

**EE361/EE363 ECONOMICS OF CLMV COUNTRIES**

Semester 2/2020 (20 January – 19 May 2021)

**Effects of the Myanmar's Military Coup to the Economy**

**GROUP #9**

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April 2021

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## Overview

Myanmar, also known as Burma, is a Southeast Asian nation in Southeast Asia. The country's official English name, which had been the Union of Burma since 1885, was changed to the Union of Myanmar in 1989.

2. The current political situation in Myanmar must be viewed in the context of the country's long history of military state-building. The military's primary aim has been to preserve national sovereignty, independence, and peace. With the change of government in 2011, a slew of constitutional reforms aimed at bolstering basic human rights, electoral democracy, and economic development was implemented. From 2011 to the present, these reforms have given Western states the ability to suspend or lift sanctions, as well as engage in state capacity building. UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations to increase their engagement with Myanmar. Myanmar is thus a country that has paid attention to state-building for a long time, but the military has dominated the country. Although some power has been transferred to a civilian government led by the National League for Democracy, the state's authority, capability, and legitimacy remain in danger.

Myanmar's military is the country's strongest economic and political force. The military's economic and political power, in particular, limits the state's autonomy. The state also has minimal autonomy over the military, thanks to constitutional provisions and other rules. The primary explanation for the state's character and the ongoing challenges of disputed state authority, restricted state power, and poor legitimacy is military, "state capture." Civil-military affairs must be transformed if significant conflict resolution, democratization, and growth are to be achieved. The centralized nature of the state and the fundamental system of military state control are strong challenges to peace. As the 2008 Constitutions institutionalized civil-military ties, updating the constitution has become a condition for substantive democratization.

Myanmar is a unitary state with some decentralization to regions states and self-administered areas and divisions. This has an effect on state policy-making and administration capability, as well as posing challenges for external engagement. Government reforms and assistance programs may be limited by the lack of authority or access. The issue of integrating ethnic minorities in the periphery has dominated the process of establishing state authority: for Myanmar, resolving intrastate disputes remains a pressing challenge.

After Myanmar's first democratic elections, held in 2015, marked a watershed moment in the country's history, creating a wave of hope. Since 2011, strong economic growth and measurable changes in social welfare have resulted from the unification of exchange rates,

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initial liberalization of commodity and factor markets, penetration into regional markets, and restructuring of economic and financial institutions and structures. Between 2005 and 2017, poverty dropped significantly, declining from 48% to 25%.

After 2016, as a newly elected civilian government struggled to define its economic vision and manage the public administration to enact policies and services, reform momentum slowed. Myanmar's economy was forecast to expand at 6.3 percent in 2020 prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Myanmar's economy, on the other hand, is predicted to plummet as a consequence of the pandemic's direct and indirect effects. The global shock and domestic attempts to stop the virus from spreading have cost a lot of money.

Myanmar is the largest country in the Southeast Asia region, with a total land area of 676,577 square kilometres. The major climate of Myanmar is divided into three seasons: summer, rainy, and winter. Myanmar is considered an agricultural country, in which the agriculture sector accounts for over 40 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and yields employment to 65 percent of the labor force participation.

The Myanmar one-party rule by a military coup in 1962 started by reasons that are: "Two reasons were given for the second military takeover. They were, one, that the Union of Myanmar was in danger of disintegrating; and two, that the political regime of the civilian government of U Nu has strayed away from the socialist path laid down by the nation's founder, General Aung San." They declared the official policy for future development "The Burmese Way to Socialism." This policy dominates all the enterprises in foreign trade, domestic trade, forestry, mining, and many other industries. The main goals of the government's policies were to succeed the "Burmanization," which refers to "an informal system in which education, repressive laws, religious proselytization, economic exploitation and often brutal force are used to wash away their own identity," stated Gray (2018). While Thein (2004) defines as "centrally planned socialist system, and an inward-looking strategy of self-reliance. Faithfully adhering to that policy mix, the government proceeded with great haste to lay the foundations for transition to a self-reliant socialist economy of Myanmar." Eventually, these activities hurt the entire Myanmar economy and led to the collapse of the socialist state later. The overall deterioration in the economic situation was caused by the cumulative effect of nationalization, mismanagement, and inappropriate economic policies since the beginning of the military takeover.

