

Mapping the Actors of the Military Coup in Myanmar: An Analysis

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Introduction

Coined as a somewhat Trumpian election – that is, all these allegations of fraud with no evidence, the Myanmar general election, despite its clear results, have led to very much queries and static between the governance, which has bled into the chaotic rise of the military coup. In a coup d'état on Feb. 1, Myanmar's military overthrew the country's weak democratic government, arresting civilian leaders, closing down the internet and cutting off flights. After a brief period of quasi-democracy that started in 2011, when parliamentary elections and other changes were enforced by the military, which had been in power since 1962, the coup returned the country to absolute military rule. Criminal charges were made public two days after troops seized control of Parliament and other state institutions, accusing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the country's ousted civilian leader, of violating an obscure import law. The step was commonly seen to be a cover for holding her in custody. The paper here is going to discuss the military coup that is taking a strike through the state of Myanmar, leading it to quite an unforeseen future. The conflict is going to be analyzed and studied with the help of conflict analysis tools and observed to find a determined future which can be expected out of the next year. Their paper will closely observe the actors, spreading them across a conflict map to understand the

conflict better. At the end, there will be a few observations mentioned which will help yield the results of this study, drawing on a conclusion.

Scope of the Paper

The scope of the paper is to study the ongoing military coup of Myanmar, which have wreaked havoc throughout what was known as a country trying their hand at finding democracy. Military rule has been deeply rooted in the country's history, with the fifty-year-old military rule legacy. With the country now in a state of emergency, actors are emerging as key players in a conflict that could very much determine the geopolitical and geo-economics ground of the South Asian region as well as impact on future conflicts as well as present conflicts in the region, such as the Rohingya Crisis. The paper will analyze this conflict using the Conflict Mapping analytical tool. The use of this tool will help analyze and determine a finding for this paper.

Myanmar Military Coup: 2021

The military announced a state of emergency, the 10-year long journey of Myanmar to democracy seems to be over. Myanmar is now run by a general after the military deposed the government led by Aung San Suu Kyi. The army's declared a state of emergency for the next year. They have arrested politicians and shut down social media. Public demonstrations are the largest since the 2007 uprising against the military. This is Myanmar military scraping its hand at democratic experiment, restarting the old engine of military rule.

So, what has been happening in Myanmar? Essentially this is about a rivalry between the military and the popular pro-democracy movement led by Aung San Suu Kyi and

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her National League of Democracy (NLD) party. People in Myanmar were put through almost 50 years of military rule; the country was basically closed off to the rest of the world. International sanctions put on that time severely hurt the country's infrastructure. There were recurring protests and violent military crackdowns while Aung San Suu Kyi made a name for herself as the face of the opposition. She spent a total of 15 years under house arrest. Her efforts to stand up for the cause of democracy and human rights won her a Nobel Peace Prize. Then came what people began to dub "Myanmar's experiment with democracy". There was a referendum, attempts at free election and foreign investment increased. In 2015, Aung San Suu Kyi and her NLD party won in a landslide. People from then on began to enjoy of what is the 10 years of much greater freedom in terms of information media, social media, communication, civil society organizations and to note here, that it is difficult to put all that back in a bottle.

Why Now?

The military says it had issues with the parliamentary elections, mainly that it was rigged. In November 2020 the NLD won in another landslide, with more than 80% of the vote. But the military disputed the results, saying there was fraud. But is there any proof of fraud? Well, no one is saying the vote was perfect, as records show, in some of the conflict areas people could not vote. But experts, such as Rory Mungoven, Asia Pacific Section Chief of UN Human Rights Office, said, equally there

can be no doubt that the election results reflected the will of the people in the vast majority of the country¹.

How the military came to be so powerful?

