

Committee: SPECPOL 2

Topic: The Question of Rohingya

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Summary

The Rohingya are the most persecuted people in the world. They are a majority Muslim ethnic group, that has resided in Myanmar since the 12th century in the majority Buddhist country. They also have a distinct dialect from others spoken throughout Myanmar called Rohingya or Ruaingga. From the time they were denied citizenship in 1982, they have been rendered stateless, and are not considered one of the 135 official ethnic groups in Myanmar.

Nearly all of the Rohingya in Myanmar live in the western coastal state of Rakhine, one of the poorest states in the country, and many are not allowed to leave without government permission.

Over the past four decades, they have faced human rights abuses such as sexual abuse, forced labor, forced displacement and ethnic cleansing. Due to this ongoing persecution the majority of the Rohingya have fled to neighboring countries either by land or boat. Myanmar now hosts less Rohingya than its neighboring country Bangladesh, which hosts the most Rohingya in the world.

Definition of Key Terms

Burma: The name of the Southeast Asian country before it was changed from Burma to Myanmar in 1989, after a military uprising in which thousands were killed.

Coup: An unexpected, intense and illegal seizure of power from a Government

Displaced person: The forced movement of people from their environment or locality. This can be caused by a number of things such as armed conflict, famine, natural disasters development and economical changes.

Ethnic cleansing: The mass expunging of a particular demographic of people within a society. This can be based on factors such as ethnicity, religious affinity or sexuality.

Extradition: The surrender of an alleged criminal, from one jurisdiction to another in order to be convicted.

Extrajudicial killings: The killing of a person by governmental authorities or individuals without the sanction of judicial proceeding or due legal process.

Militia: Military force that is raised from the civil population, in order to supplement a regular army in an emergency. It may be used in other contexts such as when an irregular armed force takes over a subnational territory within a sovereign state, to give its leader military, economic and political control.

Illegal Migrant: Illegal immigration refers to the movement of people into a country in violation of the immigration laws of that country, or the continued residence of people without the legal right to live in that country. Illegal residence in another country runs the risk of being detained, deported, or facing other sanctions.

Rakhine state: Rakhine State is a state in Myanmar, coastal region of Western Burma covering a total land area of about 20,000 square miles. The geography is an important part of the conflict as, the Arakan Mountains divide the Rakhine coast from central Myanmar, and have allowed it to develop as a separate political development from central Myanmar.

Refugee: Someone who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Repatriation: The return of someone to their place of origin or citizenship.

Rohingya: The Rohingya people are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group who reside in Rakhine State

Stateless: A person who is not recognised as a citizen of any country.

Subnational territory: A division, unit, entity, area or region that is a portion of a country or other region for the purpose of administration.

Background Information

(Overview)

Similar to many crises in the world at the moment, the current crisis in Myanmar has its origins in British mismanagement, and the abuse of communal differences in its colonies out of self-interest. Many Muslims immigrated to Myanmar in response to the need for labor when Rakhine was governed under colonial rule in as a part of India. Many Rohingya are able to trace their roots in Myanmar back centuries, to the establishment of the Arakan Kingdom. Despite this, Myanmar views them as illegal migrants from Bangladesh, the very place they fled to from persecution in Myanmar.

The term 'Rohingya' first appeared in the 1950's, providing the group with a collective political identity. While the etymological root of the word is greatly disputed, a broadly recognized theory is that, 'Rohang' stems from the word 'Arakan' in the Rohingya dialect and 'ga''gya' means 'from'. The ethnic Muslim group asserts its ties to land that was once under the control of the Arakan Kingdom, by identifying as Rohingya.

There is also a geographical aspect to the conflict. The Rakhine state is separated from central Myanmar by a mountainous range, which serves as a natural barrier. This has facilitated the separate growth of the two areas, and the level of autonomy and control the Rakhine state has gathered over the Rohingya.

