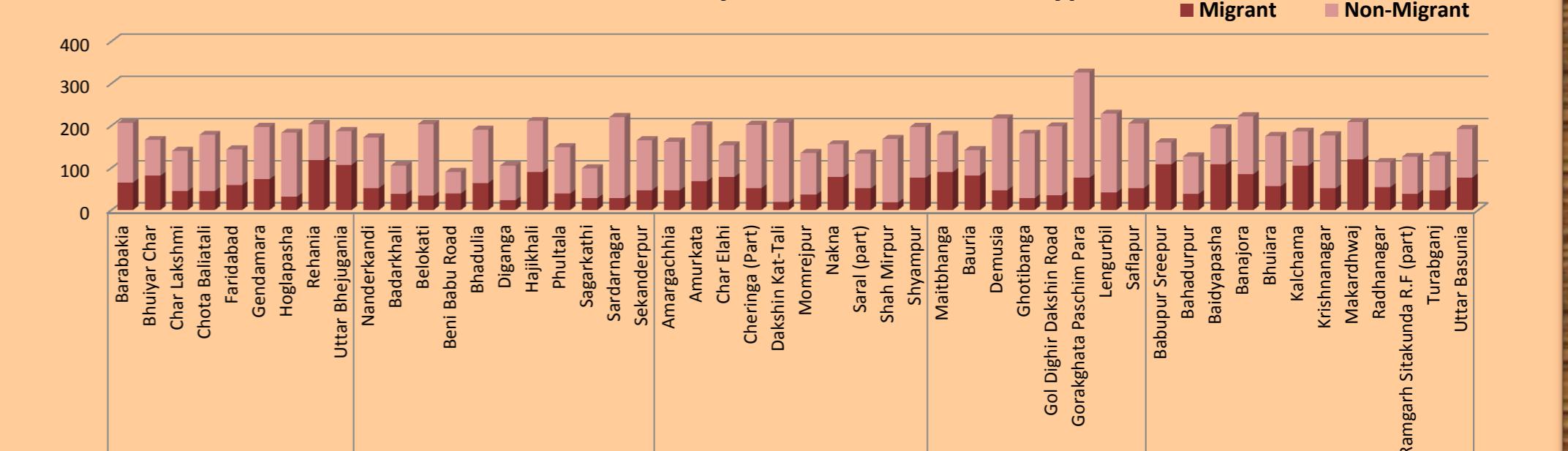### Occupation types of HH head

HHs distribution by district
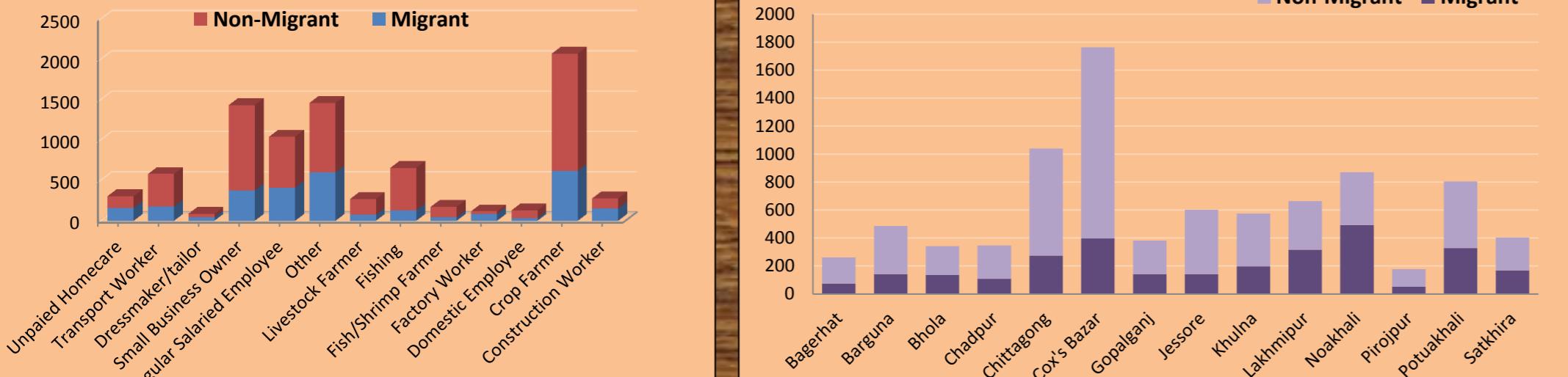
Comparing Migration Type by Hazard Level

