

# RMMRU

## ANNUAL REPORT 2016

**A centre for evidence based research and grassroots action**



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# RMMRU Annual Report 2016

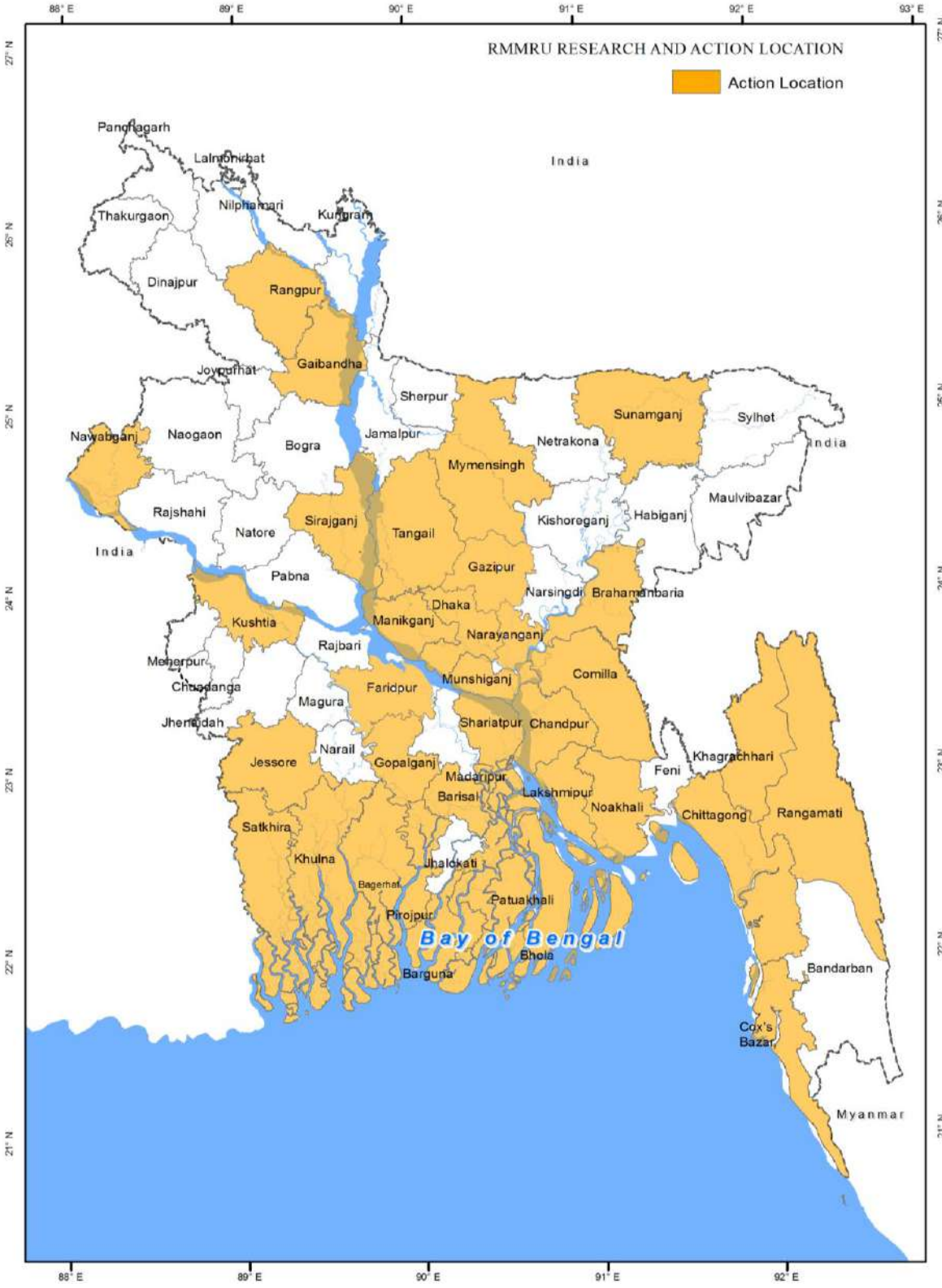
## A Centre for Evidence Based Research and Grassroots Action

2016 was a challenging year for migrants all over the world. The year experienced the rise of right-wing populist parties and anti-migrant political movements in various parts of the globe. Bangladesh successfully hosted the 9<sup>th</sup> Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD). Along with its regular activities of producing evidence based research, policy advocacy, training and grassroots programmes, RMMRU played a key role in facilitating civil society participation in the GFMD. This was of particular significance as for the first time civil society organisations working on migration formally collaborated in yearlong activities by forming a broad coalition under RMMRU leadership.