Afterward, in September 1988, a new military group, led by General Ne Win, called "the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)," took over the country and removed the restrictions on private sector participation in both domestic and foreign trade. This

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progressive development, along with the growth of the agriculture sector, had led to real GDP growth of over 7 percent per annum during the period. In other words, Myanmar seemed to be on the right track after the year 1988; people and cities have changed in a better way. However, Myanmar is still categorized as the least developed country by United Nations (2018).

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### Identification of Key Issues and Challenges

According to the military dictatorship in Myanmar, this has brought many bad things to this country such as the education problem, the foreign direct investment (FDI), etc. This led to the revolution and the election on 7th November 2010 to make Myanmar to be a democracy which Aung San Suu Kyi is the one who restored the democracy, but now Myanmar is facing the same trouble like in the past.

The military was comeback, it has declared a year-long state of emergency, also the armed forces had given their support to the insurgents, who demanded a rerun of the election, claiming widespread fraud and the coup took place prior to the start of a new session of parliament, so this created the chaos, then this situation in this pity country was awful. During this period, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi has been held under house arrest and she has been charged with numerous violations, including violating the Covid-19 regulations during the last year's election, possessing unauthorized walkie-talkies, and possibly with publishing information that could "intimidate or warn" spread. A number of NLD parliamentarians who were able to elude arrest have established a new organization which their leader has encouraged the demonstrators to fight back up against the riot police.

The main character that is involved with this scenario and has taken power from the citizens is Min Aung Hlaing who is Military commander-in-chief. He has been a significant force in the fight for political stability even as the nation started to step away from military rule. Moreover, he has received international condemnation and sanctions for his alleged role in the military's attacks on ethnic minorities. Immediately after the military coup, General Hlaing defended the takeover and he stated that the military served the citizens and became a "fully democratic" and "unbiased" military organization, so the election will be held once the military has lifted the state of emergency. These protests are the biggest since the so-called Saffron Revolution of 2007, when thousands of monks took to the streets to demonstrate against the military government. Teachers, attorneys, teachers, bank staff, and government employees make up the majority of the opposition. Such limits have been imposed, including curfews and caps on gathering. Water cannon, rubber bullets, and live fire have been used to disperse protesters.

About Ms. Suu Kyi that I have previously mentioned, she became popular in the 1990s for efforts to return democracy to Myanmar and win the Nobel Prize meanwhile she was staying in house arrest, also she led the NLD to its open contest for the presidency in the following year. However, Ms. Suu Kyi's reputation has suffered greatly due to the result of Myanmar's treatment of the Rohingya and the government of Myanmar classifies them as illegal immigrants and forbids them citizenship. Many have left the country over the decades

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in order to avoid persecution. Since 2017, tens of thousands of Rohingya have been killed, and over 700,000 have fled to Bangladesh thanks to an army-led crackdown. Ms. Suu Kyi appeared before the International Criminal Court in 2019, where she denied the accusations of a military committing a genocidal act.

In the end, as the result of the coup d'état in Myanmar, several countries have spoken out against the military takeover has been condemned as unacceptable and the UN Secretary-General has called it a significant setback for democratic reforms. Both the US and UK have responded with this sanction on military officials too. China also kept up a UN Security Council resolution that condemned the coup, but has lent support to the appeal for Suu Kyi's return to democratic norms. Prior to this action, the country had resisted foreign intervention in Myanmar.

On the verge of political fluctuation in Myanmar, this is because a coup occurred in the country. Hence, Myanmar is confronted with several impacts on its economy. Considering the economic impacts, this coup tends to affect both domestic and international relations of Myanmar. In this part, it will state some issues that affect Myanmar's economy. There are 7 main points that impact Myanmar's economy. For the first point, these circumstances lead to higher risk in terms of foreign investment. To elaborate, following the opening of the door to democracy in Myanmar, foreign investment has increased, with the World Bank reporting that foreign investment totaled USD 5.5 billion in the year October 2019 to September 2020. This is a 33% increase from the previous year. This investment is mainly from Singapore, Hongkong, and Japan. Considering the second impacts, this is the situation that Western countries boycott Myanmar. However, the US sanctions or even Western countries may not have much effect on direct investment in Myanmar. This is because major investment comes from Asian nations. Hence, many researchers viewed the sanctions from the West as having a psychological effect. But for the money that really comes in Myanmar will not affect much because Myanmar has not relied on Western investment much.

