

Committee: Human Rights 1

Submitter: Norway

Co-submitters: Venezuela, Finland, South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Equatorial Guinea, Netherlands, Mexico, Kuwait

Addressing the Rohingya Crisis

Noting that Rakhine State is the least developed state in Myanmar, due to its poverty rate of 78 percent,

Deploring the actions by the Myanmar Military, in which thousands of Rohingya have been abused, raped, and killed,

Taking into account that more than one million Rohingya refugees that have fled to Bangladesh and other neighboring states,

Referring to the lack of available resources and development within the Rakhine State, such as infrastructure, advanced technology, education, and humanitarian aid,

Emphasizing the importance of not only returning stability to the lives of the Rohingya people but also ending their status as a stateless people,

Alarmed by the fact that between the years 2012 and 2015, there were around 420,000 refugees from Rohingya residing in Southeast Asia alone (in Rohingya, around 120,000 people being displaced within in their own country),

Concerned that there are 43,000 people missing, and presumed dead due to the crisis that Rohingya is enduring at this moment,

Bearing in mind that young females in refugee camps in Bangladesh are sold into forced labor, accounting for the largest group of trafficking victims,

Noting with regret that another 10% of women in these camps are being forced into sexual exploitation,

Approving that UNICEF is helping to alleviate this crisis by delivering necessary supplies and services to the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh (UNICEF having given 900,000 children and adults immunizations against cholera, and over 200,000 for malnutrition),

Calling attention to the 1982 Burma Citizenship Law that strongly contributed to the Rohingya Crisis,

1. **Urges the improvement** of relations between Myanmar and Bangladesh in order to aid solutions to the status of the Rohingya people:
 - a. Primarily, peace talks shall be held between representatives from Myanmar and Bangladesh at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City:
 - i. The location shall ensure the safety of the attending representatives,
 - ii. UN representatives shall also attend the meeting to facilitate discussion,
 - b. The meetings shall occur for an initial continual discussion period and then be reduced to quarterly meetings for a 5-year trial period after the conflict has been resolved,
 - c. Topics of discussion shall include statehood of the Rohingya people, solutions for Rohingya refugees, and methods of stabilizing the overall Rakhine region,
 - d. Reports from the meetings shall be made public, so that the international community can hold Myanmar and Bangladesh accountable for its actions and promised solutions,

2. **Suggests** continuing the international investigation into the crimes committed on behalf of the Myanmar security forces and military:
 - a. Research collected from the UN Human Rights Council, Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, and the U.S. State Department among other bodies and organizations shall be compiled and reviewed by the UN,
 - b. After the severity of the crimes committed by the Myanmar security forces is determined, the UN shall determine a course of action, possibly including trial by the ICJ or sanctions,

3. **Strongly advises** the further implementation of access to the Rakhine State for humanitarian aid organizations:
 - a. This includes finally allowing the access of the UN Development Program (UNDP) and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR):
 - i. Both organizations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Myanmar will finally be allowed into the region,
 - ii. These groups will work to bolster sustainability and improved lifestyles of those communities in the Rakhine State,
 - b. With facilitation by UN Representatives, Myanmar shall determine other international aid organizations for which it will grant access into the territory:
 - i. Such organizations can include those such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Save the Children, Mercy Corps, World Vision, and Oxfam International,

- ii. Through negotiations, a minimum time frame during which these organizations must be allowed access to the Rakhine State shall be determined,
- 4. **Urges the development** of a plan for the eventual repatriation of the Rohingya to Myanmar:
 - a. Such plans will be developed with a long-term outlook on stability and sustainability in the region:
 - i. This includes Myanmar governmental recognition of the citizenship and ethnic identity of the Rohingya people,
 - ii. The process shall also require input from the refugees and Rohingya themselves, as well as greater transparency during the decision-making process,
 - b. The International community shall also remain involved in the process of the return of refugees:
 - i. Oxfam International and Refugee One among other aid organizations shall assist refugees in returning to the region,
 - ii. The repatriation process shall occur after stability has been established in the Rakhine State and human rights violations are ensured to no longer occur,
- 5. **Encourages** the short-term solution of aiding Rohingya Refugees in integrating within other countries and societies:
 - a. As Rohingya flee to other nearby nations, the UN shall work to provide stability within refugee camps and other points of relocation:
 - i. By supervising and providing aid to refugee camps and other points of relocation, the UN can work to minimize the conflict and issues relating to the influx of refugees,
 - ii. Sanitation, safety, and nourishment among many other concerns will be prioritized,
 - b. NGOs such as UNHCR, IRCM and ORAM will be emphasized as a short-term solution to the issue of offering aid and assistance,
 - c. Bordering nations shall be encouraged and incentivized to allow incoming Rohingya refugees, through UN aid and the assurance of a future repatriation plan,
- 6. **Calls upon** the use of advertising to raise international awareness and aid for the Rohingya Crisis:
 - a. Through raising international citizen awareness, Myanmar and other involved parties shall be further pressured to resolve the conflict,

- b. Campaigns will also be developed to raise funding for refugee camps and other aspects of the crisis,
 - c. Social media and other methods will be utilized to spread awareness, including:
 - i. The use of Instagram, Facebook, YouTube Ads, and other media sites,
 - ii. Commercials within developed nations,
 - iii. Newspapers to reach wider audiences, both economically and in terms of age,
7. **Emphasizes the importance** of rebuilding the economy within the Rakhine State to decrease the majority poverty rate:
- a. Diversifying the economy through an increased variety of exports, potentially including:
 - i. Pearl farming, as the currently \$80 million-dollar industry continues to expand and return sustainable profits,
 - ii. Additional sustainable resources such as nutmeg and seaweed
 - b. Assistance from other nations and organizations to expedite the bolstering of the economy and trade sector,
 - c. Developing sustainable technologies to produce renewable forms of energy and export such resources for profit,
8. **Recommends increasing accountability** by referring Myanmar to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for genocide and crimes against humanity:
- a. Such a referral could come from Bangladesh, which is a party to the ICC, or the UN Security Council,
 - b. Even a vetoed or failed attempt at referral would increase global pressure upon Myanmar authorities,
 - c. This solution shall proceed in concurrence with ongoing measures to collect evidence, to employ transparency and accountability,
9. **Notes** the potential benefit of placing targeted sanctions on Myanmar once enough evidence has been collected and a potential trial within the ICC or ICJ has been conducted,
- a. Such sanctions would be in addition to the seven officials sanctioned by the European Union and Canada, as well as the two army units and five individuals sanctioned by the United States,
 - b. The first officials placed under sanctions would likely be 26 Myanmar officials considered for sanctions under private investigations,
 - c. The implementation of an arms embargo and ceasing support from countries previously providing aid to Myanmar's military could also be utilized,

- d. Other penalties such as diplomatic sanctions and trade bans shall also be reviewed for potential use,
10. **Condemns** the ongoing persecution of Rohingya within Myanmar and their lack of safety in Bangladesh:
- a. Primarily, the Bangladesh government should recognize the Rohingya in the region as refugees and refrain from moving them to Bashan Char,
 - b. International donors shall also be encouraged to fund the efforts implied in the 2018 Joint Response Plan for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, which includes providing aid for Rohingya refugees and those living in camps within Bangladesh. 0% of women in these camps are being forced into sexual exploitation,
11. **Urges** willing countries of the United Nations to open camps for the refugees to reside in safely while Rohingya are being targeted and provide them with basic human rights and necessities;
- a. Amongst these rights are the right to basic necessities such as food, water, and shelter. As well as this, healthcare, education, and work opportunities must be made readily available.
12. **Recommends** that a subcommittee is created with the purpose of targeting the refugee camp in Bangladesh to abolish forced labor and sexual exploitation, as well as any other conflicts encountered:
- a. This subcommittee will be open to the whole General Assembly, with first choice by the Human Rights I committee:
 - i. This committee will work collaboratively to aid the people of Rohingya struggling in refugee camps in Bangladesh.
13. **Calls for** an educational program to be implemented in order to aid refugees in adapting to their new environment by learning the culture and language;
- a. This includes workshops to add sufficient wage for these refugees,
14. **Notes** that the Government of Myanmar will
- a. Provide non-citizens with residents and determine their status as quickly as possible,
 - b. Clarify the status of those whose citizenship application is not accepted,
 - c. Immediately ensure that those who are verified as citizens enjoy all,
 - i. Benefits
 - ii. Rights
 - iii. Freedoms associated with citizenships

15. **Endorses** that the government of Myanmar will consider the post of Ethnic Affairs Minister for all ethnic minorities in Rakhine State in order to:

- a. Protect all ethnic groups from becoming stateless
- b. Promote the rights of all ethnic groups
- c. Confront discrimination against ethnic groups with different religion, languages, and race