Myanmar’s refugee crisis has lend the country to introduce two new laws that will take effect by June and will make it easier for foreign companies to invest in Myanmar. The laws are being put in place to create more interest into the country’s economy.

The new leader who was once a political prisoner Suu Kyi, showed promise for the country. Myanmar has been run by a military government for years and the State of Myanmar seems hopeful for growth. The U.S has shown support of Myanmar by lifting the long time sanctions on the country.

However despite the arise of change in the State of Myanmar the refugee crisis poses a threat to its development. The particular refugee surge that the country is facing is from its minority Rohingya Muslim population. The contributors to this crisis is Myanmar’s own army, therefore the country also faces international human rights violations.

The UNHCR has stated this month that over 60,000 Rohingya Muslims have fled to Bangladesh since October 2016, in addition to the 33,000 Rohingya refugees living in two camps in Bangladesh.

The accusation of human rights violations by the international community creates an unlikely situation for Myanmar to receive its needed international investment.


Pakistan, Afghanistan and the UNHCR are beginning implementation of new and effective policies in order to assist Afghan refugees. For instance Afghanistan has created a Displacement and Return Executive Committee to provide assistance and reintegration for internally displaced Afghan refugees. Pakistan and Afghanistan have committed to uphold the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees. Both Pakistan and Afghanistan have adopted new national policies to accommodate their influx in refugees. Pakistan and Afghanistan have signed an extension of the Tripartite Commission until 31 December 2017. The Tripartite Commission has reintegrated about 4.1 million Afghan Refugees back to Afghanistan.