

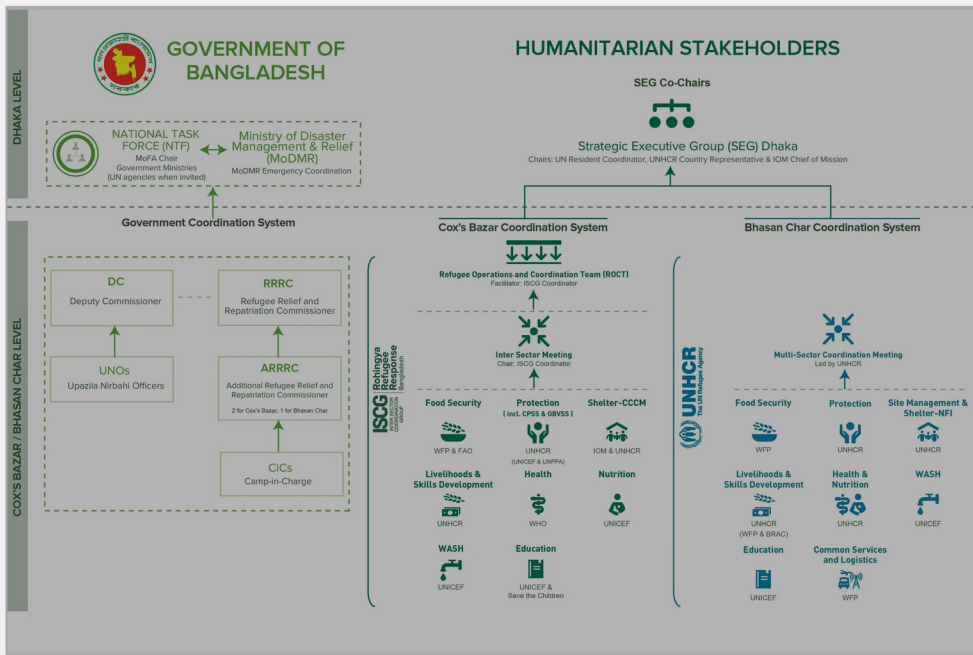


ROHINGYA PRESS

COVERING THE ROHINGYA STORY – AS IT HAPPENS

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INFRASTRUCTURE WITHOUT INCLUSION: WHAT THE ROHINGYA CAMPS TEACH US



High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and various sectors of service delivery, including food security, education, and gender-based violence.

A single digital ID system, with unequal access

In the camps, refugees use a UNHCR Smart Card, a biometric digital ID that gives access to essential services like food and healthcare. Initially, families had multiple cards for different services. Over time, this was streamlined into a consolidated digital ID, interoperating across several humanitarian systems like UNHCR's PRIMES (Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem), WHO's District Health Information Software (DHIS2), and WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform called SCOPE.

From a technical standpoint, this interoperability sounds like a success...

■ Source: indepthnews.net

In a crisis, data is not just numbers; it can save lives. It helps people plan ahead, respond faster, and make sure aid reaches those who need it most. But in places like the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh, where data systems are fragmented or controlled by a few powerful actors, they can make things harder instead of helping.

At a recent conference on Solid, FAIR, and technologies in Linked Web, researchers Nandini Jiva, Poorvi Yerrapureddy, Rohan Pai, and Soujanya Sridharan from the

Apti Institute shared a case study that illustrated this clearly. It focused on the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which explored how digital systems shape coordination, access, and power in crisis settings.

Drawing from field research, the Aapti team described how the camp coordination system was established through a multi-stakeholder coalition, involving the Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations

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48 ROHINGYAS REGISTERED IN INDIA PUSHED INTO BANGLADESH

The Border Security Force of India has recently pushed at least 122 Rohingyas, including 48 registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in India, into Bangladesh.

The Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner said that they could detect 117 Rohingyas, including 43 registered by the UNHCR in India, who were pushed into Bangladesh by the BSF, in different camps in Cox's Bazar until May 25.

The Armed Police Battalion and the Office of the RRRC identified five more Rohingyas registered by the UNHCR in India at a camp in Teknaf on June 10.

