

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

**CASE CONCERNING
APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION ON
THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF
THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE**

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

**SECOND REPORT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 86(4) OF
THE ORDER OF 23 JANUARY 2020**

23 NOVEMBER 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Abbreviations and Defined Terms	vii
1. Introduction	1
2. Terminology	2
3. The conflict in northern Rakhine State.....	3
(i) Introduction	3
(ii) Civilians displaced by the conflict	4
(iii) Civilian casualties.....	5
(iv) Other casualties	6
(v) Investigation of allegations contained in reports and statements	7
4. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order	8
(i) Restoration of Internet services	8
(ii) Genocide Convention Directive	8
(iii) Preservation of Evidence Directive	9
(iv) Hate Speech Directive	9
(v) Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body.....	10
(vi) Letter from the Office of the President of Myanmar to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army).....	11
(vii) Proceedings within the military justice system	12
(viii) Workshop to raise awareness of international humanitarian law	13
(ix) Measures to combat hate speech	14
(x) Repatriations to Myanmar from Bangladesh.....	18
(xi) Resettlement of internally displaced persons	19
(xii) Preservation of evidence	21

(xiii)	Action on sexual violence	25
(xiv)	Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State	25
(xv)	Citizenship and residence rights.....	25
(xvi)	Measures for social cohesion	26
	a. Interfaith dialogue	26
	b. Capacity-building and training	26
	c. Community dialogues and stakeholder meetings	27
(xvii)	Education for the Muslim community in Rakhine State	27
	a. Basic education (primary, middle and high school levels).....	27
	b. Higher education (college and university levels)	28
(xviii)	Health-care services	28
(xix)	Maternal and child support.....	31
(xx)	Provision of food	31
(xxi)	The COVID-19 pandemic	35
(xxii)	Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic.....	39
(xxiii)	General election.....	40
(xxiv)	Postponed constituencies for 2020 general election.....	43
5.	Conclusion.....	45
	Appendix 1	46
	Civilian casualties in northern Rakhine State related to the armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army between 18 May and 5 November 2020	
	Appendix 2.....	58
	List of Myanmar Police Force personnel and their family members killed or wounded in Arakan Army attacks since 22 May 2020	
	Appendix 3.....	61
	List of Myanmar Police Forces personnel and their family members killed by unknown assailants after 22 May 2020	
	Appendix 4.....	63
	Allegations contained in the Special Rapporteur’s statement	

Appendix 5	65
Allegations contained in the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	
Annex 1	74
Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, 30 October 2020	
Annex 2	76
Photos of Muslims civilians in the northern Rakhine State receiving treatment from the Myanmar Defence Services	
Annex 3	81
Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 44th Session of the Human Rights Council, Oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya people (S-27/1), Geneva, 30 June 2020	
Annex 4	86
UNGA, Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/45/5, 3 September 2020	
Annex 5	102
Statement by Thomas H. Andrews, UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, 45th Session of the Human Rights Council, 22 September 2020	
Annex 6	108
Rules of Engagement for Military Operations to eliminate AA and ARSA’s Insurgencies	
Annex 7	116
Letter from the Office of the President to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), 13 September 2020	
Annex 8	119
Photos of public hearings of Gu Dar Pyin court-martial	
Annex 9	124
Press Statement of Tatmadaw True News Information Team about allegations regarding villages in Maungdaw area	
Annex 10	127
Curricula of the Defence Services Academy, the Command and General Staff College and the National Defence College regarding international humanitarian law	

Annex 11	137
Curriculum of the Law Diploma for military officials	
Annex 12	139
Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (Myanmar Radio and Television: Radio), 23 May 2020 to 4 October 2020	
Annex 13	141
TV Spot on Hate Speech (Myanmar Radio and Television)	
Annex 14	145
Public Announcement for Prevention of Hate Speech	
Annex 15	148
Ministry of Information, Facebook, “No Hate Speech!”, 3 September 2020	
Annex 16	150
List of broadcasting programmes, regarding prevention of incitement to hatred and violence on Web portal, Official Facebook Page and Website by Ministry of Information, Myanmar (22 May 2020 to 5 October 2020)	
Annex 17	153
Notice on Prevention of Hate Speech illustrated in <i>The Global New Light of Myanmar</i>	
Annex 18	155
Distribution of pamphlets on anti-hate speech in Man Kan Township, 24 September 2020	
Annex 19	158
“Hate Speech, which people should refrain from”, <i>The Global New Light of Myanmar</i> , vol. 59, no. 287	
Annex 20	161
Report on “Success and Challenges of Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns” Among Activities on Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State	
Annex 21	196
Letter from the Office of the President of Myanmar to Facebook, 27 October 2020	
Annex 22	199
Facebook announcements on 12 February 2020, 5 May 2020 and 8 October 2020	

Annex 23	213
Letter from the Minister’s Office of the Ministry of Border Affairs to the President of Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace and Development in Rakhine State (Situation Report on Completion of the Resettlement of Taungpaw IDP camp in Myebon Township), 2 June 2020	
Annex 24	237
Letter from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 17 July 2020	
Annex 25	239
Letter from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 4 September 2020	
Annex 26	243
Letter from the UN Office of the High Commission for Human Rights to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar, 10 September 2020	
Annex 27	249
Categories of citizenship cards	
Annex 28	251
Report on Discussion with Representatives of Civil Society Organizations in Mrauk-U District to Promote Social Cohesion	
Annex 29	261
List of organizations and their medical staff providing health-care services in IDP camps (May-October 2020)	
Annex 30	265
List of population access to health-care services in townships/districts of Rakhine State (May-October 2020)	
Annex 31	268
Statement of H.E. U Kyaw Tint Swe, Union Minister, Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor and Chairman of the Delegation of Myanmar at the General Debate of the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly	
Annex 32	287
Order 93/2020 of the Ministry of Health and Sports, 20 August 2020	

Annex 33	290
Letter from the National-Level Central Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of Covid-19 to the Rakhine State Government, 25 August 2020	
Annex 34	294
“Those who come into the country illegally, those who receive them knowingly, and those who cover up will be dealt with strictly and severely according to the law: State Counsellor”, <i>The Global New Light of Myanmar</i> , vol. VII, no. 59, 14 June 2020, p. 1	
Annex 35	297
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, “Spreading of false propaganda in order to create misconceptions on the security forces while conducting security measure in the area”, 13 April 2020	

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINED TERMS

ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
CDNH	Center for Diversity and National Harmony
CIPB	Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
Court	International Court of Justice
DFRLab	Digital Forensic Research Lab of the Atlantic Council
Election Law	Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law, Amyotha Hluttaw Election Law, and Region and State Election Law.
First Report	Report of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Pursuant to Paragraph 86(4) of the Order of 23 January 2020, 22 May 2020
Genocide Convention	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 9 December 1948
Genocide Convention Directive	Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the President, Directive No. 1/2020, Compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 8 April 2020 [Annex 3 to the First Report]
Hate Speech Directive	Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the President, Directive No. 3/2020, Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (or) Prevention of proliferation of hate speech, 20 April 2020 [Annex 5 to the First Report]
High Commissioner	UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	internally displaced person
MOHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
MOSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
NGO	non-governmental organization

NVC	National Verification Card
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
Preservation of Evidence Directive	Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the President, Directive No. 2/2020, Preservation of evidence and property in areas of northern Rakhine State, 8 April 2020 [Annex 4 to the First Report]
Provisional Measures Order	Order of the Court, 23 January 2020
UEC	Union Election Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Introduction

1. In its Order of 23 January 2020 (the “**Provisional Measures Order**”), at paragraph 86, the International Court of Justice (the “**Court**”) indicated the following provisional measures:
 - (1) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of this Convention, in particular:
 - (a) killing members of the group;
 - (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group;
 - (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and
 - (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
 - (2) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, ensure that its military, as well as any irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts described in point (1) above, or of conspiracy to commit genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, of attempt to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide;
 - (3) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall take effective measures to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
 - (4) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall submit a report to the Court on all measures taken to give effect to this Order within four months, as from the date of this Order, and thereafter every six months, until a final decision on the case is rendered by the Court.
2. The Republic of the Union of Myanmar (“**Myanmar**”) submitted its first report to the Court in accordance with the fourth of these provisional measures on 22 May 2020 (the “**First Report**”). Myanmar now submits the present second report.
3. Paragraphs 3 to 5 of the First Report apply also to the present report. Notably, once again the action taken by Myanmar to give effect to the Court’s Provisional Measures Order is without prejudice to any of its rights, or its position in these proceedings with regard to jurisdiction, admissibility or the merits.
4. The present document reports to the Court on all measures taken since the First Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This report therefore avoids where possible

any repetition of the contents of the First Report. Except where otherwise indicated below, the situation as described in the First Report still pertains.

2. Terminology

5. As in the First Report, references in this report to Muslim persons, communities and villages in northern Rakhine State are references to those referred to in the Provisional Measures Order as the “Rohingya”, who live predominantly in northern Rakhine State (see paragraph 35 of the First Report).
6. In its observations on the First Report dated 5 June 2020, The Gambia contends that Myanmar, “in refusing even to refer to the Rohingya by their proper name” thereby “continues to refuse to recognize that the Rohingya exist as a group”.¹ Myanmar does not accept that the Provisional Measures Order requires Myanmar to use this name officially.
7. As this is not the occasion for presenting arguments related to the merits of this case, Myanmar does not propose to enter into a detailed discussion in this report of the use of the name “Rohingya”, nor into a discussion as to whether it constitutes a protected group, or part of a protected group, within the meaning of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (the “**Genocide Convention**”). Myanmar merely notes the following.
8. At the time of Myanmar’s independence in 1948, “Rohingya” was not the name by which the majority of the members of this population identified themselves, and even in the 1990s and 2000s, the name “Rohingya” was not universally used by United Nations (“UN”) bodies.
9. For instance, a 1993 report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar² contains no mention of the name “Rohingya”. It refers instead to the “Myanmar Muslims of Rakhine state”. It states, for instance, as follows:

¹ The Gambia’s Preliminary Observations On Myanmar’s Report of 22 May 2020, 5 June 2020, para. 9.

² Commission on Human Rights, Report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, prepared by Mr. Yozo Yokota, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with Commission resolution 1992/58, E/CN.4/1993/37, 17 February 1993, para. 128, emphasis added.

