



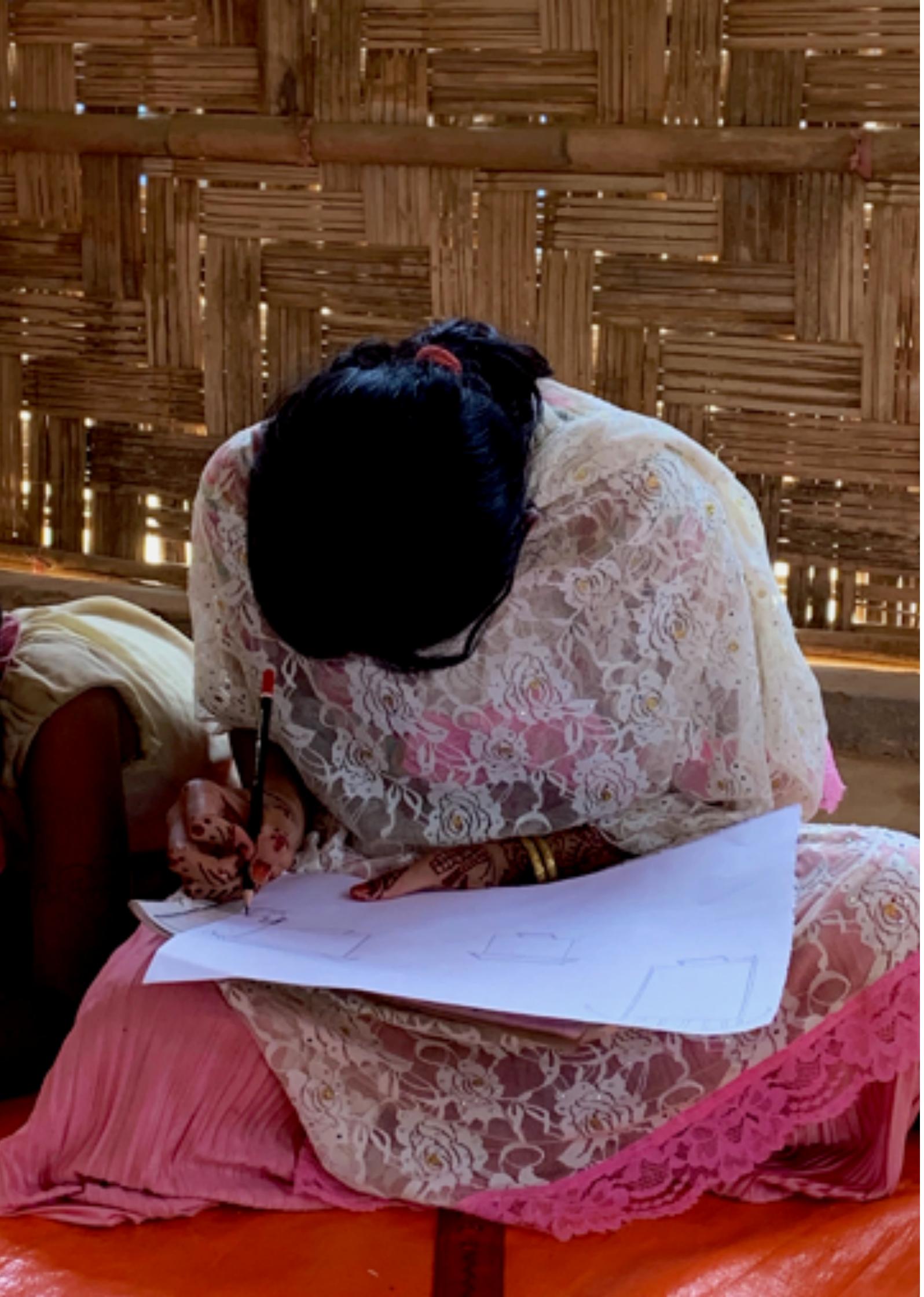
# International Conference on the Rohingya Crisis in Comparative Perspective

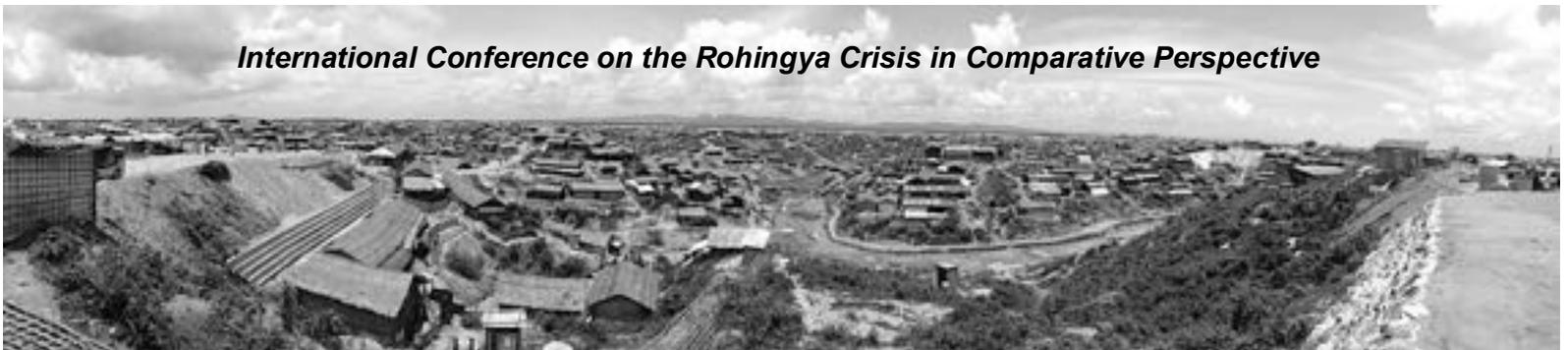
## Book of Abstracts

Editor: Dr Bayes Ahmed

Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR), and  
Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies  
University College London (UCL)  
London, United Kingdom (UK)  
4 - 5 July 2019







# **International Conference on the Rohingya Crisis in Comparative Perspective**

## **Book of Abstracts**

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**Editor and Organiser:  
Dr Bayes Ahmed**

Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR), and  
Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies  
**University College London (UCL)**  
Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, UK



**July 2019**



**International Conference on the Rohingya Crisis in Comparative  
Perspective: Book of Abstracts**

Editor: Dr Bayes Ahmed

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## **PREFACE**

The Rohingya crisis defies easy summary. Terms such as ethnic cleansing, genocide, abuse of human rights, have all been applied to what is undoubtedly a major humanitarian crisis of our times. Understanding and responding to the plight of hundreds of thousands of Rohingyas requires a multi-disciplinary approach, with the need for engagement from a wide variety of perspectives. Legal and medical questions, issues around cultural contexts and the physical environment, psychological and social factors, religious and political considerations, are all highly relevant. There is no simple solution to a whole complex of interconnected issues: here, as in so many other cases, the eruption and tragic human consequences of collective violence raise innumerable challenges. It is all the more urgent that we can bring people together to engage in the kind of informed debate that can assist intelligent action.

We are delighted that such a distinguished and broad range of scholars and practitioners have contributed their insights in this booklet of abstracts, and that some of them will be able to contribute further in person at the conference held at UCL on 4-5 July 2019. We welcome participation in what we hope will be a productive set of encounters, seeking both to understand and, through enhanced understanding, to inform more effective responses to this still unfolding crisis.

**Mary Fulbrook, FBA**

Professor of German History

Director, UCL Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies



## **FORWARD**

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are over 70 million people worldwide who have been forcibly displaced from their homes. As an underlying principle of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030 is to leave no one behind, it is essential that the needs and aspirations of the forcibly displaced are addressed. Of these about 10 million are stateless. With limited or no legal rights, and often denied refugee legal status, the challenges they face are severe. About one third of the stateless forcibly displaced, belong to the Rohingya diaspora. The Rohingya are a Muslim-majority ethnic group from today's Rakhine State in Myanmar. After a long period of systematic exclusion, the Rohingya were stripped of their citizenship in 1982. Since the late 1970s, nearly two million Rohingya have fled Myanmar, with another one million living as internally displaced people (IDPs) within Rakhine State, in waves of violent forced displacement perpetrated by the Myanmar authorities.

Violence towards the Rohingya in Myanmar from 2017, caused the mass displacement of people to southeastern Bangladesh. The Human Rights Council acting under UN resolution 34/22 has cited this as a crime against humanity and called for an investigation for genocide against the authorities in Myanmar. The majority of the nearly one million displaced persons are residing in overcrowded temporary makeshift shelters, of bamboo frames and plastic sheeting, in Cox's Bazar district. Kutupalong is the world's largest refugee camp. These camps are highly susceptible to rainfall-triggered landslides, flash flooding and cyclones and the likelihood of a public health emergency from infectious diseases is high, which in this vulnerable population threatens new disaster.



This conference is about understanding the root causes of the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar, the drivers of the Rohingya influx into Bangladesh, the Rohingya diaspora and their adaptation strategies in host countries, and the overall implications for security and peace in South Asia. But the conference also places the Rohingya Exodus in a broader global and historical comparative perspective and compare the Rohingya crisis with other examples of serious crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes.

We are delighted that distinguished guests such as the Bangladesh High Commissioner to the UK and members of the Bangladesh government, leading international scholars, students, policy makers, humanitarian workers, donors, media, activists, practitioners, officials, NGOs, community leaders, and other stakeholders have responded to the call. The conference theme is interdisciplinary in nature but covers a range of topics.

Concurrently a professional photography exhibition by renowned Photographer Mahmud and follow-up discussion will be held, providing a visual narrative of the 2017 Rohingya crisis in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

We welcome you all at UCL and the “International Conference on the Rohingya Crisis in Comparative Perspective” and look forward to two days of illuminating presentations and intense discussion.

**Peter Sammonds**

Director, UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction



## **CONFERENCE ADMINISTRATION**

### **Primary Convener**

Dr Bayes Ahmed

### **Conveners**

Professor Mary Fulbrook  
Professor Peter Sammonds  
Dr Maung Zarni  
Professor Imtiaz Ahmed  
Professor Amena Mohsin

### **Editor and Organiser**

Dr Bayes Ahmed

### **Abstract Peer-Review Panel**

Professor Mary Fulbrook  
Dr Bayes Ahmed  
Dr Amira Osman  
Dr Stefanie Rauch

The conference is primarily funded by UCL's QR Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) allocation for 2018/19 through the UCL Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (CCV) at the Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS). The conference is jointly organised by the UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR), UCL CCV, UCL Humanitarian Institute (HI), and the Centre for Genocide Studies (CGS) at the University of Dhaka (DU), Bangladesh.



## **ABOUT THE CONFERENCE**

We are pleased to inform you that the UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR) in collaboration with the UCL Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (CCV), UCL Humanitarian Institute (HI), and the Centre for Genocide Studies (CGS) at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh are organising an “International Conference on the Rohingya Crisis in Comparative Perspective” to be held at University College London (UCL), UK from 4-5 July 2019.

We invite scholars, students, policy makers, humanitarian workers, donors, media, activists, practitioners, officials, NGOs, community leaders, and other stakeholders to submit original short papers, discussions or concept notes on the Rohingya crisis or other cases of serious crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes and collective violence.

The conference theme is interdisciplinary in nature and will cover a range of topics especially targeting (but not limited to) the following:

- Comparative perspectives on state-sponsored violence and genocide
- Role of gender, religion and/or ethics in collective violence
- Policy, identity, advocacy and citizenship
- Exposure to risks, hazardous environments and climate change
- Humanitarian field work and logistics
- Social and economic transformations and their perceptions
- Trauma, resilience and inter-generational transmission



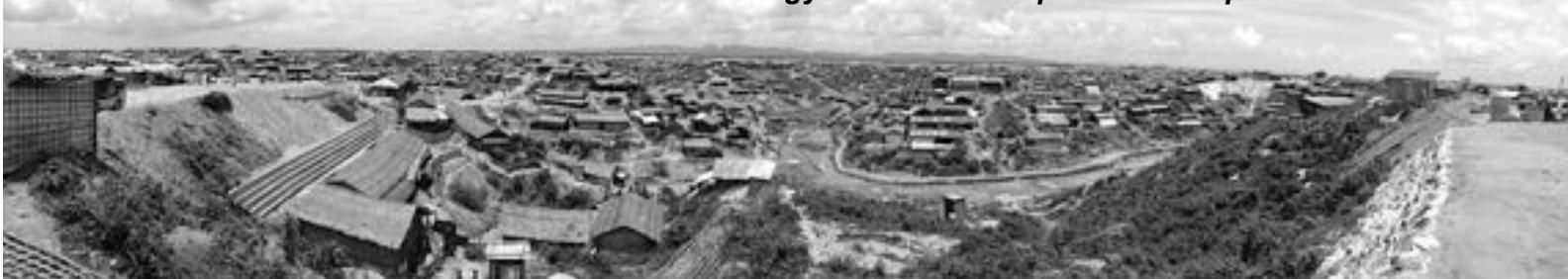
- Law, transitional Justice and conflict resolution
- Forced migration
- Perpetration and complicity
- Media, representation and narratives of violence

We welcome submissions addressing these and other topics from the following perspectives: social sciences, political economy, sustainable development, history and historiography, heritage studies, human rights and dignity, public health, cultural studies, disaster risk reduction, education, humanitarianism, environmental and physical geography, law and social justice, women and gender equity, peace studies, GIS and remote sensing, sociology, development studies, international relations, religious studies, economics, genocide studies, psychology and philosophy, architectural design and shelter cluster, science and technology studies, global and regional security, diversity and inclusion, indigenous rights, language studies, and applied research.

### **Abstract Submission Guideline**

Please send your abstract(s) (300 words max.) and short biographies (100 words max.) to [bayes.ahmed@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:bayes.ahmed@ucl.ac.uk) to arrive no later than 30<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Your email subject line should be – “Rohingya Conference at UCL”. Selected authors will be invited to submit full papers and to present their papers at the conference. We will provide invitation letters to the selected authors and professionals for visa procedures.

All abstracts and papers will be peer-reviewed. The selected abstracts will be published on the UCL IRDR/ conference website as a booklet (and later we will approach a publisher for printing an edited book).



All participants apart from invited keynote speakers must make their own travel and accommodation arrangements. We will also fully cover the travel and accommodation costs of two students from developing countries after a competitive panel-review process based on the quality and novelty of their abstracts.

There is no registration fee for this conference, but it is essential to [register here \(Eventbrite\)](#). For urgent queries, please call at +44(0)2031081101. Please email Dr Bayes Ahmed for any further clarification needed. We look forward to welcome you to UCL in July.

**Conference Venue:** Gustave Tuck Lecture Theatre, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, South Junction, Wilkins Building; and G11 and G17, UCL Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), University College London (UCL), Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, UK.

**Timetable:** Both days from 9 am to 7 pm.

**PDF version of the booklet is available from UCL IRDR Website:**

<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/risk-disaster-reduction/events/2019/jul/international-conference-rohingya-crisis-comparative-perspective>

The conference is partially funded by two projects: “Rohingya Journeys of Violence and Resilience in Bangladesh and its Neighbours: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives” (The British Academy Award Reference: SDP2\100094), and “Resilient Futures for the Rohingya Refugees” (The Royal Society Award Reference: CHL\R1\180288).



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## PROFILE OF SPECIAL GUESTS

**Chief Guest and Key Note Speaker:  
H. E. Ms. Saida Muna Tasneem**

Bangladesh High Commissioner to the UK, Ireland and Liberia, and Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at Bangladesh High Commission, London

Ms. Saida Muna Tasneem arrived to London in November 2018 to take up her appointment as High Commissioner for Bangladesh to the Court of St. James's. She has taken up responsibility as Bangladesh High Commissioner to the UK, Ireland and Liberia on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018. Prior to this, Ms. Tasneem was the Bangladesh Ambassador to Thailand and Cambodia and Bangladesh's Permanent Representative to the UNESCAP from 2014-2018. Back home, she headed the United Nations Wing as well as the a Director General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 2010-2014. She also served as DG (External Publicity) of the Ministry in 2009. Earlier Ms. Tasneem served as Minister (Political and Press) at the Bangladesh High Commission in London and as Deputy Head of Mission and Counsellor at the Bangladesh Permanent Mission to the United Nation in New York. Ms. Tasneem also served in different capacities in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs including in the UN, South Asia, SAARC, BIMSTEC, Administration, Middle East and Americas and the Pacific Wings. Ms Tasneem obtained her Bachelor degree BSc in Chemical Engineering at the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and MSc (Public Policy and Management) from School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.



High Commissioner Tasneem has served as an expert in a number of National Committees on security issues including the National Defence Policy of Bangladesh drafting Committee, revision of Bangladesh's War Book, Member Secretary to the National Committee on UN Security Council Resolutions, National Task Force on Repatriation of Myanmar Refugees, National Committee on Anti-money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, National Task Force on Anti-money Laundering and repatriation and served as the Women in Development (WID) focal point for Ministry of Foreign Affairs. High Commissioner Tasneem specializes in countering terrorism and security issues, Women Empowerment, Climate Change and sustainable energy, migration and development, communications and public diplomacy.

**Special Guest: Chris Sidoti** is a human rights lawyer, advocate and teacher. He currently works from Sydney, Australia, as an international human rights consultant, specialising in the international human rights system and in national human rights institutions. He is currently a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council's Independent International Fact Finding Mission on Myanmar. He is an adjunct professor at the Australian Catholic University. He has been Australian Human Rights Commissioner (1995-2000), Australian Law Reform Commissioner (1992-1995) and Foundation Director of the Australian Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (1987-1992). He has also worked in non-government organisations, including as director of the International Service for Human Rights, based in Geneva, Switzerland, and for the Human Rights Council of Australia and the Australian Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace. In 2007-08 he was the independent chair of the United Kingdom Government's Northern Ireland Bill of Rights Forum.



## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

All sessions will take place in the Gustave-Tuck Lecture Theatre, Second Floor, Wilkins Building, University College London (UCL), London, WC1E 6BT, UK.

Lunch, coffee breaks, and drinks reception will take place in the Common Ground, G11, Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS), Ground Floor, Wilkins Building, UCL.

### DAY 1: Thursday, 4 July 2019

08:30–09:00 Registration

09:00–09:30 **Welcome** and brief introductions by UCL organisers

- 1) Professor Mary Fulbrook (Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, and Department of German, UCL): Inauguration and welcome the audience
- 2) Professor Monica Lakhanpaul (UCL Pro-Vice Provost: South Asia): Welcome speech
- 3) Professor Peter Sammonds (UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, and UCL Humanitarian Institute): Rohingya diaspora and Rohingya crisis
- 4) Dr Bayes Ahmed (UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, and UCL Humanitarian Institute): Conference agenda and way forward

09:31–10:30 **Key Note Addresses**

Chair: Professor Peter Sammonds (UCL IRDR)



- 1) **H. E. Ms. Saida Muna Tasneem – Chief Guest and Key Note Speaker** (Bangladesh High Commissioner to the UK, Ireland and Liberia): Gender-based violence and justice for forcibly displaced Rohingya women
- 2) **Christopher Sidoti – Special Guest** (Member, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar): Addressing genocide in the Rohingya experience

10:31-11:00 **Tea break** at Common Ground, G11, IAS

11:01-13:00 **Panel 1: Confronting Key Issues**

Chair: Professor Mary Fulbrook (UCL IAS)

- 1) **Professor Imtiaz Ahmed** (Centre for Genocide Studies, University of Dhaka): Genocide, ICC, politics
- 2) **Dr Maung Zarni** (Coordinator, Free Rohingya Coalition): What Lies Ahead for the Rohingya Genocide Victims in Bangladesh and Myanmar?
- 3) **Professor Amena Mohsin** (Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka): Genocide, Repatriation, Global Response
- 4) **Nurul Islam** (Chairman of the Arakan Rohingya National Organization): Recommendations for international community
- 5) **Deen Mohammed Noori** (Chairman of Arakan Rohingya Organisation UK) – Formal education for Rohingyas' and their present situation in Bangladesh and Myanmar

13:01-14:00 **Lunch break** at Common Ground, G11, IAS



14:01-16:00 **Panel 2: Physical and Environmental Issues**

Chair: Dr Bayes Ahmed (UCL IRDR and UCL Humanitarian Institute)

- 1) **Professor A.S.M. Maksud Kamal** (Department of Disaster Science and Management, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh): Landslide risk in the Rohingya camps in Bangladesh
- 2) **Professor Raquib Ahmed** (Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh): The Rohingya crisis: a growing vulnerable situation for Bangladesh
- 3) **Professor A.K.M. Saiful Islam** (Institute of Water and Flood Management, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology): Changes of episodic hazards and vulnerability in the coastal region of Bangladesh under high-end climate change scenarios
- 4) **Dr Saleemul Huq** (Director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development, Bangladesh): Monitoring Environmental Changes in Cox's Bazar following Rohingya Influx
- 5) **Dr Bishawjit Mallick** (Chair of Environmental Development and Risk Management, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Technische Universität Dresden, Germany): Socio-Ecological Consequences in the camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
- 6) **Md. Shahinoor Rahman** (BUET-Japan Institute of Disaster Prevention and Urban Safety, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology): Tropical Cyclone Hazard to Remote Home for the Rohingya at Bhasan Char in Bangladesh
- 7) **Labib Hossain** (PhD Student, History of Architecture, Cornell University, USA): 'Refugees in the 'nonland's (Chars) of the Bengal Delta'



16:01-16:30 **Tea Break** at Common Ground, G11, IAS

16:31-18:00 **Panel 3: Comparative Perspectives on Genocide**

Chair: Professor Stephanie Bird (UCL)

- 1) **Professor Dirk Moses** (Professor of Modern History, University of Sydney, Australia): “The Crime of Crimes”? The Costs of Hierarchy in International Criminal Law
- 2) **Dr David Simon** (Senior Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Yale University, USA): African cases, particularly Rwanda
- 3) **Dr Phil Clark** (Reader in Comparative and International Politics, SOAS University of London, UK): International, national and community-based responses to mass violence in Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan
- 4) **Professor Mary Fulbrook** (Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, and Department of German, UCL): The Holocaust and Genocide Studies
- 5) **Matthew J. Bowser** (PhD Candidate, Northeastern University, UK): “I Don’t Want to See Them in this Country:” Colonialism, Capitalism, and the Origins of Burmese Islamophobia, 1930-1938’

18:01- 19:00 **Drinks reception and photographic exhibition**

- Introduced by Mr Mohammadur Rahman (Mahmud)\*

\* The photographic exhibition will be held at Common Ground, G11, UCL IAS on both dates (4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019) from 9 am to 7 pm.



## **DAY 2: Friday, 5 July 2019**

09:00-11:00 **Panel 4: Conflict and Conflict Resolution**

Chair: Dr Stefanie Rauch (UCL IAS)

- 1) **Natalie Brinham** (PhD Candidate, Queen Mary University of London): “Genocide cards” and “genocide laws”: Group destruction in Rohingya oral histories of their identity cards
- 2) **Dr Azeem Ibrahim** (Research Professor at the Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College and Director at the Centre for Global Policy in Washington DC): Rohingya crisis, Justice, Global responsibility
- 3) **Md Touhidul Islam** (Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka): Impact on host communities in Cox’s Bazar
- 4) **Dr Sriprapha Petchamesree** (Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand): Rohingya Crisis of 2015 and Responses of Thailand
- 5) **Daniel Dyonisius** (MPhil Candidate, Oxford University of International Development): Negotiating Inclusion: A Case Study of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia
- 6) **Barrister Sara Hossain** (Member, Independent international Commission of inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory): Palestine Conflict
- 7) **Megan Hirst** and **James Kirk** (Barristers, Doughty Street Chambers in London): The International Criminal Court and crimes against the Rohingya: what are the prospects of “success”?

11:01-11:30 **Tea break** at Common Ground, G11, IAS



**11:31-12:30 Panel 5: Rohingya Voices (Interactive Session)**

Chair: Christopher Sidoti (Member, Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar)

Panel Members: Dr Maung Zarni, Nurul Islam, Maburur Ahmed (Co-Director and Co-Founder, Restless Beings), Muhammad Noor and Saqib Sheikh (The Rohingya Project)

**12:31-13:30 Lunch break** at Common Ground, G11, IAS

**13:31-15:00 Panel 6: Health, Education, and Well-being**

Chair: Professor Imtiaz Ahmed (University of Dhaka)

- 1) **Professor Hafiz T.A. Khan** (Professor of Public Health and Statistics, University of West London): 'Elderly Persons in Humanitarian Emergencies in Bangladesh: Qualitative Experiment on Dreams and Reality'
- 2) **Dr Taifur Rahman** (Executive Director, Health Management BD Foundation, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh): Health Outcomes in Rohingya children and maternal factors after 1-year migration on the refugee camps of Bangladesh in 2018-2019: An Observational study
- 3) **Dr Animesh Biswas** [Technical Officer, Fistula and MPDSR, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Bangladesh]: Reproductive Age Mortality Surveillance and Response in Humanitarian Settings in Bangladesh
- 4) **Dr Matluba Khan** (Institute of Health Equity, UCL): Rohingya exodus: What do we know about Rohingya refugee children in Kutupalong refugee camp, Bangladesh?



- 5) **Dr Amira Osman** (UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction): The intersectionality of gender, ethnicity and religion as motives for genocide
- 6) **Farhana Rahman** (PhD Candidate, Centre for Gender Studies, University of Cambridge): “I Had No Will to Live”: Gender, Subjectivity, and Everyday Lived Experiences of Rohingya Refugee Women’
- 7) **Qareena Khan** (SOAS University of London): Rohingya Muslim women as targets of genocidal rape and the significance of gender

15:01-15:30 **Tea Break** at Common Ground, G11, IAS

15:31-17:00 **Panel 7: Space and Place**

Chair: Dr Christoph Thonfeld (UCL IAS)

- 1) **Mansura Amdad** (M.S.S. student, Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh): ‘The Manifestation of Cultural Politics through Strategic Culture: The Roots of Paradoxical and Complicit State Behaviour towards the Rohingyas’
- 2) **Kaveri Urmil** (PhD Candidate, Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai, India): ‘Politics of Statelessness and Refugeehood: a Rohingya Conundrum or quest for home’
- 3) **Dr Zuhair Bashir** (Researcher and practitioner): Genocide in Darfur: Root causes, consequences and implications for peace and security in Sudan and the region
- 4) **S.M. Labib** (Doctoral Researcher in Geography, School of Environment, Education and Development, the University of Manchester, UK): Social Media Analytics in understanding the Rohingya crisis: An exploration of public sentiment and geo-political responses



- 5) **Mania Tahsina Taher** (PhD Candidate, School of Architecture and Urban Planning (SARUP), University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee): The Spatial Mapping of Rohingya People in Milwaukee, USA as Segregated Identity
- 6) **Dina M Siddiqi** (Faculty of Liberal Studies, New York University), 'Weaponizing Paperwork: Statelessness, National Belonging and Rohingya Rites of Return'
- 7) **Obydullah Al Marjuk** (Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Independent University, Bangladesh): 'Without a tag, I am not a human. Politics, ethnicity and security: the case of the Rohingyas'

17:01-18:00 **Panel 8: Cultural Engagement**

Chair: Dr Tasleem Shakur (Coordinator, Knowledgeists Without Borders)

- 1) **Dr Tasleem Shakur** (Retired English academic and coordinator 'Knowledgeists Without Borders')
- 2) **Professor Sadequl Islam** (Chairperson, Department of Economics, Laurentian University, Canada)
- 3) **James Byrne** (Senior Lecturer in Creative Writing, Edge Hill University, Lancashire, UK)
- 4) **Rahima Begum** (Restless Beings, London)
- 5) **Louise Mellor** (Actor, Clowns without Borders)

[Photographic slide shows, short documentary films, recitation of poetries and singing songs]

18:01-19:00 **Closing remarks and drinks reception**  
(Common Ground, G11, IAS)

Professor Peter Sammonds and Professor Mary Fulbrook



## **UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR)**

The Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR), hosted in the Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MAPS), was launched in 2010 as a Provost Strategic Development initiative with a mission to lead research, knowledge exchange and teaching in risk and disaster reduction across UCL.

The UCL IRDR, with its new academic staff, many jointly appointed with key UCL departments, its rapidly growing trans-disciplinary PhD research centre, integrative masters teaching, programme of public events and partnerships with humanitarian, financial, research and civil protection organisations, seeks to bring together this diverse expertise at UCL. We aim to maximise the impact and value of UCL activities and to increase and enhance cross-disciplinary collaboration and cooperation globally.

The IRDR specifically addresses the vision of UCL in 2034: Addressing Global Challenges; London's Global University; Delivering Global Impact. We aim to impact global humanitarian challenges, to promote education for global citizenship for UCL students, connect the curriculum to humanitarian research and impact national and international policymaking.

We aim to develop the IRDR themed around disaster resilience, migration, humanitarian response, global health emergencies and gender responsiveness in order to integrate education, research, innovation and enterprise for the long-term benefit of humanity. It is led by Professor Peter Sammonds and Dr Rosanna Smith. See more at <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/risk-disaster-reduction/>



## **UCL Humanitarian Institute (HI)**

The Humanitarian Institute is UCL Provost's Strategic Initiative, launched at the 2017 UCL Humanitarian Summit. Its mission is to mobilise UCL's research, expertise and teaching to impact global humanitarian challenges and to promote education for global citizenship. It is led by Professor Peter Sammonds and Dr Rosanna Smith. See more at [www.ucl.ac.uk/humanitarian](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/humanitarian)

The Rohingya Exodus is one of the biggest global humanitarian crises of today. With research funding from the British Academy, the Royal Society, and UCL's Global Challenges Research Fund allocation, Prof Peter Sammonds and Dr Bayes Ahmed are building a growing research team investigating the historical and contemporary perspectives of Rohingya journeys, their experiences of gendered violence, and ensuring resilient futures for the Rohingya stateless people. We are also organising an International Conference on "the Rohingya Crisis in Comparative Perspective" to be held at UCL from 4–5 July 2019.

Following an exercise in summer 2018 to map the existing teaching at UCL in humanitarian issues, we found that UCL has a strong suite of thematic Masters programmes for students interests in a range of aspects of humanitarian issues, and that there were many individual undergraduate modules that address or could be applied to humanitarian issues and contexts. However, there was no existing undergraduate programme to bring this together, yet there was an identified need for undergraduates trained in this area and it is an area that we believe many aspiring UCL students would like to pursue. So, we are proposing to launch a new UCL BSc in Humanitarian Studies, which we hope to launch in 2021.



## **UCL Institute of Advanced Studies (IAS)**

UCL's Institute of Advanced Studies in the Humanities and Social Sciences was founded in 2015. It is based at the heart of UCL's Bloomsbury Campus in a suite of rooms in the Wilkins Building South Wing. The IAS is a research-based community of scholars comprising colleagues and doctoral students from across UCL as well as visiting fellows and research collaborators/interlocutors from the UK and internationally.

The IAS is committed to critical thinking and engaged enquiry both within and across conventional disciplinary and institutional boundaries, and aims to provide a creative and generative context in which to question and dislodge habitual practices and modes of thought. In particular, in the context of a major multi-disciplinary university, the IAS harnesses UCL's extensive expertise across the humanities and social sciences, to investigate received wisdom, to bring the aesthetic and the political into dialogue with one another, to foster collaborative cutting-edge research, to identify and address the urgent ethical and intellectual challenges that face us today, and to confront our responsibilities as citizens of an increasingly contracting and inter-connected world, exploring our place (historically as well as spatially) within it.

The IAS fosters and develops a range of themes and research priorities. It provides a home to the collective 'area studies' research groupings at UCL but at the same time opens the historical configurations of region and place to question under the rubric Area Studies Re-Mapped or 'Area Studies without Borders'. It also houses a number of specialist Research Centres.



## **UCL Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (CCV)**

Collective violence is socially, culturally and politically patterned: it affects members of groups defined by shared general features rather than personal identities; people may become perpetrators not from individual motives but because they are mobilised to act violently on the basis of group identities and wider causes. Precisely because collective violence is socially, culturally and politically patterned, we consider 'collective violence' as an analytical category in its own right. This requires a new way of thinking across disciplines. The UCL Centre for Collective Violence, Holocaust and Genocide Studies (UCL-CCV) adopts a multi-disciplinary approach to understanding the processes, character and implications of collective violence, past and present. In addition to historical analyses of major incidents of collective violence - notably the Holocaust and other aspects of Nazi persecution, as well as genocides and other eruptions of violence across the world - we seek to make significant analytic contributions to understanding collective violence in political, cultural, geographic and social context, exploring also what follows in the wake of such violence. We aim to:

- Foster multi-disciplinary and collaborative research designed to transform understanding of the causes, character and legacies of collective violence;
- Develop relevant collections of archival, oral and other sources, focusing across the spectrum - loosely defined in terms of 'perpetrators, victims and bystanders';
- Develop theoretical frameworks and substantive insights that have a public impact, informing wider understanding of difficult issues, and where appropriate assisting the delivery of meaningful interventions.



## **Centre for Genocide Studies (CGS): University of Dhaka**

University of Dhaka was the epicentre of genocide during the Liberation of Bangladesh in 1971. The University lost many of its eminent teachers, academicians, students, employees and their family members during the Liberation War of 1971. After 41 years of the massacre, University of Dhaka established and launched the Centre for Genocide Studies (CGS) on 25 March 2012. CGS recognizes that in the past 150 years, tens of millions of people have lost their lives in genocides and mass atrocities in the world. Millions have been tortured, raped, and forcibly displaced from their homes. At present, more than 60 countries are involved in armed conflicts around the globe. There are more than 40 situations of protracted conflicts. Presently, there are potential situations of genocide in Syria, Sudan and Myanmar. The aim of CGS is therefore to address genocide, mass atrocities, violence and crime over peace-loving people of the world and lead effective initiatives for a peaceful world. To make its task unique in this part of the world and attain the greater goals of humanity, CGS is involved in a number of activities including – Teaching: CGS currently offers Postgraduate Diploma in Genocide Studies (PDGS). Fellowship: CGS offers fellowship to Bangladeshi applicants who demonstrate outstanding potentials and can contribute in diverse areas. The fellowship is offered in three categories - PhD Research, Senior Fellow and Junior Fellow.

**The Walking Museum:** The birth of Bangladesh, cannot be contemplated without taking into consideration the glorious role and the painful sacrifice of the University of Dhaka. To sensitize newly admitted students of the University and introduce them with the genocidal violence of their campus, CGS regularly organizes The Walking Museum: University of Dhaka and 1971 Genocide.



Seminar, Conference and Public Lecture: CGS regularly organizes national and international seminar, conference and public lectures to discuss and discover different dynamics of genocide and violence in Bangladesh and beyond.

Publications: Recently CGS has published four papers as the outcome of research carried out by the CGS Fellows under CGS-Square Fellowship (2015-2018). It aims to critically examine, disseminate knowledge and exchange ideas amongst scholars, researchers, and activists on issues related to genocide and mass violence.

The Bangladesh Peace Observatory (BPO): Accessible at [www.peaceobservatory-cgs.org](http://www.peaceobservatory-cgs.org), BPO is a research facility established in 2016 and housed at CGS in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). BPO is a component of UNDP's project on the "Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh" (PTIB). The BPO seeks to support government institutions, academia, civil society organizations, and the media - in making better public policy decisions. The ongoing activities under BPO are:

Open Access Data: BPO consolidates data on violence in Bangladesh, standardize and aggregate them, and perform visualization and analysis out of those data in a more user friendly way.

Micro Narratives: BPO utilizes micro narratives collected from CGS's qualitative research works and incorporates these on its peace reports and discussions.

CGS Peace Report: As a part of BPO initiative, CGS publishes Peace Report to provide an understanding of thematic situations.



**Abstracts and  
Biographies of Authors**



## **1. ENHANCING COUNTER HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EMERGENCY RESPONSE: A CASE FOR SUPPORT DURING ROHINGYA INFLUX FROM MYANMAR TO BANGLADESH**

**Edris Alam**

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Human trafficking is the third most lucrative form of trafficking in the world following drugs and counterfeit goods. Multiple outbreaks of unrest between October 2016 and August 2017 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar triggered large influxes of Rohingyas crossing into Bangladesh through the borders in Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-district of Cox's Bazar. Over 910,991 Rohingyas have crossed into Bangladesh between 25 August 2017 and 15 June 2019. Currently they are residing in Cox's Bazar town, Ramu, Teknaf, and Ukhiya sub-districts. Bangladeshi and international media confirmed that over thousands Rohingya people particularly women and girls fell victim of human traffickers. This research aims to explore the underlying cause of human trafficking (HT) during emergency response and seeks how knowledge and capacity of the refugee, host-community, and law enforcement agencies in Bangladesh can be improved in promoting counter trafficking (CT) and safe migration processes. In order to achieve the objectives, this research started with reviewing acts, rules, policies and action plans of the Government of Bangladesh's on the HT, CT and safe migration processes. Later, this research conducted key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussion (FGD) with refugees, host communities, law-enforcing agencies (LEA) and non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) in Cox's Bazar district, Teknaf, and Ukhiya sub-districts in Bangladesh. Finally, a case study method has been applied to evaluate ongoing the CT and safe migration programs of a NGO called Young Power in Social



Action (YPSA) that received funding and technical supports from the International Organization of Migration (IOM) for this purpose. Thus, the research identified legal and intuitional strength and weakness in relation to the CT, the reasons of the HT, actors and processes of the HT and how the CT and safe migration process can be enhanced during emergency response.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr Edris Alam is an Associate Professor and Chairman in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the Chittagong University, Bangladesh. Edris succeeded securing research funding from and worked with Governmental Organisations, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies and universities in Bangladesh, Australia and UK. To enhance his capacity to contribute to disaster risk reduction (DRR), he studied a specialized Masters Degree (2006-2007) in Disaster Management and Sustainable Development at the Northumbria University, UK. Edris has a significant track record of high quality research outputs by publishing in the science of natural hazards, risk, vulnerability and disaster management. In November 2014, Edris received his PhD in DRR in Bangladesh from the University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia. Edris is keen widening his collaborative research partnerships with institutions and universities in Europe, Asia, North America and Australia.

