



Presentation By



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MIGRATION CHALLENGES - BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE

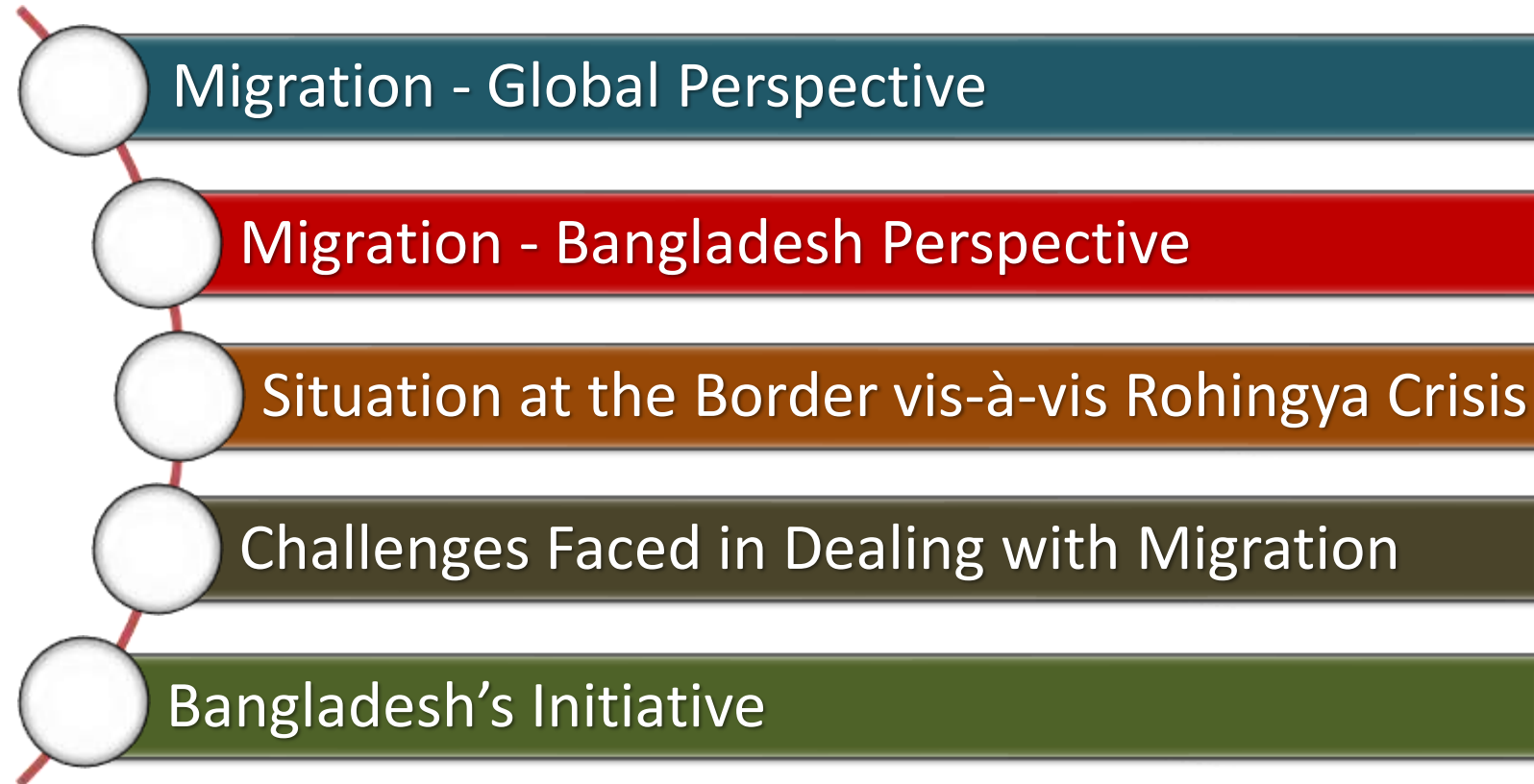




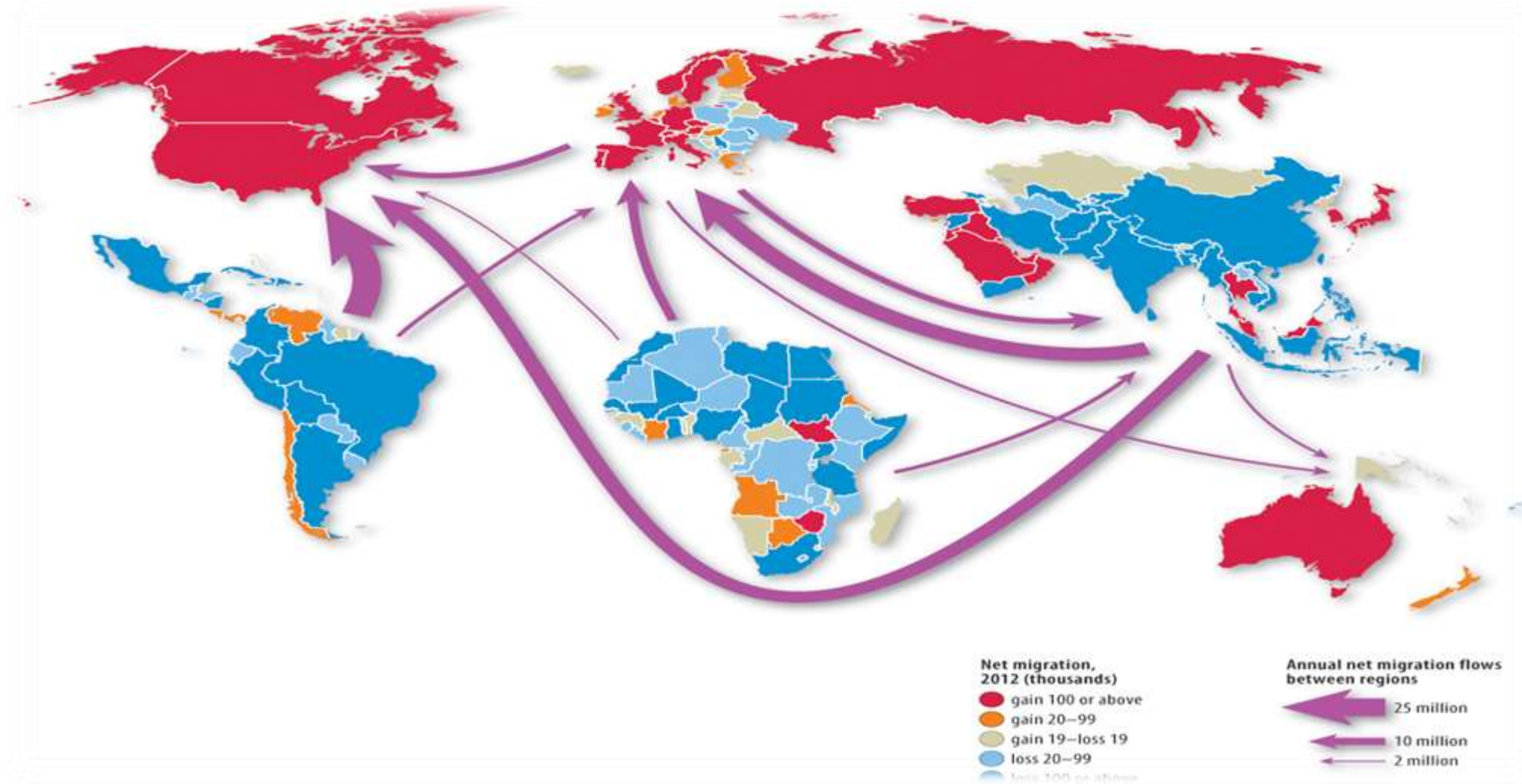
Human migration is an age-old phenomenon that stretches back to the earliest periods of human history