128. The Special Rapporteur was informed by Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations working in academic settings that Myanmar Muslims of Rakhine state (or Arakan state) comprise approximately 40 per cent of the 3 million inhabitants. He was told that Muslim persons began their migration into Myanmar in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. A second wave of migration took place in the seventeenth century and a third in the early nineteenth century. This last movement took place while Myanmar[] (then Burma) was a colony under British rule. Bangladesh[,] at that time, was part of India and Burma was ruled by greater Indian governance rather than by the authorities in Britain. Movement of persons across what would later become national borders between Bangladesh and India or India and Myanmar was then unimpeded and natural. By the time Burma became an independent Union in 1948, there was a consolidated Burmese Muslim population of Indian/Bangladeshi ethnic origin.

10. A decade later, in 2004, a report of the Special Rapporteur similarly contains no mention of the name “Rohingya”, but instead refers to “the Bengali-speaking Muslim minority”.³
11. In the present proceedings, Myanmar uses a more precise description, referring to Muslims in *northern* Rakhine State, to distinguish this population from the Rakhine-speaking Kaman community, whose members are also predominantly Muslim and live mostly in the southern part of the State.
12. Myanmar does not accept that not using the name “Rohingya” today can be considered an act of the kind referred to in paragraph 86(1) of the Provisional Measures Order.
13. Myanmar reserves the right to provide further clarification of its position at any subsequent stage in the proceedings.

3. The conflict in northern Rakhine State

(i) Introduction

14. In relation to casualties in the internal armed conflict and internally displaced persons (“IDPs”), this report covers events until 5 November 2020. In relation to other matters,

³ UN ECOSOC, Commission on Human Rights, Situation of human rights in Myanmar, Report of the Special Rapporteur, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, E/CN.4/2005/36, 2 December 2004, para. 38. As mentioned earlier in paragraph 8 of this report, the UN bodies did not universally use the name “Rohingya” in the 1990s and 2000s. Cf. Committee on the Rights of the Child, Thirty-sixth session, Consideration of Reports Submitted by the States Parties under Article 44 of the Convention, Concluding observations: Myanmar, CRC/C/15/Add.237, 30 June 2004, para. 79: “The Committee is deeply concerned about the situation of the children of the Bengali people residing in northern Rakhine State, also known as the Rohingyas”.

this report gives figures current to 31 October 2020, unless specified otherwise. Later events will be dealt with in the next report.

15. In order to speed up the prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19, and with a view to holding a free and fair election, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services declared a ceasefire from 10 May to 31 August 2020 in all areas of the country, other than those areas where groups designated as terrorist groups under Myanmar's anti-terrorism laws are active (see paragraph 224 of the First Report). On 30 October 2020, this unilateral ceasefire was extended until 30 November 2020.⁴ The Arakan Army and the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (“**ARSA**”) both remain declared terrorist organizations pursuant to Myanmar's anti-terrorism laws (see paragraph 57 of the First Report).
16. From 1 May to 31 October 2020, there were 219 armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army in Rakhine State. During that period, the three bridges on the road connecting Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Kyein Chaung and Taung Phyto Letwe were destroyed by the Arakan Army with a view to disrupting transport and communication.
17. From 22 May to 31 October 2020, there were 12 armed engagements between the Myanmar Border Guard Police and the Arakan Army.
18. From May to 31 October 2020, there were two armed engagements between the Myanmar Border Guard Police and ARSA.

(ii) Civilians displaced by the conflict

19. As of 5 November 2020, there was a total of 87,576 people displaced as a result of armed clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and Myanmar Border Guard Police on the one hand, and the Arakan Army on the other. Those displaced have taken shelter at temporary relief sites.
20. The table below gives a breakdown of this number by township.

⁴ See **Annex 1**.

No.	Township	Number of people displaced as of 5 November 2020	Remarks
1.	Buthidaung (six Muslim villages)	1,932	Of these, 118 people are staying in temporary relief sites. The rest are temporarily staying in neighbouring Muslim villages.
2.	Buthidaung (Others)	8,711	
3.	Ponnagyun	3,226	
4.	Rathedaung	19,603	
5.	Pauktaw	503	
6.	Sittwe	4,826	
7.	Mrauk-U	21,959	
8.	Minbya	4,140	
9.	Kyauktaw	16,153	
10.	Myebon	4,285	
11.	Ann	2,238	
	Total	87,576	

The people referred to in item 1 of the table above are Muslims, while the rest are not. The table above only shows those displaced by the clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services/Myanmar Border Guard Police and the Arakan Army since 2019 when these armed engagements with the Arakan Army started, and does not include those displaced by the events of 2012, 2016 and 2017.

(iii) Civilian casualties

21. Between 22 May and 5 November 2020, 7 Muslim civilians were killed and 15 injured as an incidental result of clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan

Army in Rakhine State. In the same period, 32 civilians of Rakhine and other ethnicities were killed, and 89 were injured. Details of these civilian casualties are given in **Appendix 1** to this report, which shows civilian casualties resulting from the conflict with the Arakan Army in Rakhine State and Chin State in the period from 13 May to 5 November 2020. The appendix does not show incidents in the armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army that did not involve civilian casualties. The assessment of civilian casualties is based on the same criteria as those in the First Report (see paragraph 69 thereof).

22. Myanmar is confident of the accuracy of the figures in Appendix 1 to this report, even in cases where open source materials may suggest different figures.
23. Whenever circumstances permit, the Myanmar Defence Services provide medical treatment to injured civilians regardless of their ethnicity. Photographs of Muslim civilians in northern Rakhine State receiving treatment from the Myanmar Defence Services are attached.⁵
24. Aside from these fatalities and injuries related to the current armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army, there have been no verifiable acts of arbitrary killings or serious violence directed against members of the Muslim population in northern Rakhine State since the First Report.

(iv) Other casualties

25. Since 22 May 2020, the Arakan Army has on several occasions attacked police outposts and ambushed police convoys and police personnel.
26. In these attacks, 12 police members have been killed and 10 members have been wounded, and as a result of these attacks 10 members are missing. None of the victims was Muslim. Details are given in **Appendix 2** to this report.
27. There have been additional attacks against police personnel by unknown assailants, presumed to be members of the Arakan Army, or in one incident ARSA. The perpetrators are yet to be apprehended. The aforementioned police personnel were stabbed or shot to death on the streets of townships in public view. In these attacks, four police members were

⁵ See **Annex 2**.

killed, two were wounded and one is still missing. None of the victims was Muslim. Details are given in **Appendix 3** to this report.

28. On 4 June 2020, security forces undertaking border security duties clashed with around 30 ARSA members near Mee Dike Village, Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State. As a result, two ARSA members in uniforms were found dead along with their firearms and ammunition while some members of the police force were injured.

(v) *Investigation of allegations contained in reports and statements*

29. Since the submission of the First Report, allegations have been made against Myanmar in a statement by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (the “**High Commissioner**”), on 30 June 2020,⁶ in her report dated 3 September 2020,⁷ and in a statement of Mr. Thomas H. Andrews, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, on 22 September 2020.⁸ Myanmar has carefully investigated these allegations.
30. The allegations made by the High Commissioner on 30 June 2020 are dealt with in Section 4(xii) below under the heading “Preservation of evidence”.
31. The allegations made by the Special Rapporteur on 22 September 2020 are dealt with in **Appendix 4** to this report.
32. The allegations made in the 3 September 2020 report of the High Commissioner are dealt with in **Appendix 5** to this report. Four out of the 11 incidents reported by the High Commissioner have already been dealt with in the First Report of Myanmar (see Appendix 5) and were verified by the Rakhine State Government and the Myanmar Defence Services. Other remaining incidents reported in the 3 September 2020 report were not included in Appendix 1 to the First Report of Myanmar because they did not involve civilian deaths or injuries due to an armed engagement between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.

⁶ Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 44st [*sic*] Session of the Human Rights Council, Oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya people (S-27/1), Geneva, 30 June 2020 (**Annex 3**).

⁷ UNGA, Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/45/5, 3 September 2020 (**Annex 4**).

⁸ Statement by Thomas Andrews, UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, 45th Session of the Human Rights Council, 22 September 2020 (**Annex 5**).

4. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order

(i) *Restoration of Internet services*

33. The suspensions of mobile Internet services in nine conflict-affected townships (Maungdaw, Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Myebon, Kyauktaw in Rakhine State and Paletwa in Chin State), referred to in paragraph 59 of the First Report, have now been lifted. On 3 May 2020, the Government restored mobile Internet services in Maungdaw Township (paragraph 59 of the First Report). On 1 August 2020, mobile Internet services were restored to all communities in the remaining eight townships of Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Myebon in Rakhine State and Paletwa in Chin State. The restored 2G mobile Internet services support social media and popular messaging applications, including Facebook, WhatsApp, and Viber.⁹ It is noted that the suspension of mobile Internet services, during the period that it was in force, did not affect the IDP camps in Sittwe Township (see paragraph 135 of the First Report).
34. In line with the policy of “No one left behind” in the combat against COVID-19 (see paragraphs 223-224 of the First Report), in the areas where mobile Internet services were suspended until 1 August 2020, the Government focussed on raising awareness of COVID-19 through dissemination of information via SMS services (see paragraph 220 of the First Report).

(ii) *Genocide Convention Directive*

35. Paragraphs 89(1) and 90 of the First Report describe the directive issued by the President of Myanmar on 8 April 2020 on “Compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide” (the “**Genocide Convention Directive**”).
36. Since then, Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have been distributing the Genocide Convention Directive to their officials, staff, and military and security personnel at all levels. Several meetings and discussions have been held within organs of the Ministries and State and Region Governments regarding the clarification of the Directive, and to

⁹ See Facebook product description (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.facebook.lite&hl=en&gl=US>); WhatsApp product description (<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.whatsapp&hl=en&gl=US>); “Viber Enhances Its Messaging and Calling Experience with New Features across Multiple Platforms”, *Business Wire*, 4 August 2015 (<https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20150804005786/en/Viber-Enhances-Its-Messaging-and-Calling-Experience-with-New-Features-across-Multiple-Platforms>).

explain the Genocide Convention itself to all levels of staff. Furthermore, awareness training courses and capacity-building training courses regarding the Genocide Convention are being provided to Government staff in different townships. Some Ministries have issued follow-up instructions on compliance with the Genocide Convention to their respective branch offices. The Ministries and State and Region Governments have reported to the Office of the President on the actions taken to comply with this Directive.

37. From the time that the Genocide Convention Directive was issued on 8 April 2020 until 31 October 2020, no criminal case or complaint has been filed regarding killings/murder, rape or torture committed by Government officials/staff or military/police personnel against any member of the Muslim community in northern Rakhine State.