The power spoken of here has come in handy for maintaining control in the past. Myanmar borders India, Bangladesh, China, Laos and Thailand, a diverse country, having more than 130 ethnic groups. And ethnic divisions only got worse under Japanese and British rule. And then Burma got its independence. Power was unexpectedly handed to the majority of Burmans, a deal that excluded numerous ethnic minorities. In the first 10 to 15 years of independence there were a series of regional rebellions. The military believed it was the only force that country take care of it and hold the country together and make sure that the ethnic Burman majority is on top. So, the military has been in power, but at one point decided to share control and create some form of democracy. So here is the question, why is the military guaranteed 25% of the seats in parliament? It is because in 2008 the military put it in the new constitution, and also kept control of the defense, the interior ministries and key positions in the cabinet, mentioned Dan Slater, the Director of Weiser Center for Emerging Democracies in an article². But it was not just political control, they got on to business too. The military created two huge conglomerates made up of local and foreign companies. The military's economic holdings extend right throughout the

¹ Mungoven, R. (2019). China accuses UN rights chief of 'inappropriate' interference. Retrieved February 13, 2021, from Malaymail.com website: <https://www.malaymail.com/news/world/2019/12/01/china-accuses-un-rights-chief-of-inappropriate-interference/1814964>

² Slater, D. (2021). WCED Director Dan Slater provides expertise on Myanmar's military coup. Retrieved February 13, 2021, from Weiser Center for Emerging Democracy website: <https://ii.umich.edu/wced/news-events/news/search-news/wced-director-dan-slater-quoted-on-myanmar-s-military-coup.html>



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economy. In a sense the military is kind of a government within a government or even, a government above a government. Because the military has had that much influence, a lot of the people saw Aung San Suu Kyi as a puppet.

What does the military coup make?

If Aung San Suu Kyi was indeed a puppet, why have the coup at all? Her power was limited, that's true, to a point where she was disqualified from being the president because her children were born abroad. That was also a clause written into the 2008 constitution. To get around that she created the role of state counsellor for herself. The military was always highly sensitive to her and the NLD party and they were ready to take over at any moment at the slightest sense that their interests were not being met. And while she was in power, Aung San Suu Kyi did not really criticize the military, something that was really obvious when it came to the crackdown on the Rohingya people. The Rohingya people, stateless Muslim minority, lived in the Rakhine state, where the army says it has been carrying out a counterterrorism offensive. But the UN and others have described it as a campaign of genocide and crimes that include killing children, raping women, burning homes, basically using fear to push out more than 800,000 Rohingya people into Bangladesh. And yet, Aung San Suu Kyi defended the military operations, which eventually cost her her image as an icon in the international community and in the human rights community. And despite all that, now, Suu Kyi is back in detention.

How are the people reacting?

Some seem to back the military, also known as the Tatmadaw. There are nationalist groups inside the country who see the Tatmadaw as a defender of the nation and in particular a defender of Buddhism. But the fact remains that Aung San Suu Kyi is by far the most popular. The people of Myanmar were given the chance to vote in a free and fair election twice. Their hero is Aung San Suu Kyi and the party they want to rule is the NLD. And so, they are protesting. These are some of the biggest crowds since 2007, during the saffron revolution and they are spreading across the country. Some activities started what they call a civil disobedience movement (honking horns, banging pans and giving a tree-finger salute). The internet is being periodically shut down and more and more people are being arrested. There is a widening circle of apprehended, targets include not just the political figures but writers, journalists, artists, social media people and human rights defenders.

Why did the military stage the coup now?

The thing about the Myanmar's military is it is closed and secretive so it is difficult to know for sure. But the man who gave the order is Senior General Min Aung Hlaing. One theory is that he and the others were worried about plans by the new government to bring in reforms, like changing the constitution. The NLD had tried it before, it failed because of the military's 25% hold on parliament. But it is thought to have angered the military. But there is another theory and it is that Senior General Min Aung Hlaing was acting in his own self-interest. The current commander-in-chief is on the verge of retirement. And this could be very well a desperate move to

salvage his own political career and future. People should not rush to assume that everyone in the military is necessarily happy about this. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing was heard in a press conference saying that the military will have a multi-party election and that they will over the power to the one who wind in that election.

Which world powers will back the Myanmar military's decision in this move?

