



# SOCHUM

Rohingya Crisis



ATAYURT  
MODEL UN CLUB

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## **Welcoming Letter of the Secretary Generals,**

Most Honourable Participants,

As this year's Secretaries-General, we are more than honoured to welcome you to our conference. As the pandemic wore down we were able to establish the social connections which were desired for years with our last conference, ATAMUN21. We wholeheartedly believe that our last conference was the spark that was needed to revive the social events and other model united nations programs. We proudly take the honour of our last conference. With that honour bestowed, we are delighted to declare ATAMUN22, which again will be a momentous milestone. Now is the chance to reconnect with the individuals missed fondly and experience the awe once again.

Since its establishment, ATAMUN has been the voice of the youth, assembled and directed by the youth. It is such an awe-inspiring institution that withstood the crises provoked by various challenges and was competent to thrive in its darkest hours. It brought people with diverse cultures, identities, and most prominently ideas. This time it shall excel even further with its outstanding team driven by enthusiasm and ambition. Experiences from our past have enlightened us about organizing such an event and with that knowledge, passion, and ambition we ensure that it shall be a delightful and compelling experience.

To achieve such an experience, we have been working vigorously on our topics and committees which could be seen on our website. We believe that these agenda items which will be debated will be considerably propitious to your thinking and understanding of the globe. With our incredible academic team, we shall be entertaining 1 joint crisis committee, 1 junior committee, and 4 various committees to enrich the vision of the youth. These committees shall follow the rules of the Harvard procedure and the joint crisis committee will possess special rules of procedure.

Lastly, as Secretaries-General we would be more than pleased to see you in June  
on  
ATAMUN22.

Kind Regards,  
Taha Kağan Güneş  
Ekin Özdöngül

## LETTER FROM THE CHAIR BOARD

Dear delegates, first of all, welcome and thank you for attending our ATAMUN club's first 2022 conference. I am Aleyna Elif Uyar. I am studying my second year at Atayurt Private Science High School. I am going to be your first chair in the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee as known as SOCHUM.

What are we going to talk about in our sessions? The one and only Human Rights. In this cruel world, there are so many people facing injustice and violence. In our committee, we will discuss the Rohingya Crisis that has been happening in South Asia. In Bangladesh and Myanmar borders, there is a huge camp that is known as the biggest refugee camp in the world. Until this time, uncountable children and adults died because of being a refugee and injustice. Still now, UNICEF, UNHCR, and ICJ is trying to help and donate to these hopeless refugees. The Myanmar government had beaten them for many years and it still goes on, unfortunately.

I hope that in these three days, (3-5 June) we will have a great and efficient time together. I'm willing to hear your ideas from all of you. Let's make this world a more liveable place. And I'm really thankful to our Academic, Organization and Media team for their efforts.

If you have any questions or needs, please do not hesitate to contact me  
My email address: [aelifuyar@gmail.com](mailto:aelifuyar@gmail.com) or [aleynaelifuyar.stu@atayurt.com](mailto:aleynaelifuyar.stu@atayurt.com)

Best Regards,

Aleyna Elif Uyar

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  - i. The arrival of Islam
  - ii. British Colonial Period
  - iii. Conflict, Rebellion, Immigration and Crisis
- b) What is a refugee? Difficulties and events they had faced in the world.
  - i. Being a refugee Rohingya Muslim,
- c) Women and Children in Bangladesh and Myanmar Borders,
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- e) Definition of Key Terms,
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## Who is SOCHUM?

The United Nations General Assembly Third Committee (also known as the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee or SOCHUM or C3) is one of six main committees at the General Assembly of the United Nations. SOCHUM was founded in 1945 in reaction to the establishment of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

### - For what reason are they here?

The Third Committee promotes and enforces basic freedoms and ideals meant to be enjoyed by the entire international community such as the right to life, the expression of cultures, the freedom of political participation, the protection of children's rights, and the promotion of social development, among many others. SOCHUM derives its legitimacy from the original United Nations Charter and operates with the goal of designing peaceful settlements for issues within the large spectrum of social, humanitarian, and cultural complications in the international community. This body does so by initiating studies that encourage recommendations for the promotion of international cooperation and fundamental freedoms for all.