(iii) Preservation of Evidence Directive

38. Paragraphs 89(2) and 91 of the First Report describe the directive issued by the President of Myanmar on 8 April 2020 on “Preservation of evidence and property in areas of northern Rakhine State” (the “**Preservation of Evidence Directive**”).
39. The Union Ministries and Rakhine State Government have informed all officials and staff, including military and police personnel at different levels, as well as the administrators of wards/village tracts, to abide by and follow the instructions in this Directive. There has also been wide dissemination to all Government officials and staff of notice that prosecutions will be brought under the existing relevant laws if anyone violates the Preservation of Evidence Directive.
40. The Ministries have reported on the actions taken to comply with this Directive. See further Subsection (xii) below on the “Preservation of Evidence”.

(iv) Hate Speech Directive

41. Paragraphs 89(3) and 92 of the First Report describe the directive issued by the President of Myanmar on 20 April 2020 on “Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (or) Prevention of proliferation of hate speech” (the “**Hate Speech Directive**”).
42. Pursuant to this Directive, all Ministries and all State and Region Governments have progressively implemented awareness-raising activities of prevention of hate speech and incitement to violence among their personnel, officers, staff, military and other security forces, civil services and local people. Additionally, all foreign service personnel at Embassies,

Missions and Consulates-General of Myanmar, as well as scholars and students abroad, have been notified not to engage in any kind of communication in speech, writing or behaviour that denigrates or expresses animosity towards a person or a group on the basis of ethnicity, religion, gender or other identity factor.

43. The Office of the President has provided a sample action plan template of the report on prevention of hate speech to all the Union Ministries and all State and Region Governments.
44. The Ministries and State and Region Governments have reported on the actions taken to comply with this Directive.

(v) *Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body*

45. Although efforts have been made to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the security situation in Rakhine State, the work of the Task Force of the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body (the “CIPB”) has nevertheless been impacted, hampering investigations and delaying court proceedings. The status of the 139 cases under investigation and prosecution by the Task Force are as follows.¹⁰
46. Of the 87 cases where members of the ARSA and their collaborators were the apparent perpetrators, First Information Reports have now been newly filed in 9 cases, 24 cases are under police investigation, 2 cases were closed for insufficient evidence, 23 cases are under court proceedings, and 20 cases are under consideration by the Task Force. The First Report incorrectly classified nine cases as under consideration by the Task Force, when in fact, five had concluded in 2018 and four had concluded in 2019 with convictions under the Counter-Terrorism Law. Those found guilty were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years.
47. Of the 23 cases where the apparent perpetrators were members of the Border Guard Police, 6 cases are now under active investigations, the investigation of 6 cases is on hold, and 4 cases have closed for lack of evidence. On 26 October 2020, a Police sub-inspector was found guilty of looting by the Police court and is now awaiting sentencing. This case will

¹⁰ As previously mentioned in paragraphs 98-102 of the First Report, the Final Report of the Independent Commission of Enquiries identifies some 139 cases of crimes apparently committed by members of ARSA and their collaborators, members of the Myanmar Border Guard Police, and local people in the 13 locations identified in the annexes to that report. These cases involve offences of murder, looting and destruction of property.

bring to a total of seven the cases that have resulted in punishment of Border Guard Police personnel under the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law.

48. Of the 29 cases where the alleged perpetrators were local people, 11 cases remain under police investigation, 4 cases have been closed for insufficient evidence, 3 cases are under court proceedings, and 9 cases are under consideration by the Task Force. The First Report incorrectly classified one case as under investigation by the Task Force, when in fact, the case had concluded in 2018 with convictions of murder under the Penal Code. On 28 May 2020, in a case involving arson in Chut Pyin Village, Buthidaung Township, five men were found guilty and each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.
49. On 9 October 2020, the CIPB held its fifth meeting at which the Task Force and the Myanmar Police Force reported on cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cases. The Myanmar Police Force reported on field investigations in villages and alleged crime scenes that it was able to visit despite restrictions due to the pandemic.
50. On 27 October 2020, the CIPB issued Notification No. 2/2020 adding access to justice functions to the responsibilities of the Task Force. Pursuant to this Notification, the Task Force has established a complaint mechanism, including telephone and facsimile lines, for reporting human rights violations in connection with the events in northern Rakhine State. Arrangements are being made for raising public awareness of the complaint mechanism.

(vi) *Letter from the Office of the President of Myanmar to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army)*

51. On 13 September 2020, the Office of the President of Myanmar sent an official letter to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), stating that it is imperative that precautions are taken to avoid the loss of civilian lives and property due to military clashes, and requesting that all subordinate military personnel and units strictly comply with the Rules of Engagement¹¹ of the Myanmar Defence Services under which reasonable precautions are to be taken to avoid casualties of innocent civilians.¹²

¹¹ **Annex 6.**

¹² **Annex 7.**

(vii) *Proceedings within the military justice system*

52. The Gu Dar Pyin court-martial (concerning the events in August to September 2017) conducted 16 public hearings from 26 November 2019 to 30 April 2020.¹³ Each hearing was attended by between 16 to 76 civilians, including between 9 to 69 Muslim civilians. Depositions were taken from 13 Defence Services members, 1 police officer, and 19 civilians, including 4 Muslim men and 2 Muslim women.
53. The Gu Dar Pyin court-martial concluded on 30 April 2020. The court found that a warrant officer II of the Defence Services had violated the Rules of Engagement during the military response to the terrorist attack at Gu Dar Pyin Village. Additionally, a senior officer and another officer from Light Infantry Battalion 541 were charged with supervision failures. Pursuant to Section 65 of the Defence Services Act, the officer and the warrant officer II were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and the senior officer was sanctioned with the forfeiture of one year's military service for pension purposes.
54. Regarding the events relating to Chut Pyin and Maung Nu Villages, a Special Court of Inquiry led by Major General Myat Kyaw examined (from 7 to 29 July 2020) a total of 30 witnesses, including 18 from the Myanmar Defence Services (both officers and other ranks), 8 from the Myanmar Police Force (officer/other ranks) and 4 non-Muslim civilians for the events at Chut Pyin Village; and a total of 38 witnesses, including 17 from the Myanmar Defence Services (officers/other ranks), 5 from the Myanmar Police Force and 16 Muslim civilians for the events at Maung Nu Village. Additional civilian witness statements will be collected. However, due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Rakhine State, the Government has recently imposed stay-at-home measures, which have impacted the work of the Court of Inquiry. Its work will resume as soon as these measures are eased.
55. On 15 September 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services announced that a court-martial on Chut Pyin and Maung Nu would commence before the end of 2020. Allegations regarding Taung Bazar are included in the scope of the Maung Nu investigation. This will be the third court-martial concerning alleged violations in Rakhine State in 2016-2017, following the Inn Din case and the Gu Dar Pyin case.

¹³ See the photos of public hearings of the Gu Dar Pyin court-martial at **Annex 8**.

56. But the work of the Judge Advocate General of Myanmar will not end with this third case. The analysis by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the final report of the Independent Commission of Enquiry with annexes and other information has reached the point where the Office is now investigating possible wider patterns of violations in northern Rakhine State in 2016-2017. Allegations regarding villages in the Maungdaw area are included in the scope of this wider investigation.¹⁴ This investigation is noted as a very positive development, showing substantial progress in the domestic accountability process by the Myanmar Defence Services.

(viii) Workshop to raise awareness of international humanitarian law

57. A further workshop to raise awareness of international humanitarian law was conducted via online sessions on 4-5 November 2020 in Nay Pyi Taw with the title “Myanmar Inter-Ministerial Workshop on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the protection of children in armed conflicts”. It was attended by a total of 21 representatives from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Union Government Office, the Ministry of Health and Sports (the “**MOHS**”), the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (the “**MOSWRR**”), the Ministry of Border Affairs, the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, the Union Attorney General’s Office, the Rakhine State Government, and the Myanmar Red Cross Society.

58. Additionally, to raise awareness of international humanitarian law, the Myanmar Defence Services conducted a total of 122 training sessions, workshops, seminars and lectures for military personnel and military training schools (including their family members) on international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the Genocide Convention from 25 May to 31 October 2020. These were conducted in accordance with the instructions issued by the National-Level Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The Office of the Judge Advocate General takes the main responsibility for the dissemination of legal awareness to all military personnel, for the provision of legal opinions to higher authorities if crimes are committed or if the Office receives any complaints, as well as for conducting seminars and lectures on the rules of engagement during armed conflicts.

¹⁴ See the press statement of 15 September 2020 at **Annex 9**.

59. Furthermore, many military officials have also participated in national and international trainings and seminars regarding the law of armed conflict, international humanitarian law, operational law, human rights law, rules of engagement, and the Genocide Convention, in order to be able to disseminate this knowledge to other military personnel, particularly to Section Commanders, Company Commanders, and Regiment Commanding Officers. The workshops and seminars were held in cooperation with institutions from different countries, such as the United States Defense Institute of International Legal Studies and the International Committee of the Red Cross (the “**ICRC**”). The military personnel from the Judge Advocate General’s Office who participated in these trainings have conducted “multiplier courses” to disseminate this knowledge to the different levels of military personnel as well as to those attending at the Defence Services Academy, the Command and General Staff College, and the National Defence College.¹⁵
60. In addition, human rights law courses were provided to the Myanmar Defence Services by the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission. Law Diploma courses for captains and majors of the Myanmar Defence Services are also being conducted in cooperation with the University of Yangon.¹⁶
61. As regards the Myanmar Police Force, between 22 May and 31 October 2020, three training courses and sessions raising awareness of human rights law were conducted for township police commanders, criminal prosecution officers, as well as criminal record officers. A total of 355 police members have participated in these training sessions.

(ix) Measures to combat hate speech

62. From 3 to 5 November 2020, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the UNESCO Myanmar Office, held a three-day online seminar on “Countering Disinformation Order and Hate Speech for Government Officials” to contribute to the implementa-

¹⁵ The curricula of the Defence Services Academy, the Command and General Staff College and the National Defence College regarding international humanitarian law are at **Annex 10**. Every year, the National Defence College in Yangon and Nay Pyi Taw and the Command and General Staff College in Kalaw, Shan State provide one-year training to senior military officials from different battalions and units throughout the country. Lectures on the discipline of international humanitarian law are delivered to those military personnel attending the aforementioned training courses. The Defence Services Academy located in Pyin Oo Lwin is the premier military service academy of Myanmar, training future military officials for all three branches of the Myanmar military. They are trained for four years in the Academy. The DSC curriculum includes the subject of international humanitarian law.

¹⁶ The curriculum of the Law Diploma is appended at **Annex 11**.

tion by Union Ministries of the President’s Hate Speech Directive. Personnel from 15 Ministries, as well as from the Union Supreme Court and the Union Attorney General’s Office, participated in the seminar. The areas covered by the seminar and workshop included elements and typologies of disinformation order; understanding hate; hate speech; and protected characteristics based on human rights standards. Further, it covered policy and action agenda for combating disinformation and hate speech in compliance with international standards.