Countries like Russia and China have a close relationship with the military and both blocked a UN resolution condemning the coup. But pretty much everyone wants Myanmar to get back on track. There is no shortage of friends or influences. The international community has to use whatever techniques that it can to try to encourage a return to some kind of power sharing with the civilians. The military has said it will be in power for a year. But the right mix of the incentives and pressure could convince the generals to turn things around and reinstate some form of democracy. One thing going for Myanmar is that they have done it before.

Analysis of the Coup Using Conflict Mapping

From the above discussion, we can clearly find ourselves at what appears to be the starting of a conflict that is yet to become more pronounced in time. The one-year long state of emergency declared by the Myanmar military coup is an onset conflict in the blooming democratic attempts of the country, a country which recently has understood what freedom and networking with the outside world feels like. This has hence followed strong protests and anti-protests, an onslaught that can be analyzed using several conflict analysis tools.

Considering all the actors involved in the general election, the public opinion and international support that led to the military coup of February 1st 2021 in Myanmar, the tool of Conflict Mapping is an ideal tool to use to analyze this conflict and explain its trajectory so far, as well as discuss future results and findings.

Actors, Power and Conflict Mapping

According to Fisher, "Mapping is a technique used to represent a conflict graphically, placing the parties in relation to both the problem and to each other."³ When people with different viewpoints map their situation together, they learn about each other's experiences and perceptions. What makes the conflict mapping tool ideal are the way it can be utilized to analyze a conflict at the starting point of its manifestation to clarify the actors and their relation to power and position to each other. From the discussion above, it is easy to sort out certain actors involved with driving the military coup, as well as actors who are directly affected by it. There are also actors that influence and expect changes in the conflict which could bring about results of the conflict in the future. These actors will be discussed and studied as follows in details to establish their wants and demands, their relation with each other and the power they hold. This would help us further to create a conflict mapping grid to help analyze the conflict better.

1. Myanmar Military:

Myanmar, a previously isolated military dictatorship that has dramatically reformed and opened up since 2010, has never fully gotten rid of its reputation as a junta. This

³ Fisher, S., & Abdi, D. I. (2000). Tools for Conflict Analysis. In Working with Conflict- Skills and Strategies for Action (p. 19). London: Zed Books Ltd.

led to the military and its supporting group (the Tatmadaw, as it is officially known in the region) of the Southeast Asian country deciding to restore its position as the sole center of political power in Myanmar, arresting dozens of key civilian politicians and activists, declaring a state of emergency, and transferring power to its commander-in-chief, Min Aung Hlaing. By several scholars, the Tatmadaw's insecurity over its future status is indicated as a factor, since the popularly-elected civilian government led by Aung San Suu Kyi has attempted to reduce the military's political authority. Others stress the appeal for respect by the Tatmadaw, which the governing party, the NLD, has flatly rejected by refusing to investigate the military's allegation of voter fraud in the general election of November 2020⁴. Although the Tatmadaw could further limit mass mobilization venues, as history has shown, even under extreme repression, Myanmar's pro-democracy campaigns are likely to evolve.

In order to justify the imposition of a year-long state of emergency, the accusation was reiterated in a signed statement issued by the newly-instituted acting president. "The UEC [election commission] failed to solve huge voter list irregularities in the multi-party general election which was held on 8 November 2020," Myint Swe, a former general who had been vice-president, said in an interview⁵.

The opposition, who were seeking a re-run of the vote, had endorsed the armed forces, citing systematic fraud. There was no evidence to support these arguments, the Election Commission said. As a new session of parliament was scheduled to

⁴ Tran, V. (2021). Order From Chaos: To understand post-coup Myanmar, look to its history of popular resistance – not sanctions. Retrieved February 14, 2021, from Brookings website: <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/order-from-chaos/2021/02/09/to-understand-post-coup-myanmar-look-to-its-history-of-popular-resistance-not-sanctions/>

⁵ Drury, F. (2021). Myanmar's coup: Why now - and what's next? Retrieved February 12, 2021, from BBC News website: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-55882938>

open, the coup was staged. Power has been passed on to Chief Commander Min Aung Hlaing⁶. He has long exerted tremendous political strength, effectively retaining the dominance of the Tatmadaw - the army of Myanmar - even as the country shifted to democracy. For his suspected role in the military's attacks on ethnic minorities, he has earned international criticism and sanctions. Gen Hlaing tried to explain the takeover in his first public comments after the coup, saying the military was on the people's side and would form a "true and disciplined democracy" Until the state of emergency is over, the military says it will hold a 'free and fair' referendum.