SEQUENCE



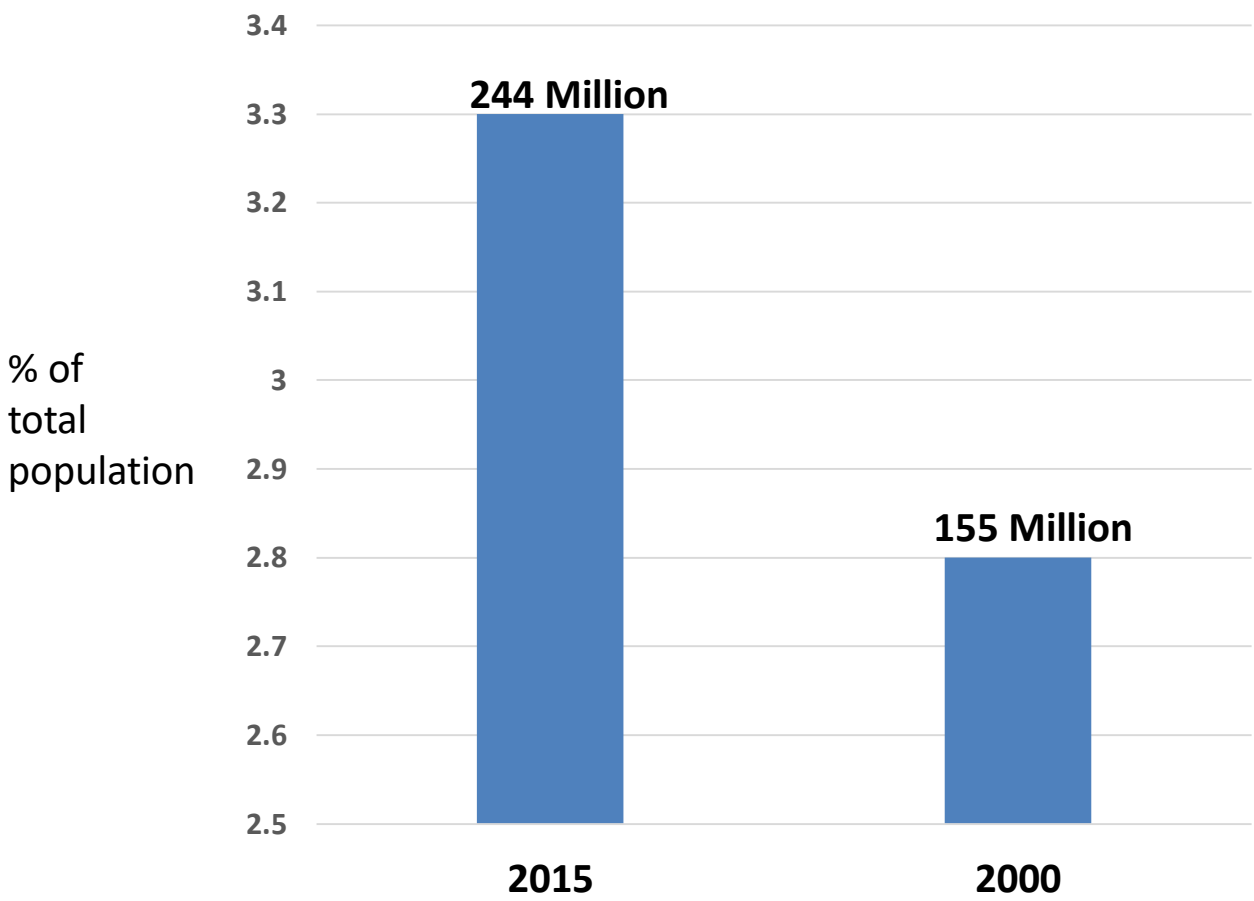
MIGRATION - GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



Migration and displacement are occurring due to conflict, persecution, environmental degradation, profound lack of human security and opportunity



MIGRATION - GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



MIGRATION - GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE



Economic prosperity, inequality, demography, violence, conflict, and environmental change lead to migration