## **2. HOMELESS AND DETERRITORIALIZED: A CASE STUDY OF ROHINGYA COMMUNITIES OF MYANMAR**

**Shailendra Kumar**

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The Rohingya are the Bengali speaking communities living in the Rakhine province of Myanmar for centuries have been rendered



homeless and stateless due to the state sponsored violence against the community. Myanmar has not recognised Rohingyas as citizens of the state and treats them as terrorists and has been forced to exile after the recent spurt of ethnic clashes after 25, August 2017. Since, then many Rohingyas have fled the country to seek refuge in neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, India and so on. It has spurted into a huge humanitarian crisis and internal security debates in the receiving countries owing to the complexity of the ethnicity, religion, language, homelessness, and statelessness. Therefore, the paper seeks to understand the complexity of the Rohingya crisis which has its genesis in the British colonial rule and the formation of new independent nation-states based on ethnic complexity and political mobilisation. Theoretically, paper emphasises on the consequences of colonialism in dispersal and dislocation of people along with the concomitant complexities in nation building in decolonisation process. Moreover, the paper would explore the responses of neighbouring states, particularly India, along with the role of international community and organisations like UNHCR and others in dealing with the crisis.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Shailendra Kumar is Assistant Professor in Centre for Diaspora Studies, Central University of Gujarat. He has rich experience of teaching and research on Diaspora. He specialises in sociological and anthropological theories, research methodology, Diaspora and Culture Studies along with interests in Dalits and issues of marginalised. He has published articles in peer reviewed journals and presented papers in various national and international conferences and seminars. He has completed his PhD in Sociology from Centre for Study in Social Systems, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for which he conducted extensive field study in England.



### **3. INFLUX OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN BANGLADESH AND CONSEQUENCES OF HUMAN SECURITY**

**Mohammad Tarikul Islam**

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The Rohingya is an ethnic minority group in Myanmar that has due to persecution, crossed into neighbouring Bangladesh over decades, laying uneven pressure on its scarce resources. Bangladesh is hosting around one million Rohingya refugees and this highlights the serious concern of human security. Myanmar government has been very reluctant to take back their nationals, the Rohingya, despite the robust diplomatic endeavours of Bangladesh government regarding repatriation.

Providing basic provisions of their life like food, shelter, and healthcare have been the utmost priorities at the moment and also for the rest of the period until the return of Rohingya refugees from Bangladesh to Myanmar. Rohingya refugees are seriously at the risk of human trafficking. Health security and food security are the evolving challenges in the makeshifts where refugees are living. Even, there is the likelihood of increasing happening of such incidences and aggravating the local social and cultural harmony among the local citizens and the Rohingya refugees. Due to the settlement of the refugees in areas close to hills and forest lands, environmental degradation is surfacing. How Bangladesh is struggling with diplomatic endeavour to harness regional and global power to bring in an amicable solution to this emerging crisis despite the position of China and India on the side of Myanmar on Rohingya issue? And what kinds of arrangements the host government has, to deal with this additional population living in Bangladesh until their repatriation will be the central questions of this undertaking?



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Mohammad Tarikul Islam is the Faculty Member of Government and Politics at Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh and Visiting Research Fellow (Trinity Term 2018) at the University of Oxford. He previously served United Nations in Bangladesh for a period of seven years in different capacities. Prof. Islam is the regular contributor to the LSE South Asia Blog, the Daily Star and the South Asia Monitor. He has participated in number of seminars at Oxford, Cambridge, SOAS and LSE. Research and teaching interests of Dr. Islam include Local Government; Human Security; Informal Diplomacy; and Disaster Management.

## **4. THE STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE OF NATIONAL TERRITORY IN THE HISTORY OF THE ROHINGYA CRISIS**

**David Ludden**

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Today's Rohingya crisis began abruptly with the Japanese imperial conquest of Arakan and alliance with Burmese nationalists, in 1943. It now stands alone for its horrific human rights brutality and legal intractability; but it can also be understood historically as an extreme example of coercive processes which produced national state territories in much of the world. The nation is still taking shape in South Asia, and military violence has been a basic feature of its territorial development since the nineteenth century, when disparate regions became "India" for the first time under British imperialism. The keyword for national state territorial violence in South Asia is "partition."



India's national story can be told as though the Partition of British India was merely a sad event on the way to the creation of four great nations: Pakistan, Burma, Bangladesh, and India. Partition can also be seen, however, as part of on-going national processes of forced territorial exclusion and inclusion, which together constitute the structural violence of national state territorial sovereignty. Exclusion has afflicted many millions of Muslims and Hindus; forced inclusion has killed aspirations for regional autonomy in Sri Lanka, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Northeast India, mountain regions around the Irrawaddy Valley, and Arakan: all these and more suggest the structural violence of nationalist idealism as it translates practically into secure national state territorial sovereignty. Like many others, Rohingyas have been expelled as alien foreigners – a claim that is blatantly untrue – and the extremity of the violence inflicted upon them results in fact from the longevity of their legitimate claim to lands they inhabit, which are being stolen from them by a massive land grab whose violence is aggravated by motives based on recent trends in economic development and global capitalism.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

David Ludden is Professor and Chair in the Department of History at New York University. He received his PhD from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1978, and served on the Penn faculty from 1981 until 2007. He has directed South Asia programs at Penn, the Social Science Research Council, the Fulbright Senior Scholars program (CIES), and NYU. He was President of the Association for Asian Studies in 2002-3. His research focuses on South Asia, globalization, and inequities of capitalist economic development. He is the founding director of the NYU Global Asia Program.



## **5. WEAPONIZING PAPERWORK: STATELESSNESS, NATIONAL BELONGING AND ROHINGYA RIGHTS OF RETURN**

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Anthropologists and others have long noted the paradox of human rights regimes – abstract claims of universality are constantly belied in practice since membership in a nation state is critical to the exercise of these ostensibly unmarked rights. Building on this insight, my paper maps the set of complex historical and global conjunctures through which Myanmar’s Rohingya minority found itself classified as a stateless – and therefore right less – population. I argue first that the current crisis is an outcome of the imperative of exclusion at the heart of all nation-making processes, in conjunction *with* the sustained failure of transnational governance, associated legal infrastructures and global political economy. Global governance protocols are profoundly ahistorical; they are premised on the stability of national borders, the immutability of identity and the existence of documentation of citizenship. That is, the conditions that produced the current genocide are not specific to the Burmese nation state.

Second, I contend that “getting the history right” or the acquisition of legal documentation will not resolve the problem of Rohingya statelessness since the Burmese nation-state strategically shifts both the definition of who belongs to the nation and the paper work required to claim a place in the nation. My analysis draws on a reading of a recently concluded bilateral agreement to repatriate the approximately 900,000 Rohingya currently living in Bangladeshi camps. The text reveals the ways in the formal language of law and rights – in this case, the right to return – is



imbricated in notions of Burmese/Bamar national belonging. In short, the conditions for and criteria of eligibility weaponize paperwork and reduce the right of return to a hollow but elaborate ritual of bureaucracy.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Dina Mahnaz Siddiqi is Clinical Associate Professor of Global Liberal Studies at New York University. She holds a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and a BA in Anthropology and Economics from Wellesley College. Dr. Siddiqi is a Fellow at the Center for the Study of Social Difference at Columbia University in New York, member of the Editorial Board of Routledge's Women in Asia Publication Series, and on the advisory board of *Dialectical Anthropology*. Her publications include "Secular Quests, National Others: Revisiting Bangladesh's Constituent Assembly Debates," *Asian Affairs: Journal of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs*; "Exceptional Sexuality in a Time of Terror: "Muslim" Subjects and Dissenting/Unmournable Bodies," *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal (SAMAJ)*; "Scandals of Seduction and the Seduction of Scandal," *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East*; and "Starving for Justice: Bangladesh Garment Workers in a 'Post-Rana Plaza' World," *International Labor and Working Class History*.

Her work has also appeared in a number of edited volumes, with most recent chapters exploring feminist framings of Muslim bodies, imperial politics and gendered states, the global factory, and women's rights and gendered justice. The current Rohingya crisis has prompted her to interrogate questions of national belonging and state-based framing of human rights in the struggles of "stateless" peoples.



## **6. THE ROLE OF WORLD MEDIA IN ROHINGYA CRISIS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

**Abonti Mehtaz**

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Bangladesh is an overpopulated country with over 166.59 million people in the tiny land of 147,570 km<sup>2</sup>. At present Bangladeshi citizens are facing immense troubles due to the 21st century's worst Rohingya refugee crisis which is being considered a human rights nightmare to the whole world. The main objective of this paper is to reveal and assess that how Burmese media, Bangladeshi media and world media covers and or depicts Rohingya crisis related issues. Besides, another purpose of this paper is to explore different economic and socio-political reasons behind specific media coverage of Rohingya crisis. This study employs qualitative research techniques. Firstly, 300 print, electronic and social media contents are selected purposively from Bangladeshi, Myanmar and world media that were published and or broadcasted in between 2017-2019. Secondly, 20 journalists and or global experts are selected purposively in order to take their in-depth-interviews with an open-ended questionnaire. There are two aims of conducting their interviews: (a) to hear from them about their opinion regarding various probable reasons behind specific media coverage of Burmese media, Bangladeshi media and world media on Rohingya crisis, (b) to get some recommendations from the experts about how Rohingya crisis can be resolved and or minimized. Research questions explored in this study are: (a) What are the characteristics of Myanmar, Bangladeshi and world media



coverage of Rohingya refugee issues? (b) How and why did media coverage change over time in response to global news and or global events? and (c) Is there any difference among Bangladeshi, Myanmar and world media coverage of Rohingya crisis? Findings of this study show that whereas the role of Myanmar media is negative in Rohingya crisis, the role of world media is comparatively positive in this issue. Interestingly, the role of Bangladeshi media is simultaneously positive, controversial, sometimes contradictory and most often diplomatic in Rohingya crisis. Though, the sample size can be considered as a limitation of this study, the findings and recommendations of this study would really be helpful for media owners to formulate appropriate media policies so that media can play a constructive role in refugee crisis management and betterment of human beings.

## **7. ASSESSING IMPACTS OF FORCIBLY DISPLACED PEOPLE FROM RAKHINE STATE OF MYANMAR ON HOST COMMUNITY**

**Golam Maainuddin**

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The huge influx as fastest growing Rohingya refugee camps of Forcibly Displaced People from Rakhine State of Myanmar is an increasing enormous concern on host community in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh which is mostly forests, hills including protected reserved forest. Approximate 1 million influx of Rohingya population with vast expansion of camps, host communities have become a minority in and around Cox's Bazar. The objective of the research is to assess how refugee camps presence has affected social and economic situation including key concern of the host minority populations in different contexts and aspects. An exploratory



research technique comprise with quantitative and qualitative methods has been used to assess impacts of refugee on host community after five month of mass influx. The experiences of negative impacts on hosts have mostly been in term of their economic well-being which has resulted terrible economic insecurity. Food sources as own agricultural production has sharply decreased, and increased buying food from market. Daily food and non-food essentials has soared at local market since massive influx. As a result, price hike of all commodities that increased food and non-food cost of hosts' households. Income sources as sale cash crops and livestock decreased significantly along with reduced daily wage labour opportunity and rates as Rohingya people took placed labour market with low rate. Hosts key concern is decreased school attainment and increasing incidences of illegal drug business and addiction, prostitution, trafficking, gender-based violence, theft, armed robbery, marriage etc. Research reveals Rohingya impacts on hosts are much related to social anxiety and economic insecurity while it is essential to reduce anxiety and ensure economic stability of hosts by the Government with assistance of national and international humanitarian agencies through separate policies and strategies for peaceful coexistence.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Golam Maainuddin was born in Bangladesh, in 1978 is a Research Coordinator of Caritas Development Institute (CDI), a trust of Caritas Bangladesh where he conducts various researches. He has more than 15 years of experiences in research in different Government organization, and non-government national and international organization as a social researcher. He worked as an International Consultant for technical support in socio economic research in abroad. He completed his Master degree from Comilla Victoria Government College under National University of Bangladesh.

## **8. ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC) OVER THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS: TOWARD AN INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC TRIBUNAL**

**Ya'kub Aiyub Kadir**

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The recent humanitarian crisis of Rohingya refugee has attracted to question the affectivity of an international Islamic organization, i.e. OIC as a global Islamic organization under International Law system. Many states have rejected the Rohingya refugees into their territories, based on legislation which considered Rohingya refugee as illegal immigrants. Such understanding has made Rohingya refugees uncertain in several countries, such as in Indonesia, Malaysia and Bangladesh. This paper intends to investigate the extent to which the OIC has played in responding to this biggest humanitarian crisis in 21<sup>st</sup> century and how the Islamic law concept would develop to adjust to this development. In this context this paper also proposes to the urgency of Islamic International Tribunal under the OIC for longer term solution to the persecuted minority Muslim in the world. Utilizing a critical legal analysis and factual occurrences of humanitarian crisis of Rohingya people, this paper maps out the long-term solution under of both Islamic law and international law. It can be the road map for sustainable peace as an essential factor for economic development and respecting dignity of Rohingya refugee.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

M. Ya'kub Aiyub Kadir, is a lecturer at the Law faculty of Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia. He received his PhD in International Law from the Anglia Ruskin University United Kingdom in 2017. He worked in several humanitarian agencies post-earthquake



and tsunami in Aceh 2004, i.e. a manager of humanitarian protection of World Vision, a manager of legal development at the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias, and a researcher at the Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution Unsyiah-Aceh. His research is focused on public international law, International Islamic law, human rights, self-determination, and resource nationalism.

## **9. CHINA'S POSITION ON ROHINGYA CRISIS FROM NEO-REALISM PERSPECTIVE**

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According to UNHCR, about 900,000 distressed Rohingya have entered into Bangladesh since August 2017. This influx created massive pressure on the economy of Bangladesh while the Rohingya are living with tremendous uncertainty. At the beginning of this influx, China claimed that it is a bilateral issue and both Bangladesh and Myanmar are responsible for resolving this. But the humanitarian catastrophe proves that it is severe human right violation and injustice against humanity. So it is not only regional problem rather international humanitarian crisis. Being an extremely resourceful country in a strategic location, China stands beside Myanmar to retain the influence made over three decades of massive development aid and supply of military hardware which makes matter more complicated. This study will find out why China has taken the side of Myanmar on the issue of humanitarian crisis.



Qualitative method is applied to carry out the research where both primary and secondary data are used including two experts interview. The study showed that Myanmar is a geographically strategic point for China for both economic and diplomatic interest. One Road, One Belt is one of the examples of maritime interest. They made significant investments in this country which makes the issue more complicated. Neorealism will shed light on the Myanmar junta's interest in increasing power capabilities by soliciting military weaponry and infrastructural development support from China. More so, it will act as a framework for exploring China's use of Myanmar as a means of gaining power through expansionist tactics and increased power capabilities. China provides Myanmar with military supplies and the economic means to develop; increasing Myanmar's strength. Myanmar delivers China with resources for its growing population and strategic positions towards the Bay of Bengal. Neorealism theory does lend itself to understanding both China's move into Myanmar and Myanmar's involvement with China.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Helal Uddin is working as Lecturer (Sociology) at Eastern University, Bangladesh. He completed his B.S.S and M.S.S in Sociology from the University of Dhaka. He also served as Assistant Director (Research and Innovation Division) at South Asia Institute for Social Transformation (SAIST). His strong translation skills rewarded him with the position of Regional Editor of Global Dialogue, a quarterly magazine of the International Sociological Association (ISA). As Editorial Assistant of South Asian Journal of Social Sciences (SAJSS), he is proving his mastery in editing scholarly research articles. His fields of interest are Climate Change and Health, Human Right Violation, and Post-modernism.



## **10. CHANGES OF EPISODIC HAZARDS AND VULNERABILITY IN THE COASTAL REGION OF BANGLADESH UNDER HIGH-END CLIMATE CHANGE SCENARIOS**

**A.K.M. Saiful Islam**

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About one million Rohingyas from Myanmar have taken temporary shelter in the southeast coastal region of Bangladesh since 2016. However, coastal region of Bangladesh is highly vulnerable due to its low adaptive capacity, dense population, flat topography and exposure to various natural disasters such as cyclone, storm surges, sea level rise, tidal floods, bank erosion etc. Almost every year, Bangladesh experiences disasters such as tropical cyclones, storm surges, coastal erosion or floods. The densely populated coastal region of Bangladesh is likely to become more vulnerable in the future due to sea level rise. The possible changes of inundation in the future was assessed through coastal modelling. Three devastating cyclones in recent times, namely, Sidr, Aila and Roanu in the southern coast of Bangladesh were simulated considering current and future sea level rise conditions. It is found that a category 4 cyclone like Sidr would inundate 3.67% of the area of the country if sea level rise is 1m, which would affect the livelihood of nearly 7 million people of coastal Bangladesh. Climate extremes such as floods of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna river basins will likely be increased by global warming at different specific warming levels. Finally, vulnerability to climate change in the coastal region of Bangladesh by considering the IPCC framework of vulnerability studies was assessed by applying multivariate statistical techniques. A total of 24 socio-economic and 7 natural indicators have been considered and Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been applied to find their weights. Afterwards, CVIs values



are categorized into five different clusters as very low, low, moderate, high and very high. Results clearly demonstrated the high level of increasing trend of vulnerability in the future. The findings of this study might be useful for policy makers and planners for preparing sustainable and adaptive plans for the region.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. A.K.M. Saiful Islam is a Professor at the Institute of Water and Flood management of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). Professor Islam has a B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, M.Sc. in Water Resources Engineering from BUET and a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the Drexel University, USA. His research and teaching interest include climate change impact on the water resources, climate modelling, weather and flood forecasting, hydro-informatics and remote sensing applications in water management. He is currently served as a Lead Author for the Sixth Assessment Report of IPCC WG I. More information can be found at <http://akmsaifulislam.buet.ac.bd/>

## **11. A SHORT NOTE ON THE ROHINGYA CRISIS**

**Nurul Islam**

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For decades the Rohingya have faced continuous process of de-legitimisation, systematic persecution, crimes against humanity and worsening abuses culminating into one of the gravest genocides of the modern era. In 1917, the world was appalled by the images of hundreds and thousands of innocent Rohingya men, women and children fleeing mass atrocities in Arakan/Rakhine State, Myanmar. Families were massacred, hundreds of villages scorched, thousands of houses burned to



the ground, women gangraped, babies thrown into the flame, forcing about 900,000 survivors to take refuge in a small geographical area in Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh from August 2017, constituting regional instability and a threat to international peace and security.

Today, Bangladesh is a home to more than 1.2 million Rohingya refugees, including those who have been taking refuge over the decades. The Rohingya people are grateful to the people and government of Bangladesh for generously welcoming them, showing solidarity by a bold, merciful and humanitarian gesture despite the economic constraints of this nation. An estimated 500,000 Rohingyas, who still remain in Arakan are living in confined villages and apartheid-like concentration camps. They are surviving in conditions described by international relief organisations as the worst in the world. Humanitarian crisis is immeasurably great both in refugee camps in Bangladesh and in Rakhine State. There is a need for massive increase in relief to the refugees. Sufficient medical assistance, treatment and mental health services are in urgent need. Victims of rape and especially those giving birth from rape need to be fully supported. Vulnerable section of refugees like children and women are at great risk of abduction and human trafficking. Particularly in the absence of adequate educational facilities, including formal education, children and youths are at risk of indulging in anti-social activities. Land is the life of the people. The Myanmar government has declared state ownership of the Rohingyas' land; their burned villages and houses have been bulldozed to destroy any potential evidence of 'atrocities crimes', and to erase any signs of former existence of Rohingya civilization. Plans are underway to establish increasing Buddhist settler villages and so-called economic zones. This is a sinister design to disown the entire Rohingya population.



The Rohingya are victims. They are survivors. But above all, they are innocent people who want to return to their homeland in safety, in dignity and with justice. But they cannot return where further genocide, oppression and bloodshed await them. The sad truth is that the Myanmar government and military have no intention of creating condition for sustainable return of the refugees, because they have already achieved their goal: the elimination the Rohingya from Rakhine State. We request the international community:

- Support the Rohingya people's rights to be recognized as an ethnic minority in Myanmar as well as restoration of full citizenship.
- Recognize the crimes perpetrated against Rohingya as genocide and crimes against humanity, as indicated by UN Fact-Finding Mission for Myanmar.
- Support credible accountability efforts to ensure victim see justice served and cycle of violence is not repeated. This includes urging the Security Council to refer the situation to ICC.
- Strengthen sanctions against the Myanmar military and all those who aided and abetted the campaign against Rohingya.
- Support efforts to establish a stabilization force to protect the Rohingya inside Myanmar, in order to facilitate a peaceful repatriation process and stem future violence.
- Increase support for refugees in the camps of Bangladesh, who are in desperate need of an education and security.
- Support programmes that provide mental health and trauma rehabilitation programmes for the Rohingya, targeting in particular children and those who have been impacted by sexual violence.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Nurul Islam was born in North Arakan/Rakhine State, Burma (today's Myanmar). He obtained his B.A. (Law), LL. B. degrees from the University of Rangoon and completed a Human Rights and Diplomacy course at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. He was accredited LL. M. (Human Rights) from the University of East London. He worked as a Consultant on Arakan Affairs of the Euro-Burma Office (EBO) in Brussels until 2010. Mr Islam is the current Chairman of the Arakan Rohingya National Organization (ARNO), a peaceful political movement of the Rohingya people. He splits his time between Chittagong, Bangladesh and East London, UK while advising and nurturing a new generation of Rohingya rights campaigners.

## **12. THE ROHINGYA CRISIS: A GROWING VULNERABLE SITUATION FOR BANGLADESH**

**Raquib Ahmed**

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The Rohingya crisis routes from inside Myanmar and it visibly surfaced since 1962 when the military had taken over power there. History says they have been living there long before and Arakan region was more integrated with Bengal culturally until the Burmese occupied it quite recently. Their first crisis induced mass arrival was in 1978 and at one time it reached to about 300,000 added with recent arrival of more than 900,000 until mid-May 2019. Their complete distressed status has made them fully dependent on local support. Their resettlement in climatically hazardous zones has raised questions of their vulnerable living at one hand and Bangladesh government's capacity to handle the situation in the other. Due to their cultural and ethnic similarity with Bangladeshis they tend to easily mixed up with locals and



has the potential to destabilize social structure. Bangladesh is currently facing four challenges to handle the situation; (i) how to send them back, (ii) complications due to new births, (iii) growing national insecurity due to their illegal activities, and (iv) stop them from escaping from seclusion and being assimilated in the mainstream population. The locals at the immediate areas welcomed them with sympathy initially but now tend to fear of being outnumbered by the Rohingyas, already started facing problem of security, unemployment and rising of food price. Government took a policy of seclusion and is planning to relocate the Rohingyas at a small island for better and easy management. But how far that concentrated population at a restricted place is manageable that tends to be vulnerable in regard to health, education and food issues in long delay are a question. An integrated policy is needed to include committed international support, internal security management, and management of Rohingyas humanly as this is an international crisis sourced by another country.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Professor Raquib Ahmed works in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi 6205, Bangladesh. He did his Masters in Geography in 1980 from the University of Rajshahi in Bangladesh and Ph.D. from the University of Mysore in India in 1990. He did further studies on remote sensing application at the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing in Dehradun and International Center for Theoretical Physics in Italy. Also he did post-doctoral research in Geoinformatics application on coastal cyclone impact prediction at the Technical University of Berlin. He taught at various capacities at the University of Rajshahi, Institute of Remote Sensing Application in Beijing, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography in China and Islamia University of Bahawalpur in



Pakistan. He worked as Visiting Professor at the Humboldt University of Berlin, Muenster University and Freiburg University of Education in Germany. Also he worked as Professor of Geography at the University of Cologne in Germany. He was a Senior Fellow of the University Grants Commission of Sri Lanka for the Kelaniya University in Colombo. He served as consultant to the World Food Program and Ministry of Land of the Government of Bangladesh. He credited a large number of supervision at Masters, M.Phil. and Ph.D. level of which most of those were relating to land use, coastal environment and transformation. His research interest lies mostly on coastal land use and environment, and South Asian regionalization transformation.

### **13. THE ROHINGYA GENOCIDE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE: A CASE TO BE MADE?**

**Keith A. Leitich**

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This article first examines the first-hand accounts of the Rohingya who fled Burmese security forces, journalistic accounts, documentation collected by aid organizations, and the report of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar. It then presents the known facts against established legal principals to conclude that a genocide has occurred in August 2017 in Myanmar's western Rakhine state. It then examines the feasibility of bringing an application to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) under the terms of Article IX of the Genocide Convention or Article 36 of the statute of the Court. It then concludes that such an application would be legally feasible but it would be fraught with political challenges. The article concludes that the failure to institute proceedings before the ICJ to date is abdication of international responsibility.



## Corresponding Author's Biography

Keith A. Leitch is an Independent Scholar. He has previously taught Political Science at Pierce College Puyallup, North Seattle College and Arkansas State University. Keith is the co-author of *The History of Myanmar* (ABC-Clio, 2013). He has also presented papers examining the contested historiography of the Rohingya at the Project Southeast Asia's SEA Asian Studies Symposium. In addition, Keith has compiled the Rohingya Research bibliography. Keith has also spoke about the migration of the Rohingya on a panel at the Cambridge Union, University of Cambridge. Keith has served as a Volunteer Mentor for the Institute for International Education's Myanmar higher education pilot course.

### **14. PREGNANCY-RELATED COMPLICATIONS AMONG THE MIGRANT WOMEN WHO GAVE BIRTH IN SELECTED HEALTH FACILITIES OF BANGLADESH: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN THE ROHINGYA COMMUNITY**

**Taifur Rahman\***, and **Ahmed Hossain**

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Objective: Multiple outbreaks of unrest in the Rakhine State of Myanmar triggered large influxes of Rohingyas crossed into Bangladesh through the borders in Teknaf and Ukhia Upazilas of Cox's Bazar. More than 900,000 Rohingyas crossed into Bangladesh in 2017 and currently living in six previous makeshift settlements and refugee camps. The pregnant women among Rohingyas face several complications during the pregnancy. This study estimated health facility-based prevalence for gestational complications. The background characteristics of the pregnant women and the gestational complications will be investigated in relation to low birth weight.



**Methods:** This will be a health facility-based cross-sectional study and data will be collected in January-April 2019 through structured interviews and medical records of 2000 women who gave birth in Ukhia Upazila. Frequencies and prevalence will be used to describe participants background factors and gestational complications. Bivariable and multivariable logistic regression models will be performed for different background factors and low birth-weight outcomes.

**Expected Outcome:** The estimated health facility-based prevalence of pregnancy-related complications will be relatively high in this sample from the Rohingya community. We will identify the common gestational complications and we will also identify if there is any relationship between gestational complications and low birth-weight. Upgrading the capacity of health centres in the management of pregnant women in the Rohingya community may improve maternal and fetal health.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. A.K.M. Taifur Rahman is Public health expert and currently holds the position of Executive Director of Health Management BD Foundation. He is also continuing as an Adjunct Faculty in the Department of Public Health, North South University Bangladesh. After his MBBS he did his first Masters in Clinical Social Work under Dhaka University in 2014. Then he took another Masters in Public Health from North South University in 2016. Prior to starting journey at HMBD Foundation Dr. Taifur was a Project Director of Tuberculosis Control Program under HEED Bangladesh. His current interest is focused on Refugee health and Palliative care for the terminally ill patients. Dr. Taifur has published extensively in high-impact journals and another two papers are close to publish.



His research interests are maternal, child health, communicable diseases and palliative health in developing countries including Bangladesh. Particularly his focus is on scaling up evidence-based low-cost interventions at the community level within existing health systems and measuring their impact. Recently, he completed fellowship on Migrant and Refugee Health under London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

As Executive Director of Health Management BD foundation he is currently concentrate on Rohingya refugees (Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals in Bangladesh) for implementing various projects; specially basic health, family planning, mental health and psychosocial support, gender based violence, age friendly education and palliative care, learning centres for Rohingya kids and orphan friendly education. He also involves in different wash and shelter programs with CARE Bangladesh and World Vision.

## **15. HEALTH OUTCOMES IN ROHINGYA CHILDREN AND MATERNAL FACTORS AFTER 1 -YEAR MIGRATION ON THE REFUGEE CAMPS OF BANGLADESH IN 2018-2019: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY**

**Taifur Rahman\***, and **Ahmed Hossain**

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Background: Health among the migrant children of age group (2-12 years) is often overlooked, although it can have a profound impact on the future. This is especially the case in the refugee settings of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh where there is a heightened need for reproductive health care and children health care. However, the resources for children health care are usually limited in the settings.



**Methods:** The observational study was conducted with 634 children aged 2-12 years who visited the clinics along with their mother in December 2018- February 2018. Here we report on the health outcomes of the migrant Rohingya children and maternal factors on the refugee camps of Bangladesh.

**Results:** Vitamin B deficiency (83%), skin disease (68%), Diarrhoea during last 6 months (92%) and the problem of Helminthiasis (73%) were persistently high among the children. There were 42% of the children appeared without completion of the immunization and 51% of the children experienced acute diarrhoea more than 4 times during the last 6 months. Tooth decay (21%) is also present among the children. Among the mothers, only 14% of them can read and write and 70% of the mothers gave the first birth before age 19. Anaemic (49%) mothers are also high. The mean (standard deviation) number of children was found 5.7 (2.38) per women and 62% of the women took the baby within 1-year birth interval. There were 37% of the mothers who stopped feeding breast milk before 6 months and 84% of the mothers discontinued breast-feeding until 24 months.

**Conclusions:** There is considerable room for improvement in children health care, decreasing adolescent pregnancy rates in these Rohingya populations, and educational opportunities may play a key role in effective interventions.

## **16. THE HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE STUDIES**

**Mary Fulbrook**

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The specificity of the Holocaust is often defined in terms of industrially organised mass murder; but only around half of the six million Jewish victims were killed in the death camps. And



while Jews were slated for extinction, other communities were also targeted for destruction in whole or in part – victims of genocide in the broader definition, including Roma and Sinti ('Gypsies'), and the mentally ill and physically disabled.

Genocide on the scale of the Holocaust cannot be explained solely in terms of the 'Hitler and his henchmen' paradigm, focussing on the Nazi leadership and the physical forces of oppression, the SS, Einsatzgruppen, and police. The German Army, civil service, sections of industry, and members of the professions were also deeply implicated. So too were collaborators in other nations who facilitated the Nazi project. Conditions were crucial to outcomes. European surveys reveal significant variations among Axis powers, collaborationist regimes, and regions subjected to annexation or occupation. Micro-studies illuminate local conditions under which some people became perpetrators, accomplices or beneficiaries, while others resisted, acted as rescuers, or remained bystanders while neighbours were deported or killed.

Despite an ever-growing scholarly literature on the Holocaust, there is little agreement on wider explanations. Different scholars variously emphasise the significance of ideology and antisemitism; material benefits and social envy; degrees of SS control, or weak states; brutalisation in the context of war; and a variety of situational, social psychological and sociological factors. Not least among historical controversies is that concerning victims' responses, with challenges to critiques of allegedly acquiescent victims, alongside exploration of varying conditions for effective resistance. A less systematically explored area, to date, remains that of bystander reactions in differing circumstances. Exploring these issues and approaches, the paper situates the Holocaust within wider comparative perspectives.



## Corresponding Author's Biography

Mary Fulbrook is Professor of German History at UCL. She is the author of many books, including the Fraenkel Prize-winning *A Small Town near Auschwitz: Ordinary Nazis and the Holocaust*, and, the Wolfson History Prize-winning *Reckonings: Legacies of Nazi Persecution and the Quest for Justice*. A Fellow of the British Academy, she is former Chair of the German History Society and was founding Joint Editor of its journal, *German History*. Among other commitments, she currently serves on the Academic Advisory Board of the Foundation for the former Concentration Camps at Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora. She is currently directing an AHRC-funded collaborative research project on 'Compromised Identities? Reflections on Perpetration and Complicity under Nazism'.

## **17. EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF FAKE NEWS ON DISPLACED POPULATION: EXPERIENCES WITH ROHINGYA REFUGEES FROM MYANMAR**

**Dr. Faheem Hussain\*** (Arizona State University),  
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**Abdullah Hasan Safir** (University of Toronto)

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The objectives of this research are to assess the mapping and impacts of Fake News on Rohingya refugees in the absence of any legal or technological safety nets; and to propose a set of recommendations for developing an offline-online, technologically hybrid, and participatory information sharing platform to counter Fake News on social or traditional media. We envision our research outputs to address similar challenges faced by displaced and vulnerable populations in other contexts.



There is no significant work in place from either academia or the practitioners' domains that captures the vulnerability of displaced population due to the creation and dissemination of Fake News. There is not much scholarship either shedding lights on combatting such Fake News using traditional, digital, or any hybrid means. Our initial research found no concerted, let alone inclusive efforts in place to systematically detect, analyse, and combat Fake News within and outside the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh and elsewhere. Hence, this population is again becoming the victim of significant exposure to Fake News, which in turn is fuelling further violence, discrimination, and vulnerability for the millions.

Our research envisions co-designing and co-creating recommendations alongside the refugees and other major stakeholders. In order to evaluate the impacts of Fake News, our research plans to evaluate face-to-face communications, traditional broadcasting, and digital platforms. Using in-depth ethnography, our approach is to spend sufficient time listening to key stakeholders from diverse backgrounds to gain substantial understanding of their perceptions of and aspirations against Fake News. Initial findings show the wide range diffusion of Fake News using offline/online digital content via mobile phones and memory card transfers. According to our research, mobile repair shops are fast becoming hubs for localized information, and a big part of such content is Fake News. We found that majority of Fake News production and distribution process are heavily gender segregate and primarily controlled by Rohingya men. Our research shows that higher-level consumption of Fake News in camp areas have resulted in higher level of violence, erosion of trust, and human rights violations among the affected Rohingyas and the host community.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Faheem Hussain is a Clinical Assistant Professor in the School for the Future of Innovation in Society at Arizona State University. He holds a Ph.D. in Engineering and Public Policy from Carnegie Mellon University. His research interests include: Development for Displaced Population, Information and Communication Technology for Sustainable Development, Digital Afterlife, Social Media, Digital Rights, Gender Empowerment using STEM, and Sustainable Development Goals. Hussain has also been involved as a Technology Policy Specialist in various research projects with a number of United Nations organizations (UNDP, ITU, UN-APCICT), international development agencies (IDRC, DFID, Ford and Rockefeller Foundation) in the fields of Technology, Public Policy, and Development.

### **18. BORDER, DEMOGRAPHY AND POST-COLONIAL REFUGEES IN SOUTH ASIA: UNDERSTANDING FORCED MIGRATION OF ROHINGYA MUSLIMS IN BANGLADESH MYANMAR/BURMA BORDER**

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The history of forced migration and refugees' is as old as the history of the world. The route of forced migration of any region cannot be understood without refereeing the relation of nation state and its borders whether it is in contemporary or historical contexts. Historically, the end of the colonial period and the emergence of the nation states, created a large-scale refugee movement in south Asia. The partitions of Indian subcontinent created violence and the counter violence generated mass movements from 1947 onwards. Due to the complexity in the



nature of nation state structure with a number of divisions along with ethnic, language and religious lines, the purpose of forced migration and displacement in the South Asian region is difficult to define. Creation of east Pakistan border (presently Bangladesh) resulted in the world's worst forced migration in multiple phases (1947, 1971). The contemporary forced migration in south area has led to millions of refugees forcibly being displaced through conflict that include, stateless Rohingya Muslims of Myanmar both inside and outside of Bangladesh. The forced migration of Rohingya Muslim has been widely perceived by the international community due to its political significance and the social transformation.

The present study examines the relationship between border, demography and forced migration of Rohingya Muslims in the narrative of post-colonial refugees in south Asia. Compared to other forced migration across the globe, the Rohingya Muslims' migration from Rakhine state in Myanmar to Bangladesh through southeastern border region is unique due to large number of forced displacements from a small region through a very short time period. Many argue that the historical statelessness of Rohingyas as the root cause, but scant attention is paid to seeing the forced migration of Rohingya Muslims in the narrative of post-colonial refugees in south Asia. In this context, this paper attempts a historical demographic assessment of Rohingya people through the relation of nation state and its borders, of their exclusions and the magnitude of the forced migration to the neighbouring countries. This paper also argues that the Rohingya crises is routed in the British colonial era. Based on the post-colonial conflict narrative, the paper has concluded by giving some recommendations for responses of the international community to the social transformation and future humanitarian crisis of the Rohingyas.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Meheebub Sahana is currently working as a contractual Lecturer at Indira Gandhi Conservation Monitoring Centre (IGCMC), WWF-India, New Delhi, India. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the Department of Geography, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India. He obtained his B.A in Geography from Burdwan University (2010), M.A in Geography from Lucknow University (2012) India. He was work as a GIS research assistant in GENDER ATLAS (DST Major Research Project) at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. His present research interests include partition and migration in the south Asian countries; Post-colonial geography and Environmental change in the south Asian countries; climatic refugees etc.

## **19. THE FUTURE OF ROHINGYAS IN MYANMAR EDUCATION**

**Colleen Gallagher\***, and **Faheem Hussain**

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This is to look at how the development of future generations of the Rohingyas in Myanmar is impacted based on the ability for them to receive access to education. When looking at the Rohingyas in Myanmar as the largest site of displaced people, it is very difficult to ensure that everyone is getting the same access to services and protection. There are learning centres with no set curriculum, however many children ages 15-18 years are not continuing their education. Our research shows that in order to initiate an effective education service, there must be development that removes restrictions on the human rights of Rohingya under the national law in Myanmar as a starting point. The second idea would be to start getting the Rohingyas'



involved in their ideas and ways they would like to be educated and on what so they children can start learning and gaining skillsets to set them up for future opportunities. This research stresses that to create an education system that would be beneficial for the development of future generations of Rohingyas, providing curriculum developed through the lenses of human rights is going to be imperative. Rohingyas also need to be involved in this decision-making process. Our research shows that their perspectives and inputs on ways to leverage Information and Communication Technologies for learning and teaching can pave the way for an inclusive, sustainable, and flexible education system.

