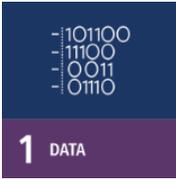
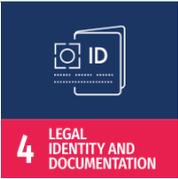


Annex 1 Progress of GCM Objectives under the Shadow VNR Report for Bangladesh

GCM Objective	Progress	Practices to highlight
 <p>1 DATA</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> National statistical organization BBS includes disaggregated migrant data in periodic labour force survey and household survey. Disaggregated data of outgoing migrant workers through the formal mechanism already existed under BMET, the department dealing with migration management. Keeping data of returnees has been started, but still fragmented with BRAC keeping own database since COVID 19 as the second largest data source after the government. Data on student migration, job seekers traveling with tourist or temporary visa, Bangladeshi diaspora and migrant workers abroad are not available as a whole. There is lack of cooperation among Intergovernmental agencies on data sharing.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Government and NGO collaboration both at the port of entry and at the local level to collect migrant data has given good results. The NSO BBS provides importance to disaggregated migrant data collection, which is supported by UN agencies and the Bangladesh UN Network on Migration. Online platform launched by the government in 2025 for the entire migration process that will also have disaggregated data of migrants in the cycle that can be tracked in real time.</p>
 <p>2 MINIMIZE ADVERSE DRIVERS</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> SDG implementation plan and the macro development plan (8th Five Year Plan-FYP) clearly highlights the actions for safe, orderly and regular migration. The Government of Bangladesh adopted the National Strategy for Internal Displacement Management and the National Adaption Plan (2023-2050). It also launched the community based adaption and mobility resilience projects as part of Pilot Project. Progress of implementation has been slow.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Advocacy in ensuring migrants are considered in climate resilience and adaptation plans has been successful. This was mainly through networking and collaboration among the civil society and rights activists. Some of the migrant rights activists from Bangladesh are also attending COP events based on on-the-ground evidence on adverse impacts of climate change and community resilience as well as challenges.</p>
 <p>3 INFORMATION PROVISION</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Government mechanism to inform migrants on migration procedures and countries of destination is mainly through its pre-departure orientation. This is not effective enough, as the knowledge sharing is not interactive and migrant friendly. It is also provided right before travel, when migrants are not attentive enough and rightfully so. On the other hand, NGO-civil society have more effective community awareness approach using visual and interactive tools, but these are time and location bound as well as project centric. Government has website and social media pages which are under-utilized. New recruitment and training information are shared through mainstream or social media,</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> NGOs piloted pre-decision making orientation in migrant prone areas, that the government is in the process of mainstreaming. Union Digital Centers in some places demonstrate that it is possible to provide relevant information on migration at the local level through existing mechanisms.</p>

	<p>but without outreach activities at the local level, many migrants do not get to know about the procedures and about regular pathways. There is not yet public dissemination of international commitments and progress on migration, information on bilateral instruments are not made public despite civil society requests. Information at the foreign missions including outreach activities remain low in migrant-heavy countries.</p>	
 <p>4 LEGAL IDENTITY AND DOCUMENTATION</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> National ID, birth registration, migrant registration, smart card for migrants and travel document information has not been harmonized yet. Data sharing MoUs have been developed among some of the government agencies but these are not fully functional or transparent. Consular facilities are often delayed due to less number of officials compared to requests for consular support.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Passport forgery has been reduced over the years as the country moves from machine readable passports to e-passports.</p>
 <p>5 REGULAR PATHWAYS</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Bilateral MoUs have not been updated, new bilateral agreements developed with Japan and KSA on skilled migration in 2025. UN agencies have provided orientation and proposed instruments for standardizing agreements, contracts and follow up mechanisms. These are yet to be institutionalized. Skill matching interventions have been planned, roll out still at take-off stage.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> NGOs-CSOs actively engage with RCP Colombo Process in advocating for regular pathways. They also play important role in other regional and international dialogues where there is scope for CSO participation.</p>
 <p>6 RECRUITMENT AND DECENT WORK</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Recruiting agencies are digitally registered and monitored, regulating sub-agents is under process through amended law and new rules. But there are far higher number of agencies that are registered than actively engaged in the recruitment industry. Classification Rule for the agencies could not be implemented as association of agencies dispute with some of the clauses.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Association of recruiting agencies have developed their own Code of Conduct for ethical recruitment, which they themselves would like to implement. Agency representatives are consulted for policy reform by the government and CSOs. Association representatives often also engage with regional associations of recruiting agencies.</p>
 <p>7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Policy reform has been undertaken during the reporting period, including reform commission recommendations for policy makers. However addressing the migrant needs from a gender perspective and also for migrant/migrants' children are still fall short of what is required.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Labour Reform Commission of the interim government includes recommendations for labour migration reform, with the participation of both government and non-government stakeholders. Trade unionism of migrant workers is a major recommendation among others and CSO-TUs are actively engaged in advocacy to make this a reality during the new government regime.</p>