### General Issues That They Are Dealing With

- 
- The advancement of women
  - The protection of children
  - The protection of indigenous populations, and related issues
  - The treatment of refugees, and related issues such as racism and discrimination
  - The promotion of fundamental freedoms
  - The right to self-determination
  - Youth, family and aging
  - The rights of persons with disabilities
  - Crime prevention and criminal justice
- The international drug trade, and related issues

## **THE ROHINGYA MUSLIMS**

### **\*History**

Arakan, whose historical background dates back to the pre-BC era, was ruled as an independent kingdom for many centuries. The city of Dhanyawadi, where the Buddhist Mahamuni Temple is located, was built in the VI century AD. It was the main center of the kingdom until the 19th century. VI. From the th century to the middle of the tenth century, the political center was the city of Vesali, a little south of Dhanyawadi. VIII. In the 19th century, Buddhism entered the region. The ancient Hindu and Brahmin faith traditions also partially survived. In the following centuries, Arakan prospered economically by participating in international maritime trade in the Bay of Bengal. With the migration of Tibeto-Burman people to the Pagan region, new immigrant communities called Rakhine settled in Arakan. The name Arakan, which is used today and has become widespread, especially in European languages, and Rakhine in local usage also come from this word.

### **\*Arrival of Islam**

Due to its coastline on the Bay of Bengal, Arakan was a key center of maritime trade and cultural exchange between Burma and the outside world, since the time of the Indian Maurya Empire.

According to Syed Islam, the earliest Muslim settlements in the Arakan region began in the 7th-century. The Arab traders were also missionaries and they began converting the local Buddhist population to Islam by about 788 CE, states Syed Islam. Besides these locals converting to Islam, Arab merchants married local women and later settled in Arakan. As a result of intermarriage and conversion, the Muslim population in Arakan grew. This claim by Sayed Islam saying that, by 788 CE, locals in Arakan were being converted into Muslims clearly contradicts historian Yegar's findings which say, even in 1203, Bengal is the easternmost point of Islamic expansion, not to say further into Arakan.

### **\*British Colonial Period**

During British colonial rule, immigration to Arakan was encouraged by the British in order to meet the workforce, and many Rohingya Muslims who had gone to Chittagong before returned to their homeland. Since there was no border between Bengal and Arakan, many Chittagong-origin Muslims migrated to Arakan. Every year, around 20,000 Chitagonlu cross the border to find work in the rice fields of Arakan, and mostly these Bengali immigrants carry out the transportation on the rivers. While some of them returned, the majority settled in Arakan. XX. Migrant Muslims, whose numbers had increased considerably towards the beginning of the century, had their own mosques, schools and institutions. Although there was not much of a problem between Rohingya Muslims and Buddhists during the British colonial period, the widespread immigration wave led to tensions between Rohingya

Buddhists and Muslims. The attacks of the Buddhist people and the Burmese national movement, especially against immigrant Muslims of Indian origin, increased. II. This tension escalated with the withdrawal of the British from Burma during World War II and the Japanese occupation of Arakan in 1942.

### **\*Conflict, Rebellion, Immigration and Crisis**

#### **Post- WWII Migration**

The numbers and the extent of post-independence immigration from Bangladesh are subject to controversy and debate. According to the International Crisis Group (ICG), these immigrants were actually the Rohingyas who were displaced by World War II and began to return to Arakan after the independence of Burma but were rendered as illegal immigrants, while many were not allowed to return. ICG adds that there were "some 17,000" refugees from the Bangladesh liberation war who "subsequently returned home".

#### **Refugee Crisis of 1978**

The first wave of Rohingya refugees entered Bangladesh in 1978. An estimated 200,000 Rohingyas took shelter in Cox's Bazar. Diplomatic initiatives over 16 months resulted in a repatriation agreement, which allowed the return of most refugees under a process facilitated by UNHCR. The return of refugees to Burma has been the second-largest repatriation process in Asia after the return of Cambodian refugees from Thailand.