### General Body



# RMMRU Research and Programme Locations



## Summary of Projects and Programmes

Projects	Funding Organisation	Budget size in BDT	Project Focus	Partners(s)	Location(s)
Sustaining Gains from Migration: Asserting Migrants' Right (AMR)	Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)	8,375,563	Policy advocacy for migration governance, grassroots mobilisation and capacity building of PNGOs and MRPCs	<i>Implementing Partners:</i> RPDO, CCDA and Shangsaptoque  <i>Govt. Patners</i>  DEMO, BMET	Tangail, Comilla, Chittagong and Dhaka
Irregular Migration	RMMRU Core and MFA	149,000	Create evidence based knowledge on channels of irregular migration and conduct information campaign at the grassroots	<i>National Partner:</i> Development for Disadvantaged People (DDP), Sirajgonj,  <i>International Partner:</i> MFA	Sirajgonj, Tangail, Comilla, Chittagong, Dhaka, Satkhira, Jashore, Chapai, Nawabgonj, Rangpur, Mymensing, Sunamganj, Kushtia, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Brahamaanbaria, Shariatpur, Barisal, Laxmipur, Khagrachari
Migrating Out of Poverty Research Programme (RPC)	DFID	5,515,789	Understand the relationship between regional migration, internal migration and poverty	RPDO, DWRN, BILS, Creative lab	Bangladesh, UK, Ghana, Kenya, Singapore and South Africa
Deltas, vulnerability and Climate Change:	IDRC	2,752,251	Understand adaptation	<i>International Partner</i>	The Ganges-Brahmaputra

Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA)	DFID		choices in delta regions with a strong focus on the role of migration as an adaptation strategy, including temporary, periodic, or permanent migration	<i>Universities:</i> Jadavpur University (JU), India and University of Ghana (UG), Ghana  Local Partner: BUET, SPARSO, BIDS, CEGIS, WARPO, SANEM, JIS, TARA	-Meghna delta in Bangladesh and India; the Mahanadi delta in India; and the Volta delta in Ghana
Building partnership in improving migration governance	PROKAS  British Council, UKaid	1,498,000	Promoting transparency and accountability for fairer labour migration from Bangladesh	Development for Disadvantaged People (DDP) Sirajganj, Jagroto Jubo Shangha (JJS), Satkhira and SKS Foundation Gaibandha  BSCCSCP members NGOs	Dhaka, Satkhira, Sirajganj and Gaibandha
Advocacy campaign for citizenship law	RMMRU Core	-	Advocacy to raise awareness on the draft Citizenship Bill of 2016	ASK, Odhikar, Shujon, BNWLA, Nagorik Uddog, Naripakkho	Dhaka
Public interest litigation on Rohingyas	RMMRU Core	-	Securing release of Rohingya's who have completed jail sentence	Ergo (law firm)	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar
Mainstreaming migration into national	RMMRU Core	-	Sensitise UN agencies and development	-	Dhaka

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development strategies	partners to mainstream migration into national development strategy of Bangladesh including 7 <sup>th</sup> five Year Plan	1,420,043	To facilitate the engagement of civil Society in GFMD 2016	<i>International Partner: MFA</i>  <i>National Partner: 43 human rights organisations, migrant associations, development NGOs and international organisations working in Bangladesh</i>	National
Secretariat of BCSCC for GFMD 2016	Subscriptions from core partners and Migrant Forum in Asia	1,420,043	To facilitate the engagement of civil Society in GFMD 2016	<i>International Partner: MFA</i>  <i>National Partner: 43 human rights organisations, migrant associations, development NGOs and international organisations working in Bangladesh</i>	National

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## Services to Migrants and their Families at Grassroots and the Diaspora

MRPCs delivered 20 types of services to 1600 migrants that included facilitation in securing passports, visa verification, registration for job in DEMO office, opening of bank accounts, accessing migration loan, submission of online complaints against fraudulence, local arbitration, accessing skill training and banking services etc. (ARM)

In collaboration with DEMO and BMET offices of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the partner organisations and MRPCs helped migrants and their families to ensure BDT 16 crore in accidental death compensation and recovery of money for 882 migrants and their families who fell victim to fraudulence. (AMR)

By conducting local level arbitration MRPCs helped two deceived migrant families to recover BDT 2.70 lac. Through lodging online complaints these committees facilitated the recovery of BDT 2.50 lac. (AMR)

MRPCs helped 14 departing migrants to receive BDT 16 lac from Probashi Kallyan Bank and BRAC as migration finance loan. (AMR)

As part of returnee reintegration support, 45 scholarship were given to returnee migrants of Cumilla and Tangail. All of the participants successfully completed training and gradually received driving licenses and 9 of them have already migrated overseas. Five left-behind migrants' children received education scholarship from Wage Earners Welfare Fund of MoEWOE. (AMR)

172 men and women directly listened to the horrific stories of 13 irregular migrants from Sirajganj, Gaibandha and Satkhira. Around 2000 individual indirectly received information on irregular migration through distribution of leaflets. (BPCIM)

25 Bangladesh diaspora organisation received legal interpretation of draft citizenship law and they launched their own advocacy campaign in collaboration with RMMRU.

Through monthly meetings, counseling services, pre-decision trainings, pre-departure trainings, courtyard meetings, haat shovas and school meetings for awareness building; 110,000 people were directly informed at project areas. Besides, through use of public address system (miking), film shows and celebration of May Day and International Migrants' Day, it informed 100,000 people about



RMMRU-RPDO Member  
received Human Rights Award  
from MJF

My father who is a returnee migrant has lost both his kidneys. Our current financial situation is not good. I am grateful to RPDO for organising a scholarship for me from the government. Otherwise I would have had to discontinue my study.  
Sium, Tangail

They took my fourteen year old son to Malaysia by ship, without informing us. My son has been missing since 2013. I filed two cases against the *dalal*. But nothing happened. I will not find peace unless the perpetrators receive exemplary punishment.