63. The Ministry of Information has used State media to raise awareness and educate the public on the harmful effects of hate speech on society at large. Between 23 May and 4 October 2020, the Ministry made 59 broadcasts of a radio programme raising awareness of anti-hate speech to nationwide audiences.¹⁷ In addition, it has since May 2020 regularly aired public service announcements on State television¹⁸ to stop incitement to hatred and violence and to prevent the proliferation of hate speech.¹⁹ In addition to the uploading of texts of anti-hate speech by various means such as slogans, photographs,²⁰ talk shows and news on the web portal of the Myanmar Facebook page and on its own website,²¹ the Ministry attempts to reach a wider audience of Facebook users in Myanmar to raise awareness on the community standards of Facebook through radio and television as well.
64. A “Workshop on Success and Challenges of Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” was conducted from 14 to 15 July 2020 at the Yangon National Reconciliation and Peace Centre of the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor, in collaboration with the Center for Diversity and National Harmony (the “CDNH”). The aims of the workshop were to review the success and challenges encountered during the conduct of “Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns” across the 17 townships in Rakhine State on 10 March 2020 (see paragraphs 116-117 of the First Report); to discuss with the authorities concerned the obstacles and challenges in each township during the campaigns with a view to finding ways to overcome them; to discuss ways to promote social cohesion; to combat hate speech based on race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation and gender; to prevent discord caused by differences in

¹⁷ See **Annex 12**.

¹⁸ See **Annex 13**.

¹⁹ See **Annex 14**.

²⁰ See **Annex 15**.

²¹ See **Annexes 16–19**.

ethnicity, religion, region and gender; and to enhance social cohesion in Rakhine State. A total of 33 representatives from 15 townships in Rakhine State (18 Rakhines, 3 Chins, 1 Mro, 1 Khami, 4 Kamans and 6 Muslims from northern Rakhine State) attended the workshop. The representatives from Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships were not able to attend the workshop due to restrictions imposed for prevention and control of COVID-19.

65. The anti-hate speech campaigns were found to be supported by the people in general regardless of their ethnicity and religion. Furthermore, it emerged that hate speech and discrimination may be an issue not only between people of different ethnicities and religions but also among those of the same ethnicity and religion. The workshop was productive as the representatives could exchange and share their experiences, successes, obstacles and challenges during the campaigns across the townships in Rakhine State.²²
66. Preventing hate speech on social media is also a focus area for awareness and enforcement activities of Union Ministries and State and Region agencies as part of their compliance with the President's Hate Speech Directive. All personnel are cautioned about how certain online behaviour could be deemed hate speech and thus result in disciplinary or legal action. While each person is expected to self-regulate, monitoring and reporting mechanisms have also been put in place. Moreover, members of the public can report suspected online hate speech to the 199 Call Centre.
67. The Government believes that sharing information with social media companies is key to ensuring that users in Myanmar maintain safe and healthy discourse online. To aid its monitoring efforts, the Social Media Monitoring Team under the Office of the President has reported to social media companies on Myanmar-focused content that may violate Myanmar laws or the companies' user policies. On 27 October 2020, the Office of the President, for the purpose of carrying out an investigation pursuant to the Genocide Convention Directive, requested Facebook to provide information on Myanmar-focused groups, accounts and pages that the company had removed for violating the company's Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior policies.²³ In a letter dated 3 November 2020, Facebook unfortunately refused to provide the requested data citing "constraints under both US law and the Data

²² See the Report on "Success and Challenges of Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns" Among Activities on Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State held on 14-15 July 2020 at **Annex 20**.

²³ See **Annex 21**.

Policy”.²⁴ The information requested relates to content that was removed as mentioned in Facebook’s 5 May 2020 Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior Report covering Russia, Iran, the United States, Georgia, Myanmar and Mauritania.²⁵ The removed content consisted of three Pages, 18 Facebook accounts, and one Group that Facebook said had been removed for violating its policies and for “links to members of the Myanmar Police Force”.

68. Although Facebook refused to share the removed content with Myanmar, the company provided the information to its industry partner, the Digital Forensic Research Lab of the Atlantic Council (“**DFRLab**”) for further analysis. After examining all removed content, DFRLab’s analysts declared four posts from 2017 as “anti-Rohingya Facebook assets”, and one post from 2018 that mentioned Muslims in China as “spread[ing] conspiracy of Muslims in general”.²⁶ DFRLab found that the account that Facebook and DFRLab referenced the most for its “anti-Rohingya” content “gained little traction, as it had only 30 likes by the time it was taken down, and its posts generally garnered only one or two likes and/or shares.”²⁷ As for the links to members of the Myanmar Police Force and the Defence Services, DFRLab determined that eight accounts featured military imagery in their profile, and nine of the removed accounts liked “Myanmar military pages”, including the page of the official Myanmar Police Force.²⁸ DFRLab concluded that “little open source evidence conclusively linked these assets to the Myanmar military beyond imagery deployed in their profiles”.²⁹
69. The Government of Myanmar and Facebook have discussed ways of cooperating to prevent harmful conduct and to enable the company to make informed decisions relating to the use of its platforms in Myanmar. Although formal mechanisms are yet to be established, the Government is pursuing alternate lines of communications with Facebook, including exploring options for data requests. Cooperation on information sharing is key

²⁴ See **Annex 22**.

²⁵ Facebook, *April 2020 Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior Report*, 5 May 2020 (<https://about.fb.com/news/2020/05/april-cib-report/>).

²⁶ DFRLab, “Inauthentic anti-Rohingya Facebook assets in Myanmar removed”, *Medium*, 5 May 2020 (<https://medium.com/dfrlab/inauthentic-anti-rohingya-facebook-assets-in-myanmar-removed-39eb7e069d9>).

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

since Facebook does not have a physical presence in Myanmar, and the company largely relies on digital tools and remote-based moderators, with their attendant limitations.³⁰ The Government of Myanmar continues to engage with Facebook and other social media companies to make online discourse safe and healthy for users in Myanmar.

(x) *Repatriations to Myanmar from Bangladesh*

70. Myanmar continues to work with Bangladesh in good faith for the repatriation to Myanmar of displaced persons in Bangladesh. On 3 June 2020, there were discussions between Myanmar's Ambassador to Bangladesh and high-level officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh. On 24 July 2020, discussions were held between the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar and the Ambassador of Bangladesh to Myanmar on an effective repatriation process.
71. Myanmar continues to verify the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh. As of 31 October 2020, Bangladesh has provided Myanmar with five batches of lists containing a total of 598,284 persons for verification, of whom Myanmar has scrutinized 40,138 persons. Of those scrutinized, 26,814 persons have been verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State. Of these, 338 persons were verified as having been involved in terrorist acts. Myanmar has been providing verified lists batch by batch. As of 31 October 2020, Myanmar has provided to Bangladesh a list of 19,100 verified persons from the first and second batches. Myanmar is now scrutinizing the third batch.
72. Unfortunately, despite these bilateral efforts, no repatriations have yet taken place pursuant to the agreement between Myanmar and Bangladesh. After the second informal tripartite working group meeting on the repatriation process between Myanmar, Bangladesh and China was held on 20 January 2020, the Government of Myanmar developed a pilot project to repatriate potential returnees (see paragraph 129 of the First Report). For this purpose, on 4 May 2020, Myanmar provided Bangladesh with a list of 840 verified persons (all of them are Muslim from northern Rakhine State) and the locations prioritized for resettlement based on the respective places of origin of the potential returnees. It is proposed that these 840 persons will be resettled at the following prioritized locations in Maungdaw Township:

³⁰ Facebook, "Hard Questions: Who Reviews Objectionable Content on Facebook", 26 July 2018 (<https://about.fb.com/news/2018/07/hard-questions-content-reviewers/>).

- (a) Thet Kal Pyin and Hla Phoe Khaung Villages are designated as first prioritized places for resettlement of 465 displaced persons; and
- (b) Thae Chaung and Kyauk Hlay Kar Villages are designated as second prioritized places for resettlement of 375 displaced persons.

73. Currently, Myanmar is working to provide information on specific plans for the resettlement, health-care services, education and funding assistance for returnees in the dialect spoken by Muslim communities in northern Rakhine State as well as in the Myanmar and English languages through the Embassy of Myanmar in Dhaka. The Government of Myanmar continues to construct necessary basic infrastructure for returnees from Bangladesh. In Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, ten buildings for temporary shelter, costing over MMK 110 million (approximately USD 83,000) were constructed in June 2020.

74. ASEAN has been assisting Myanmar in the repatriation process through the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre. On 24 June 2020, an Informal ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held via video-conference. During that meeting, the Foreign Ministers touched upon the repatriation process of displaced persons in Rakhine State. On 27 July 2020, a meeting between ASEAN Secretary-General Dato Lim Jock Hoi and Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye was held to discuss potential areas of cooperation and future priority projects and the Terms of Reference for the Comprehensive Needs Assessment. The meeting identified and endorsed four joint projects: 1) improving access to information to facilitate the repatriation process; 2) capacity-building for the verification process at the reception centres; 3) provision of agriculture equipment; and 4) livelihood-recovery programme.

(xi) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

75. As the closure of IDP camps and resettlement of IDPs constitutes a priority, the Government of Myanmar has continued to implement its national strategy to close IDP camps in spite of difficulties posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Before May 2020, there were 18 IDP camps in Rakhine State, but the Taung Paw IDP camp, in Myebon Township, was closed on 22 May 2020 (see paragraph 141 of the First Report). Therefore, there currently remain 17 IDP camps in Rakhine State. As of 31 October 2020, the total number of people residing in these 17 IDP camps was 122,073.