Furthermore, if the USA boycotts Myanmar, there will be a very high chance that Myanmar will rely on China instead. However, Fitch Solutions, a strategic consulting firm, reports that although Myanmar has critical importance to China's Belt and Road strategy, China is hesitant to do business with the country because of its domestic political riots which also causes an investor to hesitate for investing. Moving to the next issue, this is related to the indirect outcome if the USA decides to boycott Myanmar's products. According to S&P Global Market Intelligence, if the volume of imported products into the United States is taken into account, Myanmar will rank in 84th places. These components include clothing and footwear account for 41% of all products imported from Myanmar, followed by luggage at 30% and

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fishery at 4%. Hence, there will be severe impact mainly to both types of suppliers including both owners from Myanmar and Foreigners. Furthermore, this also impacts many USA's enterprises because if the USA boycotts Myanmar's product, they have to find new sources of production. For the initial period, these firms may rely on China's products, but because of Price war they have to rely on other countries' production. This is because of the higher tax rate on China's imported products.

The fourth impact is that several businesses were specifically affected right away. Grab, a ride-hailing app based in Singapore, told Nikkei Asia that the service in Myanmar is currently inaccessible due to a signal error. The sign had to be hung by the investment company Yoma Strategic Holdings, which is listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange. Since the business primarily focuses on investing in Myanmar, especially real estate, there is a "temporary prohibition on securities trading." Financial Services, Automotive, and Food & Beverage As soon as the takeover is over, The Myanmar military has closed off the phone line, making it impossible for the parent company to obtain details, making stock trading illegal. For the fifth impact we are looking for a long-term opportunity, There is no discernible influence. Most businesses with manufacturing bases in Myanmar will state that they have been concentrating on maintaining the welfare of all workers. Without taking a break from work or altering any potential investment plans already in progress, H&M, for example, said in a statement: "The brand has no intention to change production." However, the retailer is keeping a close eye on the case. Nikkei Asia reports on a Japanese conglomerate in Myanmar that will open a production base in the Dawei Special Economic Zone in February. According to Suzuki Motor, the first Japanese automotive firm to set up a production base in Myanmar since 2013, the company still expects to start production as expected, claiming that the effect of Myanmar production has not been recorded. Planned construction of a new plant in Dawei, which will begin operations in September, will also proceed as planned. Mitsubishi Corporation said it was also keeping an eye on the case. The firm is interested in a host of government ventures, including the Mandalay airport management group's December 2020 carriage deal. It participates in the Yoma Central City Development Project as well. Mitsui & Co., a subsidiary, sells fertilizers and agricultural equipment in Myanmar as well. Sixth impact is that Thai border exchange temporarily shuts the checkpoint. In terms of the economic effect, "Phakai Mas Viera," the president of the Thai-Myanmar Cultural and Economic Association, said that the Thai-Myanmar border checkpoint in Chiang Rai Province was only closed for a brief period of time, closing at 10:30 yesterday before reopening at 13:30 after the Thai army negotiated with Myanmar. Following that, routine border trade and goods transportation resumed. The Myanmar army is unlikely to alter the permissions that have been settled upon. The last one is the end of the coup would bring Myanmar's economy back to where it was in COVID-19. Prior

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to the coup, the World Bank forecast that the COVID-19 outbreak will cause the Myanmar economy to rise by 2% in the fiscal year October 2020 to September 2021, taking the country's poverty rate to 27%. With 22.4 percent at the end of 2019, Fitch Solutions had previously forecasted a 6% recovery in Myanmar's economy by 2021, but after the coup, Fitch lowered its forecast to just 3%.

## Government/State Strategies, Policies and Legislation

### • Government

Bhuma, the largest country in Mainland Southeast Asia also a member of ASEAN, has been ruled by the military from 1962 to 2010. In 2008, the new constitution as a part of the roadmap to democracy was announced by the ruling Junta, State Peace and Development Council. In fact, the constitution reserves 25% of the Hluttaw legislature's seats for the military, and is viewed by the opposition as a tool for sustaining military control of the country. Observers criticised the referendum for threatening the voter, electoral fraud and advance voting. Nonetheless, on 15 May 2008, the junta declared that 92.4 percent of voters supported the constitution, claiming a 99% turnout in the two-thirds of the region that had held the vote.

In 2010, a vote was held, Union Solidarity and Development Group supported by the military claimed victory. The government has been introducing a series of reforms to shift the country toward liberal democracy, a mixed economy, and reconciliation, though concerns remain about the reasons behind these reforms. The reforms include the release of pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi from house arrest which held in detention between 1989 and 2010, the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission, the granting of general amnesties to over 200 political prisoners, new labor laws that allow labor unions and strikes, a relaxation of press censorship, and currency regulation.

