



Rising Restrictions in BURMA/MYANMAR

2020

The Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) praises Burmese authorities for its response to the looming crisis in Burma at the 36th ASEAN Summit stating that authorities are "ensuring safety and security for all communities in Rhakine State". The international religious freedom community continues to raise awareness of the situation.

2019

It is reported that 120,000 Rohingya Muslims live in camps in Rakhine state. Approximately 100-200 are stranded at sea. 910,000 Muslims, Christians and Hindus are living in camps in Cox's Bazar and Bangladesh. The Burmese military continue their abusive campaign against religious minorities, and use social media to spread false information about them.

2018

Remaining Rohingya Muslims are forced to live in camps without proper access to internet and humanitarian aid. There are reports of Uighurs being physically and sexually assaulted by members of the Burmese military. In surrounding Kachin and the Northern Shan States, Christians continue to be persecuted as a result of clashes between the Kachin Independence Army and the Burmese military. A Buddhist nationalist military campaign has led to the displacement of over 100,000 Christians in these areas since 2011. The Kachin people reported in April 2018 that an additional 7,000 had been displaced in camps.

2017

Rohingya Muslim insurgents attack Rhakine border and law enforcement personnel in 2016 and 2017. The Burmese military responds violently causing hundreds of thousands of Rohingya Muslims to flee to Bangladesh. The conflict contributes to tensions between Burman Buddhist nationalists and Muslims.