



GASE ROHINGYA

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SOBRE OS ROHINGYAS



713 MIL REFUGIADOS

Foram mais de 713 mil refugiados forçados a fugir para Bangladesh em 2017. (ACNUR, 2018)

NÚMERO CRESCENTE

O número de Rohingya que estão deixando Mianmar por conta da violência cresce cada vez mais. (ACNUR, 2018)

MINORIA

Minoria muçulmana e apátrida, que precisa de proteção internacional e assistência humanitária. (ACNUR, 2018)





ÚLTIMA FUGA EM 2017

Devido a uma onda de violência no estado de Rakhine (Arração), em Mianmar.

1

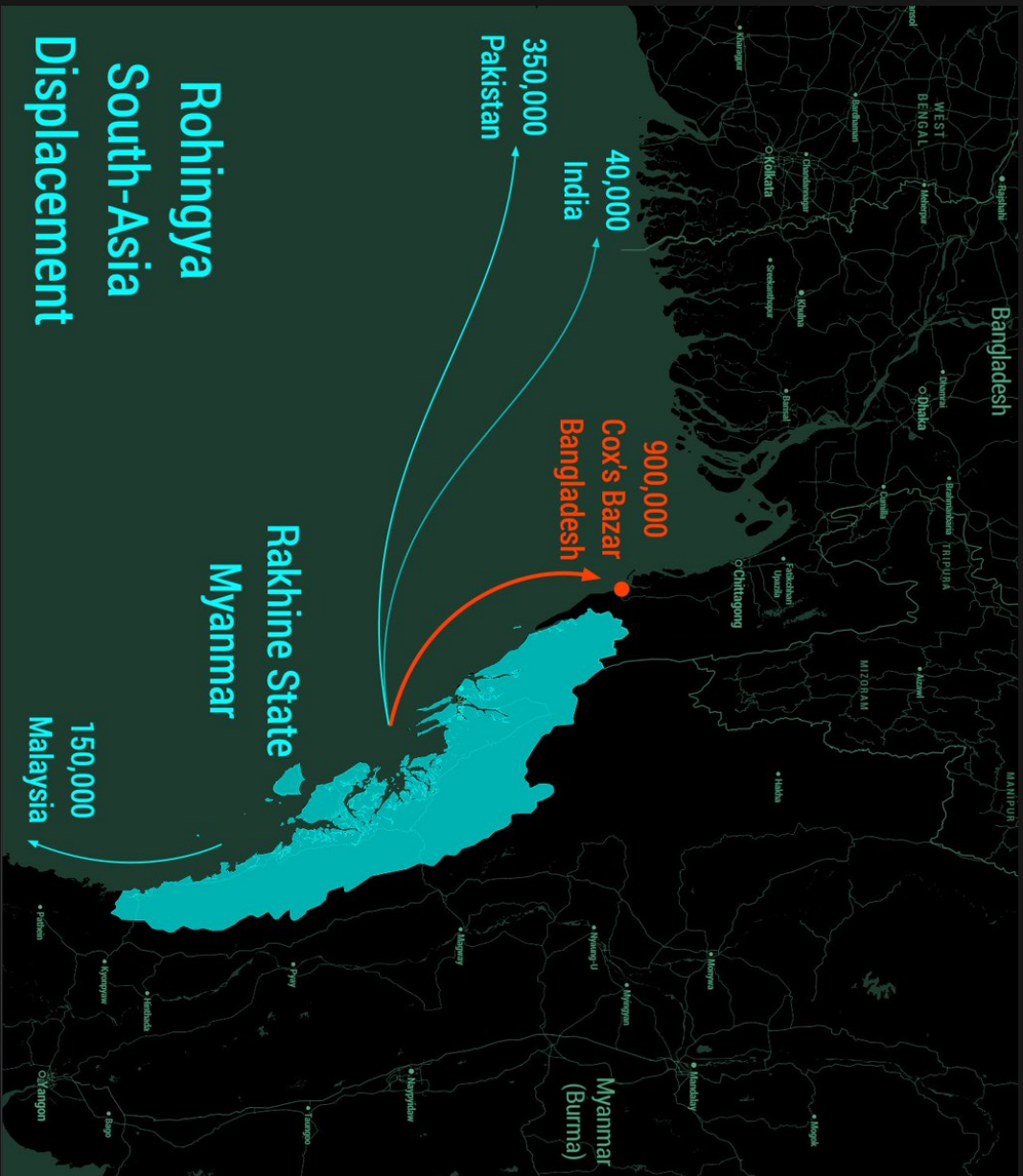
Fuga para Bangladesh, onde a maioria dos refugiados são mulheres, crianças (e bebês recém-nascidos) e idosos.

2

Campos de refugiados de Kutupalong e Nayapara, e locais improvisados que já existiam antes desse fluxo migratório.

3

A infraestrutura e os serviços sobrecarregados são novas preocupações --> falta de abrigo adequado, água e saneamento.



Rohingya South-Asia Displacement



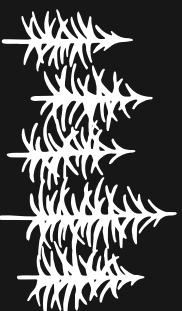
SITUAÇÃO PRECÁRIA

Violência extrema, feridas e traumas sofridos antes do deslocamento forçado.



TRAVESSIA

Para chegar até Bangladesh, os refugiados Rohingya tem que atravessar diversos obstáculos, como:



Florestas



Montanhas



Mares



CAMPZENSHIP

CAMPZENSHIP ...

