

ASIAN REFUGEES- ROHINGYA PEOPLE

Approaching Asia October 2020
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Outline

- Introduction and Refugees
- Forced Migration and Human Rights Violations
- Asia's Role in the Crisis

Introduction

- Who are the Rohingyas?
- Why is Myanmar doing this?

Forced Migration

Out of Myanmar

- Rohingyas fled Myanmar into neighboring Bangladesh. Many other nations in the region have refused to give them refugee status, so they are asylum seekers. Asylum seekers are people who seek international protection, but their claim for refugee status have not yet been determined. They live their lives in limbo. **determined**

Into Myanmar

- Myanmar is pushing for the migration of Rohingyas back into the country and claims that they have plans for policies to help Rohingyas gain back their livelihoods and security.
- Forced repatriation; repatriation cannot be forced. International outrage.

Humans Rights Violations

- Denial of basic needs
 - Sexual assaults
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9KXS_0upK50



Satellite images show destroyed Rohingya village



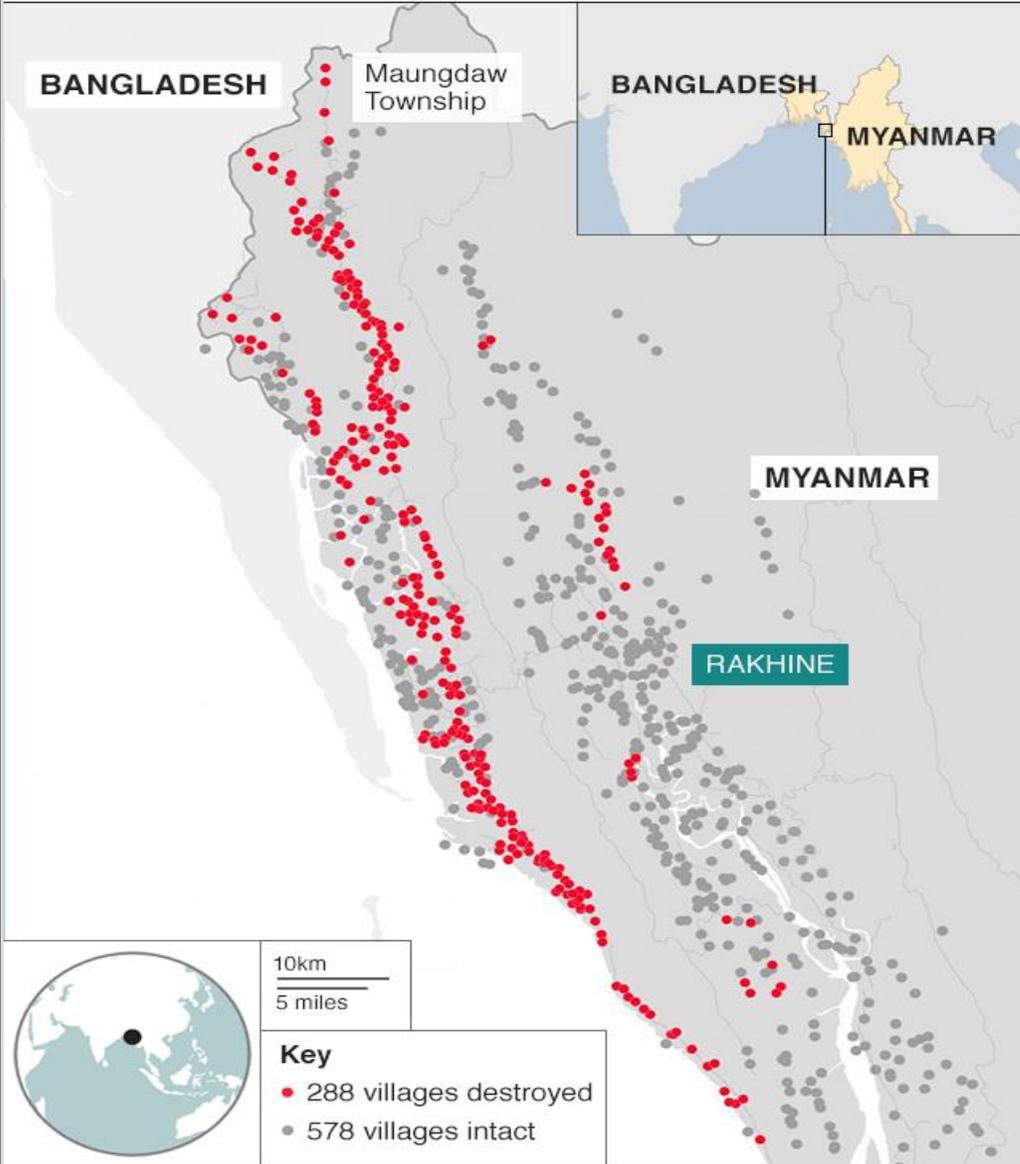
Burned Rohingya village

Intact Rakhine village

Source: Human Rights Watch, Satellite image 21 September 2017

BBC

Destroyed villages in Rakhine state



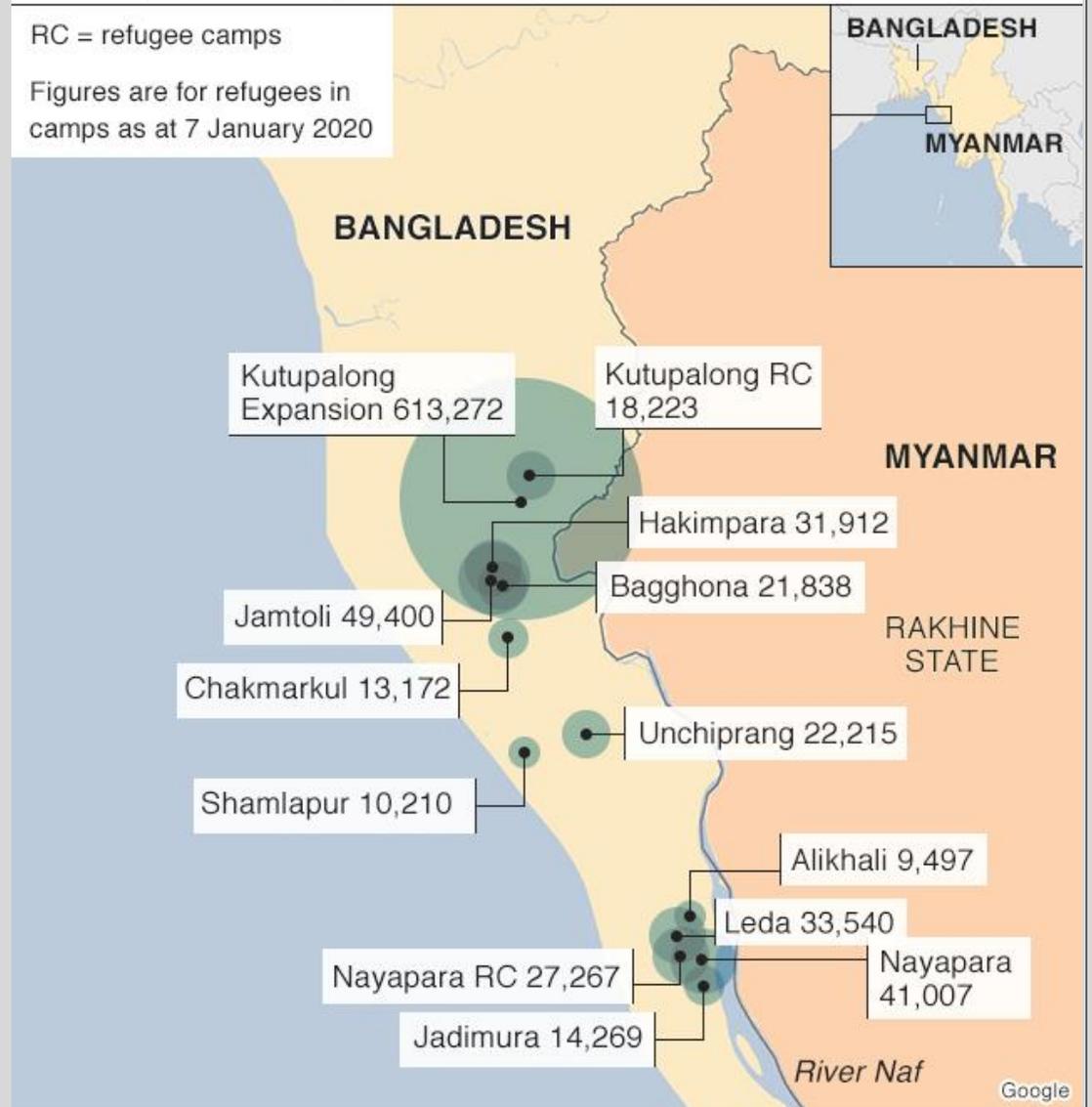
Source: Human Rights Watch 25 August - 25 September 2017

BBC

Rohingya refugee sites in Bangladesh

RC = refugee camps

Figures are for refugees in camps as at 7 January 2020



Source: Inter Sector Co-ordination Group

BBC

Asia

- Role of Asia
 - Bangladesh, Malaysia, India, Thailand, and Indonesia all house Rohingya refugees.
- Lack of refugee policy
- Fear of outsiders

Final Questions:

- It is a country's moral responsibility to take in refugees, especially when they have the resources to do so? Is the offering of financial resources enough?
- Myanmar has violated International Humanitarian Law and grossly violated human rights; do you believe that charges should be filed against the country; why do you think this has not yet occurred? What method of holding Myanmar accountable would be best?
- It seems that there is a correlation between economic instability and human rights violations and high tensions between ethnic groups? Do you think there are other factors behind this correlation? What reasons motivate Myanmar to treat the Rohingyas like this? Do you think that Myanmar will continue to genocide the Rohingya people still in the country, while under the international eye?
- Aung San Suu Kyi was once the epitome of the "power for the powerless". A human rights advocate that championed for Democracy, and despite being imprisoned for 15 years, she has risen to the role of the de facto leader of Myanmar (state counsellor). She was once a champion for peace and rights, but now stays silent in the face of the oppression occurring in her own country. She ignores the military's abuse of power, saying that it does not occur, or that it should not be painted negatively. As a Nobel prize recipient, should her prize be stripped away? What do you think Myanmar's intentions are when they act ignorant of state affairs?

Sources

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