

Committee: Human Rights Council

Issue: Measures the resolve the humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and Bangladesh

Student Officer: Warakorn Borivenpaisal

Position: Deputy President of the Human Rights Council

Introduction

The humanitarian crisis in Myanmar and Bangladesh are the result of over-populated number of Rohingya refugees. The total number of number of Rohingya refugees that have been recognized as stateless is growing. Until now there are over 800,000 that have been recognized as stateless; making this one of the worst refugee and humanitarian crisis in decades. Hundreds of thousands have fled in to Bangladesh and Myanmar; hoping to receive proper meals and shelter, however, that's not the case. Many have been living on the streets and in the refugee camps where there can contains up to hundred and thousands of people; such as the Kutupalong camp in Bangladesh.

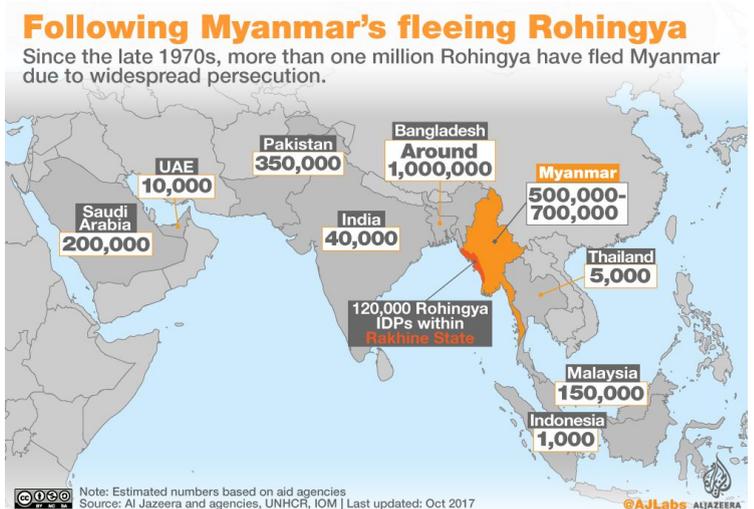


Figure #1: Number of Rohingyas in Neighbour Countries

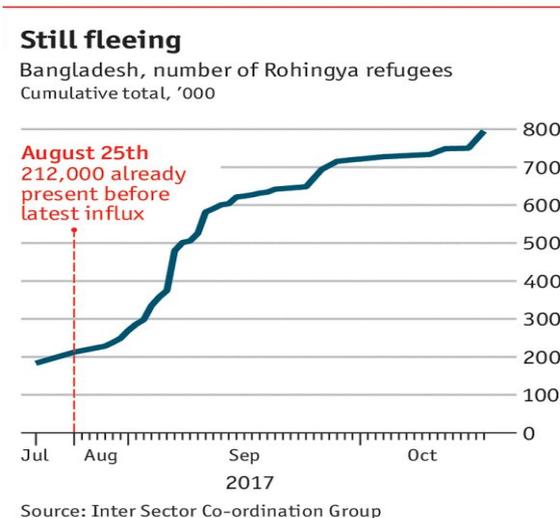


Figure #2: Growing statistic of Rohingya Refugee

The two main refugee camps in southern part of Bangladesh contains over 800,000 refugees when combined. Leading to the refugees not being able to receive proper aid and support; as seeing that many of the refugee are waiting and hoping for help from an international organization such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR) and international Organization for Migration (IOM) and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). According to the International Rescue Committee, the Rohingya refugee is the world's largest growing humanitarian crisis in terms of number. As a result of trying to escape from the violence of Myanmar's military; half the Myanmar's Rohingya have fled the country; leaving behind 176 out of 471 Rohingyas villages being empty.

Definition of Key Terms

Rohingya

They are an ethnic group; where majority of the group consists of Muslim people. More than 1,000,000 are located to be living in the South East Asian region. The Rohingya refugee are distributed in many countries; seeking for shelter, however most that have been accepted are often to be living in the country's border with poor living condition.

Refugee

A person or people that are forced the flee from their home to stay away from the country's bad situation; such as war, conflict or natural disaster. Refugee can various from a small group of people to a group that consists of 100,00 people.

