



THE VICTORIA SCHOOL

MODEL OF UNITED NATIONS XIV

SOCHUM

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee

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Level of the committee:

Junior

Language:

English

Opening Speech:

- One opening speech per topic
- 1:00 min

Topics:

Topic A: Migrants exploited by criminal groups

Cases Studies:

- Venezuelan migrants exploited by Colombian criminal groups
- Exploitation of migrants in Sicily and southern Italy by criminal organizations
- Central American migrants kidnapped and forced to participate in illegal activities in Mexico
- Syrians exploited by people-smugglers in Turkey
- Massacre of immigrants by the Los Zetas cartel in Mexico

Topic B: Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in Myanmar

Approaches:

- Violation of human rights:
 - *Article 3 (The right of life)
 - *Article 18 (Freedom of thought)
 - *Article 22 (Social security)
- Condition of the refugees in Bangladesh
- International protection and compliance with human rights

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Welcome letter SOCHUM:

Dear delegates,

It is a true honor for us to chair the Third Commission for Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs (SOCHUM) in this edition of TVSMUN XIV. We are aware that for most of you this is your first experience in MUN so we have the major responsibility of making sure that this is a memorable experience that hopefully will help you in your future as a delegate. Although this committee is a Junior level, we expect our delegates to show great commitment and good research on the topics but also that they do not stay only in the academic field but also contribute greatly to forging the values of respect, integration and cooperation, which we think it should govern not only international relations, but the dynamics of any institution, company and society of today and tomorrow and therefore, the dynamics of our committee.

For this reason, we believe that making a fun and pleasant atmosphere in which respect, valid arguments and open minded delegates will make this committee have good results and viable solutions for the issues presented. Throughout this guide, we want to offer you guidance and support with the aim of leading the committee to a greater precision and certainty of understanding. We expect our delegates to inquire and understand the knowledge acquired during and after the debate, and finally we wanted to remind you that we are both willing to help with any questions that arise from the guide, debate or anything that is related to the model. We invite you to leave behind any hesitation and trust us with any issues you might have over the course of this model.

Sincerely,

Ana Sofia Beltrán and Valentina Bernal

Introduction to the committee:

SOCHUM is the Third Committee of the General Assembly, it was created in 1948 after World War II and is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Which means that it is governed by the operation, scope and jurisdiction of the General Assembly. As its acronym indicates, this committee deals with social, humanitarian and cultural issues. Among its functions, this committee takes care of the social structures, equal rights and even the application of human rights at a global level and in international matters.

SOCHUM also takes into account issues like the development of gender equality, indigenous groups, refugees, the protection of children, and minorities ensuring the elimination of racial discrimination and racism. The main objective of this UN organ is to be the mediator in international conflicts and promote a weaponless and peaceful resolution that benefits both sides of the conflicts as well as the population in general. SOCHUM is one of the most important committees because it takes into account the social and cultural issues that armed conflicts generate and seeks a way to solve them. So, it requires out-of-the-box thinking delegates to tackle the main humanitarian issues that are being developed all over the world, and at the same time consider the cultural and social impacts that shape the final resolution.

One of the most notable achievements of this committee has been to recommend the Declaration of Human Rights to the General Assembly in December 1946. This document is known as the Magna Carta, and even in the present it serves as a normative reference in which Member states govern. Like the other general assemblies of the United Nations, SOCHUM works in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and external government agencies. Another example is the social development achievements shown in the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, 1995. A more recent achievement is the involvement of sexual orientation and gender identity of each individual and the LGBTI community's rights to be considered as universal rights in 2016. Finally, SOCHUM has also established the 2030 agenda for sustainable development in hopes of eradicating poverty worldwide.

It is important to remind delegates that the committee does not have sufficient powers or standing to create, modify or eliminate funds or budget powers. Similarly, during the sessions, the preparation of reports, studies and recommendations to the component bodies for their adoption and implementation must be implemented.

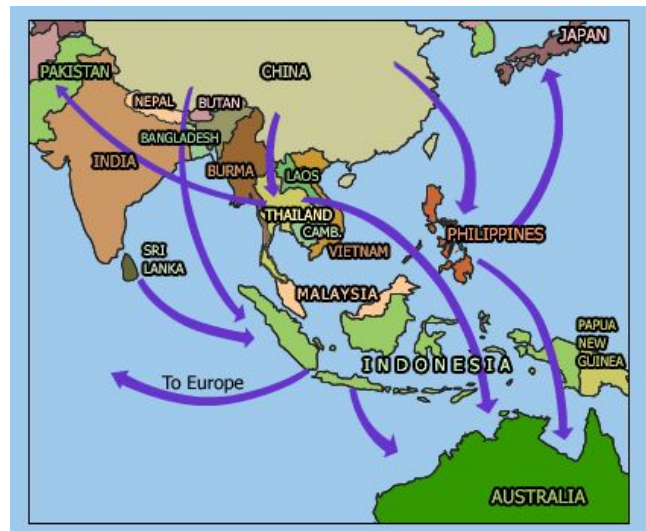
For this edition of TVSMUN XIV what the committee is looking for is a viable proposal to guarantee the sustainable development of communities, cities or even countries. This committee should take into account economic, environmental and humanitarian factors.

Topic A: Migrants exploited by criminal groups

Introduction to the topic:

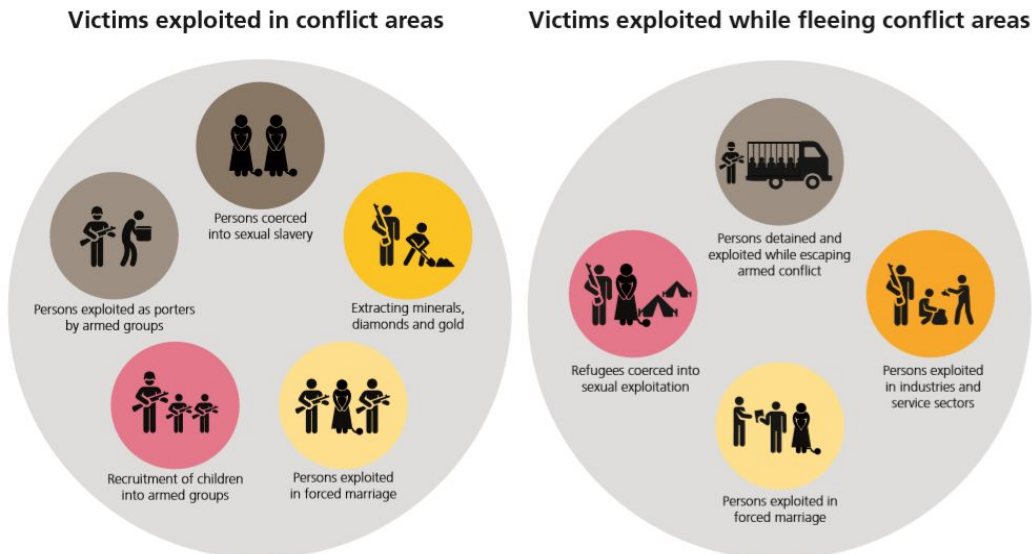
Due to the situation that people live in their countries of origin, they decide to embark on a dangerous journey to find a better life. The problem begins when, instead of achieving the dream of a better life, they become victims of human trafficking¹ or do not even reach their destination due to the risk that illegal migratory routes entail. Women, men and children from all corners of the planet are subjected daily to situations of sexual exploitation, forced labor, domestic servitude, child begging or organ harvesting, which violates a wide variety of human rights.

For people who do manage to reach their destination safely, the situation is complicated. Due to the lack of resources, housing and other situations some migrants are forced to join these illegal organizations or they find no other solution than to join criminal groups that at the end of the day are the only economic support they have to survive.



Patel warned against arrests of migrants who face risk of exploitation before Channel crossings. (2020). Retrieved 16 October 2020, from <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/channel-crossings-s-mugglers-migrants-asylum-seekers-forced-labour-b714733.html>

¹ Human trafficking: “form of modern-day slavery involving the illegal transport of individuals by force or deception for the purpose of labour, sexual exploitation, or activities in which others benefit financially.”



The Business of Human Trafficking ~ Trafficking Routes | Wide Angle | PBS.
(2020). Retrieved 16 October 2020, from
<https://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/uncategorized/the-business-of-human-trafficking-trafficking-routes/1428/>

Historical Background:

The exploitation of migrants is a situation that has been seen around the world for a long time but the situation worsened when the groups outside the law discovered that it was a great source of income. Human smuggling is defined as “the crime of illegally transporting people across international borders” by the Oxford dictionary. But, migrant smuggling definition changes a little, UNODC defines it as “crime involving the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident.” The earliest known cases of human smuggling date back to the late 17th century. One of the earliest known references involves the case of Eleanore Sullivan, a circus acrobat and courtesan extraordinaire. Who provided money, counterfeit passports, and logistical planning to help the French royal family escape France in 1791.

Migrant smuggling has become an international business in recent decades and is now part of a significant portion of irregular migration in all countries of the world. Despite the fact that the smuggling process is based on a consent of both the person in charge of the operation and the person to be transported, the conditions in which they travel are very bad, with awful treatment from the hosts, violations of the human rights, abuses, deprivations and uncertainty about their future. But, despite this, a large number of people dare to do so due to different reasons like possible job opportunities, improvement of the personal or family future, escape from risk situations, conflict, etc.

A critical example of migrant smuggling was in 2015, when the civil war broke out in Syria and a large part of the population was displaced and forced to believe in smugglers to take them to destinations like Europe and escape the conflict. Deaths throughout the Mediterranean increased enormously and when UNHCR made a statistic, they discovered that approximately one million people arrived in Europe by sea in only 2015 and more than 2900 dead and missing migrants. But, only in 2015 statistically it was found that around the world there were 3,800 registered deaths due to the dangerous journeys that these migrants go through to reach a better life.

The situation worsens when smugglers do not keep their word and migrants are subjected to abuse, threats, exploitation, torture and inhumane conditions. Many of these people end up being victims of trafficking or are sold to the black market. Many criminal organizations control part of the border, a known case dates back to 1882 when the situation in the United States worsened due to the Chinese Exclusion and many people tried to re-enter the United States from the border with Mexico.

Relevant actors:

United States of America (USA): This country is the main destination for many migrants who want to achieve the "American dream", so the US in 2000 created the law of "The

Trafficking Victims Protection Act" (TVPA) and a few years later 2003-2005 included it in its legislative framework . The services provided to the victims consist of providing legal protection and a temporary stay and also the NGOs are responsible for offering medical aid and shelter. There is no database to identify victims of human trafficking throughout the country, but the Department of Health and Services maintains a registry of adults classified as victims.

Colombia: This country took an early action regarding this problem, thus creating in 2002 "The specific offense of trafficking in person", and a new law was adopted in 2005. This new key is basically a longer definition of human trafficking established by the UN trafficking Protocol because Colombia considers that the consent of an adult at the time of committing the crime is irrelevant at the time of prosecution. Regarding the services provided to the victim, the authorities provide them with legal protection, temporary visas, medical and psychological help, and housing and shelter for the victims. Local NGOs like "Un pana en Colombia", "Fundación Nueva Gobernanza", "Caminantes tricolor", help with housing and shelter, medical assistance, and legal aid.

Italy: In 2003, tracking the situation and the exponential growth of human trafficking, Italy established the specific offense of trafficking in persons (Article 601 of the criminal code). Before 2013, human trafficking cases were tried as "salvage" and "trade of slaves". These cases are handled by organizations such as the local anti-mafia bureaus and coordinated by the national anti-mafia bureau. The services provided to the victim consist of giving them a temporary permit for the victim and the witness, medical and psychological assistance services, a place to sleep by the government and NGOs help providing legal aid to the victim, assistance with education and language and job placement.

Nigeria: This country is one of those affected by human smuggling, so in 2003 the government established "The specific offense of trafficking in persons" and a national plan for this problem was implemented in 2006. Nigeria has three main units for this type of problem, such as NAPTIP. Regarding the services provided to the victims, the authorities provide them with legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychological help, job placement and a small business start-up as support, and national and international NGOs provide them with housing and shelter.

Mexico: This country has several strong cartels in the field of human smuggling such as the Gulf Cartel, Los Zetas, Los Coyotes, etc. Due to this, in 2007 Mexico created a law to prevent

and punish people in charge of this crime. This law includes all the aspects that are included in the article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol. In addition to this, this anti-trafficking law is responsible for providing assistance and service to the victims, taking into account the legal margin. These services include legal assistance, temporary permission and lodging for the victims and many NGOs provide humanitarian aid and medical aid.

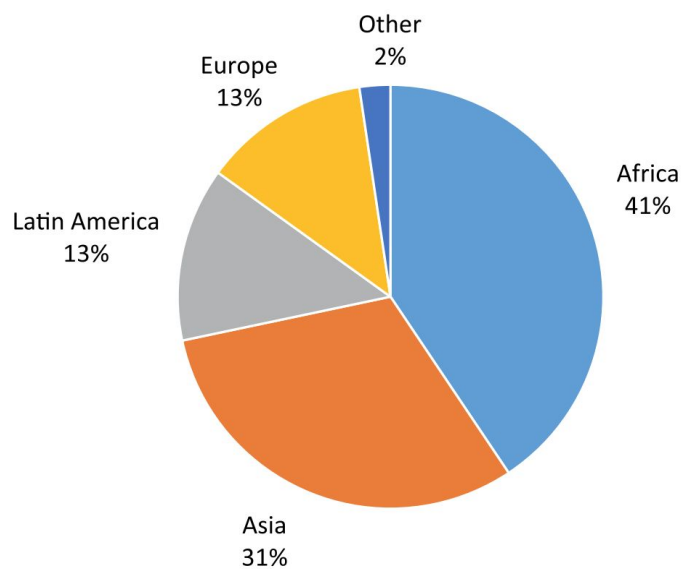
Current situation:

Different NGOs and organizations try to adhere to and promote the migrants protocol which aims to prevent and combat the smuggling of migrants, protect the rights of smuggled migrants and promote cooperation between states to provide technical assistance. Many ONGs like UNODC, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA, ILO and IOM are contributing to the development of joint global initiatives to address human trafficking at large. In 2020, UNHCR with IOM published an update on the framework on developing standard procedures for the identification and protection of these traffic victims.

A recent study by FATF (Financial Action Task Force) shows that the most common areas in which migrants are forced to work are agriculture, service sector, HORECA sector (hotel / restaurant / cafes), construction industry, textile enterprises, retail, manufacturing sector, logging, mining and fishing. Due to the current situation of COVID-19, the human smugglers continue with their "work" but for the migrants it becomes an even more risky and costly way, because the borders are closed and with more vigilance, the smugglers are forced to take even more dangerous routes that leave migrants in worse conditions, are being exposed to violence and the risk of abuse increases exponentially. But even so, the migrants who dare to go through these difficulties are mostly being abandoned by smugglers in transitory countries. Executive Director, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, Ghada Waly said "Every day, in every country in the world, human traffickers exploit people for profit. The poor and the vulnerable are most at risk. Over 70

per cent of detected trafficking victims are women and girls, while nearly one third are children" 2020.

Quantity of adults that want to migrate abroad depending on their region:



Migrant smugglers are winning. Here's why. (2020). Retrieved 16 October 2020, from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/11/migrant-smugglers-are-winning-here-s-why/>

How the topic will be handled:

This topic will focus on humanitarian aid for victims of human trafficking. We want the delegates to focus on locating the primary issues and research about the possible conflicts, reasons, social and cultural issues that may affect the way victims are being treated. And based on this we want the delegates to create solutions to reduce the negative impact of this problem and ensure the safety of the victims. We want that with all the case studies presented, the delegates focus on finding solutions that protect the human rights of people, deaths from illegal migrations decrease and improve the victims security in general. Delegates should focus on giving realistic proposals that can be implemented in the existing laws of the corresponding delegations.

Regarding the case studies, the first is the illicit activities that Venezuelans are forced to do by Colombian criminal groups. Delegates must research the condition of the migrants when they arrive in Colombia and when they were in Venezuela, in order to see the reason why they decided to migrate and be part of these criminal groups. The second case study is the Exploitation of migrants in Sicily and southern Italy by criminal organizations, in this case we want the delegates to investigate who is responsible, what is their reward, what are the routes, the risk that this activity entails and the condition of migrants in this situation. Leaving behind that case study, the following is about a specific situation, Central American migrants kidnapped and forced to participate in illegal activities in Mexico. We want the delegates to investigate if this type of situation happens often, in what condition are people and what type of work they should do, along with this case study is the massacre of immigrants by Los Zetas Cartel in Mexico and Syrians exploited by people -smugglers in Turkey. For all the study cases we want you to find out if these conflicts have to do with social, cultural or humanitarian aspects. In addition to the case studies, we would like the delegates to find specific situations that involve their delegation and to propose possible solutions that always put the victims as a priority.

Investigation questions:

- What are the main routes for human trafficking?
- What benefits do these criminal organizations earn?
- What makes these immigrants vulnerable?
- What kind of needs do these migrants have?
- What are the roles of transnational organised crime groups in human smuggling?
- Why is it an illegal act? What laws does it break?
- What are the basic laws of your country regarding trafficking?

QARMA's:

- What can be done to improve the humanitarian situation of migrants?
- Why is this issue an international matter?
- What kinds of solutions are feasible to meet the needs of migrants?
- What can be done to balance the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian impact in the countries that are affected by migrant smuggling?

Supporting sources:

- https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/factsheets/TOC12_fs_migrantsmuggling_EN_Plain.pdf
- https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/ts5_issue_brief.pdf
- <https://deeply.thenewhumanitarian.org/refugees/community/2017/08/01/the-real-migrant-crime-wave-mafia-exploitation-of-migrants-in-sicily>
- https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrants_and_their_vulnerability.pdf
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zEMLT9PaRS0>
- <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-europe-34183454>
- <https://deeply.thenewhumanitarian.org/refugees/community/2017/08/01/the-real-migrant-crime-wave-mafia-exploitation-of-migrants-in-sicily>
- <https://www.unodc.org/toc/en/crimes/migrant-smuggling.html>
- <https://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/venezuela/lista-de-oficinas-de-acnur-y-organizaciones-que-ayudan-a-venezolanos-en-colombia-263640>
- <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html>
- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/global-report-on-trafficking-in-persons.html>

Topic B: Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in Myanmar

Introduction to the topic:

The Rohingya are a Muslim ethnic group from Myanmar that since 2017 has been subjected, according to the UN, to an ethnic cleansing by the Burmese authorities that forced most of its members to take refuge in Bangladesh. Thousands of people crossed into Bangladesh everyday, Most of them walked for days through jungles and mountains, or dangerous sea voyages through the Bay of Bengal to get to their final destination and when they finally arrived in Bangladesh, they were exhausted, hungry and sick, in need of international protection and humanitarian assistance.

Historical Background:

The history of the Rohingya crisis begins from 1977 to the present. During these 43 years of crisis, many events have occurred that will mark the future of the Rohingya. To understand the historical background, this text will be divided by years and a brief description of the events that occurred in that year will be given.

Starting in 1977, this year can be considered as the origin of the problem and where the situation of the Rohingya worsens considerably; This year the country of Myanmar, which was known at that time as Burma, makes the decision to start an operation called "Operation Dragon King" in Rakhine state. Due to this operation, the Rohingya ethnic minority are considered "illegal" and

the government denies them their citizenship and because of this, the forced displacement begins.

Continuing with 1978, the "Dragon King" operation is still running but the massive arrests, persecutions and unrestricted violence to the Rohingya community can be seen even more clearly. Forcing more than 200,000 Rohingya to cross the border into Bangladesh. This year the refugee camps become the hope of a better life for the Rohingya, organizations like Doctors without Borders make their appearance and provide medical aid to the refugees in Bangladesh. But just a year later, in 1979, most of these Rohingya refugees were repatriated to Burma and those who managed to stay in Bangladesh had to live in very poor conditions in which approximately 10,000 people died, most of these were children due to lack of food and water quality. For the next 11 years the situation did not improve but in 1989 a military crackdown with the orders of following a popular uprising caused Burma to be renamed Myanmar. The military presence increases and the Rohingya are forced to labor, abuse, forced relocations, torture and selective executions. So 250,000 Rohingya flee to Bangladesh to escape these conditions.

In the next 2-3 years the humanitarian situation becomes even worse, at this point there are already 20 refugee camps throughout Bangladesh established solely for the Rohingya and the conditions of food, water, and sanitation in the camps are inadequate. A clear example of this is the Dumdumia field, located in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Where the lack of adequate shelter can be seen. Rohingya refugees continue to arrive in Bangladesh in 1992 carrying only what they can



Developer), M. (2020). Bangladesh-Myanmar Relations: An Overview. Retrieved 16 October 2020, from <http://www.dhakacourier.com.bd/news/Column/Bangladesh-Myanmar-Relations:-An-Overview/953>

carry on their bodies. In this year, the government of Bangladesh and Myanmar decide to sign an agreement to repatriate refugees and decide to close the camps for newcomers in the spring. In fall, the agreement between these two countries becomes a reality and the forced repatriation begins despite the protests made by the international community. During the following years,



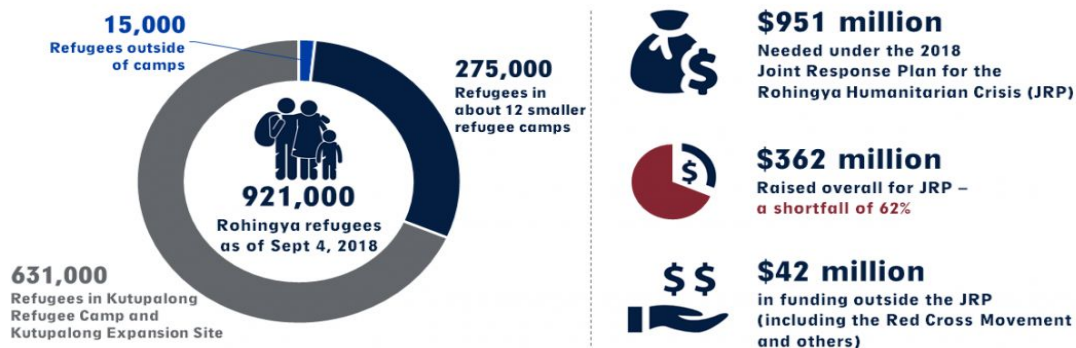
What Forces Are Fueling Myanmar's Rohingya Crisis?. (2020). Retrieved 16 October 2020, from <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/rohingya-crisis>

hundreds of thousands of Rohingya are forced to return to Myanmar and new refugees that try to re-enter Bangladesh are denied entry.

At the beginning of the new decade, in 2003 approximately 20 camps that were built in the mid-90's no longer exist and only two are still standing, Nayapara camp and Kutupalong camp. But the conditions in these composes were almost inhuman; a study by Doctor without borders shows that 58 percent of children and 53 percent of adults are chronically malnourished. In 2006 the situation in the camps worsened due to the rainy season, the floods made housing, food and water conditions much worse and caused diseases such as diarrhea, respiratory infections, and malnutrition cases to increase. And the situation remains the same for the next 3 years, in 2009 humanitarian organizations began to create a plan to reduce cases and create medical facilities to treat sick people. Adding to the problem of disease, only a small number of the Rohingya are

officially recognized as refugees, which makes the vast majority of "illegal" refugees highly vulnerable to harassment and exploitation.

Key Figures



Source: Inter Sector Coordination Group, Situation Report Rohingya Refugee Crisis 2018 | Adam Taube

McCarthy, S. (2020). The Rohingya crisis: More than a year on, stagnation and limited options - Georgetown Public Policy Review. Retrieved 16 October 2020, from <http://gppreview.com/2018/12/05/rohingya-crisis-year-stagnation-limited-options/>

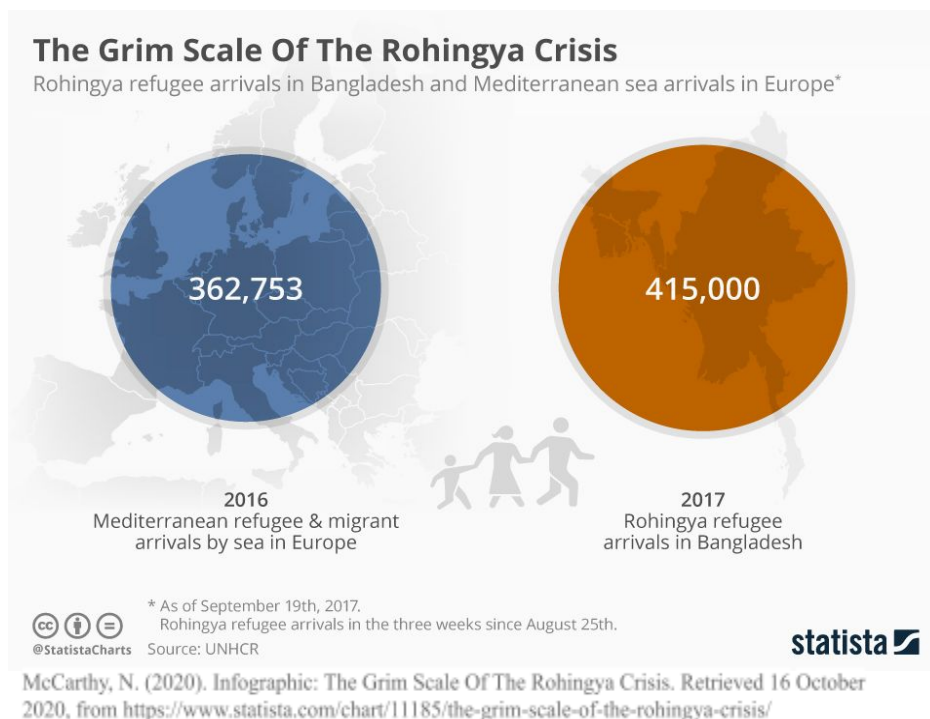
In 2016, October 9 Rohingya militant attacks on border police in Myanmar's Rakhine state triggered reprisals against the Rohingya community, causing a new wave of refugees that wanted to cross the border and camp clinics were affected by the number of new patients during November and December.

In 2017 a new wave of violence occurs, militant attacks by the Rohingya against police and army on August 25 worsen the situation and so the state security takes action and launches a campaign



for terror and violence against the Rohingya community. But it doesn't really have much of an effect so more than 530,000 Rohingya are taken out of Myanmar and the number of displaced people grew on an inordinate scale. In the same year, the camps do not have

sufficient conditions to support all the refugees, so many of these refugees decide to move into makeshift settlements without adequate access to shelter, food, clean water, or latrines. Medical facilities in Bangladesh, are overwhelmed by the number of patients and demand for medicines, so in September 2017 Doctors Without Borders calls for an immediate scale-up of humanitarian aid to the Rohingya in Bangladesh to avoid a public health disaster and urges the government of Myanmar to allow independent humanitarian organizations unfettered access to northern Rakhine state.



Relevant actors:

Bangladesh: In 2017 violence broke out forcing more than 723,000 to seek protection in Bangladesh. Most arrived in the first three months of the crisis. According to UNHCR an estimated 12,000 arrived in Bangladesh during the first half of 2018. The vast majority arriving in Bangladesh are women and children, and more than 40% are under 12 years of age. Many others are older people who require additional help and protection. They have nothing and need everything. When they first arrive in Bangladesh, they approach Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps, although the population in these camps is around 1 million refugees and the conditions aren't the best. Bangladesh government in collaboration with UNHCR is giving

blankets, plastic sheeting, mats, family tents, plastic rolls, kitchen utensils, jerry cans and buckets to the refugees and also they are developing new sites that can safely accommodate refugees. And they are building thousands of latrines and water points to decrease the health issues caused by the water quality.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar: This country is the origin of the problem, it is the country of the Rohingya. The army in Myanmar commonly known as formerly Burma has said it was fighting Rohingya militants and denies targeting civilians. But the government of Myanmar denies the Rohingya citizenship and even excluded them from the 2014 census, refusing to recognize them as a people. The government sees them as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and in the recent years, the situation has gotten even worse. There was a brutal campaign of the Myanmar's military (Tatmadaw) which forced more than 740,000 Rohingya Muslims to flee to Bangladesh due to the atrocities and violence in 2018.

Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia supports Rohingya Muslims, it has been supporting it for more than 40 years. By defending the rights of this Muslim ethnic group in the international arena and in the UN Human Rights Council. They are one of the major hosts of these refugees with about 300,000 Rohingya refugees. This kingdom has made many contributions in favor to the Rohingya crisis, starting in 2015 in which the kingdom expressed its concern for the inhuman conditions the Rohingya people are forced to live in. In 2017, Saudi Arabia called for a resolution to condemn the atrocities and human rights violations committed against this ethnic group. In 2018, made a declaration that condemns the acts of terrorism, violence and human rights violations against the Muslims and calls the international community to assume its responsibilities to stop the violations and make Myanmar's government responsible. In the same year, the kingdom highlighted the great support that Bangladesh was offering to host the Rohingya.

China: This country has supported Myanmar in the UN security council, the Chinese foreign ministry said in a conference that "We condemn the violent attacks which happened in Rakhine state in Myanmar" and a few weeks later he said "We support Myanmar's efforts in upholding peace and stability in the Rakhine state. We hope 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". But, time passed and the country's foreign minister Wang Yi said that they were willing to help both Bangladesh and

Myanmar to find a viable solution to this crisis and proposed a three step plan for the return of refugees.

Malaysia: The prime minister (Najib Razak) described the Rohingya crisis as a genocide and sent planes with supplies for the Rohingya in Bangladesh. In 2017, Malaysia insisted on rejecting the ASEAN statement of condemning attacks on Myanmar security forces and acts of violence which leave with many civilian deaths, destruction of homes and the displacement of a very large number of people. The prime minister said “The world cannot sit by and watch genocide taking place. The world cannot just say 'look, it is not our problem'. It is our problem”.

Current situation:

The current situation is based on the last 3 years. In 2018, the majority of the Rohingya community had to suffer violence, abuse and loss of family or friends who have experienced persecution. Many of these people say that they actually do want to go home but refuse to cross the border until safety can be guaranteed. After the last crisis in 2017, different organizations such as the Red Cross have realized that one of the most important needs for these people is mental health services.

In 2019 between August 2017 and February 2019, these organizations have made a great effort to provide more than one million medical consultations for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The clinics within the camps continue to treat tens of thousands of patients a month. The emergency has become a protracted crisis, with no end in sight.

The last wave of violence was in 2017 but even 2 years later, more than 912,000 Rohingya are still living in Bangladesh and their living conditions have not improved much. They still live in houses made of bamboo and plastic like when they first arrived. This community continues to face many restrictions in terms of work and the possibility of traveling and in many cases it is judged by other people, what is considered selective racism and its only option is to rely on the humanitarian aid that is provided in these camps.

Finally, in 2020. This year has been difficult for this ethnic minority community. With the arrival of COVID-19, precautionary measures were present in the world's largest refugee camp. Among these measures are setting up isolation beds and campaigns to make people aware of the security protocols, but even with all efforts, the UN refugee agency reported the first confirmed case of COVID on May 14 and other suspected patients are being monitored. Apart from this, the United Nations together with NGO partners presented the 2020 Joint Response Plan to end the Rohingya humanitarian crisis. and aims to raise \$ 877 million to meet the needs of approximately 855,000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar and more than 444,000 vulnerable Bangladeshis in their host communities. The main concerns are access to food, shelter, clean water and sanitation, but also health, protection, education, site management, energy and the environment.

This year is the third year of exile for this community, and as previously stated, the Rohingya will only return to Myanmar when it is safe, sustainable, granted citizenship and able to access basic rights and services. Filippo Grandi, the UN high commissioner for Refugees said:

“Support for the 2020 Joint Response Plan is essential to safeguard the well-being of Rohingya refugees, both now in Bangladesh and when it is safe and sustainable for them to return to Myanmar. Until then, the world must support the Rohingya and the Government and people of Bangladesh who continue to host them. The most important thing will be to involve the refugees, listen to them and understand their hopes and vision for the future.”

Top Rohingya host countries

Rohingya have been living in western Myanmar and in some parts of southeastern Bangladesh for thousands of years. The available data shows that the total population of Rohingya living in the Rakhine state of Myanmar was around 3.6 million in the early 70s.



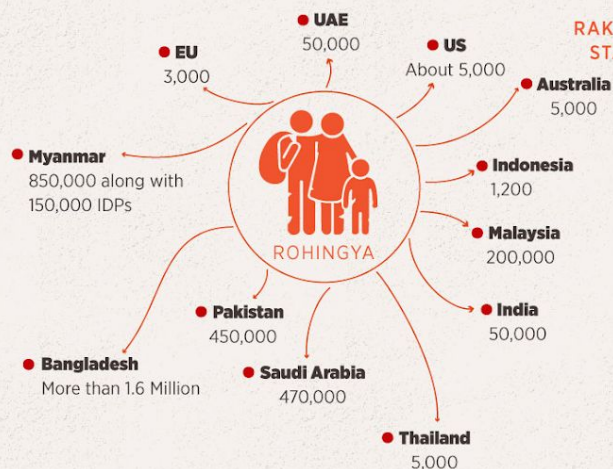
But then they faced several brutal crackdowns -- sometimes by **local ethnic groups, Buddhist nationalists and mainly by military forces** -- forcing them to leave their homeland and take refuge in other places.

Since the first military action against the Muslim community in 1977 more than **2.5 million** Rohingya have fled Myanmar.

Rohingya faced the latest military crackdown on Aug. 25, 2017 -- which is called the textbook example of genocide by the UN -- forcing around **750,000** people to flee Bangladesh.

Around **700,000** Rohingya are currently living in Myanmar, with **150,000** more internally displaced people (IDPs) in the northwestern Rakhine state.

The RSO* data also shows that Bangladesh topped the list with a total of around **1.6 million** Rohingya (**1.4 million** registered and **200,000** unregistered refugees).



*Source: Rohingya Solidarity Organization (RSO)

23.09.2019

Andacaly Agency

How the topic will be handled:

This topic will focus on humanitarian aid, we want to reach proposals with concrete solutions that can help reduce the poor conditions in which Rohingya refugees currently live as well as improving the basic needs of these people, we want the delegates to come up with proposals that are viable and innovative and that meet the expectations of other committees and organizations. Regarding approaches, we hope that delegates focus on human rights violations both in their country of origin and in their final destination; focusing on the three main human rights violated, Article 3 (The right of life), Article 18 (Freedom of thought) and Article 22 (Social security). The second approach is the condition in which the refugees from Bangladesh and surroundings live, in which we expect the delegates to show and understand how these countries handle the humanitarian situation and the aid given and, finally, the last approach is the International protection and compliance with human rights, to see what solutions the international community proposes and if they are viable for the current situation.

Investigation questions:

- In what conditions that Rohingya refugees live in?
- What solutions are viable to help with this crisis?
- The assigned delegation is against or in favor of the Rohingya and why?
- What has your delegation done to face this crisis?
- What are the most urgent needs of the Rohingya refugees?
- Where are the refugees fleeing and why to these places?
- What human rights are being violated in this crisis?

QARMA's:

- Is there a solution to the Rohingya crisis?
- How can the humanitarian needs of the Rohingya be improved?
- How can the situation of refugee camps for the Rohingya be improved?
- What can be done to prevent the violation of human rights against the Rohingya community?

- Highlight and prioritize the needs of this ethnic community

Supporting sources:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qLPtxhbEhOI&feature=emb_title
- <https://www.unhcr.org/rohingya-emergency.html>
- <https://www.google.com.co/amp/s/www.bbc.com/news/amp/world-asia-41566561>
- <https://www.mercycorps.org/blog/rohingya-refugee-crisis-facts>
- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/11/how-pakistan-can-help-the-rohingya/>
- <https://www.acnur.org/noticias/press/2020/3/5e5e7fbc4/la-onu-hace-un-llamamiento-por-877-millones-de-dolares-para-la-respuesta.html>
- <https://www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis>

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- Trafficking in Persons & Smuggling of Migrants Module 7 Key Issues: Root Causes. (2020). Retrieved 7 October 2020, from <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html>
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Topic B:

- Refugees, U. (2020). Over 168,000 Rohingya likely fled Myanmar since 2012 - UNHCR report. Retrieved 5 October 2020, from <https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2017/5/590990ff4/168000-rohingya-likely-fled-myanmar-since-2012-unhcr-report.html>

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- The facts: Rohingya refugee crisis. (2020). Retrieved 5 October 2020, from <https://www.mercycorps.org/blog/rohingya-refugee-crisis-facts>
- Timeline: A visual history of the Rohingya refugee crisis. (2020). Retrieved 7 October 2020, from <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/what-we-do/news-stories/news/timeline-visual-history-rohingya-refugee-crisis>
- (www.dw.com), D. (2020). Los rohingya en Myanmar: las claves del conflicto | DW | 04.09.2017. Retrieved 7 October 2020, from <https://www.dw.com/es/los-rohingya-en-myanmar-las-claves-del-conflicto/a-40359299>
- Refugiados, A. (2020). La ONU hace un llamamiento por 877 millones de dólares para la respuesta a los refugiados rohingya en Bangladesh. Retrieved 7 October 2020, from <https://www.acnur.org/noticias/press/2020/3/5e5e7fbc4/la-onu-hace-un-llamamiento-por-877-millones-de-dolares-para-la-respuesta.html>