76. All 642 households comprising 2,916 persons formerly residing in the closed Taung Paw IDP camp, all of whom are Muslims, have now been resettled in 642 new houses at nearby Taung Paw Ward, Myebon Township. The World Food Programme (the “WFP”) continues to provide food assistance, including rice, oil, salt and beans, to the relocated households. The total expenditure on the project, including the construction cost of the 642 houses, has been over MMK 2.5 billion (USD 1.9 million).³¹
77. In relation to Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp in Kyaukphyu Township (the residents of which are Muslims), the Deputy Minister for Border Affairs stated during the parliamentary session in May 2020 that the closure of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp is in progress and that the Government has provided infrastructure at a cost of over MMK 2 billion (USD 1.4 million). The camp population will be relocated to nearby vacant and virgin farmlands totaling 14.42 acres. There are plans to construct 363 houses, two schools, one clinic, and other basic infrastructure, including roads and pavements and the installation of running water and electricity. Currently, soil filling and two-pipe culvert construction have been completed. The Government will compensate the current local owner of the farmland where the new site is located. The Government also plans to build a highway resting area near the relocation area to help reinvigorate the livelihood of the IDPs. However, the camp closure process has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
78. The Memorandum of Understanding between Myanmar, the UN Development Programme (the “UNDP”) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (the “UNHCR”) (paragraphs 131-132 of the First Report) was extended on 11 May 2020 until June 2021 to facilitate the further implementation of the bilateral agreements with Bangladesh. UNDP and UNHCR have independently conducted six field assessments in 101 villages in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships. UNDP and UNHCR teams had been implementing their Seventh Round Assessment in 28 villages from 6 village tracts since 20 February 2020, and the Eighth Round Assessment in 34 villages from 8 village tracts in Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships since 2 July 2020. However, due to COVID-19, field assessments have to be postponed.
79. The Government of Myanmar has approved 75 Quick Impact Projects, as termed by UNDP and UNHCR, in 43 villages in Rakhine State, including 49 in 26 Muslim villages relating to community infrastructure, skills training, and income-generation. These were imple-

³¹ See the report on the Taung Paw IDP camp closure at **Annex 23**.

mented after consultations with 2,600 people on their community priorities to ensure that the projects will best meet their needs and also serve to promote social cohesion between communities.³² As of 31 July 2020, 45 projects have been 98% completed, and the remaining 30 projects were 16% completed. The Government of Myanmar has also approved two pilot projects in Nyaung Chaung and Pa Din, both Muslim village tracts, as proposed by UNDP and UNHCR. The projects are intended to provide multi-sector assistance for Muslim IDPs. As of 31 July 2020, the two projects were 90% completed. Because of the COVID-19 outbreak in Rakhine State in August 2020, all projects have had to be suspended.

80. A video conference was held between the Union Minister for the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor, the UNDP regional director, and the UNHCR regional director on 26 August 2020. Ways and means of enhancing cooperation for an effective reparation process and resettlement programme were discussed.
81. Furthermore, the Government, in cooperation with the Union Enterprise for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development and local and international donors, will build 2,028 houses in villages in northern Rakhine State as part of the resettlement programme. As of 31 October 2020, 1,824 houses have been completed, 1,294 of which have been allocated to IDPs and returnees from Bangladesh. Among those, 141 houses have already been allocated to and occupied by Muslim households and another 331 houses will be further allocated to Muslim households.

(xii) Preservation of evidence

82. In June 2020, an investigation was undertaken regarding local Rakhine people squatting on Muslim-owned lands in Myebon Township. It was discovered that some local Rakhine people had built three houses on land in Taung Paw Quarter in Myebon Township. On the direction of the Union Government, the Rakhine State Government instructed the local authorities to resolve the issue. As a result, the houses in question were demolished on 8 June 2020. The squatters were asked to sign a bond and were informed that they would be charged under existing laws if they failed to comply.

³² United Nations Myanmar, “UNDP, UNHCR and the Government of the Union of Myanmar extend MoU”, 11 May 2020, available at <https://myanmar.un.org/en/45328-undp-unhcr-and-government-union-myanmar-extend-mou>

83. The No. 1 Border Guard Police Force discovered during its security operations in Thiho Kyun Village Tract, Maungdaw Township, that 7 buildings in Thiho Kyun (Ywar Ma) and 12 buildings in Thiho Kyun (Taund Ywar) had been constructed and inhabited without permission on land where Muslims had formerly lived. The Maungdaw Township General Administration Department formed a field inspection team comprising officers from the Fire Services Department, the Law Office, the Agricultural Land Management and Statistics Department, and the Disaster Management Department to review the situation. According to the 20 May 2020 report of the field inspection team:
- (a) Sixteen houses in Khway Lar Bin Gar Village and nine houses in Thiho Kyun Village (both from Thiho Kyun Village Tract) had been constructed without permission.
 - (b) The houses were built on burnt land (due to 2017 terrorist incidents) and action should be taken in accordance with Section 18(B) of the Lower Burma Town and Village Land Acts, 1898.
 - (c) Subsequent to the inspection, the Acting Administrator of Thiho Kyun Village Tract met with members of the illegally established households and explained to them that it was illegal to do so.
84. Those areas mentioned in the previous paragraph are designated as a disaster area caused by terrorism and armed conflicts in accordance with the Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013. The final warning notice was delivered to the people living in those areas to leave by 17 June 2020, stating that if they failed to do so, action will be taken in accordance with Section 30(B) of the Natural Disaster Management Law, 2013. Most have now left, although the COVID-19 situation and armed conflicts make enforcement difficult.
85. On 30 June 2020, during her oral update at the forty-fourth Session of the Human Rights Council, the High Commissioner claimed the following:
- Last month, the Tatmadaw reportedly burned large areas of Buthidaung township where Rohingyas lived before 2017. According to eyewitnesses and satellite images, areas where up to a dozen Rohingya villages once stood, lay in ashes.³³
86. The Government of Myanmar instructed the local authorities concerned to verify whether this claimed incident indeed occurred in Buthidaung Township in May 2020. Upon receipt

³³ See **Annex 3**.

of confirmation from the local authorities that it did not, the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the UN in Geneva wrote to the High Commissioner on 17 July 2020, to clarify that the alleged incident did not occur in that area in May 2020.³⁴

87. Additionally, to complement the investigations on the ground, the Government of Myanmar conducted GIS (geographic information system) analyses of satellite imagery, fire detection data obtained from the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) data from the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, for the time period from December 2019 to July 2020. No visible evidence of burned villages in Buthidaung Township was found for the alleged time period.
88. Based on this analysis, on 4 September 2020, the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the UN in Geneva wrote again to the High Commissioner, categorically rejecting the allegations made during her oral update on 30 June 2020.³⁵
89. In these letters to the High Commissioner, Myanmar emphasized that although the High Commissioner had stated that the allegations were supported by eyewitnesses and satellite images, this material had not been shared with Myanmar or with the Council, nor had the particular villages allegedly destroyed been named or otherwise identified by her. It was only on 10 September 2020³⁶ that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (the “OHCHR”) ultimately shared the names and locations of six villages where destruction by burning was alleged to have taken place during April and May 2020.
90. The Government of Myanmar takes these allegations seriously. In addition to the analyses of satellite sensor data of the entire Buthidaung Township, Myanmar has conducted ground assessments and analyses of data sets of high-resolution satellite imagery of the six villages where alleged burnings took place, comparing data sets from January 2020, 10 and 17 May 2020, and June 2020. This is in line with established guidelines that stress the importance

³⁴ **Annex 24.**

³⁵ **Annex 25.**

³⁶ **Annex 26.**

of capturing satellite data close to the date of the alleged event to mitigate variations in weather, agricultural burning, or changes to the environment.³⁷

91. In contrast, the OHCHR gave a single example where it compared images of Ywar Thit Village taken in July 2019 and December 2019 and one image taken on 5 June 2020. However, Myanmar's analyses have found no visible evidence of burned villages in Buthidaung Township for these time periods. Furthermore, Myanmar's examination of fire detection data from NASA's VIIRS and MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) sensors, globally recognized for accurate detection of fires as small as 375 square meters up to three to four times a day, found no record of fires in the areas during the claimed time periods. Although the OHCHR has in the past relied on fire detection data, it did not do so in support of these allegations.³⁸ Finally, despite the OHCHR stating that the allegations were confirmed by international human rights non-governmental organizations ("NGOs"), Myanmar has not been able to find any media or third-party reports corroborating those allegations.
92. The Government of Myanmar, through its Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, has presented to the High Commissioner its findings based on ground assessments and satellite imagery that the allegations of burned villages are false. The Government has also conveyed the following concerns to the High Commissioner. The dissemination of unsubstantiated and unverified allegations to which Myanmar has not been given an opportunity to respond in advance will impact negatively on the efforts of the Government of Myanmar to resolve the challenges in Rakhine State. This not only unfairly tarnishes Myanmar's image before the international community, but also casts doubt on the implementation of the Provisional Measures Order, with which Myanmar has faithfully complied. Moreover, it may undermine trust in the quality control of fact-finding work under the auspices of the OHCHR. Myanmar also expressed to the High Commissioner its commitment to address allegations of human rights violations against members of any community in Rakhine State.

³⁷ Ziad Al Achkar *et al.*, *Satellite Imagery Interpretation Guide: Intentional Burning of Tukul's*, Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, September 2015 ("It is critical that any post-event imagery is captured as soon after the date when the reported event may have occurred"); see also National Aeronautics and Space Administration, *How To Interpret a Satellite Image*, 18 November 2013 (<https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/features/ColorImage/page2.php>).

³⁸ UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), "UNOSAT analysis of destruction and other developments in Rakhine State, Myanmar", 7 September 2018, p. 5 (https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/FFM-Myanmar/UNOSATReportMyanmar_20180912.pdf).

(xiii) Action on sexual violence

93. The Ministerial-level National Committee (see paragraph 147 of the First Report) held its seventh meeting on 27 August 2020 to continue drafting the National Action Plan.³⁹ The meeting discussed the recommendations and comments of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Ministries concerned. The Government of Myanmar will implement the National Action Plan based on related UN Conventions to which Myanmar is a State Party, in cooperation with UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and civil society organizations, including women-based organizations.
94. Regarding actions taken against sexual violence in conflict areas, the Myanmar Defence Services conducted an inquiry into allegations of an alleged rape of a Rakhine woman by three soldiers on 30 June 2020 while the battalion was conducting enquiries with the villagers seeking information about the Arakan Army. On 10 September 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services announced that there were reasonable grounds to believe that the soldiers might have committed rape and that further evidence needed to be collected. On 16 September 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services announced that the soldiers had admitted to the rape and that they would be tried by court-martial in accordance with Myanmar's military justice system.

(xiv) Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State

95. Between 1 May and 31 October 2020, birth certificates were issued to 3,554 Muslim children born in Rakhine State, of whom 3,482 were from northern Rakhine State. Currently, the process for issuing birth certificates by mobile teams has been slowed down due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(xv) Citizenship and residence rights

96. Due to the rise in the number of COVID-19 infections in northern Rakhine State, the activities of the mobile teams issuing household lists and National Verification Cards (“NVCs”), conducting awareness-raising sessions, and dealing with applications for e-ID and citizenship have been suspended since February 2020. As part of the NVC awareness

³⁹ The joint communique referred to in paragraph 147 of the First Report is available at https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/joint-communique/joint-communique-of-myanmar-un-on-prevention-response-to-crsv/Joint_Communique_of_Myanmar_UN_Prevention_Response_to_CRSV_2018.pdf.

campaign in Rakhine State, 425, 220 and 225 leaflets regarding the benefits of NVCs were distributed during ten field trips to the wards and village tracts in Sittwe Township from 7 June to 7 September 2020, six field trips to the wards and village tracts in Maungdaw Township from 5 June to 6 August 2020 and six field trips to the wards and village tracts in Buthidaung Township from 4 June to 8 August 2020.