#### **Refugee Crisis of 1991-1992**

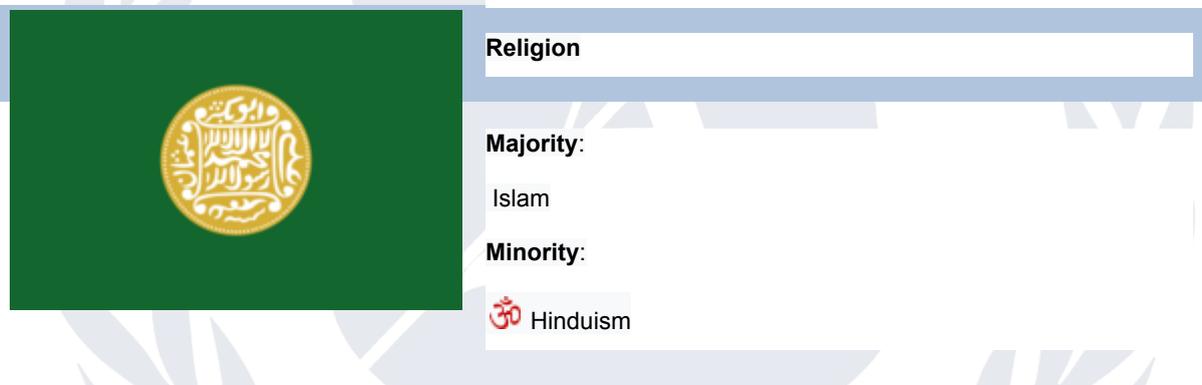
After the Burmese military junta began to persecute the political opposition, military operations targeting Muslims (who strongly support the pro-democracy movement) began in Arakan State.

As the Burmese army ramped up its operations across the country, the towns of Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung in northern Arakan became centers of persecution. The 23rd and 24th Regiments of the Tatmadaw (Myanmar Army) were responsible for forced labor, rape, confiscation of homes, land and livestock, demolition of mosques, banning religious activities and harassment of religious priests. An estimated 250,000 refugees crossed into Bangladesh. The influx of refugees in Bangladesh was a challenge to the newly elected government of Khaleda Zia, the country's first female prime minister (heading the first parliamentary government since 1975). Both Bangladesh and Burma mobilized thousands of soldiers along the border during the crisis. The Bangladeshi government stressed the peaceful resolution of the crisis.

## Conflict in Arakan

From 1971 to 1978, a number of Rakhine monks and Buddhists in Sittwe held hunger strikes to force the government to tackle immigration problems, which they believed were causing a demographic shift in the region. The Ne Win government asked the UN to repatriate war refugees and launched military operations that drove nearly 200,000 people to Bangladesh. In 1978, the Bangladeshi government protested the Burmese government over the "forced deportation of thousands of Burmese Muslim nationals to Bangladesh". The Burmese government said those deported were Bangladeshi nationals illegally residing in Burma. In July 1978, after intense UN-mediated negotiations, the Ne Win government agreed to take back 200,000 refugees who had settled in Arakan. In the same year and 1992, a joint statement by the governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh "acknowledged that the Rohingya are legal residents of Burma". In 1982 the Burmese government passed the citizenship law and declared "Bengalis" foreigners.

There is a widespread belief among Rohingya that significant numbers of immigrants arrived even after the 1980s when the border was relatively unprotected. However, there is no documentary evidence for these claims since the last census was taken in 1983. Successive Burmese governments strengthened the border and established border guards.



The infographic features a green rectangular box on the left containing the national flag of Bangladesh, which is green with a white crescent and star in the center. To the right of the flag is a white box with a blue border. Inside this box, the word "Religion" is written in bold black text. Below it, the text "Majority:" is followed by "Islam". Underneath that, the text "Minority:" is followed by a red Om symbol and the word "Hinduism".

## WHAT IS A REFUGEE?

Refugees are people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country. They often have had to flee with little more than the clothes on their back, leaving behind homes, possessions, jobs and loved ones.

Refugees are defined and protected in international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention is a key legal document and defines a refugee as: "Someone who is

unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”

By the end of 2017, there were 25.4 million refugee men, women and children registered across the world.

