



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Safe Migration in Bangladesh: Financial and Non-Financial Implications



Financial

Average anticipated cost of migration	Anticipated benefits	Cost / benefit / reality
<p>Average anticipated cost for migration for men, was BDT 380,975 (4500 USD)</p> <p>The average anticipated cost of migration for women, was BDT 331,231 (4000 USD)</p>	<p>Average anticipated salary for men, was BDT 30,001 - 40,000 (360 - 480 USD)</p> <p>Average anticipated salary for women, was between BDT 20,000 to 30,000 (240 - 360 USD)</p>	<p> For men, it would take an average of 43 months/3.5 years to cover the average anticipated costs of recruitment for the Middle East, USD 4500, while earning an average anticipated wage of USD 420 and sending max 75% in remittances</p> <p> For women, it would take an average of 53 months/4.4 years to cover the average anticipated costs of recruitment or the Middle East, USD 4000, while earning an average wage of USD 300 and sending max 75% in remittances</p>

Financing

Amongst all respondents, most people intended to pay for the cost of migration through

- borrowing money from family, friends or in-laws
- own savings
- taking a loan from micro-credit organizations

Amongst all respondents, **52.3%** intended to send back **51% to 75%** of their wages in remittances

The average per capita cost of recruitment and migration to **Europe** is **BDT 747,088 (8800 USD)** more than twice the average cost of migrating to the Middle East

Non-financial

Potential migrants were willing to endure	Potential migrants were willing to endure	IOM DTM data
<p>83.5% Be seperated from family </p> <p>58% Face language barriers </p> <p>52.8% Do unfavorable work </p> <p>36.8% Work under bad conditions </p> <p>18.4% Sell an organ or engage in sexual activities to pay for the cost of migration </p>	<p>63.8% Find better work</p> <p>23.7% Provide support to family members</p> <p>4.8% Settle permanently</p> <p>4.3% Increase their skill set</p> <p>3.3% Increase their status in community of origin</p>	<p>92% of Bangladeshi migrants surveyed by IOM DTM answered 'yes' to at least one of the four trafficking and other exploitative practices questions (central and eastern mediterranean route)</p>
		Stranded migrants
		<p>In July 2017, 2000 Bangladeshi migrants who attempted to reach Europe were stranded in Turkey</p>

Quote from returned Bangladeshi migrant from Greece*

In Greece, we worked for 3 years in a factory, but the conditions of the factory became so bad that we did not get our wages for 3 months. One week they gave us some salary but they did not do so for the next weeks. Then we went on strike and told them we wanted our salary-otherwise we would stop working. The factory was eventually shut down and we did not receive our money. We returned to Bangladesh with no money in our hands. When I was working at the factory I owned 7500 EUR, but now I lost everything.



Most returned migrants stayed abroad below 1 year or between 1 - 3 years (65%), indicating there is a high probability of migrants returning with debts*

Most Bangladeshi migrants who travel irregularly face human trafficking or exploitative practices during migration or in their country of destination

Some Bangladeshi migrants do not end up in their preferred country of destination, but are stranded elsewhere resulting in high financial and non-financial consequences

*Returned cum potential migrants; those who had the intention to re-migrate

• Project funded by the European Union and implemented by IOM

• Findings are derived from KAP study administered under 600 potential migrants in 12 districts of Bangladesh (2017)