97. The Government has been assiduously conducting the citizenship verification process throughout Myanmar, including in northern Rakhine State, in accordance with Myanmar's 1982 Citizenship Law. From May to October 2020, a total of 1,200 Muslims from northern Rakhine State were issued the relevant citizenship cards. Of these, 123 were granted Citizenship Scrutiny Cards while the remaining 1,077 were granted Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards.⁴⁰ Moreover, between 1 June 2015 and 31 October 2020, a total of 100,731 NVCs were issued throughout the country, of which 1,208 were issued in northern Rakhine State between 1 May and 31 October 2020.

(xvi) Measures for social cohesion

98. Workshops and discussions for the promotion of social cohesion and the prevention of hate speech have been organized, not only in Rakhine State, but also in other States and Regions of Myanmar. Most activities have been temporarily postponed due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

a. Interfaith dialogue

99. Since March 2020, due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, planned dialogues to promote religious harmony and peace have been delayed.

b. Capacity-building and training

100. The Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor, in cooperation with the CDNH, has been implementing social cohesion programmes for communities and Government officials in Rakhine State. The programme includes community dialogues, a campaign against hate speech, a women's forum, and vocational training.
101. As part of social cohesion township projects, reconciliation-oriented vocational training sessions for making hand sanitizers and soap and sewing masks were held in the CDNH's

⁴⁰ See the categories of citizenship at **Annex 27**.

office in Maungdaw Township, from 5 to 12 August 2020, in line with MOHS guidelines. These sessions were attended by Muslim and Rakhine women.

c. Community dialogues and stakeholder meetings

102. A discussion to promote social cohesion was held with representatives of civil society organizations in Mrauk-U District in Sittwe City, Rakhine State, on 13 and 14 June 2020 under strict COVID-19 prevention standard operating procedures. It was attended by 30 representatives from four townships in Mrauk-U District (11 Rakhines, 2 Chins, 2 Khamis and 15 Muslims from Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Myebon Townships). The workshop promoted better understanding between different communities.⁴¹

(xvii) Education for the Muslim community in Rakhine State

103. Under normal circumstances, all schools and universities in Myanmar would be reopened in June 2020. Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, all schools throughout the country, including Rakhine State, have been closed since 27 August 2020.

a. Basic education (primary, middle and high school levels)

104. In Rakhine State, 282 basic education schools have been upgraded to facilitate students' access to the higher education system. In Rakhine State, there are 163 schools in 11 townships where students from all communities are studying under the Learning Together programme. The Learning Together programme is a joint collaboration between the Ministry of Education, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID).
105. School children have been exempted from the need to possess identity cards so that children from IDP camps who do not have identity cards can also have access to basic education.
106. The Ministry of Education continues to employ teachers from Muslim communities from northern Rakhine State to teach in basic education schools at IDP camps in Rakhine State. 594 volunteer teachers for IDP camp schools were recruited and sent to the teachers' training course for the 2020-2021 academic year. There are seven schools and 62 teachers in

⁴¹ See the report on the social cohesion workshop in Mrauk-U District at **Annex 28**.

village schools near two reception centres and one transit centre, namely Nga Khu Ya, Taung Pyo Lat Wae and Hla Phoe Khaung.

107. According to the matriculation examination results for the 2019-2020 academic year published on 9 August 2020, 2,702 Muslim students in Rakhine State took the matriculation examination. The number of Muslim students from northern Rakhine State who passed the matriculation exam increased by 136 students in comparison with the 2018-2019 academic year results. The Government gives awards to students who pass the matriculation examination with distinction.

b. Higher education (college and university levels)

108. Students in Myanmar can have access to higher education if they hold any form of identity card, including NVCs. Muslim students in Rakhine State also have access to all universities in Myanmar. Two branches of the University of Distance Education (Sittwe) have been established in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships for students in Rakhine State. There are altogether 183 Muslim students from northern Rakhine State registered for the 2020-2021 academic year in those two branches. 13 Muslim students from northern Rakhine State are attending medical and medical-related universities.

(xviii) Health-care services

109. Myanmar's primary organization for health-care services is the MOHS, which, in collaboration with international and local NGOs, provides health-care services to all people living in Rakhine State, including the Muslims in northern Rakhine State.
110. At the national level, a "National Health Cluster Meeting" which includes all stakeholders in the health-care services community is held every two months. In Rakhine State, a "State Health Cluster Meeting" is held once a month.
111. The table below shows the number of people who received medical services from mobile clinics (which mainly serve people living in IDP camps) in Rakhine State between 1 May to 31 October 2020:

Month (2020)	Sittwe Township		Buthidaung Township		Maungdaw Township	
	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>
May	5,654	0	1,986	294	453	231
June	9,851	0	1,239	433	733	422
July	12,978	0	1,281	457	733	422
August	10,677	0	1,483	1,154	978	355
September	560	0	2,099	885	881	315
October	1502	0	2,046	906	995	452

112. During the current reporting period, the arrangements for health-care services provided to people living in IDP camps are similar to those described in paragraph 188 of the First Report. Currently, health-care professionals from the MOHS, together with the International Organization for Migration, Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders), the International Rescue Committee, Relief International, Mercy Malaysia, the Myittar Resource Foundation, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, the Myanmar Medical Association, and the Myanmar Health Assistant Association, are providing health-care services to people living in IDP camps (see Appendix 3 to the First Report). A list of organizations and their medical staff providing health-care services in IDP camps from 1 May to 31 October 2020 is attached.⁴²
113. The table below shows the number of people who have received medical services at public hospitals located in the townships in Rakhine State inhabited mainly by members of the Muslim community, for the same period:

⁴² See Annex 29.

Month (2020)	Buthidaung Hospital		Maungdaw Hospital		Sittwe General Hospital		Thet Kel Pyin Station Hospital		Myaung Bwe Station Hospital	
	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Other</i>
May	263	192	185	219	114	3,606	1,129	0	116	90
June	241	171	204	170	102	3,992	2,095	0	102	125
July	312	260	201	216	122	5,126	2,762	0	118	108
August	214	156	203	251	91	4,180	1,389	0	95	94
September	274	121	274	115	51	2,002	320	0	70	119
October	251	237	268	324	79	2,109	322	0	63	93

114. In addition to the figures shown above, a complete list of population access to health-care services in districts and townships of Rakhine State during the period of 1 May to 31 October 2020 is attached.⁴³
115. Starting from June 2020, in Rakhine State, there have been 25 teams from the Myanmar Defence Services (altogether composed of 146 medical workers), in three military stations, providing health-care services to 112 monks, 10 novices, 5 nuns, 5 students, 52 teachers, and 457 local people, based in one pagoda, 21 monasteries, one mosque, and two high schools. These teams conducted 23 medical check-ups, 18 health education seminars, and 19 disinfection programmes.
116. In addition to the activities above, starting from 27 August 2020, a special team from the Myanmar Defence Services for diagnosis led by a health consultant physician, and a special team for medical treatment led by a general medicine physician, have been deployed to Rakhine State for the prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19.
117. With regard to the infrastructure for health-care services, according to the statistics of the MOHS, as of 31 October 2020, 3,444 health-care services professionals were providing health-care services to the people living in Rakhine State, including Muslims in northern

⁴³ See Annex 30.

Rakhine State, in 71 public hospitals, 129 rural health centres, and 592 sub-rural health centres.

(xix) Maternal and child support

118. The Government of Myanmar continues to provide cash assistance (MMK 15,000 (approximately USD 11) per month per beneficiary) to pregnant women in Rakhine State via a quarterly programme. For the third quarter (April to June 2020) of the 2019-2020 financial year, the Government provided assistance to 132,465 pregnant women, and for the fourth quarter (July to September 2020), the Government provided assistance to 132,400 pregnant women. The programme is implemented by the MOSWRR and the MOHS in cooperation with UN agencies and international NGOs, including UNICEF, the WFP, the International Labour Organization, Save the Children, and the International Rescue Committee.
119. In responding to the current COVID-19 pandemic, in cooperation with the Livelihoods and Food Security Fund, the Government of Myanmar provided an additional MMK 30,000 (approximately USD 22) each as one-time top-up assistance to 137,632 pregnant women from all communities in Rakhine State under the aforementioned programme in August 2020.

(xx) Provision of food

120. The Government of Myanmar has allowed humanitarian assistance activities to be carried out by UN agencies and local and international NGOs, including the WFP, the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and the Myanmar Red Cross Society in Rakhine State, except in areas where security conditions do not make them viable. These humanitarian assistance activities include conducting need assessments for shelters, providing food, and providing health-care services by mobile clinics. There are no restrictions on humanitarian assistance in IDP camps and shelters.
121. In May 2020,⁴⁴ the authorities at the national level gave approval to the WFP to deliver and preposition six months of emergency food assistance for conflict-affected and largely cut-off communities in Paletwa and Samee Towns in Chin State. During that month, across Rakhine State, even in areas where there were ongoing clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army, the WFP reached 27,100 newly-displaced people

⁴⁴ See https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000116796_0.pdf.

with emergency food assistance. In northern Rakhine State, the WFP assisted 135,700 conflict-affected people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including 4,300 pregnant and lactating women (“PLW”) and 24,400 children aged 6-59 months in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships. Also in May 2020, in central Rakhine State, the WFP assisted 130,500 food-insecure people with food and cash assistance, including 26,500 children aged 6-59 months, and 5,200 PLW, both of whom were provided with fortified blended food as well.

122. In June 2020,⁴⁵ the Government of Myanmar and the Rakhine State Government approved WFP delivery of food assistance to cover monsoon season needs in conflict-affected Samee, Paletwa and Meeza Towns in southern Chin State in spite of challenges on the ground, such as the unpredictable security context, and poor road conditions due to heavy rains. In Rakhine State as a whole, the WFP reached 27,000 newly-displaced people with emergency food assistance in this month notwithstanding the ongoing armed conflicts between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. In central Rakhine State, the WFP provided 134,800 food-insecure people with food and cash assistance, including 29,600 children aged 6-59 months and 5,200 PLW, both of whom were provided with fortified blended food as well.
123. In July 2020,⁴⁶ across Rakhine State, despite a volatile security situation, the WFP reached 30,200 newly-displaced people with emergency food assistance. In northern Rakhine State, the WFP assisted 97,550 people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including 3,100 PLW and 16,700 children aged 6-59 months in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships. In central Rakhine State, the WFP provided 138,600 food-insecure people with food and cash assistance, including 31,900 children aged 6-59 months and 6,300 PLW, both of whom were provided with fortified blended food as well.
124. In August 2020,⁴⁷ across Rakhine State, the WFP increased the monthly ration size of fortified blended food from 3 to 6 kg each for PLW to ensure their nutritional needs were adequately met. In central Rakhine State, the WFP provided food and cash assistance to 135,300 food-insecure people. Among them were 31,500 children aged 6-59 months and 5,700 PLW, both of whom received fortified blended food. In spite of the security situa-

⁴⁵ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000117779.pdf>.