### **Corresponding Authors' Biography**

Colleen Gallagher is a global entrepreneur who empowers business leaders to create digital strategies to accelerate the impact they desire to have on humanity. She is a public speaker inspiring people from her story overcoming childhood cancer, travelled to 35+ countries, worked for multi-billion and multi-million corporations in sales. She passionately empowers people to develop their mindset so they can see how to leverage technology to make the impact they desire by simply being them. She is completing her Masters at ASU in Global Technology & Development with future plans to get her PhD in International Relations.

## **20. ROHINGYA MUSLIM WOMEN AS TARGETS OF GENOCIDAL RAPE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GENDER**

**Qareena Khan**

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This paper analyses the role of gender in collective violence using the Rohingya Crisis as an example to illustrate and guide the discussion. It focuses specifically on Rohingya Muslim women as targets of genocidal rape and discusses the significance of gender in one of the worst humanitarian crises in recent years. To demonstrate how gender plays a role in ethno-religious conflicts such as the Rohingya Crisis, the paper explores Kimberlé Crenshaw's theory of intersectionality. The theory posits that victims of discrimination often display numerous, overlapping identities and consequently, suffer from multiple layers of discrimination. It is argued that Rohingya Muslim women are situated in a unique position on the intersection because they are targeted on the basis of multiple identities. Adopting an intersectional approach to analyse their experience of violence brings out identities that are often overlooked and disregarded. Alongside ethnicity, race and religion, gender played an important role in contributing to the Rohingya women's experience during and after the conflict. Thus, the discussion attempts to provide a comprehensive understanding of the harms suffered by them. The second part of this paper further develops this discussion. It argues that the recognition of gender as a crucial element in collective violence highlights pre-existing inequalities and gendered hierarchies that are embedded in the social structure of the victim group. The paper demonstrates that these inequalities often lead to further marginalisation, continuing the pattern of discrimination long after the end of the conflict. The paper concludes that the application of Crenshaw's theory of intersectionality achieves the following: (1) it portrays gender as an inseparable element of the Rohingya women's identity that equally contributed to their experience of suffering, and (2) it reveals gendered stereotypes that dictate the ideologies of the victim group and informs our understanding of its harmful consequences.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Qareena Khan is an aspiring scholar from Bangladesh. She has recently completed her LLM in Law and Gender from the School of Oriental and African Studies. Her final dissertation argued for the inclusion of gender as a protected group under Article II of the 1948 Genocide Convention. She analysed the Rohingya Crisis as her case study to support her thesis. Her research interests include studying the nexus between gender and genocides. In particular, her research explores various accounts of gender-based violence such as genocidal rape and how they contribute to the existing scholarship on social constructions of gender.

## **21. ROHINGYA CRISIS: GENESIS AND FORESHADOWING PROSPECTS**

**Md. Shamsuddoha**

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In the year 2017, around 900,000 people had been displaced from Rakhine (Arakan) state of Myanmar and they sheltered in Bangladesh to get rid of the nightmare that made them bound to leave their homeland being refugee. Former Secretary General of UNO Kofi Annan stated, "It is difficult for anyone who has never been forcibly displaced to imagine what it is like to be a refugee". Therefore, it is clear under which scale of persecution the Rohingya community has left their home. On the contrary, the authority of Myanmar including Aung San Suu Kyi vehemently opposed the trace of any kind of atrocity or violation of human rights in Rakhine state. Furthermore, they claim that the Rohingya community is Bengali people who were migrated to Arakan during the colonial rule.



Now, they are going back to their home. It is nothing more than rhetoric. Notwithstanding, majority Muslims of Arakan settled, or were converted even far earlier than colonial era which is historically proven. In reality, the authority of Myanmar wants to validate their 'Ethnic Cleansing' with this kind of opaque information which they had done many times even before. This rhetoric and reality often create a paradoxical confusion. Furthermore, the present influx of a huge number of refugees has created a humanitarian and other multi-folded crisis for Bangladesh which would obviously affect its national and international politics in the long run.

This paper mainly deals with the Rohingya crisis from a historical point of view. Alongside, it also attempts to unfold the scale of the present genocide, persecution and refugee status with a special reference to its plausible affects to the politics of Bangladesh at the national and the international level.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Md. Shamsuddoha is a senior faculty member of BRAC University where he teaches History and Politics of Bangladesh. He obtained Masters Degree in History from Jahangirnagar University. Currently, he has been enrolled in a PhD program in the same department. Recently, he has published a chapter titled "Paradox of Rohingya issue: A legacy of history" in a book named "Burmese Nationalism, Rohingya Crisis and Contemporary Politics". He is the editor of "Shopno (Dream)" series which is an annually published book. He received "i-Proclaim Annual Research Award-2017" from Malaysia as a young researcher in the category of social sciences and humanities.



## **22. EXPLORING OPPORTUNITIES FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF STATELESS ROHINGYA THROUGH A DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM**

**Mohammad Noor\***, and **Saqib Sheikh**

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The goal of this paper is to explore the potential for Rohingya empowerment using Blockchain and digital technology. For over 30 years Rohingya have lived in a limbo of statelessness. Driven out of their ancestral land, living largely undocumented in different countries across the world and denied even basic rights that people take for granted, the struggles the Rohingya diaspora face are severe. As a result of their stateless condition, the 3.5 million Rohingya live as an invisible people on the margins, and are vulnerable to destitution, human trafficking, and other maladies. Second and third generation stateless Rohingya in the diaspora live on the margins in their host societies and encounter significant obstacles in generating a livelihood and keeping themselves out of poverty.

The Rohingya Project is targeting a central issue the Rohingya diaspora face as a result of statelessness: financial exclusion. The Rohingya Project is a grassroots initiative that aims to uplift and empower the Rohingya diaspora scattered all over the globe through the creation of an efficient, secure and transparent Blockchain ecosystem that can be accessed through a Digital ID as an access key. Over time, the Project strives to create an online space where the stateless Rohingya can organize themselves and support their own on-the-ground and virtual initiatives to further their community's interests.



Can technology such as Blockchain be used as an organizing and empowering mechanism for a scattered Rohingya population? Can digital identity fill the gap left by the inability of governments and international institutions to address the statelessness of the Rohingya diaspora?

### **Authors' Biographies**

Muhammad Noor is Managing Director and Founder of Rohingya Project. A Rohingya himself, Muhammad Noor has established several Rohingya institutions and trained several highly-regarded members of the Rohingya community worldwide. His most notable contributions include the digitization and Unicode of First Rohingya Alphabet, serving as the chairman of Rohingya Football Club, authoring “Born to Struggle,” and working on several assignments with the UN High Commission for Refugees, the Red Cross, International Organisation for Migration, International Network of Human Rights. Noor is the Co-Founder of Rohingya Vision (RVISION), the world's first Rohingya Satellite television channel.

Saqib Sheikh is Project Director of Rohingya Project. A US national, Saqib is based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He began his career working for international NGOs and UN agencies in New York City, USA. He has previously served for six years as Programme Manager at the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, organizing media training activities for over 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Saqib currently lectures on journalism and new media at Xiamen University Malaysia, and is a manager for the Urban Hijau sustainable farm project in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He received his Masters in Communication from Purdue University, USA.



## **23. “I DON’T WANT TO SEE THEM IN THIS COUNTRY:” COLONIALISM, CAPITALISM, AND THE ORIGINS OF BURMESE ISLAMOPHOBIA, 1930-1938**

**Matthew J. Bowser**

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On August 27th, 2018, the U.N. fact-finding mission dispatched to study the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar recommended that the International Criminal Court officially investigate the Myanmar military for genocide and crimes against humanity. Scholars examining the deeper roots of Burmese Islamophobia agree that it began in the colonial period, but they have not yet explained why. This paper argues that Islamophobia first emerged in colonial Burma in the late 1930s as the result of Burmese nationalists using Muslims as a scapegoat for political and economic issues caused by British and Indian capitalist elites. While left-wing Burmese nationalists used organized labour tactics to resist, right-wing Burmese nationalists instead seized onto anti-immigrant rhetoric, depicting Islam as the enemy of Burman-Buddhism and as equivalent to “Indianness.” By conflating the categories of Indian, colonizer, and Muslim, these nationalists inflamed hatred against Indian-Muslims, Indian-Hindus, and even Burmese-Muslims, such as the Rohingya, culminating in nationwide riots in 1938. These under-examined anti-Muslim riots of 1938 provide my key case study, demonstrating how Burmese nationalists solidified the racialization of Muslims as Indian invaders.

This paper examines the history of the Rohingya in Myanmar before turning to the political struggle in the 1930s that transformed indigenous practitioners of Islam into colonial “Bengali” immigrants. This work has significant implications for the history of the Rohingya crisis, as well as its connections to



colonialism and capitalism. First, by examining the origins of Burmese Islamophobia, it challenges the authority of Islamophobic tropes developed in the colonial period and used by the Myanmar military today to justify ethnic cleansing. Second, it demonstrates that Burmese anti-immigrant nationalism in the 1930s served only to “divide and rule;” racial hatred distracted from the structural causes of impoverishment and disenfranchisement, unrestricted capitalism and colonial rule. The result is that an indigenous population continues to be persecuted and rendered stateless to the present day.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Matthew Bowser is currently a fourth-year PhD Candidate at Northeastern University. He previously graduated from the University of Pittsburgh with a Bachelor of Philosophy in History and Classics in 2013. His research focuses on the British Empire in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Indian Ocean world, looking specifically at Islamophobia, anti-colonial nationalism, and the Indian diaspora in Burma. He is a 2019-2020 Fellow of the Northeastern University Humanities Center, and has received research grants from the Northeastern Department of History and Asian Studies Program. His article, “Partners in Empire? Co-Colonialism and the Rise of Anti-Indian Nationalism in Burma, 1930-1938” is currently under review by the *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*.

## **24. ASEAN’S INFLUENCE IN CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN INTRASTATE CONFLICTS: THE CASE OF MYANMAR VIS-À-VIS THE ROHINGYA CRISIS**

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The paper looks at ASEAN's influence in conduct of the government in intrastate conflicts with regards to the case of Myanmar vis-à-vis the Rohingya crisis. The paper looks at ASEAN's mechanisms of conflict management in both cases while looking at the extent of digression of the ASEAN Way and assembling them from least harsh to most harsh. There is also an attempt to make a comparison, and point out the apparent disparity in the mechanisms. The paper demonstrates that ASEAN's conflict management mechanism for Myanmar's intra-state conflicts preceding the Rohingya crisis, varied from enhanced interaction to placing in harsh conditionalities. The digression of the ASEAN Way was seen to be explicit in nature. However, in the Rohingya crisis the paper demonstrates that the conflict management mechanism has been rather slow and sparse in nature, and the digression of the ASEAN Way has only been verbal in nature. ASEAN's non-interference principle is more malleable than perceived to be, and it is only possible with sufficient regional and international pressure. ASEAN does go out of its comfort zone in order to address issues of intra-state conflicts and does so mainly due to its concerns in upholding its image and credibly with Western powers. In the Rohingya case there simply was not enough regional and international pressure for ASEAN to move out of its comfort zone and address the crisis as an intra-state conflict.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

My name is Faiza Haider from Bangladesh, having recently graduated with a Bachelor of Arts and Social Sciences (Honours) from Monash University Malaysia. I am currently working as a Protection Officer at the Danish Refugee Council in Cox Bazar, Bangladesh - addressing the ongoing needs and challenges of the Rohingya refugees. I have particularly been interested on the Rohingya Refugee crisis, during my undergraduate years, where



my final year dissertation was based on the response of ASEAN as a regional organisation on the refugee crisis and its influence on conduct of the government in intrastate conflicts. I frame my paper for the UCL conference on the foundation I had acquired during my dissertation year.

## **25. BEING GROUNDED ON THE GROUND: SHARED EXPERIENCES FROM THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS IN COX'S BAZAR**

**Shabnam Mayet\***, and **Andrew Day**

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The Rohingya situation while not new, came to most of the international community's attention initially after the June 2012 massacres and then rose to prominence after the military crackdowns in 2016 and 2017. This means that in terms of International interventions and contributions and actions we remain closer to the beginning of the learning chain. Theory of apartheid and genocide and how INEOS work is both important and necessary, but when we aim to work with real people, suffering real trauma it is essential that we look into the practical workings and share our learned experiences ,on the ground, with one another in order to provide better service to the oppressed. In this paper we want to share with you the insights and experiences of Andrew Day and Shabnam Mayet, both from Protect the Rohingya, a South African Awareness group which was established in 2012. Over the past 7 years both of them have worked on various projects both in their private capacity and as members of an organization. The projects they have worked on have taken place both on the ground in Cox's Bazar and in their home countries, Canada and South Africa as well as online.



The projects range from humanitarian and legal to advocacy and awareness. Along with their experiences this paper seeks to address the allegations of problematic use of funding, the challenges faced by small international groups who want to work on the ground in Cox's Bazar and our their guidelines for small organizations and individuals venturing into this type of work.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Shabnam Mayet is a South African Advocate, based at the Johannesburg Bar. She specializes in Human Rights work and is one of the co-founders of Protect the Rohingya, a South African based awareness organization established in 2012.

Andrew Day is a Canadian born human rights activist who has been working directly with Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities in Cox's Bazar since 2012. He has worked with dozens of INGO's, Universities and Advocacy groups to develop programs to aid refugees in Bangladesh and to raise awareness of the plight of the Rohingya internationally. In Canada, Day works with teenage students with Physical and Intellectual differences for a Regional School board and is a consultant for poverty reduction strategies for small not for profits.

## **26. DICHOTOMOUS ILLUSIONARY CONTRADICTION OF HUMANITARIAN NECESSITY VS FEAR OF PERSECUTION OF ROHINGYA'S IN NEPAL**

**Vijay Prasad Jayshwal**

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Nepal a country hosts significant number of refugee around and from world, under looking her own domestic tensions, problems, values, norms, obligations and many more issues. Nepal has



shown positive vibrations in regards to welcoming the Rohingya's despite UNHCR have shown reluctance to provide identity card. As per national legislation, these people will be considered as the illegal immigrants and subject to persecution. Nepal is neither party to 1951's Convention and nor have any specific legal obligation to host such humanitarian crisis. It is viewed that different countries have developed their own *ad hoc* based mechanism to deal with the refugees crisis despite the global concerns and values associated with it. Kapan camp is known for Rohingya's people and today's people are living under fear of persecution due to lack of legal documents. Government is very much puzzled for adopting the viable approach to deal with issues of these people for providing due legal protection and entitlements of basic rights. These people are considered as 'forgotten people by number of state. Nepal government is showing some level of hesitation to draft a specific legislation for protecting the refugees issues in country. The paper will analyse the different approaches adopted by government of Nepal dealing with the different categories of refugee. It will further conduct empirical research on people living in Kapan camp and their atrocities, problems, issues, fear of persecution and other issues. This paper will apply both empirical and theoretical method of research. The sources of information will be based on primary and secondary sources of authorities.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Advocate Mr. Jayshwal is lecturer with Kathmandu University School of Law. He rehearses and shares work on legal science among student and research scholar. His reflections are on wide range of areas like Refugee, Asylum Seeker, Migration, Public International Law, International Environmental law, Education, Conflict Studies, Security, International Relations and Diplomacy, Clinical Legal Education, Human Rights, Media Law, Space Law



and so on. Similarly, Mr. Jayshwal has written and published around two dozen of papers both in form of conference proceedings and in journal. He has served for three years continuously in two of invited editor on a Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal based in Kolkata.

## **27. CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

**Dr. Mosamat Umma Kulsum\*, Dr. Naheed Nazrul, and Dr. Ishtiaq Hossain Ornab**

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Background: Cervical cancer is one of the leading cancers which kills women all over the world, and nearly 85% of these deaths occur in developing country. However cervical cancer is preventable by screening for premalignant lesions. Cervical Cancer is also prevalent among the women of 15-44 years, living in Rohingya Camps at Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar.

Friendship has launched in the Rohingya Camps, Cervical Cancer Screening and Prevention program. As Rohingya society has early marriage leading early sexual activity, unaware of sexual and reproductive health problems and multiple and repeated pregnancies of the Rohingya women is common. No other agency is doing the intervention for Screening & Prevention Program for Rohingyas at Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar and there are chances of high prevalence of Cervical Cancer among the Rohingya women.



Method: Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) method and referred to referral centres for biopsy and Cryotherapy in Cox's Bazar Sadar Hospital. Developing cooperation and coordination with the focal Government organization of Bangladesh (GOB) screening programs of Bangladesh and Friendship staff received extensive training from the team from Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU).

Results: From July 2018 till March 2019 total number of women screened was 161, among this total number of women that was identified negative was 124 and 37 women was positive. The positive cases were referred for therapy at Cox's Bazar Hospital.

Conclusion: Awareness and counselling among Rohingyas by paramedics helped spread the awareness and motivated in convincing the women to participate in this screening addressing Pre-cancer cervical cancer and sexually transmitted infection (STIs) and its prevention. Skilled and trained paramedics have been conducting screening and providing treatment

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Mosamat Umma Kulsum: Completed MBBS and MPH, Started first work at Centre for Specialized Care and Research (CSCR) as Medical Officer, Asian Cardiac and General Hospital. As Lecturer, in the Department of Microbiology, Southern Medical and Hospital, as Medical Officer, in Dipham Hospital, Quality Assurance Specialist in Bandhu Social Welfare Society for MSM, MSW and TG. As Technical Coordinator Quality Assurance Clinical Services for Female Sex Workers (FSW) in Light House NGO, under PR of Save the Children (SCI), now working as Program Officer in Friendship Bangladesh in Dhaka under Friendship Luxemburg (France) and focal person for Cervical Cancer and Screening Treatment Program.



## **28. 'WITHOUT A TAG, I AM NOT A HUMAN' POLITICS, ETHNICITY AND SECURITY: THE CASE OF THE ROHINGYAS**

**Jessica Tartila Suma\***

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**Obydullah Al Marjuk**

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There has been a major displacement happening on the borders of Rakhine state of Myanmar and Cox's Bazar District of Bangladesh. Rohingya, right now the largest 'stateless' people of the world are forced to migrate from their inhabitants in Rakhine state occupied for generations. The conundrum of identity and citizenship ensnared the ordinary life of an entire ethnic group, of which they carry no liability as such. Despite the fact, the draft of the new constitution preserved the voting right of the Rohingya people, they are not acknowledged by the government of Myanmar who accepted 135 other ethnic minorities as citizens and most of the Rohingyas failed to prove their citizenship according to the Citizenship Law of 1982 imposed by the then military junta. The historically rooted ethnic conflict turning into ethnic cleansing since recent past accompanied by the mass infiltration of Rohingya refugees in border areas of Bangladesh especially in and after August 2017 has brought the global attention. Earlier, between June and November of 2012, and also the violent years of 1978, 1992, 2001, 2009 can be attributed to the systematic discrimination against the Rohingyas in Myanmar. In understanding Myanmar's Rohingya Problem three distinct



and particular areas are identified by Benjamin Zawacki in 2013, which need to be examined: (1) nationality and discrimination (focuses exclusively on Myanmar); (2) statelessness and displacement (this implies Myanmar's neighbours as well); and (3) The doctrine of Responsibilities to Protect (R2P) (implies the role of the international community). These three areas are progressively causal and they imply where efforts towards solution may be directed and prioritized. To examine this crisis, this article aims to revisit the role of international community in resolving the issues in relations to the identity crisis arising due to ethnic differences. It intends to explore why in a pluralistic world of diversity, the political architecture is not being able to resolve the problems and complexities arising out of ethnic framework. Secondly the paper attempts to address the question how such unresolved problems of ethnicity help proliferate the problems of security issues in different dimensions. The dimensions of security issues include ethnic identity versus state identity, humanitarian security, trafficking and smuggling and breeding ground for global extremism and militancy. The paper focuses on series of options that addresses the issues of what 'tag' the Rohingyas' identity should bear, to make them 'Human' to belong to a state and avail all the civic rights.

### **Corresponding Authors' Biographies**

Jessica Tartila Suma is a Lecturer in Media and Communications at Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). She completed her Master in Political Science (United Nations and Global Policy Affairs) from Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA. Earlier she completed her Master in Development Studies (MDS) in the year 2013 and BSS (Honors) in Media and Communication from Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) in the year 2008. Jessica also served as a faculty member in a joint effort between University of California San Diego (UCSD) and IUB Special



Academic Research Project called Film-making and Television Journalism for Peace and Tolerance in 2015 in Bangladesh. She is a core research member for establishing the Center for Social Science Research (CSSR) and Center for Pedagogy (CP) at IUB. She takes interest in theories of communications, theories of development, communications for development, political communication, democratic transitions and American foreign policy.

Al Marjuk holds MSc in Social and Cultural Research from Brunel University, UK and a bachelor degree in sociology from the University of Dhaka. Currently he serves as a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Social Sciences and Humanities at Independent University, Bangladesh. Beside teaching sociology Mr. Marjuk is playing the role of Additional Director at Institutional Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) of IUB. Mr. Marjuk has over fifteen publications in journals and as book chapters. He has also written over three research and evaluation reports on pedagogy and education. He visited more than 20 countries for academic purpose and established some collaborative projects between IUB and a number of universities in Europe and in the US.

## **29. A STUDY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL VALIDATION OF ROHINGYA CITIZENSHIP IN BURMA**

**Sangeeta Roy**

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The historical and anthropological records of Myanmar document the existence of diverse ethnic divisions based on primordial attributes and culture who have time and again professed a self-determination formula of nationhood.



Historians during the British period had attempted to understand Burma and have documented their trails from the interiors of the nation after deeply analysing the cultures, language, dialect and their basic mores. The change from monarchical vastness to evading the effects of colonization and the subsequent urge to democratize, the nation has fought long wars and has made every attempt to retain differences within its vastness.

The present study is unique on account of its historical stand on refugees that concerns almost all nations in the South East Asian region with particular reference to Bangladesh and India. For Bangladesh, a nation that has evolved with the discerning colonial administration and subsequent divisive politics, the issue is more intense and can change the definition of national sovereignty in the context of the rights of outsiders in need of help and identity. Of late several theories have built up on the refugee dialogue. In the changing global political scenario where powerful authoritarian regimes are taking charge of the politics of humanitarian intervention, the issue has its own relevance.

The paper will examine the birth of the Muslim sect in Burma and its subsequent integration that proved a national existence. This process however has altered and the nation today procures every means possible for the categorical exclusion of the Rohingyas from all government and administrative processes and also curtails the influence of outsiders in national policy making. It further addresses the Rohingya situation as it prevailed in the pre British period and the geopolitical trail that it had during this period. While most documents in the form of primary records from the government (both the colonial and national) and media sources reveal the existence of the Rohingyas, the issue needs to be presented in a more coherent and judicious manner.



Records on the existence of the Islamic community in the subcontinent needs to be analysed with reference to the common attributes and traits that comprise their historical evolution. Based on the theme of Rohingya identity and historical perspectives, the researcher will follow an all-encompassing model of ethnological and archaeological data analysis based on maps, declassified reports and letters of the British period, the Census records and chronicles in the public sphere.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I would like to introduce myself as an ardent researcher in the field of refugee studies that interests me the most. A refugee myself from the erstwhile East Pakistan, I have always sought the explanation from my elders on the trails of discomfiture that they faced on account of rejection by their land of origin.

An Associate Professor (N.E.S Ratnam College of Arts, science and Commerce, Bhandup, Mumbai) by profession, I take interest in the history, culture and the language of the displaced refugees as that gives me a deeper understanding of their origins and also helps me assess the psychological trauma that they face on account of being out rightly rejected as citizens of a country to which a belong for generations. At a professional level I have organised conferences and seminars on different issues of concern to SAARC nations and am a research student in the Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai. I have also visited several Rohingya refugee colonies and settlement camps in India. Currently pursuing my research under Dr. Liyaqat A. Khan on the issues of refugees from Myanmar with special reference to the Rohingyas, my core area is the understanding of the refugee policies in India and the judicial and civil society response to the same.



### **30. ABSTRACT PROPORTION OF NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE RISK FACTORS AND DIABETES AMONG THE NEWLY EXILED ROHINGYA REFUGEES**

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**Background and Objectives:** Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease are collectively responsible for almost 70% of all deaths worldwide. Over 85% of these "premature" deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. Since August 25, 2017 approximately 900,000 people, from Rakhine are sheltering in Cox's Bazar after fleeing from Myanmar to Bangladesh. So far very limited researches have been conducted on the proportion of NCD risk factors among Rohingya refugees. The aim of the study was to estimate the proportion of NCD risk factors and diabetes among Rohingya refugees of Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar.

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among Rohingya refugees aged 30 years and above, residing in two purposively selected Rohingya camps at Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar. Several risk factors were assessed using a written questionnaire. Random blood sugar was measured to detect the level of blood sugar among the participants. A total of 274 participants (females 57.6%, males 42.5%) were interviewed and their physical measures (height, weight, BMI) were taken.

**Results:** The overall proportion of NCD risk factors was: 14.9% ( $p=.003$ ) for smoking; 0.3% ( $p=.014$ ) for chewing betel nuts, 12.1% ( $p=.615$ ) for consumption of alcohol, 23% ( $p=.712$ ) for insufficient fruit and vegetable intake; 37.4% ( $p=.667$ ) with previous history of hypertension, 35.1% ( $p=.205$ ) for daily intake of extra salt, 15.5% ( $p=.557$ ) for having systolic blood pressure



more than 130 mmHg and 12.6% ( $p=.718$ ) for having diastolic blood pressure more than 90 mmHg, 28.7% ( $p=.027$ ) for BMI level more than 24 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and 26.4% ( $p=.883$ ) for having RBS more than 7.6 mmol/l.

Conclusions: It is expected that this study on a virgin population who had a very limited exposure to any medical facilities before, may help others to put more emphasis on this area and conduct larger studies to develop a better idea to tackle the rising health problem of the Rohingya refugees.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am employed as a research physician at Child Health Research foundation situated at Dhaka Shishu Hospital. My background includes a self- funded research on public health which was conducted on newly exiled Rohingya refugees currently taking shelter at Ukhiya, Cox's bazar.

I obtained a Master in Public Health from American International University, Bangladesh and an MBBS from Shaheed Suhrawardy Medical College, Hospital under the University of Dhaka. I worked at International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh as a clinical fellow. I was born and brought up in Dhaka, Bangladesh and can fluently speak English and Bengali.

### **31. STACK POT WATER DISINFECTOR A SUSTAINABLE WATER SECURITY SOLUTION FOR SOLUTION ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS**

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During the monsoon season the water points that are hand pumps connected to borehole wells pipelines compromised due to fecal contaminated water intrusion. This produces outbreaks of waterborne diseases. An easy solution is simply boiling the water before drinking. Unfortunately, this practice is energy intensive and would produce an added challenge to the refugees and may contribute to further deforestation due to foraging for firewood. There is an energy efficient easy solution at hand. Every household in Bangladesh Rohingya refugees eats rice as their main staple and it is cooked twice a day for lunch and dinner. The rice cooking method used is boiling and then simmering rice in a pot. The rice cooking process generates water vapor, which can be trapped and condensed by a stacked pot water heater/disinfector in a very simple way to utilize the latent heat to heat water to a required temperature and duration for water disinfection.

The efficacy evaluation of the process showed that process would heat the water to temperatures that would inactivate pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and protozoa. In trial runs by raising the water temperature to  $76.6 \pm 0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$ , utilizing the latent heat generated from rice cooking. Further, if one wants to bring the water to rolling boiling, it requires  $\sim 3.0$  minutes of additional direct heating after preheating with our system. We feel that this system will go a long way to address this public health crisis faced every year in Bangladesh and to address the safe water crisis faced by the million plus Rohingya refugees from Burma living in makeshift camps in Bangladesh.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Nadim Reza Khandaker, Ph.D., P.Eng.: Has over thirty years of experience in designing, building, and operating water and wastewater treatment systems. He holds numerous patents and



is extensively published. He has a Bachelors in Chemical Engineering (Cum Laude) from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, Masters in Environmental Engineering from University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and a Doctorate in Philosophy in Environmental Engineering from The Pennsylvania State University. He is a Licenced Professional Engineer in the provinces of Ontario, and New Brunswick, Canada. He held positions in safe water supply with UNICEF, Canadian International Development Agency Water Projects, Environment Canada and other water agencies worldwide. Currently he is a faculty at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at North South University Bangladesh.

## **32. SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT ON BANGLADESH DUE TO INFLUX OF ROHINGYA IMMIGRANTS**

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The aim of the research is to focus on sustainability impact due to commencement of Rohingya people on local inhabitants of Ukhiya Upazila, Cox's Bazar. The objective of the research work is designed in order to obtaining information about various negative consequence both about human life and environmental sustainability that's the local people suffer due to sudden mass migration of Rohingya people and a prediction about the future



negative event that may possible to occur if proper precaution will not undertake. All the data used are primary and collected through Questionnaire, Focused Group Discussion, Key Informants and analysed from spatial point of view. The research result indicate that not only standard living of local inhabitants is lowered but also cost of necessary accommodates and transport fair also increased. The immigrant's people are the main responsible for breaking law and order situation by involving in various social and political crime. Besides this immigrants are the main responsible for degrading the environment by various means such as hill destruction by cutting tree, clearing forest for nourishment of their fuel necessities. Many communicable disease are being spread from Rohingya to local people. The overall activity of the Rohingya immigrants has a hazardous impact on overall sustainability of local people as well as Bangladesh. In future such mass migration is possible to occur in any part of the world, this research will help to predict sustainability impact due to future mass migration.

### **33. UPPING THE VOICES OF ROHINGYA UNDERSTANDING PERSECUTED AND DISPLACED MYANMAR CITIZEN THROUGH THE REFLECTIVE LENS OF THE ACADEMICS, ACTIVISTS AND CREATIVE COMMUNITIES**

**Tasleem Shakur\*** (Retired English academic and coordinator 'Knowledgeists Without Borders'), **Sadequ Islam** (Laurentian University, Canada), **James Byrne** (Edge Hill University, Lancashire), **Rahima Begum** (Restless Beings, London), **Louise Mellor** (Actor, Clowns without Borders)

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Systematic violence of torture, destruction of homelands in and horrific gang rapes of Rohingya women are simply incomprehensible in the contemporary world. No other known community has suffered so much as the persecuted and displaced people of Rohingya. Like the Palestinians they are still stateless and have not yet acquired the status of International refugees.

More than a year and half after more than three quarter of this community are trapped in the make-shift camps with uncertain future. And despite the Bangladesh government and International agencies active support Education facilities and livelihood opportunities are not widely circulated while the perpetrators of the horrific killings, rapes and torture by the Myanmar military are not brought to justice. The international awareness for Rohingya remains embarrassingly poor.

Based on first hand field experience of a few international academics, bureaucrats, non-government activists and creative writers a panel presentation to be provided with photographic slide shows, short documentary films, recitation of poetries and singing songs exploring future intervention and raising awareness both at local and international level. Academic modes of transdisciplinary discourses will be provided including historical cross-cultural-continental perspectives (comparing with 1970s Bengali refugees in West Bengal, India) and research methods which suffers from both 'non critical stance' from the local developing world and western privileged positionality.

### **34. REINVIGORATING HUMANITARIANISM ROHINGYA-CAMP INNOVATIONS**

**Imtiaz A. Hussain**

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Typified by a begging-bowl image (of seeking/distributing relief money), humanitarianism is now rebuilding its profile through need-specific innovation. Whether or not triggered by today's gargantuan global refugee population size (65+ million), the 900,00 Rohingya influx into a congested host country helps test that thesis. Where seasonal Monsoon rains and perpetual poverty overhangs and security screens take unusual tolls, what camp-specific innovation carrying broader social usage has Bangladesh recorded?

The question builds upon a small, often overlooked, but growing literature on crisis-related refugee breakthroughs. Alexander Betts's Oxford-based Humanitarian Innovation Project (HIP) once reported "digital music exchanges" emerging from Ugandan camps, "refugee employment in host-country economic zones" for Syrians in Jordan, "matching markets" to pair qualified refugees and locally available jobs, and generating "humanitarian visas" (Leber, 2016). Defining "innovation" as "new solutions and new applications," RAND Corporation portrayed both digital cases ("InfoAid," "Bureaucracy App," and "iris scanning technology") and low-tech ("Makapads" sanitary napkins from recycled office paper in Africa, "wooden bicycles," and "radios from old parts") (Banks, 2014; Jaafari 2014).

Preliminary Cox's Bazaar camp surveys show out-of-the-box initiatives against (a) time urgency; (b) capacity pressures; (c) necessary segregation from the local population; and (d) environmental or cultural idiosyncrasies. They include (a) "anaerobic lagoons," the world's largest faecal waste; (b) UNHCR-sponsored environmentally friendly LPG (c) solar panelled water pump; (d) Jordan-type economic arenas; and (e) an IDRA migrant workers insurance policy. Those observations (a) reinforce humanitarian vitalities amid fierce survival-of-the-fittest contemporary global instincts and increasing populism; (b)



paint a more positive refugee picture; and (c) illustrate camp innovations capable of supplying cost-efficient devices to society. The proposed paper addresses the “humanitarian fieldwork and logistics” theme.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

As Professor (Philadelphia University/ Universidad Iberoamericana), Imtiaz Hussain created/ taught wide-ranging International Relations courses, evident in his 20-odd books, like *South Asia in Global Power Rivalry* (Springer, 2019), *North American Regionalism* (Palgrave 2015); *Evaluating NAFTA* (Palgrave, 2013); *Border Governance and the ‘Unruly’ South* (Palgrave 2013), and *Afghanistan-Iraq and Post-conflict Governance* (Brill 2010); articles in *Encyclopedia of U.S.-Latin American Relations* (2012), *Handbook of Global Security and Intelligence* (2008), *South Asian Survey* (2008), *Politics & Policy* (2008), *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh* (2006), & *Norteamérica* (2006); and articles in Dhaka’s *Daily Star* and *Financial Express* newspapers. He received several fellowships/teaching awards following his Political Science PhD graduation (University of Pennsylvania, 1989), and while teaching (Universidad Iberoamerica, Mexico City).

### **35. A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL STATUS OF ROHINGYA WOMEN REFUGEES SETTLED IN DELHI**

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Rohingyas, an ethnic minority of predominantly Buddhist-Myanmar live in ghettos of Rakhine. For decades, they have been marginalized, discriminated, deprived of basic amenities and have faced ghastly violations of their rights-politically,



socially, economically and culturally. Violence between Rakhine Buddhists and Rohingya Muslims slayed and displaced hundreds of Rohingyas. State does not recognize them as ‘citizens’, military and police have constantly persecuted and pushed them to migrate to countries like India, Bangladesh or die. Amidst deadly violence, Rohingya women are the most vulnerable. Many have faced sexual abuse and gender-based violence. Minimalistic studies have been done on the plight of Rohingya women refugees in context of India.

This paper focuses on psycho-social status of Rohingya women refugees settled in Delhi, India. Research study used quantitative and qualitative methods, was explorative and used non-probability sampling (purposive sampling). Sample size of 30 was interviewed out of universe of 45 refugee families in Kalindi Kunj Refugee Camp, Delhi. Case studies were developed.

The paper explores psychological and social status of respondents with deep understanding of their issues. It assesses impact of violence and migration on respondents. Rohingya women were found to be severely affected by a violent past, an insecure present and an uncertain future. Major problems they face include unemployment, lack of identity cards to avail government services, language barrier, lack of health and education facilities. All they desire is peace and shelter in India.

Recommendations have been given to various stakeholders which includes, Governments of Myanmar, India and other nations, NGOs and media and Rohingya community, itself. Only an immediate, peaceful and continuous dialogue can resolve the issue of Rohingya exodus. Countries must come together to help Rohingyas who are in need of urgent humanitarian aid and assistance.



### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Fizza Saghir is a social worker, working on child rights and education at Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Government of Delhi. Having pursued M.A. Social Work, she has been working with marginalized groups at grassroot-capacity building of adolescents in slums, rights of domestic workers at Society for Participatory Research in Asia, sexual & gender-based violence at MSF, food security at National Human Rights Commission, life-skill education to children. Did research on Rohingyas in Delhi, presented it at Fachhochschule University, Germany. Now, doing research on Status of Adolescent Afghan Refugees in Delhi, focusing on their education and health.

### **36. TOWARDS SHIFTING OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICE OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE POPULATION FOR USING MALE CONDOM AS DUEL PROTECTION**

**Golam Tareque\***

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Effective community based health workers intervention is important to get the realization and acquiescent of family planning devices. Relief International (RI) operating five health post inside Kutupalong Rohingya camps since November 2017 and delivering primary health care services along with outreach activities to the community people. Due to cultural ideas and practices around contraception, they are still at denial stage of family planning devices and thus booming population growth has



crippled their life. To shift this deep rooted mindset, since September 2018, RI has taken a pilot initiative in camp 17 covering 21 blocks, 1928 households having a population of 8,676 to raise awareness and disseminating messages on condom promotion as dual protection. The male and female young Rohingya volunteers hired from their own community are intensely sensitized and oriented and make themselves understood and believe the benefits. After hectic advocacy with the community gatekeeper like Majhi's, Imam and other leaders these volunteers take the condoms along with penile model for demonstration at households level and make them understood of dual benefits. 48,000 male condoms were delivered as of Mid-April 2019. Condom disposal are easy as waste bins are placed inside households by different organizations.