### **\*Difficulties and Events They Have Been Facing In the World**

The number of refugees has fallen steadily and is the lowest in almost a quarter of a century. This is partly due to the fact that there have been fewer refugee-producing crises and several conflicts have come to an end or diminished in intensity, allowing refugees to return home. In 2005, an estimated 1.1 million refugees returned to their countries of origin. Over half returned to Afghanistan; other countries with large returns included Angola, Liberia and Burundi.

On the other hand, internal strife and civil wars have triggered fewer refugee exoduses, but have provoked more displacement. Internal conflicts, and declining respect for human rights and humanitarian law, have resulted in increased attacks on civilian populations and on those trying to assist and protect them. For example, in Africa, in three countries alone – the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Sudan – conflicts have led to the internal flight of some nine million people. In many areas, security has deteriorated to such an extent that humanitarian work has been impossible and past successes, including repatriation and successful reintegration, are now jeopardized.

Another important trend has been the increase in irregular and mixed migration movements, in particular, but not exclusively, to industrialized countries. In the face of barriers to immigration, some economic migrants have tried to use the asylum door, which has led to many calls for restrictive asylum policies in an effort to curb “bogus” asylum claims, and to the perception that refugees and asylum-seekers are only after a better life. Asylum systems have become discredited, but rather than making procedures more effective, many States have resorted to restricting access to asylum, thereby depriving refugees of the protection to which they are entitled.

### **\*Being a Refugee Rohingya Muslim**

The Rohingya people have faced decades of systematic discrimination, statelessness and targeted violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar. Such persecution has forced Rohingya women, girls, boys and men into Bangladesh for many years, with significant spikes following violent attacks in 1978, 1991-1992, and again in 2016. Yet it was August 2017 that triggered by far the largest and fastest refugee

influx into Bangladesh. Since then, an estimated 745,000 Rohingya—including more than 400,000 children—have fled into \*Cox's Bazar.

In Myanmar, entire villages were burned to the ground, families were separated and killed, and women and girls were gang-raped. Most of the people who escaped were severely traumatized after witnessing unspeakable atrocities. These people found temporary shelter in refugee camps around Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, which is now home to the world's largest refugee camp.

As of March 2019, over 909,000 stateless Rohingya refugees reside in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. The vast majority live in 34 extremely congested camps, including the largest single-site, the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Site, which is host to approximately 626,500 Rohingya refugees.

More than one year into this multifaceted collaborative response, the situation has gradually begun to stabilize. Basic assistance has been provided, living conditions in the camps have improved somewhat and disaster risk mitigation measures have been largely successful. However, despite progress, the Rohingya remain in an extremely precarious situation. The root causes of their plight in Myanmar have not been addressed and their future is yet uncertain. Refugees have access to the basics, such as food and health care, but they are still extremely vulnerable, living in highly challenging circumstances, exposed to the monsoon elements and dependent on aid.

To address the ongoing needs, a new \*Joint Response Plan was launched in February 2019, requesting US\$920.5 million to provide life-saving assistance to 1.2 million people, including Rohingya refugees who fled Myanmar to Bangladesh and local host communities. As of 17 April, the appeal is 17 percent funded. The priority needs in the plan, which covers the January-December 2019 timeframe, include food, water and sanitation, shelter, and medical care.

## **Women and Children in Myanmar and Bangladesh Borders**

While basic services have been provided, children still face disease outbreaks, malnutrition, inadequate educational opportunities and the risks related to neglect, exploitation and violence including gender-based violence risks, child marriage and child labor. Meanwhile, annual cycles of heavy monsoon and cyclones pose substantial risks to both Rohingya refugees and host communities.

In Myanmar, most Rohingya have no legal identity or citizenship and statelessness remains a significant concern. Rohingya children in Rakhine State, meanwhile, have been hemmed in by violence, forced displacement and restrictions on freedom of movement.

Until the conditions are in place in Myanmar that would allow Rohingya families to return home with basic rights – safety from violence, citizenship, free movement, health and education – they are stuck as refugees or internally displaced persons living in overcrowded and sometimes dangerous conditions.

