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‘TORTURED LIKE CRIMINALS’: ROHINGYA REFUGEES REVEAL CHILLING DETAILS OF POLICE ABUSE AMID DEPORTATIONS

On February 26, over a dozen Rohingya refugees from Hastsal village in Uttam Nagar, Delhi, were taken to the Dwarka dossier cell (a specialised unit of the police to manage files or dossiers on refugees) for fingerprinting. During the process, the individuals were allegedly harassed. They were all allotted their individual e-prison numbers and once their fingerprints were registered, they were sent back home.

Nothing further happened until May 3, when about 14 police personnel visited Hastsal for the verification of the listed people and took photographs of them.

On May 6, the individuals were asked to report to the police station again under the pretext of verification, saying that there was a fault in their biometrics and that they needed to be fingerprinted again.

From there, they were escorted by four or five police personnel to the Dwarka dossier cell. Upon their arrival

there, approximately 15 personnel from other departments surrounded them, some armed with rods.

These were among the first batch of nearly 40 Rohingya refugees deported to Myanmar this month.

Meanwhile, the same morning, more than 12 police officers arrived in the Vikaspuri area of Delhi, searching for Rohingya individuals. Some Rohingya refugees were taken from the area earlier too, but their location remains unknown.

At least three Christian Rohingya individuals were taken to the Vikaspuri police station and later transferred to the Rajouri dossier cell in the Inderlok area, from where they were taken for a medical checkup. Their families could not contact them anymore because their phones were switched off. During medical checkups, refugees have allegedly been subjected to checks for scars and identification marks, while women have been allegedly forced to undergo pregnancy tests.

■ Source: thewire.in

MSF LAUNCHES LARGE HEPATITIS C "TEST AND TREAT" CAMPAIGN IN COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE CAMPS



To address concerning high levels of hepatitis C in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, 30,000 people will receive care by the end of 2026 as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) significantly expands our treatment programmes.

The initiative improves access to hepatitis C care for a group of stateless people who are particularly exposed to this curable, but potentially fatal, disease. MSF is establishing three specialised hepatitis C treatment centres within existing health facilities inside the camps, as part of a “test and treat” campaign covering an estimated third of all people living with hepatitis C in the camps.

Between October 2020 and December 2024, MSF had treated over 10,000 people for hepatitis C at our clinics at Jamtoli and Hospital on the Hill.

■ Source: msf.org

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MYANMAR EX-GENERAL
SLAIN IN ATTACK BY
ANTI-COUP FIGHTERS

A retired Myanmar general who formerly served as ambassador to Cambodia was shot dead on May 22, two military sources said, in an attack claimed by anti-coup fighters.

Myanmar's military seized power in a 2021 coup, sparking a civil war pitching it against pro-democracy guerrillas and resurgent ethnic armed groups that have long been active in the Southeast Asian country's fringes.

Most combat is confined to the countryside and smaller settlements, although sporadic grenade and gun attacks on police and junta-affiliated targets are regularly reported in the largest city Yangon.

A source close to the military said former general and Cambodia ambassador Cho Tun Aung "was shot and killed" outside his Yangon home around 8.30 am (0200 GMT) as he gave alms to monks collecting donations.

"He used to donate meals every morning," the source said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "The shooters used this opportunity to assassinate him."

■ Source: ucanews.com

THE TIME IS RIGHT FOR MYANMAR
DIALOGUE: MALAYSIA'S ANWAR

Ahead of next week's ASEAN Summit, the Malaysian leader has hailed the "remarkable progress" in efforts to end the country's

Malaysia's Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim says that the time is right for talks between Myanmar's military junta and its opponents, as he prepares to chair a summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Kuala Lumpur.

Speaking to reporters in Putrajaya yesterday, Anwar said that his recent talks with the junta and the opposition National Unity Government (NUG) had resulted in "remarkable progress," and that his government had engaged positively with "all parties" to the conflict, the Malaysian state news agency Bernama reported.

"In Myanmar, for example, we are able to engage with all parties, number one. Number two, we are able to secure a ceasefire. And number three, we are able to ensure that all humanitarian aid can go to any sub-region, regardless of which group controls it," Anwar said.

Anwar added that he could now see the potential for direct talks between the junta and the NUG, something that has not occurred since the military's seizure of power in February 2021. "I think it is time



Malaysia's Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim speaks during a briefing session with editors-in-chief and the media at the Seri Perdana Complex in Putrajaya, Malaysia, May 21, 2025.

for them to talk," he added. "The people of Myanmar must decide for themselves."

The full extent of Anwar's diplomacy on the Myanmar conflict remains unclear, but he controversially met with junta chief Senior Gen. Min Aung Hlaing in Bangkok last month, securing the extension of a ceasefire to allow post-earthquake recovery. (However, the military has continued its attacks on resistance groups, including deadly air strikes.)

The following day, Anwar held a video call with the NUG's Prime Minister Mahn Winn Khaing Thann. Both discussions ostensibly dealt with the provision of humanitarian aid in the wake of the devastating earthquake that hit central Myanmar on March 28, although issues such as humanitarian access to quake regions have direct implications for the country's civil war, which is now into its fifth year.

■ Source: thediplomat.com