On November 8, 2015, general elections were held. These were Myanmar's first publicly contested elections since the 1990 general election (which was subsequently annulled). The NLD secured an overwhelming majority of seats in both chambers of the national parliament, ensure that its candidate will be elected president, despite the fact that NLD chief Aung San Suu Kyi is constitutionally barred from presidency. On 1 February 2016, the new parliament convened, and on 15 March 2016, Htin Kyaw was elected as the country's first non-military president since the 1962 military coup. On April 6, 2016, Aung San Suu Kyi was appointed to the newly created role of state counsellor, which is similar to that of a prime minister.

Suu Kyi's NLD secured a landslide victory in Myanmar's general election on November 8, 2020, securing supermajorities in both houses of parliament for the second time winning 396 out of 476 elected seats in parliament. The USDP, which is seen as a proxy for the military, was defeated in a "humiliating" defeat much worse than in 2015 with just 33 of the 476 elected seats. As the result began emerging, the USDP rejected the election, calling for a new election with military observers. The military claimed it had discovered over 8 million anomalies in voter lists in over 300 townships, and demanded that Myanmar's Union Election Commission (UEC)

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and government review the results, but the commission rejected the allegations as unfounded due to a lack of evidence. Despite the fact that the election commission confirmed the NLD's landslide win, the USDP and Myanmar's military continued to accuse the NLD of fraud, and the military threatened to "take action." The NLD announced in January 2021, just before the new parliament was to be sworn in, that Suu Kyi will continue to serve as State Counsellor in the upcoming government.

The Tatmadaw, Myanmar's military, arrested State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and other members of the ruling party on the morning of February 1, 2021, the day parliament was to convene. The military handed power to military chief Min Aung Hlaing, declared a one-year state of emergency, and began closing borders and restricting travel and electronic communications across the country. The military declared it would replace the existing election commission with a new one, and a military media outlet speculated that new elections would take place in about a year but the military resisted making an official commitment. President Win Myint and State Counselor Aung San Suu Kyi were put under house arrest, and the military started filing charges against them. Members of Parliament from the NLD were expelled from the capital city of Naypyidaw by the military.

The United Nations Secretary-General, as well as representatives of democratic countries, immediately denounced the coup and demanded the release of the imprisoned leaders and an immediate return to Myanmar's democratic rule. The US and UK have responded with sanctions on military officials, including a "freeze" of US\$1 billion of their assets in the U.S.

- **Protester**

After the coup in late 2020, Aung San Suu Kyi and her fellows were arrested for allegation that the party activities were related to a national disaster law and a count under the country's import and export act. This military action was unacceptable for the new generation of people. Millions of people who were born and lived in the last few decades, when most of the political and economic liberalization was already reformed, have different paradigms, compared to their parents. The development in education makes people understand more about the situation they are facing. Moreover, the ship in technology, especially the wild spreading in mobile internet service, has led to the development in the way people communicate. This made it harder for the military to do what they did in the past. The largest protest in the decade consisted of ten thousands of people from many different fields, like doctor, student, teacher, nurse and many others began.

According to the news and announcements, the things that protesters are asking for are the giving back of democracy to the people, and the releasing of Aung San Suu Kyi and her fellows. Aung San is the activist who sacrificed all of her freedom to the democracy of Myanmar and, later, she became the democracy symbol of the country. In 1991, Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her fights for human rights and democracy, although she was still in house arrest for charges of trying to divide the military. Her freedom was restricted for a decade. During that time, despite the irresistible military power she was facing, all of her activities were non-violence. She asked for people right when they have no right at all. This is the reason why she is admired by the majority of burmese.

Recently, the situation has escalated to the point that the number of deaths is increasing every single day. Nevertheless, the fight for what is right is not over and it will create a huge impact on many parts of the system, especially the economy of the country.

- **The announcement of the company after the coup occurs**

In the past decade, with the change in the system of the country, the foreign investment or FDI was sharply increased. Since 2012 Myanmar's economy has continuously grown at the rate of 6 – 8% per year, more than some of the countries in the area. Moreover, with the huge amount of natural resources, location, and connectivity that is located between many big and influential countries, like China and India, tons of foreign businessmen take a risk and invest in the country.

Nonetheless, after the military seized power, Businesses are beginning to decrease their investments in Myanmar. One of the most impactful examples is the announcement of Razer Inc., the Singaporean technological firm to end the business tier with the Myanmar military by ending the joint venture contract with the military-linked company, Virginia Tobacco Co.

## The Role of Various Development Actors

- **Min Aung Hlaing**

A person who has the most influential role in the Myanmar coup is the 64-year-old general Min Aung Hlaing. He spent his entire career in the influential military. During the latest election, NLD led by Aung San Suu Kyi had a landslide win. The USDP led by Min Aung Hlaing who opposed democracy made allegations of widespread electoral fraud to the NLD and seized power. Min Aung Hlaing assumed all state power for himself and his party. Moreover, all of his actions during the coup, such as the military action to disperse the assembly, disabled all the economic and business activities in the country and created a huge amount of risk.

- **US President Joe Biden**

The US government or President Joe Biden play a vital role in managing coup circumstances. According to the coup that occurred in Myanmar, US President Joe Biden declared his administration to deal with the Myanmar coup that attempted to drive out their leader Aung San Suu Kyi's elected government. Biden's executive constructed the first sanctions which is a Treasury Department decision to suspend the holdings of a list of coup leaders and associates. On 11 Feb, Joe Biden authorized immediate sanctions against military leaders who led the coup, people who receive economic benefits including officials linked to the junta. Moreover, Biden said that the US government will implement "tight export controls" and freeze US assets that favor the military regime while retaining funding for health care, citizens' organizations, and other fields that directly benefit Myanmar's citizens. Hence, if we focus on the statements above, this new sanction measure tends to narrow down the size of policy which deals directly to the specific individuals group, not all Myanmar.

- **Aung San Suu Kyi**

Aung San Suu Kyi, also known as Daw Aung San Lwin, (on June 19, 1945 in Rangoon, Burma), the politician and the leader of the opposition, named "Lady Kyi" in Myanmar. She was sidelined in February of a coup d'état and martial law was proclaimed. The most impactful action that she did for Myanmar was changing the Regime from the Military dictatorship to Democracy. In 2010, she pledged to continue her struggle against military rule and was allowed to complete her sentence. She held various governmental positions in 2016. Aung San Suu Kyi is the hero of Myanmar. She has been kidnapped by a group that wants to gain some benefit from her. The military and police embarked on a brutal campaign against the entire group, allegedly committing human rights abuses.

- military?  
- foreign countries?  
- protesters?

## Lessons Learned

- **Transparency**

Myanmar's army general, Min Aung Hlaing, has assumed control, while the military detains members of the ruling National League for Democracy (NLD). After the military-backed USDP's weak performance in November's election, they say electoral fraud. In a pre-recorded speech before her arrest in the early hours of Monday morning, civil rights activist Aung San Suu Kyi urged her followers to "protest against this coup". As Min Aung Hlaing is the military leader he can do whatever he wants in Myanmar because no one could do anything to him and this leads to corruption in Myanmar. Min Aung Hlaing corruption and distransparent make people of Myanmar to come out to protest against Min Aung Hlaing but still he didn't care and killed people who dared to face him. This makes foreign countries feel concerned that if they don't do anything, it will lead to a big massacre so they try to stop the military general from killing people. Many countries have already banned Myanmar and punished Myanmar in economic terms such as In reaction to US President Joe Biden's takeover, the US has taken the following stance. The coup was condemned in a statement. It also said that it was planning a "boycott" of Myanmar. However, the United States has imposed penalties. Even Western countries can have little impact on Myanmar's direct investment. Most of the funding comes from Asian countries, according to a BBC interview with a businessman in Yangon who requested anonymity. He saw the Western sanctions as having a psychological effect. Myanmar, on the other hand, has never relied on Western investment for its capital.

- **Freedom of Speech**

Freedom of speech has always been one of the main concerns in the world. By looking at the Myanmar situation, it can be detected that freedom of speech seldom exists there. The military government in Myanmar has increasingly used nighttime arrests, legal threats, a curfew and a ban on large gatherings to tame weeklong anti-coup protests that have spread from the cities to the countryside. Myanmar already has harsh laws restricting online speech, meaning that the government further restricts online expression and limits the privacy rights of citizens. This would allow the authorities to arrest anyone who criticized the government online and imprison them for up to three years. Critics also said the proposed law would require telecommunications companies to cooperate with the government and provide information on their customers. By doing this, it leads to the more severe conflicts in Myanmar that need to be eliminated as soon as possible unless more violences will occur, and the situation will eventually get worse than before.

