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ASEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS CALL FOR REGIONAL SUMMIT WITH BANGLADESH, CHINA ON ROHINGYA CRISIS



ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR) has proposed convening an international conference bringing together Bangladesh, China and ASEAN member states to push for a political resolution to the protracted Rohingya crisis.

The proposal was raised on Wednesday during a meeting between an APHR delegation and Bangladesh’s Chief Adviser Professor Muhammad Yunus at the State Guest House Jamuna.

“Two urgent priorities should be addressed. First, an ASEAN-led initiative to mobilize funds for Rohingya refugees. Second, a high-level ASEAN-Bangladesh-China political summit to resolve the crisis,” said Charles Santiago, APHR Co-Chairperson and former Malaysian lawmaker.

Chief Adviser Yunus welcomed the initiative and reiterated Bangladesh’s long-standing request to be included as a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN, arguing that Dhaka’s exclusion

prevents the Rohingya issue from being adequately addressed within the bloc.

“We want to join ASEAN in some form because this crisis has become a heavy burden for us. ASEAN should create a platform to highlight it globally,” Yunus said, urging APHR to form a parliamentary group that could include Bangladesh as an invitee.

Santiago noted that ASEAN parliamentarians visited Rohingya camps in Bangladesh in 2018 and have since advocated for the issue to be treated as a regional concern.

“We have always tried to flag the Rohingya situation as an ASEAN issue. But in recent years, our focus shifted to efforts for restoring democracy in Myanmar,” he said.

Source: observerbd.com

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REFUGEE EDUCATION MUST BE PART OF THE GLOBAL CONVERSATION



With more than 114 million people displaced worldwide, refugee education has become one of the most urgent yet neglected issues in global education. While refugee education often emphasises basic literacy and numeracy, science education is rarely part of the conversation. Yet for millions of children living in refugee camps, science is not an abstract subject; it is a means to understand health, the environment and technology in the context of daily adversity.

In my recent study, “Nurturing science learning amidst adversity: A portraiture of science teaching with refugee students in refugee camps”, I sought to explore what science teaching looks like in one of the world’s largest

refugee camps: the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh.

For two months, I worked inside the camps observing classrooms and interviewing teachers. Refugee students and teachers are not allowed to leave the camps, which makes these learning spaces both highly restricted and unique.

Learning with almost nothing
Imagine trying to teach science in a classroom with no computers, no lab equipment and no projectors, only a chalkboard and students crowded together on the floor. That is the reality for Rohingya teachers in the camps.

Despite global promises of ‘education for all’, Rohingya children attend informal

learning centres that provide no formal accreditation and rely on piecemeal resources. Yet these spaces matter deeply. They provide children with an opportunity to learn, to imagine different futures and to maintain a sense of dignity in an environment designed for survival, rather than thriving.

At the heart of this fragile and politically fraught education system are two groups of teachers: Rohingya refugees, whose lack of formal qualifications reflects both displacement and restricted opportunities, and Bangladeshi host-community teachers, who do not share the same culture or language as their students.

Although this unique arrangement, shaped by necessity and politics, could easily deepen barriers, in practice co-teaching between the two groups has proven not only practical but transformative, offering Rohingya students bridges across languages, cultures and ways of science learning.

The stories from the Rohingya camps are not just about science lessons.

Source: [universityworldnews.com](https://www.universityworldnews.com)

UN REPORT SEEKS POLITICAL FOCUS ON HR CRISIS IN MYANMAR, ROHINGYA SITUATION



United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Türk has recommended that States Members of the United Nations maintain ‘specific political focus’ and attention on the human rights crisis in Myanmar, with particular emphasis on the situation of the Rohingya and other minorities, reflecting their voices in international policy responses.

In a new report published on Tuesday, the State members urged to refrain from the transfer or authorisation of the transfer of arms, jet fuel, surveillance equipment or technologies and dual-use items that risk contributing to violations of international humanitarian law or violations

and abuses of international human rights law.

The report published by the UN Human Rights Office said the worsening crisis in Myanmar, particularly Rakhine State, provides a stark reminder of the atrocities committed by the military in 2017, pointing to increased killings, torture, razing of villages and mass forced displacement.

Between the 2021 military coup and 20 August 2025, credible sources have verified the killing of some 7,100 people by the military, of whom about a third were women and children.

At least 29,560 people have been arrested on political

grounds and over 22,000 remain in detention without respect for fair trial and judicial guarantees in military-controlled courts.

Since the escalation of hostilities in Rakhine, hundreds of thousands more people have been displaced, the report says.

The United Nations estimates some 150,000 Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh since November 2023, joining over 1.3 million already taking refuge here.

“Civilians from both Rohingya and ethnic Rakhine communities continue to suffer the consequences of the hostilities, with widespread and systematic patterns of indiscriminate attacks by the military against civilians and protected objects, forced displacement, forced recruitment, disappearances, arbitrary arrests, arson and property destruction, denial of humanitarian assistance, and repeated atrocities aimed at terrorising them,” said UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk.

■ Source: bangladeshpost.net