The government refuses to grant the Rohingya citizenship meaning most of the Rohingya have no legal documentation rendering them stateless. Myanmar's citizenship law in 1948 was already exclusionary towards the Rohingya. This was only exacerbated when the military regime seized power in 1962, and twenty years later implemented a law that stripped the Rohingya of access to full citizenship. The Rohingya had been able to register as temporary residents with identification cards, known as white cards. White cards were issued by the Military, to many Muslims, both Rohingya and non-Rohingya, in the 1990s. While the white cards allowed limited rights, they were not recognized as proof of citizenship. They did provide some recognition of temporary stay for the Rohingya in Myanmar.

In 2014 the government held its first national census in thirty years. The Muslim minority group was initially permitted to identify as Rohingya, but after Buddhist nationalist groups threatened to boycott the census, the government decided Rohingya could only register if they identified as Bengali instead.

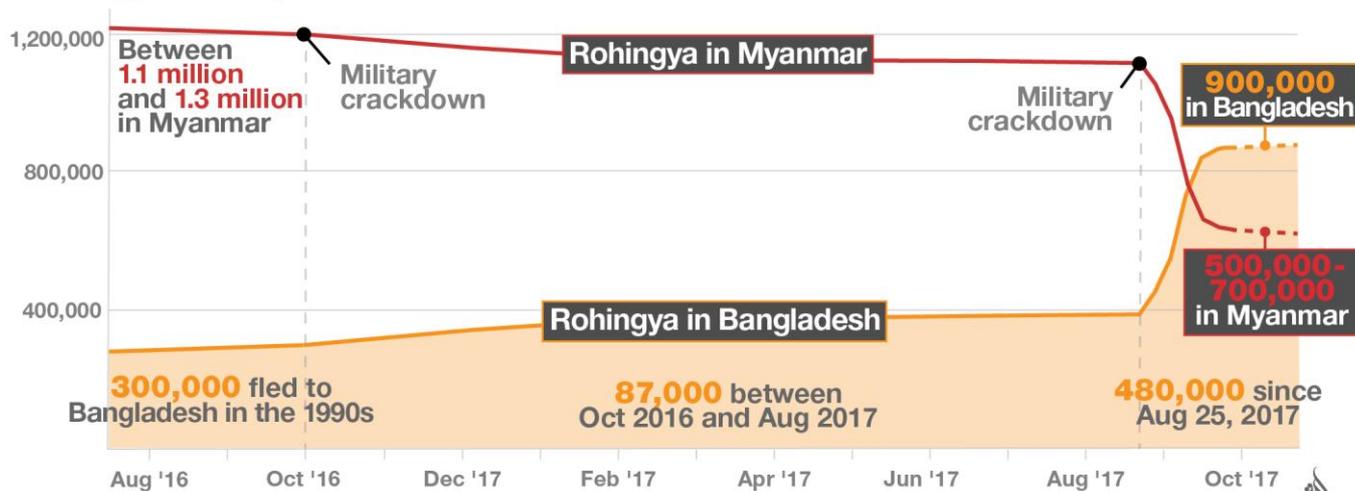
President Thein Sein cancelled the temporary identity cards in February 2015, revoking their newly gained right to vote due to pressure from Buddhist nationalists protesting the Rohingya's right to vote in a 2015 constitutional referendum. Previously white card holders had been allowed to vote in Myanmar's 2008 constitutional referendum and 2010 general elections. In the 2015 elections no parliamentary candidate was of the Muslim faith.

The crisis has not received much coverage in the media over the years, and while it is currently described as ethnic cleaning, the crisis will likely be more aptly labelled as genocide if legal proceedings commence. Due to the ongoing persecution of Rohingya in Myanmar the majority of the Rohingya population that originally resided in the country has fled.

(Please refer to timeline for a thorough account)

How Myanmar expelled the majority of its Rohingya to Bangladesh

After the recent influx of a half-million Rohingya into Bangladesh, the country now hosts more Rohingya than Myanmar.



Source: IOM, Al Jazeera, agencies
Photo: Showkat Shafi/Al Jazeera
Last updated: Sept 28, 2017

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Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Southeast Asia regional intergovernmental organisation, formed of ten countries. Promotes intergovernmental co-operation, facilitates political, economic, military, education and sociocultural integration among its members and other countries in Asia.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): A registration exercise, which began in June 2018 about safeguarding the right of Rohingya refugees to voluntarily repatriate to Myanmar in future. UNHCR have registered over half a million refugees (August 2019 figures) in the settlements in Cox's Bazar district.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Help the Bangladesh government to develop new sites that can safely accommodate refugees. This includes funding a road to facilitate construction and refugee access, supporting site planning, building latrines and wells, improving the water and sanitation facilities and distributing shelter materials.

Militia/Army/Governments/Extremists (for a more detailed account on Militia go to <https://asiafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Militias-in-Myanmar.pdf>):

Arakan Army (Kachin State): Has between 3000 to 7000 members.

Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army: Claimed responsibility for attacks on Burmese border posts along Myanmar's border with Bangladesh in 2016 and 2017. Previously known as Harakah al-Yaqin. Has around 200 members.

Federal Union Army (FUA): Established by the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC). to protect areas with ethnic minorities. A military coalition in Myanmar composed of fighters from various insurgent groups, which are members of the UNFC.

Kachin Independence Army: Military wing of the Kachin Independence Organisation. Member of the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC). Has between 10,000 to 12,000 members.

MaBaTha and the anti-Muslim 969 movement: Buddhist nationalist groups, regularly call for boycotts of Muslim shops, the expulsion of Muslims from Myanmar, and attacks on Muslim communities.

United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC): The council was formed in 2011 by 11 opposition groups, that campaign for the rights of various ethnic minorities in Myanmar. Six of the UNFC's members are in the process of, or have successfully made peace negotiations and permanent ceasefire agreements with the government. The group's armed wing is the Federal Union Army (FUA). Though it is likely to dissolve, due to leadership, financial and co-ordination issues. (A more detailed account on why the UNFC may dissolve: <https://www.irrawaddy.com/opinion/question/column/will-unity-nationalities-federal-council-dissolve.html>)

United Wa State Army: The most powerful ethnic (Wa) army in Myanmar, with an estimated 30,000 troops in its ranks, 10,000 auxiliaries and near autonomy in the parts of Shan State it has controlled over the past two decades. Recognises Myanmar's Sovereignty. Signed a ceasefire agreement with Myanmar in 1989 and signed a peace deal in 2013. Has between 20,000 to 25,000 members.

Humanitarian aid/Camps:

Pact: Largest global NGO at work in Myanmar today, has been operating in the country since 1997. One of the first global NGOs to provide microfinance loans in Myanmar. The NGO also works at increasing access to quality health services, such as, improved water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions. Pact is active in 2,636 villages across 30 townships.

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF): MSF is the largest HIV and AIDS provider in Myanmar. They offer basic health and reproductive care, tuberculosis and malaria treatments, and emergency referrals.

Population Services international: Their efforts largely focus on addressing HIV and AIDS, malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea, and improving reproductive and maternal health. They have 17 drop-in centres for groups most at risk of HIV — such as female sex workers and men who have sex with men. PSI has eight field offices and operates in nearly all of Myanmar’s 331 townships.

World Vision: Christian relief and development organization dedicated to working with children and families. Focus on education, health, economic development, vulnerable children, and humanitarian and emergency affairs. The Christian NGO is implementing 129 projects across 11 of Myanmar’s 14 states and regions.

Marie Stopes International: Across the country, the U.K. based organization operates 44 health centres, including sexual and reproductive health centres, adolescent SRH centres and sexually transmitted infection centres. They also conduct extensive outreach, with 55 teams bringing family planning services to clients in remote areas of Myanmar. Their work takes place in 10 of the country’s 14 states and regions.

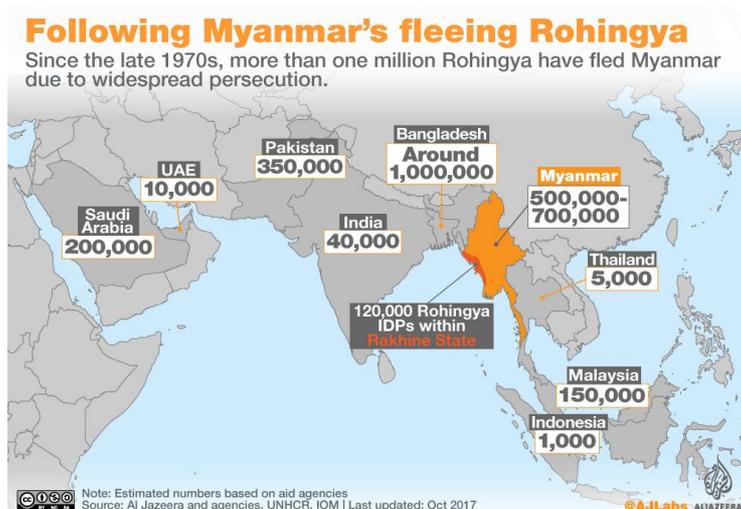
Solidarités International: Aim is to assist victims of conflict and natural disasters by meeting their vital needs, has been in Myanmar since the cyclone of 2008. They have focused on improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene; strengthening food security; and building resilience in households most susceptible to natural disasters. Solidarités International’s programs are largely implemented in the Chin, Kachin and Rakhine states, as well as in the Dry Zone.

Cox’s Bazar: 100,000,000 Rohingya.

Countries/States:

Bangladesh (including Cox’s Bazar):

1,000,000 Rohingya, does not recognise the majority of Rohingya in Bangladesh as refugees, and plans to move 100,000 to Bhashan Char, an island in the Bay of Bengal.



China: Reportedly offering Rohingya refugees \$6,000 in Cox's Bazar each to go back to Myanmar-Rakhine, it also helps Bangladesh government in making the Rohingya Island habitable.

France: In 2017 contributed €2.3 million to the international effort to meet the needs of the people of Rakhine State. Allocated €300,000 to the humanitarian emergency in Rakhine State. France also provided food aid to the people of Rakhine State of €865,000 in 2017. Directed more than €250,000 to the High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) to benefit stateless and displaced persons in Rakhine State. Finally, France is provided €900,000 in 2017 to support the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, including €300,000 for scheduled food aid via a contribution to the World Food Programme (WFP).

Indonesia: 1,000 Rohingya.

India: 40,000 Rohingya, announced plans to deport its Rohingya population.

Malaysia: 150,000 Rohingya.

Myanmar: 500,000-700,000 Rohingya (Excluding Rakhine State).

Thailand: 5000 Rohingya, but now labels Rohingyas as illegal migrants and works to remove them.

Pakistan: 350,000 Rohingya.

Philippines: Philippines President Rodrigo Duterte has offered Filipino citizenship to the Rohingya refugees

Rakhine State: 120,000 Rohingya.

Saudi Arabia: 200,000 Rohingya.

UAE: 10,000 Rohingya.

UK: 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.

USA: In August 2019 the U.S. Treasury Department imposed sanctions on three Myanmar military commanders, a border guard police commander and military units who directly led the crackdown against the Rohingya. However, it has declined to act against Min Aung Hlaing, who holds significant political sway in the country, as he leads the military, which controls a quarter of Myanmar's parliament, and three key ministries in the country. People want the US to conduct an official investigation, but they are unwilling to do so at the moment as according to a U.S. official said the move is "complicated" and requires "evidence".

Timeline of Events

Date	Description
1057	First unified Myanmar state is established at Bagan
1430	Last Rakhine kingdom founded, capital in Mrauk U on the border between Buddhist and Muslim Asia
1785	Myanmar comes under Burmese control
1824-1948	Myanmar comes under British rule. Muslim community in Rakhine expands rapidly during this period, almost doubling in number
1941-1945	World War II, sign of a divide between groups, as Muslims were mostly pro-British, while Rakhine Buddhists primarily supported the Japanese
1948	Myanmar's independence from British rule. In Rakhine a Muslim rebellion, demanding equal rights and an autonomous area occurred. The rebellion was eventually defeated.
1962	General Ne Win leads a military coup that toppled the government, and the country is placed under military rule. Rights that Rohingya had enjoyed before the coup were slowly taken away.
1977-1979	Myanmar launches Operation Dragon King (Naga Min) in Rakhine state. The Rohingya ethnic minority are considered 'illegal' after being stripped of their citizenship. Beginning a cycle of forced displacement. The operation includes mass arrests, persecution, and horrific violence, driving around 200,000 Rohingya across the border to refugee camps in Bangladesh where MSF provides medical aid. But by 1979, most of the Rohingya are repatriated to Burma. 10,000 people that remained in Bangladesh die after food rations are cut, with the being majority children.
1982	New citizenship law passed identifying 135 national ethnic groups. The Rohingya aren't one of them, rendering them stateless.
1989	The government places Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest. Burma is renamed Myanmar. The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council increases its military presence in northern Rakhine state and Rohingya are subject to compulsory labour, forced relocation, rape, summary executions, and torture. Around 250,000 Rohingya flee to Bangladesh.
May 27, 1990	The National League for Democracy won 80 percent of the parliamentary seats in the first multiparty election since a military coup toppled the government in 1962. The military regime refused to relinquish power.
1991	Aung San Suu Kyi won the Nobel Peace Prize for her non-violent opposition to the government.

1991 - 1992	<p>MSF provides medical services in nine of the 20 refugee camps established for the Rohingya in southwestern Bangladesh. Food, water, and sanitation in the camps are inadequate.</p>
1992	<p>The governments of Bangladesh and Myanmar sign an agreement to repatriate refugees. The camps are closed to new arrivals in the spring. By fall, forced repatriation begins, despite protests by the international community. Over the following years, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya are sent back to Myanmar, and new refugees attempting the journey are denied entry to Bangladesh.</p>
2003	<p>Of the 20 camps that were built in Bangladesh in the early '90s, only two remain, Nayapara camp and Kutupalong camp. Living conditions remain dismal, a study finds that 58 percent of children and 53 percent of adults are chronically malnourished.</p>
2006	<p>Around 79 percent of the shelters in the two remaining camps in Bangladesh are flooded during the rainy season. The substandard conditions contribute to cases of diarrhoea, respiratory infections, and malnutrition.</p>
November 13, 2010	<p>During November opposition leader and Nobel peace prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi is released from house arrest.</p>
2014	<p>Myanmar conducts first census in more than three decades but Rohingya are excluded.</p>
2015	<p>First democratic elections since end of military rule, Rohingya are not allowed to participate as candidates or as voters. Suu Kyi's party wins and she becomes de-facto leader in a power-sharing agreement with the military.</p>
October 9, 2016	<p>In October around 300 Rohingya men attack border posts in Rakhine State, killing nine police officers, according to state media. The attacks spark an intense crackdown by the Myanmar military and trigger an exodus of 87,000 Rohingya to Bangladesh. Rohingya insurgent group Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), claims responsibility for the border post attack.</p>
August 25, 2017	<p>Through August, Rohingya militia attacks on several police and army posts in Myanmar results in state security forces launching a campaign of horrific violence and terror targeting the Rohingya community with more than 530,000 Rohingya are forced out of Myanmar.</p>
September 19, 2017	<p>In a televised speech, Myanmar leader Aung San Suu Kyi vows to punish the perpetrators of human rights violations in Rakhine, but does not address U.N. accusations of ethnic cleansing by the military.</p>
November 21, 2017	<p>The United States imposes sanctions on 13 "serious human rights abusers and corrupt actors" including the general who oversaw the crackdown against the Rohingya Muslims.</p>