⁴⁶ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000118424.pdf>.

⁴⁷ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000119015.pdf>.

tion, the WFP continued to provide emergency food assistance in August to 36,100 newly-displaced people affected by the active conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. In northern Rakhine State, the WFP assisted 98,400 people with emergency food and nutrition assistance, including 17,200 children aged 6-59 months and 3,100 PLW in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships.

125. In September 2020,⁴⁸ in central Rakhine State, the WFP's two-month ration of food and cash assistance in August supported the food needs of 135,300 vulnerable people. Moreover, in response to access challenges caused by COVID-19, WFP used electronic transfers to deliver emergency cash assistance to 35,100 newly-displaced people affected by the ongoing armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. The WFP distributed two-month rations of fortified blended food in August, which provided nutrition support to 31,500 children aged 6-59 months and 5,700 PLW through September. In northern Rakhine State, the WFP also received permission to conduct a distribution of food and nutrition assistance in September, provided that aid workers tested negative for COVID-19 prior to field visits. To meet beneficiary needs, the WFP began distribution of emergency food and nutrition assistance in early October, targeting some 96,000 people.
126. Currently, there are 21 international NGOs operating in Rakhine State, including six from the United Kingdom, four from France, two each from Germany and the Netherlands, and one each from the Czech Republic, Norway, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, Denmark and Malaysia.
127. From May to August 2020, the Department of Disaster Management of the MOSWRR provided rice and food to 56,556 households (232,759 people), who are living in shelters to avoid the conflicts in Rakhine State, with a value of MMK 1,513,252,244 (USD 1,169,105).
128. From May to July 2020, the WFP, in cooperation with the Department, provided 1,476,545 metric tons of food (rice, cooking oil, salt and varieties of peas and beans) to 117,976 people affected by the armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Service and the Arakan Army.
129. From May to August 2020, in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung Townships, the Red Cross Movement, in cooperation with the Department, provided food, distributed

⁴⁸ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000120056.pdf>.

soaps and grains, surveyed water resources and repaired water tanks and wells for 47,679 households, and provided health-care services through mobile clinics to 15,461 people.

130. The Myanmar Red Cross Society and the ICRC also provided humanitarian assistance to people in Rakhine State displaced by the armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. In addition to food rations, clothes, blankets and other essential household items, COVID-19 prevention and education sessions with families living in temporary sites in Rakhine State have been conducted.⁴⁹
131. From January to June 2020, 67,800 people received kitchen sets, hygiene and dignity kits, solar lamps, jerry cans, blankets, matting and clothing. Additionally, 39,900 people received cash for food or food in kind. With respect to health-related matters, 36,000 consultation sessions were provided through ICRC-supported primary health-care structures. Moreover, 1,300 patients benefitted from the ICRC-supported emergency transportation and 170 persons received financial support for medical and other related expenses. Besides, 33 health facilities, including primary health-care centres and hospitals, were provided with emergency health kits, medical supplies, and logistic support. With respect to water and habitat matters, 170,000 people received soap, ceramic filters, plastic buckets, tarpaulins and bamboo to reinforce shelters. Also, 8,000 people in rural communities benefitted from upgraded health conditions through improved access to water and sanitation. With respect to physical rehabilitation matters, 167 services, including prostheses, walking aids, wheelchairs, physiotherapy and consultation support, were provided to 102 people with disabilities. Among them, 28 people were the victims of landmines or explosive remnants of war.⁵⁰
132. In May 2020, the ICRC elaborated an “Action Plan to support the Government of Myanmar’s effort to prevent a potential COVID-19 outbreak in Rakhine State”, in coordination with all concerned authorities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the MOHS and the MOSWRR. The Action Plan covers mainly nine townships in Rakhine State, namely, Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Pauktaw, Rathedaung and Sittwe. With the Action Plan, the ICRC provided support to MOHS health infrastructures as well as health staff in Rakhine State. During the six-month period until 31 October 2020, this included providing food, blankets and hygiene kits to 972 people released from

⁴⁹ See <https://www.icrc.org/en/document/myanmar-covid-19-response-rakhine>.

⁵⁰ See *ibid.*

quarantine sites. Details of ICRC activities in the prevention of COVID-19 in collaboration with the Government of Myanmar are elaborated below in the next subsection.

133. Starting from June 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services has distributed medicine and nutrients 19 times, and distributed rice, cooking oil and varieties of peas and beans, as well as 2,750 surgical masks, 83 face shields, and 50 hand sanitizers in Rakhine State.

(xxi) The COVID-19 pandemic

134. The Government has been engaged in vigorous, systematic programmes to control and reduce the spread of COVID-19 across the country. It has invited all Ethnic Armed Organizations to cooperate in efforts to prevent the spread of the disease, particularly in the areas not yet under the complete control of the Government. It is working closely with other governments and international organizations to procure health and humanitarian assistance and to expand testing capacities. In a statement made at the seventy-fifth Session of the UN General Assembly, the Union Minister for the Ministry of the Office of the State Counselor said that “[d]espite the temporary disruption of commercial flights to Rakhine State, the Government continues to ensure health and humanitarian assistance to all affected communities without discrimination”.⁵¹
135. In order to implement the ICRC Action Plan referred to in paragraph 132 above, a “Committee to Cooperate with ICRC on Prevention and Control of COVID-19 at IDP Camps in Rakhine State” was formed on 22 April 2020.
136. The Action Plan primarily covers the nine townships aforementioned (in paragraph 132). In cooperation with the MOHS and other authorities concerned, the ICRC has provided 33 quarantine sites, including in Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre; personal protective equipment, soap, gel sanitizer, hand washing points, cloth masks, IEC (information, education and communication) material. Risk communication activities were carried out in 26 IDP camps; and 97 hand-washing stations built at ICRC food distribution points. Twenty-eight thousand (28,000) people, particularly IDPs, benefited from these arrangements.
137. As of 31 October 2020, there were 2,857 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Rakhine State, resulting in 17 deaths. Between 31 January and 31 October 2020, the total number of persons under investigation in Rakhine State was 632. Two hundred and eighty-six (286) fa-

⁵¹ See **Annex 31**.

cility quarantine sites, which will be able to care for up to 1,518 people, have been prepared.

138. The numbers of confirmed cases of COVID-19 by township in Rakhine State from 16 August to 31 October 2020 are as follows.

No.	Township	COVID-19 Confirmed Cases	COVID-19 Recovered Cases	Deaths
1.	Sittwe	1,254	1,218	6
2.	Mrauk-U	212	189	2
3.	Thandwe	23	15	
4.	Buthidaung	118	102	
5.	Kyaukphyu	348	328	
6.	Kyauktaw	207	181	7
7.	Maungdaw	269	237	
8.	Minbya	45	38	
9.	Myebon	33	33	
10.	Pauktaw	109	76	2
11.	Ponnagyun	87	78	
12.	Taungup	32	25	
13.	Ann	73	42	
14.	Manaung	5	1	
15.	Gwa	9	8	
16.	Rathedaung	28	28	
17.	Ramree	5	5	
	Total	2,857	2,604	17

139. From 9 May to 3 June 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services assigned a special medical team consisting of 13 doctors and nurses to Rakhine State for the prevention and containment of COVID-19.
140. The MOHS reported an outbreak of COVID-19 in Rakhine State as a result of local transmission on 16 August 2020. On 17 August 2020, a Rapid Response Team led by the Director of the Central Epidemiology Unit of the MOHS was dispatched to Rakhine State and tasked to reinforce the COVID-19 response and containment, in collaboration with the Rakhine State Department of Public Health.
141. On 20 August 2020, a stay-at-home order⁵² was issued for Sittwe Township and on 26 August 2020, a stay-at-home order was issued for the whole of Rakhine State. On 20 August 2020, the MOHS provided a GeneXpert (16 Modules) to supplement the GeneXpert (2 Modules) already in use for COVID-19 lab tests at Sittwe General Hospital. A microbiologist from another town in Rakhine State was assigned to perform lab tests.
142. On 23 September 2020, the MOHS published a report on the COVID-19 situation in Myanmar, including Rakhine State. In the report, the Ministry informed the people that it was carrying out the following measures as a priority to control and contain the outbreak in Rakhine State. (The Ministry has updated the measures periodically to reflect the current situation.)
- (a) As of 31 October 2020, the Rapid Response Team led by the Director of the Central Epidemiology Unit of the MOHS and a total of 110 volunteer doctors and nurses from different departments of the MOHS arrived in respective townships in Rakhine State, along with necessary medical supplies.
 - (b) Primary contacts were to be immediately tracked and traced, placed into a facility quarantine, and tested.
 - (c) Secondary contacts were to be tracked and traced, placed into home quarantine initially, and tested if necessary.
 - (d) Personal protective equipment, Viral Transport Medium, and other medical supplies were to be provided to Sittwe General Hospital and other hospitals in Rakhine State.

⁵² See **Annex 32**.

- (e) Local and international NGOs providing health-care services in IDP camps were instructed to follow the directives issued by the MOHS strictly, and the Department of Public Health in Rakhine State was directed to take precautions to prevent staff of the organizations above from becoming infected.
- (f) Quarantine sites in Sittwe and other townships were to be made ready.
- (g) Preparation of quarantine sites and other medical services for persons under investigation and lab confirmed cases, and other necessary preparations, were to be undertaken to cope with a possible COVID-19 outbreak in IDP camps in Sittwe Township.

143. On 24 August 2020, the National-Level Central Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of COVID-19 directed the Rakhine State Government to implement the following measures:⁵³

- (a) to make necessary arrangements for food and medical supplies via sea, land and air routes to the people of Rakhine State townships under the “Stay at Home” order;
- (b) to require the people of Rakhine to stay at home and not to travel to any other regions, to stringently monitor this requirement, and to take action against those who fail to obey the rules in accordance with the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law, and to apply COVID-19 prevention and treatment programmes to all regardless of ethnicity and religion; and
- (c) to prevent people in Rakhine State from travelling to any other State or Region without compelling reasons.

144. The Rakhine State Government has informed the Chairpersons of all District Administration Committees of the directives of the National-Level Central Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of COVID-19, and instructed them to raise public awareness of the measures mentioned above.