2. NLD Party and Aung San Suu Kyi:

In the 1990s, Aung San Suu Kyi became famous worldwide for campaigning to restore democracy. After organizing protests calling for democratic reform and free elections, she spent nearly 15 years in prison between 1989 and 2010⁷. Whilst under house arrest in 1991, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2015, in Myanmar's first freely contested election in 25 years, she led the NLD to victory.

The arrests of Aung San Suu Kyi and other leaders early in the morning were all too reminiscent of the days many thought they would have left behind. After being elected in 2015 in the freest and fairest vote seen in 25 years, Suu Kyi and her once-banned National League for Democracy (NLD) party have led the country for the past

⁶ Cuddy, A. (2021). Myanmar coup: What is happening and why? Retrieved February 13, 2021, from BBC News website: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-55902070>

⁷ Gunia, A. (2021). Aung San Suu Kyi Faces New Charges After the Coup. Can Myanmar's Democracy Survive Without Her? Retrieved February 13, 2021, from Time website: <https://time.com/5935540/aung-san-suu-kyi-myanmar-democracy/>

five years. The party should have begun its second term in office on Monday morning. The November elections saw the NLD win more than 80 percent of the vote, remaining extremely successful even in the face of charges of genocide against the Rohingya Muslims of the world. But there has been little evidence to support the allegation. "Obviously Aung San Suu Kyi won a resounding election victory," Phil Robertson, deputy director of Human Rights Watch (HRW) in Asia⁸, told at an interview, "There have been allegations of electoral fraud. It is somewhat Trumpian - all these allegations of fraud with no evidence." Despite it, Mr. Robertson describes the takeover as "inexplicable". "Did [the vote] mean a loss of power? The answer is no." Now, with the coup in place, Suu Kyi is yet again in house-arrests and the rest of the political actors either under arrest or confined.

3. Civil Society and the Public:

The protests over the coup have been the largest since the so-called Saffron Revolution in 2007, when thousands of the country's monks rose up against the military regime⁹. Teachers, lawyers, teachers, bank officers and government employees are among the demonstrators. Water cannons have been fired at protesters, and in certain places, including curfews and assembly limits, the military has enforced restrictions. The ongoing [protests are also meeting the counter-protests from opposition and the military rule supporters, the Tatmadaw. And with

⁸ Robertson, P. (2021). Burma's Rohingya Plan Is a "Blueprint for Segregation." Retrieved February 14, 2021, from hrw.org website: <https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/10/05/burmas-rohingya-plan-blueprint-segregation>

⁹ Freeman, J. (2017). The "Good Monk" Myth. Retrieved February 13, 2021, from The Atlantic website: <https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2017/09/saffron-revolution-good-monk-myth/541116/>

the internet and social media disrupted and disinformation and fake news falling like loose cannon, the situation in the public's point of view is dire.

4. Ethnic and Minority Groups:

Despite fear and confusion spreading like wildfire among the public, perhaps nowhere was the fear more intense than among the country's persecuted ethnic minorities as well as the conflicting minority groups. Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, a man the UN experts have said should be prosecuted along with other senior officers for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, is now the country's leader and has declared a one-year state of emergency. The Tatmadaw ruthlessly went after civilians in areas where ethnic armed groups were battling rebellions under the military dictatorship, which ruled from 1962 to 2011¹⁰. Systematic violations of rights, including extrajudicial murder, sexual harassment, torture, and forced recruitment, have led millions to leave the country. Myanmar began a transition to semi-civilian rule in 2011, and in 2015, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi's party, the NLD, won the elections by a landslide, allowing her to become the de facto leader of the country. Her civilian government was left sharing power with the Tatmadaw under a military-drafted 2008 constitution, but many had confidence around the world that the global icon would stand squarely on the side of human rights. Instead, Myanmar witnessed what UN experts have called an "ethnic cleansing textbook example." The Tatmadaw conducted "clearance operations" in 2017 against the Rakhine State's largely Muslim Rohingya, which left Bangladesh