Older children and adolescents who are deprived of opportunities to learn or make a living are at real risk of becoming a “lost generation”, ready prey to traffickers and those who would exploit them for political or other ends. Girls and women are at particular risk of sexual and other gender-based violence in this situation, including being forced into early marriage and being left out of school as parents keep them at home.

### **Joint Response Plan’s Propositions Oriented to Women and Children**

1. Improving access to and the quality of protection and assistance is vital with regard to all refugees, and for adolescent girls and women in particular. Across the camps in 2018, consistent reports of gender-based violence and abuse underscore the need to strengthen gender-based violence (GBV) prevention mechanisms and to increase GBV case management, counter-trafficking programming and psychosocial support for children and adults. Community-based protection interventions and efforts to ensure safety and security in the camps, including basic requirements such as lighting, presence of law enforcement authorities and access to justice, require continuous strengthening by all actors in 2019.
2. There is an urgent need for robust, family-based alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), family tracing and reunification as well as support to foster care families. Recent research provides new insight into the experiences of orphaned and separated Rohingya children and has confirmed that an overwhelming number of children were separated from their primary caregivers during attacks and that they either witnessed or have strong reason to believe that their parent or caregiver did not survive. This reinforces the need for mental health and psychosocial support for children and their caregivers and for support for alternative care arrangements and family tracing and reunification.

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## **Major Parties Involved**

Since October 2016, thousands of Rohingya refugees have fled Myanmar due to persecution in the Rakhine State. The exodus has become a humanitarian crisis. The persecution was preceded by crackdowns in 1978, 1991–1992, 2012 and 2015. The United Nations believes that Myanmar wants to expel its entire Rohingya population.

Despite centuries of settlement in the Arakan region (now Rakhine State), the Rohingya population has been denied citizenship and other basic rights under several controversial Myanmar laws (particularly the 1982 Myanmar nationality law). Myanmar has been accused of genocide and ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya.

The persecution of ethnic Rohingyas in Myanmar continued up to 2018, and is viewed to continue until a lasting resolution is made between the Government of Myanmar (which has internal political disputes on the matter), the Government of Bangladesh, representatives from the Rohingya people, and states in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

## **Bangladesh**

Since 25 August 2017, Bangladesh has received at least 655,500 refugees. As of 11 January 2018, 971,627 refugees were registered in Bangladesh. The Parliament of Bangladesh adopted a unanimous resolution urging the international community to pressure Myanmar to provide citizenship and safe return for the Rohingya. The President of Bangladesh Abdul Hamid suggested that a United Nations-administered humanitarian corridor be established in Myanmar for the Rohingya.

“They (Myanmar) should stop the violence. The Myanmar government should have handled this situation patiently and not allowed the army to attack the common people. What are the crimes of the women, children, the innocent people? They are not responsible.”

Foreign Minister said that Myanmar's actions were being described as genocide."The way the genocide has been carried out in Myanmar, the way the people were killed in arson attacks, we are thinking about pressing for a trial against Myanmar, and against the Myanmar army at an international tribunal". The Bangladeshi foreign ministry summoned the Myanmar envoy several times since the crisis began, protesting the refugee influx and alleged intrusions by Myanmar aircraft into Bangladeshi airspace.

According to a Bangladeshi official, the government was focused on finding a peaceful resolution to the crisis and stated that "our goal is to ensure a stable, peaceful and safe environment in the Rakhine State so that people of all religion, color and community can live there in harmony, and we are holding discussions at various places to this end".

*\*The Government of Bangladesh has kept its borders open to fleeing Rohingya and leads the humanitarian response. The people of Bangladesh continue to show exceptional hospitality in the face of human tragedy on a massive scale. In keeping with its national policies, the Government of Bangladesh refers to these Rohingya as "Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals" in the present context. The UN system refers to this population as Rohingya refugees, in line with the applicable international framework for protection and solutions, as well as the resulting accountabilities for the countries of origin and asylum in addition to the international community as a whole. These terms refer to the same population.*

## **Myanmar**

Denying that its forces committed atrocities, Myanmar has blamed "terrorists" for all violence (including the burning of villages). According to the State Counsellor, there was misinformation about the situation.