The five were pushed into Bangladesh by the Indian authorities through the Tentulia border point in Panchagrah district on June 4, according to RRRC officials. Pushing refugees registered in one country into another one is unlawful and a violation of the norms of International relations, academics said.

India began pushing people into Bangladesh on May 7 through different bordering points and it continued until June 10, according to the officials of Border Guard Bangladesh. According to an RRRC letter sent to the disaster management and relief affairs secretary on May

27, the RRRC has recently detected 117 Rohingyas from India in 33 camps of Ukhia and Teknaf in Cox's Bazar.

Of them, 43 are registered with UNHCR in India, 47 are registered with UNHCR in Bangladesh and 27 do not have any registration anywhere, it said.

'We have identified that these 117 Rohingyas were pushed into Bangladesh by India recently. They, after the push-in incidents, took shelter in different camps in Ukhia and Teknaf. All of them were pushed by the Indian BSF,' RRRC top official Mohammed Mizanur Rahman said on Wednesday.

Mizanur, however, said that the actual number of such Rohingyas might be higher than the data they collected as it was a compilation of the data collected until May 25.

Asked about checking Rohingya intrusion from India, RRRC chief Mizanur said that it was BGB's task to check such intrusions.

Neither the BGB director general Major General M o h a m m a d Ashrafuzzama Siddiqui nor its deputy director general for communications Colonel Mohammad Shariful Islam could be reached for comments despite several attempts over the phone.



They also did not respond to text messages from New Age.

Over 1.3 million Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh amid atrocities by the Myanmar military since 2017, according to government data.

In a letter to RRRC in April, the UNHCR pressed for ensuring accommodation of 1.13 lakh more Rohingyas who entered Bangladesh between November 2023 and April 27, 2025.

Dhaka University's former international relations professor Imtiaz Ahmed said that pushing refugees registered in one country into another country instead of sending them to their homeland was unlawful.

'According to my knowledge, Indian law does not allow such incidents. Human rights activists from India and Bangladesh should raise voices over push-ins,' he said.

He also urged the government to conduct a survey of people pushed into Bangladesh from India for the sake of national security.

■ Source: newagebd.net

UN REFUGEE AGENCY REPORTS OVER 122 MILLION PEOPLE DISPLACED GLOBALLY

The United Nations refugee agency has announced that the global number of people forcibly displaced due to conflict and persecution has exceeded 122 million, marking an increase of about 2 million since last year and nearly double the figure from a decade ago.

Filippo Grandi, the head of the UNHCR, noted some positive developments over the past six months, such as the return of almost 2 million Syrians to their homeland as the country attempts to rebuild after more than 10 years of civil war, reports UNB citing AP.

These figures are part of the UNHCR’s Global Trends Report released on Thursday, which found that by April, 122.1 million people had been displaced either within their countries or across borders, up from 120 million the previous year.

A significant rise was also seen in the number of internally displaced individuals, which climbed over 9% to reach 73.5 million by the end of last year. These totals reflect prolonged periods of instability, with some people returning home while others continued to flee.



Newly arrived Rohingya refugees return to a boat after the local community decided to temporarily allow them to land for water and food in Ulee Madon, Aceh province, Indonesia, on November 16, 2023. Photo: AFP

The report comes amid financial challenges for humanitarian organizations, including reduced funding from the US and other major Western donors.

The UNHCR also highlighted that nearly two-thirds of those who fled across borders sought refuge in neighboring countries, challenging the common belief in wealthier nations that most displaced people are heading for destinations like Europe or the US

Sudan has now become the site of the world’s most severe displacement crisis, with over 14 million people forced from

their homes due to ongoing civil war—surpassing Syria’s 13.5 million. Afghanistan has seen over 10 million people displaced, while approximately 8.8 million people have been displaced within or from Ukraine, according to the agency.

■ Source: dhakatribune.com

“ONE IN 67 PEOPLE GLOBALLY WERE FORCIBLY DISPLACED AT THE END OF 2024,” UNHCR SAID.

■ Source: dailysabah.com