



ROHINGYA PEOPLE'S HEALTH IN MYANMAR



PRESENTED BY:
GROUP 10



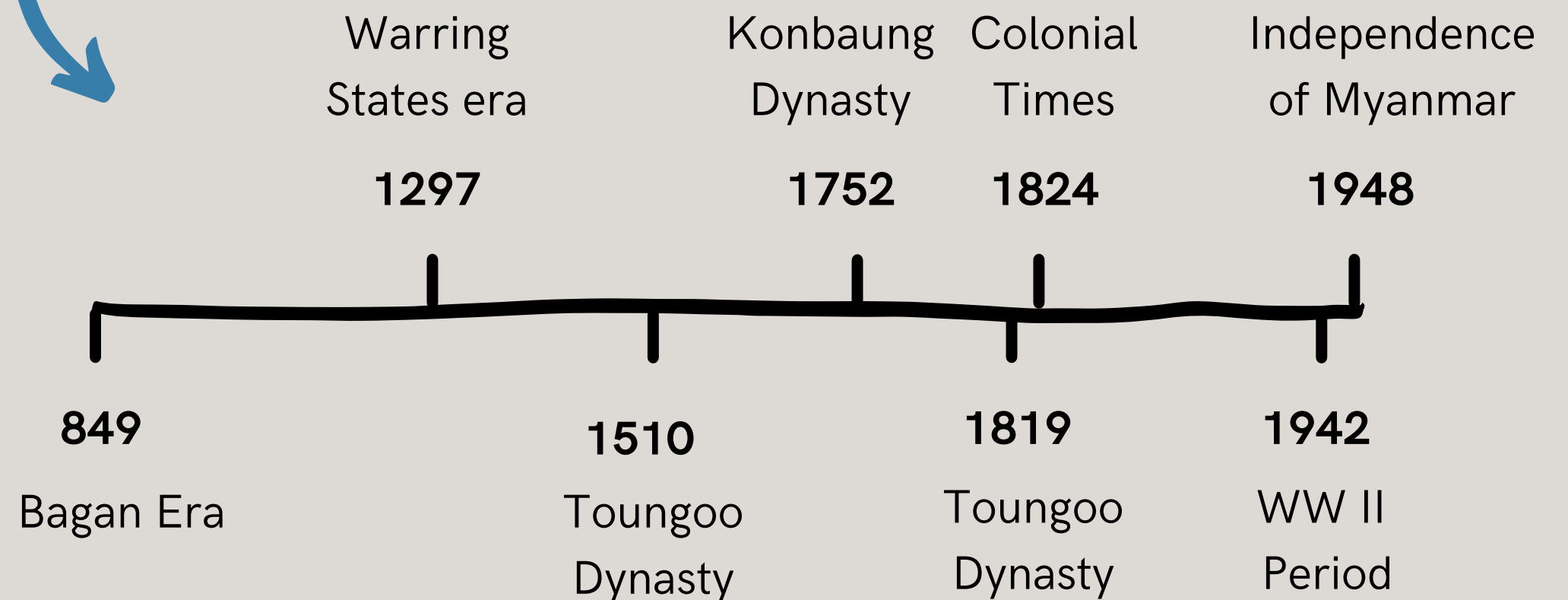
OVERVIEW: MYANMAR



MYANMAR'S BACKGROUND

- In Southeast Asia
- bordered by PR China, Thailand, Laos, Bangladesh, and India
- $\approx 677,000$ km²
- 82 people/ km²
- central lowlands with mountains & coastal areas

MYANMAR'S TIMELINE



OVERVIEW: ROHINGYA PEOPLE

1430

They were Muslims in Arakan State, an independent kingdom

1784

Arakan State was conquered by Burmese Empire

1942

British offered autonomous state to Rohingya for helping in the WW II

1982

New Citizenship Law exclude Rohingya people

- Rohingya is one of the 135 ethnic groups in Myanmar
- They are the minority Muslim unlike the majority Buddhist
- They are considered stateless and non-citizens
 - Not recognised under the law and unable to access public services and basic rights
- They settle in Rakhine, western coast of Myanmar in refugee camps
 - Refugee camps: poor condition houses and oppression from the government
- Burmese military forces abuse Rohingya people's human rights
 - By destructing their camps, mass arresting, and raping



IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

1

The Rohingya refugees had been dealing with numerous health risks, however, the problems have been given hands from several volunteering organisations.

2

There are health challenges for Rohingya women, as well as gender-based violence.

- not only do women experience violence in their home country but also in the camps,
- due to the current COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown, UNICEF has forecasted the rise in gender-based violence occurring within households.

3

Rohingya children has also been affected by the health challenges.