Stateless

A group of people or a person that have not been identified as a citizens of any country. Meaning that they have no identity. Common causes of civilians identified as stateless is the change of country's border, the civilian's original nationality, discrimination in gender and ethnicity and prosecution.

Humanitarian crisis

An event that are threatening a larger group of people in terms of health, security and helter (home). Many humanitarian crisis have also been related and identified as refugee crisis-related. As refugee crisis is when a large of of ethnic are forced to move out of their home, but with no safety and bad living condition.

Refugee camp

Built by the United Nations (UN), country' government or any other organization acting as a temporary shelter to refugee. One single refugee camp can contain up to thousands of refugees.

Flee

When a person or group of people run away from a situation that is threaten their well-being and safety. The term fleeing could mean fleeing with in the country, and fleeing international by moving to another country.

Background Information

Brief History of Muslim Rohingya

Rohingya are Muslim minority origin in the state of Arakan, Myanmar. The origin of Rohingya ancestor have been dated back to be settling in Myanmar for many centuries. The first group of Muslim minority that settled in Arakan was in 1,400 CE. Many of Rohingya family have served as government officials and parliamentarian of the royal chamber. How ever until the late 18th century, buddhist Burmese (Myanmarese) from the south area of Myanmar begun to colonized Akaran; and executed law to execute all Muslim Rohingya.

Rohingya in Bangladesh and Myanmar

Though the origins of Rohingyas originated in Myanmar, more than 655,000 had fled to Bangladesh to avoid prosecution by the Myanmar's military. Some are lucky enough living in refugee camp, but for unfortunate for those that are homeless; many are living alongside the country's border. The government urges Myanmar to take back the refugees after hundreds of thousands of refugee fled in to the country. Many Rohingya have been subjected to forced labour, child labour and human trafficking.

In September of 2017, Myanmar and Bangladesh government have made an agreement to return the Rohingya. However, the plan did not work out as they have expected. The process of returning is full of danger; not only from natural causes, but also the terrorist group. Leading to Myanmar government complaining about the safety during the process. Though, that is not the only reason for Myanmar to not be pleased with Bangladesh government. Bangladesh announced that the repatriation of Rohingya will be slightly delay.

Number of Rohingya Refugees

Since the late 1970's, more than 1 million Rohingya have fled their home; due to high number of prosecution. Religion conflict have been the main cause for the Rohingya to migrate. More than 168,000 Rohingya have fled from Myanmar since 2012, and more than 87,000 fled to Bangladesh. Leaving home with home for a better life, however, it made it worse for them. They have been denied for a citizenship from many countries; causing them to live around the country's border, and sometimes even on a boat and homeless. Some even died from the hazardous living condition.

Condition of Stateless

Rohingya refugee have been denied citizenship in many countries; especially Bangladesh and Myanmar. Since the declaration of Burma 1982 citizenship law, Rohingya have been denied citizenship for generations. Bangladesh muddy refugee camps holds over 600,000 Rohingyas, with an extremely poor living condition, bad sanitary and minimum access to food. The fact that they are stateless and don't have shelter; it forces them to live in a an refugee camp set by the UN or countries. Recently in January 12, 2018, 4 Rohingyas were found dead in refugee camp in Bangladesh. As already, we all know that those people refugee don't have proper shelter; the fact the fire burned down their home, they have lost other home.

Shelter

Though, more than 1.8 million Rohingya have been internally displaced since the beginning of the crisis in 1970; many have been relying on camps set by countries government and set by the UN. Some of them have rely this as the permanent shelter. However, due to the fact that 1 camp can contain more than 100,000 refugees, it could lead to over populated of refugee. Many countries government have offer to take in refugee.

Previous Measures to Solve the Crisis

Many solution have been implemented by NGOs, UN organizations and countries government; with the aim of reducing the number of refugee that's growing, number of refugee internally displaced and homeless; as well as providing shelter, financial support and food supplies. The common solution, perhaps, the 'popular' solution that have been seen is putting all refugee in to refugee camp and urging other countries to accept the Rohingya in to their country.