Bellal Hossain, Sirajganj

safe labour migration procedure and consequences of irregular migration. (AMR)

## **Innovation**

### ***Giving Voice to Migrants***

In 2016, RMMRU developed a manuscript for a book titled *Untold Stories of Migrants: Dreams and Realities*, which presents the life and work of 150 men and women who migrated to different parts of Asia to earn a living. It is a major innovation of RMMRU that gave voices to the migrants. Their stories reiterate the fact that migration is an extremely complex phenomenon, and that there is no single narrative. It is multi-causal. Moreover, consequences of migration are also multidimensional. It has helped many of these men and women to bring major economic and social changes to their lives, households, and communities. It has exposed some to fraud, deceit, abuse, and even death. An innovative methodology was developed in translating and editing the stories. This involved creation of three pairs comprising of one Canadian intern and one RMMRU staff member.

### ***Catalyst in Forming BCSCC***

RMMRU was instrumental in forming a board based coalition of NGOs and other civil society organisations working on migrant rights. The coalition, the Bangladesh Civil Society Coordination Committee (BCSCC) was formed centering on hosting of GFMD, 2016 in Bangladesh. Together it has undertaken 63 interventions all over Bangladesh to inform GFMD on migration priorities of Bangladesh. The committee members continued to take forward the collaborative efforts on migration even after the completion of the GFMD.

### ***Mobilisation through social media***

RMMRU mobilised Bangladeshi diaspora groups in various countries through online campaign for amendment of the draft citizenship law. The legal interpretation prepared on the draft citizenship law was circulated by RMMRU to various diaspora organisations. A number of diaspora organisations took on board the legal interpretation and developed their own campaign to voice their concerns on the law. Along with other initiatives of RMMRU the diaspora groups played a pivotal role in making government

The book contains real life narratives of migrants. In the absence of existing cases, I consider this book as case law. I will use them as references in my future judgments, if need be.

Dr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed,  
Judge, Supreme Court of  
Bangladesh

Among the nine PGAs held prior to GFMDs the BCSCC hosted PGA in 2016 in Bangladesh has been the most successful PGA that was ever organised in terms of breadth of participation, quality of discussions that fed into the formal GFMD process and the cultural programme.

William Gois, Coordinator,  
Migrant Forum in Asia

I have reviewed citizenship laws of 70 countries but I have not come across a text that defines citizenship in a manner that this draft citizenship law did.

Barrister Najrul Khasru,  
Tribunal Judge, the UK

understand some of the unintended consequences of draft the citizenship law.

## Evidence Based Research

With the qualitative data gathered under DECCMA project, RMMRU has completed four research papers: (a) Gendered perception of climate change and adaptation in the delta districts of Bangladesh; (b) Migration as an adaptation tool: facilitators and barriers; (c) State of governance of climate change adaptation in GMB delta districts of Bangladesh, and (d) Gendered barriers to climate change adaptation in deltaic Bangladesh. In 2016 RMMRU also completed quantitative survey of the sending areas in 50 climate hotspots of delta of Bangladesh.

Analysis of annual migration trend 2016 was conducted under AMR project.

With household survey data of SDC and RMMRU 2014, two papers have been written in 2016. These are (a) *Drivers of migration*, (b) *Estimating the impact of international remittance on households' expenditure in Bangladesh*.

Based on three studies and survey conducted under the RMMRU-RPC a number of papers have been prepared: (a) *Emic perspectives on brokering international migration for construction from Bangladesh to Qatar*, (b) *Gendered practices of remittances in Bangladesh: A post-structuralist perspective*, (c) *Choosing a life: remittances and youth aspirations in Bangladeshi villages*, (d) *Public policy formulation: A case study of domestic workers in Bangladesh*. Some of them have already been published as RPC working papers.

## New Knowledge on Migration

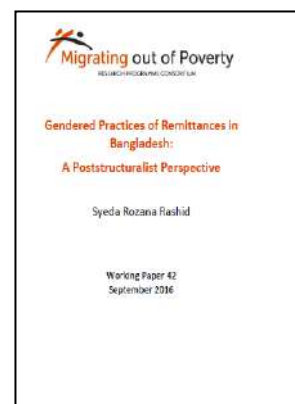
On the basis of SDC and RMMRU household survey 2014 a “logit” regression based paper was written. The title of the paper is *Estimating the Impact of International Remittance on Households Expenditure in Bangladesh*. Analyses of the paper clearly suggests that remittance plays a very important role in Bangladesh with regard to macroeconomic stability, aggregate demand, household



FGD Bagerhat, DECCMA

The book “*Untold Stories of Migrants*”, aptly captured the great achievements of our migrants and at the same time the pains and agonies that they themselves and their families endure. Statements of the migrants reflect their true perceptions about migration and their analysis in loss and gain by economic as well as social indicators. The book should be the first volume of a series of many.

Mr. Shahriar Alam, MP  
State Minister for foreign Affairs



well-being measured by consumption level and their poverty incidence. More specifically, the result of marginal and income effects of 'logit' regression suggest that the probability of the household to be poor decreases by 5.9% if the household is a receiver of remittance. Even after controlling for self-selection, international remittance receiving households have higher predicted probability of per capita expenditure, food expenditure, non-food expenditure and education expenditure than non-receiving households.

In 50 climate hotspots Mouzas of 14 delta districts, a near census was conducted under DECCMA quantitative survey. 8713 HHs were listed. It was found that 34% of HHs (2962) were migrant HHs and the rest 76% were non-migrant HHs. Of the migrant HHs, almost 32% (949) were international migrant HHs, and 68% (2013) were internal migrant HHs. This was almost two or three times greater than existing estimates of earlier studies (HIES, 2010; Sharma and Zaman, 2009; Hossain, Kazal and Ahmed, 2013).

