

# ROHINGYA PRESS

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## 8 THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE ROHINGYA CRISIS IN BANGLADESH



Each 25 August marks another year since the mass displacement of Rohingya communities to Bangladesh in 2017. Eight years have now passed. Today, over 1.2 million Rohingya refugees remain in Cox’s Bazar and Bhasan Char, Bangladesh.

Despite the generosity of host communities, the Rohingyas continue to face increasing protection risks, deteriorating

health conditions, and limited access to essential services.

In the past 18 months, over 150,000 new Rohingya refugees have been forced to flee to Bangladesh. Many remain unregistered and live in overcrowded conditions, placing additional pressure on already overstretched humanitarian services. Bangladesh has not passed legislation to address the

rights of refugees or asylum seekers. Consequently, Rohingya who arrived after 2017 have not been granted refugee status. The identification documents they receive are used primarily for humanitarian aid, not for legal recognition. As of 21 July 2025, the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2025–2026 for the Rohingya humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh is only 35 per cent funded.

■ Source: nrc.no

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■ The UNHCR warns that global refugee protections are under threat as nations impose stricter asylum conditions. A funding crisis and rising anti-migration sentiment worsen the situation.



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# NO ELECTIONS IN DOZENS OF CONSTITUENCIES DURING MYANMAR'S DECEMBER POLLS



Myanmar's electoral authority has announced that elections will not be held in dozens of constituencies during the upcoming general election, according to an official notice published on Monday by the state-run Global New Light of Myanmar newspaper.

The Union Election Commission (UEC) has announced that the December elections will not take place in 56 Pyithu Hluttaw (Upper House) constituencies, nine Amyotha Hluttaw (Lower House) constituencies, or 56 Region or State Hluttaw constituencies. The decision was made because "these constituencies have been deemed not conducive to holding free and fair elections

in the multiparty democratic general election," according to the commission.

Rebels control many of the barred constituencies.

The commission announced in August that the "multi-party democratic general election" would take place on Sunday, December 28, later this year.

The last general elections in the Buddhist-majority Southeast Asian country were held in November 2020 and won by the National League of Democracy (NLD), led by jailed Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. However, the government was overthrown in a military coup in February 2021.

■ Source: aa.com.tr

# CAN A BESIEGED UN FORGE A BREAKTHROUGH IN THE ROHINGYA CRISIS?

Eighty years after its founding, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) convenes at a moment of geopolitical hostility not seen since the Cold War. The clash between democratic and autocratic powers has paralyzed the UN's highest bodies, adding to the intractability of conflicts from Gaza to Ukraine.

With the Security Council deadlocked, the responsibility to uphold the UN Charter has largely shifted to committed middle powers.

In keeping with this shift, on September 30, 2025, General Assembly President Annalena Baerbock will convene member states to address another stalemate, the Rohingya crisis; a catastrophe politicized regionally at the expense of more than one million refugees in Cox's Bazaar, in Chattogram, Bangladesh.

Myanmar spiralled into a brutal civil war following the military coup of February 2021 that pre-empted the swearing-in of elected civilian leaders, including President Win Myint and State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, who remain in detention.

■ Source: policymagazine.ca