Aiding

Humanitarian organizations are lending help to all the Rohingya refugee. Such as the BRAC organization (Building Resources Across Communities, Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee and Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee); founded in Bangladesh;

ranked world's top NGO and the NGO Advisor. BRAC has over 1,300 staff members that dedicated their time to specifically help the refugees of Rohingya. This NGO is also specialized in teaching more than 800 Rohingya to be a volunteers to help other refugee; as well as fighting for women's right, education and gender equality.



Figure #3: Rohingyas in Health Care Center

Acceptance of Refugee by Neighbour Countries

Previously, Indonesia said that they are willing to help Bangladesh deal with the amount of Rohingya refugees that they have as well as lending support. Myanmar are currently under a high pressure from many Muslims countries to stop violence occurred with the Rohingya. Seeing as at least 400 Rohingyas have been killed while migrating; as well as more than 130,000 migrated to Bangladesh by September 2017.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are prioritizing the shelter, health and food of the young Rohingya refugees. According to the communication chief of Bangladesh, they are aiming to have daily water distribution for the migrants; as well as implementing water pump in refugee crisis. In September of 2017, UNICEF had announced their plan of trying to give vaccination to 150,000 children, to prevent easily-spread disease among the refugee.

Many countries denied to accept refugees, due to the fact that the governments are trying to avoid the issue of overpopulation, as in the Rakhine state of Myanmar, many terrorist acts have been happening recently in the past decades. The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), Rohingya insurgent group have been killing border police officers and Rohingya refugees and seizing all weapon that were found. Often, families which are facing poverty have to put their children in military groups in order to gain money. Due to that fact, many countries are afraid of member of terrorist group will lurk in the country with the Rohingya group; as the government are concern about the safety of the nation. Another factor is that the country's afraid

of not being able to provide safety and acceptable shelter. It will lead to negative perception about the country.

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
1400 BC	The first group of Muslim Burmese settled down in the state of Akaran, Myanmar.
1784	Buddhist Myanmar (Burmese) from the South started to take over Akaran. Giving out orders to execute all Muslim Myanmar.
1970's	Rohingyas begins to flee from Myanmar and Bangladesh. Up until now, more than 1.8 million rohingya have been internally displaced and distributed in neighbour countries.
June, 2012	More than 150,000 homeless Rohingya are found in Rakhine and 200 died from extensive violence from Myanmar's military.
2012	As a predicted number, more than 80,000 Rohingya have fled from Myanmar.
October 12, 2017	Since the late August, at least 500,000 Rohingyas flees from Myanmar to Bangladesh.
October 23, 2017	More than 600,000 refugee arrived in Bangladesh after fleeing from Myanmar.
October, 2017	Stop of atrocity have been called out by UNICEF on Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.
January 12, 2018	4 Rohingya have been found dead in Bangladesh's refugee camp. The reason is from fire.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

As Bangladesh are struggling to deal with the problem of overpopulation of the Rohingyas, the UNHCR has taking charge of this instead. 4 months in to the Rohingya humanitarian crisis, UNHCR have distributed over 200,000 clothing items to new-arrived refugees in Bangladesh; to help them prepare for the upcoming cold weather in Bangladesh. All clothing given out by UNHCR worth more than \$1.5 million.

In late October 2017, UNICEF have called out for an urgent violence against the Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh; that now number up to 320,000. As well as alerting the nations of the urgent situation of the growing number of refugee coming in to the country. This is not the only area the UNICEF

is concerned about. The most important elements that they are most concerned about are the protection of children's among the refugee group, families and safety of Rohingyas prior, during and after returning to Myanmar.

The UN Secretary General, Mr. Antonio Guterres described this humanitarian crisis as 'catastrophic' right after the United Nations Security Council condemns violence against the Rohingya. In the early November, the UNSC urges Myanmar officials to stop its military force using violence among the Rohingyas. Mr. Secretary General highly urges the officials of both countries to be aware of human rights discrimination and ensure safety for those that are internally displaced.

- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, 14th March 2017, (A/HRC/34/67). The report have been created to point out the human right situation with in Myanmar; especially with the ones that's facing poverty and ignored-ethnic minority such as the Rohingya.
- UNHCR conduct a planned to establish a new UN refugee camp in Bangladesh to reduce the number of refugee that are internally displaced.
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights - better known as Office of Higher Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) recognized the Rohingya crisis as ethnic cleansing, but has not yet mention the situation as genocide.

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