A preliminary assessment of sending area survey (1500 HHs) of DECCMA 2016 shows that there is a large difference between the average monthly income of migrant and non-migrant HHs. The average income of migrant households is 76% higher than that of non-migrant households. Almost 30% of the households started sending migrants over the last five years. These two findings led RMMRU to further establish its earlier research findings that those households adapt better to climate change who combine local level adaptation practices with migration of few members of the households.



Wife and son of an internal migrant,  
Laxmipur

The assessment of draft Citizenship Bill shows that the Bill has many positive developments. Earlier citizenship could be awarded to children through father. The new Bill recognised right of women to pass on citizenship to their children even if they marry foreigners. However, there are several provisions of the Bill that breach the Constitution and are in contravention to Bangladesh's obligations under international law. The Bill will also create statelessness for many groups. (Citizenship Bill Campaign)

According to Migration Trends Report of 2016 the costs of migration borne by Bangladeshi workers were much higher than that of other sending countries to the same destination. For example, in 2016, Bangladeshi workers had to pay between \$2,500 USD to \$5,000 USD to migrate to Bahrain. On the contrary, migrants from Kenya, Ghana and Uganda paid between \$265 USD to \$795 USD to migrate to the same country. The average cost of

migration for Bangladeshi workers to Singapore was \$5,560 USD. To access employment in the same market, Filipino and Indonesian workers paid \$2,680 USD. Indian workers paid slightly higher between a range of \$3,900-\$4,700 USD. The average cost of migration calculated out of the 25 testimonies presented at RMMRU consultation was \$3,780 USD and the median cost was \$3,822 USD. However, many migrants that provided testimony had gone abroad a number of years ago, and in 2015 the average stood at \$4,867 USD (Building partnership project)



Press conference on Annual Migration Trends 2016

The inability to send workers under G2G system, has to a great extent contributed to irregular migration through the maritime route of Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea (Labour Migration Scoping Study).



### Change in Policy

For many years RMMRU has been advocating with the Ministry of EWOE for creation of shelter homes for runaway female migrants of Bangladesh with resources from the Wage Earners' Welfare Fund. The International Migrants' Day Souvenir of the Ministry of EWOE noted that shelter homes are being established in a few countries including Saudi Arabia with the resources from Wage Earners' Welfare Fund.

At a consultation on the Citizenship Bill the Law Minister of Bangladesh promised that provisions barring expatriate Bangladeshis to participate in election to local councils and in politics will not be retained in the subsequent draft of the law. He also promised any provision that contradicts the Constitution will be dropped.



Migrant's daughter receiving WEWF scholarship RPDO, Tangail

RMMRU is the only civil society organisation that called for providing asylum to the Rohingyas fleeing persecution. Since October 2016 the Government of Bangladesh has relaxed its stance in allowing Rohingyas to enter the country. Earlier GoB was mainly engaged in bilateral negotiations with Myanmar government. In recent times the government has taken the Rohingya issue in various international forums. It is viewed as a major shift in GoB's Rohingya policy.

A major goal in the context of climate change and migration is that migration should be seen as one of the adaptation tools. The 7th Five Year Plan has recognised migration as an important strategy for development. It suggested the increasing of opportunities for international migration in the areas of Bangladesh that are lagging behind. The majority of such areas are climate change affected.

## Current Campaigns

Since February 2016, when the Cabinet of the current Government of Bangladesh approved the Citizenship Bill, RMMRU started discussion and dialogue with experts and policymakers to inform government on the loopholes of the draft. Throughout the year, along with dialogues, it organised training workshops, published op-eds in newspapers and held a series of consultations. Gradually it formed a broad based coalition of NGOs. Sustained campaign convinced policymakers to bring about some changes affecting the entitlements of the Bangladeshi diaspora. Still some of the clauses are contentious, particularly the one giving retrospective effect to acquiring citizenship which can negatively affect camp based Urdu speaking Bangladeshi community. (Citizenship Bill Campaign)

RMMRU's campaign to increase prosecution under the Overseas Employment and Migration Act, 2013 is continuing. It is now pursuing two court cases under this law against fraudulent practices of dalals in Tangail. It is also closely cooperating with the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment in addressing some of the unintended shortcomings of the law by detailing out clarifications in the Rules that are currently being framed under the law (Policy Brief 20). It is also campaigning for reform of specific provisions of the law. (AMR Project and Building Partnership Project)

RMMRU continues to urge the government to establish a separate cadre for the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment. The current system of employing Labour Attaches from different ministries needs to be abolished. Until the cadre system is in place, persons to be appointed as Labour Attaches should be posted in EWOE ministry or its line agencies for at least two years. (AMR Project)

The global community has acknowledged the Wage Earners' Welfare Fund (WEWF) as an important innovation of Bangladesh. On the basis of research conducted last year, RMMRU is now campaigning for ensuring the use of the WEWF in those activities and programmes that directly benefit the migrants. It also calls for holding of annual external audit of the Fund for ensuring transparency and accountability. (AMR Project)



Market Meeting in Comilla



International Migrant Day 2016

## RMMRU's Lessons Learnt for 2016

1. Skill Training: Skilled workers are treated fairly in the countries of destination. However, the quality of training currently being provided by the TTCs and private training centres is not up to the international standard. In this context RMMRU plans to establish a model training centre that will provide quality international standard training.