Effective strategy of sensitization and advocacy, using own community based volunteers and reliable and quality services could break through this stigma and able to make changes for living better life. This intervention rolled out to four other camp sites of RI since April 2019 and has created a buzz among the households. Nearby tea shops and Traditional Birth Attendants will be used as depot holders to deliver condom during night and off day. Other NGOs are in the process to replicate this intervention along with their health services across the camps.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Mr. Golam Tareque, a seasoned health project management professional has been working as a Community Health Coordinator with Relief International since February 2018. As part of his responsibility, he has demonstrated high skills in the process of Rohingya community engagement in different camps under Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila. He took the bold step in piloting male condom promotion among the Rohingya refugee



population. Prior to this, he has worked with different health projects of International/national NGOs like Care Bangladesh, Pathfinder International, Chemonics International and Light House. He has attended many International conferences in presenting his oral and poster abstracts on HIV/AIDS and maternal health.

### **37. THE INTERSECTIONALITY OF GENDER, ETHNICITY AND RELIGION AS MOTIVES FOR GENOCIDE**

**Amira Osman**

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Following the Holocaust, the world pledged that "never again" would a similar tragedy take place. Despite this, genocide has happened in different parts of the world including Europe, Africa and Asia. This paper uses an intersectionality approach to investigate how different variables including gender, ethnicity and religion intertwined and shaped genocide phenomenon in four different geographical locations – Bosnia, Rwanda, Darfur and Myanmar, and to explore different trends of genocide that include motives, active actors of genocide, victims and survivors. It also explores discourses that supported genocide patterns in these four geographical study locations and highlights gender aspects of genocide. It argues that genocide is not a gender-neutral act and that perpetrators of genocide tended to target women, girls, men and boys for different reasons and in different ways, justifying their act through gender discourses that took into account local traditions and norms as well as the position of women and men in society. In this sense, it is crucial to first look at the gender dynamics in the pre-genocide era to see if they had any influence in the act of genocide. To further understand the gendered side of genocide, the paper draws on the gendercide concept, which refers to the primary targeting of one gender, to



see if it was relevant to genocides that took place in the four study areas. It then looks at ethnicity and religion as important factors that triggered genocide, arguing that ethnicity and religion have been used in varying degrees to justify genocide. In this perspective, Rwanda and Darfur serve as relevant case studies to highlight the role of ethnicity in genocide, while Bosnia and Myanmar are more appropriate for exploring the role of religion in genocide. Other similarities and differences between the four case studies are highlighted. The research then ends with a conclusion and a direction for further research.

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I am a Research Fellow with UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR). My research interests include gender and forced migration, conflict and disaster, humanitarian intervention, conflict resolution and peace building, health in emergencies, social capital, qualitative research methods, gender analysis, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and the use of evidence to inform policy-making.

## **38. SOLIDARITY AND ANTI-REFUGEE VIEWS OF ROHINGYA EXODUS: AN ANALYSIS THROUGH THE LENS OF BANGLADESHI NEWS MEDIA**

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About a million Rohingya refugee (migrant from Myanmar to Bangladesh) cross the Myanmar border for Bangladesh to save their life since August 2017. Bangladeshi people show their solidarity to these refugees from a humanitarian perspective. Bangladeshi people and government took many activities to show solidarity for these people in crisis through relief activities. However, many incidents have been taken place over time. These incidents are reported in international as well as Bangladeshi news media. Thus, an anti-refugee view is developed among people. This study aims to analyse mostly Bangladeshi news media to perceive the change of Bangladeshi people's perspective about Rohingya over time. This study collected news coverage of mainstream Bangladeshi media about Rohingya crisis since late 2017. Qualitative analysis is performed to categorize the news according to topics such as positive as well as negative perspective, activities of Rohingya people, relief work. Then a time series of news density and keywords related to each category are analysed. It is evident that peoples' perspective has been changed over time for this long-time crisis. It is also established that this crisis will take a long time. Many social and environmental issues are also raised because of the Rohingya crisis.

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Farzana Akter is working as a National Consultant Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting on health related SDGs at the World Health Organization (WHO), Dhaka, Bangladesh. She worked for International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) as a Monitoring and Evaluation office before joining WHO. She received her bachelor and master's degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Jahangirnagar University and Khulna University respectively. Her work focuses primarily on planning, monitoring and evaluation of development projects.



## **39. RISK ACCEPTANCE FOR HUMANITY: A CASE STUDY ON ROHINGYA INFLUX INTO BANGLADESH**

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When Myanmar Military's oppression and torture at Rakhine state become unbearable, Rohingya people started life risk drive to flee to Bangladesh to save their lives. Though, Bangladesh is a developing country with 168 million populations, Government of Bangladesh welcomed Rohingya people accepting risks over her shoulder considering the large-scale humanitarian ground. This study presents risk dynamics and humanitarian crisis response associating with Rohingya influx into Bangladesh. While meeting up the aim, this study analysed journal articles, situation reports and media content on Rohingya issues, conducted in-depth interviews (IDI) of Rohingya people, local people and crisis responders, and Key Informant Interviews (KII) of humanitarian experts, risk analyst, academicians and relevant government officials. Study presents how Bangladesh is doing outstanding humanitarian actions despite limited resources accepting risks, which made a brilliant example to the developed world from a developing nation.



This risk acceptance saved the humanity, but created conflicting dynamics, increased populations, led to environmental degradation, human-induced hazards, and health risks. This is also challenging national security aspects and impacting reversely on economy, food security and employment. If Rohingya crisis couldn't handle properly, this influx will create further enormous economic loss, disaster, health hazards and criminality, insecurity, and most fundamentally spread humanitarian crisis in the nation.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Md. Juel Mia has been working as a lecturer at the Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS), University of Dhaka since April 30, 2015. He is also serving as a rover scout leader at Dhaka University Rover Scout Group. Mia completed his Undergrad in Mass Communication and Journalism in 2012 and earned his MSS degree in 2013 from the University of Dhaka. Prior to his career at University, Mia served as a newsroom editor at Somoy News, a leading satellite television channel in Bangladesh. Mr. Mia is associated with variegated social welfare organizations and committed sincerely to serve humanity at large. He has extensive expertise in communications, especially disaster and crisis communication.

## **40. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND RISK ANALYSIS STRATEGIES IN THE ROHINGYA CRISIS**

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and **Gabriel Chevalier**

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As of beginning of 2019, more than 95% of refugees are living in 34 camps scattered across the Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas, with 23 camps forming Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion site hosting more than 900,000 refugees. The Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat has taken a leading role to foster inter-sector and inter-agency collaboration on information management and needs assessment processes, particularly through the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG), chaired by the ISCG Information Management and Analysis Unit. Aiming at disaster risk reduction under the Sendai Framework, the IMAWG established a Taskforce on Natural Hazard Risk Analysis, chaired by UNDP. The ISCG coordinates a joint response effort aimed to produce an updated mapping of all facilities in all camps under all sectors.

The objectives of this exercise is to provide an accurate measurement of the status of facilities, an enhanced understanding of the services provided in the camps, to facilitate a better tracking of the operational presence of partners, and to enhance overall accountability. The refugee camp settlements represent a challenging, rapidly evolving environment that is exposed to a variety of hazards and where baseline data is often missing. Risks have to be managed in an iterative way and actions prioritized accordingly. In terms of natural hazards, four main processes have been listed: wind, storm surge, flood and landslide. Susceptibility maps have been elaborated in collaboration with different actors from the public and private sector as well as research institutions. This paper presents the integration of these two efforts, the mapping of facilities and natural hazards, which offers a dynamic product with unique risk-informed data associated to each facility. This product is key for decision makers to help develop short-term and mid-term strategies, emergency preparedness, site improvement, and macro-planning.



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**Dr Arturo de Nieves Gutiérrez de Rubalcava** Ph.D. *Cum Laude with International Mention* by the Universidade da Coruña (UDC), Spain (2015). UDC Extraordinary Doctorate Award (2015/16). Lecturer/Researcher, Department of Sociology and Political Science of the UDC (2008-2014); Training Scholarship at the Research Department of Spain's *Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas* (2012); Visiting Scholar at the University of Edinburgh, UK (2013) and at the Universidade do Minho, Portugal (2014). Visiting Researcher at Harvard University (2012). Since 2015, Dr de Nieves works for the United Nations; with UNDP and UN Women at their New York headquarters (2015-2017), and with UNMISS in South Sudan (2017-2018). Currently seconded by the IOM as Head of Information Management and Analysis of the ISCG, in Bangladesh.

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He also worked as a geologist in the Swiss private sector 2009-2015 and for the Canton Wallis, Switzerland 2015-2018. Gabriel Chevalier joined the Swiss Humanitarian Aid unit in 2012 as a WASH and DRR expert with deployments to Tunisia, South Soudan, Haiti, Philippines and Myanmar. He is currently seconded to UNDP as a Disaster Risk Specialist in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.



## **41. UNDERSTANDING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS THE ROHINGYA GENOCIDE: WHERE TO FROM HERE?**

**Tracey Gurd**

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Burma was meant to be a United States' foreign policy success story. Myanmar's "democratic transition" was heralded by the Obama Administration as proof that a U.S. policy of constructive engagement with despotic states could yield positive results. For the Rohingya and other ethnic minorities, however, this was not the case. In fact, since Burma's "democratic transition" began, the situation worsened - culminating in a genocide against the Rohingya community and continuing crimes against humanity against other ethnic groups across the country, as well as the stamping out of civil and political rights for all people in Burma that were thought to have been realized at the start of the transition.

Moreover, the United States has wavered in its response to these ongoing crimes. Neither United States President Donald Trump nor Secretary of State Michael Pompeo has made Burma a U.S. foreign policy priority. Strong legislation was introduced into the Senate after the 2017 violence against the Rohingya began, aiming to impose targeted sanctions against military-owned businesses as well as the military leaders deemed most responsible for the violence against ethnic groups, to identify transitional justice options, and provide much-needed humanitarian aid. This bill stalled in the Senate (it has re-introduced again in early 2019). Meanwhile, the State and Treasury Departments worked together to impose sanctions under pre-existing laws upon some military leaders in the wake of the 2017 violence against the Rohingya, but left some of the highest military brass untouched.



This fractured U.S. response reveals splits and tensions within the U.S. Administration and Congress about whether and how to prioritize U.S. foreign policy towards Burma, how to view Burma’s “democratic transition” now, and how to respond to Burma’s violent treatment of its minorities and civil society.

This paper aims to draw upon the perspectives of Rohingya civil society leaders, Burmese ethnic minority advocates, U.S. Administration and Congressional staff members as well as long-time analysts of U.S. foreign policy on Burma to place the U.S.’s foreign policy in historical context, assess current policy in relation to the ongoing crises and potentially posit recommendations on how the U.S. should support democratic and minority rights in Burma, as both countries move towards elections in 2020.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Tracey Gurd oversees advocacy and civil and political rights grant making at American Jewish World Service, which supports more than 450 human rights groups in 19 countries, including advocates for the Rohingya people and other ethnic minorities in Burma. Her work focusses specifically on democracy and justice.

Prior to joining AJWS, she spent 12 years at Open Society Foundations, a decade of which was spent monitoring international war crimes trials and working to implement wins from strategic litigation. Originally from Australia, she holds an Arts/Law Bachelor degree from Australian National University and Master of Laws from the University of Melbourne.



## **42. THE ROHINGYA DIASPORA COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA: THE EDUCATION AND THE ADAPTATION PROGRAMS FOR THE REFUGEES**

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One of the biggest hardships for the Rohingya diaspora is the difficulty in repatriation. Therefore, the Rohingya diaspora have been forming their communities in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, India, Southeast Asian countries, Western countries, and even in Japan. Most of the Rohingya in exile are isolated from the basic civil rights. There needs assurance of their rights from the host countries' governments, and at the moment, the access to the lifeline is supplied by the effort of the Rohingya community and the civil society in each country. This study explores the self-help of the Rohingya community to secure their living sphere in Malaysia and support from the local civil society. The history of the development, its background, and tasks of the Rohingya community in Malaysia are also discussed.

One of the main keys to adapt in the Malaysian society is education. While the public education is not accessible for the Rohingya, their platforms for education are created by madrasa teachers in the Rohingya community and the Islamic NGOs in the Malaysian civil society. Traditionally madrasa is the main institution in the Rohingya community, and the madrasa teachers in exile intend to take initiative in the Rohingya community even in Malaysia. However, it is not so preferable for them to implement Malaysian education curriculum and adapt in the Malay Muslim community. There is dilemma for the Rohingya community on identity and adaptation for survival in Malaysia.



### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Yuki Shiozaki is associate professor at School of International Relations, University of Shizuoka, Japan. He studies on Islam in Southeast Asia, and interregional movement of the Muslim scholars between Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia. He published articles and books on the research topics including “From Mecca to Cairo: Changing Influences on Fatwas in Southeast Asia” in Masooda Bano and Keiko Sakurai eds. *Shaping Global Islamic Discourses: The Role of Al-Azhar, Al-Medina, and Al-Mustafa*. (Edinburgh University Press). His recent research projects are on the ulama in Southeast Asia, and the Rohingya diaspora.

### **43. ROHINGYAS IN SOUTH ASIA AND THE GLOBAL COMPACT REGIME (GCR)**

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This paper attempts to look at the stateless Rohingya refugees, through the lens of the Global Compact Regime (GCR) aiming to outline how the latter, along with other international conventions, have failed in addressing the needs of the oft-cited ‘most persecuted minority’ in the world today, particularly in the South East/Asian and Indian context. The GCR recognises that certain refugee situations can last for decades and acknowledges that the burden is borne largely by developing countries, that now host over 80 per cent of the refugee population in the world. In light of this, it calls for support from the international community in the form of resources and also seeks to establish forums to enable expertise-sharing to promote economic opportunities, decent work and job creation not just for refugees but also for the host community.



However, the GCR, while addressing the problem of root causes of refugee flows, fails to mention the responsibility of third States, in particular Western States, for recent outflows of refugees linked to their acts of intervention. As Chimni (2019) states, to be sure, interventions alone are not responsible for refugee outflows as the State of origin is most often responsible, as for instance in the case of Rohingya refugees. India's commitment to refugee protection under the GCR is evident in its active participation in ongoing GCR consultations, where it has emphasised the need for a clear mechanism for the refugee response regime. Therefore this is an opportune time for India to reassess the need for a national asylum policy which is compliant with the principles laid down in the GCR; to particularly protect and give asylum to the Rohingyas living on its soil and seeking to enter at its borders than to deport them and allow a climate of toxic intolerance to grow against them.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Priyanca Mathur Velath is an Associate Professor at Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CERSSE), JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University in Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. She has a strong expertise in refugee studies, governance and politics with Master's, M.Phil and Ph.D degrees from the Centre for Political Studies and the Centre for the Study of Law and Governance, JNU, New Delhi, a Commonwealth Scholarship and an M.Sc in Forced Migration from the University of Oxford, U.K. She is member of Editorial Board of Refugee Law Reader, Hungary, has served as office-bearer and member of the Member of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) and has also been Founding Member of the Asia-Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN). The Rohingyas in India, particularly South India and Hyderabad city is her focused area of research and writing.



#### **44. ELDERLY PERSONS IN HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES IN BANGLADESH: QUALITATIVE EXPERIMENT ON DREAMS AND REALITY**

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The recent influx of Myanmar Rohingya people has created huge strains for the host community in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas under the Cox's Bazar District in the southern part of Bangladesh. The strains involve socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental burdens for the Government of Bangladesh. Although the government has allowed the Rohingya people solely for humanitarian reasons, as yet the country has received little support from the international community in order to help return them to their country of origin. In this forced Rohingya migration crisis, the elderly, children and women and also young girls are the most vulnerable. Bangladesh has successfully managed the crisis so far by providing food, shelter and medical support in an integrated way. As an NGO, YPSA is providing support to elderly Rohingya people in the camps since the crisis began through age friendly support centres in selected camps in



order to provide basic medical treatment, counselling, education, health and wellbeing, indoor games and recreation space for example. Yet there have not been any study involving the Rohingya elderly in the camps to help understand their expectations. The purpose of the paper is to examine the current support for the Rohingya elderly in the Ukhiya camps and to evaluate their expectations for returning to Myanmar.

A pilot survey was conducted on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2019 in two campsites and in-depth interviews conducted with 4 participants (2 males and 2 females) followed by a focus group discussion. It emerged that the elderly receive necessary services from the YPSA centres and are generally happy with those services. They also reported that they remain grateful to Bangladesh for sheltering them but are not happy compared to their lives back in Myanmar. Almost all the elderly that took part reported that their expectation is to go back to Myanmar as soon as possible. They also seek justice from the international community so that the Rohingya crisis can soon come to an end.

### **Correspondence Author's Biography**

Hafiz T.A. Khan is Professor of Public Health and Statistics at University of West London and is also an associated research fellow at the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, University of Oxford. He earned a PhD in Demography from Edinburgh Napier University in collaboration with University of Dundee in 1996 and has conducted postdoctoral research in gerontology at the University of Oxford in 2005-06. His research interests include demography, gerontology, statistics and public health. He has published articles in health and population related issues and has co-authored two books "Research Methods for Business and Social Science", Sage, 2007 & 2014.



## **45. ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN BANGLADESH: BARRIERS TO ACCESSING SERVICES FOR WOMEN**

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The stripped citizens of Myanmar named as Rohingya faced decades of systematic discrimination, statelessness and targeted violence in Rakhine State and were sentenced to leave Myanmar on 25 August, 2017. Majority of Rohingya fled to Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh. These people has gone through multiple forms of vulnerability and insecurity of life and future including various forms of sexual harassment and violence. They vision human right as some words. It is quite impossible to shelter this large population for Bangladesh. The Multifaceted collaborative response from different humanitarian organizations has gradually begun to stabilize their daily food and livings. Moreover, access to education and employment of Rohingya in Bangladesh have some restrictions. The social structure made the woman and girl more sufferers inside their community and outside. This study tries to investigate health, education, protection, shelter, site management, and livelihood situation of twelve camps. Both quantitative and qualitative studies have been conducted to find out the existing gaps and challenges of service facilities. Although Refugees are facing problem, the woman are going through gender-based violence. Therefore, the special requirement of women should be considered in health, education, protection, shelter, site management, and livelihood service provision.

## **46. THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT AND CRIMES AGAINST THE ROHINGYA: WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS OF “SUCCESS”?**

**Megan Hirst, and James Kirk**

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In 2018 the International Criminal Court (ICC) held proceedings to determine whether it has jurisdiction over crimes committed against the Rohingya. The resulting positive ruling opened the door to a possible ICC investigation, and it seems likely that the ICC Prosecutor will request authorisation to investigate. However concerns remain about the likely outcomes of an investigation. Such concerns have been heightened by the recent ICC decision refusing authorisation for the Prosecutor to investigate the Situation in Afghanistan. That decision heavily emphasised concerns as to whether an investigation could “succeed”. However the question of what constitutes “success” in ICC proceedings remains contentious generally and is far from clear in the context of the Rohingya crisis.

This paper will consider the potential results of ICC involvement in the Rohingya crisis and which, if any, of these results might be viewed as constituting “success”. It will do so first from a legal perspective, by exploring the obstacles and opportunities arising from the ICC’s legal framework; these include potential obstacles arising from the need for state cooperation, but also less-discussed opportunities for victim recognition and reparation.

The paper will then consider the potential impact and value of an ICC investigation more broadly, from an international relations perspective and from the perspective of victims. It will consider whether an investigation can have value beyond its immediate legal outcomes; the risks that an investigation may entail; and the



factors that are likely to determine whether the positive outcomes of an investigation outweigh any negative consequences. Through this analysis the paper will explore what “success” might mean for an ICC investigation into crimes against the Rohingya, and the likelihood of achieving such success.

### **Correspondence Authors’ Biography**

Megan Hirst is a barrister at Doughty Street Chambers in London. She works in international human rights and international criminal law, with a particular focus on victims’ participation. She is co-editor of the leading text in that field: *Victim Participation in International Criminal Justice*. Before practising at the Bar she worked on victims’ participation issues in the Registries of the ICC and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon.

She is part of the victims’ legal team in the ICC case of *Prosecutor v Ongwen*, and together with James Kirk represents a group of Rohingya victims at the ICC.

James Kirk (Email: [j.kirk@doughtystreet.co.uk](mailto:j.kirk@doughtystreet.co.uk)) is a barrister at Doughty Street Chambers in London. He works in international human rights and international criminal law, and together with Megan Hirst represents a group of Rohingya victims at the ICC.

He also practises in public and human rights law before the English courts, and currently focuses largely on strategic litigation in relation to refugee and immigration issues. Before practising at the Bar, James worked extensively on international criminal justice issues, including while working in the legal division of the Irish foreign ministry and with the International Centre for Transitional Justice in East Timor.



## **47. IDENTIFYING SUITABLE WASTE DUMPING SITE USING GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUE – A CASE STUDY**

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Rohingya Community in Bangladesh experiencing poor or absence of waste management similar to the host community. So far to date there is no initiation was taken to safe waste management by the community as well as by the service providers. To understand the existing waste management practices, an intensive field observation followed by questionnaire survey was conducted to the most populated camps residing around 1 million Rohingyas comprises of Ukhia, Kutupalong mega camp, Gundum, Balukhali Bazar and Phalungkhali. Then, to acquire suitable waste dumping sites using geospatial technique conducted by selected three criteria, viz., social, economic and physical. Physical criteria i.e. land use, lithology, geomorphology, slope and drainage dataset were collected from the secondary sources. Secondary and primary data sources served the social and economic criteria i.e. population, distance of the accommodation from both of the roads and drainage. The outcome of the study suggested that gender biasness persists regarding awareness of poor waste management at the same time reluctance exists for being forward or becoming the manager. To ensure both the healthy community and the environment, through an overlay weightage approach in geospatial technique the study area is classified in five categories of suitable dumping site i.e. very high (0.09%), high (0.05%),



medium (0.34%), low (17.96%) and very low (81.55%). However, this map should be improved before implementation by using higher resolution images with future possible change in land use. Thus, the studied method would be reasonably a basis for the decision support system. This is envisaged that the acquired suitable map would provide relevant information to the community as well as to the service provider for adapting any management action and this method can be applied for other relevant communities.

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## **48. EXTREME SPEECH IN MYANMAR: THE ROLE OF STATE MEDIA IN THE ROHINGYA FORCED MIGRATION CRISIS**

**Ronan Lee**

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This paper considers the role of the state authorities in perpetrating extreme speech and the processes by which state power is used in normalizing hateful expressions against minoritized communities. Drawing attention to Myanmar's 2017 Rohingya crisis, a human rights and humanitarian catastrophe,



the paper examines how the state media publication, the *Global New Light of Myanmar* newspaper, has actively produced anti-Rohingya speech in its editions and influenced violent narratives about the Rohingya Muslims circulating on social media. It shows how official media contributed to a political environment where anti-Rohingya speech was made acceptable and where rights abuses against the group were excused. While regulators often consider the role of social media platforms like Facebook as conduits for the spread of extreme speech, this case study shows that extreme speech by state actors using state media ought to be similarly considered a major concern for scholarship and policy.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Ronan Lee researches the history, identity and political attitudes of Myanmar's Rohingya Muslims and he is currently a visiting scholar at Queen Mary University of London's International State Crime Initiative. Ronan's professional background is in politics, media, and public policy. He was formerly a Queensland State Member of Parliament (2001-2009) and served on the frontbench as a Parliamentary Secretary (2006-2008) in portfolios including Justice, Main Roads and Local Government, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships.

Ronan's PhD research involved conducting long-term field work in Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand during 2014-2017. Ronan's PhD thesis titled "Myanmar's Rohingya Genocide: Rohingya Perspectives of History and Identity" considers the identity, history, and politics of the Rohingya. This work aimed to amplify the voice of Rohingya participants and involved in-depth interviews with Rohingya in Myanmar's Rakhine State, in Yangon, in the Bangladesh camps, and among the Rohingya diaspora living further afield from Myanmar.

## **49. UNDERSTANDING FORCED INFLUX OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE AND FOREST COVER CHANGE USING A MULTI-ALGORITHM CLASSIFICATION APPROACH: A REMOTE SENSING BASED STUDY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN BORDER REGION OF BANGLADESH**

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More than half a million Rohingya refugees have fled to the southeastern border region of Bangladesh since August 2017 following a targeted campaign of violence by Myanmar's military, police, and local militias. Forestland is destroyed to build spontaneous settlements to accommodate this mass influx of refugees, resulting in a huge threat to the region's wildlife habitats, biodiversity, and entire ecosystems. Compared to numerous forced migration scenarios around the globe, migration from Myanmar to Bangladesh through the southeastern border region is unique for at least two reasons i) huge numbers of migrants have been displaced to a very small area (ii) a relatively short period of time, creating an apparent cumulative impact on the host country's forest coverage area. Therefore, this study aims to analyse the dynamics of refugee influx and deforestation in one of the largest concentrations of refugee camps, Kutupalong-Balukhali.



Rapid Eye and Sentinel-2A and -2B Satellite images were classified via two different classification algorithms Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Random Forest (RF) to measure major land use and land cover changes (dense forest, sparse forest, open area, and settlement) in pre and post-August of 2017. Results from the thematic maps show a substantial expansion of refugee settlements in Kutupalong-Balukhali refugee camp, with an increase of 1.46 km<sup>2</sup> to 15.3 km<sup>2</sup> between 2016 and 2019 and a net increase of 13.84 km<sup>2</sup>. The dense forest cover has been effectively halved (3.26 km<sup>2</sup> in 2016 to 1.57 km<sup>2</sup> in 2019) in the span of just three years while refugee settlement has increased ten-fold. The findings of this study may motivate the Government of Bangladesh and international humanitarian organizations to develop better plans to protect forest land and wildlife habitats surrounding refugee camps, enable more informed settlement management and assist in more sustainable resource mobilization for Rohingya Refugee.

### **Corresponding Authors' Biography**

Abdulla - Al Kafy: I am currently working as a “GIS Analyst” in Rajshahi Development Authority. I have completed my Bachelor Degree in Urban & Regional Planning from Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology (RUET), Rajshahi, Bangladesh in the Year 2017. I have more than two years of working experience in the field of GIS Remote sensing and Urban Planning.

My expertise includes extensive use of Arc GIS, ERDAS Imagine, IDRISI Selva QGIS, SPSS, AUTOCAD, and Python language. My research mostly focuses on remote sensing and GIS application in disaster management, natural resource management, and urban planning.



Nessar Uddin Ahmed: I am currently working as an “Urban Planner” Development Design Consultants Limited. I have completed my Bachelor Degree in Urban & Regional Planning from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET), Dhaka, Bangladesh. I am expertise in commercial image processing, GIS, Remote sensing and Urban Planning. My expertise includes extensive use of Arc GIS, ERDAS Imagine. Currently I am trying to focus in research field with the help of commercial satellite images which help to reduce urban planning issues in Bangladesh .

## **50. CHALLENGES IN CHANGING PERCEPTIONS ON THE DURABILITY OF BAMBOO: A CASE STUDY IN THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS**

**Seb Kaminski, and Tonja Klansek**

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Bamboo has been used successfully as the primary building material for nearly 300,000 emergency and transitional shelters in the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh. Bamboo was selected because of its availability and low-cost, however it has very little natural durability against insects and rot, and hence can deteriorate in this environment within a year. The shelter sector has been leading the design of the shelters and how bamboo can be appropriately incorporated. Unfortunately, within this crisis (and indeed the wider humanitarian world) there are many widely popularised innocent misconceptions regarding the durability of bamboo. These range from ineffective ways of treating bamboo, to underestimates of the effectiveness of simple methods of improving durability. It was observed that these misconceptions, although always approached with the best will in the world, inadvertently led to designs which could have been made more durable and hence resilient for little to no additional cost, and in



certain cases a cost saving. This paper examines these perceptions, why they are thought to have occurred, and suggests strategies to combat these in future crises.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Seb is an Associate Structural Engineer at Arup, and a specialist in using bamboo for construction, especially for housing. He has worked on numerous humanitarian projects involving bamboo throughout the world, and runs international training courses. Seb has authored a number of technical guides on bamboo, and is on the committee for writing the latest ISO bamboo design code. He has led Arup's technical support to the shelter sector in the Rohingya refugee crisis, advising on appropriate shelter and use of bamboo.

## **51. BUILDING CAPACITY ON CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS OF THE ROHINGYA COMMUNITY IN COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH**

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In present, world's longest beach Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh is hosting world's largest refugee camp consisting of 1 million Rohingya from Myanmar. Bangladesh has warmly welcomed Rohingya community by opening her border for humanity. Since 25 August 2017 she received about 900,000 Rohingyas from Rakhine state. Due to geographical location Cox's Bazar is exposed to tropical cyclones. For this reason, building capacity for any upcoming Cyclone in the camps is essential.

In this research paper to analyse the process for building capacity 3 different methodologies (KII, Group Sessions and FGD) are taken for three different categories (advocacy and decision makers, humanitarian actors and beneficiaries). It helps to understand their existing knowledge on Cyclone Preparedness. Output of KII are; international expertise's lack of knowledge on local cyclone context; difficulty of making concrete decisions; and saturation of humanitarian actors.

Output of group Sessions are; Limited access to beneficiaries for distant road and mobile communication; Lack of knowledge of local perspectives; Crisis of accommodation; hostile situation for the national staffs in Cox's Bazar; and Job insecurity. Output of FGD is; No prior experience of cyclone pattern and preparedness knowledge; Struggle to recognize and adapt BMD cyclone warning signal system; Loss of male household head during the genocide; language barrier for communication; and deprivation from all basic human rights. In recapitulation building capacity for cyclone preparedness across the Rohingya response is a long-term challenging process. Nevertheless, through an align strategy with GOB there is a possible development on capacity intervention like adapting the new BMD cyclone warning signal system to Rohingyas.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Farheen Masfiqua Malek is currently working as an Emergency Coordinator in Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), she has been active in the Rohingya Response since December, 2017. In her early response career she as a free-lancer researcher she analysed the GBV scenario of the Rohingya women immediately after the influx with a NGO NAARI. Through BRAC she gained vast experience about the community by Community based Protection and DRR. Episodically she conducted various workshops on raising awareness to host community about Rohingya Response and also with CPP jointly conducted "Cyclone Orientation program" for the field level humanitarian actors.

## **52. ROHINGYA REFUGEE INFLUX IN BANGLADESH: EXPLORING PROTRACTED CRISIS, CHALLENGES AND VULNERABILITY**

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Rohingya Refugee in Bangladesh accommodated over a million as 'protracted crisis' named by the UK Government which is the fastest displacement and current and on-going crisis that poses enormous threats and set of challenges to the host country and the international humanitarian relief system. The crisis comes out for many decades of discrimination, marginalisation and abuse, and ethnic cleansing, ethnic armed conflicts, ethnic diversity, political repression, cross-cultural encounters, transnational connections, and processes of adaptation, assimilation and incorporation that leads to forced migration.



The study tries to explore the challenges and socio-economic, psychological and environmental vulnerabilities of marginal groups (women, girl, child, aged and disabled) of Rohingya who were forcedly migrated from Myanmar to Bangladesh and to find out coping mechanism, adaptation, mitigation, and resilience to new environment of Bangladesh in addressing such challenges. Triangulation research like qualitative and quantitative research design were used by applying face to face interview, case study or Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Data will be processed and analysed statistically - by using SPSS with correlation, t-test, chi-square test, ANOVA, multivariate regression and compare by calculating relative risk ratio.

Women, adolescent girls and women with marginal position like elderly women, widow, disability, youth and children, LGBTI community, the elderly and small ethnic or religious marginal group of Rohingya refugees are categorized as a vulnerable group and suffer from discrimination and subordination because of their status, unequal access of different social power like decision-making, infrastructure and resources, and their rights or capacities ignored. They are also more vulnerable in the congested refugee camps for gender based violence, absence of security, lack of privacy in toilets facilities, and their feminine issues like health, pregnancy, menstrual hygiene management etc. Even the bitter experiences at workplace, subjection to violence, state interventions in crisis period, their restricted access to resources, power structures, education, and unevenly relief distribution system are observed. Scarcity of suitable places for baby's breastfeeding, proper sanitary materials, insufficient of health care access, contraceptives, birth control pills etc. pose great hazards of pregnant, breastfeeding and menstruating women's health condition in refugee camp which



increase the chance of sexually transmitted diseases especially skin, water and vector-borne diseases.

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh face the risks of trafficking, violence, sexual abuse, child labour, child and forced marriages, trauma and other forms of exploitation. Refugees are still extremely vulnerable to the basics, such as food and health care. To make temporary shelters, facilities and cooking fuel, hills and forests were cut down which is threaten to the biodiversity and ecology of the country and causing a potential risk of landslides. The humanitarian challenges of providing shelter, water, food, security, health, and education services were absent. It will bring future crisis like their nationality identity crisis, their constitutional status, security and access to fundamental human rights. Besides, spread of risk of HIV/AIDS, contagious disease, respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases and skin diseases, as well as non-communicable diseases increase for poor living conditions of refugee camps.

It is essential to address the needs of Rohingya refugees regarding health, education, water and sanitation, disaster risk management, and social protection. Refugee women and girl should be strong, resilient and immense social capital and capabilities. Training in leadership skills, advocacy, human rights law, formal meeting procedure and public speaking is needed to enhance their participation.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am Md. Sadequr Rahman from Bangladesh. Last year, I studied as Erasmus Mundus Masters in Public Health in Disasters (EMMPHID) in Oviedo University, Spain and University of Catholique de Louvain, Belgium. I have successfully obtained B.S.S. and M.S.S. degree in Sociology from University of Dhaka.



Currently, I am teaching as an Assistant professor of Sociology at University of Barisal for different courses of Sociology at undergraduate and graduate level such as Introduction to Sociology-I; Research Methodology (Qualitative and Quantitative); Social Statistics; Advanced Social Statistics; Sociology of Disability; Bangladesh Studies; and Sociology of Disaster; Population, Politics and Development; and Political Economy of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.

### **53. THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION-RELATED REPARATIONS FOR THE ROHINGYA**

**Tracey Holland**

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An urgent issue at hand is bringing about accountability for the killings, forced displacements, and other egregious human rights violations perpetrated against the Rohingya of Rakhine. In order for the Rohingya to co-exist alongside their Hindu and Buddhist neighbours, there must be a process of reconciliation and reparations paid to the relatives of those killed. This paper addresses one key category of violations that must not be neglected by the international community is that of educational rights. An “education-related violation” is a concept coined in 2014 by Protect Education in Insecurity and Conflict that refers to any action jeopardizing education during situations of insecurity and armed conflict. Education-related violations include such actions as the military use of educational facilities, the torture and disappearance of education staff, the recruitment of children into armed conflict, and the forced displacement of the families of schoolchildren—rendering the students and staff of educational facilities unable to access school. The reparations made in Peru, Colombia, Rwanda, and South Africa have provided victims of conflicts there with educational opportunities



that they might not otherwise have had. The paper describes how courts have ordered payments for coverage of secondary school fees, transportation, or textbooks; scholarships for higher education; and human rights training and literacy programs for adult survivors.

This paper describes how in Myanmar, the Rohingya people's basic human right to an education has been denied to them due to a range of factors: the government's reluctance to acknowledge the existence of the Rohingya and their educational needs; the restrictions the government has placed on Rohingya movement; and the dire poverty which the Rohingya children experience on a daily basis. The paper will argue that leaving the government's curriculum as it was prior to these conflicts perpetuates the cultural and physical violence that has been perpetrated against the Rohingya.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Tracey Holland is a faculty member in the Latin American/Latino Studies Program at Vassar College in Poughkeepsie NY, and an adjunct professor in the MA in Human Rights at Columbia University, NY. Tracey also serves as the Faculty Director of the Vassar College Urban Education Outreach Initiative. She has co-authored with J. Paul Martin, Barnard College, "Human Rights Education in Peacebuilding" (Routledge 2014).

## **54. CRISIS OF CITIZENSHIP – THE ROLE OF LEGAL STATUS FOR THE ROHINGYA AND THEIR FUTURE**

**Mabrur Ahmed**

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For the Rohingya who have been on the backlash of both Burma's military and Government since the 1960's and most emphatically and violently in 2017, the idea of a 'normality' lie heavily on their legal status in their country of origin, Burma. Neither in Burma nor in Bangladesh, the country where they have fled to time and again in large numbers, is their mere existence recognised in a legal capacity that gives any semblance of hope for the Rohingya community's future. The absence of legal notions such as being recognised 'Citizens' in their home nation (Burma) nor of being accepted as 'Refugees' in Bangladesh leads to many complications and inevitably restrictions on what can be regarded as a fruitful 'normal' life.

Through a number of research projects and contextual and legal history, a landscape of hopes and aspirations of the Rohingya both in Burma pre-genocide flight and in Bangladesh post-genocide flight has been constructed by Restless Beings. The aspirations the Rohingya whilst living in Burma lay around the prospects of livelihood (mostly through agriculture and trade) and the necessary legal step of granting of Citizenship by Burmese administration to enable the community to feel secure and safe. Those aspirations vary quite considerably to the experiences of the Rohingya in Bangladesh where the main concerns are around being able to secure food sustainability and to be free of living in slum- like conditions and the feeling that they can stay in Bangladesh in relative safety or only return to Burma on the condition of their legal status being secured.

The legal status of the Rohingya community therefore is crucial to their dignity, safety and existence. The extent of international legal platforms and apparatus such as statutes and conventions can assist in long term solutions but political will is of utmost importance.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Co-Founder and Co-Director of international human rights movement Restless Beings, a British charity, human rights activist organisation and alternative news agency. Mabur has led this organisation with its unique voluntary led structure, refreshing campaigns and creative approach. Restless Beings has successfully attracted changemakers from across the world and secured powerful partnerships which have enabled the organisation to deliver work that is often difficult in volatile environments. Mabur Ahmed has been one of the spearheading Rohingya experts for the international Rohingya campaign. From facilitating mainstream media into Burma (Channel 4, Al Jazeera, CNN & BBC ), releasing unseen footage, contributing towards emergency relief across Asia, leading social media pressure towards Burmese government and military and presenting the Rohingya issue at the House of Lords to impact on policy for the UK and EU governments - Mabur Ahmed has been passionately championing the rights of the Rohingya for over a decade.