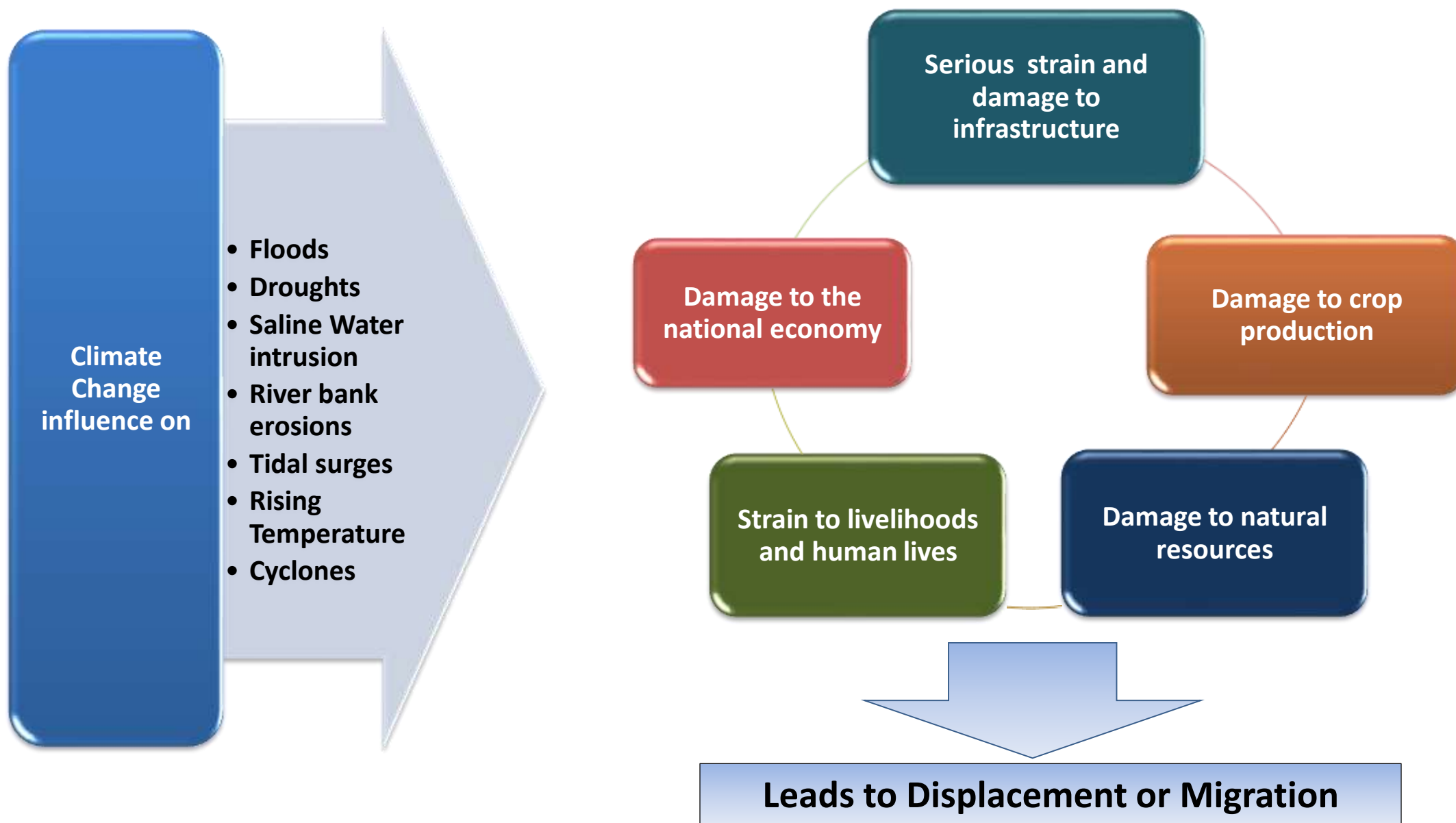
MIGRATION - BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE



Factors like PUSH & PULL, changing climate and natural disasters lead to migration in Bangladesh



MIGRATION - BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE



MIGRATION - BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE



10 million refugees from Bangladesh fled to India in 1971 and successfully repatriated back

MIGRATION - BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE



After the peace accord with insurgents in 1997, Bangladesh successfully repatriated 60,000 refugees from Indian state of Tripura

MIGRATION - BANGLADESH PERSPECTIVE



ENCLAVE EXCHANGE	
UNDER LAND BOUNDARY AGREEMENT	ADVERSELY POSSESSED LAND
Total enclaves 162	
111 OF INDIA with 17,160 acres of land, 37,334 residents	5,044.72 acres India to receive 2,777 acres from Bangladesh; Bangladesh to get 2,267 acres from India
51 OF BANGLADESH with 7,110 acres of land, 14,215 residents	