Relação entre os habitantes e o acampamento, e como o mesmo molda a relação de seus habitantes com o Estado, e sua capacidade e modos de ser político.

ESPAÇO

Desempenha um papel fundamental na produção e reprodução, poder e identidade

FOUCAULT

O espaço é fundamental em qualquer forma de vida comunitária; o espaço é fundamental em qualquer exercício de poder.

EXPERIÊNCIA

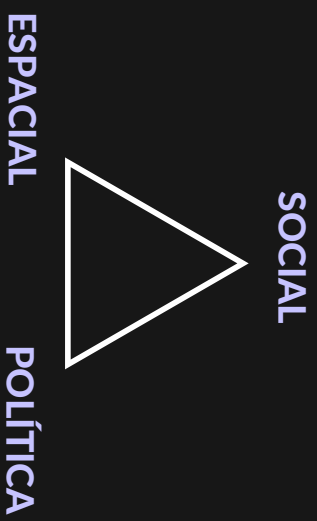
De membros residentes em campos e a posição paradigmática de campos e instituições semelhantes como espaços contemporâneos de política.





Rohingyas vistos como minoria "marginalizada e anti-social", portanto são necessárias estratégias de resistência, adaptação e contestação para desenvolver em seu cotidiano.

Interação:





DEEP MAP

Associação implícita entre o mapa cartográfico, processo de mapeamento, comportamento humano, e suas influências.

MAPEAR

Recursos para transmitir informações incorporados em nossa consciência e cotidiano. São meios de comunicação com capacidade de transmitir e armazenar dados, representando a personificação e expressão visual externa da geografia de uma área.

DEEP MAPPING



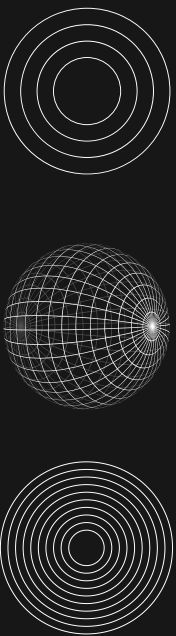


DEEP MAPS

Refletem a interação complexa dos ambientes físico e humano e suas relações e comportamentos diferenciados, não lineares, ramificados e muito difíceis de mapear. Buscando mapear o imperceptível, ajudando a expor noções de lugar e identidade. É uma descrição detalhada e contextual dos fenômenos culturais necessários para discernir as complexidades por trás da ação, com capacidade de contar múltiplas realidades e dar voz às minorias.



MAIS DO QUE UM PRODUTO TOPOGRÁFICO



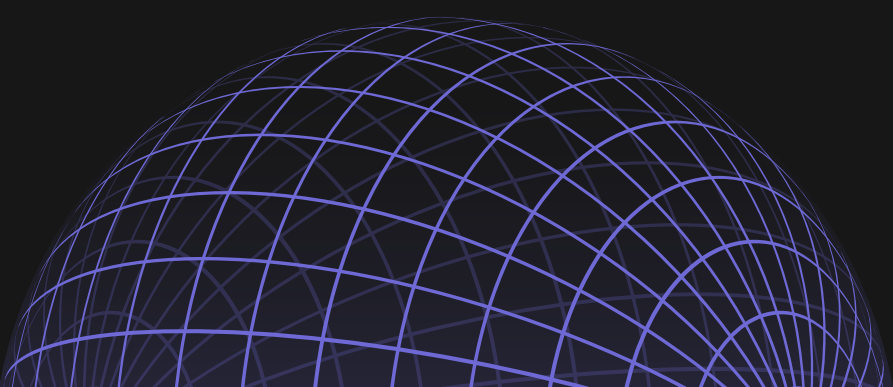
Combinação de geografia, história e relatos de experiências vividas dos habitantes de uma determinada área é a própria base dos *deep maps*, como modo de rastrear, organizar e registrar experiências e o relacionamento das pessoas com os lugares (*storytelling*).

Experiências pessoais reveladas em *deep maps* ricos em mídia podem fornecer uma maior diversidade de opiniões e *insights*.



SITE INTERATIVO - AMNESTY.ORG:

https://mapping-crimes-against-rohingya.amnesty.org/#01_geo_01



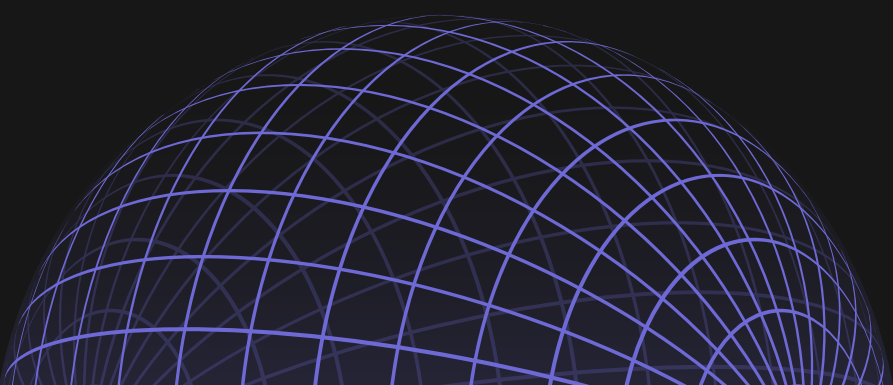


AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:

Organização fundada em 1961, com o intuito de encerrar as injustiças e fazer com que a Declaração de Direitos Humanos seja uma realidade para todos os povos.