- **Domino Effect**

The Domino effect is the effect that if a sector collapses the other sectors in the same system will also collapse as in the situation that occurs in Myanmar. Myanmar is a military-political country where all of the decisions, both political and economic, come solely from the military authority. Therefore, when the political sector collapses, all of the other sectors, like economics and education, also collapse.

The lesson learned from this situation in Myanmar is that the Domino effect is real and extremely hazardous. In order to keep away from this situation, all the sectors in the country should have a balance in power and support. There should be no sector that had overweight power as in Myanmar that the military sector has all the authority to make the decision.

### **Conclusion**

With the fact that the Myanmar government is a military dictatorship using a one-party system that affects both the domestic and international economy, there can be no doubt that the current situation of Myanmar will result in ASEAN Economic Community and especially in the CLMV subregion. According to the evidence provided in the report about the origin, reason and impact of the coup, we found that the Myanmar military coup has an enormous effect on their economy. The main negative impacts are the disabling of the local business by distracting employees from their work and shifting their focus away from . Additionally, the external factor from global boycott could lead to higher risk in terms of foreign investment, and Myanmar will rely on China instead of compromising the world relationship. Although this situation is still continuing and there is no sign of the cessation, many lessons could be learnt and experienced from Myanmar. The good example of these is the transparency problems. With the dictatorship, all of the information and decisions are obscured by the government. People don't have any right to perceive anything. This situation affects and impacts many other sectors, including economic and business sectors.

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**EE361/EE363 ECONOMICS OF CLMV COUNTRIES**

Semester 2/2020 (20 January – 19 May 2021)

**[Rohingya People's Health]**

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[Natchaya Laokham 6104641425]

The idea and topic are sound.  
However there needs to be more  
effort to elaborate, explain  
and connect the sections into  
a good report. There is still much  
work to do.

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- **Overview**

Rohingya people, once called Burma before 1989, are an ethnic group from Myanmar, especially in the western coast, Rakhine State. Those people are not accepted by most of the Burmese for the specific reason that they are a small group of Muslim and Hindu in contrast to most of the majority Buddhist. Besides, this ethnic minority is considered "the most persecuted minority in the world" by the United Nations.

Nowadays, Rohingya are regarded as non-citizens and stateless, which means that they do not have any access to the basic rights. The World Health Organisation (WHO) stated that the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right. Additionally, Rohingya are illegal immigrants by Myanmar and the law does not recognise issues related to Rohingya.

- **Identification of Key Issues and Challenges**

The Rohingya were eliminated from citizenship in Myanmar, which caused them to be 'stateless'. With this reason, they have to challenge an endlessly poor infant, child health, malnutrition, and etc. Moreover, the major health issues occurring among these refugees are unexplained fever, acute respiratory infection, and diarrhea, and many other non-communicable diseases. Furthermore, more than half of the Rohingya refugees are women and parts of them have been facing sexual tolerance. However, the main problem, in this case, is the lack of access to sufficient food and nutrient consumption.

- **Government/State Strategies, Policies and Legislation**

Both the Myanmar and Bangladesh governments do not accept the Rohingyas . In Myanmar, only those who have parents with Myanmar nationalities can accept Myanmar nationality. Other Rohingyas would go to the refugee camp on the aid of Myanmar and Bangladesh. Rohingyas are banished from accessing the health system because they are not Myanmar people. Moreover, their health is not in good condition. However , the Rohingyas may be the carrier of some diseases such as Malaria. The government has to spend money on dealing with these health problems. From WHO information , the Rohingyas refugee camps are at risk. Because of the lack of clean water , Rohingyas may face cholera . However, the WHO has prepared the health center for the refugee camp.

- **The Role of Various Development Actors**

Controlling the refugees and their impact on the settlement area has been a key policy concern of the Thai government. As a response to perceived and real threats, they have encamped UNHCR-registered refugees and martial law was declared in some provinces to contain the self-settled Burmese in delineated areas. Despite UNHCR's effort to

*Describe the geography,  
location, socio-economic  
descriptors  
of the  
study  
area.*

*Idea is  
sound but  
needs  
more  
elaboration*

*Provide  
graph,  
chart,  
other  
descriptions  
of the  
situation*

*Therefore  
what  
is being  
done to  
address  
the prob.  
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