 <p>8 SAVE LIVES</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>Government responds to coordinated effort to rescue migrants in distress during transition or even in CoD if there is conflict. Emergency evacuation and repatriation have taken place successfully in coordination with IOM and other agencies. Crisis management framework also in place. Data on missing migrants is dependent on international efforts such the missing migrant data portal. Migrant death in CoD is registered as death due to heart failure but no systematic mechanism for post mortem in order to identify the cause of death.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p> <p>Bangladesh has had successful missions in rescue, return/repatriation of migrants from countries in conflict or migrants in difficult circumstances in the GCC region and from Europe. There has been good collaboration among government agencies, UN agencies and CSOs.</p>
 <p>9 COUNTER SMUGGLING</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>New ordinance adopted in 2026 on human smuggling to supplement the counter trafficking law. Protocol against smuggling have been ratified earlier. International cooperation in addressing human smuggling has been effective under UN supported projects, but not institutionalized through bilateral and multilateral border collaboration.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p>
 <p>10 ERADICATE TRAFFICKING</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>National Action Plan has been updated, Referral Network and mechanism established. But there is limited progress in prosecution and conviction under the counter trafficking law.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p> <p>The technical committee on counter trafficking under BDUNNM is a vibrant and active group, contributing in policy reform and action.</p>
 <p>11 MANAGE BORDERS</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>With regard to Rohingya refugees, Bangladesh has a pragmatic approach in border management, where humanitarian needs are constantly taken into consideration. New refugee influx during 2024-25 have been documented and new arrivals have been given support, despite global fund cuts in refugee response. There is still no national strategy though on the issue.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p> <p>Lot of on the ground collective experience of border management in combination with humanitarian response. Inter sector coordination experience can help develop good practice guide book for similar situation elsewhere in the world.</p>
 <p>12 SCREENING AND REFERRAL</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>Government has adopted a Reintegration Policy in 2025, SOP and Action Plan are under preparation. World Bank and Swiss Government is supporting to establish institutional mechanisms for sustainable reintegration of</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p> <p>Coordination and collaboration among the government and non-government actors are bringing up gradual institutionalization, especially since</p>

	returnees specially during post COVID era. The process has strong involvement of NGOs-CSOs at the implementation level.	grassroots response by the government is still missing.
 13 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION	<i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i>	<i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i>
 14 CONSULAR PROTECTION	<i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Consular protection in the migration cycle is limited, given that the migrant support system needs to be robust but is not in heavy migrant prone countries. Migrants often report that there is lack of response or migrant friendly response at the missions. Access to justice at CoD is limited.	<i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Former labour attachés often bring in out-of-the box responses and experiences, that is sometimes shared in orientation of new officers and in utilizing good practices.
 15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES	<i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> As in #12 and #14	<i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i>
 16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION	<i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Migrant representation in national platforms and committees have not been institutionalized yet, but their representation is ensured in consultations with wider stakeholders. NGOs-CSOs often ensure that migrant voices are heard and they raise their opinion directly at policy discussions.	<i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> NGOs-CSOs have supported migrant platforms and associations to ensure their voice at policy level and role in implementation of measures for migrant rights and protection. Trade Unions have become active in supporting migrant organizations through policy reform and building capacity of migrants to represent themselves. In humanitarian response, innovative approaches helped restore social cohesion among Rohingya and local communities.
 17 ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION	<i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i>	<i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i>
 18 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION	<i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i> Increasing quality of skill development according to job market remains an issue. Recommendations of labour reform commission during the interim government has reiterated	<i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i> Government has some good examples through bilateral collaboration with Japan, South Korea. BRAC

	the need for job market oriented skill development and mutual recognition of skills.	has also developed institutional mechanism for market oriented skill development.
 <p>19 MIGRANT AND DIASPORA CONTRIBUTIONS</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>Government has developed a draft Diaspora Policy and the interim government initiated institutional process for diaspora involvement in development. But efforts are still at initial stage.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p>
 <p>20 REMITTANCES</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>Government introduced 2.5% incentive for remittance through formal channels, which has increased remittance flow. But informal channels still remain in use by a large migrant population as it is fast and easy transfer.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p> <p>Private sector financial service providers have interest and some success in use of formal mechanisms for remittance transfer.</p>
 <p>21 DIGNIFIED RETURN AND REINTEGRATION</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>As in #12 and 14</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p>
 <p>22 SOCIAL PROTECTION</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p> <p>Government is trying to mainstream social protection of migrants into existing mechanisms. Portability of transfer of social benefits from CoD still remains to be negotiated through bilateral negotiations.</p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p>
 <p>23 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</p>	<p><i>[note the progress made towards this objective]</i></p>	<p><i>[insert a practice that could inspire other countries]</i></p>