- since there is lack of coverage of vaccination, malnutrition, overcrowding, unsanitary conditions,
- and lack of access to safe water.



STRATEGIES ^{OF} GOVERNMENT

Note: While people in CLMV countries can access to the improved health, education and infrastructure ,
The Rohingyas are forbade to access to those necessities. Furthermore, No institution show keen interest in helping them.

WHAT MYANMAR GOVERNMENT DO

Myanmar government do 'ethic cleansing' with Rohingyas
→ International court of justice warned Myanmar government now; not to act as genocide.

HOW TWO TYPES OF MYANMAR GOVERNMENT ACT TOWARD THE ROHINGYAS

Military Junta government; brutal actions on Rohingyas
→ Both law enforcement and intimidation on Rohingyas
People elected government; neglect the Rohingyas
→ Do not help and let military deal with the Rohingyas

HOW BANGLADESH GOVERNMENT ACT TOWARDS THE ROHINGYAS

- Provide the refugee camp
 - Help the Rohingyas to repatriate
 - Decrease amount of AID and increase military forces to control the Rohingyas
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- Cooperation of Bangladesh and foreign entities
 - Poor health condition, contaminated water sources and child mortality
 - Conflict with elephant ; elephant kill 13 Rohingyas.

THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

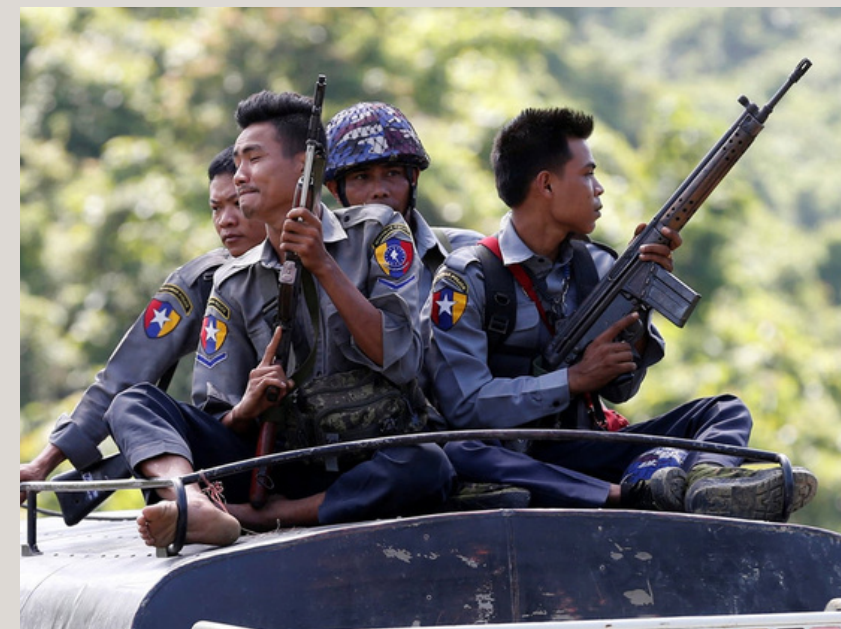
Military Junta of Myanmar

- Military holds control over society's political and economic power
- Land claimed for growth had been seized and purchased from the landholders



Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA)

- ARSA located in Rakhine State in Myanmar
- Purpose: protect Rohingya from state oppression
- The weapons required by ARSA are not internationally supported



THE ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT ACTORS

The Role of ASEAN

- ASEAN countries lack the effort to address the crisis
 - The ASEAN reported omitted military massacres committed against Rohingya people in Myanmar
- ASEAN studies avoid using the word 'Rohingya', instead referred to refugees



The United Nations (UN)

- The UN pressured Myanmar to stop the refugees' misery
- The UNHRC pressures Myanmar's military against violence to Rohingya people
- The UN Migration assists Rohingya people for their physiological needs

LESSON LEARNED

TRANSFORMATIONAL AID RESPONSE

- A major role for international financial institutions (IFI)
- Scale up sanitation assistance
- Public information campaigns
- Cash injections to Rohingya
- Immunisations

ESTABLISH BENCHMARK



- Lift internet restrictions
- Expand essential services
- Consult IDPs in all camp closures

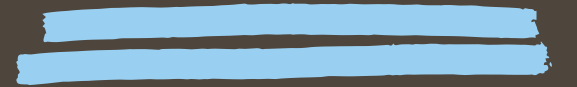




SUMMARY

of this topic

Rohingya refugees are far away to achieve their basic human rights and they have become stateless without a legal nationality from 1962. Considering the importance of nationality crisis of the Rohingya and problems associated with these following steps can be taken: supplies of adequate medicine, increase doctors and nurse, modernised treatment, increase childcare hospitals, decrease pollution, mass awareness of life threatening disease.



**THANK
YOU**

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