## **China**

China has supported Myanmar in the UN Security Council. The general is widely considered one of the masterminds behind the alleged ethnic cleansing campaign. The Chinese foreign ministry said "We condemn the violent attacks which happened in Rakhine state in Myanmar ... We support Myanmar's efforts in upholding peace and stability in the Rakhine state. We hope to order and the normal life there will be recovered as soon as possible. We think the international community should support the efforts of Myanmar in safeguarding the stability of its national development".

China displayed intentions to develop Rakhine State commercially in other ways. With China's engagement in the Rakhine state requiring cooperation with the Burmese military and government, China used its veto power in the U.N. Security Council to protect Myanmar from any forceful U.N. action over the Rohingya issue—and has argued that the solution to the Rohingya crisis is more development in Rakhine State.

## **Canada**

The Canadian government pledged CA\$1 million for relief support of Rohingya refugees.

On 21 September 2018, lawmakers from the House of Commons unanimously adopted a motion to recognize the Rohingya crisis as a genocide, describing it as

'crimes against humanity. The House of Commons also endorsed the report from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees fact-finding mission in Myanmar.

### **The United States of America**

On behalf of President Donald Trump, Vice President condemned the "terrible savagery" against the Rohingya: "The images of the violence and its victims have shocked the American people and decent people all over the world". Pence called the Rohingya expulsion a "historic exodus" and a "great tragedy unfolding", saying that the situation may "sow seeds of hatred and chaos that may well consume the region for generations to come and threaten the peace of us all".

Through September 2017, the U.S. government contributed \$32 million in aid to Rohingya refugees fleeing Myanmar.

### **The United Kingdom**

By 13 September 2017, the United Kingdom had asked the United Nations Security Council to discuss the Rohingya crisis twice: on 29 August and 13 September.

"The scale of the human rights and humanitarian crisis unfolding in Myanmar is unprecedented in its recent history. It requires the attention of the British government at the highest level".

### **France**

French President Emmanuel Macron described the situation as "genocide" and "ethnic purification", and alluded to the prospect of UN-led intervention. In a statement, the French foreign ministry said: "As we recently indicated, France is concerned by the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Rakhine State. It calls for the cessation of violence against the civilian populations who have been forced to flee in huge numbers and demands that the Burmese security forces ensure their protection and guarantee the restoration of safe humanitarian access. We reaffirm our support for the work of the humanitarian organizations on the ground. They provide aid and protection to all civilian populations. We are helping the French NGOs in order to respond to the needs of the affected populations as well as the internally displaced persons in Rakhine State; this is in addition to France's voluntary contribution to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). France calls on Bangladesh to continue to accept the Rohingya who are seeking refuge within its borders. A political solution must be found in order to put an end to this cycle of violence. In this respect, we reaffirm our support for the Burmese government in implementing the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State.

### **India**

India also announced plans to deport its Rohingya refugee population. Minister of State for Home Affairs Kiren Rijju described the refugees as "illegal immigrants", echoing the Myanmar government's position. Although the Rohingya have fought deportation in the Indian courts (partly on humanitarian grounds), in September 2017 the Indian government responded that India did not sign the 1951 Refugee Convention and most Rohingya arrived in India before the August 2017 violence. Some Indian media have reported that the country's intelligence agencies suspect militant Rohingya leaders of conspiring with Pakistani terrorists and planning to incite violence in India.

### **Malaysia**

Malaysian Prime Minister described the Rohingya persecution as genocide and dispatched two Royal Malaysian Air Force planes with relief supplies for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

### **Japan**

On 26 September 2017, the government of Japan extended a US\$4 million emergency grant to aid Rohingya refugees in Myanmar and Bangladesh. Three days later, the Japanese government issued a statement: "Japan strongly condemns the attacks carried out against the Myanmar security forces in northern areas of Rakhine State in Myanmar since 25 August as utterly unacceptable and expresses its condolences to the bereaved families. Japan strongly expects that, with the restoration of security, the protection of civilian populations and humanitarian access is assured as soon as possible. Japan will support the efforts by the Myanmar government to implement the recommendations for realizing peace and stability in Rakhine State.

### **Iran**

Iranian Foreign Minister condemned Myanmar on behalf of the Iranian government. They urged the international community to take action before it was too late.