¹⁰ Fishbein, E. (2021). Myanmar minorities fear renewed violence after military coup. Retrieved February 14, 2021, from AL JAZEERA website: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/2/5/myanmar-minorities-fear-renewed-violence-after-military-coup>

with at least 6,700 dead and 740,000 seeking refuge. But that is not the only number. The UN considered more than 300,000 civilians internally displaced in the country as of January 2021, including 129,000 Rohingya forcibly confined to camps in Rakhine State since 2012 and more than 100,000 ethnic Kachin and Shan who, beginning in 2011, fled violence in northern Myanmar¹¹.

5. International Community:

The UK, EU and Australia are among a huge platform of international community that has condemned the military takeover. UN Secretary-General António Guterres said it was a "serious blow to democratic reforms", with some 300 Myanmar MPs have urged the United Nations to investigate "gross human rights violations" they allege have been carried out by the military¹². MPs accused Myanmar's security forces in a letter to the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva of firing anti-coup demonstrators. The UN human rights envoy to Myanmar had previously suggested that there was evidence that forces had used live bullets. President Joe Biden of the United States has threatened to reintroduce sanctions. However, China blocked a UN Security Council statement that was condemning the coup. The country, which has previously opposed international intervention in Myanmar, urged all sides to "resolve differences". Neighbors including Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines, have said

¹¹ Fishbein, E. (2021). Myanmar minorities fear renewed violence after military coup. Retrieved February 14, 2021, from AL JAZEERA website: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/2/5/myanmar-minorities-fear-renewed-violence-after-military-coup>

¹² Myanmar coup: MPs urge UN to investigate "gross human rights violations." (2021). Retrieved February 12, 2021, from BBC News website: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-56037305>

it is an "internal matter", more on that later. US President Joe Biden raised the threat of new sanctions, with the UN and UK also condemning the coup¹³.

6. External Actors (China and Russia):

China, which shares a 1,300-mile border with Myanmar and is one of the country's largest investors, has responded cautiously to the coup, having cultivated cordial relations with both Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi and the military hierarchy that detained her¹⁴. "China and Myanmar are friendly neighbors. We hope that all parties will properly handle their differences under the Constitution and legal framework to maintain political and social stability," Wang Wenbin, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, told a regularly scheduled news conference Monday in Beijing.

Russia is on a similar feeling as well. The military convoys captured on TV cameras in the early hours of the latest coup in Myanmar show deepening relations between the country's military and Moscow's "loyal friend" In Russia, many of the light armored vehicles on the streets were installed¹⁵. These imports are among a rising list of supplies that have deepened relations between the defense establishment in Moscow and the military in Myanmar. The Moscow relation has been brought to the limelight in the days surrounding the coup. Russia flexed its diplomatic muscle with China to insulate the Myanmar junta from international rebuke, blocking a

¹³ Myanmar coup: Aung San Suu Kyi detained as military seizes control. (2021). Retrieved February 12, 2021, from BBC News website: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-55882489>

¹⁴ Goldman, R. (2021). Myanmar's Coup, Explained. Retrieved February 13, 2021, from The New York Times website: <https://www.nytimes.com/article/2021-myanmar-coup.html>

¹⁵ Macan-Markar, M. (2021). Myanmar embraces Russian arms to offset China's influence. Retrieved Spring 52, 2021, from Nikkei Asia website: <https://asia.nikkei.com/Spotlight/Myanmar-Coup/Myanmar-embraces-Russian-arms-to-offset-China-s-influence>

condemnation of the coup by the U.N. Security Council. Russia and China both have a strong military interest and investments still deeply installed in future that is predicted to yield high and bring a huge geopolitical and geoeconomics gain for these states, so a support, alliance, for the military is obvious here.

