

Rohingya Refugees

Unreached People Group living in Bangladesh

Scorched Homeland

Rohingya (row-heen-gah) have been described as one of the most persecuted minorities in the world.



A Muslim people from the state of Rakhine in Myanmar, Rohingya have been victims of ethnic cleansing since the 1940's. In 1982, Myanmar declared them illegal immigrants and stripped them of citizenship and voting rights.

Since 2017 targeted violence and serious human rights violations have led 670,000 Rohingya to flee by boat or on foot from Myanmar into Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh.

Rohingya home villages are systematically destroyed in Myanmar's "scorched earth" policy. Those that stay behind face daily persecution.

Population



Bangladesh	940,000
Saudi Arabia	500,000
Myanmar*	484,000
Pakistan	350,000
Malaysia	150,000
UAE ⁺	50,000
India ⁺	40,000
Thailand ⁺	5,000
Indonesia ⁺	1,000

^{*}There are over 120,000 internally displaced persons in Myanmar.

⁺Too few to represent in graphic.

Religion



Most are Sunni Muslim (some say with a heavy Shiite influence). There are less than 100 believers in the refugee camps.

Children in Camp

About 60 percent of Rohingya refugees are children, many of them orphans.

More than 48,000 babies are expected to be born in Rohingya refugee camps in 2018.

Language



80-99%
of Rohingya
are illiterate.

Most Rohingya have never attended school.

Kutupalong Camp

With 602,000 people, Kutupalong is the largest settlement west of the Naf River in Bangladesh. Conditions are appalling: shelters made from split bamboo poles, rope and tarps (or other waterproof materials that are found), raw sewage running in furrows and "bathing" at water pumps scattered around the camp. Built on hillsides, the rainy season causes massive mud slides, flooding, sewage overflows and sickness. The newly displaced in camp rely heavily on organized relief efforts.

Engaging with God

Rohingya are open to healing prayer. When Jesus followers prayed for the sick and some were healed, locals began bringing others for prayer. Resistance comes from the UN, Bangladesh government, Islamic leaders, and local journalists.



ALL NATIONS

Sources: joshuaproject.org, ethnologue.com, cfr.org, unhcr.org, rlp.hds.harvard.edu, bbc.com/news

For more information please visit www.allnationsfamily.org

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