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani has said his country will work to mount pressure on Myanmar from the international side to resolve the Rohingya crisis.

### **Australia**

In the spring of 2017 the Australian Senate passed a motion urging the government to call on the United Nations for a commission of inquiry. In early September 2017, as the Rohingya crisis became ethnic cleansing, Foreign Minister Julie Bishop said that Australia was deeply concerned by the escalating violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State and would provide up to A\$5 million to help Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

Australia had long interned some of its own Rohingya refugees in camps on Manus Island in Papua New Guinea (whose government ruled the camps unlawful in 2016).



humanitarian aid — as their vulnerabilities are aggravated by each new day of exile. These vulnerabilities extend across sectors. For example, the entire refugee population received basic emergency shelter kits to help them survive 2018's rainy season; they now require more robust and safer shelters. Around 860,000 refugees regularly receive minimum food assistance, yet only 240,000 have opportunities to diversify their diet beyond the minimum package of rice, lentils and oil. These opportunities must be expanded to ensure their nutrition and health. Approximately 50% of pre-primary and primary learners — as well as 97% of youth and adolescents — lack access to quality education or learning opportunities. The power of education to break the cycle of poverty, violence and injustice has been well proven. Rohingya refugee children and youth need better access to learning opportunities to ensure their capacity to maximize whatever solutions materialize for themselves and their families. Similarly, continued investments into WASH, health and protection services are also vital.

3. Refugees' immediate humanitarian needs are compounded by the extreme traumas that often preceded or characterized their displacement. The UN independent fact-finding mission concluded that the "scale, brutality and systematic nature" in Rakhine State of "rape, gang-rape, sexual slavery, forced nudity, sexual humiliation, mutilation and sexual assault [...] frequently followed by the killing of victims" indicate "a deliberate strategy to intimidate, terrorize or punish a civilian population [...]."4 Rohingya survivors also bear the burden of uncertainty regarding their future prospects for a safe return to Myanmar. This context generates considerable anxiety and distress, with related consequences for their trust in external actors. Their yet unmet mental health and psychosocial needs remain critical. In addition, the daily strain of their predicament, at both the individual and community levels, is exacerbated by their limited access to education and livelihoods. Although refugees continue to demonstrate solidarity and engage in efforts to improve their situation, a more focused response is required to meet the needs and mental well-being of the most vulnerable among them — particularly for the elderly, persons with disabilities, women and children at risk as well as survivors of violence.

### **Joint Response Plan's Propositions Oriented to Women and Children**

Improving access to and the quality of protection and assistance is vital with regard to all refugees, and for adolescent girls and women in particular. Across the camps in 2018, consistent reports of gender-based violence and abuse underscore the need to strengthen gender-based violence (GBV) prevention mechanisms and to increase GBV case management, counter-trafficking programming and psychosocial support for children and adults.

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\*You can take a look at the 2019 Joint Response Plan from:  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/2019-joint-response-plan-rohingya-humanitarian-crisis-january-december-enbn> /  
<https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/656/summary>

## **Definition of Key Terms**

**UNHCR:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a UN agency mandated to aid and protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with over 17,300 staff working in 135 countries. Moreover, it is working with the UN's Third Committee known as SOCHUM.



**1951 Refugee Convention:** The Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, or the 1951 Refugee Convention, is a multinational United Nations convention that defines refugee status, the rights of asylum-seekers and the responsibilities of asylum-granting countries. The Convention also regulates the status of persons who do not qualify as refugees, such as war criminals. The contract also offers visa-free travel through travel documents printed under it.

The Refugee Convention is based on Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which protects people's claims for asylum from persecution and

torture. Refugees can benefit from the rights and privileges granted to them by the contract.

**Asylum Seeker:** An asylum seeker is a person who leaves their country of residence, enters another country and applies for asylum (i.e., international protection) in this other country. An asylum seeker is an immigrant who has been forcibly displaced and might have fled their home country because of war or other factors harming them or their family. If their case is accepted, they become considered a refugee. The terms asylum seeker and refugee are often confused.