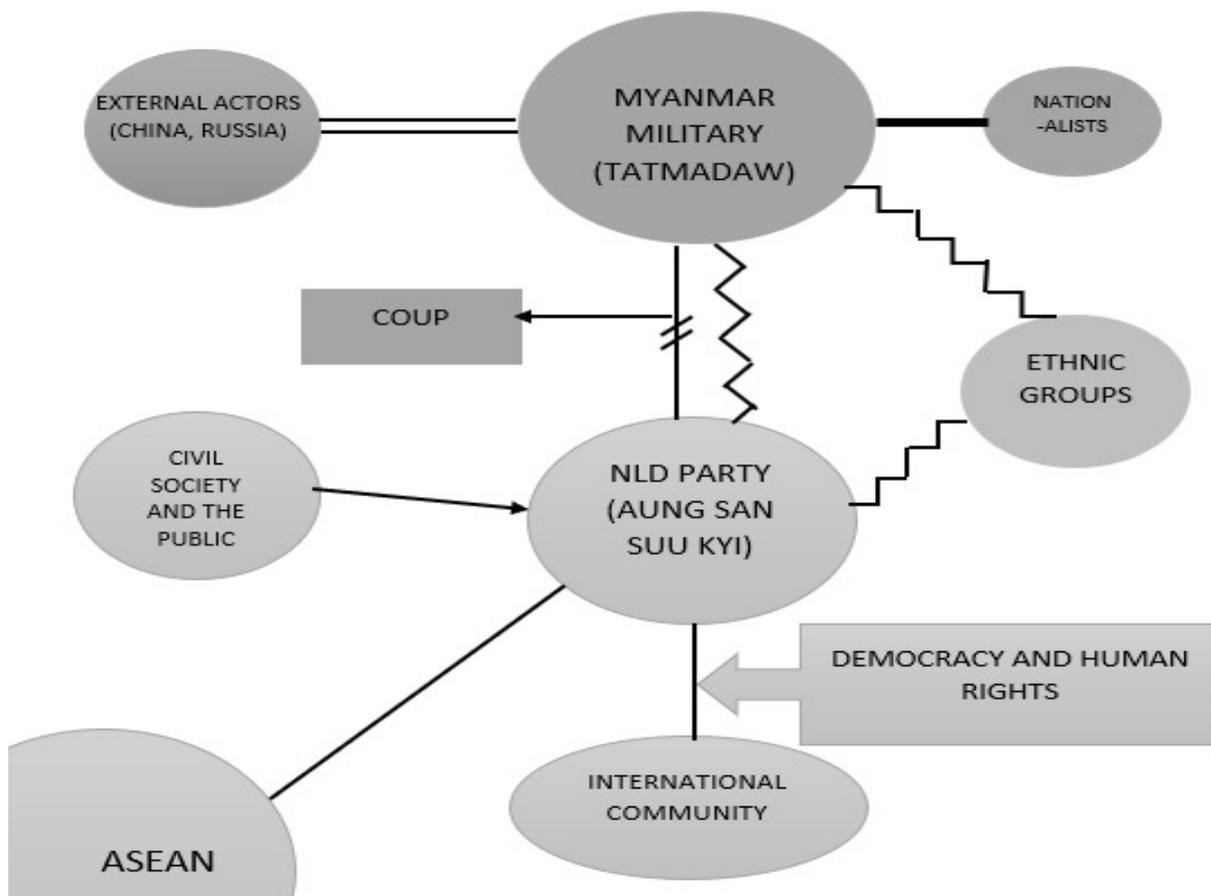
7. ASEAN:

As an international body, ASEAN is (in)famous for its strict adherence to the policy of non-intervention in Member States' internal affairs, to the degree that political leaders' comments regarding domestic political crises are frowned upon. However, over the years, there has been a marginal dilution of this theory, most notably in relation to Myanmar. When Myanmar was ravaged by Cyclone Nargis in 2008, ASEAN responded to international concern about the mishandling of the crisis by the military government by directly engaging with the government and acting as a conduit for international community assistance¹⁶. In 2007, over concerns about its repressive government, ASEAN leaders decided to miss Myanmar's turn to host the ASEAN Summit. Several incidents of persecution of the Rohingya Muslims of Myanmar have sparked international alarms and led to strong demands for (re)action from ASEAN. Although ASEAN has far from fulfilled these demands, in the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting (AMM) Joint Communications and the ASEAN Summit Chairman's Comments, it has sometimes expressed some, although limited, concern through brief, anodyne references to "displaced persons from the Rakhine

¹⁶ Mathur, S. (2021). Myanmar's Coup D'Etat: What Role for ASEAN? Retrieved February 14, 2021, from The Diplomat website: <https://thediplomat.com/2021/02/myanmars-coup-detat-what-role-for-asean/>

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State." In response to the coup, Brunei, who currently holds the rotating chairmanship of ASEAN, issued a statement in Myanmar calling for "dialogue, reconciliation and return to normalcy," invoking the values of democracy in the ASEAN Charter¹⁷.



¹⁷ Mathur, S. (2021). Myanmar's Coup D'Etat: What Role for ASEAN? Retrieved February 14, 2021, from The Diplomat website: <https://thediplomat.com/2021/02/myanmars-coup-detat-what-role-for-asean/>



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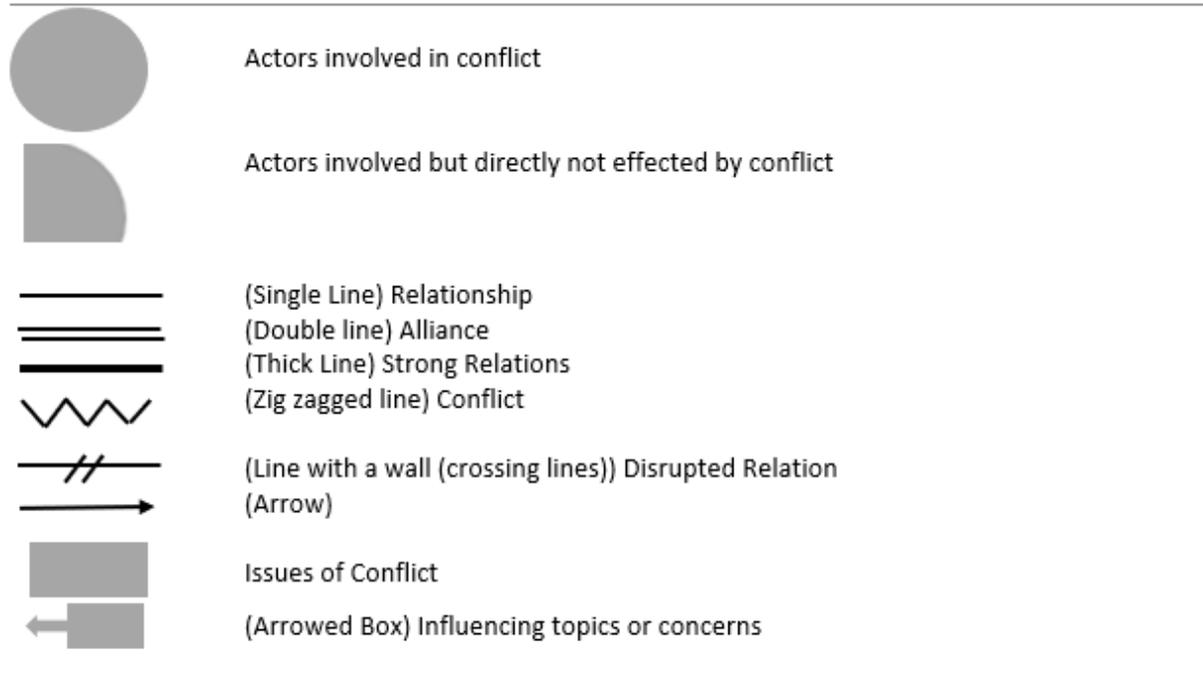


