COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION GIVEN TO ASYLUM OFFICERS

Asylum officers are given "Country of Origin" training, from time to time.

Attached are 23 pages about Burma, given to the officers in the year 2021.

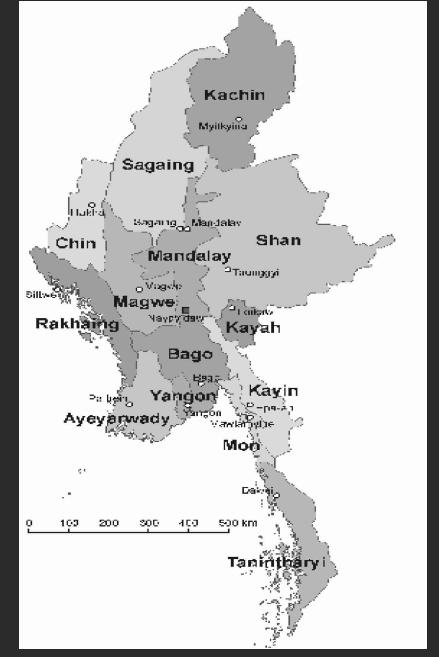
Burma Pre-Departure Briefing

- Administrative and Ethnic Geography
- History Overview (1947-2021)
- Rohingya Crisis
- Post-Coup Political Situation



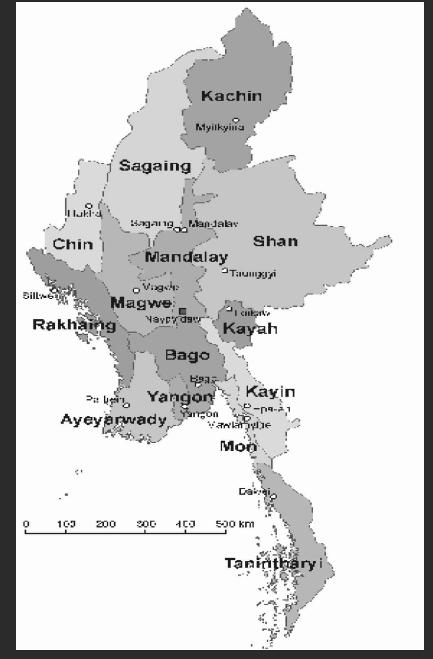
Burma

- Seven States
- Rakhaing (Arakan)
- Chin
- Kachin
- Shan
- Kayah (Karenni)
- Kayin (Karen)
- Mon



Burma

- Seven Regions
- Sagaing
- Mandalay
- Magwe
- Bago
- Yangon (Rangoon)
- Ayerarwady
- Tanintharyi (Tenasserim)





Burmese Ethnicities

Four Commonly Encountered Examples

- Burman (Bamar)
- Rakhine (Arakan)
- Chin
- Karen



History Overview (1947-present)

- Independence to 1962 military coup
- 1988 protests and 1990 elections
- Ceasefire agreements and development of 2008 constitution
- Limited civilian government (2011-2021)



World War II & Independent Burma

- World War II
- Independence Agreement (January 1947)
- Panglong Conference (February 1947)
- Assassination (July 1947)
- Constitution (September 1947)

General Aung San





Burma Socialist Programme Party (1964-1988)

- Military-dominated party
- One-party government
- Suspended constitution of 1947. New constitution enacted in 1974.
- Dismantled federal system envisioned in Panglong Agreement
- Presided over intensified ethnic conflict

General Ne Win





The Four Cuts





August 1988 protest movement





Chin National Front/Army

- March 1988:
 Created in India
- 1988: military actions lead to militarization of Chin State
- Corresponding growth in the CNA's ranks.





Democratic Karen Buddhist Army

- In December 1994, the DKBA was formed by former Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) soldiers.
- From its inception it was controlled by and loyal to the Junta.
- On March 11, 1998
 the DKBA attacked
 Huay Kaloke refugee
 camp in Thailand.

Junta-Controlled Militias





Limited Civilian Government (2011-2021)

- November 2010 elections
- April 2012 by-elections & November 2015 elections
- 21st Century Panglong Conference
- November 2020 elections



Rohingya from Burma







Who are the Rohingya?

- Muslims of Arakan State
- Arrived in Arakan State beginning in the 8th Century
- Term 'Rohingya' derives from earlier terms, but its contemporary meaning is of recent origin
- Speak a dialect of Chittagonian, itself closely related to Bengali
- Not a recognized minority under the Citizenship Act of 1982
- Mostly unable to obtain Burmese citizenship -- Stateless



Rohingya Refugees



Three Crises:

- February July 1978
- **1991-1992**
- August 2017 present

Conditions in Northern Rakhine State





Burmese Authorities



- Myanmar Police Force/Border Guard Police
- Burmese army (tatmadaw)

Rohingya Organizations

Rohingya Solidarity Organization

(approx. 1980 – 2001)

 Haraka al-Yaqin/Arakan
 Rohingya Solidarity
 Army

(2016 – present)



"In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful"

Date: 10 September 2017 Ref No: ARSA/PR/10/2017

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PRESS RELEASE

DECLARATION OF HUMANITARIAN PAUSE CESSATION OF OFFENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ARAKAN STATEFOR HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The ARAKAN ROHINGYA SALVATION ARMY (ARSA) hereby declares a temporary cessation of offensive military operations in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung Townships for a one-month period (10 September 2017 - 09 October 2017) in order to enable humanitarian actors to assess and respond to the humanitarian cross in Arakan State.

ARSA strongly encourages all concerned humanitarian actors resume their humanitarian assistance to all victims of the humanitarian crisis irrespective of othnic or religious background during the crusefire period in all conflict affected areas of Arskan State.

ARSA urges the International Fact-Finding Mission (IFFM) established by the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) on 24 March 2017 to carry out its duties in Arakan State as soon as possible.

ARSA strongly urges the Burmese povernment to reciprocate this humanitarian pause by ceasing military offensive operations and participate in assisting the victims regardless of their ethnic or religious back-grounds in all conflict affected areas of Arakan State.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ARAKAN ROHINGYA SALVATION ARMY(ARSA).



Conclusions

- Rohingya a stateless minority group in Burma
- August 2017 –
 historically largest
 Rohingya refugee
 crisis



 ARSA – a threat and an excuse for violence



February 2021 Coup

- State Administration Council (SAC)
- Committee Representing the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH)
- National Unity Government (NUG)
- People's Defense Force(s) (PDF)
- New Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs)
 - Chinland Defense Force
 - Karenni Nationalities Defense Force



Post-coup Developments



- Protests
- Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)
- Arrests of political activists
- Mobilization of opposition forces
- Attacks by Tatmadaw



Recommended Readings

- Taking Aim at the Tatmadaw: New Armed Resistance to Myanmar's Coup, International Crisis Group – June 28, 2021
- <u>Life in Hiding: Myanmar's Civil Disobedience Movement</u>, The
 Diplomat June 22, 2021
- Resistance Fighters Battle Myanmar's Military in Mandalay, New York Times – June 22, 2021
- A wider war spreads fast and far in Myanmar, Asian Times May 19, 2021
- Myanmar's Military Struggles to Control the Virtual Battlefield,
 International Crisis Group May 18, 2021
- Three Months After Coup, Myanmar Returns to the 'Bad Old Days',
 New York Times May 6, 2021