### **55. STORIES OF DISPLACEMENT AND RESILIENCE: GLIMPSES FROM GENEVA CAMP AND RANIGRAM IN BANGLADESH**

**Yasmin Ara, Rumana Kabir\*, Fatema Sharmin Sonia, and  
Anirban Joarder Tonmoy**

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This paper explores two cases of displacement from Bangladesh. In the first case portrays the fate of Bihari Refugees, in Geneva camp of Dhaka. Bangladesh had been hosting about 2,40,000 stranded 'Pakistani' refugees since the liberation war of 1971. These people are now living in several camps and informal



settlements, of which Geneva Camp is the largest with over 30,000 people. After almost four decades, these residents attained Bangladeshi citizenship and are now integrated into the Bengali society, while their very basic settlement has turned into a growing neighbourhood. Their ordeal is a living example of how people are more rooted within their environment and hope for a better life does not limit them due to their ancestral identity or politics. In the second case, the people of Ranigram, in Sirajganj lost their land due to several river erosions and flooding. Sirajganj is a secondary town next to Jamuna river, one of the biggest rivers in Bangladesh. During the construction of a bridge over Jamuna river in 1995, Kawakhola union (composed of several villages) became over flooded as well as many people were evicted from their land. As a result, they re-settled in numerous low lying and vulnerable urban pockets. Amongst them, Ranigram is one of the largest, where for over the last twenty-two years 1,246 displaced people are living in an area which gets flooded four months every year. Despite of being Bangladeshi, they are yet to find tenure security and permanent housing solutions for themselves, as they live with constant fear of eviction. However, there are stories of positive changes in both Geneva camp and Ranigram, where both the government and non-government organisations (NGOs) are working in partnership with local communities - providing tenure security, basic infrastructure and services such as health care, housing finance and job opportunities.

### **Corresponding Authors' Biographies**

Yasmin Ara (Email: [y.ara@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:y.ara@lancaster.ac.uk)) is a Doctoral Researcher, at Lancaster University, researching low-income settlements in India and Bangladesh. She is also an Assistant Professor, at Department of Architecture, BRAC University, Bangladesh.



Rumana Kabir is a disaster risk governance, housing and community development specialist, working as an independent consultant, internationally.

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Sonia is an Urban Community Architect, who worked in Ranigram, for the National Housing Authority Bangladesh on low-income settlement and infrastructure planning. She is currently doing her Masters in Climate Change and Resilient Settlement Planning in Bangladesh.

Anirban Joarder Tonmoy (Email: [architect.anirban@gmail.com](mailto:architect.anirban@gmail.com)) is a practicing Architect and Communication Specialist, with a special interest in human settlement and development.

## **56. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND INDUCED LANDSLIDE RISK OF ROHINGYA EXODUS**

**Md. Shahinoor Rahman<sup>1,\*</sup>, Bayes Ahmed<sup>2</sup>, S.M. Labib<sup>3</sup>, and Liping Di<sup>1</sup>**

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This study aims to investigate landcover change and landslide occurrence because of the Rohingya exodus from Myanmar to Bangladesh. More than a million people arrived in the southern part (Ukhia and Teknaf) of the Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh by two mass migrations in 1998 and 2017. Migrant Rohingya refugees cleared hilly forest for their makeshift huts and daily



needs. This study utilizes remote sensing data to monitor land cover changes by these two migration events of Rohingya people. Thematic landcover maps are derived from multispectral Landsat images from 1998, 2001, 2017, and 2018. Landcover change is analysed through the satellite images of the study area before and after the Rohingya exodus. The result shows built-up areas are increased by more than two folds from 1024 hectare in 2017 to 2377 hectares in 2018. Shrubland areas also increased almost ten times from 998 hectares in 2017 to 8201 hectares in 2018. The areas of these two land cover types are increased by the cost of forest land. Around 276 landslides occurred in two consecutive rainy seasons after the Rohingya exodus, whereas only nine landslides occurred in the study area before the Rohingya migration. The locations of these landslides are clearly associated with the topographic alteration and landcover change. This study maps the landslide susceptibility zone using multivariate and bivariate landslide susceptibility modelling. A total of ten landslide causative factors are used for the landslide susceptibility modelling. The change in landslide susceptibility zonation is assessed by the spatiotemporal comparison of landslide maps before and after Rohingya exodus. The result reveals that the areas of high landslide susceptibility are increased at the locations of Rohingya camps. This study also concludes that the higher landslide susceptibility may increase the multi-hazard risk for Rohingya refugees.

### **Corresponding Authors' Biographies**

Md. Shahinoor Rahman is a PhD candidate in Earth systems and geoinformation science at George Mason University. He received his MSc degree in regional development planning and management jointly offered by TU-Dortmund, Germany, and Universidad Austral de Chile in 2011. His research activity focuses on remote sensing and GIS application in natural hazard



and disaster studies, natural resource management, and urban studies. He often utilizes data mining, machine learning, and spatial analytics approaches in his research.

Liping Di (Email: [Idi@gmu.edu](mailto:Idi@gmu.edu)) is a Professor and founding Director of the Center for Spatial Information Science and Systems (CSISS), George Mason University. He received his PhD in remote sensing/GIS (geography) from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1991. He has engaged in geoinformatics research for over thirty years, published over 450 publications, and received more than \$55 million in research grants. His current research is mainly on geoinformatics and its applications in agriculture and environment.

## **57. “THE CRIME OF CRIMES”? THE COSTS OF HIERARCHY IN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW**

**Dirk Moses**

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This paper argues that the implicit hierarchy of international crimes atop which sits genocide as the “crime of crimes” has significant costs for victims of mass crimes. This problem is founded on a conceptual one: distinguishing genocide from civil war, counterinsurgency, and international armed conflict. Since its appearance in international law in the late 1940s, genocide has been conceived as a crime committed by one state against another’s civilians or against a hapless minority within its borders. According to the UN Convention on the Punishment and Prevention of Genocide (1948), it is the “intent to destroy in whole or in part a national ethnical racial or religious group as such.” Although there are no legal barriers to identifying genocide within civil wars, political discourse commonly distinguishes between them because armed conflict suggests belligerent symmetry



whereas genocide is imagined as asymmetrical violence against civilians. The distinction between genocide and political violence continues to this day in the Myanmar military campaign against the Rohingya minority. Whereas the Bangladesh foreign minister accused Myanmar of genocide for driving hundreds of thousands of Rohingyas into his country, the Myanmar state denounced them as “Bengali terrorists” because of attacks on his state’s police forces. Some western commentators effectively agreed by insisting on the purity of the genocide concept—meaning its approximation to the Holocaust—in admonishing those who try to pin the genocide label on the Myanmar campaign against the Rohingya.

Politically rather than racially defined victims are thus effectively assigned a lower status in the hierarchy of criminality. International law and popular culture regard thus genocide—and its archetype, the Holocaust—as the ultimate violation. The result is to trivialize war crimes and crimes against humanity. This paper will explain how and why this problem developed and propose an alternative conceptualization.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Dirk Moses is professor of modern history at the University of Sydney. He is the author and editor of many publications on genocide, most recently as co-editor of *The Holocaust in Greece* (Cambridge, 2018) and *Postcolonial Conflict and the Question of Genocide: The Nigeria-Biafra War, 1967–1970* (Routledge, 2018). Another coedited volume, *Genocide: Key Themes*, will appear with Oxford University Press in 2020. He has been senior editor of the *Journal of Genocide Research* since 2011 and is completing a book on the history of the genocide concept.



## **58. ROHINGYA EXODUS: WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT ROHINGYA REFUGEE CHILDREN IN KUTUPALONG REFUGEE CAMP, BANGLADESH?**

**Matluba Khan**

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The aim of the project is to understand the current context of interventions and/or activities for education, play and well-being of Rohingya refugee children living in refugee camps near Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Over 900,000 refugees have fled to Bangladesh since 25 August 2017, according to UNHCR's family-counting exercise, more than half of them are children. While there is immediate need of interventions for education and healing of these children, many debate on creation of opportunities for children's play or play as a form of education and therapy and therefore not adhering to Article 31 of UNCRC i.e. children's rights to play. UNICEF is currently running 182 learning centres in Rohingya camps and makeshift settlements in Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh, it plans to provide more psychosocial and recreational support to Rohingya children (UNICEF, 2017). Different non-government organisations are also operating on their capacity to run programs and interventions for children that are deemed inadequate considering the extent of the exodus. At this background, this study aims to explore the needs of education and play of the Rohingya children and the potentials of appropriate interventions for their learning and well-being. The presentation will draw on interviews with key stakeholders working for children and adolescents at refugee camps and observation of several case study sites at Kutupalong refugee camp. The case studies include learning centres, a child play area and a child protection centre.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Matluba Khan, PhD and a 'converted' landscape architect is an expert in participatory design, intervention research and evaluation of physical environment – both natural and built for learning, health and well-being. She has pushed the disciplinary boundary and successfully placed herself in education, psychology and public health only to bring them together in relation to research of built environment. Matluba is now working as a research associate at the University College London devoting full time to a EU funded project called INHERIT as part of which she designed and implemented a gardening intervention in a London primary school to improve children's attitudes to eating healthy, their pro-environmental behaviour and increase their physical activity. Prior to that Matluba has been appointed as an Assistant Professor in Department of Architecture of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology. Having set her feet in both practice and academia, Matluba thrives to remove the disciplinary silos and reduce the gap between research and practice.

### **59. REPRODUCTIVE AGE MORTALITY STUDY (RAMOS) IN A HUMANITARIAN SETTING, BANGLADESH: DEVELOPMENT, OPPORTUNITY AND WAY FORWARD**

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**Introduction:** Maternal death surveillance system uses in many countries around the world to reduce maternal mortality. It helps to identify causes of deaths and associated factors to intervene accordingly to improve the maternal health situation. In humanitarian settings, maternal death surveillance is essential for immediately response and also appropriate for effective planning. The largest influx of Rohingya into Bangladesh began in September 2017, over 900,000 new people came and maternal health is a huge public health issue, specially risk of high maternal deaths in fragile settings. A Reproductive Age Morality Study (RAMOS) is a robust methodology used to capture reproductive age deaths, including probable and suspected maternal deaths. UNFPA, Bangladesh is providing technical support in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta and national based health research organization CIPRB to operationalize the capturing reproductive Age morality surveillance in all Rohingya refugee camps.

**Methodology:** The study has illustrated the development of RAMOS in the Rohingya refugees. A desk review has been performed and also observed some key elements during its developmental.

**Results:** A mapping exercise was performed to understand the availability resources to conduct RAMOS of ground. It was identified that newly reflux Rohingya are living in 29 camps. Maternal health is looking after through sexual reproductive health sub sector and leaded by UNFPA. All the partners and NGOs are reported to the subsector in weekly basis. There was tool for record general morality include maternal deaths. However, structured maternal death review process was absent. It also observed there is no structured maternal death review system persists in referral facilities treating Rohingya. However, there is a strong network of community health volunteers are



working in the camps. It also explored that UNFPA has its implementing partners on ground who are working in all camps. In general population ministry of health and family welfare is performing maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response which has not trailed in camps. Considering the context RAMOS developed using the strength of SRH subsector to lead the implementation. It used the exiting CHWs working under the UNFPA's implementing partners to report, register reproductive age deaths using general morality form already in use. A new question on maternal morality has been adopted through SRH sub sector. First line supervisors of CHWs and diploma midwives are assigned to conduct community verbal and social autopsies. Facility death notification and registration made using rapid assessment method by the doctors and nurses. Each level received trainings to conduct the RAMOS. All data collected in hard copies and also recorded electronically. SRH sub sector is assigned to monitor the progress.

Conclusion: RAMOS gives an ample opportunity to capture all reproductive age deaths and screen through verbal autopsy to confirm suspected maternal deaths and confirm subsequently. Therefore, in a humanitarian setting, it has best probability to capture every maternal deaths and no one left behind. In order to improve the quality of maternal health to reach the UN sustainable developmental goal and ensure universal health coverage, RAMOS could guide in an emergency setting to improve maternal health and right in a conflict situation in Bangladesh.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Animesh Biswas is medical doctor from Rangpur Medical College, Bangladesh with a PhD from Orebro University, Sweden and two Master's Degree in Public Health from Karolinska



Institutet, Sweden. He has been working in the field of public health for the last 12 years. Currently, Dr Animesh is working in UNFPA country office, Bangladesh as Technical Officer looking at the maternal morbidity and mortality including Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR). Prior to joining UNFPA, he was working in a research based national organization named CIPRB. Animesh has also worked as a National Consultant in UNICEF for a brief period of time.

Dr Animesh is also one of the principal investigator for reproductive age mortality study (RAMOS) in the humanitarian settings at Rohingya community of Bangladesh. He is one of the key author for MPDSR, he has over 50 publications in the peer reviewed reported journals. He has contributed in global MDSR action network and WHO, delivered webinars in WHO-UNICEF-UNFPA MDSR series, provided technical support to the African region in MPDSR implementation and published a number article/ features and presented scientific articles in over 40 international conferences in country and abroad.

## **60. DESIGNING ‘TEMPORARY’ LEARNING CENTRES FOR ROHINGYA CHILDREN: STRATEGIC DESIGN INTERVENTION CONSIDERING FUTURE RECLAMATION OF NATURE**

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Over the years, the concept of temporariness of refugee camps has been used as a validation to disregard quality of life in these shelters. Though more and more refugee crises are losing their momentary character with time, camps are not. Recent influx of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh has also led to an explosion of



construction of temporary shelters aiming to immediately provide housing and other facilities in the south-east hilly areas of Cox's Bazaar, bordering Bangladesh and Myanmar. In this hurried process, the overall standard of the built environment and their detrimental impact on nature are often being heedlessly ignored. Massive pressure on the environment leading to loss of natural forest and potential risk of landslides due to the indiscriminate hill cutting to build the temporary shelters are issues of concern. The paper discusses the strategic interventions for designing a 'temporary' school and learning centre in Ukhiya and elaborates the particular considerations followed to protect environment and minimize loss. This also analyses the design decisions leaving prospect for future reclamation of nature when the crisis situation is over. The paper also elaborates the participation of the refugee children in developing design strategies that aimed to address the specific social and psychological requirements of displaced children. Finally, the paper explores the role of designers to preserve spatial quality and social and environmental justice even in constraint situations.

### **Corresponding Authors' Biographies**

AKM Sirajuddin (Email: sirajuddinakm@gmail.com) studied in Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and obtained Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) in 1995. He obtained Master of Human Settlements (MaHS) in 2010 from KULeuven, Belgium. His research interest is on urbanism, urban design, spatial justice and secondary cities' urbanization. AKM Sirajuddin is a professional architect practising in Bangladesh. He also works as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture, BRAC University, Bangladesh.



Yasmin Ara studied in Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and obtained Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) in 2000. She obtained Master of Architecture in Human Settlements (MAHS) in 2004 from KULeuven, Belgium. Her research interest is on low income rural and urban housing; gender perspective of the built environment; informal urbanism; comparative urbanism and neighbourhood liveability. Yasmin works as an Assistant Professor at the Department of Architecture, BRAC University, Bangladesh. She is currently pursuing her PhD in Lancaster University, UK, researching liveability in low-income settlements in India and Bangladesh.

**61. “WHOSE MARZI IS IT ANYWAY?”  
NEGOTIATING AUTONOMY AND DIGNITY OF THE  
ROHINGYA WOMAN IN A CULTURE OF HUMILIATION**

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Humiliation is seen as the enforced lowering of a person or group, a process of subjugation that damages or strips away their pride, honour or dignity. As a Stateless community, the Rohingyas have been at the receiving end of a culture of humiliation based on misrecognition and violence. Despite the international instruments that have been put in place to safeguard their rights, the Rohingyas as a community, have been systematically discriminated against and denied their rights socially and politically.

However, this paper seeks to identify the double vulnerabilities faced by the Rohingya women as they are subjected to humiliation from within, and without.



This paper explores the perceptions and prevalence of gender based violence among the Rohingya women in Hyderabad, India, by sharing the lived experiences of these women, and tracing their interactions within the traditional context of family and the local culture of the host country. It also draws attention to the role of past experiences in shaping the current attitudes towards violence against women, from both within the community, and outside.

The life of the Rohingya woman, characterised by dependence and a strict regulation of individual agency, places her within a culture and cycle of humiliation. The subjugation of the woman to the man's *marzi*, and the levels of autonomy allowed to them further exemplify the nature and extent of everyday violence faced by the Rohingya women. The paper seeks to shine a light on the lived experience of the Rohingya woman in a culture of humiliation and violence.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Divya has a BA in Sociology and English Literature from St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, and has a Master's degree from the School of Public Policy and Governance, TISS Hyderabad. Her areas of interest include human rights exploitations in conflict zones, gender violence, migration, human trafficking, and refugees, and she has worked with organizations that have given her the opportunity to work on issues relating to trafficked women, missing children, and most recently, refugees.

She currently works in an anti-human trafficking organization, and does policy related action research.

## **62. KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING METHODS AMONG ROHINGYA REFUGEES AFTER RECENT CRISIS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY**

**Farhana Karim<sup>1,\*</sup>, Abdullah Nurus Salam Khan<sup>1</sup>, Mohiuddin Ahsanul Kabir Chowdhury<sup>1</sup>, Sk Masum Billah<sup>1</sup>, and Sathyanarayanan Doraiswamy<sup>2</sup>**

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Family planning (FP) services are fundamental rights for all women and men and in case of conflict affected people it is more vital. There is lack of evidenced based data on practice of FP among Rohingya refugees after recent influx on August, 2017. This study aims to find the knowledge and practice of contraception of newly expatriated Rohingya women of reproductive age.

A cross-sectional quantitative study was conducted in 11 camps located in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh on January, 2018. Total 2,227 currently married women of 13-49 years of age were interviewed through a structured-questionnaire regarding FP knowledge and current practice. Currently pregnant women were excluded in exploring current practices.

More than half (54%) of them were of 20-29 years of age and 33% did not have any formal education. Mean age of marriage was 16.9 years (SD:  $\pm 2.11$ ). About 86% of them heard at least one method of contraception and injection depot-provera and oral contraceptive pill (OCP) were two most cited methods (94%



and 74%, respectively). The contraceptive prevalence rate has been measured as 33.8%. Inj.depot-provera (71%) and OCP (29%) were the two most common methods they were currently using. 45% women reported of using any kind of FP method atleast once in their lifetime and 77% was Inj.depot-provera. 33% women mentioned that they had no intention to use any contraceptive in future and two most common reasons were opposition from partner (52%) and religious prohibition (43%).

Findings from the study depicted that majority of the women knew about short acting contraceptive methods and same methods were mostly practiced by them. Increasing contraception coverage among Rohingya is one of the main concerns for betterment of maternal health status nowadays; hence policy makers and stakeholders should design intervention on increasing uptake of long acting methods.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Farhana Karim: I am working as a research investigator at Maternal and Child Health Division of icddr,b since May 2017, and has been involved with various projects regarding quality of maternal and child care services. Before this, I had worked as research trainee at icddr,b from 2015 to April 2017 after completing Masters in Public Health from James P. Grant School of Public Health.

I worked as a co-investigator of a study titled “Demographic profiling and Need Assessment of maternal and child health (MCH) care for the Rohingya Refugee Population in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh” on 2018.



### **63. FAMILY PLANNING AND SRH SERVICE IS CRYING NEED FOR THE ROHINGYA COMMUNITY AT COX'S BAZAR – A SYSTEMIC REVIEW**

**Abul Hossain Sheikh**

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**Background:** Since the beginning of the exodus of an estimated 910,908 Rohingya refugees from Rakhine State, Myanmar to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. In 2017, the exodus was by far the largest. The Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar is highly vulnerable, after generations of statelessness and no access to health or education. They are now living in extremely difficult conditions. According to the United Nations, the humanitarian crisis is "the fastest growing refugee crises". As per UNICEF report 60 babies are borne every day in the Rohingya camps which flaming the crisis and making the family planning services as priority needs for the community.

**Method:** A survey was conducted among 200 house hold using semi-structured questionnaire and interviewed 100 female and 100 male respondents to assess their knowledge, behaviour and practice of family planning and sexual & reproductive health services.

**Result:** 48% of the respondents know about different family planning methods. In case of FP method choice 44% prefer injectable and 39% like to use oral pill. 11% used condom. Only 30% and 17.5% of the total respondents informed that they know about the ANC and PNC services respectively. 28% women had received at least 1 ANC services during their last pregnancy. 15% pregnant women had received at least 1 PNC service after their child birth. Only 19% respondents replied that they know or have knowledge about STI/HIV.



Conclusion: Very worrying situation of family planning is existing in the Rohingya Camp. There is huge scope of work for developing the family planning situation through BCC and promotional activities. Knowledge of STI/HIV is very poor which make the camp dwellers vulnerable to STI and HIV infection. Urgent intervention is required on the issues.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am Dr. Abul Hossain Sheikh, is a Medical Graduate along with a Master degree holder in Public health (MPH), has been working in the public health development field around 20 years. During this tenure, I have served diversify positions which are included technical, managerial and leadership in local, national and international development organization such as Impact Foundation Bangladesh (IFB), Janakalyan Sangstha (JKS), People Oriented Program Implementation (POPI), Sandhani Hospital, MSCS and CARE. Have working experience on multi donor funded projects like GFATM, DFID, USAID and IFB UK with different population like general population, marginalized community i.e. sex worker, injecting drug user, char dwellers and Rohingya community.

## **64. HOW FACTS CAN BE SEEN IN THE STATE NARRATIVES OF GENOCIDE**

**Michimi Muranushi**

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As the obligation of the world is to halt the process of genocide as soon as possible, the start of genocide needs to be known and recognized as such. But information on genocide leaks from inside the state, accompanied by the state's official narrative camouflaging facts. As inter-state system means each state's



respect for the sovereignty of other states, the official state narratives of the state are taken with inappropriate credibility in the world. Partly for this reason some cases of genocide, such as the Holocaust, Cambodia 1975-9, Rwanda 1994 are stopped and concluded as genocide only as a result of the perpetrators' defeat in war. Therefore the problem of state narratives in genocide in inter-state peace, such as Myanmar, North Korea, or possibly China's West, is particularly important.

In this question, the so-called 'clearance operation' by Myanmar in August 25, 2017 raises a fundamental possibility. It is that what Myanmar explains as a necessary state reaction to large-scale terrorist attacks by a Rohingya organization 'ARSA' is more coherently interpreted to be a sequence of pre-planned attacks on the Rohingya based on the probably state-sponsored terrorism whose whole script was written by Myanmar. Otherwise neither the queer coincidence of the ARSA attack and Kofi Annan Report submission nor the queer sequence of Myanmar's changing discourse cannot be explained.

Using partial comparison with the cases of Rwanda and North Korea to discuss Myanmar, this paper argues that recognition of genocide is world politics. Using the UN Fact Finding Mission's Report and narratives in some compared countries such as Canada and Japan, whether a state sees beyond another other state's false narratives and reaches the correct interpretation of facts depends on complex state interests as well as political will.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Michimi Muranushi: B. A. (University of Tokyo 1982), M.A. (Yale University, 1984), Ph. D. in International Politics (Yale University, 1990), Lecturer, Keio University (1995-2000), Professor of International Politics (Gakushuin University, 1992 to the present)



Citizen Ambassador, Free Rohingya Coalition (2019 to the present), Closely working with NGOs(No Fence, Life Funds for North Korean Refugees) for the issues of the political prison camps in North Korea and the North Korean refugees. Papers on (1) the role of corporations in the Rohingya genocide, (2) the comparison of the Rohingya genocide and the Darfur genocide is scheduled in ISA-Belgrade and ISA-Accra in 2019

## **65. STATE OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN INDIA**

**Mansi Gandhi**

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Rohingya started arriving in India in the 2000s. As a politically- and diplomatically- insignificant refugee group, they were ignored and left to perish in the country till the year 2012 when a hundred Rohingya families protested outside the UNHCR office in New Delhi demanding recognition as refugees. After the grant of UNHCR refugee cards, the Indian Government granted Rohingyas Long-Term Visas to stay in India. Since India is neither party to the 1951 Convention nor its 1967 protocol and does not have domestic legislation governing refugees, the Government of India enjoys virtually unfettered powers to treat refugees as it deems fit. While some refugee groups enjoy facilities at par with Indian citizens, no provisions were made for the welfare of Rohingyas. Based on both primary and secondary data, this paper describes the lived experiences of Rohingyas focusing on how the refugees have relied on Islamic charities, UNHCR's implementation partners and their agency as individuals and as a group to negotiate their lives in India.

The paper will also discuss how Rohingya refugees have become victims of India's emerging strategic interests in Myanmar and the Islamophobic ideology of the Bharatiya Janata Party- led



government which has labelled Rohingyas as “infiltrators” and “terrorists” and decided to *refoul* them even if they are registered with the UNHCR. Recently, seven Rohingyas charged with illegal entry and detained in India since 2012 were deported to Myanmar. Further, the Long-Term Visas of UNHCR-recognised refugees are not being renewed anymore. Although UNHCR has stood helpless in the face of India’s violation of its legal obligations, this paper will discuss how the Civil Society in India has taken recourse to the judiciary for the prevention of further *refoulement* of Rohingyas and called for the enactment of a law to ensure that all refugees are treated equally.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Mansi Gandhi is a doctoral candidate at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Her PhD thesis studies the state of women refugees (Rohingyas, Afghans and Somalis) in urban India. Her MPhil dissertation examined India’s refugee policies vis-à-vis Tibetan and Rohingya refugees and showed that India treats refugee groups differentially based on domestic political exigencies and the geopolitical importance of the refugee group in question. Mansi holds Postgraduate Diplomas in International Law and Diplomacy, and Human Rights, International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws. She is a Guest Lecturer in Spanish at Delhi University and previously taught Sociology to undergraduate Law Students.

## **66. AN ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE: A ROHINGYA EXODUS PERSPECTIVE**

**Md. Israq Sadmani\*, Md. Moin Khan Alis, and  
Kazi Mahfuzur Rahman**

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Rohingya people, the victims of outrageous atrocities, have been living in different camps set up by national and international organizations in Bangladesh since August, 2017. This research aims at analysing the quality of life (QoL) of them before and after the exodus that includes standard of living, accessibility to health and educational facilities, and above all satisfaction with life considering all conditions. Moreover, it tries to find out whether they are willing to repatriate under favourable conditions. 100 sample households have been surveyed randomly from Kutupalong Refugee camp in Ukhia, Cox's Bazar to carry out the study.

The findings suggest that the average income of the respondents has dropped significantly from 25000-30000 BDT before migration to 5000-8000 BDT after migration. This has also happened to their expenditure pattern. These factors among others have affected their standard of living. More than three-fourth (79%) of the respondents have been found to be satisfied with their previous living standards than that of now. Almost all of the respondents (99%) have been satisfied with educational support they had in Myanmar. Considering all the conditions people were more satisfied with their life previously (70%). However, the striking finding of the study is that all of the respondents with one or two exception are willing to repatriate to Myanmar but under certain conditions. They want their proper citizenship including their national identity with all amenities and a guarantee for their safety. In any alternative cases they just do not want be in that country to be tortured again. This research provides a useful insight of the QoL of the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and their decision to repatriate. Necessary supports from government and NGOs to upgrade their QoL, and a coordinated international approach for proper repatriation are some of the recommendations suggested.



## **Corresponding Authors' Biographies**

Md. Israaq Sadmani and Md. Moin Khan Alis (Email: moinkhanalis@gmail.com) are currently employed as Junior Urban Planner at Development Design Consultants Limited (DDCL), Dhaka under the project named Third Urban Governance Infrastructures Improvement Project (UGIIP-III). Both completed our bachelor degree from the Department of Urban and Regional Planning (URP) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

Kazi Mahfuzur Rahman (Email: mahfuz010203@gmail.com) is currently employed as a GIS Specialist at BRAC under the WASH project named Humanitarian Crisis Management Programme (HCMP) in Cox's Bazar; completed Bachelor from URP of Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology (CUET) and masters in Development Studies from University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

### **67. ASSESSING THE GROUNDWATER QUALITY OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMP COX BAZAR BANGLADESH**

**Nadim Reza Khandaker\*, Md. Moshiur Rahman, Tashfia Akter, and Jannatul Ferdous Barsha**

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Groundwater is the singular source of drinking water in Rohingya Refugee Camps in Cox's Bazar Bangladesh. A study was conducted to assess the quality of the *groundwater* and its suitability as potable water. Samples collected from twelve water points that are hand pumps connected to borehole wells locally called tube wells of Rohingya Camp 16 was collected for analysis of water quality parameters. *The water quality parameters that*



were measured were: pH, turbidity, total hardness, arsenic, manganese, iron, and total coliform. The results indicate that the water is moderately hard with pH values within regulatory limits. Some of the water samples exceed the limit for total iron based on the Government of Bangladesh regulatory standards. The water samples were arsenic free which is a relief for many localities in Bangladesh suffer from the purge of arsenic contaminated groundwater.

Unfortunately, many of the water samples collected contains higher than accepted levels of manganese which can be an issue with prolonged consumption. Chronic exposure to manganese results in developmental problems in adolescents. Majority of the waters samples also showed the presence of total coliform and sure indication the fecal contamination of the water wells is occurring. The water quality data points to a senior that calls for pragmatic water quality assurance and management measurers for the sustainable wellbeing of the refugee communities in the refugee camps of Cox Bazar, Bangladesh. We will be putting forth evidence based sustainable solutions to achieve sustainable supply of safe drinking water to the Rohingya communities in the camps.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Nadim Reza Khandaker, Ph.D., P.Eng.: He has over thirty years of experience in designing, building, and operating water and wastewater treatment systems. He has a Bachelors in Chemical Engineering from the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, Masters in Environmental Engineering from University of Arkansas at Fayetteville, and a Doctorate in Philosophy in Environmental Engineering from The Pennsylvania State University.



He is a Licenced Professional Engineer Canada. He held positions in safe water supply with UNICEF, Canadian International Development Agency, Environment Canada and other water agencies worldwide. Currently he is a faculty at the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at North South University Bangladesh

Dr. Md. Moshir Rahman, Ph.D.: He is a hydrogeologist with many years of experience working with groundwater quality and geology. He has his Doctorate degree from Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands, and Masters from City University of New York. Currently he is the Head of the Department of Environmental Science and Management at North South University Bangladesh

## **68. THE GLOBAL REFUGEE CRISES AND STORIES OF PROSOCIALITY AND CONVIVIALITY, GLOBAL NEIGHBORHOODS AND HEALTH POLICY IN THE AGE OF GLOBALITY- WHY IT'S CRITICAL THAT WE CARE?**

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Prosociality is a cultural prototype in collectivistic societies such as India, which warrant and expect its citizens to display camaraderie and Samaritanism in the face of fiercest of odds, and adversities, even at their own cost. However, in the wake of a globalized world order where life and livelihood are met with precarity of various kinds, a form of mental rivalry is experienced



at the global level, with contestations premised solely on the grounds of territoriality, and morbid attachment with borders and boundaries, stapled on prescribing standards of mobility and sanctioning ritualistic exclusions! In this context, Refugees and their displacement, and cross-border illegal (contested) migration pose significant moral dilemmas, especially in a country like India, with flooding population, and already existing greater disparities and the heavy burden of resources.

In this paper, issues pertaining to refugees' negotiation of space in contested 'borderless boundaries' will be broached upon, with focus on neighbourhood politics, and pragmatics. What issues do recipient countries face while accepting Refugees?

How do Refugees shape up, reorient and/or transform the assumed prosociality, do they challenge, or help consolidate prosociality of the recipient citizens in an amplified pragmatic light? What implications do such trends in refugee relocation, displacement and immigration pose for the civic engagement, altruistic offerings, and integration and assimilation of refugees into the recipient country's culture? And, what issues these help-seeking global citizens, popularly known as refugees pose for global health policy, while they seek health assistance from the recipient country citizens? What challenges do they face because of exclusion at a mental level? What potential choices do recipient country citizens are left with when faced with dilemmas to offer help vs a constant pressure to save their territorial integrity?

This paper seeks to explore these questions, and attempts at offering few plausible explanations via a case study of Rohingya Refugees in India and surrounding borders of Bangladesh and how these recipient countries deal with a dilemma of inclusion vs exclusion.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

A Scholar in the area of Global Health, Global Mental Health, Health Policy and Critical Development Studies and Gender and Sexuality Studies at UCL, London. He pursued his PhD in School of Social Sciences, UNSW, Sydney with Australian Government (AusAID's) most prestigious Australian Leadership Awards (ALA) researching on Syndemics, Minority Stress Social Disadvantage and Health risk behaviours among young MSM and TGs in India. Previously, he had a B.A. Psychology (Hons HD) from Utkal University, Masters in Applied (Clinical) Psychology from University of Delhi (Gold Medalist) and Certificate in HIV/AIDS Management (SidAction, France).

### **69. PARADOX OF 'NON-LIFE': STATE IN THE LIFE OF ROHINGYA (REFUGEES) IN BANGLADESH**

**Nasir Uddin**

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The structure of modern state has produced the divide of citizen and non-citizen rendering people a legal object instead of human subject. The emergence of state thus shaped the category of stateless people who are not recognized as nationals by any state though the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) confirms that "everyone has the right to a nationality." Since statelessness confirms people belonging to no state, they cannot claim any rights from any state. Therefore the life of stateless people like refugees or asylum seekers can easily become subject to injustice, atrocities, and discrimination what George Agamben (1998) calls 'bare life'; a non-life before the law. This paper examines the plight of a group of 'non-life' known as the Rohingyas living in Bangladesh.



The Rohingyas have been living in Myanmar for centuries, but became stateless soon after Myanmar enacted its *Citizenship Law* in 1982 which conferred citizenship to 135 nationals excluding Rohingyas. Since then many Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia and Middle Eastern countries for persecution though Bangladesh received the first major influx in 1978. In Bangladesh, the Rohingyas are widely known as *Burmese*, people from Burman who are officially identified as forcibly displaced Myanmar Nations in the one hand and they are called Bengalis by Myanmar on the other which put them in a dilemma of identity. Their legal status of non-citizens determines their non-existence in state structure in both Myanmar and Bangladesh. As such, the Rohingyas are in nowhere in the legal framework of either Bangladesh or Myanmar. Therefore, the Rohingyas experience persecutions, atrocities and everyday forms of discrimination committed by the state despite being stateless people as ‘non-life’. This paper explains how the state both in Myanmar and Bangladesh is very much present in Rohingya life and how their lives are shaped and controlled by the state in the form of ‘bio-politics’ (Foucault, 1976) and ‘geontologies’ (Povinelli, 2016). With the empirically informed analysis, the paper argues that the state itself produces ‘non-life’ in its structure, but it regulates, and controls with state practices to confirm their state of ‘statelessness’.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Nasir Uddin is a cultural anthropologist based in Bangladesh, and Professor of Anthropology at Chittagong University. Uddin studied and carried out research at the University of Oxford (UK), School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) at London University (UK), the London School of Economics (LSE) at London University (UK), Heidelberg University (Germany), VU University Amsterdam (the Netherlands), Delhi School of



Economics at Delhi University (India), the University of Hull (UK), Kyoto University (Japan), and the University of Dhaka (Bangladesh). He has achieved a good number of prestigious awards and fellowships including the MEXT Scholarship, British Academic Visiting Scholarship, the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Fellowship, Visiting Scholarship at LSE and Visiting Fellowship at Oxford University. His research interests include refugees, statelessness, and citizenship; deterritoriality of identity and trans-border movements; indigeneity and identity politics; notions of power and the state in everyday life; borderlands between Bangladesh and Myanmar as well as Bangladesh and India; the Rohingyas; the Chittagong Hill Tracts; and South Asia more general. His forthcoming book is "The Rohingya: A Case of Subhuman" (Oxford University Press, 2019).

## 70. POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS OF THE SOCIETY IN KASHMIR, INDIA

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Political conflicts have become complex challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century at different geopolitical scales, with no easy solutions available. Here we aim to bring into focus the effects of unending conflict situation on societies with fitting examples of Kashmir, where people have been in distress since decades. Once called as the "*paradise on the earth*", the Kashmir now seems to have



become a bruised land. The representative aspect of the conflict has been the armed uprising that initiated in Indian administered Kashmir during 1989 and is still continuing. The unrest resulted in death of more than 47,000 people, excluding involuntarily disappearances; however, the death toll is believed to be double than the reported numbers. Another characteristic fascia of the Kashmir conflict has been the exodus of 60,000 Pandit families from the Kashmir.

The protracted instability affected all the sections of the society particularly youth, women, and children. With the consecutive cycles of violence, the Kashmir remains on edge and the loss of human lives continuing. The conflict strained every dimension of life of the resident population. With unprecedented human casualties, and colossal economic loss to different sectors, the conflict on the whole assumed the magnitude of a disaster that may be called as one of the largest in the human history. Long lasting solutions to this multifaceted political issue seems to be a distant dream; this paper specifically aims to highlight impact of the conflict on the vulnerable groups of the society, sufferings of the people in their day to day life, and measures to alleviate the distress of the people in the conflict hit region.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr Akhtar Alam is Assistant Professor of Disaster Management primarily affiliated to the Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Kashmir, India. Presently, he is working as a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in a project led by Prof. Peter Sammonds at UCL Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction, University College London, UK.



Dr M. Sultan Bhat (Email: [msbhatgeog@yahoo.com](mailto:msbhatgeog@yahoo.com)) is Professor of Geography. He has been Principal Investigator of various of research projects sponsored by Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Department of Science and Technology, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), and University Grants Commission (UGC), Government of India. His area of specialization is Physical, Urban and environmental Geography. He has received multiple research and leadership awards; and led the Department of Geography and Regional Development, University of Kashmir from 2006 to 2016. At present Professor Bhat is working as Dean School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Kashmir.