**International Law:** International law, also known as International Ethics, public international law and law of nations, is the set of rules, norms, and standards generally recognized as binding between nations. It establishes normative guidelines and a common conceptual framework for states across a broad range of domains, including war, diplomacy, trade, and human rights. International law aims to promote the practice of stable, consistent, and organized international relations.



**Burmese Government:** Burmese Government, also known as Myanmar Government.

**OCHA:** OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises. They advocate for effective and principled humanitarian action by all, for all.



**UNSC:** The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of the settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

**UNICEF:** The United Nations Children's Fund, shortly known as UNICEF (English: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), was established in 1946 as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, and was later established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1954 by promoting and

advocating for the protection of children's rights. is mandated to help meet children's basic needs and create opportunities for children to realize their full potential.

**\*What is UNICEF doing to help children in the Rohingya crisis?**

UNICEF is on the ground, working with the government and partners, helping to deliver life-saving supplies and services for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

To help reduce the spread of COVID-19, for example, UNICEF and partners have been providing safe water and soap supplies, and have installed communal handwashing stations in the camps. UNICEF is also making sure that children have access to life-saving information on protecting themselves and their communities against the coronavirus.



### **\*Possible Solutions**

There are so many refugees in so many countries. Rohingyas are one of them. Bangladesh and other Southeast Asian countries are not enough for like a million refugees from Myanmar.

There may be Rohingya who wants to volunteer to join UNHCR. This helps them make their voices heard. Thus, they find a place in the UN and support the studies and projects on it.

We know that Muslim countries and many countries including it are reactive to this violence and discrimination. If these governments contact the government of Myanmar or Bangladesh, they can reach agreements and protect the people there. Countries with a good financial situation help the states that host Rohingya by donating them even more. If they have power, they can even open their doors.

As general solutions, first of all, for us comes to raising awareness in people. Educating people makes them aware of what is going on there. In today's technological age, we have the opportunity to do this with all kinds of communication tools. The second suggestion in general solutions is to encourage people to participate voluntarily in UNHCR. It is possible to do such events with seminars and conferences.

Recent years have witnessed renewed efforts to reach durable solutions. Still, the majority of today's refugees remain in situations of protracted displacement. The three classic durable solutions are voluntary repatriation, local integration in the

country of first asylum and resettlement in a third country. UNHCR will prioritize the use of each solution according to the particular circumstances and needs of refugees in each case. While they all present different challenges, ensuring the sustainability of returns and promoting more strategic use of resettlement will be very high on UNHCR's agenda in 2007.



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IMPORTANT(if you want to know more about your country's profile upon this issue):[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_reactions\\_to\\_the\\_Rohingya\\_genocide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_reactions_to_the_Rohingya_genocide)

## **RESOLUTION SHOULD COVER**

- Does the state and NGOs have an effect on this issue? What can they do in future situations?
- How can we raise awareness in society?
- How can we provide such humanitarian needs like health service, safety, housing, etc?
- What kind of agreement can be made between the states regarding the security and rights of Rohingya refugees?

## **Basic Resolution and Clauses**

Draft Resolution – While the BBQ’s still hot

Committee – The Barbecue advocacy board

Topic – Getting more events hosted in the neighborhood

Sponsors – Stanley, Tamara

Signatories – Francisco, Maria, Stella, Stacy

*Understanding* the importance of barbecues as a forum for positive social interaction and engagement,

*Committing* to hosting as many social events as possible while the weather is still warm,

1. Recommends a Barbecue to be hosted out in Stanley’s back yard, the event will work in accordance with the following parameters:

- a. The Barbecue will start at 11am and end at 3:45
- b. There will be no more than 2 extra guests permitted per invitation,
- c. All guests are expected to bring something to help improve the barbecue experience, this can include:
  - i. Potato Salad
  - ii. Vegetarian options
  - iii. Cold beverages
  - iv. Lounge Chairs
  - v. Any other items if approved in advance by Stanley
- d. Stanley has agreed to pay for all other meat and supplies required for the event,
- e. All guests are expected to arrange their own transportation to and from the event, some options include
  - i. Public transport
  - ii. Carpool.



**MUNprep**

## **Sample Operative Phrases**

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

## Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming