



SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

Discussing the Rohingya crisis, human rights violations, and exploring ways to promote stability, reconciliation, and accountability.

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DESCRIPTION OF COMMITTEE

The UN Security Council's main objective is to maintain peace and international security. It does so by resolving disputes and conflicts worldwide together with its member states. It is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations and it's composed of 15 members each with one vote of which 5 are permanent (China, France, United States, United Kingdom, Russia). Following actions made by the Security Council, members must comply with the decisions made. Their objective according to the United Nations Charter is, to establish peacekeeping operations, foster negotiations, enact international sanctions, and authorize military action which includes the deployment of peacekeeping missions. Following the dissolution of the USSR, the Security Council has been part of over 50 peacekeeping operations. Many of which, were in response to failing states, civil wars, and human emergencies. The Security Council is the only UN body with the authority to establish and determine solutions to resolve conflicts.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

The issue at the place is Myanmar's strong situation with Rohingya Muslims and other minority groups in the northern part of the Rakhine state or Arakan against the Rakhine Buddhist communities. The Rohingyas have experienced violence and racism for a long time. Recent events, including the military attempt of 2021 and Cyclone Mocha (Cyclone Mocha is a tropical cyclone that formed in the Indian Ocean in April 2023.), have contributed to their difficult situation. According to many news articles and journalists, they are one of the most persecuted minorities in the world. Myanmar also prohibits them from many things thanks to the 1982 Myanmar law which denies their citizenship to the country. This law also negatively impacts and even prohibits their freedom of movement, access to education, and even normal jobs. In 2017, a large number of Rohingya refugees, including children, took safety in Bangladesh as a result of human rights violations in Myanmar (Rheid, 2023). Today, more than 500,000 Rohingya children and people are



still banished from their home country These people currently depend on the US for basic needs like food, healthcare, and housing.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE TOPIC

The Rohingya people have long faced violence and discrimination in Myanmar. The Rohingya crisis emerged from many factors, including religious tensions, violation of their human rights, and more problems related to their government. The crisis emerged as of August 2017 and further developed until September 28. Following the events of the year urged the government of Myanmar to help those in need and end their military operations on their people to ensure their safety and the return of the Rohingya people to their own country. The Rohingya people weren't accepted as citizens in 1982 by the government of Myanmar, which led to Bangladesh seeing them as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Since then, Rohingya people have been victims and the target of their government and national Buddhists against them. The Rohingya crisis has also caused their people to suffer many problems such being, disease outbreaks, malnutrition insufficient education, and even gender-related risks of acts of violence. Until Myanmar allows and ensures the safe return of the Rohynga people they still have to face being displaced and living in overcrowded refugee camps with dangerous conditions. To summarize, the denial of Rohyngas and their citizenship in Myanmar among other factors has led to this refugee crisis which has forced them to flee their country without a home and given them many health and safety concerns. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres described the situation as "The world's fastest-developing refugee emergency and a humanitarian and human rights nightmare."(Reid, 2023)

CURRENT SITUATION OF THE TOPIC

Since the start of the conflict over 700,000 Rohingyas fled to Bangladesh. As of 2023, Around 1 million Rohingya refugees have fled to Bangladesh near the Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps in Cox's Bazar. These camps provide major security and resources to their refugees to help them survive. These camps are the most populated refugee camps for Rohingyas in the world. The refugee camp in Cox Bazar is located on hills and mountainsides but, after the arrival of the refugees and the building of the refugee camp, the place was deforested and cleared of any vegetation to accommodate them. This has caused the refugee camp at risk of sudden disaster as even strong winds and normal natural disasters that the place could withstand before are now prone to flooding and landslides that can severely put the lives of the Rohingyas at risk. Cyclone Mocha was a powerful Cyclone that impacted Bangladesh and nearly 1 million refugees. This led to refugees having to reconstruct their shelters and other organizations as well during a rainy season making it more complicated for them due to the likeliness of flooding and



landslides. The UNHCR analyzed to determine the damage done with hopes of helping those affected by this storm by providing them with clean water, food, healthcare, and emergency shelters after the destruction of their own. The biggest goal of these measures was to give help to those affected by Cyclone Mocha. Giving them emergency shelter, clean water access, food distribution, and healthcare services, as well as supporting them in their recovery.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION OF THE TOPIC

When this conflict began, UNICEF began helping many refugees in need by providing them with basic resources. Together with the government of Bangladesh among others, UNICEF has provided safe drinking water, healthcare, and vaccines to children, helping malnutrition children, and counseling with the purpose of emotional support and food to all those in need. Furthermore, UNICEF has accounted for the education problem and has established learning centers and attempts to give every child a quality education to provide them with life opportunities so they are ready to return to their homes. UNICEF has also given cash to schools to help them with growing needs. According to UNICEF and its partners, “All children deserve equitable and inclusive access to education. To help prevent a lost generation.” With the help of UNICEF these refugee camps have been able to give education to over 290,000 children. Many non-profit and international organizations as well as governments have been assisting Rohingya refugees to better their survival and safe return to their home country. Authorities from Bangladesh and Myanmar held negotiations to make it simpler for the Rohingya refugees to return home, but these attempts have run into considerable obstacles. Both countries agreed to return a certain group of several thousand refugees in the latter half of 2019. Unfortunately, none of the countries showed a desire to return them or agree on something. The repatriation procedure has encountered challenges and remained frozen despite continued conversations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CREATING A RESOLUTION

Creating conditions that enable the safe, dignified, and voluntary return of Rohingya refugees to their places of origin in Myanmar is a priority. This involves addressing concerns about security, land rights, and citizenship.



Holding those responsible for human rights violations accountable is essential for achieving justice and preventing future atrocities. This includes calls for investigations and prosecution of individuals and military officials involved in the violence.

Providing humanitarian aid together with other member states to the Rohingya people.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER (to create a Resolution)

1. What is the Rohingya crisis, and why is it important to discuss it?
2. What caused the Rohingya crisis for humans to avoid the issue?
3. What can we provide for the Rohingya crisis to shorten this problem?
4. What does reconciliation mean, and why is it needed in this situation?
5. How can we provide peace and security to the people who had to leave their homes?
6. Could you suggest methods for preventing unpleasant events in the future?
7. Who takes responsibility for ensuring individuals are held answerable for their operations?
8. Would you make the solution permanent or temporary?
9. What are some ways we can help provide food and shelter to those in need?
10. Which organizations have already made solutions? How can we better them?
11. How can we spread awareness and make people donate to this cause?
12. How can we end this conflict peacefully?
13. Who would help the Rohingyas get their citizenship and life back?

RESEARCH AID (websites used)

Use these sources to research the Security Council:

[United Nations Security Council |United Nationshttps://www.un.org > securitycouncil](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil)
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/United-Nations-Security-Council>
<https://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council>

Access these websites to learn more about how the Rohingya crisis started

[-https://www.worldvision.org/refugees-news-stories/rohingya-refugees-bangladesh-facts#:~:text=According%20to%20UNICEF%2C%20more%20than,prone%20countries%20in%20the%20world.](https://www.worldvision.org/refugees-news-stories/rohingya-refugees-bangladesh-facts#:~:text=According%20to%20UNICEF%2C%20more%20than,prone%20countries%20in%20the%20world.)

[-https://www.unicefusa.org/what-unicef-does/childrens-protection/child-refugees-migrants/rohingya-refugee-crisis#:~:text=Since%20the%20beginning%20of%20this,Providing%20clean%2C%20safe%20drinking%20water](https://www.unicefusa.org/what-unicef-does/childrens-protection/child-refugees-migrants/rohingya-refugee-crisis#:~:text=Since%20the%20beginning%20of%20this,Providing%20clean%2C%20safe%20drinking%20water)



[-https://www.unrefugees.org/news/rohingya-refugee-crisis-explained/#:~:text=The%20Rohingya%20have%20suffered%20decades,to%20seek%20refuge%20in%20Bangladesh.](https://www.unrefugees.org/news/rohingya-refugee-crisis-explained/#:~:text=The%20Rohingya%20have%20suffered%20decades,to%20seek%20refuge%20in%20Bangladesh.)

[-https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide)

To learn about the current situation visit these websites:

<https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/rohingya-crisis>

<https://www.worldvision.org/refugees-news-stories/rohingya-refugees-bangladesh-facts#:~:text=According%20to%20UNICEF%2C%20more%20than,prone%20countries%20in%20the%20world.>

<https://press.un.org/en/2017/sc13012.doc.htm>

To know about international action already done visit these websites:

<https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/rohingya-crisis>

<https://press.un.org/en/2017/sc13012.doc.htm>

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2023/06/durable-solutions-rohingya-crisis-myanmar>

<https://www.unicefusa.org/what-unicef-does/childrens-protection/child-refugees-migrants/rohingya-refugee-crisis#:~:text=Since%20the%20beginning%20of%20this,Providing%20clean%2C%20safe%20drinking%20water>

TERMS AND CONCEPTS (VOCABULARY - if applies)

Religion tensions: a situation in which religious adherents are involved in a serious disagreement or argument between one religious group and another.

Rohingya: a member or group of Muslim people inhabiting western Burma (Myanmar)

Displacement (of citizens): a person expelled, deported, or impelled to flee from his or her country of nationality or habitual residence by the forces or consequences of war or oppression.

Myanmar: Southeast Asian nation of more than 100 ethnic groups, bordering India, Bangladesh, China, Laos and Thailand.

Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Refugee camps: A refugee camp is a temporary settlement built to receive refugees and people in refugee-like situations. Refugee camps usually accommodate displaced people who have fled their home country



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- The UN Security Council, 2023, Council on Foreign Relations. Accessed 17 October 2023 from <<https://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council>>
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- UN press (2023), Amid ‘humanitarian and human rights nightmare’ in Myanmar, secretary-general urges full access for aid, safe return of displaced Rohingya, end to military operations | Accessed: 17 October from <https://press.un.org/en/2017/sc13012.doc.htm>
- El Ciclón mocha Devasta a Los Rohingya de Myanmar (2023) Human Rights Watch. Retrieved October 2023 from <<https://www.hrw.org/es/news/2023/05/22/el-ciclón-mocha-devasta-los-rohingya-de-myanmar>>
- Reid, K. (2023) Rohingya refugee crisis: Facts, faqs, and how to help, World Vision. Retrieved October 2023 from <<https://www.worldvision.org/refugees-news-stories/rohingya-refugees-bangladesh-facts>>



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How to help Rohingya *refugees* (no date) *UNICEF USA*. Retrieved October 2023 from
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OHCHR (2023) Durable solutions to the Rohingya crisis in Myanmar. Retrieved October 2023 from
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/statements/2023/06/durable-solutions-rohingya-crisis-myanmar>