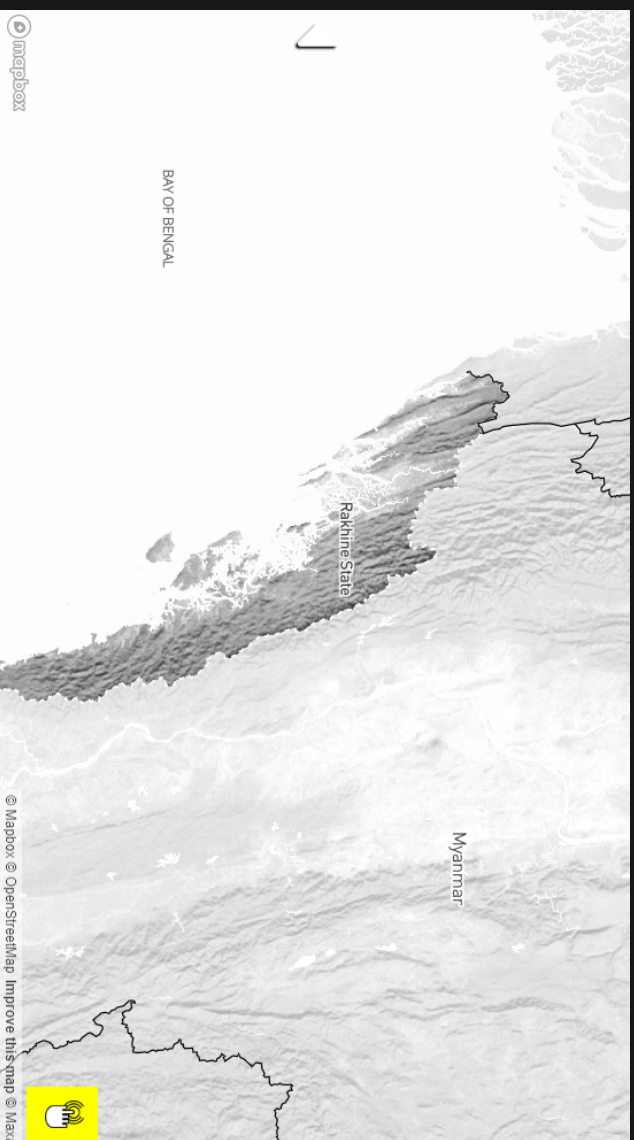
Suas principais pautas consistem em: abolição da pena de morte, proteção de direitos sexuais e reprodutivos, combater a discriminação e defender os direitos de migrantes e refugiados.

Hoje é composta por 7 milhões de pessoas em todo mundo e opera em cerca de 70 países.





MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA



© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map © Maxar

Widespread Burning of Rohingya Villages

In the days, weeks, and months after the 25 August attacks, the Myanmar security forces, often working closely with local vigilantes, burned down hundreds of Rohingya villages across northern Rakhine State.

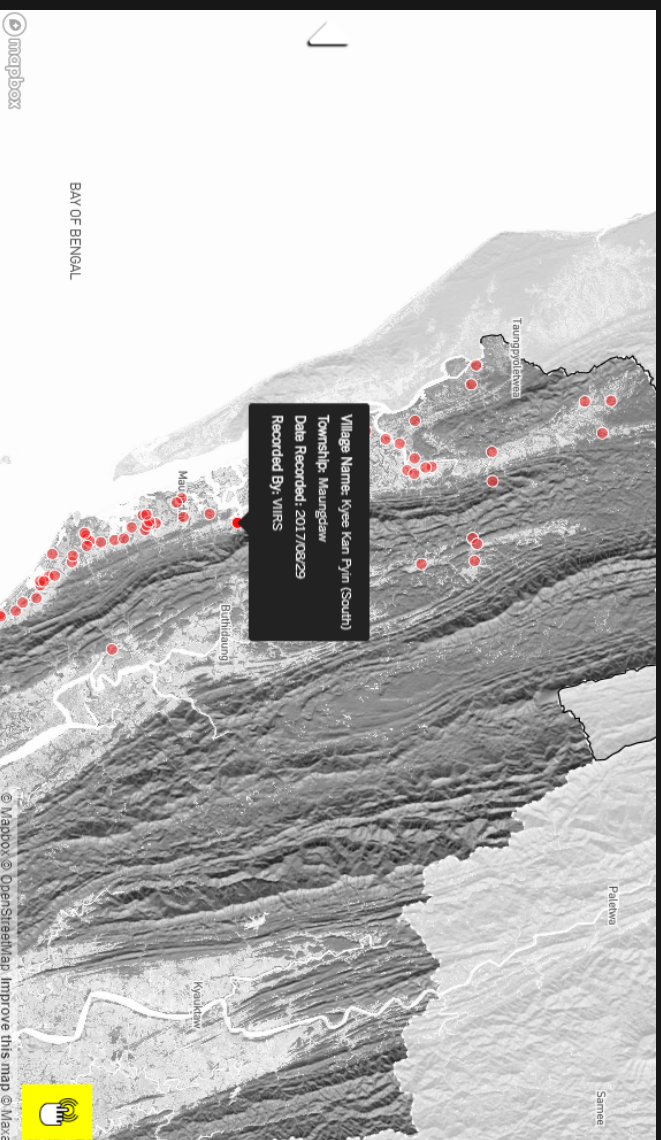
Satellite imagery and data shows a pattern of burning that was deliberate, organized, consistent over time and across northern Rakhine State, and targeted at Rohingya homes, mosques, and other structures. In villages where people from different ethnic groups lived side by side, the Rohingya areas were typically burned to the ground, while the homes of their neighbours remained unscathed.

Mapa interativo
revela a
localização e
evolução dos
ataques feitos
pelo governo de
myanmar contra o
povo Rohingya.





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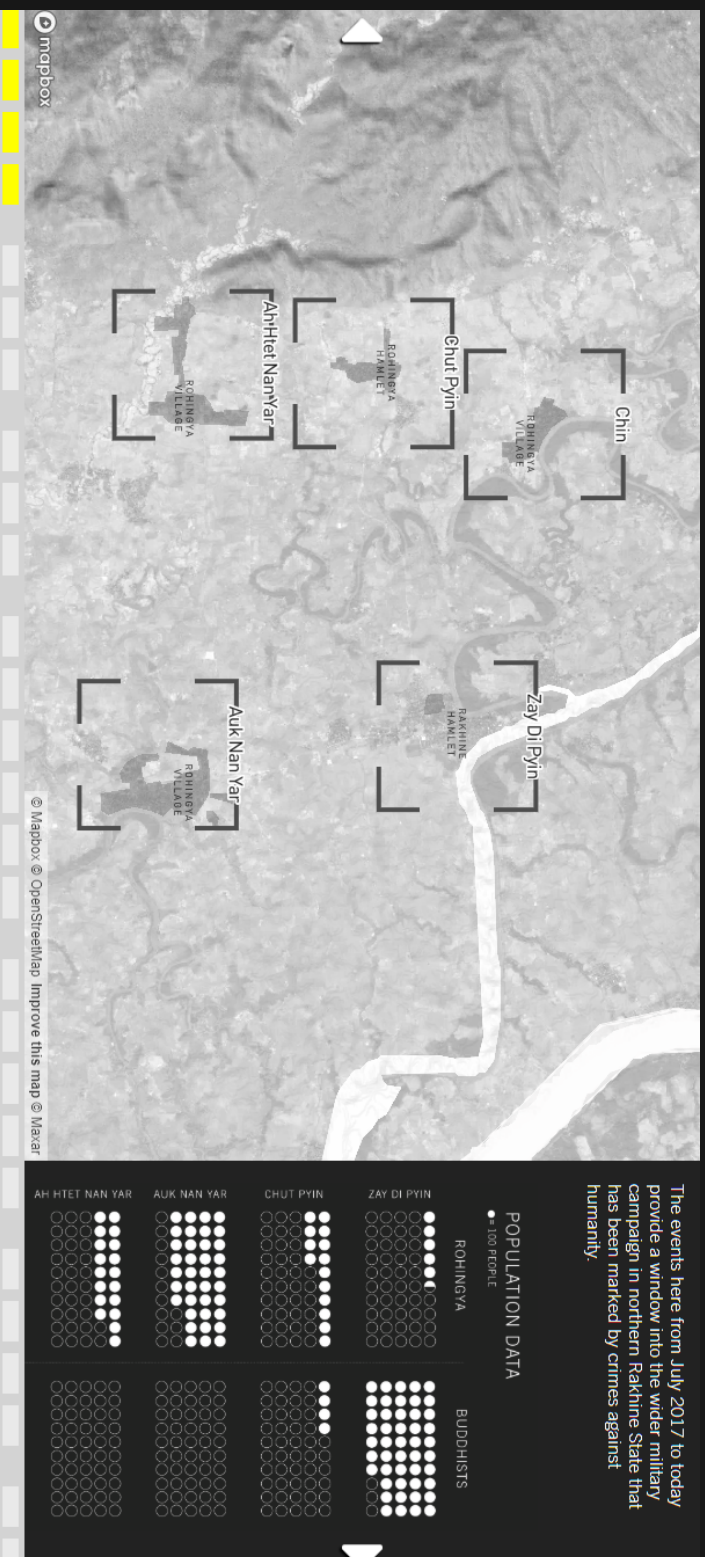
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**Demarca os
ataques a vilarejos
Rohingya assim
como as datas que
ocorreram.**