2. Irregular Migration: Research and awareness campaigns should be conducted in the low migration intensity areas. RMMRU needs to follow up on the reported cases of irregular migration and design project that will follow up and extend support to survivors of irregular migration in seeking redress.

3. Newspaper Column: There exists very little scope for migrants to secure advisory services. RMMRU can facilitate running a page/column in a leading daily for providing such services. A migrant can write his/her grievances or questions directly to an expert who will then reply to the queries on that particular column/page of the newspaper. Through this method RMMRU can collect cases on various types of fraudulences/sufferings endured by migrants.

4. Documentation and Reporting: Data on programme activities needs to be documented/preserved properly. RMMRU has limitations in documenting reports on past programmes which have been completed and thus needs to maintain factsheets for completed programmes. In this regard, online systems such as MIS system/Dropbox/Trello etc, may be set up for preserving reports/documents. This is also important to formulate future projects.

5. Refugee Issues: Undocumented Rohingyas need protection/humanitarian services such as food, non-food items as well as education, health and cultural orientation. RMMRU may consider designing projects on Rohingyas and pursue with potential donors (UNHCR/IOM)



Farewell of interns Joel and Zack



Consultation on youth perception on migration



Tasneem Siddiqui was one of the speakers at The Berlin Summer Dialogue on “Displacement and forced migration – rethinking prevention”

6. UN bodies and development partners need to be sensitised to participate in the 7<sup>th</sup> five-year plan activities in respect to mainstreaming migration into national development strategies.

7. All relevant government policies including the 7<sup>th</sup> five-year plan have to be analysed to understand how those documents are attempting to achieve migration related targets of SDGs.



Selim Reza among winners of Flinders University's Best Research Higher Degree Student Publications award ceremony on 27 February

### **Intervention Tools Used by RMMRU in Influencing Policy at National Level**

- Paper at a session on Climate Change and Migration at Gobeshona Conference, 9 January 2016
- Training on Migration Act, 2013, Tangail, 10 January 2016
- Training on Migration Act, 2013, Cumilla, 16 January 2016
- Training on Migration Act, 2013, Chittagong, 24 January 2016
- Skills Development Training of Drivers, January 2016 to September 2016 (46 persons)
- Training Workshop on Household Listing, Dhaka, February 2016 (50 persons)
- Dinner Dialogue with Journalists on informing new research findings on migration, Dhaka, 5 March 2016
- Lecture on a seminar on Wage Earners' Welfare Fund, Dhaka, March 2016
- Training Workshop on internal and international migration and conducting survey Dhaka, March, 2016 (50 persons),
- Training Workshop on using Tablet in conducting Sending area survey, Dhaka, March 2016 (36 persons)
- Seminar on Draft Citizenship Law with lawyers. Date: 27 March 2016
- Showcasing RMMRU Climate Change Research Paris, April 2016
- Distribution of Migration Trends Report (1000 copies) April 2016
- Distribution of Policy Briefs (15,000 copies) May 2016
- Public hearing on the Economic and Social Costs of Migration, Dhaka, 2 June 2016 (103 persons).
- National Consultation on Youth perception on migration, 25 July 2016
- Orientation on Draft Citizenship Law for journalists. Date: 05 November 2016
- District level consultation on irregular migration in Sirajganj, 8 November 2016



Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui with Hon'ble judges at the South Asia Judicial Conference on Environment and Climate. Also seen in the photo are Dr. Justice Syed Refaat Ahmed of Bangladesh

- Orientation on Draft Citizenship Law for Journalists, 11 November 2016
- National Consultation on Ensuring Prosecution under Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013, 19 November 2016 (109 persons).
- Orientation on Draft Citizenship Law for Journalists, 19 November 2016
- District level consultation on irregular migration in Gaibandha, 22 November 2016
- District level consultation on irregular migration in Satkhira, 30 November 2016
- People's Global Action programme, Dhaka December 6-8, 2016
- Press Conference to disseminate Migration Trends Report, Dhaka, 27 December 2016 (112 persons)
- National Consultation on Citizenship Law, 31 December 2016 (110 persons)

### **At Local Level**

Pre-decision training of potential migrants, pre-departure training of departing migrants, courtyard meetings, haat shobhas, school meetings, public service announcements (miking), skill training scholarship programme for integration of returnee migrants, counselling services by MRPC, film shows, celebration of international days.

## Media Intervention

Reviewing initiatives for migrant well-being:  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/mKgGTu> (The Daily Star)

International labour migration Hurdles ahead:  
Tasneem Siddiqui  
<https://goo.gl/1Q80ex> (The Daily Star)

The curious contents of the Citizenship Law  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/ONdI7F> (The Daily Star)

The crisis of undocumented Rohingyas:  
Md. Mahbubur Rahman  
<https://goo.gl/ZTtOk4> (The Daily Star)

Re-impose sanctions on Myanmar?  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/OIY2Ft> (The Daily Star)

মালয়েশিয়ার শ্রমবাজারে নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ  
ড. তাসনিম সিদ্দিকী  
<https://goo.gl/eUJflb> (The Daily Samakal)

Internal migrant construction workers:  
Addressing informality in recruitment  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/tCOmSF> (The New Age)