## **71. ROHINGYA CRISIS AND OUTCOME OF A BLATANT MILITANT OUTFIT**

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With the escalating Rohingya crisis, we have seen a profound condemnation on international mass media. It has caused a shake in the Myanmar relations with the outside world. Therefore, the article aims to focus on the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh, with special emphasis on the impact that the Rohingya crisis of 2017-2018 has had within the Myanmar relations. The Rohingya people are one of the most mistreated and oppressed refugees in the world, having lived in a territory of statelessness for over six generations, and who are quietly doing so. In the last few years, more than 900,000 Rohingyas escaped from Myanmar to nearby countries. From the northern Rakhine region of Myanmar (Burma), most of the people fled to neighbouring Bangladesh since August 2017.



The living situations of Rohingya refugees inside Bangladesh are overloaded camps remain miserable. Psychological fitness is depressed, suitable hygiene circumstances are lacking, malnutrition is widespread, and sexual abuse is high. A combined diplomatic effort involving Bangladesh and Myanmar, and worldwide peacekeepers such as the United Nations, is immediately needed to commendably address this complex situation.

In my article, Firstly, I would try to underline historical background according to the historical evidence, they were descendants of the Arabs who arrived 1200-years back. Secondly, I will try to show Rohingya problems after Myanmar's independence from the British in 1948, Persecution on Rohingya by Burma since the 1970s and some of the major armed operations of terrorization against the Rohingya people, arranged by the government of Burmese since 1948. In conclusion, I will try to describe Rohingyas' situation in Bangladesh like food crisis, restricted on movement, education crisis, and health crisis.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am Mamun Billah from Bangladesh, I am a researcher in the Department of International Relation at Ege University, Izmir, Turkey. The topic of my research is "The Changing Strategies of NATO in the Framework of NATO-Russia Relations after the Ukraine Crisis". I did my Bachelor and Master's Degrees (2009-2014) from the Department of Government & Politics, Jahangirnagar University, Savar, Dhaka, Bangladesh. I have a keen interest in studying Security, Refugee crisis and development issues. I am relentless in my efforts to pursue research studies in these disciplines. I published some papers in congress books.



## **72. THE RELIGIOUS AND THE INHUMANE PERILS OF SEX-BASED CRIMES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS**

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Whether they are the Rohingya Crisis or the Syrian War regarding sex-based crimes on the global scale or such extremely unfortunate crimes against innocent victims like Nirbhaya, six-year old child Asifa Bano, even younger children or the most recent string of victims in Coimbatore in India, a majority of sex-based crimes are being committed by men against women and transwomen even when there is a thriving discussion and another set of crimes against men committed by cis-gender females and transwomen are becoming visible.

It must be noted that these people (criminal men) may ground their belief systems on not the education as not many who come from the lower-economic conditions are able to afford standard education. They however root their belief system on what they may have been told is 'right' and 'wrong' without being scientific about the same as a consequence of religious practice or some blind norm or superstition. Surprisingly still it is a huge chunk of educated men as well who also carry-out sex-based crimes as we may have witnessed in Judge Kavanaugh's case. Even the case against footballer Cristiano Ronaldo has been hushed-up.

The author through this piece aims to understand the psychosocial base of religions in forming the notions of gender and sex and explores of any existing gaps between the scientific and religious bases of the concepts. The author through secondary research reaches an analysis about the building the senses of 'power', 'ethos' and 'morale' in men with religion,



religious beliefs and norms as their source and tries to draw a further understanding as to how somehow men intriguingly pose themselves as Superior to the other sexes and genders. Finally with the acquired data the author explores how these understandings and beliefs lead to sex-based crimes committed as a single-person or in group.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Hari Hara Sudhan R., is an alumnus of the prestigious RGNIYD where he pursued MA in Development Policy and Practice after a BSc in Psychology from the University of Madras. He was also a edupreneur. He is proficient in six languages including German and French. He has attended many national and international conferences and seminars where he has presented papers. He was nominated to contribute to the making of the National Adolescent Policy 2017. Hari has published in the Indian Journal of Health Sexuality & Culture (IJHSC) and recently been shortlisted to be in the Board of Reviewers (BoR).

## **73. STRATEGIES FOR THE LONG SETTLEMENT OF ROHINGYA MIGRANTS IN BANGLADESH**

**Elif Rahemtulla**

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The condition of Rohingya migrants has the signs of being a protracted refugee crisis. The deal between the Bangladeshi and Myanmar governments is premature and the prospect of safe and voluntary return is low. The response of local and international actors remains fragmented and short-term. In light of this, attention needs to turn to preparing for migrants' years to come in exile. This paper will identify longer term integration methods and adaptation strategies functioning in two other case studies



and discuss if these could be adopted in this context. In the absence of a solution within Myanmar, this paper aims to recommend actions that the Bangladeshi government, donors and operational organisations could pursue. It will look at lessons to be learnt on resettlement from the Jordan Compact where a constrained policy environment was opened with the right incentives. This arrangement eases restrictions on work permits for Syrian refugees despite Jordan's own economic challenges, yet the model falls short on labour market participation and school enrolment. The next comparison will be with Ethiopia, the second largest refugee-hosting country in Africa whose Jobs Compact has been praised for its progressive policy to those forcefully displaced from nearby conflicts. Its government has implemented UN pledges in a concerted effort to align the needs of the displaced with the interests of the host country. This has involved managing tensions with the local population on unemployment and landlessness which are analogous to those in Bangladesh.

With an enabling environment in place, the Rohingya migrants could contribute to their host and nearby countries' economies. Any future compact in Bangladesh would first entail commitment to addressing structural constraints, such as widespread informal employment. It should also take an inclusive approach from the outset when deciding on interventions to meet the Rohingya's aspirations.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Elif Rahemtulla is a Policy Advisor at the Department for International Development (DFID) on economic development in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific. She previously worked at the Cabinet Office on UK-EU Citizens' Rights negotiations and the future immigration policy. She holds an MA in Middle Eastern



Studies with scholarship from Kings College London (2015-2016) BA from the School of Oriental and African Studies (2012-2015). Her masters' dissertation focused on forced migration of female workers into the UAE. She has previously written for Global Risk Insights on the 2018 disaster relief effort for the Rohingya and on security in North Africa.

## **74. AN ANALYSIS OF THE LANDUSE LAND COVER CHANGE AND DEFORESTATION IN ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS USING HIGH RESOLUTION SATELLITE IMAGERIES**

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This study explores the aftermath of Rohingya refugee crisis on overall LULC of the Rohingya refugee camp area (6462.77 acres) in the Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila of Cox' Bazar district of Bangladesh using GIS and RS technology. Since August 2017 about 900,000 Rohingya refugees have taken shelter in the hilly-forest region of Cox's Bazar district resulting in massive change in the LULC and severe deforestation of the area. Planet Scope's high spatial resolution (3 meter) imageries of 2017 and 2018 (before and after Rohingya influx) have been analysed to explore the change. Maximum likelihood algorithm of supervised classification technique and NDVI values have been used to find out the changes. The results indicate that massive and rapid LULC changes have occurred. In between this period, 67% of vegetative area has been changed to other uses.



Built-up area and bare soil have increased up to 397% and 130% respectively. Accommodating the refugees has resulted in severe depletion of dense to highly dense forest areas (82.13%) and lower dense vegetative areas (48.10%). As a result, non-vegetative area has increased 440.08% in the area. These unusual changes in LULC and severe deforestation have potential hazardous impact on the ecosystem and environment.

## **75. EVOLUTION OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT NETWORKS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS**

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Responses to external crises such as natural disasters, political or social crises are delivered via networks formed of national, international and community organizations. While existing project management research has examined the structural and membership characteristics of infrastructure, construction, and IT networks, little extant research has been conducted on project crisis networks. These systems are inherently complex as they can work in conditions of disequilibrium (institutional voids, damaged infrastructure, and limited skilled personnel) to provide a high variety of public services and may evolve.



Lessons from an enhanced understanding of managing project crisis networks in these settings can inform project managers in the public, private or non-profit sectors responding to external crises which require guidance on the appropriate network structure, governance mechanisms, and membership management processes. Data was obtained from 4W reports from the Rohingya Refugee Crisis, converted into 2 mode networks (Organization-Activity) using UCINET and then into 1 mode networks representing Organization to Organization links. Analysis of network statistics reveals that the crisis response network combines aspects of hierarchal and peer to peer networks.

The structure is dense with multiple connections among participants, but there is a clear core group that acts as a network administrator. These findings indicate that Project Managers responding to external crises need to design communication and coordination approaches that align with this hybrid structure in order to achieve beneficial outcomes.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr Mehdi Chowdhury: I am a Senior Lecturer in Economics at the Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics, Business School, Bournemouth University, UK. I joined the School in September 2011 after obtaining my PhD from the School of Economics of the University of Nottingham. I received Masters Degrees in Economics from Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto, Japan and the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. I worked as a Teaching Assistant in Economics at the Department of Economics of the University of Bristol from 2009-2011. I current research interest included the refugee crisis, international migration, education and human capital development.



## **76. ROLE OF STATE IN SUSTAINABLE REPATRIATION AND REINTEGRATION OF ROHINGYA COMMUNITY IN MYANMAR**

**Armend Behluli**

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The most vulnerable, persecuted and marginalized Muslim ethnic group in the world called Rohingya, has been deprived from their citizenship and the most fundamental rights such as “right to life” from the state of Myanmar for more than three decades by now. This paper argues the most difficult issue Repatriation of approximately 900,000 Rohingya that shall be after their displacement in Bangladesh, ambiguity to return to their place of origin what Rohingya call home and international community’ role towards the state of Myanmar.

In this article special attention is paid to Repatriation of Rohingya from Bangladesh, especially the commitment of Myanmar towards their inclusion and reintegration into Myanmar society. Moreover, the international community has to play a crucial role in negotiating the issue of Reintegration prior to their repatriation to Myanmar, in order to create sustainable conditions for their return. According to the history ethnic cleansing against Rohingya happened for more than one time, the international community should guarantee safety through facilitating establishment of legal mechanisms for protection and promotion of Rohingya’ rights. Accepting Rohingya to return to Myanmar would mean safety and guarantee of protections. Inclusion of Rohingya is a step forward towards their reintegration which would resolve the problem of unrecognition of Rohingya as an ethnic and religious minority group.



The only acceptable solution which would facilitate the repatriation process is the commitment of the state of Myanmar towards the reintegration of Rohingya through drafting a Strategy and an Action Plan for the reintegration of Rohingya in Myanmar. The only solution for the state of Myanmar is to accept their own citizens and create policies which contribute to diversity, peace and security.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Armend Behluli is currently working in the Office for Communities Rights and for the Reintegration of Repatriated persons under the local government of Gjakova Municipality. From time to time he participates in international forums and conferences regarding building confidence and trust between minority groups and majority such as (UN Kosovo Trust Building Forum held in Ljubjana 2018) as well as conferences on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights within the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

He finished his BA in Philosophy Faculty, Department of Political Science from Pristina University – Kosovo. Than he pursued an MA degree in International Relations and European Studies from Central European University in Budapest- Hungary. His research interests are interethnic dialogue, recognition of states, repatriation, religion and politics and security studies. He published a book for a German publishing house VDM Dr. Muller titled: The Recognition of States: The case of Kosovo.



## **77. ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPOSURE TO RISK ON GROUNDWATER AND SANITATION OF TEKNAF UPAZILA FOR ROHINGYA CRISIS**

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The massive influx of Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar has led to a major humanitarian crisis in Bangladesh. Majority of the refugees has settled down in Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh resulting in some major challenges. The quick influx of refugees coupled with the unplanned and spontaneous construction of the camps produced a fast-growing crisis characterized by acute water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs. Cox's Bazar district is relatively dry area with low water resources. Moreover, the groundwater-the only source of potable water is contaminated with arsenic and salinity. During winter the water bodies of the region become drier and cause severe water crisis. So people have to depend on only groundwater sources which is inadequate for them to meet their daily need. The massive Rohingya influx has imposed additional scarcity of sanitation as well since WASH facilities are not always evenly distributed.



The drinking water quality is the main concern of this study. Majority of the water samples collected and tested from sources and household level were biologically contaminated. To ensure sustainable management of water resources, multiple contamination sources are required to be assessed to understand the direct impact on water quality. “Kutupalong” and “Balukhali” Mega- camps are facing severe scarcity of water due to over-exploitation of relatively shallow aquifers and hence groundwater depletion. Majority of the wells are also being contaminated by human and animal wastes. Maximum latrines and sludge disposal pits are found to be overflowing and as a result liquid wastes are leaching down gradient into groundwater recharge areas. Therefore, the shallow well contamination is posing threat of waterborne diseases like typhus, dysentery and cholera. The study included development of hydrogeological characterization of the ground water quality and its suitability for drinking purpose in the Rohingya Camps after massive influx.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Md. Shahadat Hossain has work experience of more than 10 years of which most of them are related to the water resources development projects in Bangladesh. During his tenure with various projects, he gained ample experience in using MIKE 11, MIKE Urban, SWMM, XP-SWMM, Bentley Water GEMs, ArcGIS, R, Q-GIS, SWAT etc. to prepare drainage inundation map, Drainage master plan, water supply master plan, land use map, base map of the project area containing homestead, water body, road and river network etc. and also in field activities and data handling. Performed topographic and hydrometric data collection using advanced GPS tools, discharge and bathymetric data collection using modern tools and software, processing and analysis of hydrometric data.



## **78. ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES DUE TO FORCIBLY DISPLACED MYANMAR NATIONALS (FDMN) INFLUX IN BANGLADESH THROUGH THE LENS OF PLACE ATTACHMENT AND RESIDENTIAL SATISFACTION APPROACH**

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The Office of the Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRRC) has oversight over the whole Rohingya refugee population in Bangladesh, and the mass response operations are conducted by government (i.e., RRRC) and supported by non-government actors (INGOs, NGOs, private companies). However, the involvement of other state actors, international organizations, INGOs, and Local NGOs in response to the Rohingya provides a complex and shared governing structure. With such a diversity of actors, coordination is critical to the quality of humanitarian assistance provided to the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) and also to host communities.



However, this research is not addressing these complexities of management rather it focuses on the consequences of such large scale humanitarian intervention program organized and managed by the multi-level actors. Particularly, this article investigates the changes observed in the socio-ecological conditions (i.e. ecological settings) of the communities neighbouring with the Rohingya camps, mainly since the most recent mass influx of Rohingya last September in 2017.

In doing so, this paper first identifies the changes in the ecological settings by analysing the satellite images of last time periods (before 2017, and then gradual development in camps after 2017) using Remote sensing and Geographic information system (RS and GIS). Particularly identifying the land cover changes in the areas where the FDMN people relocated and the neighbouring communities. Second, a qualitative survey (in-depth interview) has been conducted with the neighbouring-communities. The qualitative survey includes the place attachment (i.e. place identity, place dependence, place social bondage, place affect) and residential satisfaction related questions. The assessment was made by using Atlas.ti software.

The results show how the unexpected and unplanned influx of FDMN has been contributing to changes in the residential satisfaction of the people living in the place close to Rohingya camps. Third, based on the participatory assessment results the study shows various dimensionality of the place attachment and residential satisfaction for the neighbouring communities, and how this impacts on the overall ecological settings. Therefore, this research contributes to the future policy planning by prioritizing not only the humanitarian crisis also by considering the social and environmental conditions of the neighbouring communities in general.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Bishawjit Mallick studied Urban and Rural Planning at Khulna University in Bangladesh and Regional Science/Planning at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany. He is engaged in “Non-Migration of People at Risks’ in the context of climate change adaptation (Why do people at risk not migrate, and how do they survive at a vulnerable environment?). Prior to joining the Chair of Environmental Development and Risk Management at TU Dresden Dr. Bishawjit was working as visiting research fellow at the International Migration Institute (IMI) at the University of Oxford. He has worked as a guest researcher at IRS - Leibniz Institute for Regional Development. He held a lecturer position at Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany and as a research fellow at Vanderbilt University, USA.

## **79. RWANDA AND THE ROHINGYA: LESSONS ACROSS TWO GENOCIDES**

**David Simon**

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My essay compares the Rwandan genocide against the Tutsis with the genocidal persecution of the Rohingya across three dimensions: the historical context from which the violence emerged, the modes of mobilizing participation by direct perpetrators, and the reactions of the international community. With respect to the first, I discuss similarities in the ways in which Rwanda Tutsis and Burmese Rohingya were excluded from their respective political communities and the ways in which that exclusion rendered each physically vulnerable. With respect to participation, I focus on some of the specific persecution and incitement techniques deployed to normalize and direct violence in each case.



Finally, regarding international reactions, I note how the efforts at institutional change embodied in the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect essentially failed to account for core components of mass atrocity theory and failed to account for changes in technology and society.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Interested in how states and societies come to commit and experience mass atrocities, and how they can recover from them. Also interested in the political economy of development in Africa, and particularly in the influence of development assistance on institutional development. Director, Genocide Studies Program. Director of Graduate Studies, African Studies Advisory Board member, Multidisciplinary Program on Human Rights and Program on Ethnicity, Race, and Migration Additional Information: Served as a consultant for several UN agencies, including UNDP, UNITAR, Office of the Special Adviser for the Prevention of Genocide, and the Millennium Development Project.

### **80. MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES IN COX'S BAZAR FOLLOWING ROHINGYA INFLUX**

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The sudden arrival of more than 900,000 Rohingya people from Myanmar to Bangladesh and their subsequent concentration in campsites in Cox's Bazar district has resulted in severe environmental consequences. This study was part of a larger project supported by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) aimed at understanding the impacts on the natural environment in Cox's Bazar following the influx and set up a long-term monitoring programme to facilitate interventions to abate the environmental degradation.

The study observed severe environmental degradation including deforestation, contamination and rapid depletion of water resources, indoor air pollution and indiscrete disposal of solid wastes within the camps and adjacent areas. Analysis of groundwater samples identified the presence of coliforms, and high level of iron and manganese in the majority of the samples. Concentration of particulates and trace gases in both indoor and outdoor air in the camps were frequently observed to be higher than the Bangladesh standard. Burning of firewood in inefficient and indoor cook stoves, and cramped shelters with limited ventilations contribute to poor indoor air quality while increased traffic and loss of forest cover can be attributed to degraded outdoor air quality.

No proper solid waste management systems exist in the camps and most of the camp dwellers throw their daily waste in the open space creating poor air quality in the area. Analysis of satellite images reveals massive loss of forest cover following the influx. Recent images also indicate some re-vegetation in the camps which can be attributed to micro-gardening taking place in the camps. Household survey results in the project areas suggest that there is potential for engaging Rohingyas and the local community members to enhance environmental awareness and minimize environmental degradation. The project established a



steering committee comprised of national experts from universities, research institutions and government agencies who are well positioned to provide regular updates on the environmental issues in the camps and adjacent areas, with recommendations for mitigating potential problems.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Saleemul Huq is the Director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development at Independent University, Bangladesh, and a Senior Fellow at the International Institute for Environment and Development. He has worked extensively in the inter-linkages between climate change (both mitigation as well as adaptation) and sustainable development with special emphasis on least developed countries (LDCs). He was a lead author of the chapter on Adaptation and Sustainable Development in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and was one of the coordinating lead authors of 'Inter-relationships between adaptation and mitigation' in the IPCC's 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report.

## **81. LESSONS FROM CENTRAL AFRICA FOR DETERMINING RESPONSES TO THE ROHINGYA CRISIS**

**Phil Clark**

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Conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa over the last 20 years offer some important comparative insights into the current Rohingya crisis in Myanmar and Bangladesh. Drawing on fieldwork in Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda over the last 16 years, this presentation examines several dimensions that resonate in the Rohingya situation: debates over whether to characterise certain atrocities as



"genocide"; grappling with conflicts that involve multiple levels of actors and cross national borders, including the mass displacement of local populations; the efficacy or otherwise of involving international judicial institutions such as the International Criminal Court; and, more broadly, attempts to address crimes committed by state actors and to foster reconciliation at the community level. Understanding the different ways in which these four central African countries have tackled these issues may illuminate key aspects of the multi-level and cross-border crisis affecting the Rohingya.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Phil Clark is a Reader in Comparative and International Politics at SOAS University of London, where he co-directs the Centre on Conflict, Rights and Justice. His most recent book is *Distant Justice: The Impact of the International Criminal Court on African Politics* (Cambridge University Press). Before that, he published *The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda: Justice without Lawyers* (CUP). He was the co-founder of Oxford Transitional Justice Research and created the Research, Policy and Higher Education programme at the Aegis Trust in Kigali, which focuses on training Rwandan researchers and increasing their visibility in global academic and policy debates. Dr. Clark holds a DPhil in Politics from the University of Oxford, where he studied as a Rhodes Scholar.

## **82. "GENOCIDE CARDS" AND "GENOCIDE LAWS": GROUP DESTRUCTION IN ROHINGYA ORAL HISTORIES OF THEIR IDENTITY CARDS**

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In anthropological and sociological studies of genocide, the physical destruction of groups is often accompanied by symbolic destruction (Hinton 2002). The end goal of some genocides is to reorganize national or social identities in new ways that consolidate the power of dominant groups. These reorganized identities may not reflect the historical or demographic realities on the ground. This phase of genocide is what Raphael Lemkin (1944) referred to as ‘the imposition of the national pattern of the oppressor’, which occurred alongside ‘the destruction of the national pattern of the oppressed’. This reorganisation process is also referred to in the work of genocide scholar Feierstein (2014) as ‘symbolic enactment’. Identity documents within the sociology of genocide are also associated with the classification, symbolisation and polarisation of populations that can lay the foundations for the physical destruction of groups (Stanton 2013). This presentation examines how symbolic and physical destruction feature in Rohingya oral histories relating to their identity cards and their citizenship in Myanmar from 1978 until 2018. It considers how state practices such as the nullification, confiscation, targeted non-issuance and enforced issuance of ID cards in Rakhine State, Myanmar have been experienced as part of a genocidal process.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Natalie Brinham (also known as Alice Cowley) is an ESRC-funded PhD student at Queen Mary University of London. Her current research explores Rohingya oral histories relating to their identity cards and the slow production of their statelessness in Myanmar. She holds an MA from UCL Institute of Education and a BA (Honors) from the School of Oriental and African Studies. She has worked for many years in NGOs in the U.K. and Southeast Asia on forced migration, trafficking and statelessness in both frontline service provision roles and research and

advocacy roles. She has authored and co-authored journalistic and academic articles including (with Maung Zarni) “The Slow-Burning Genocide of Myanmar’s Rohingya”, 2014, *Pac-Rim Law and Policy Journal* and “Essays on Myanmar’s Genocide of Rohingya (2012-2018).”

### **83. DEVELOPING A LANDSLIDE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR THE ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH**

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The recent mass exodus of Rohingya population, from the Rakhine State of Myanmar to the south-eastern hilly region of Bangladesh, has been described as the fastest growing refugee crisis in the world. Approximately 910,000 Rohingya people [officially known as Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN)] have arrived in Bangladesh since August 2017 to escape genocide, war crimes, and serious crimes against humanity. At the time of writing, at least 1.25 million Rohingya people are residing in overcrowded temporary camps in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. They are forced to live on dangerous hill-slopes and flash flood-prone areas. An extensive area of hill forests has been destroyed to build makeshift huts and provide fuel for cooking. To achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), disaster risk needs to be reduced through building resilience in vulnerable or marginalised populations, communities and systems.

The Cox's Bazar district, and in particular the area where the refugees are now living, is highly vulnerable to rainfall-triggered landslides and flash flooding. Notably in June 2017, landslides in the same region in Bangladesh killed at least 160 local people. Against this background, this study attempts to develop a landslide early warning system for the Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District. Landslide inventory mapping, soil investigation, landslide susceptibility mapping, rainfall threshold analysis and development of a dynamic Web-GIS based alert system were undertaken to develop a landslide early warning system (EWS) by applying GIS, remote sensing and earth observation (EO) systems. The EWS and EO monitoring systems will support the local authorities in halting deforestation, preventing hill cutting, promoting sustainable forest management, reducing disaster risks and saving lives from landslides in a humanitarian context.



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Dr Bayes Ahmed is working as a 'Lecturer in Risk and Disaster Science' at the Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction (IRDR) at University College London (UCL). His background includes research into the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR), community vulnerability and resilience, GIS and remote sensing, climate change adaptation, conflict and migration, and climate justice. He obtained a PhD in Disaster Risk Reduction from UCL IRDR, a joint MSc degree in Geospatial Technologies from Spain, Germany, and Portugal; and a Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning (BURP) degree from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

### **84. ROHINGYA EXODUS AND ITS IMPACTS ON HOST COMMUNITY IN COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH**

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The recent mass exodus of Rohingya population from Myanmar to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh has been a matter of attention to many for different reasons and perspectives. Bangladesh from humanitarian ground opened its border during Rohingya crisis and allowed those persecuted Rohingya people to take shelter



and save their lives. People of Bangladesh including residents of greater Cox's Bazar area also welcomed and provided initial all supports and humanitarian assistance to them. Over the period, international community and donors approached with commitment, aid and assistance to meet humanitarian and basic needs of people staying in different Rohingya camps, located at Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila of Cox's Bazar. Given this background, this mixed methods research aims to understand and examine wider socio-economic impacts of Rohingya exodus to host communities. Besides its generic implications to local economy, job sector, agriculture, environment, education and communication systems, we have argued that over the period of a year after Rohingya influx a sense of discrimination and deprivation, and a fear of being minority, and of insecurity, has been felt for various reasons by people of host communities in Cox's Bazar. A quarter has also expressed concerns about potential increase of unlawful activities and violence as well as possible radicalization that could undermine overall stability and peace of the region.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Md. Touhidul Islam, Associate Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh has been in the academic for more than a decade. He is currently involved in two projects related to Rohingya issue. His research interests cover wider issues of conflict and conflict resolution, peace process and peacebuilding, migration, conflict and human rights, as well as inclusivity and inter-community harmony. He holds an MA in Peace Studies from the University of Bradford, UK. He also completed his MSS and BSS in Peace and Conflict Studies from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.



## **85. GENOCIDE IN DARFUR: ROOT CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN SUDAN AND THE REGION**

**Zuhair Bashar**

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The genocide in Darfur of western Sudan started in 2003 and continued for more than a decade. This is referred to the systematic killing in Darfur against ethnicities of an African origin. The perpetrators of these atrocities were believed to be militias of An Arab origin (known as Janjaweed) recruited by the Sudanese government from within Darfur and from other countries beyond Sudan borders as far as Niger. The violence occurred in Darfur during this period was considered as genocide because it was racially based; men, women and children of an African origin in Darfur were targeted and killed.

The conflict in Darfur is a product of multi factors; political, economic and environmental factors. Environmental degradation led to competition between pastoralists and farmers over shrinking natural resources. Political and economic marginalization of the region by the successive central governments was another factor for the conflict. In 2003, two rebel groups (Sudan Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/M) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)), started a rebellion against the central government in Sudan. Their demand was to end the oppression and economic marginalization for the African population in Darfur. Prior to the conflict, Darfur had a population of about six million people. According to the UN statistics, the violence has led to the death of 300,000 and the displacement of more than 2.5 million others. In addition to 3.2 million people have lost their livelihood and have become relying on humanitarian aid.



The UN Security Council intervened and has passed more than 15 resolutions, the most important one was the resolution 1593 (3/31/2005) which referred “the situation prevailing in Darfur since 1 July 2002 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC)”. Against this development the president of Sudan, Al-Bashir, was indicted by the ICC in 2009 and international sanctions were imposed on the Sudan.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

I am a Sudanese. I am a researcher and practitioner. Also, I am a human right and civil society activist. My area of interest is Conflict resolution and reconciliation in Sudan as well as researching refugees and displaced people (with some published work). I obtained a PhD degree in 2013 at the Department of Peace Studies of the University of Bradford. Following finished my PhD, I joined the University of Manchester as a research associate with the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (2014-2016). In Sudan, I worked for universities, NGOs and the United Nations Mission in Sudan (Darfur Field Office).

## **86. CRITERIA FOR A SUCCESSFUL ROHINGYA REPATRIATION IN MYANMAR FOLLOWING THE 2017 EXODUS IN BANGLADESH**

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Bangladesh is currently hosting nearly 1.2 million stateless Rohingya people since August 2017. They fled from the Northern Rakhine State of Myanmar to escape serious crimes against human rights, genocide and war crimes as demonstrated by the Independent UN Fact Finding Mission. The Kutupalong Rohingya Camp in Cox's Bazar is now the world's largest and most densely populated refugee camp. The majority of its Rohingya inhabitants are residing in overcrowded, temporary makeshift shelters made of bamboo and tarpaulins. An enormous area of hill forests has already been wiped-out to build the huts by cutting hills and to arrange fuel for cooking. They are forced to live in camps that are particularly vulnerable to landslides, flash flooding, cyclones, and fire hazards. The Rohingyas are not allowed to work and are living precariously on a daily basis. They are being subject to human trafficking, exploitation and are facing other forms of domestic violence and uncertainties. To overcome such a humanitarian crisis, it is essential to repatriate them with safety and dignity in their ancestral land in Myanmar.

At this background, we aim to understand the barriers and challenges for a successful repatriation in Myanmar. We randomly interviewed 600 Rohingyas and conducted three focus group discussions (male only, female only, and elderly people) in the Kutupalong Rohingya Camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh from September 2018. We asked questions related to their demographic information, life in Myanmar and decision to leave, life in the camps in Bangladesh, and their perception of repatriation in Myanmar.

The results show that the Rohingyas are keen to repatriate subject to the Myanmar authority ensure their free movement, religious freedom, and safeguard sexual violence towards women (high priority). They also demand land and property ownership, healthcare facilities, and recognising their Rohingya



identity (medium priority). Lastly, they require access to employment, education, marriage and citizenship rights, no military attack in their villages, and justice for them (low priority). No influence of demography and socio-economic conditions were found in their decision making. Overall, they want to be protected from violence and torture followed by ensuring civic rights and providing community facilities and services. We strongly recommend to listen to the Rohingya voices for an effective repatriation in Myanmar with safety and dignity.

## **87. WHAT LIES AHEAD FOR THE ROHINGYA GENOCIDE VICTIMS IN BANGLADESH AND MYANMAR?**

**Maung Zarni**

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In 1966 the military-ruled Myanmar began its official attempts aimed at the demographic re-engineering regarding the Muslim character of the predominantly Muslim Rohingya region of Northern Rakhine. This peaceful project has evolved into a textbook case of Lemkinian genocide, involving mass-killings, mass-rape, and mass-destruction of the targeted ethnic community who qualifies as "a protected group" under international law, as clearly stated in the UN International Independent Fact-Finding Mission report of September 2018. Fifty-years on, Myanmar has largely completed its genocidal project of erasing Rohingyas from the country's official history and destroying Rohingyas existence as a group. This essay traces the evolution of this initially peaceful national scheme to dilute and eventually change the dominance of Muslims in the strategic border region of Rakhine adjacent to former East Pakistan and since 1971 Bangladesh, explains the evolving official rationales behind this project, and the key strategies which the military-controlled state and its organs have used with



devastating efficacy. It will also address specific ways in which the United Nations - and "the international community" - have failed the most vulnerable community long singled out for discrimination, persecution and eventual destruction by the racialized State of Myanmar. Finally, it will explore the crucial question What future awaits Rohingyas who have survived Myanmar's slow-burning genocide.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Maung Zarni, Ph.D (University of Wisconsin at Madison, 1998) is an exiled Burmese scholar and political activist with 30 years of involvement in international activism and scholarship. He is a fellow with the Sleuk Rith Institute/(Genocide) Documentation Centre of Cambodia, an adviser to the Genocide Watch (USA) and the European Centre for the Study of Extremism based in Cambridge, UK Zarni's co-authored study (with Alice Cowley aka Natalie Brinham) for the University of Washington School of Law, "The Slow Burning Genocide of Myanmar's Rohingya" (Spring, 2014), alerted the world to an ongoing genocide. He was a member of the panel of judges at the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal on Sri Lanka and initiated one on Myanmar in 2017. He has co-authored, with Natalie Brinham, "Essays on Myanmar Genocide", (Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit, Dhaka, 2019). His collection of essays on Myanmar affairs - "The Enemy of Myanmar State speaks" - is forthcoming from Protom Alo Press, Bangladesh. Zarni has written extensively on grassroots activism, "Buddhist" racism in his native Myanmar, civil society, politics of peace-making, democratic transition, Burmese military affairs and Aung San Suu Kyi's failed leadership. His scholarly and journalistic writings have been published in both academic and media outlets including the New York Times, the Guardian, and the Times.



Zarni was educated at the universities of Mandalay, California, Washington and Wisconsin, held professorships and/or visiting research fellowships in Asia, Europe and USA including National-Louis University (Chicago), Brunei, the Universiti of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur, LSE, Oxford, and Harvard. He was founder of the Free Burma Coalition which he led from 1995-2004, a co-founder and coordinator for strategic affairs of the Free Rohingya Coalition (2018-present) and co-founder and general secretary of FORSEA.co, a Southeast Asia's network of dissidents and democrats.

## **88. TROPICAL CYCLONE HAZARD TO REMOTE HOME FOR THE ROHINGYA AT BHASAN CHAR IN BANGLADESH**

**Md. Shahinoor Rahman\*, Bayes Ahmed, S.M. Labib, and Liping Di**

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Tropical cyclone is one of the most devastating natural hazards, which often creates disasters for many coastal communities around the world. Likewise, the coastal areas of Bangladesh also vulnerable to cyclone surge. Bhasan Char Rohingya Camp, a new home for 100,000 Rohingya refugees, is developed in a recently formed island located in the central coastal zone of Bangladesh. This study aims to investigate possible inundation scenario due to cyclone surge of different return periods. Historical cyclones of the central zone indicate storm surge heights of 4.5 m, 5.6 m, 6.2 m, 7.1 m, and 7.8 m for 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 years return period, respectively. This study models cyclone hazard for different return periods using surge decay model (SDC). Remote sensing derived ASTER global Digital Elevation Model (DEM) is utilized to generate coastal surge inundation hazard maps for Bhasan Char Island. The results show that coastal surge of 5-year return period storms has no



significant effect on the island. Some parts of the island may have 1-3 meters inundation because of the surge of the storms of 10-year and 20-year return period. However, most parts of the island can be inundated up to four meters by cyclones with 50-year and 100-year return period. There are also some concerns regarding other factors, which may pose some extra risk for the prospective community. For instance, local sea level rise of 0.3 m by 2050 may worsen the scenario. Many gullies around the island indicate the high potential of soil erosion at the coast. Land cover change because of human intervention by prospective migrants may accelerate soil erosion. However, structural mitigation measures can reduce disaster risk significantly. Proposed offshore dike for will reduce shoreline erosion by protecting the island from the force of waves. Similarly, about three-meter-high embankment is built as flood barricade to reduce the possible inundation from storm surge. Cyclone shelters are also built for each plot consisting of 12 buildings, which will be helpful for rapid rescue and relief operation during disaster events. Other mitigation measures such as tree plantation along the coast may help to reduce the force of cyclone winds as well as the soil erosion. Thus, this study concludes that although there is a high risk of cyclone disaster, proper mitigation measures may reduce the risk significantly.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Md. Shahinoor Rahman is a PhD candidate in Earth systems and geoinformation science at George Mason University. He received his MSc degree in regional development planning and management jointly offered by TU-Dortmund, Germany, and Universidad Austral de Chile in 2011. His research activity focuses on remote sensing and GIS application in natural hazard and disaster studies, natural resource management, and urban studies. He often utilizes data mining, machine learning, and spatial analytics approaches in his research.



## **89. ROHINGYA CRISIS OF 2015 AND RESPONSES OF THAILAND**

**Sriprapha Petchamesree**

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In May 2015, more than 30 bodies were discovered in human trafficking camps along the Thai Malaysian borders. Various reports indicated that the dead were ethnic Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar and Bangladesh who starved to death or died of disease while held by traffickers for payment of ransoms before smuggling them into Malaysia. The discovery of mass graves compound with the Andaman Sea crisis emerged in 2015 prompted the Thai government to hold a series of international meetings, without much concrete results, though. There were calls to the Thai government, “to authorize an independent, United Nations-assisted investigation and bring those responsible to justice, including any government officials involved”. Whilst the independent fact findings was not entertained, the military government who took power after coup d’état on 22 May 2015 has been putting efforts to deal with the issues and to shut down the trafficking networks. Some officers found to be complicated with traffickers were charged. There are a number of questions surrounding the issues of mass grave and the plight of Rohingya which could amount to genocide; why any dependent investigation has never been authorized? The shutting down of trafficking networks is due to the discovery of mass grave or to the down grading of Thailand to Tier 3 in the TIP report released by the US State Department?; if the efforts made by Thailand to call for international response to Rohingya crisis contributed to addressing the issues?; and if Thailand has attempted to make use of existing ASEAN human rights system to deal with human rights violations against Rohingyas, if not why?. The presentation attempts to address all these questions.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Dr. Sriprapha Petcharamesree is the Director of the Ph.D. Program in Human Rights and Peace Studies (International) of the Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies at Mahidol University in Thailand. In October of 2009, she was appointed by the national government to act as the Thai Representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights, a role she served in until December of 2012. In addition to her academic duties, she is currently Co-Chair of the Working Group for an ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism advocating for effective regional human rights systems in the ASEAN region. She holds a degree in Political Science from Thammasat University as well as a D.E.A. in Comparative Politics and a Ph.D. in International Politics with distinction from the University of Paris-X.

## **90. COMBINED METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TOWARDS LANDSLIDE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR KUTUPALONG ROHINGYA CAMP IN BANGLADESH**

**A S M Maksud Kamal**

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The objective of this study is to identify the landslides risk-prone areas in the Kutupalong (KTP) Rohingya camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh to facilitate slope treatment and relocation. The risk information is being retrieved by hazard assessment and exposure modelling. Combined probabilistic and deterministic approach has employed to delineate the landslide-prone area and the makeshift shelters are mapped from the high-resolution drone image. Four landslide susceptible zones are identified based on the probabilistic model. The highly susceptible zone is further classified based on the factor of safety to provide more precise information for risk management.