Bangladesh and India successfully exchanged 162 enclaves on August 2015, ending a century old territorial anomaly



Stripped off citizenship

Banned from travelling without authorization

Prohibited from working outside their villages

Can not marry without permission

No Medicare

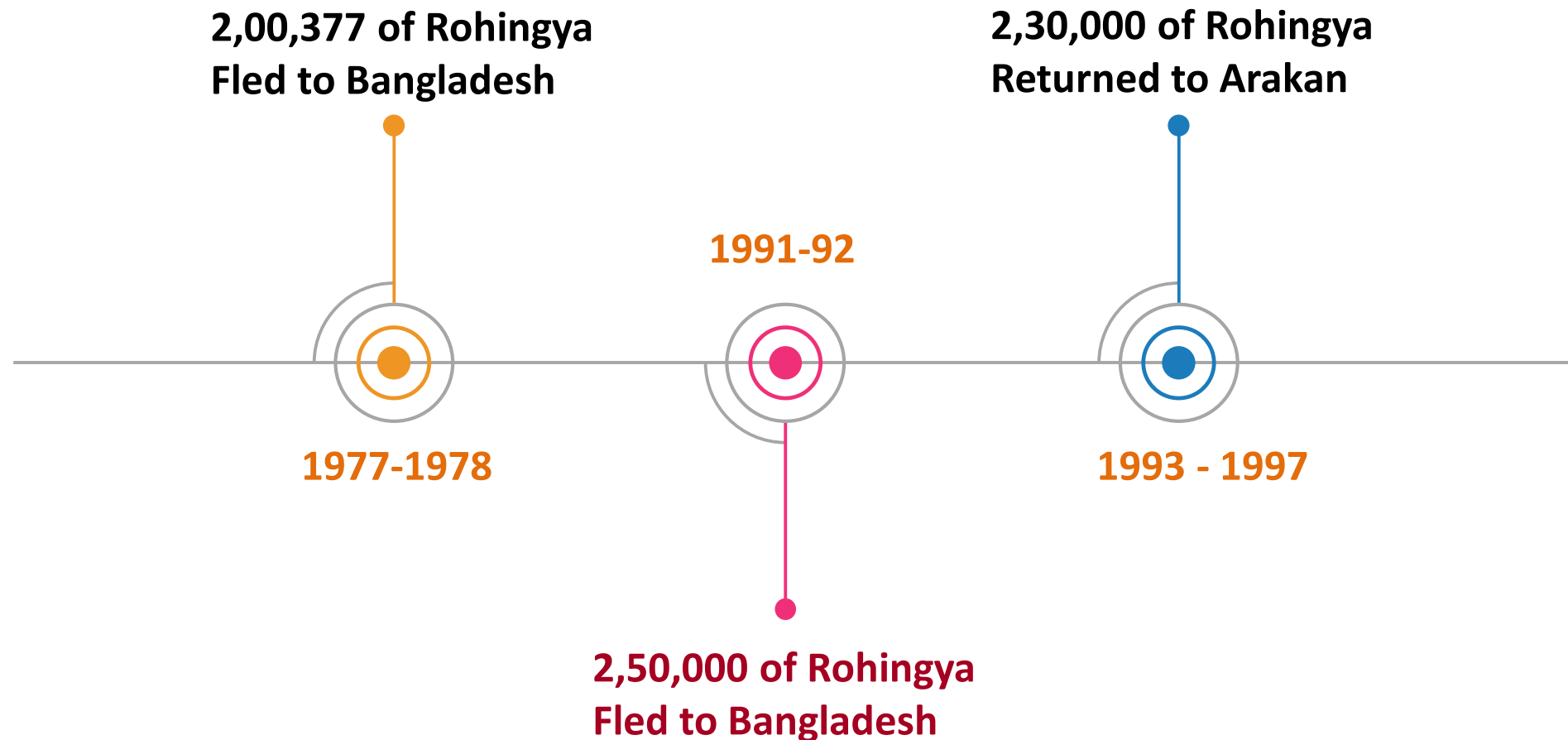
Forced labour

Randomly raped and killed

No education

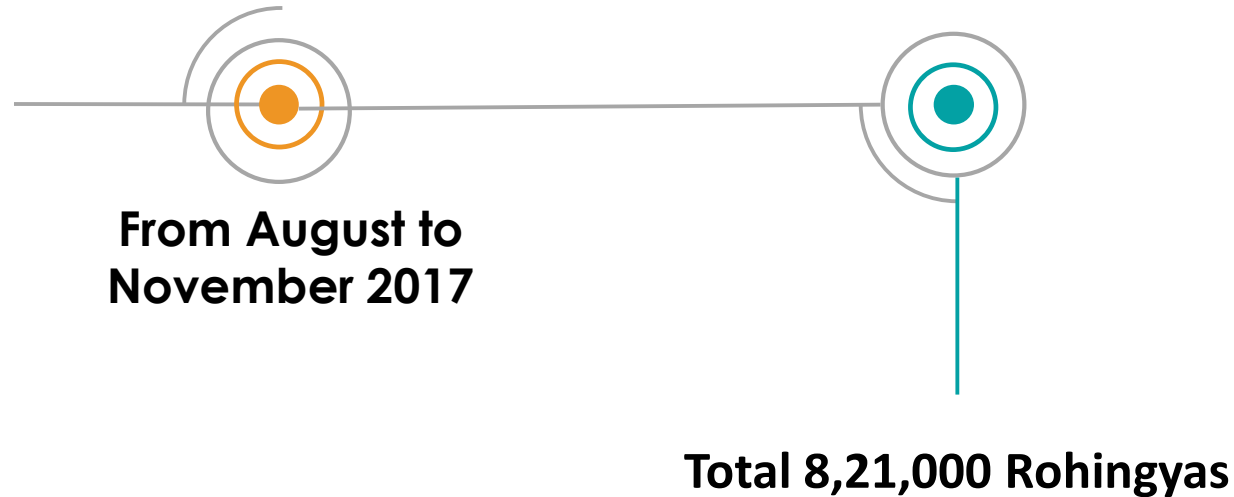


History of Rohingya Exodus from Myanmar to Bangladesh





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CURRENT SITUATION AT THE BANGLADESH BORDER VIS-À-VIS ROHINGYA CRISIS



United Nations



**World's
largest
stateless
community**



**Ethnic
cleansing**



Political Challenges



UN Security Council, EU, UNHCR, IOM, OIC's efforts have not yielded any significant progress so far



Political Challenges



“Origins and solutions to the Rohingya crisis rest in Myanmar”
..... Jeffrey Feltman



Security Challenges



Cross-border fighting by Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) is a threat to the national security of Bangladesh



Economic Effects



Bangladesh's per capita income is meager while extensive international aid has poured in to support the refugees and this created price hike for basic goods leaving the host community in critical financial challenge



Social Strains



Rohingyas have outnumbered the locals by 2 to 1 in the host area and their growth rate is also alarming , everyday approximately 130 babies are born in the Rohingya camps



Environmental Destruction



Before



After

The lush, green, hilly landscape has rapidly transformed into flattened stretches of red earth covered in tarp tents as far as the eye can see



Bangladesh's Initiative

'Five Point' Proposal by Honourable PM Sheikh Hasina, during the 72nd UN General Assembly

- ✓ Myanmar must unconditionally stop the violence and the practice of ethnic cleansing in the Rakhine State immediately and forever
- ✓ Secretary General of the United Nations should immediately send a Fact-Finding Mission to Myanmar





CHALLENGES FACED IN DEALING WITH INFLUX OF MIGRATION



- ✓ All civilians irrespective of religion and ethnicity must be protected in Myanmar. For that "safe zones" could be created inside Myanmar under UN supervision
- ✓ Ensure sustainable return of all forcibly displaced Rohingyas in Bangladesh to their homes in Myanmar





CHALLENGES FACED IN DEALING WITH INFLUX OF MIGRATION



- ✓ The recommendations of Kofi Annan Commission Report must be immediately implemented unconditionally and in its entirety



Conclusion