Bangladesh's Treatment of The Rohingyas:  
Privileging humanitarianism over expediency  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/WxonVt> (The New Age)

The Kafala system and women domestic  
workers  
Tasneem Siddiqui  
<https://goo.gl/gIBV3h> (The Daily Star)

The new slaves of Malaysia  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/nBF17N> (The Daily Star)

Rethinking Bangladesh's stance on Rohingya  
refugees  
Rashaam Chowdhury  
<https://goo.gl/Tec3ef> (The Daily Star)

No justice for Rohingyas?  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/OETQVC> (The Daily Star)

Ensuring dignity of female migrant workers  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/RqIoIZ> (The Daily Star)

GFMD 2016: The rights of migrants must be a  
priority  
Tasneem Siddiqui  
<https://goo.gl/1ryZ1f> (The Daily star)

Consequence of non-transparency  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/yMoYs0> (The Daily Star)

Construction sector needs to be brought under  
legal Framework  
<https://goo.gl/R4efTk> (The Daily New age)

কোনো নির্মাণশ্রমিকই নিয়োগপত্র পান না  
<https://goo.gl/sNt7fP> (The Daily Jaijai Din)

Quick implementation of domestic workers'  
policy demanded  
<https://goo.gl/tp16vt> (The New Age)

প্রবাসী-আয়ে টান পড়েছে  
<https://goo.gl/zkhs2C> (Prothom Alo)

নারীর শুধু উন্নয়ন নয় ক্ষমতায়নও জরুরি  
<https://goo.gl/O13ncO> (The Bonik Barta)

Creating classes of citizens  
C R Abrar  
<https://goo.gl/Ra13Ae> (The Daily Star)

আঙুলের ছাপ নকল করে পাসপোর্ট জাল  
<https://goo.gl/FpSbPi> (The Prothom-alo)

Draft citizenship law lacks natural justice  
<https://goo.gl/VQfkws> (The Daily Star)

Draft citizenship law to render many 'stateless':  
RMMRU  
<https://goo.gl/Afx4zp> (The Daily Star)

Remittances have bearing on youths'  
aspirations  
Reveals RMMRU study'  
<https://goo.gl/QCJyXV> (The Financial  
Express)

রেফিউজি অ্যান্ড মাইগ্রেরি মুভমেন্টস রিসার্চ  
ইউনিটের কর্মশালা প্রবাসী-আয় মানবসম্পদ  
উন্নয়নে দীর্ঘ মেয়াদে বিনিয়োগ হয় না  
<https://goo.gl/ovny71> (The Daily Prothom Alo)

## **Publications and Media Production of RMMRU**

### **Books and Articles**

Islam, M.T. and Siddiqui, T. 'Migratory Flows in Bangladesh in the Age of Climate Change: Sensitivity, Patterns and Challenges' in *Panorama: Insights into Asian and European Affairs* 01/2016 Konrad Adenauer Stiftung Singapore, pp 49- 66.

Ashraf A.S.M.A., Public Policy Formulation: A Case Study of Domestic Workers in Bangladesh Working Paper 37, July 2016

Rashid, S.R. and Sikder, M.J.U., Choosing a Life: Remittances and Youth Aspirations in Bangladeshi Villages, RPC Working Paper 40, September 2016

Litchfield, J., Mahmood, R., Siddiqui, T. Egger E.M, and Ansari, S. Migration and Social Networks: Evidence from Bangladesh, RPC Working Paper 31, September 2015

Rashid, S.R., Gendered Practices of Remittances in Bangladesh: A Poststructuralist Perspective, Working Paper 42, September 2016, in *South Asia Migration Report 2017, Recruitment, Remittances and Reintegration*, edited by S. Irudaya Rajan, Routledge, New York

Abrar C.R., and M. Billah, M. Challenges of labour recruitment for overseas employment: the Bangladesh experience, 2017, pages 147-164, in *South Asia Migration Report 2017, Recruitment, Remittances and Reintegration*, edited by S. Irudaya Rajan, Routledge, New York

Raihan, S., Siddiqui, T. and Mahmood, R. A. Estimating the impact of international remittance on households expenditure in Bangladesh, 2017, pages 190-209, In *South Asia Migration Report 2017, Recruitment, Remittances and Reintegration*, edited by S. Irudaya Rajan, Routledge, New York

Rashid, S.R. and Sikder, M.J.U. Intra-household dynamics of remittance practices: a case study of Bangladesh, pages 209-230, In *South Asia Migration Report 2017, Recruitment, Remittances and Reintegration*, edited by S. Irudaya Rajan, Routledge, New York

Sikder, M.J.U. and Higgins, V. 'Remittances and social resilience of migrant households in rural Bangladesh', in *Migration and Development*, 2016  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21632324.2016.1142752>

### **Migration trend report**

RMMRU (2016), Labour Migration from Bangladesh 2016: Achievements and Challenges

### **Working Paper**

Siddiqui, T., Billah, M., Faisal, M. and Haque, M. (2016). The role of labour migration in climate change adaptation in Bangladesh with a specific focus on the Chittagong Hill Tract region

## **Briefing Paper**

RMMRU (2016), Recommendations: Towards Improving Migration Governance, Bangladesh Civil Society Coordination Committee on GFMD 2016

RMMRU (2016), Recent Development in Global Migration: Briefing Notes for the Journalists. 5th March.