Among the statistical methods, Bivariate statistical modelling is applied as the spatial extension and distribution of the pre-existing landslides were generated. The factors which can potentially trigger the future landslides were selected based on satellite image analysis and field investigation. Besides, the last years' cyclone Mora induced landslides were identified with the aid of high-resolution DEM and SAR offset tracking technique. Moreover, in this study, the infinite slope model has been utilized for the estimation of the Safety Factor of the slope forming materials. The model has run in the geospatial environment on a pixel basis. All the input parameter maps (i.e. cohesion, unit weight, soil depth, slope, and friction angle) were made spatially dependent with the same pixel size. These geotechnical parameter maps are produced from the geotechnical test results. Interestingly, this combined model approach is well representing the reality. Out of 152 recent landslide events, about 60% have occurred in the model derived critically unstable areas. The KTP refugee camp (11.53 square kilometre) is exhibiting 43% highly landslide susceptible area (4.9 square kilometre) of which about 0.6 square kilometre area is critically unstable. In this particular zone, about thirty thousand refugees (about 23,280 people in critically unstable and 5,394 people in unstable area) are residing in the highly vulnerable 4,779 makeshift shelters which are in the immediate necessity to escape from the landslide impact. IOM and UNHCR are now utilizing this research derived risk information to reduce the landslide risk.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Professor Dr A S M Maksud Kamal is the founding Chairman (August 2012 to October 2017) of the Department of Disaster Science and Management (DSM) at the University of Dhaka (DU), Bangladesh. Dr Kamal obtained his under-graduation and graduation from the Department of Geology, DU.



Later, he achieved his master's degree from the Faculty of Geoinformation Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, the Netherlands, and Doctor of Engineering from the Tokyo Institute of Technology (TIT), Japan. He started his carrier in 90's to work with Oil company and Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARRSO) and later moved to the Department of Geology, DU as a faculty member, and became a full-professor in 2010. He is also serving as a Dean of the Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences since 2012. He worked as Urban Risk Reduction Specialist of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) of the Government of Bangladesh and UNDP during 2007-2010. Dr Kamal is directly associated with various Ministries of the Government of Bangladesh to support the formation and implementation of the development projects of the Government.

## **91. THE SPATIAL MAPPING OF ROHINGYA PEOPLE IN MILWAUKEE, USA AS SEGREGATED IDENTITY**

**Mania Taher**

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“Have you been to Lake Michigan?” – In my interviews of nearly forty Rohingya people, all but eleven admitted to never having seen Lake Michigan, though their community is only five miles away from the lake. The Rohingyas are ethnic Muslim minority race from Myanmar, and they faced a violent process of eviction from Myanmar as part of Myanmar government’s ethnic cleansing agenda. Rohingya refugees in Milwaukee, United States have barely ventured beyond their small neighbourhood blocks in Southside Milwaukee where their apartments, mosque, community centres and grocery stores are located. Rohingya women’s navigation within this constricted spatial boundary are even more limited. Rohingya social confinement within their



community and their limited navigation pattern within the city reflect two structuring processes. Firstly, it relates to their social culture that restrict women's movement, especially to the home, while men navigate around their communities. Secondly, this relates to the pattern of Milwaukee's urban landscape that promotes socio-physical segregation along racial and ethnic lines. This ethnographic study considered observing three groups of people from the Rohingya community: the young people (age ranging from six to eighteen); the males; and the females. This paper explores 'Third Place' theory by observing each of these group's social participation in their public enclaves, and explain how they are learning new skill sets from their 'third places' in order to adapt their way of living in the United States. This paper also points towards Milwaukee's segregated urban landscape as a major actor in identifying the Rohingya community as a segregated identity.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Mania Taher joined the Buildings-Landscapes-Cultures doctoral program area at UW-Milwaukee in 2017. She holds a B.ARCH from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, and a M.S. in Urban Design from Columbia University, New York. Prior to joining BLC, Mania served as Assistant Professor of Architecture at the American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB) for more than seven years. Mania's interdisciplinary research interest broadly includes cultural landscape study of trans-national South and South-East Asian immigrant and refugee communities, and South-Asian urbanism. She has presented papers at several conferences including Association for Asian Studies (AAS), Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), and Environmental Design Research Association (EDRA). As part of her doctoral research, she is interested in exploring spatial identity and practices of Rohingya refugee community located in Southside Milwaukee.



## **92. QUALITY OF LIFE OF ROHINGYA-FORCIBLY DISPLACED MYANMAR NATIONALS IN COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH**

**Md Yeasir Yunus**

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This study aims to find out the quality of life of the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. The quality of life covers all the aspects- social, mental and physical state, environmental condition with different indicators. A questionnaire is used developed to find out the quality of life. It is modified with the help of WHOQOL. In this study, these questions aren't used directly as the study population isn't in normal mental or environmental state. The questionnaire includes demographic perspective as well as their condition when they migrated here. 185 refugees are studied as respondent in Kutupalong RC, Cox' Bazar in Bangladesh with purposive sampling. Among them, 49.7% are male and 50.3% are female. Quality of life has been measured here in the scale with a value of 5 where 71.4% have moderate amount of satisfaction in health care facilities, respectively 51.1% satisfaction for security domain, 80.5% for environment domain and 65.9% for overall quality of life. The mean value of quality of life domain for health, security environment and education holds respectively 2.6 (SD= 0.47), 2.8 (SD=0.6), 2.4 (SD=0.38) and 2.17 (SD=1.09). In all domains, the mean value of male are much higher than the females. In security domain, the mean for male is 3.09 and for female is 2.6. Education isn't focused specially in the domain comparison because the level of education of the adult refugees, are mostly unchangeable and determined from the place of origin. They are getting used to the force migration and planning to continue the remaining life here if the situation doesn't go well. A big number of people don't want to go back and they are happy.



### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Md Yeasir Yunus is doing his Masters of Social Sciences in Population Sciences, University of Dhaka. Along with his academic study, he is the founder of Dhaka Diaries, a community organization for making sustainable city. He is an author of various articles on national newspaper regarding inequality and tolerance. He is also a documentary filmmaker holding some international awards on human rights.

### **93. THE PLIGHT OF DISPLACED ROHINGYAS FROM MYANMAR TO INDIA**

**Arish Qamar\***, and **Dr. Dipti Govil**

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Rohingya are a Muslim minority group in Rakhine State, which occupies the western coast of Myanmar. The Rohingyas are often described as “the world’s most persecuted minority”. An estimated one million Rohingya live in Rakhine State, primarily in the northern townships (Rakhine Inquiry Commission). After facing decades of harsh treatment, discrimination and disenfranchisement, thousands of Rohingyas flee to Bangladesh, India and other neighbouring countries

The current study is exploratory in nature and which aimed to understand the concurrent issues of Rohingyas migrant refugees. A qualitative investigation has been carried out among Rohingya migrants living in the refugee camps of Kalindi-Kunj and Shahin-Baugh, Delhi since year 2012. In-depth interviews with purposely selected 30 Rohingya migrants were conducted including five key informants: community representative, NGO officials, social activist, health provider and a local politician.



The study deals with the root causes and consequences of the Rohingya problems in reference to the influx of refugee status of Rohingyas, particularly against the backdrop of their experience and persecution in home land (Myanmar) in absence of lack of democratic rights and, driving forces for induced migration along with the intermediate obstacles faced during process of migration to India via Bangladesh. The study aims to explore 1) the dynamics of persecution experience in Myanmar, 2) the process and experience of migration and, 3) the existing state of affairs of Rohingyas residing in New Delhi, India.

Studies depict the traumatic life experiences and present situation of the Rohingya refugees in their place of origin to the place of destination. They were uprooted from one social setting and pushed into another. In that process, they underwent untold sufferings and irreparable tragedies, they have spent years in refugee camps where births, marriages and deaths took place within the confines of this unnatural setting. Their family life is destroyed. Their houses were burnt, women were raped, their children were murdered, and their parents were dead. Many Rohingyas don't have the information of whether their kin are still alive or not. Most of them are experiencing a void life with no familial support. These people are traumatized.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Arish Qamar is a doctoral candidate at the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. His main research interest is in the fields of interdisciplinary studies like forced migration, migration and refugees, social inclusion and exclusion. He has done a comprehensive and lucid work on Migration, Education and other Social issues particularly on the Social Conditions of people during my M.Phil and Masters Dissertation.



He is expertise both in quantitative as well as qualitative research methods including In-depth interviews and focused group discussion (FGD) for collecting data to know the ground reality pertaining to Health Conditions, Living Conditions, and Government assistance. He has experiences on fieldwork and internships with several government and non-government organizations on various contemporary issues coupled with his education in the field of social work. He has also worked with an organisation called Ewegen Health as project officer for the period of eight months.

#### **94. RETHINKING RACE, ETHNICITY, AND NATIONHOOD: MEMBERSHIP LIMBO IN A SINO-MYANMESE BORDERLAND**

**Jiaqi Liu**

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The contemporary literature has long debated over the distinctions between race, ethnicity, and nationality. In this study, I caution against a substantialist conceptualization and take a close look at the concurrent (de)construction of racial, ethnic, and national boundaries of one single community in what I call “membership limbo,” namely, the critical juncture where the boundaries of race, ethnicity, and nations are entangled and disentangled by multiple institutions on different sides of the boundaries. Through the case study of Kokang, a borderland community sandwiched between China and Myanmar, I examine how racial, ethnic, and national categories of a frontier society are shaped and reshaped by two sovereign states in their control, competition, and compromise over these boundaries, on the one hand, and imagined and reimagined by members of this borderland society in their strategic bargaining of membership, on the other hand. By means of various bureaucratic techniques



including census, documentation, and propaganda, the Myanmar and Chinese nation-states recurrently demarcate new boundaries within and beyond Kokangs. Meanwhile, Kokangs have long engaged in the making, unmaking, and remaking of their multifaceted membership and sought to benefit from their own in-betweenness. They can be simultaneously members and non-members of both ethnonational communities, which gives Kokangs critical incentives and strategic positions in their multi-layered and multidirectional belonging. Therefore, membership limbo, as the space of ambiguities where racial, ethnic, and national barriers merge, overlap, and erase one another, is constantly under (de)construction by nation-states as well as individual agents in a cross-national context.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Jiaqi Liu is a PhD student in Sociology at University of California, San Diego, studying the political sociology of international migration. His research is located at the critical juncture between law, international politics, and sociology. In particular, he examines how non-democratic states in the Global South construct trans-border membership in the context of forced migration. Prior to UCSD, he was pursuing a master's degree at Sciences Po Paris in Human Rights and Humanitarian Action (cum laude). He also holds a Juris Doctor from University of Arizona and a Bachelor of Law degree from Ocean University of China.

## **95. MASS ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA: ETHNIC CLEANSING AND GENOCIDE**

**Prethee Majbahin**

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The horrific mass atrocities against Myanmar's Muslim-minority Rohingyas has stunned the whole world. The Burmese Government has carried out a campaign of ethnic cleansing and committed atrocities including mass killings, arson, extortion, harassment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual abuse. The people of Rakhine state have been subjected to denial of identity and rights. They have been rootless and victims of calculated cruelty. Decades of dehumanization and state-sponsored systematic segregation resulted in more than half a million Rohingya to flee from Myanmar to Bangladesh. The world has encountered one of the vicious examples of human rights violation and refugee exodus. This paper aims to reflect on the massive acts of violence and atrocities against the Rohingya population. Besides, this study will briefly discuss the reasons, why these actions should be considered not only as ethnic cleansing but also genocide. A ten-stage model of the processes that lead to genocide will be used to examine the atrocities against Rohingya by Myanmar which will help to understand the early warning signs of genocide. Though the international community has emphasized on the word "ethnic cleansing" to describe the crimes against Rohingya, we should by now be able to recognize the unannounced and accelerating pulse of genocide.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Prethee Majbahin is a student of Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka. Her area of research interest includes crime like genocide, Rohingya refugees and human rights. Prethee is working as a Research Intern at the Center for the Study of Genocide and Justice, Liberation War Museum, Bangladesh. She has worked in the research team of "THE TESTIMONY OF SIXTY: on the crisis of Rohingya's in Myanmar".



Prethee has contributed to a fact finding research, “Allegations of sexual violations on Rohingya which took place in Myanmar” which was conducted by National Human Rights Commission, Bangladesh.

## **96. NEGOTIATING INCLUSION: A CASE STUDY OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN INDONESIA**

**Daniel Dyonisius**

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This paper investigates Rohingya refugees’ use of informal networks in Indonesia as a means to negotiate the complex space between inclusion and exclusion at three levels: informal networking within the Rohingya community (internal), their informal networking with Indonesians (local), and dynamics between stakeholders, such as the Indonesian government, UNHCR, IOM, and NGOs/CSOs (national/ international). This research makes three related contributions to the literatures on inclusion, exclusion, and capital. First, it reinforces a dialectic link between inclusion and exclusion by demonstrating the Rohingya’s agency to try transcending exclusion through informal networks and at once, its potential exclusionary implications. Second, the research shows the embeddedness of informal networks/capital mobilization on the host country’s political culture. The ambivalent culture in Indonesia means that there is hardly any prescribed set of rules that refugees can follow. This explains why efforts to foster inclusion can yield unintended exclusionary consequences. Third, the host country’s conflictual political culture interacts with international agencies’ operational objectives, confirming a connection between humanitarian missions and state politics. Thus, shared understanding between stakeholders indirectly influences refugees’ inclusion and exclusion.



## **Correspondence Author's Biography**

My experience of growing up as an ethnic minority in Indonesia cultivated my research interest in ethnoreligious relations. In 2016, I interned at the Cabinet Secretariat of Indonesia. I graduated with a Hon. B.A. in Political Science and Sociology from the University of Toronto in 2017. In 2018, I conducted a fieldwork on the inclusion of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia as a part of MPhil in Development Studies at the Oxford Department of International Development. I recently applied for a DPhil in International Development at Oxford to investigate the state-religion nexus and majority-minority tensions in Burma, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

## **97. LIVING/ LEAVING THE MALAYSIAN DREAM**

**Nursyazwani Jamaludin**

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This paper offers a study of the Rohingya diaspora in Malaysia. Based on participant-observation and interviews with over fifty Rohingyas living in Kuala Lumpur and Selangor, this paper attempts to sketch the image of Malaysia held by these Rohingyas before and after arriving in Malaysia. My findings demonstrate the initial ideal that Rohingyas had of Malaysia, as a space of hope and aspirations, compared to their previous lives in Myanmar and/or Bangladesh. However, the everyday realities of being a refugee in Malaysia resulted in many no longer believing in the Malaysian Dream, especially since Malaysia is not a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention on refugees. Rohingyas therefore occupy a precarious position in Malaysia – of (not) being a refugee. However, while the Dream may no longer be possible, many of these Rohingya refugees still struggle to keep their hopes and aspirations alive.



In living and leaving the Malaysian Dream, this paper demonstrates the everyday lived experiences of the Rohingyas in Malaysia, including the challenges they (have) faced due to the limited rights as refugees in Malaysia and also their quotidian acts of resistance as a way to mediate “bare life”. The paper then concludes with a note on their hopes and aspirations for the future which reveal their desires and imaginations of being citizens. By illuminating the diverse lived and embodied experiences amongst Rohingyas, this paper seeks to address the ways in which Rohingyas struggle to exercise agency in defining not just Rohingya-ness but also refugeeness. This is important as it offers an insight to how refugees, through the case study of Rohingyas, employed tactics to sustain the fragments of dreams that do not materialise. More importantly, it allows us to move beyond the binaries of structure-agency, and instead look at how they both work concurrently in (re)producing refugeeness.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Nursyazwani Jamaludin is a graduate student in the Department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore. Her research discusses the co-construction of refugee legibility amongst Rohingyas in Malaysia. Her research interests primarily lie in the anthropology of legibility and borders, new materialism, and refugees - particularly in Southeast Asia.

## **98. REFUGEES IN THE ‘NONLAND’S (CHARS) OF THE BENGAL DELTA: A CRITICAL READING OF THE ROHINGYA RELOCATION PROJECT TO BHASAN CHAR**

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About a million Rohingya fled to Bangladesh after the violence broke out in 2015-17 in Rakhine State, Myanmar. It has become a huge challenge for an already overcrowded country. Very recently, Bangladesh Govt. outlined a relocation plan for the Rohingya refugees to relocate them to a char (river-island) named 'Bhasan Char' that formed very recently. Before discussing the Rohingya Relocation Project, the first part of the paper will discuss the landscape of 'char's both in its physical presence and legal presence.

The Bengali term 'Char' designates a portion of land that emerges within the river through the process of sedimentation. The extreme variations of the amount of water in the Bengal Rivers make the landscape of chars extremely transient where it is hard to draw the line that separates land and water. In Bengal, a piece of land will be legally designated as 'land' if it is surfaced for at least twenty years. Hence, many chars are 'nonlands', and the char dwellers are 'nonpeople', which kept them outside the state governance and law. The second part will discuss the char-settlement history in Bengal - how this landscape has been visualized and shaped by different acts and laws in different times, how chars have been settled by refugees, in comparative perspective.

Through these discussions, the paper will explore how the char sits uncomfortably in the legal discourse and conventional categorization of 'land' and 'water' with its 'nonland' demarcation. The recent Rohingya Relocation project in Bangladesh will be discussed in the third and last part of the paper. With Gayatri Spivak's discussion on human rights and the concept of 'worlding', the paper will attempt to flesh out the vertical relationship in the refugee crisis as well as in the relocation project.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Labib Hossain is a PhD student in History of Architecture and Urban Development at Cornell University. His research is focused on the traditional practices in monsoon landscape that can offer an alternative reading of human habitation, one that challenges the dry/permanent ground. Hossain's other research interests include land-water separation in colonial Bengal, migration and displacement, and representation of water in South Asia. Prior to Cornell, Hossain graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and worked as a lecturer at Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET).

## **99. GENDER-BASED SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF ROHINGYAS IN BANGLADESH: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN KUTUPALONG CAMP AND NEW ARRIVALS**

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Over the last few years, 900,000 Rohingyas, a most overlooked minority in the world, have fled to neighbouring country Bangladesh. This study explores the Rohingya people as a case context with special importance on identifying the current situation of women, girls and adolescence in Kutupalong camp. This study followed a triangulation method where both qualitative and quantitative approach was involved. A sociological method of research was employed to achieve the study objectives. Quantitative approach involves questionnaire survey whereas ninety-nine (99) households were selected by following purposive sampling procedure.



Quantitative approach consists of three case studies, six focus group discussions and three key informant interviews. Selecting respondents as women and girls who are at most risk was interviewed.

This study reveals that joint family structure is more prevalent among male-headed households (81%) and female-headed households (100%) in previously registered camp, whereas nuclear family is dominant in both male-headed households (89%) and female-headed households (73%) in the new camp. It is also identified that 64% of male-headed households from previously registered camp have children under the age of five in compare to 54% among the female-headed households. But it is still higher in new camp among male-headed households (76%) and female-headed households (82%) having five years old children. Both registered and new camp has 100% access opportunity to collect drinking water from tube well which is equal in male and female-headed households.

About 52% male-headed households and 90% of female-headed households are facing problems to use the latrine in registered camp. 23% and 45% of respondents found the latrine overcrowded and 23% and 35% of them found it unclean and unhygienic. It is also identified that in male-headed households 84% of girls in female-headed households 85% of girls have facility in access to learning centre in new camp. in registered camp, male-headed households with less income bought food on credit (38%) by spending savings (31%) and selling household assets (31%).

It is also identified that women and girls can't move freely because of scarcity of lights. So, it can be recommended that to improve socio-economic situation of Rohingya women diversified steps are needed.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am a graduate student of Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability studies, University of Dhaka. I am the author of *Myth and Vulnerability to Disaster: Pressure and Release Model of Bangladesh* (Dhaka, 2018), 23-31. My research interests are Climate Change Adaptation, Migration and Internal Displacement, Climate finance, Disaster Insurance, Gender based Vulnerabilities etc. I am elected as coordinator of Dhaka University Research Society (DURS) in early 2019. I have worked with REACH project of the University of Oxford as a survey team leader, British Red Cross as Survey supervisor, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief as a data collector. I have attended many International conferences as lead presenter and presenter.

## **100. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ROHINGYA GENOCIDE**

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The Independent fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar declared Myanmar's military atrocities against the Rohingya populace in Rakhine as genocide. This declaration has created a reinforced demand to scrutinize the root causes of Rohingya crisis. Prevailing explanations regarding the inducement of Rohingya crisis revolve around ethnic conflict, religious fundamentalism or ultra-nationalism. Limitations of these expositions are laid on the fact that they failed to centrally locate the material incentives of the perpetrators. On contrary to such explanations, this paper argues that the root causes of Rohingya genocide are rather deeply embedded in the political economy of Myanmar. During its decade long rule, Myanmar's military also known as the Tatmadaw, carefully constructed the political economy under the



banner of Socialism in order to maximize its organizational profit. Through military owned conglomerates and their numerous subsidiaries, Myanmar's military established a gigantic internal business nexus. The most lucrative sectors of the economy were reserved for Tatmadaw-owned holding companies such as the Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Limited (UMEHL) and Myanmar Economic Corporation (MEC). At the same time, for its geo-strategic location and rich natural resources Myanmar attracted heavy foreign investments developing an external business nexus. However, liberalization of Myanmar's economy and the transition of power to a semi-civilian government drastically reduced the influence of military. With loss of lucrative monopolies and increasing scrutiny, the military conglomerates were turning into a drain on Tatmadaw's finances. Growing concern within the military and its historical experience in cease-fire capitalism persuaded it to be a spoiler for peace process and ethnic reconciliation and motivated to commit the genocide to regain its political economic dominance. To save the heavy investment, the external nexus implicitly supported the horrendous crime of Rohingya genocide.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Md. Ataur Rahman Talukder is a post-graduate student from the Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka. He is the cofounder and General Secretary of Dhaka University Model OIC Club. He has been a recipient of the prestigious Gold award from the Duke of Edinburgh's International Award Program in 2018. He has worked as an affiliated researcher at East Asia Study Centre, University of Dhaka in 2018. His area of interest covers Identity Politics, Genocide Studies, Political Economy, Security Studies and Gender Issues. He has contributed a paper on the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Disability and Disaster Risk Management.



## **101. BIODIVERSITY AND HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT AT ROHINGYA CAMP**

**Mahmuda Akter**

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Majority of the Rohingya refugees have taken shelter in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-district of Cox Bazar. Teknaf is known to be occupied by the reserve forests of Bangladesh, which is the home land of a large number of different species including elephants, snakes, birds, fox, squirrels etc. As of now the Kutupalong camp at Ukhia, Cox's Bazar is the largest refugee camp in the world and it is situated in a forest area which is known to be the habitat corridor for Asian elephants. The elephants have always used this route for food and shelter.

Since the development of camps in the forest area, the space for many animal species have been threatened, and they started facing issues of food scarcity. In search of food, many animal species tend to come into the camp sites or near the camp areas. As the camp area is located within the main habitat corridors for elephants, human-animal conflict is a common occurrence in this area. In addition, there are also instances where animals entering the camp area were hunted down by the Rohingya people, birds are the usual victims of this hunt since they can be consumed as food. In order to both protect the people from the wild animal and to conserve the wild animals from the people several NGOs are now working in these areas to improve the conditions. Several NGOs planted some trees around the camp area to provide food for the elephants, the intention for this is to stop the elephants from entering the camp area. In order to create more awareness about the animals of the area and possibilities of human-wildlife conflict, some NGOs has taken initiatives for providing training to almost all of the Rohingya camp population.



## **Correspondence Author's Biography**

Mahmuda Akter is currently doing her MSc in Disaster Management in the prestigious Dhaka University. Her BSc in Environmental Management was from Independent University, Bangladesh. At present she is also working as a junior researcher at the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD). At ICCCAD she has worked on a project under IOM where the environmental impacts following Rohingya influx in Bangladesh was monitored. Through this project she gathered immense knowledge on migration and the Rohingya population overall. In addition, she also has knowledge and experience on climate change research, data analysis and report writing.

## **102. VIOLENCE FROM AND AGAINST ETHNICAL MINORITIES AS A PREDICTOR OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN BANGLADESH**

**Shahanaz Parven**

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It is known that violent events conducted by ethnical minorities of a state and also violence conducted by the state against ethnical minorities are predictors of future political violence. In the paper we will attempt to determine whether the Rohingya community resident in Bangladesh is more or less likely than other ethnical minorities to start violent events in the future. In order to achieve this task, we will analyse the sources available on the internet which relate to violent events in the last few years. This will be done in order to formulate a list of violent incidents which took place in Bangladesh and involved either ethnical Bangladeshi, or one of the four ethnical minorities which are recognised by scientists as being residents of the country.



These minorities are the Bihari, the Chittagong Hill Tribes, the Hindu, and the Rohingya, as acknowledged by the project Minority at Risk. After completion of the data collection, some statistical model will be used to extrapolate from the collected data and identify some significant patterns, such as the variation of the weight of violent incidents related to one particular ethnical minority with comparison to the others, and also over the total number of violent incidents on that same time period.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Shahanaz Parven is a PhD candidate of the Department of Political Processes and Analysis, in the Faculty of Social and Humanitarian Sciences of People's Friendship University of Russia, Moscow. She is writing a dissertation on the subject of "Political Management of Migration from Bangladesh in Modern Conditions", and she has already taken parts in conferences on the subject of migration, and also tertiary education, in Russia and Bangladesh. Her scientific interests include the evaluation of demographic and social public policies, and their predicted impact on the population.

Shahanaz Parven has received a Bachelor and a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Chittagong, and also holds a second Master's degree in Political Science in the People's Friendship University of Russia, Moscow. She additionally possesses professional experience in the education sector, having worked as an instructor of English language for Russian speakers. She speaks Bangla, English, and Russian.



### **103. TRACING VIOLENCE: THE INSTITUTIONAL PERSISTENCE OF ETHNIC CONFLICT FROM COLONIAL BURMA TO CONTEMPORARY MYANMAR**

**Cresa Pugh**

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This paper examines the persistence of institutionalized violence across Burma/Myanmar's colonial and postcolonial authoritarian regimes through an analysis of the racialization of its labour structure. As colonial capitalism gave way to socialism and made a recent return to post-industrial capitalism, and ethnonationalist militarism has ceded to an illegitimate form of democratization, violence between the Buddhist and Muslim groups has been a consistent through-line across these periods. This paper sheds light on the institutional mechanisms that have facilitated this transmission despite significant political and social shifts, and explores why the often confusing forms of violence we witness today are, in reality, unsurprising. Beyond the application to the case of Myanmar, this study may be instructive in other postcolonial settings that continue to experience violence along social group fault lines which bear their own imperial histories.

Using the case of the recent conflict between Buddhists and Muslims in Myanmar, I argue that the British colonial administration of what was then Burma established a hierarchy of social interaction, rooted in an ethnically stratified labour system, that facilitated hostility and violence between the groups. Despite the postcolonial decline of such institutions, I argue that the recent violence in Myanmar can be explained, in part, by the vestiges of these colonial structures. Since August 2017 more than 900,000 Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic minority group whose ancestral home is Myanmar, have fled to Bangladesh following a series of military campaigns led by the Myanmar junta.



Alongside the state-sponsored violence, intercommunal tensions between the Rohingya Muslim and Burmese Buddhist communities have soared to violent ends for the better part of a decade with the communities now living in forced segregation from, and isolation of, one another. While it is true that, as many have argued, the dispossession of the Rohingya has been the product of decades of junta-led persecution and exclusionary state-building practices, the legacies of imperialism have not been as fully evaluated.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Cresa Pugh is a doctoral student in Sociology & Social Policy at Harvard University. Her research interests include the social legacies of imperialism, ethnic and religious conflict in Southeast Asia, and the role of collective memory and identity in shaping peacebuilding efforts in post-conflict societies. Pugh is currently working on a project that examines the effects of British imperial capitalism on the formation of ethnoreligious tensions in colonial Burma. She has done extensive fieldwork in Southeast Asia, particularly Myanmar, and works with local civil society organizations to support the development of peacebuilding efforts. She holds a BA in Anthropology and Religion from Bates College, an MSc in Migration Studies from the University of Oxford, and an MA in Sociology from Harvard University.

### **104. ASSAM'S NRC: A TOOL FOR CREATING THE NEXT RAKHINE?**

**Rudabeh Shahid**

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The Rohingya refugee crisis in the borderlands of Myanmar and Bangladesh was born because of a complex colonial history which has led to internal disputes between ethnic groups in Myanmar, of which the prime targets are the Rohingya Muslims of the Rakhine state. A similar story appears to be developing in Assam—a north-eastern Indian state bordering Bangladesh. In July 2018, a draft of the National Register of Citizens (NRC), a record of citizenship, was published in Assam. The Supreme Court of India originally implemented the NRC as a mechanism to establish one's Indian nationality owing to the widespread fear of undocumented migration from neighbouring Bangladesh. Although conducted under the Supreme Court's guidelines, the NRC has been deemed to be discriminatory—targeting Assam's Bengali-speaking Muslims. It is feared that ultimately the Bengali-speaking Muslims of Assam would become stateless persons such as what happened to the Rohingyas in Myanmar. For evaluating whether a similar situation of statelessness can happen in Assam, it is helpful to gain insight on the variety of factors that lead to, sustain and shape the conflict that may result in a refugee crisis and compare these with what has happened in the Rakhine state.

This paper uses Dessler's intentional actor-based typology of four different roles (triggers, targets, channels, and catalysts) that play in generating and sustaining violent conflict for examining similarities and differences between the situations in the two countries. Using colonial gazetteer reports, first-hand interview reports of Indian political actors and statements of Burmese political actors reported in newspaper reports, this paper will investigate the similarity between the cases of Rohingyas of Rakhine and Bengali-speaking Muslims of Assam. By doing so, this paper will determine if the apprehension of an international refugee crisis occurring in Bangladesh's northern borderlands, is justified.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Rudabeh Shahid defended her PhD recently at the School of Government and International Affairs, Durham University. Her PhD research is on the contemporary politics concerning the Bengali-speaking Muslim communities in Indian states surrounding Bangladesh. Recently she taught a course at Middlebury College (USA) called “Refugee Crises in South Asia” which took a multidisciplinary approach to study cases of refugee crises in contemporary South Asia, including the ongoing Rohingya Refugee Crisis in the Bangladesh-Myanmar Borderland. Rudabeh’s research interests are broadly on topics pertaining to ethnic identity formation in South Asia, minority issues, refugee communities, and Muslims in South Asia.

## **105. HORIZON SCANNING AND THE BIOPOLITICS OF DISPLACEMENT: THE ROHINGYA CRISIS**

**Ayesha L Khalil**

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This paper discusses the biopolitics of displacement for the Rohingya crisis its contribution in the horizon scanning of the refugees. It discusses Foucault’s concept of biopolitics which refers to how human life is managed under a certain presence of power in the context of the Rohingyas. The paper argues that through understanding the biopolitics, the unasked questions regarding the management of the camps, the role of the host nation, NGOs and practitioners can be brought to the boarder discourse thus possibly contributing to shape new policies and interventions to ensure justice.



The Rohingya migration in Bangladesh has been a continuous issue since 1970s. Following the implementation of the Citizenship Act in Myanmar, the Rohingyas were marked as illegal as they were different from the national race of the nation making them stateless on their own land. Severe episodes of violence, mass killing, rape and genocide inflicted through religious and ethnic sectarianism resulted in this minority population being forcefully displaced from their home.

Migration of Rohingyas into Bangladesh illegally has been witnessed in 1978 and also in 1992 followed by the unprecedented influx in 2017. However, the overpopulated and challenging condition of Bangladesh was not favourable to give the best living conditions for even temporary rehabilitation. However, more than 900,000 refugees are living in makeshift camps in Cox's Bazar (UNHCR). Despite several repatriation agreements between the governments, Rohingya leaders fear the credibility of the agreement and refused to return. This growing conflict raises the question of what the future holds for this stateless population?

With the growing population and deteriorating conditions of the camps, relocation or resettlement of the refugees has become a matter of discussion amongst all stakeholders. A recent controversy is the proposed relocation of 100,000 refugees to an isolated island Bhasan Char. The island is vulnerable to natural disasters and have a risk of permanently segregating the refugees thus many Rohingyas are unwilling to relocate. This paper therefore aims to conduct a desk analysis of the crisis based on the geopolitics of the region in relation to the crisis, the biopolitical discourse of displacement and its contribution in forming effective policies and interventions and concludes with an assessment of the proposed relocation through analysing a similar context of Morio Camps in Lesbos, Greece.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am Architect and an aspiring development practitioner currently pursuing a masters in 'Building and Urban Design in Development' at University College London, where my focus is on radically rethinking conventional development planning practices. Prior to this, I studied Bachelor of Architecture at the BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh where I also worked as a full-time lecturer. I am also in the final stage of completing a postgraduate degree in Disaster Management from BRAC University. I have been involved in research projects with a few international organisations. My research interests revolve around migration, displacement, informality and citizenship. I am particularly interested in understanding various socio-spatial practices of communities in conflict and how it forms multiple forms of citizenship.

### **106. ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS: THE THREAT OF REGIONAL INSTABILITY AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM**

**S. R. Khan Orthy\*, and Rifat Islam Rupok**

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Rohingya refugee influx is considered as one of the largest refugee crisis in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For a developing country like Bangladesh, it astonishes that how it has been aiding this huge number of people for such a long time. But if this crisis is prolonged for indefinite amount of time, the negative impacts could spill over starting from Bangladesh to other parts of the South Asian states effecting its delicate peace and security. South Asia is known as one of the most conflict prone and violent regions of the world. This Rohingya influx is re-shaping the socio-political landscape within and between the South Asian states.



With the vast number of ethnic, religious, cultural, political, and linguistic groups living side by side in the region, a small spark can hinder peace and cause massive acts of violence. The situation of violent extremism and terrorism in South Asia is widely known to everyone. This crisis is initiating pathways to terrorist groups by influencing these vulnerable and unstable people who are already afraid of their life. Bangladesh is already very vulnerable to extremist's threats and has a subtle socio-economic condition. The influx of Rohingya refugees has the potential to have a destabilizing effect, by aiding existing extremist elements in the country and hampering the present social balance. The potential destabilization of Bangladesh can have a 'domino effect' on the whole region raising the possibility of large scale violent incidents. Given the reasons, the question that deserves to be explored is that how the current crisis can lead to violent extremism and have potential impacts on the international relations among the states.

### **Biographies of the Authors**

S. R. Khan Orthy is currently enrolled in a post-graduation program at the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. She completed her graduation from the same university in 2018. Her major is peace and conflict studies. She is also affiliated with Service Civil International Dhaka as a general member. She has started working on a project in collaboration with the USAID and other partners as a facilitator of young people on preventing violent extremism (PVE) and countering violent extremism (CVE). She also represented Bangladesh in Commonwealth Youth Dialogue Conference and received training on PVE and CVE respectively in April 2019. Her research interests focus on violent extremism, radicalization, terrorism, peace and security.



Rifat Islam Rupok is doing his post-graduation in peace and conflict studies and completed his graduation at the University of Dhaka Bangladesh in 2018. He is currently working on a project “Civil society organizations strengthen democratic governance” with ‘NETZ Partnership for Development and Justice’ as research associate. He is also affiliated with ‘Community Development Federation’ since 2017 as a research associate. His main research areas are regional approaches, peace and stability, conflict resolution and international relations. He can be reached at rupokri@yahoo.com.

### **107. A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON IDENTIFYING DIVERSITY OF FACTORS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN SELECTED REFUGEE CAMPS IN BANGLADESH**

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“Rohingya” refers to a minor Muslim ethnic group, rooted in Rakhine State of Myanmar. For the past few decades, ethnic cleansing has been a common phenomenon, and recent persecutions on the community has led to escalating numbers of Rohingya migration- majority being in Bangladesh.

According to a report of UNHCR, the total number of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh is 910,908 (as of 31 May 2019): 52% of which is female (UNHCR, 2019). Most of the female refugees have history of abuse in Myanmar- fleeing in Bangladesh to find safety. However, according to a report of UNFPA, the women are far from being safe. The report shows predominance of physical assault, reported by 56% of the women, and 8% reports of sexual assault- estimated to be much lower than the actual number (UNFPA, 2019).



In this study, attempt was made to identify the underlying factors of GBV in selected three refugee camps- Balukhali, Kutupalong and Nowapara Mosni Camp. In addition, different context of the selected camps to understand the effect of the factors and safety situation in the camps.

The study indicates that the Nowapara Mosni Camp is the most unsafe camp for women out of the three mainly because of its geography. The flat topography of the camp has no visible boundary, which makes monitoring less effective. Scattered pattern of the homes makes the place further unsafe especially during night. Potential for trafficking and forcing women into prostitution seem to be the highest in this camp. In the other two camps, women expressed safety concern on using toilet in night. The overall condition is much safer in these two camps are because of intense activity of NGOs and INGOs, and practice of miking by nearby mosques when attacked women screams. The study strongly calls for site-specific measures to reduce woes of these women.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

My name is Nazwa Tahsin, from Dhaka, Bangladesh. Currently, I am pursuing MSc on Water Resource Development at IWFM, BUET. I have been awarded with research fellowship by IDRC and Saciwaters in “South Asian Water Leadership Program on Climate Change”. Previously, I have completed Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning from BUET. In terms of work experience, I have been intern of CEGIS and ICCCAD. Throughout my academic life, I have passionately participated in volunteering works and co-curricular activities. In addition, I have taken a handful of trainings. My field of interest includes environment, climate change, gender and transportation planning.