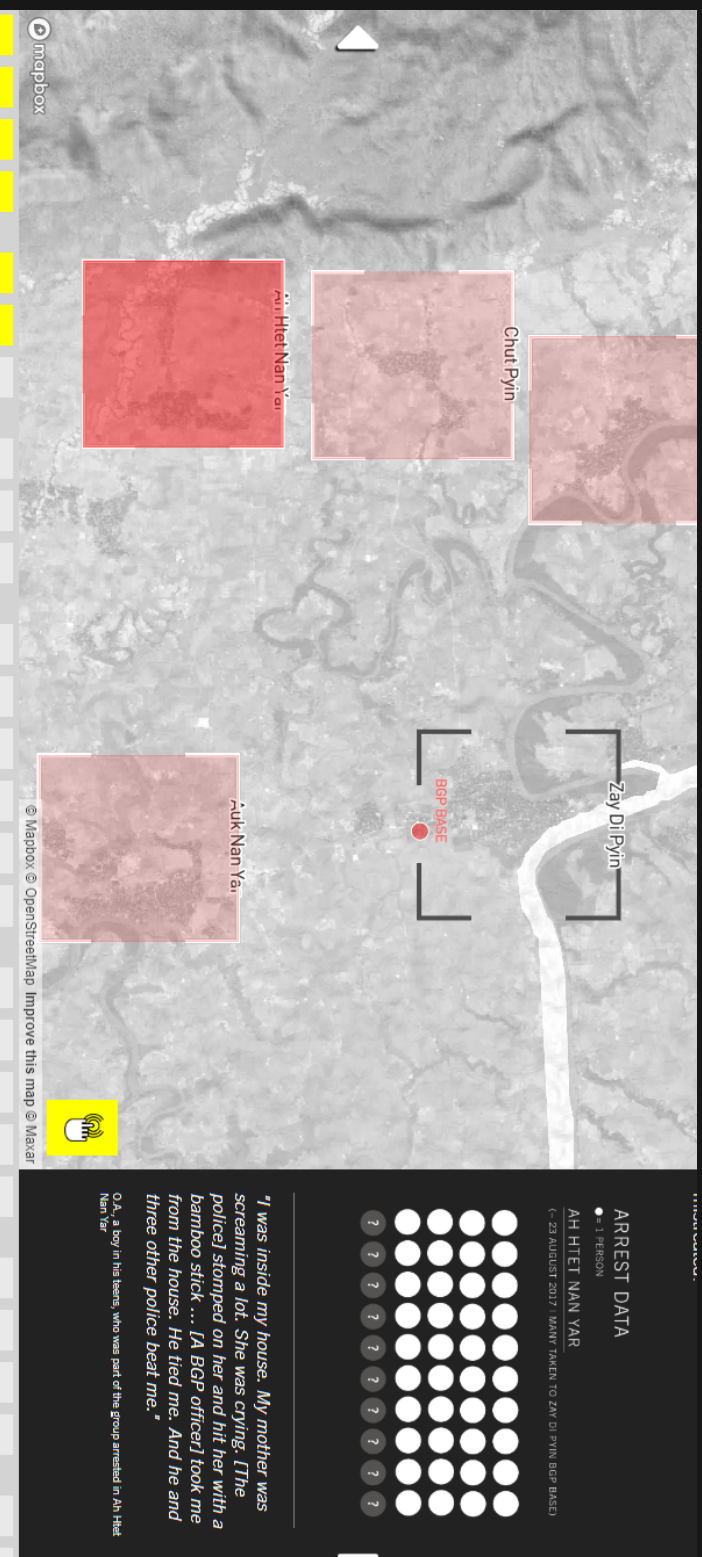
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Demonstra a proporção étnica dos vilarejos e como os ataques foram voltados apenas para o povo Rohingya, caracterizando uma limpeza étnica feita pelas autoridades do Myanmar.



MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA



Aponta dados sobre as prisões feitas em cada vilarejo, assim como depoimentos das vítimas da violência física da polícia (Myanmar Border Guard Police).





MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA

© mapbox

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Several hundred Rohingya were killed, and the village was set ablaze. Here are a few of their stories.

...many, including young children.

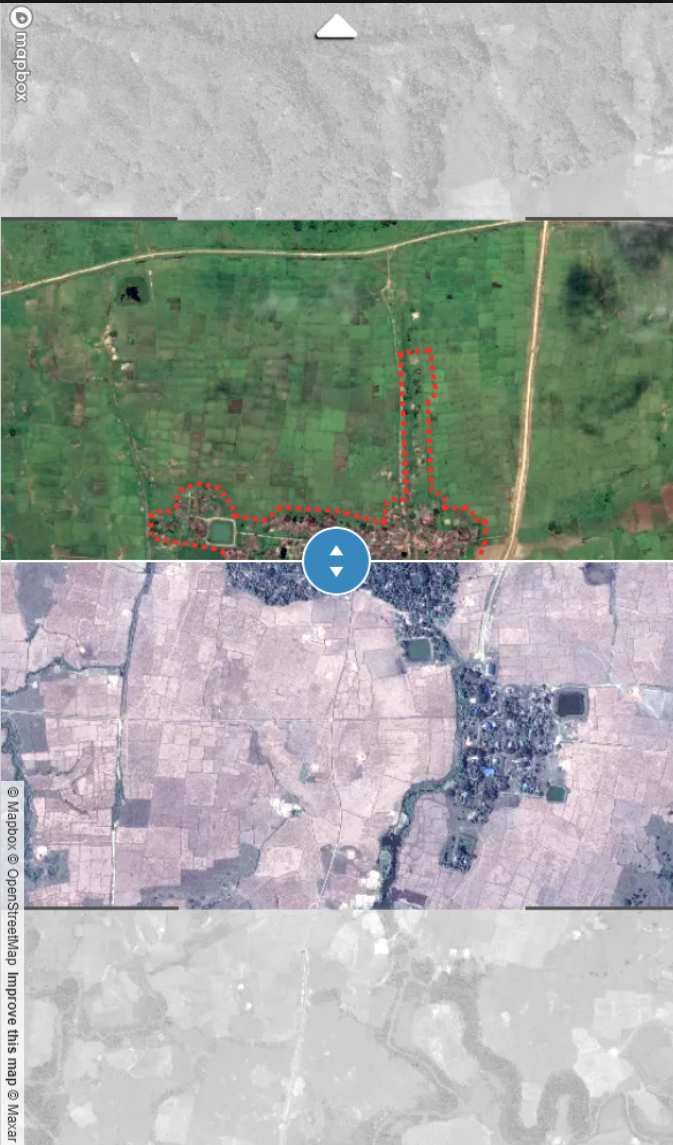
"When the houses were set on fire, we came out and ran... [T]hat's when I got a bullet injury... I was shot here [in the right thigh], I fell down, but my neighbour grabbed me and carried me... I saw the person who shot me. [Their uniforms] were blue and grey, with spots. He was behind me. We were running away..."