Figure 1 Conflict Mapping: The Myanmar Military Coup (Actors) (Annotated by the Author)

In the Myanmar crisis, if "dialogue" means mediation by ASEAN, a non-coercive mode of action, it would reflect the organization's new terrain. However, this seems doubtful as other members remain divided about interfering. Whether and how the official bodies of ASEAN-the AMM or the ASEAN Summit (scheduled for April 2021)-will discuss the Myanmar coup remains to be seen. However, the need to go beyond symbolic statements is obvious.

What Does The Future Hold?

It is worth remembering that the current system is tremendously beneficial for the army: it has complete command autonomy, sizeable international investment in its commercial interests and political cover from civilians for war crimes," Gerard

McCarthy, a postdoctoral fellow at the National University of Singapore's Asia Research Institute, told in an article¹⁸. As it has been announced, seizing power for a year would isolate non-Chinese foreign allies, damage the commercial interests of the military and trigger escalating opposition from millions of citizens who put Suu Kyi and the NLD in power for another term of government. Perhaps, they hope to improve the USDP's standings in future elections, but the risks of such a move still remain as "significant". Phil Robertson from HRW points out that the move puts Myanmar in danger of once again being a "pariah state" while angering the people at home, saying that, "I do not think the people of Myanmar are going to take this lying down," he adds. "They do not want to head back to a military future. They see Suu Kyi as a bulwark against a return to military power." There are still hopes that this can be resolved through negotiation, he says, but adds: "If we start seeing major protests beginning, then we are into a major crisis."¹⁹.

Observations

There are several observations that can be found from this paper.

- The conflict has only fueled the internal conflict in the Myanmar region, with ethnic conflict further deepening.
- The Tatmadaw is going to only support the majority Buddhist Burmese people, which could further deteriorate the Rohingya crisis,

¹⁸ Military coup: What the future might hold for Myanmar. (2021). Retrieved February 13, 2021, from The Daily Star website: <https://www.thedailystar.net/southeast-asia/news/military-coup-what-the-future-might-hold-myanmar-2037405>

¹⁹ Myanmar crackdown: Dragnet rapidly expanding, says HRW. (2021). Retrieved February 13, 2021, from D W News website: <https://www.dw.com/en/myanmar-crackdown-dragnet-rapidly-expanding-says-hrw/av-56561355>



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- The support of Russia and China could make the military coup strengthen in the one-year time of the state of emergency, presenting quite a challenge for the people who want there to be democracy and prevalence of human rights,
- International community might take drastic measures if the situation does not subside on a positive note, and the promised re-election is not heralded in time,
- The study requires more observation and tool to be implemented in a proper manner. Mapping on its own, however, cannot provide all of the answers, and like most other tools, it only provides partial insight into the nature of a conflict. Often it is the issues underlying the observed relationships that lie at the root.

Conclusion

With the military power back in the central, the Tatmadaw is only going to divide the country further, with the return of democracy still hanging in the air as a question., human rights and public opinion might yet again be cropped and censored. This could mean a lot of things for the future of the country, as well as the South and Southeast region. banking on this military movement, we can expect quite a turn for the worse with regards to the human rights violations of the ethnic groups internally displaced as well as the Rohingya people in Bangladesh. These concerns can and will give rise to more conflicts in the future. The sanctions that are expected in the future might not secure much either, as the support of Russia and China are still in place and will remain so. The conflict analysis, studying the actors and implementing a conflict map as lead to a few observations which can lead to further study of the conflict in Myanmar. The history of 50 years of military rule might not be a repeat, as

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there is a promise of a national election and shift of power given by the military, but we can only hope to see a better condition for the country through protests and social reforms, as we already know, such a movement is not new for the country.

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