July 30, 2018	Myanmar establishes a commission to investigate allegations of human rights abuses in Rakhine.
March 18, 2019	Myanmar's army says it has set up a military court to investigate its conduct during the 2017 crackdown.
June 22, 2019	Myanmar authorities order telecoms companies to shut down internet services in the conflict-torn west, operator Telenor Group says, where government troops are fighting Arakan Army rebels.
August 20, 2019	The U.N. refugee agency and Bangladesh authorities launch a new repatriation bid, starting consultations with more than 3,000 Rohingya refugees to determine if any want to go home, officials said.
September 1, 2019	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) ordered telecommunication operators to shut down mobile phone services in the refugee camps within seven days. The next day, the BTRC ordered mobile network operators to shut down 3G and 4G services in the camps each day between 5 p.m. and 6 a.m. Although the authorities say the shutdown is to improve security, they have not explained how.

(For a chronology of events according to the security council go to:

<https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/chronology/myanmar.php>)

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

(For a detailed look into other treaties and ratifications by Myanmar, a suitable website is: <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AsiaRegion/Pages/MMIndex.aspx>)

Memoranda of Understand (MoUs)

Resolutions:

- **17th of December 1991: A/RES/46/132** - Summary: Recognises the human rights situation in its infancy, and urges the Government of Myanmar to recognise the will of the people in the political process.
 - Accessible at: <http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/UNGA/1991/198.pdf>
- **3rd of March 1998: A/RES/52/137** - Summary: Strong emphasis on the political turbulence, injustice and wrongful imprisonment of elected political leaders.

- Accessible at:
<http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/UNGA/1997/163.pdf#search=%22myanmar%22>
- **25th of February 1999: A/RES/53/162** - Summary: Urges the Government to restore democracy, release all detained political leaders and political prisoners, and carry out the results of the democratic elections of 1990. Highlights health epidemics, the closure of academic establishments and exploitation occurring in the country due to lack of resources.
 - Accessible at:
<http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/UNGA/1998/240.pdf#search=%22myanmar%22>
- **28th of February 2002: A/RES/56/231** - Summary: Recognises slow progress in the talks between the Government of Myanmar and Aung San Suu Kyi, General-Secretary of the National League for Democracy. Strong want for tangible plans to be made for Myanmar's transition to democracy.
 - Accessible at:
<http://www.worldlii.org/int/other/UNGA/2001/338.pdf#search=%22myanmar%22>

Special Rapporteur:

3rd of March 1992: Human Rights resolution 1992/58 decides to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar. To examine the situation of human rights in Myanmar and follow any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian Government. Furthermore, to aid in the drafting of a new constitution that lifts the restrictions on personal freedoms and protects human rights in Myanmar.

- Accessible at:
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=2ahUKEwiujt70nL_kAhWlslkKHfXtD7cQFjABegQIBBAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fspinternet.ohchr.org%2FSP%2FResolutions%2FShared%2520Documents%2FRES%2FE_CN-4_RES_1992_58_E.doc&usg=AOvVaw2OF0H39wVm59-0nrxEBVxg

1. **2001: A/56/312** - Summary: Areas in most need of significant improvement is the situation of vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups such as children, women and ethnic minorities but especially those internally displaced in zones of military operations. The report also addresses political prisoners, political freedoms, conditions in prisons and forced labour.
 - Accessible at:
<http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/ga2001-sr-en.pdf>
2. **20th of December 2017**: The Government of Myanmar informed UN Special Rapporteur Yanghee Lee that all access to the country has been denied and cooperation withdrawn for the duration of her tenure, as they believe she “is not impartial and objective while conducting her work” (quote from President Office’s spokesperson U Zaw Htay).
3. **2019**: Special Rapporteur Yanghee Lee requests a visit to the country, but is denied. She instead conducted visits to Thailand where she met with the Thai government (where Rohingya are deemed illegal migrants). From 14 to 19 January she visited Bangladesh refugee camps (a country which has 700,00 Rohingya refugees) from 19 to 25 January. She also sent a list of questions to Myanmar, but received no response.
4. **2019: HRC/40/68** - Summary: Myanmar continues to suffer from armed conflicts and violence with 1,166 grave violations against children, including killing and maiming, rape and sexual violence. Concerns remain about the progress of the peace process, as unilateral ceasefire declared by Commander-in-Chief of the Tatmadaw on December 21st of 2018 is only for 4 months.
 - Accessible at:
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session40/Documents/A_HRC_40_68.docx