Mais detalhes são colocados sobre os massacres executados pelas autoridades do Myanmar, com depoimentos e fotos das vítimas.






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Targeted, Systematic Burning

Before-and-after satellite imagery shows the targeted burning of the Rohingya area of Chut Pyin, where around 1,400 people lived before the military's attack. In the mixed-ethnicity village, the ethnic Rakhine area to the northeast—confirmed by Rakhine and Rohingya residents, as well as the presence of a Buddhist temple and higher-quality structures—is untouched. The Rohingya area to the southwest has been completely razed to the ground.

"This is chao parang (Chut Pyin) of



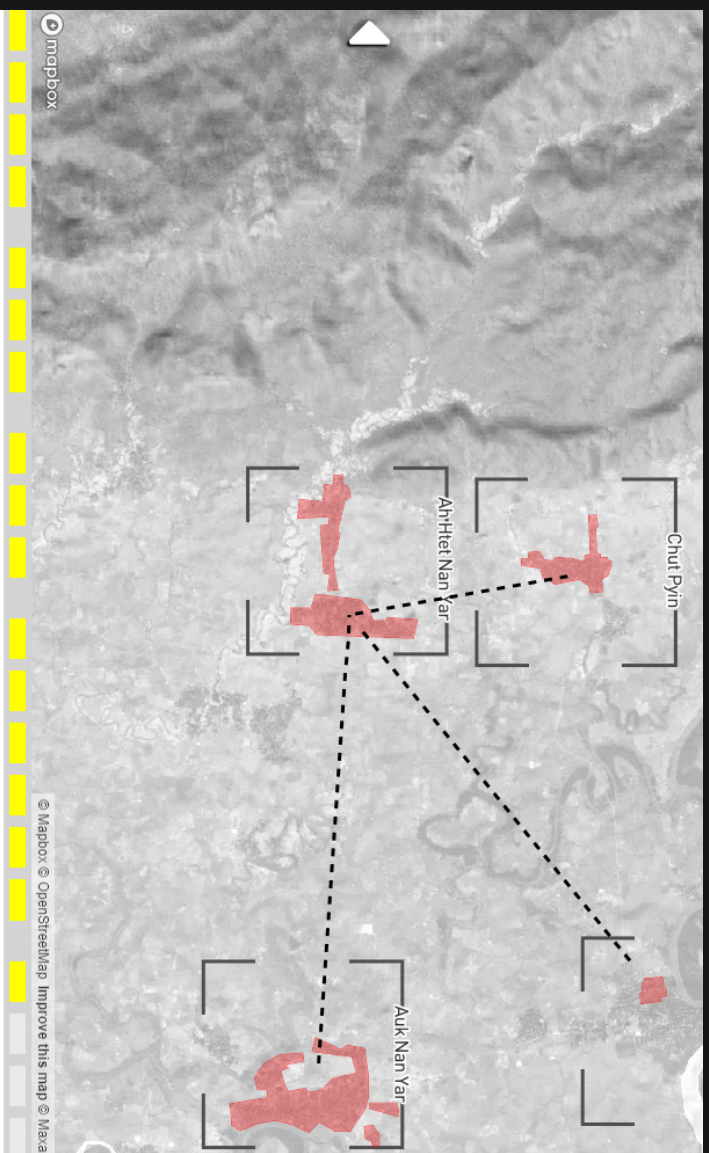
Video captured outside of Chut Pyin on 27 August 2017.

As queimadas nos vilarejos também são retratadas e contam com um mapa de antes/depois, assim como um vídeo.





MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA



Forced Exodus to Bangladesh

The massacre in Chut Pyin, along with news from across northern Rakhine State that the Myanmar military was killing, raping, and burning entire villages in systematic attacks on the Rohingya, forced the entire Rohingya population in this group of villages to leave for Bangladesh.

By the end of September—less than five weeks after the military operations began—more than 500,000 Rohingya had made the same forced journey. By June 2018, the number had grown to more than 700,000—roughly 80 percent of the Rohingya population in northern Rakhine State before the crisis began.