## **108. MYANMAR'S DISPLACED ROHINGYA IN BANGLADESH: CHALLENGES FOR A DURABLE SOLUTION**

**Jobair Alam**

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The majority of displaced Rohingya have found their way to Bangladesh during major exoduses (in 1978, 1996 and 2017) and an estimated one million now live there. As a non-party to the Refugee Convention and its Protocol Bangladesh prefers to regard them as 'short time arrivals' yet it is ensuring the rights of Rohingya under customary international law and other human rights instruments yet many of their rights reported are found to remain spurned and unfulfilled. This hampers its ability to garner international support to share the resource burden and create conditions for repatriation and rehabilitation for the Rohingya in the country of origin (Myanmar), which is considered by Bangladesh as the only way to pursue a sturdy solution.

This paper focuses on the challenges associated with the durable solutions of the Rohingya refugeehood including repatriation, local integration and resettlement and explores other alternative avenues to end the crisis.

It concludes that the obligation to ensure such solution does not belong to Bangladesh alone, but the international community including Myanmar and, thus, Bangladesh needs to be seen as complying with its international law obligations. Any failure to do so would undermine the dignity of the Rohingya and has the potential to create an unsafe regional and global society where their moral claims are subordinated to legalisms.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Jobair Alam is a Ph.D. Candidate at Macquarie Law School, Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, and an Assistant Professor (on study leave). His doctoral thesis concentrates on the Rohingya crisis of Myanmar where he wishes to propose a negotiated peaceful solution to the Rohingya situation that could serve as a lesson for any potential crisis management should a parallel situation emerge in the future. He has published numerous papers on the Rohingya issue in refereed journal and presented in international conferences. His areas of interest include International Law, Ethnicity and Nationalism, and Human Rights, and International Law of Refugee, Migrant and Stateless Persons.

### **109. "I HAD NO WILL TO LIVE": GENDER, SUBJECTIVITY, AND EVERYDAY LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ROHINGYA REFUGEE WOMEN**

**Farhana Rahman**

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Until recently, Rohingyas making the perilous trek by boat and foot across the border into Bangladesh were predominantly male, as they were not only denied citizenship and legal rights in Myanmar but they also lacked economic opportunities within the country to support their families and communities. The 2017 recent attacks in Rakhine state, however, resulted in a drastic increase of women and girls undertaking these dangerous journeys to escape intense violence – including mass sexual violence – targeted against the Rohingya minority. The migration journeys of these women entailed not only violence and hardship, but also regular incidents of exploitation, including trafficking, rape, and forced marriage.



Based on 12 months of feminist ethnographic research, this paper explores Rohingya women’s lived experiences of violence and conflict during and after forced migration on their everyday lives and subjectivities in the squalid camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh. Studying the increased displacement of Rohingya women can help reveal a nuanced understanding of the gendered impacts of forced migration, and the ways in which refugee women learn to negotiate and navigate within and against this precarious environment. Rohingya refugee women’s narratives reveal that their methods of negotiating with dominant power structures usually go unseen. They do not engage in overt acts of protest or contestation; rather, their “everyday” acts of dissent, their refusal to be seen as mere victims, and their powerful stories of hope in the midst of profound suffering, all illustrate their strategies of survival. For Rohingya refugee women, the recreation of family ties, establishment of redefined social networks, and their place-making tactics reveal their incredible resilience in spite of profound trauma and suffering.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Farhana Rahman is a Cambridge International Trust Scholar and PhD Candidate at the University of Cambridge’s Centre for Gender Studies. Her doctoral research focuses on Rohingya refugee women’s everyday lived experiences after forced migration. Farhana is also co-founder of Silkpath Relief Organization, a non-profit providing humanitarian assistance to individuals devastated by calamities – in Afghanistan, and with Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and Malaysia. She also works as a consultant offering technical expertise and trainings on gender equality, social policy, and human rights. Her peer-reviewed articles are published (or forthcoming) in various journals, including *Journal of Refugee Studies* and *Feminist Review*.



## **110. PERSECUTION OF THE ROHINGYAS: WHAT MATTERS BEYOND THE MUSLIM-IDENTITY?**

**Ishrar Habib**

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Despite the vigorous persecution of the Rohingyas in Myanmar, very little effort has been exerted to find out its rudimentary sources. A meagre volume of research that is available on the subject mostly describe the crisis rather than explaining it. Understandably, most of these research work identify “Islamophobia” in a Buddhist-majority country to be the central and overarching cause of the persecution of the Rohingyas who are mostly Muslims. While this postulation might be true, yet, it is too “plain” and superficial and consequently, fails to explain why nearly 101 Hindu Rohingya families are waiting in the Kutupalong and Balukhali refugee camps of Bangladesh to return to their home in Myanmar. This creates the ground for drawing attention to some factors relating to the ‘ethnic identity’ of the Rohingyas that work in combination with their ‘religious identity’ at the origins of the persecution.

From the perspective of Instrumentalist School of Thought, this study shows that ‘ethnic conflict’ between the Rohingyas and the ethnic Rakhines has been one of the key reasons behind the gradual sliding of the Rohingyas into the ‘black hole’ of unbearable persecution and sufferings inside Myanmar. This ethnic-conflict emanates from the fact that ethnic elites of Myanmar have constantly “constructed and manipulated” the Rohingyas’ ethnic identity, in several ways, for their own benefits. For example, the Rohingyas are never called “Rohingyas” in Myanmar, rather, they are referred to as “Bengali Muslims”, rejecting their indigeneity and original anthropological roots.



This study posits that such ‘manipulation’ extracted particular advantages for the politicians operating both at local and national levels in Myanmar meanwhile crystallizing a false identity for the Rohingyas which would ‘effectively’ face societal repulsion and create the ground for violent persecution of the minority group.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Ishrar Habib is currently a student of Master of Social Sciences (M.S.S.) degree at the Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. She has recently completed her Bachelor’s degree from the same department with significant academic records. With the vision of a career in the field of academic research, she has vividly reflected her interests in ‘identity’ and the politics regarding it in her academic journey, to date. Thus she owns an original research paper titled, “Persecution of the Rohingyas: What Matters Beyond the Muslim Identity?” from her undergraduate research endeavour. Besides, she is also a violinist and a pursuant music-academician.

## **111. GENDERING THE ROHINGYA CRISIS: A FEMINIST UNDERSTANDING OF BUDDHISM, PACIFISM AND CONFLICT**

**Nahian Reza Sabriet**

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Where do gender and religion stand in an ethno-political conflict? How do they supervene the linear ideas of state, power and nationalism? This particular research tries to find out the answers to these questions looking at the broader picture from a feminist perspective. Irrespective of how an individual sees ‘gender’ or ‘religion’, in practice, the intersubjective identities which endorse the meaning of both are socially constructed.



Hence, the study focuses on the placement of religion and gender as a key component of the Rohingya crisis. The pacifist seascape of Buddhism is dissected through a gender-sensitized lens in order to analyse how religion is situated in the traditional dialects of conflict and peace. If (the Buddhist) pacifism equates to the conventional idea of femininity and if the concept of conflict equates to the conventional idea of masculinity, this research tends to identify the beelines that conjoin the contrasting embodiments.

The research is divided into two major parts: the first section presents a multi-dimensional model consisting gender, religion and ethno-nationalist conflict; the second section applies this postulation upon the Rohingya crisis, in particular. The study is qualitative in nature given its emphasis on the in-depth sociological understanding of the conflict. The core focus will not only be on women, rather, upon the temporal labyrinth that consists of religion, gender and conflict. The result of this detailed study will try to provide an alternative correlation among gender, conflict (and peace) and religion which rejects a one-dimensional understanding. By unlocking the comprehension, the study also asks whether the conflict can be solved by addressing the significance of religious and gendered cognition.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Nahian Reza Sabriet is a postgraduate student at the Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka. While pursuing his MSS degree, he is also working as Research Assistant for different projects concentrated on terrorism, transnational organized crimes and gender issues. Nahian has previously worked with the media as well as with different voluntary organizations and is interested in community works for the vulnerable and marginalized communities, excavating the norms of tolerance and upholding human rights for all.



## **112. BEYOND EMERGENCY RESPONSE: POLICY DILEMMA FOR PROTRACTED ROHINGYA REFUGEE SITUATION AND QUESTION OF PROTECTION OF THE HOST COMMUNITY IN BANGLADESH**

**Sayema Khatun**

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Bangladesh is now hosting the largest Myanmar Rohingya refugee population, estimated more than a million. About 900,000 of them poured over after the August 2017 military crackdown in Rakhine. State-organized atrocious mass-killing, raping and arson has been described by UN as ethnic cleansing and possibly genocide. The fast spawning of Kutupalong mega camp, Balukhali and other camps have dramatically transformed the demography of Cox's Bazar and its economic, socio-cultural and environmental disposition. The magnitude of the crisis intensified at the level of national crisis forcing GOB to allow another influx of international aid agencies and NGOs for emergency humanitarian response. A small sleepy tourist border town has become crowded overnight with the foreign humanitarian workers. A large scale and impressively organized aid operation have been established with unprecedented GO, NGO, INGO collaboration.

Dhaka's policy response focused on repatriation is now facing impediments with no near-term prospect for 'voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity'. Bangladesh has already entered into a protracted response phase beyond the emergency response. The local community at Cox's Bazar also seeks coping programs for irreversible disruption of their socio-economic life and co-existence. International community is emphasizing to ease the policies restricting Rohingya's ability to prepare for a better future allowing formal education, medical and health



services, liveable accommodation, sanitation, health-care and security measures. They have already alerted for the urgency of mid-term programs as failure to address these issues may pose long-term harm to the refugees and as well as potential fuelling of insecurity and instability in Bangladesh.

Based on my ethnographic fieldwork in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka from June-August 2018 for my ongoing graduate research, I would like to qualitatively examine the policy dilemma for Bangladesh, generate thick description in this context and find some answers for protection of the local host community at Cox's Bazar.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

As a socio-cultural anthropologist by training my especial focus is on the South Asian Society and Culture. I am currently an anthropology faculty in Jahangirnagar University and pursuing my graduate degree at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee with supervision of Professor Erica Bornstein. The title of my graduate research is "Policy response to the influx of Rohingya in Bangladesh". I have conducted ethnographic field research in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar from June-August 2018. I am investigating the evolution of the policy process taking place in Bangladesh out of the Rohingya crisis examining the state and non-state engagement.

## **113. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR EMERGENCY REFUGEE SHELTERS: ADDRESSING THE VULNERABILITY OF WOMEN IN ROHINGYA CAMPS**

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This paper finds out the design aspects of Rohingya refugee shelters that lead women towards a more vulnerable position in their community. Forcibly displaced people, 51% of which are women, live in shelters that were made for temporary use and hence lack minimum necessary facilities, especially for women. The core of the paper addresses the challenge of building an emergency shelter considering the role of gender in refugee camps. It focuses on the existing typology of shelters based on their designs and relates them to different problems or discomforts experienced by the women users.

The role of Women friendly Spaces (WFS) is also described here based on their usage and feedback from women of various ages. This paper will provide a framework to the architects who wish to design emergency shelters that consider the vulnerable position of refugee women. In terms of methodology, this paper will mostly use a Qualitative method constructed on interviews and workshops of Rohingya women. It is a matter of concern that during these 20 months of their stay in the refugee camps, susceptibility of women did not reduce to an acceptable volume. Besides building WFS for communal use, what measures should be taken to prevent women being distressed in a faraway land is an important question to be answered today. The paper concludes by pointing out the findings as probable measures for future implementation based on case studies and other established mediums.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Fawzia Bhuiyan is an Architect based in Dhaka, currently working on her M. Arch Thesis in Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). She completed her B. Arch at the same institution. Both of her B. Arch and M. Arch thesis relate to the design of temporary and semi-permanent shelters that are non-



conflicting to the rural housing scenario of Bangladesh. She conducted two workshops in multiple camps of the Rohingya settlements to learn and gather data about the vulnerable fraction of their community.

## **114. THE MANIFESTATION OF CULTURAL POLITICS THROUGH STRATEGIC CULTURE: THE ROOTS OF PARADOXICAL AND COMPLICIT STATE BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS THE ROHINGYAS**

**Mansura Amdad**

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This paper builds upon three key components derived from the Braudelian *longue durée* analysis, for an argument that countries perpetrate a cultural politics of conflict strategies towards their borderland-dwelling minority groups. While theoretically a state is inclined to protect its minority groups' rights, the empirical study often shows a different reality – as states continually rescind such minorities their demands – resulting in a complicit, paradoxical state behaviour. The paper argues that this complicit paradox derives from long-term history, ensues due to cultural politics, and manifests continuously through conflictual strategic culture.

The study proposes that paradoxical state behaviour vis-à-vis frontier minorities' aspirations can be seen through the lens of a broader triad of historical prism covering the Rohingyas of Northern Rakhine vis-à-vis Myanmar. Drawing upon elements of critical, long-term historiography proposed by the *Annales* School, particularly by Fernand Braudel (with particular focus on the triad: slow-paced geographical time, which leads to faster-paced socio-economic and cultural time, and finally exhibits in event-based political history), Myanmar's policy of segregation of the Rohingyas can be defined as a perpetration of conflict



strategy in line with cultural politics of majority. The research puts into use the confluence of three components stemming from long-term history, highlights the importance of this congregation into cultural politics in finding out the root causes and processes of state's unaffectionate, paradoxical attitude towards minority groups living at the borders – and widens the purview of strategic culture from a cultural understanding of 'war' towards a cultural understanding of 'conflict.' Therefore, the paper aims to contribute in shedding new light in understanding the nature of Myanmar's perpetration of strategic culture of conflict vis-à-vis the Rohingyas, through alleyways of past, present and future.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Mansura Amdad has obtained her B.S.S. (Hons.) degree from the Department of International Relations, University of Dhaka in 2018. She has been a recipient of India-Bangladesh Goodwill Scholarship in 2017 and has thereby attended the International Summer School, New Delhi, in its 2017 session. Her area of interest lies in inter-disciplinary approaches to issues of strategy, security, political governance and geopolitics. She has also worked as a research intern in Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies in 2018. Moreover, she has served as an associate executive director (2016-2018) in Agami Education Foundation, a non-profit voluntary organisation.

## **115. SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYTICS IN UNDERSTANDING THE ROHINGYA CRISIS: AN EXPLORATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT AND GEO-POLITICAL RESPONSES**

**S.M. Labib<sup>1,\*</sup>, Md. Shahinoor Rahman<sup>2</sup>, and Bayes Ahmed<sup>3</sup>**

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This study investigated the social media representation of the narratives of violence of Rohingya crisis and explored the geo-political response of this crisis by understanding the sentiment from text analysis. Social media representation of this crisis is a vital tool in understanding the social media users' views/opinions regarding the crisis, and the dynamics of spatio-temporal changes of their views. In this study, we extracted tweets from hashtag searches (i.e. #Rohingya) and harvested tweets over two weeks (February, and March 2019). Besides the hashtag search, few active twitter profiles dedicated for sharing Rohingya crisis information (e.g. EU Rohingya Council) also been harvested. Later on, a three stage analytical approaches applied to understand the crisis and responses.

First, the text of the tweets were analysed in terms of word query and clustering the commonly used words to understand the pattern of words used in the tweets and how they narrate the Rohingya crisis. Second, text sentiment analysis was conducted on the tweets using machine learning model (Azure Machine Learning). Finally, at the third stage the sentiment and tweets were plotted geographically to represent the spatial pattern of sentiment of the tweets. Our results indicated that, the most commonly used words in these tweets were: #Rohingya, #Refugee, #Genocide, #Crisis, #Myanmar and #Bangladesh. The sentiment analysis provided three types of sentiment: Neutral, Negative and Positive. The negative sentiments are often expressed, fear, anger, sadness, and disgust.



The positive statement represented, support, hope and expression of love. Further exploration of the sentiment showed some negative sentiment expressed disgust of general people from Bangladesh regarding concurrent offences (e.g. crime, deforestation) because of the crisis. We also found that the tweets have geo-spatial clustering pattern, many of the tweets are concentrated in Europe, Bangladesh and large cities of USA and Australia.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

S.M. Labib: I am a doctoral researcher in Geography at the University of Manchester (UoM). I completed my MSc in Geographical Information Science from UoM in 2017 and Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning degree from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET) in 2014. My research focused on application of GIS, remote sensing and data driven methods in understanding the relation between human health and surrounding environment in urban settings. I also have interest in applying data science methods (e.g. machine learning, artificial intelligence, and data mining) in different domains of research such as urban transportation and climate change.

## **116. ROHINGYAS AND THE DRUG TRADE**

**Maisha Tehmida Binte Zubair**

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Since the atrocities going on in Myanmar and Bangladesh opening up the borders for Rohingya people of the Rakhine state of Myanmar in 2017, there has been a huge influx of Rohingyas in Bangladesh; today Bangladesh hosts around 1.1 million Rohingyas in Cox's bazar. With their prolonged stay in



Bangladesh there are allegation of different crimes being committed in the area by the Rohingyas. One of the major allegations against them is that of drug trafficking particularly Yaba. The involvement of the Rohingyas with the drug trade is not a debatable issue as there has been various reports of seizure of Yaba followed by their arrest and in certain cases their death reported in gunfights between security forces and drug dealers. It is alleged, that the Yaba is trafficked from Myanmar and the country is its main producer. Although the locals initially welcomed the Rohingyas with warmth and open arms, lately some reports are emerging about conflict with the locals.

This paper would like to explore how the drug traffickers used the Rohingyas located in different camps as drug mules to traffic drugs within the country. The paper would also explore the trans-border dimensions of it and its impact on this particular nature of crime. The paper will also attempt to explore the gendered aspect of this trade where it would like to shed light on how the women are particularly targeted to work as traffickers and drug mules where they are coerced to work in return of money or opportunities such as job for their family members. The Rohingyas attribute their involvement with the drug trade citing reasons such as poverty, not getting access to aids and inability to acquire a legal job. In the concluding section the paper would make certain policy recommendations.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Maisha Tehmida Binte Zubair is currently pursuing her Bachelors of Law (LLB.) from BRAC School of Law and her current CGPA is 3.61. She is also a part of Scholars Programme of the BRAC University, which is a multi-disciplinary programme with courses designed to accommodate students from different disciplines selected by the faculties of the respective department on the



basis of merit and few other criterions. She got her Secondary School Certificate from Cantonment English School and College, Chittagong with GPA 5 and Higher Secondary School Certificate from the same institution with GPA 5. She also served as the Co-editor and contributor for the newsletter, Acumen published by the BRAC School of Law.

## 117. REGIONAL COOPERATION COULD BE A SOLUTION OF ROHINGYA CRISIS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

**Hassan Al Imran**

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The 1951 Refugee Convention is the main international instrument of refugee protection. Nonetheless, the Convention fails to appeal Asian States due to 'Eurocentric' reason. Only a few number of Asian States signed it. More particularly, none of South East Asian States is member of it. There is no refugee law in the region. Further, all the States of the region are coastal States; thus, maritime movement is also a challenging issue in the region. However, it does not mean that the South East Asian States always close their eyes on the refugee crisis. Whenever a crisis emerged, the States of the region provide shelter on *ad hoc* basis. Recent Rohingya crisis, and in past- Vietnamese boat people issues are examples in this context. Moreover, at present, the South East Asian States are more concerned on refugee crisis. Regional meetings and bilateral dialogues on Rohingya crisis indicate that South East Asian States are interested towards a solution of the crisis. However, due to 'non-interference' policy ASEAN states have limited role to solve the crisis. On the other hand, recent approach on Global Compact on Refugees focuses on 'Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework'.



In addition to this, the Bali Process Forum exhibits that States of the region are agreed to work jointly on irregular movement by regional cooperation. The Bali Process is led by Australia. Australia already made bilateral agreements with other neighbouring States to solve its refugee problem. In this context, Australia, as a powerhouse of Bali Process forum, can take a regional initiative to solve the Rohingya crisis. Myanmar does not recognise Rohingya as its national. Rohingyas forcefully migrated to the neighbouring countries. Therefore, this research suggests that regional cooperation could be a better solution of the Rohingya crisis.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am a PhD Researcher of School of Law, Western Sydney University, Australia. My PhD research focuses on the Boat Refugee Issue of the South East Asia. Associate Professor Daud SM Hassan, School of Law (also Director of International Centre for Ocean Governance; ICOG) is my Principal Supervisor. Before that, I completed Bachelor of Law (LLB) from University of Wolverhampton (UK) and Master of Laws (LL.M in International Law) from University of the West of England, UK. I also completed Post Graduate Diploma in Bar Vocational Studies (PGDL) from the same university and also qualified as a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn (UK). I am also an Advocate of Supreme Court of Bangladesh. I have teaching experiences as Faculty of Law in different Universities in Bangladesh. Several of my articles published in international Journals and Newspapers in refugee and other legal issues. My written article '*The Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh: A Vulnerable Group in Law and Policy*' (Main-Author) is well accepted by researcher. I am a co-author of '*Labour Law in Bangladesh (Doctrine, Practice & Theory): Issues & Commentary* (published 2018, Bangladesh).



## 118. BREAKING THE CYCLE OF STATELESS AND REFUGEE: RE-FORMING ROHINGYA IDENTITY IN LIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS

**Grisel d'Elena**

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In 2012, I began to investigate the plight of what the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights calls, “the most persecuted minority on the planet,” the Rohingya. Through interviews with U Ashin Wirathu, the leader of the monastic-led nationalist group, the 969 Movement, I show how Buddhist nationalists attempt to consolidate power and forestall the democratization process in Myanmar.

As an unrecognized minority in Myanmar the Rohingya are always stateless. When they sought asylum fleeing the ethnic cleansings and violence bestowed upon them by the Myanmar military, they became refugees. When they are taken in by neighbouring countries, the Rohingya either remain refugees or stateless without opportunity for work permits and citizenship. The Rohingya are always stateless whether it be *de jure* or *de facto*.

In this paper, I investigate the ways that international organizations aid the Rohingya *refugees* but does not resolve their statelessness. Finally, I discuss how problematic options of repatriation to Myanmar and resettlement as stateless in Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia are for the Rohingya. In a time when the liberal order is in question, it is fundamental to challenge the ways in which we “aid” statelessness and not just refugees.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Grisel d'Elena is currently pursuing her PhD in International Relations at FIU's School of International and Public Affairs. She is an adjunct professor of Religious Studies and Academic Advisor for FIU's Honors College. She has performed fieldwork abroad with ethnic minorities in Southeast Asia, where she began to investigate the Rohingya in Myanmar as victims of systematic, state-sponsored persecution. This led to the Buddhist 969 Movement in Myanmar, which contributes to the isolation and oppression of the Rohingya. Grisel was able to interview U Ashin Wirathu and provide feedback directly from the source of the violence for her ethnographic work.

## **119. POLITICS OF STATELESSNESS AND REFUGEEHOOD: A ROHINGYA CONUNDRUM OR QUEST FOR HOME**

**Kaveri**

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The ongoing Rohingya crisis revolves around the fault lines of modern nation-state built along the ethno-religious lines; giving birth to 'state-centric conflicts'. They have been designated stateless by law since Myanmar's Independence in 1948. Consequently, 1974 constitution and enactment of 1982 citizenship Act. Thus, suffered severe systematic and institutionalised socio-political exclusion, violence and xenophobia now widely seen as 'ethnic cleansing' and as 'crimes against humanity'; forcing them to undertake perilous sea voyages and long odyssey across lands, mountains and paddy fields through the economy of human traffickers and smuggler in search of asylum. Moreover, the rising intolerance, ultranationalist sentiments and extremism feeding into the global Islamophobia industry along with the piecemeal approach of the



neighbouring countries and highly limited and uneven international humanitarian protection regime both on geographical and political terms makes it even more precarious and protracted, dumping them into a socio-legal limbo. Thus, are undergoing the exacerbating pain from prolonged stay with zero rights, uncertain future and fear of deportation.

Based on the ethnographic inquiry conducted among stateless Rohingya Muslims refugees living in the semi-urban ghettos in Delhi, Mewat, Jammu and Hyderabad in India, the paper looks into the historical and political dimension of the Rohingya crisis along exploring their refracted and displaced realities and complexities of 'everyday life' of stateless refugees in the host country- India. It seeks to analyse the responses made by both the host state- India and international communities to the crisis. It even contests the dominant discourse of the state and statehood while, bringing the focus back to the 'illegal-immigrant' transcending the South and Southeast Asian borders and beyond as stateless, refugees, cross-border migrants or simply as displaced persons. The paper investigates the questions through the perspective of a humanitarian crisis and securitisation.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Kaveri, I am a candidate for Doctorate of Philosophy (Ph.D) at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India. Prior to joining at TISS, I was working with the UNHCR - BOSCO Project as a Child Protection Officer. The nature of my work involved working with children refugees and unaccompanied minors. My research interest focuses on issues like statelessness and refugees migration in South and Southeast Asia, including Human Rights, security, justice, national identity and contemporary political theories.



## **120. THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEM FOR INTENTIONAL DISASTER**

**Nushrat Rahman Chowdhury**

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The Rohingyas have been living in Myanmar for hundreds of year and identify themselves as a distinct ethnic minority. They are just one of the world's minority groups who face instances of direct and structural violence including rape, torture, murder, denial of legal national or statelessness in their own country. Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Law does not recognize Rohingyas as a national ethnic group and makes them illegal immigrants. Their claims have been rejected by successive governments in Myanmar – most of them are military backed. Since then, Rohingyas have been migrating to neighbouring countries, mostly Bangladesh. Over this period, there were concerns and claims that the Rohingyas were subjected to a systematic deprivation of freedom of life and livelihood. However, the magnitudes of their vulnerabilities were only realized after the big push on 25 August 2017. Different countries and organizations, individually and collectively, responded to the emergency but by then physical, mental and emotional damage were already done to the petrified population. It is clear that the 'ethnic cleansing campaign' was well coordinated and planned in advance. The article posits the concept of 'early warning system for intentional disaster.' The system is structured around the key elements of an effective early warning system and aims to help the international organizations and national governments to secure and uphold human rights by making informed decisions. It is more appropriate for the countries and organizations that develop policy legislatives and institutional frameworks to response to complex emergencies.



Acknowledging the fact that the term ‘intentional disaster’ has many interpretations, the main offering of this concept lies in the risk assessment of vulnerable people at locations – mainly where human rights are under threat followed by preparedness measures to prevent loss life and reduce sufferings.

### **Corresponding Author’s Biography**

Growing up in Bangladesh, I studied economics as an undergraduate and a post graduate at Jahangirnagar University. Currently, I am pursuing Sustainable Development MSc at the University of Sussex. Prior to it, I have been working with international non- government organizations (NGOs) (i.e. Islamic Relief, CARE International and Save the Children International) for eight areas. My areas of expertise are disaster risk reduction and emergency response.

### **121. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF REFUGEE INFLUX ON HOST COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY FROM ROHINGYA CAMPS IN COX’S BAZAR, BANGLADESH**

**Tanjim Uddin**

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The Rohingya refugee influx has been occurring since 90’s decade of the previous century in Bangladesh because of massive ethnic cleansing and human rights violation by Myanmar. On August 2017, the world has witnessed the largest influx of Rohingya refugee ever in Bangladesh which was numbered almost 1 million. As a result they are influencing the Social and economic condition of the host area: Cox’s Bazar; the most southern district of Bangladesh having international boundary with Myanmar.



This paper analyses the socio-economic impact on host community because of the Rohingya refugee influx in Cox's Bazar. Qualitative sampling technique was used in this process. Data have been collected from purposively key informant's interviews, focus group discussions and field observation. The study shows that there was a genial interaction between Rohingyas and hosts on early days of influx, later which gradually turning to negative due to different reasons. Some Rohingyas illegally try to assimilate with host communities with the assistance of their relatives who came decades ago and became Bangladeshi nationals.

The number of crime including fights, stealing, drug business etc. are increasing. Traffic jam occur frequently in highways and the locals have to pay more fare for conveyance than before. The *price of daily commodities* goes beyond the reach of local people, but reverse scenario on relief items. Some host community receive relief items from humanitarian agencies. As this crisis create opportunity of small business for locals and students are working with different NGOs, both household's income and living standard increase. At the same time which has a negative impacts on education sector. The locals do not want to concede the positive impacts from where they have been benefited. Rather they always highlight the negative impacts only. So, both positive and negative impacts are exist in host community.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Tanjim Uddin, serving at IOM (UN Migration Agency) as Project Assistant in Cox's Bazar Refugee Camp for one and half a years, where he looks after camp management including coordination with government and humanitarian agencies. His activities also related to disaster risk reduction, relocation etc.



Mr. Uddin has a Masters in Sociology from the University of Chittagong. Currently he is pursuing Master of Science in Disaster Management at the University of Dhaka. Tanjim has worked for Research and Development organizations, including BRAC, RMMRU of University of Dhaka and Shushilan. Tanjim is a social and environment activist.

## **122. ETHNIC OR TERRITORIAL CONFLICT? AN ANALYSIS ON THE CAUSES OF ROHINGYA CRISIS IN MYANMAR**

**Selim Yilmaz**

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The crisis of the Rohingya in Myanmar is considered as an important humanitarian problem on human rights. Many scholars attempted to contribute to the situation through fact listing and story-telling whereas theoretical based works where roots and causes of such issues are less in the literature. This paper aims to find out how ethnicity and territorial factors may have caused the crisis in Rohingya to happen. It is worth noticing that as both concepts are taken from international relations theories and the crisis in Myanmar can be categorised as a domestic problem, territorial conflicts have less literature to support its argument at local level. Moreover, apart from the independent result where the Rohingya issue is classified either as an ethnic or territorial conflict, a combination of both may be suitable for the case of Rohingya as ethnicity which defines the groups may lead to territorial disputes and aim to gain more power. Alternatively, another consideration which views the Rohingya crisis as a religious conflict may also explain the causes of the issue, it represents the belief difference between the groups and religious related issues may remain unsolved for a longer term than ethnic or territorial ones.



### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Selim Yilmaz is a final year student of Social Sciences at the Justus-Liebig University of Giessen. His research focuses specifically on the theory of realism and its application on conflicts in the international political arena. He enjoys getting involved into debates and discussions to gain new insights. The current project of him concentrates on the behaviour of states in regard to China's OBOR initiative from the perspective of structural realism.

### **123. TRAUMA, VIOLENCE AND RESILIENCE IN THE VALLEY OF CHINARS: LIFE IN OCCUPIED KASHMIR**

**Suchismita Ghosh, Tiasa Bal\*, and Irfan Qayoom Sheikh**

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The atrocities committed by Burmese security forces against the Rohingya Muslims, which include mass killings and sexual violence, amount to crimes against humanity. Similar instances of violence embody the social fabric of Kashmir where the truth of brutal tortures, rapes, ever-increasing toll of fatalities, and disappearances are distorted and denied by the Indian state. Kashmir and its people are withering away under the occupation of the Indian Armed Forces. Kashmir is a conflict zone between two nuclear powers where none is untouched by the mass violence surrounding them.

In this paper, we will try to explore and understand life in occupied Kashmir from the perspectives of trauma studies and memory studies. Both fields are delineated by similar themes regarding issues of representation, socio-cultural power relations, and the role of narratives in the process of the social construction of



meaning. This fundamental inter-connectivity between the two fields enables us to point at key concepts, questions, and characteristics that bind these two realms of inquiry in order to look at each of them through the prism of the other. The personal nature of memory rests upon the assumption that every social group develops a memory of its past. Forms of collective memory signifies its uniqueness and allows it to preserve its self-image and pass it on to future generations. Specific events of trauma or of special significance act as a trigger to initiate a dialogue between the personal and the universal. In a world where repression in thought, creativity, language and emotion is condoned by the state and an entire society is a victim of paranoia, distrust and fear, narratives centre upon collective memories.

This paper will bring into focus the state-sponsored violence and the resilience of the people in Kashmir where trauma is the result of continuous occupation of the Valley through instances which are interwoven web of suffering and resistance.

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Suchismita Ghosh (suchi1ghosh@gmail.com) is a fellow in the Two Centuries of Indian Print Project, under the School of Cultural Texts and Records of Jadavpur University with the British Library. Her MPhil thesis was titled "Understanding Mediated Memory Traces: A Comparative Study of New Media Culture." Her present areas of research include memory studies, culinary culture, history of print and publishing in India.

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seeks to explore the trauma of the Holocaust in the lives of the third-generation Jewish Americans as represented in the Jewish American literature of the era.

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## **124. POLITICAL BIAS AND INACTION ON THE PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND ESCALATION OF ROHINGYA AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN CRISES**

**Aishwarya Singh**

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The crises that consume our worlds are not very different from each other when it comes to the factors responsible for their initial happening and escalation at a later point of time. The practice of considering a section of the population of a territory as ‘the other’ and engaging in ethnic conflicts because of different identities are the characteristics of genocides and most of the other humanitarian crises. The Rohingya Refugee crisis also falls within the same scope. The inaction of the international community leads to escalation of the crises as has been the trend in recent times. The power imbalance in the international organisations further incapacitates them from preventing the gross human rights violations.

When we compare the Rwandan genocide, the Serbian genocide, the Syrian Crisis and the Bosnian genocide, with the crisis in question, we can very clearly see that the inaction of the



international community and the delay in formally accepting the gravity of the situation prevents timely de-escalation of the situation. Furthermore, being motivated by their own political interests the stakeholder nation states refuse to take a stand which goes against their political and strategic interests. This is done at the cost of endangering the lives of millions of people and becoming complicit in the perpetration of human rights violations the prevention of which should be the paramount consideration. In this paper, a comparative analysis of the Rohingya Refugee Crisis with other humanitarian crises of the recent past will be undertaken. The harms caused and escalation of crises in light of playing out of power dynamics in the international organisations and of the political biases and inaction of the nation states shall be looked at.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

I am a second-year undergraduate student pursuing law in the National Law School, Bangalore, India. It disturbs me deeply to see the harrowing conditions certain people live in. I am interested in pursuing humanitarian, refugee and human rights law so that I can bring forth the ideas I believe in and do my bit in doing away with the unfairness, oppression and deprivation that exists in the world today. I strongly feel that a solution needs to be found soon with respect to the power imbalances and dynamics that exist in the international community, that is, the UN.

## **125. A RELUCTANT HOST COUNTRY: THE CASE OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN INDIA**

**Ashvina Patel**

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This paper provides an assessment of the crisis response mechanisms employed after a fire completely destroyed an urban refugee camp inhabited by Rohingya refugees in New Delhi, India in the early morning of April 15, 2018. Data were collected via semi-structured interviews and participant observation of 11 stakeholders, including those in the international humanitarian aid network and Rohingya refugee leaders. By examining the crisis response mechanisms used by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), I discuss the effectiveness of the refugee regime to bring security to urban refugees, who are living outside of the traditional refugee camp system. Moreover, theoretically, my research adds to the established critiques of the international and domestic humanitarian refugee regimes (Barbara Harrell-Bond 1986; Chimni 2000; Rajaram 2002) by demonstrating how humanitarian actors create insecurity for urban refugees in unique ways. Urban refugees, as opposed to refugees living in regulated camps, experience aid and security differently because they live among the citizens and within the laws of the host country. For example, their refugee identity exposes them to experiences of employment exploitation, landlord evictions, and general environmental insecurity. Furthermore, the Rohingya in India live under a right-wing Hindu nationalist administration that has been actively attempting to deport them since October 2017. A key motivation to my analysis is to understand how political security, specifically, is maintained while upholding refugee protection in a socio-politically charged environment. My data shows that resilience is born from within refugee communities as survival strategies in a city teeming with economic, legal, and social challenges. My research uniquely demonstrates how such resilience is built in an urban setting. An awareness of the dynamics of urban refugee in/security has important implications for practitioners and scholars alike.



## **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Ashvina Patel is a doctoral candidate of anthropology at Southern Methodist University. She holds M.A. degrees in Cultural Anthropology from Southern Methodist University and in Religion from University of Hawai'i, Manoa. As a doctoral candidate, her research focuses on issues of political insecurity among urban refugees, specifically focusing on the Rohingya flight to New Delhi, India. Having spent 11 months at Rohingya refugee settlements in New Delhi India in 2015 and 2017, her research work focuses on the subjective experience of human insecurity informed by legal status, and their relationship with international and domestic humanitarian agencies.

### **126. ADAPTATION WITH DISASTER: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH**

**Shamrita Zaman<sup>1,\*</sup>, Peter Sammonds<sup>1</sup>, Bayes Ahmed<sup>1</sup>, and Taifur Rahman<sup>2</sup>**

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Rohingya refugee crisis is a burning issue for Bangladesh as the country is currently holding around one million Rohingyas which is considered as the "fastest growing refugee crisis in the world". The refugees have been given temporary shelter at overcrowded tent camps in Cox's Bazar which is one of the highly climate-exposed areas along the southeast coast of Bangladesh. Heavy rainfall, landslides, flooding, wind and water-logging are some of the hazards to which the refugee camp is highly susceptible.



The query is how this refugee community build resiliency to reduce the risks related to disasters. We should bear in mind that vulnerability of a poor in his own territory and vulnerability of refugees in the asylum country are not the similar phenomena. Thus, the paper aims to explore scopes and challenges related to disaster resilient strategies within refugee context considering Rohingya refugees as an evident example. Household questionnaire surveying is the prime methodology here to generate quantitative data on their demography, perception on natural hazards, current life standard, adopted disaster risk reduction (DRR) techniques and relocation from temporary camp in Cox's Bazar to Bhashan Char in Hatiya, Noakhali. The results suggest that though the refugees have developed some sort of mechanisms to respond to disasters, more developed and strengthened DRR components are needed to reduce the severity of impacts from natural hazards. The study will contribute to our current realization on how vulnerable refugees respond to, and cope with hazards and thus involve in DRR.

### **Corresponding Author's Biography**

Shamrita Zaman is a current MSc. student at the Institute for Risk and Disaster Reduction at University College London (UCL). Before this role, Shamrita was a research assistant in an UK-Bangladesh collaborative project named 'Deltas, Vulnerability, Climate Change: Migration and Adaptation (DECCMA) at Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). For about one and half years her research work in BUET was oriented to address how natural hazards can be a triggering factor to accelerate the forced displacement of marginalised group inside of the country. Shamrita has completed her BSc. in Civil Engineering from Khulna University of Engineering and Technology (KUET).

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