## **Policy Brief**

RMMRU (2016), Impact of Remittances on Education and Human Resource Development: Evidence from Bangladesh. No. 15

RMMRU (2016), Public Policy Formulation: A Case Study of Domestic Workers in Bangladesh. No. 16

RMMRU (2016), Institutional Capacity Building for Management of the Wage Earners' Welfare Fund (WEWF) No. 17

RMMRU (2016), Rendering Services to Female Migrants by Labour Attachés of Bangladesh.No. 18

RMMRU (2016), The Economic and Social Costs of Migration No. 19

RMMRU (2016), Ensuring Prosecution under the Overseas Employment and Migration Act 2013 No. 20

## **Docudrama**

The Door (2016), Produced by RMMRU with the support of Manusher Jonno Foundation

## **Poster**

Das, P. K. and Bhuiyan, R.A. (2016), A Scenario of Migration: Findings of Household Listing in Origin Area Survey of the GBM Delta, Bangladesh

Bhuiyan, R.A. and Das, P.K. (2017), The State of Governance of Climate Change Adaptation in Coastal GBM Districts of Bangladesh

## Media Engagement:

Date	Activities	Representative from RMMRU and nature of involvement	Organised and Supported By and of Participants	Discussion Focus Key Issues/Topic/Agenda
1 February 2016	Television interview for news	C R Abrar	<a href="https://vimeo.com/201976527">https://vimeo.com/201976527</a>	Bangladesh revisits plan to relocate Rohingya refugees - The World - ABC News
8 February 2016	Talk Show	Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui	প্রবাহ - BBC বাংলা <a href="http://www.facebook.com/RMMRU/videos/1064667423555393/">www.facebook.com/RMMRU/videos/1064667423555393/</a>	সৌদি আরবে গৃহকর্মী হিসেবে বাংলাদেশী নারী পাঠানোর সমস্যা কোথায়?
9 February 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Jamuna TV	গোলক ধাধায় মালেশিয়ান শ্রম বাজার
3 March 2016	Television interview for news	C R Abrar	Channel 24 <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ep6TFmKvU34&amp;feature=youtu.be">www.youtube.com/watch?v=ep6TFmKvU34&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>	Government decision on Bangladeshi migrant
3 March 2016	Television interview for news	C R Abrar	Somoy TV	Malaysian Government's policy on migrant workers and situation of Bangladeshi migrants in detention in foreign countries
13 March 2016	Television interview for news	C R Abrar	Channel 24	Government decision on Bangladeshi migrants
13 March 2016	Television Interview for news	C R Abrar	Somoy TV	Malaysian Government's policy on migrant workers and situation of Bangladeshi migrants in detention in foreign countries
22 March 2016	Radio Interview	Tasneem Siddiqui	Voice of America <a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnrHw0xb32s&amp;feature=youtu.be">www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnrHw0xb32s&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>	Misery of Middle Eastern refugees in Europe


15 April 2016	TV Interview	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Jamuna TV <a href="https://youtu.be/JnrHw0xb32s">https://youtu.be/JnrHw0xb32s</a>	
29 May 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Independent TV: Khatunganj Theke Motijheel  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WRi3Gew5ZZ8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WRi3Gew5ZZ8</a>	সৌদিআরবে জনশক্তি রপ্তানি
27 June 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	SATV	জনশক্তি রপ্তানিতে মন্দা
11 August 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Somoy TV: Sompadokio  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiaE_woTn5I">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiaE_woTn5I</a>	উন্মুক্ত সৌদি শ্রমবাজার
16 August 2016	TV Interview	Tasneem Siddiqui	<a href="https://youtu.be/WYkr79MhzLE">https://youtu.be/WYkr79MhzLE</a>	Climate induced displacement in Bangladesh
17 November 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Somoy TV: Sompadokio <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRgqLIV8kuY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRgqLIV8kuY</a>	জনশক্তিঃ আবারও মালয়েশিয়া
19 November 2016	Radio interview	C R Abrar	BBC Bangla <a href="https://youtu.be/ap5SwM7c2dM">https://youtu.be/ap5SwM7c2dM</a>	রোহিঙ্গা বিষয়ে
23 November 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Desh TV: Shoja Kotha	মায়ানমার ও রোহিঙ্গা পরিস্থিতি
24 November 2016	TV Talk Show	Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder	Somoy TV: Sompadokio <a href="https://youtu.be/qk5W4FxnMg">https://youtu.be/qk5W4FxnMg</a>	রোহিঙ্গা অনুপ্রবেশেও রমরমা ব্যবসা
29 November 2016	TV Interview	C R Abrar	WION TV <a href="https://youtu.be/h53nreMEydQ">https://youtu.be/h53nreMEydQ</a>	Myanmar: Crackdown of Rohingyas
18 December 2016	Radio Interview	C R Abrar	BBC Bangla  <a href="https://youtu.be/DnUxn1b68t8">https://youtu.be/DnUxn1b68t8</a>	রোহিঙ্গা
30 December 2016	Television interview for news	C R Abrar	Channel 24	রোহিঙ্গা সংকট: ২২ নোবেলজয়ীর খোলা চিঠি
30 December 2016	interview for news		Deutsche welle -Radio <a href="https://youtu.be/9AgkNAx2Bo">https://youtu.be/9AgkNAx2Bo</a>	Rohingya issue

**Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**As at 30 June 2016**

Particulars	Note	Figures in Tk.	
		30 June 2016 Amount	31 Dec. 2015 Amount
<b>PROPERTY &amp; ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non - Current Assets</b>			
Fixed Assets (At Cost less Accumulated Depreciation)	03.00	7,787,144	7,758,118
<b>Total Non - Current Assets</b>		<b>7,787,144</b>	<b>7,758,118</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash & Cash equivalents	04.00	3,528,146	3,510,777
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>3,528,146</b>	<b>3,510,777</b>
<b>Total Property &amp; Assets</b>		<b>11,315,290</b>	<b>11,268,895</b>
<b>FUND &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Fund &amp; Reserves</b>			
Fund Account	05.00	11,260,166	11,089,668
<b>Total Fund &amp; Reserves</b>		<b>11,260,166</b>	<b>11,089,668</b>
<b>Non -Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Total Non -Current Liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Fund Transferable to projects	06.00	55,124	179,227
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>55,124</b>	<b>179,227</b>
<b>Total Fund &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>11,315,290</b>	<b>11,268,895</b>


The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
.....  
Executive Director  
RMMRU

  
.....  
Treasurer  
RMMRU

Signed in terms of our separate report of even data annexed

20 November 2016  
Dhaka

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

**Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)**  
**Income and Expenditure Statement**  
**For the Period from 01 January 2016 to 30 June 2016**

Figures In Tk.

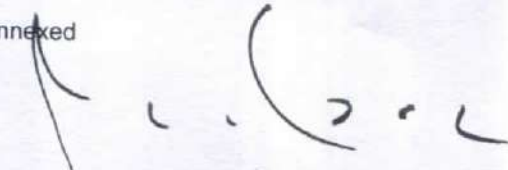
Particulars	Notes	Figures In Tk.	
		01 Jan. 2016 to 30 June 2016	01 Jan. 2015 to 31 Dec. 2015
<b>Income:</b>			
Office Rent received from projects	08.00	360,204	694,353
Utilities received from projects	09.00	65,740	145,909
Donation received	10.00	91,592	310,415
Overhead received from projects	11.00	130,692	398,867
Interest received from Bank		48,339	86,235
Equipment Rent Received	12.00	824	8,103
General Body Membership Fees	13.00	12,000	26,000
GFMD Subscription Fees		40,000	
Book Sell		-	5,440
Venue rent		-	15,000
Car Rent		82,875	-
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>832,266</b>	<b>1,690,322</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>			
Office Rent		490,528	1,023,032
Utilities		98,247	198,552
Audit Fee		30,000	27,000
General Body Meeting, EC Meeting , Annual Party		30,505	38,370
Bank Charges		1,305	6,070
Car Maintenance		-	13,891
Travel Allowance, Local conveyance		4,381	20,001
Miscellaneous		128	17,068
Annual Tax		-	249,766
Website Hosting		-	15,600
Depreciation		6,674	2,212
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>661,768</b>	<b>1,611,562</b>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditure</b>		<b>170,498</b>	<b>78,761</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>832,266</b>	<b>1,690,322</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
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Executive Director  
RMMRU

  
.....  
Treasurer  
RMMRU

Signed in terms of our separate report of even data annexed

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

20 November 2016  
Dhaka

**Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)**  
**Receipts and Payments Statement**  
For the Period from 01 January 2016 to 30 June 2016

Particulars	Notes	01 Jan. 2016 to 30 June 2016	01 Jan. 2015 to 31 Dec. 2015
<b>Receipts:</b>			
<b>Opening Balance</b>			
<b>Cash &amp; Cash equivalents</b>			
Cash in hand		3,510,777	1,774,503
Cash at Bank		5,000	5,000
		3,505,777	1,769,503
Fund Received	07.00	7,785,105	5,991,747
Office Rent Received from projects	08.00	360,204	694,353
Utilities Received from projects	09.00	65,740	145,909
Donation Received	10.00	91,592	310,415
Overhead Received from projects	11.00	130,692	398,867
Interest Received from Bank		48,339	86,235
Equipment Rent Received	12.00	824	8,103
General Body Membership Fees	13.00	12,000	26,000
GFMD Subscription Fees		40,000	-
Book sell		-	5,440
Loan refund from Project		-	2,000,000
Venue rent		-	15,000
Car Rent		82,875	-
<b>Total :</b>		<b>12,128,148</b>	<b>11,456,572</b>
<b>Payments:</b>			
Fund transferred to projects	14.00	7,909,208	6,036,445
Office Rent		490,528	1,023,032
Utilities		98,247	198,552
Audit Fee		30,000	27,000
General Body Meeting, EC Meeting ,Annual Party		30,505	38,370
Loan to Project		-	300,000
Bank Charges		1,305	6,070
Car Maintenance		-	13,891
Annual Tax		-	249,766
Travel Allowance, Local conveyance		4,381	20,001
Website Hosting		-	15,600
Office Equipment		35,700	-
Miscellaneous		128	17,068
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>8,600,002</b>	<b>7,945,795</b>
<b>Closing Balance:</b>			
<b>Cash &amp; Cash equivalents</b>			
Cash in hand		3,528,146	3,510,777
Cash at Bank		5,000	5,000
		3,523,146	3,505,777
<b>Total:</b>		<b>12,128,148</b>	<b>11,456,572</b>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

.....  
Executive Director  
RMMRU

.....  
Treasurer  
RMMRU

Signed in terms of our separate report of even data annexed

20 November 2016  
Dhaka

Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