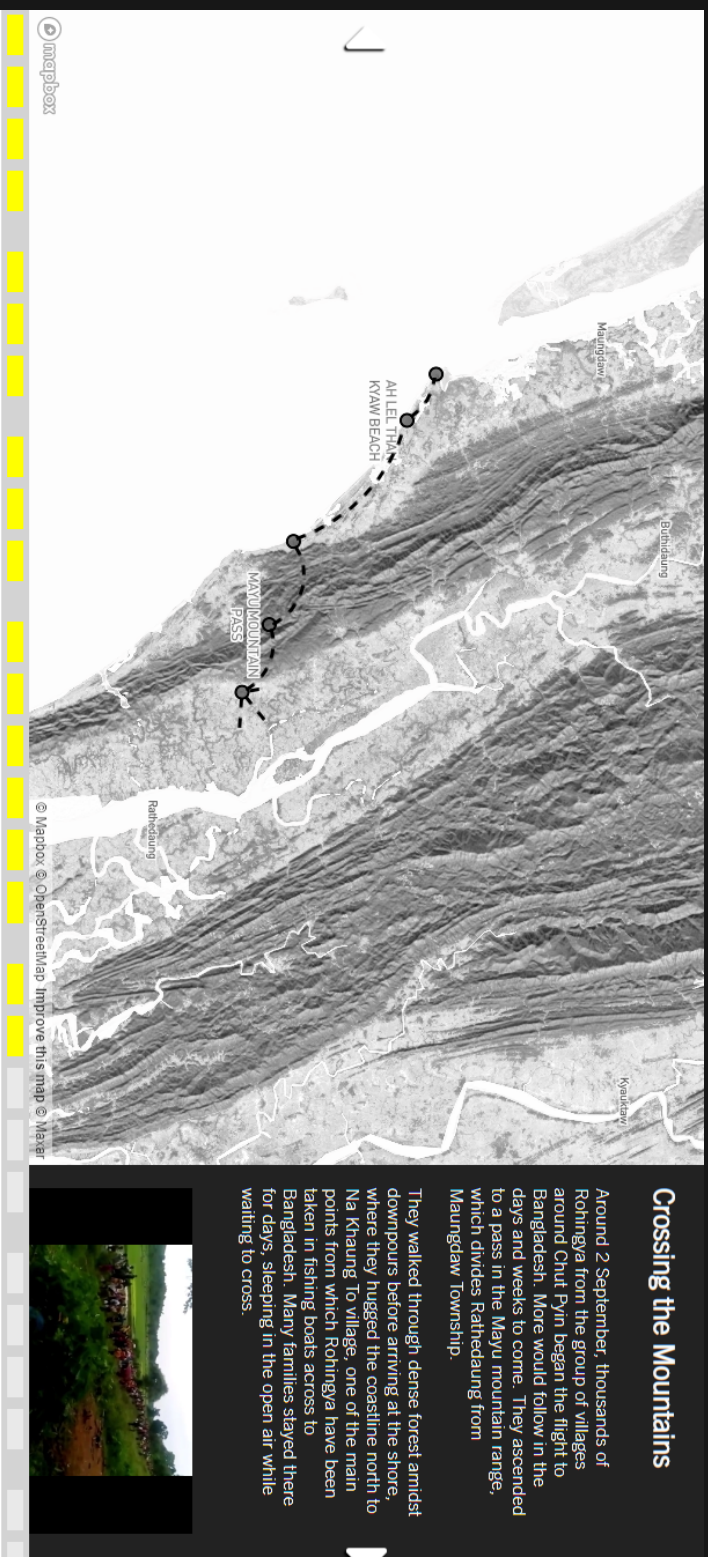
"I don't know how I managed to get here [to Bangladesh]... We were walking for three days—walking at night too. We spent five days on the beach because we didn't have enough money to cross. We didn't have money, but other villagers helped us."

O povo Rohingya
então foi forçado a
fugir para
Bangladesh, país
vizinho, devido as
crescentes
brutalidades
executadas pelas
autoridades do
Myanmar.





MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA



Crossing the Mountains

Around 2 September, thousands of Rohingya from the group of villages around Chut Fyn began the flight to Bangladesh. More would follow in the days and weeks to come. They ascended to a pass in the Mayu mountain range, which divides Rathedaung from Maungdaw Township.

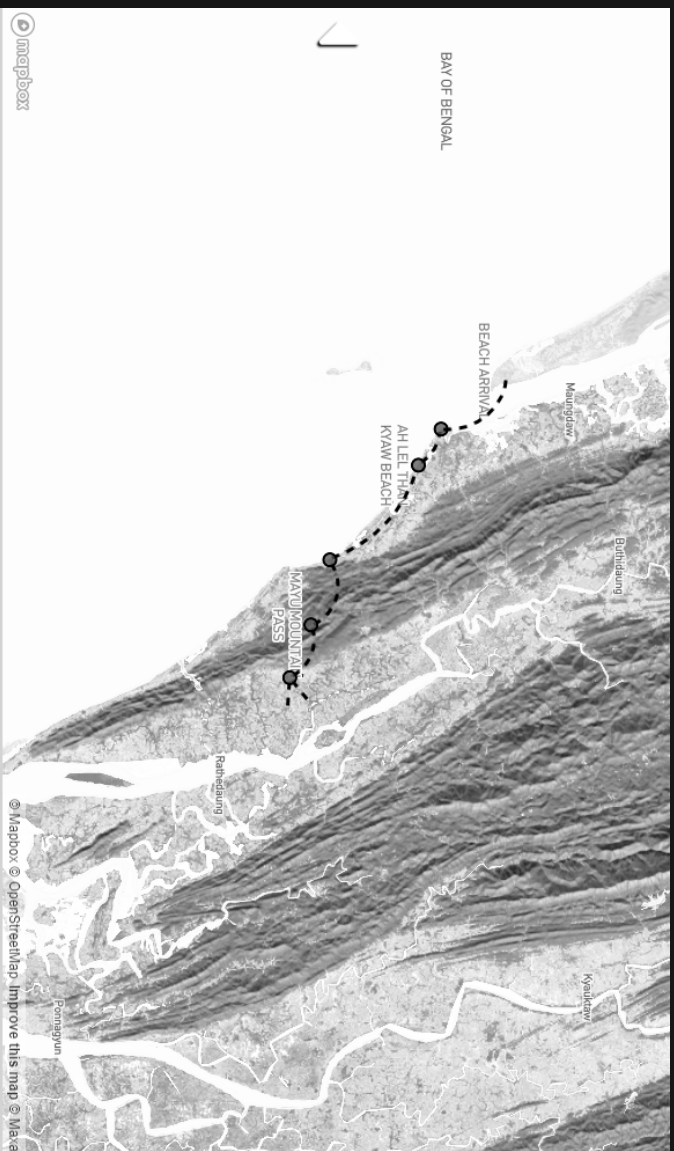
They walked through dense forest amidst downpours before arriving at the shore, where they hugged the coastline north to Nai Kraung To village, one of the main points from which Rohingya have been taken in fishing boats across to Bangladesh. Many families stayed there for days, sleeping in the open air while waiting to cross.