Internal / International
High 126, Low 88, Medium 90, Very High 324, Very Low 321
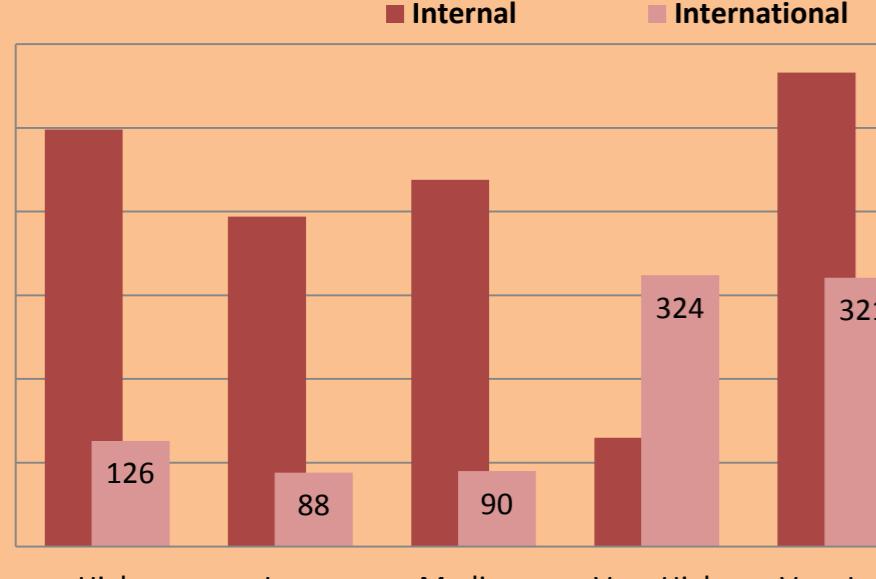
Changing occupation due to migration
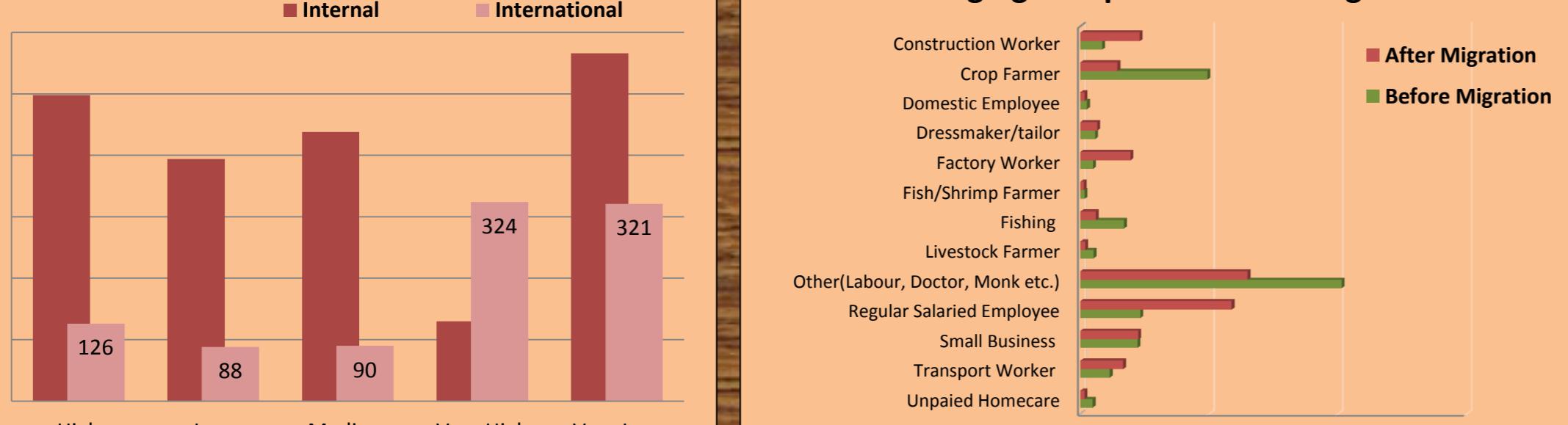
Migration type in EAs by hazard level

Distribution of EA by hazard level and HH type

Migration Types by Districts

Conclusion

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- 8713 HHs were listed and it was found that 34% of HHs (2962) are migrant HHs. Of these, almost 11% (949) are international migrant HHs, and 23% (2013) are internal migrant HHs, which is almost two or three times greater than existing estimates from most prior studies (HIES, 2010; Sharma and Zaman, 2009; Hossain, Kazal and Ahmed, 2013).

- Noakhali district had the highest rate of HHs with at least one migrant (56%), while Cox's Bazar had the lowest percentage of migrant HHs (22%). However, when only counting international migration, Cox's Bazar ranked first (271 HHs). A female was head of household in 12% of cases.

- Before migration 9% of HHs were involved in regular salaried employment (i.e. informal sector/Driving/Factory/Tailoring), and after migration 24% of migrants were involved in regular salaried employment(i.e. Construction/Factory/Transport worker).

- These finding reveal important policy requirements for managing internal migration, namely the implementation of a resilient and inclusive urban development strategy involving the relocation of industries.

Method and Strategy for subsequent in-depth household survey

- ❖ Trained a survey team with Tablet/iPad (Equal male and female ratio)
- ❖ Gender-sensitive survey techniques
- ❖ Individualized questionnaire structures
- ❖ Multi-layer data checking
- ❖ Data uploaded to main server

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