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

- UNHCR and UNDP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Myanmar to support the creation of conditions for the return of refugees from Bangladesh on the 6th of

June 2018, but they do not seem to have been very effective in solving the situation. With Myanmar only approving the repatriation of 374 refugees out of the 900,000+ in Bangladesh. The MOU was then extended for another year in June of 2019. Myanmar may only have signed this agreement to appease the international community.

- The US along with several EU countries placed sanctions on Myanmar in 2018. While the EU placed sanctions on several senior officials accused of committing serious human rights abuses against the Rohingya community, but as the sanctions were only placed on a few individuals they may not be very effective when looking at the situation as a whole. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany, have not placed sanctions as they fear threatening the country's economy.
- The Advisory Board on Rakhine State was set up to implement recommendations regarding the Rohingya (in Rakhine state), by an advisory commission in 2017 led by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. However, the changes suggested by the board, tend to be ignored by Myanmar, as the board does not have enough power or influence to pressure them into changing or Myanmar simply does not wish to change enough.
- Many militia groups have signed ceasefire or peace treaties. Yet, as some of these are only temporary measures, and not all of them have taken said measures, there is no assurance of peace.
- The ASEAN has attempted to aid Myanmar in this situation. However, ASEAN has limited capacity to interfere in the Rohingya crisis especially because Myanmar has rejected offers to reconcile the situation. ASEAN has been reassured by Myanmar that it will keep ASEAN informed of developments and call for help when needed. ASEAN is unwilling to take an aggressive stance on the Rohingya issue, as it would prompt Myanmar to leave the group. The formation of this regional grouping required great effort from all 10 countries in Southeast Asia, as it ensures that Southeast Asian countries are represented in the broader international arena.

Possible Solutions

- Myanmar clearly has issues with the current Special Rapporteur, so a replacement should be made, that Myanmar finds agreeable and will allow into their country once again.

- Crimes against humanity have clearly taken place, and a thorough investigation must take place, as this may only be considered a genocide once legal proceedings take place.
- Persecution of Rohingya inside Myanmar must be stopped. While you are not the Security Council, you may make recommendations to the Security Council so that any failure to address the ongoing discrimination and abuses against ethnic minorities could be met by increased international pressure, such as targeted sanctions, a global arms embargo, and referral to the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- Rohingya in Bangladesh are still at risk, due to the dense populations at Cox Bazar camp, illness spreads fast, and resources are spread thin. They face floods and landslides during monsoon and cyclone seasons, which make living conditions even more dismal. Restrictions on NGO services need to be removed, so they can provide adequate aid to the Rohingya, this needs to be agreed upon with Bangladesh.
- The repatriation of Rohingya to Myanmar is an essential part of a maintainable solution for this crisis. The Government of Myanmar is willing to take back Rohingya, but still refuses to recognise the Rohingya as citizens, with 100,000 still displaced within the country. To get to the stage of repatriation will require input from the refugees, transparency, and assurances of independent international monitoring to ensure the process is voluntary, protected, dignified, and sustainable.
- Talks between all involved parties must be resumed, so that a line of communication is opened at all times, and more atrocities may be avoided. The talks should be done with the aim of creating ceasefires and peace treaties.
- Peacekeepers could be deployed to deliver humanitarian assistance to the conflict area and to implement exact mandates believed to contribute to the establishment of peace. Meaning, their main focus and effort should be directed toward implementing a political solution, which can be achieved through mediation with the Myanmar government.

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