A cartografia demonstra o caminho traçado e as dificuldades devido ao terreno montanhoso da região. Um vídeo mostra a travessia dos milhares de Rohingyas.





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Arriving in Bangladesh

After days of walking through the mountains and then sleeping in the open air along the shore, the Rohingya from Chur Fyn and surrounding villages took fishing boats in the nighttime to reach Bangladesh. Most had to pay the Bangladeshi fishermen to take them across, handing over what little money or jewellery they had managed to escape with. Some Rohingya who fled in advance of the military's attacks had been able to pack a sack of possessions. Others arrived with little more than the clothes on their backs.



Ao chegar na fronteira com Bangladesh, os Rohingya ainda precisavam atravessar o mar para entrar no território, pescadores de Bangladesh cobravam para fazer esta travessia.





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World's Largest Refugee Camp

By 27 September 2017, just more than a month after the Myanmar military's campaign of violence began, more than 500,000 Rohingya women, men, and children had been forced to flee to Bangladesh, most of their villages reduced to ash. As of June 2018, their number had risen to more than 700,000 people, including 600,000 who now reside in the world's largest refugee camp, known as Kutupalong-Balukhali.

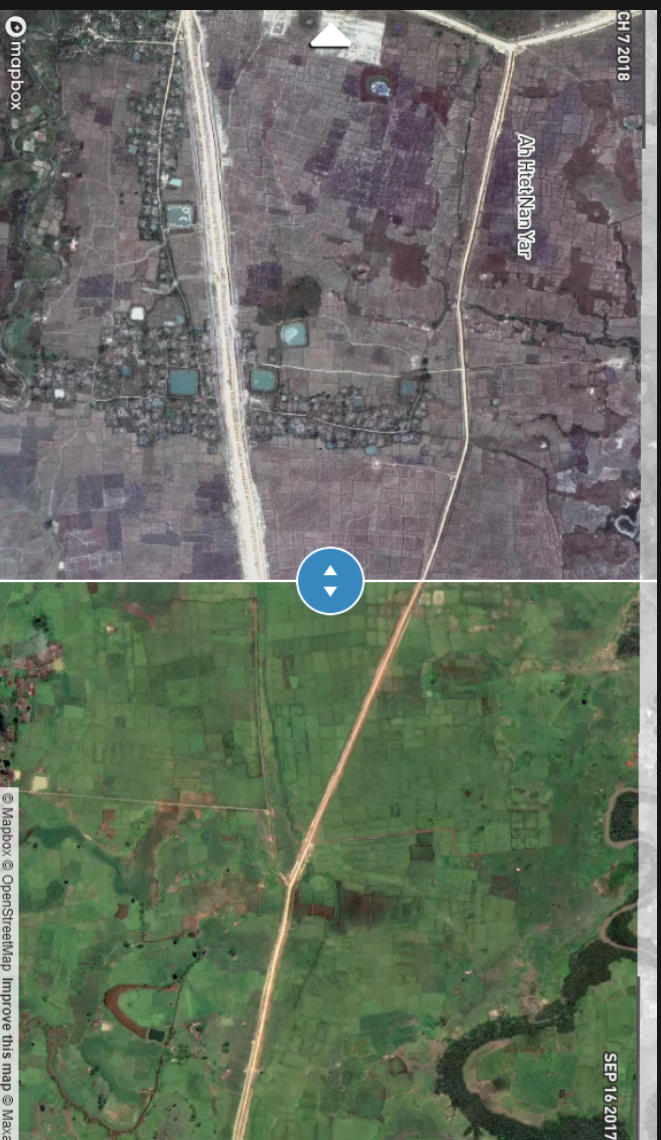
The humanitarian needs are enormous, and the monsoon season in Bangladesh (June-September) poses a further threat to the health and safety of the refugees.

Após a dura travessia, os Rohingyas chegam a um dos maiores campos de refugiados do mundo, o Kutupalong-Balukhali, que não tem recursos o suficiente para atender a todos.





MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA



A Road Where Homes Stood

In Ah Htet Nan Yar, the authorities have overseen the construction of a new road built directly on land where Rohingya homes once stood. Satellite imagery from 7 March 2018 shows a road that cuts through the heart of the burnt village, leading toward a recently expanded mine to the west.

The road's placement, if permanent, would make it impossible for some Rohingya to return to their homes and land, despite promises from the Myanmar authorities that people would be able to return to their original places.

Com os Rohingya fora do território, as autoridades do Myanmar começam a "reconstrução" dos locais queimados onde viviam os Rohingya. Uma política de esquecimento.





MAPPING MYANMAR'S ATROCITIES AGAINST ROHINGYA

Expansion of BGP Base

In Zay Di Pyn, satellite imagery shows that the authorities are expanding the Border Guard Police base where police detained and tortured Rohingya men and boys in the weeks around 25 August. In addition to these expansions, Amnesty International has confirmed construction of four major new BGP bases across northern Rakhine State since the end of 2017. Three of them are on land where Rohingya used to live or farm.

Rohingya who fled death and destruction at the hands of the security forces are unlikely to find the prospect of living next to those same forces conducive for safe returns.

Através de mapas antes/depois, é possível verificar também uma expansão da base da Myanmar Border Guard Police. Estas medidas são realizadas para assegurar que os Rohingyas não retornem.





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