145. From 22 May to 31 October 2020, within the Muslim population in northern Rakhine State (excluding those living in IDP camps), there were 120 confirmed cases of COVID-19. Of these 106 have recovered and been discharged from hospital, whilst the condition of the 14 patients still in hospitals is satisfactory. Of the 106 cases, 13 were people who had entered

⁵³ Annex 33.

Rakhine State from Bangladesh on their own volition. No confirmed cases of COVID-19 have been reported involving Muslims from any of the IDP camps in Rakhine State.

146. To monitor and contain the spread of COVID-19 inside IDP camps in Rakhine State, the health authorities carried out random antibody blood tests of the residents of IDP camps at Thae Chaung, Thet Kae Pyin and Ohn Taw Gyi on 3 September 2020, and of the IDP camps of Sin Tet Maw in Pauktaw Township and Kyauk Ta Lone in Kyaukphyu Township on 18 and 19 September 2020. A total of 540 persons were tested. Furthermore, on 3 September 2020, 16 persons from Ohn Taw Gyi IDP camp were given the nasopharyngeal swab tests with their consent. All specimens tested negative.

No.	Date	IDP camps	No. of people administered antibody blood tests
1.	3-9-2020	Thae Chaung	106
2.	3-9-2020	Thet Kae Pyin	70
3.	3-9-2020	Ohn Taw Gyi	140
4.	18-9-2020	Sin Tet Maw	124
5.	19-9-2020	Kyauk Ta Lone	100
Total			540

(xxii) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic

147. To contribute to the prevention and control of COVID-19, certain measures have been taken to prevent illegal entry of persons into Myanmar from neighbouring countries. The Government announced on 14 June 2020⁵⁴ that those who enter the country illegally, those who receive such persons knowingly, and those who fail to report persons who have entered illegally, will be prosecuted in accordance with the existing Burma Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 and the Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law.

⁵⁴ See Annex 34.

148. The Government, in accordance with the applicable laws, has taken action against foreigners as well as Myanmar citizens who have illegally entered Myanmar from neighbouring countries during the COVID-19 pandemic. Between May and August 2020, 803 nationals of China, 17 nationals of India, 22 nationals of Thailand, and 126 nationals of Myanmar were prosecuted for illegal entry.
149. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Myanmar has closed the Myanmar-Bangladesh border except for trade movement since 13 April 2020 (see paragraph 130 of the First Report). Between 22 May 2020 and 31 October 2020, 65 persons have entered Rakhine State illegally from Bangladesh. They comprised 39 adults and 26 children. The children were accompanying adults who illegally entered Rakhine State. The 39 adults were charged under the Burma Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 and sentenced to imprisonment for six months. In accordance with Section 89 (c) of Child Rights Law, the 26 children were not prosecuted, and were handed over to the ward administrators and guardians at the place where they lived. On 15 September 2020, one person entered Myanmar illegally from Bangladesh. He was prosecuted and sentenced to imprisonment with labour for one year.

(xxiii) General election

150. A general election was held in Myanmar on 8 November 2020. The election was for members of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Amyotha Hluttaw, as well as for members of the State and Region Hluttaws.⁵⁵
151. In accordance with the Election Laws for these legislative bodies (together, the “**Election Law**”), the Government of Myanmar is committed to ensuring equal participation for all its citizens without any discrimination based upon ethnicity or religion. The Union Election Commission (the “**UEC**”) and its sub-commissions at various levels are guided by five principles which call for elections to be free, fair, transparent, credible and reflective of the will of the voters.
152. The UEC and its sub-commissions compile the voters’ lists and the qualifications of persons who are eligible to vote and to stand for election. Section 6, Chapter IV, of the Election Law⁵⁶ gives the following definition of “eligible voters”:

⁵⁵ In the Myanmar language, “Hluttaw” refers to a legislative body.

Persons possessing the following qualifications shall be eligible to vote at the election irrespective of sex and religion:

- (a) Citizen, associate citizen, or naturalized citizen who is at least 18 years of age on the day of the election and who does not contravene the provisions of this Law;
- (b) Person whose name has been included in the voting roll of the respective constituency.⁵⁷

153. Under the Election Commission Law and regulations, eligibility of persons to stand for election is determined irrespective of ethnicity, gender or religion. The qualifications required for candidates, and the criteria for disqualification, are dealt with in Sections 8 and 10 of Chapter V of the Election Law, respectively.

154. Section 8 states that:

Citizens possessing the following qualifications shall be eligible to stand for election irrespective of sex and religion:

- (a) At the time of filing the nomination paper for the purpose of election:
 - (i) person who has completed the age of 25 years and who does not contravene the provisions of this Law;
 - (ii) person who has resided in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar at least ten consecutive years up to the time of his election as Hluttaw representative;

Proviso: The official period of stay in a foreign country with the permission of the State shall be counted as a residing period in the State;

- (iii) person included in the voting roll;
- (b) Citizen who was born of parents who are citizens;
- (c) Person who possesses qualifications prescribed in this Law.

155. In the 2020 general election, seven candidates were found to be ineligible to stand for election under this provision. All were Buddhists.

156. Section 10 of the Election Law states that:

The following persons shall not be eligible to stand for election:

⁵⁶ There are three laws regulating the elections for the legislative bodies: (1) Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law; (2) Amyotha Hluttaw Election Law; and (3) Region and State Election Law.

⁵⁷ The Republic of the Union of Myanmar, The Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law, 2010 (unofficial translation).

- (a) convict;
- (b) person who has been convicted for an offence causing disqualification of Hluttaw representative, or who has committed a malpractice relating to election or failure to conduct in accord with the Election Law before or after the Constitution comes into operation and who has been designated as ineligible to stand for election by the authority for certain period and that period has not expired;
- (c) person adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided in the relevant law;
- (d) person who has not been discharged from being an insolvent as declared by the relevant court;
- (e) citizen who was born of parents, both or one of whom was not citizen at the time of his birth;
- (f) person who owes allegiance to a foreign government or person under the influence of a foreign government or subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country;
- (g) person who is entitled to enjoy the rights and privileges of a subject of a foreign government or a citizen of a foreign country;
- (h) person who obtains and utilizes directly or indirectly the support of money, land, housing, building, vehicle, property, etc., from government or religious organization or any other organization or any individual of a foreign country or is a member of an organization which obtains and utilizes the said aids;
- (i) person who uses religion for political purpose and utters, delivers speech, and makes or issues declaration to vote or not to vote and who encourage and incite such acts or is a member of an organization which carries out such acts;
- (j) member of a religious order;
- (k) civil services personnel;

Proviso: The said expression shall not apply to the Defence Services personnel Hluttaw representatives selected and appointed in the Hluttaws and civil services personnel selected and appointed in the organizations of Hluttaws formed under the Constitution;

- (l) person who obtains and utilizes directly or indirectly the State owned money, land, housing, building, vehicle, property, etc. or is a member of an organization which carries out such acts;

Proviso: (i) The expression, State-owned money, does not include pension, and emoluments or salary, and emoluments officially granted by the Union for services rendered in the interest of the Union;

(ii) The expression, State-owned land, housing, building, vehicles and property, does not include

State-owned land, housing, building and apartments, other buildings and apartments, State-owned aircraft, trains, vessels and motor vehicles and property etc., which have been permitted by the Union to be used under an existing law or as required by duty, or leased from the Union on payment;

- (m) associate citizen, naturalized citizen, foreigner or person who has assumed foreign citizenship;
- (n) person against whom there is credible evidence of contacting with an organization declared as an unlawful association under any existing law, organization and persons designated by the State to have committed terrorist acts, insurgent organization or its members in revolt with arms against the State.

In the 2020 general election, 23 candidates were found to be ineligible to stand for election under Section 10. Among these were 8 Muslims from northern Rakhine State, 1 Muslim from elsewhere, 13 Buddhists, and 1 Christian.

157. The UEC received 7,030 candidate registration applications, including from 39 Muslims, 12 of whom were from northern Rakhine State. Of these 7,030, 5,639 candidates, including 25 candidates who identified as Muslims, were found to be in compliance with the Election Law and their applications were approved. Among the 25 eligible Muslim candidates, three were from northern Rakhine State who were competing in the constituencies in Yangon Region. Of these 25 eligible Muslim candidates, two Muslim candidates from the National League for Democracy (NLD) Party (neither of whom was from northern Rakhine State) secured majority votes in their respective constituencies and were elected as MPs for the Pyithu Hluttaw (Lower House). No candidates from any of the parties represented by the other 23 Muslim candidates were elected.

(xxiv) Postponed constituencies for 2020 general election

158. On 16 October 2020, the UEC issued six notifications of the list of postponed constituencies in Kachin State, Kayin State, Bago Region, Mon State, Rakhine State and Shan State, where the 2020 general election could not be held on 8 November 2020. Furthermore, on 27 October 2020, the UEC announced that the 2020 general election could not be held in some village tracts and wards in Chin State.
159. According to the notifications, the UEC decided to postpone certain constituencies in the election because the ground situation was not conducive to a free and fair election. The reasons for the postponement of elections in these constituencies were based on security

considerations. The kidnapping of a parliamentarian and an election candidate in Kyauktaw demonstrated that free and fair elections were not possible under prevailing security conditions in these constituencies. Even after the elections, the candidate who won the election in Kyaukme constituency was shot and killed by a gunman.

160. The postponed constituencies were:

- (a) 94 village tracts in Paletwa Township, in Chin State;
- (b) 192 village tracts in 11 townships, in Kachin State;
- (c) 53 village tracts in 6 townships, in Kayin State;
- (d) 42 village tracts in 2 townships, in Bago Region;
- (e) 1 village tract in 1 township, in Mon State; and
- (f) 6 townships, and 118 village tracts and 7 wards in 14 townships, in Shan State.

161. The postponed constituencies of Rakhine State included the whole townships of Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, Buthidaung, Maungdaw, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Myebon, and Mrauk-U, two wards and 49 village tracts in Kyaukphyu Township, three wards and 25 village tracts in Ann Township, four village tracts in Sittwe Township, and ten wards and 52 village tracts in Taungup Township. It can be observed that the Muslim-majority areas in Rakhine State are Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung Townships. Hence, it is noted that the postponed constituencies in Rakhine State comprise not only townships where Muslims are the majority but also those where the majority are ethnic Rakhines. It is reported that over 300 Muslims in the IDP camps in Sittwe Township and about 174 Muslims in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp in Kyaukphyu Township were able to cast ballots at the polling stations. It is difficult to determine with certainty the number of eligible voters who are Muslims from northern Rakhine State because religion is not listed on the voting roll.

5. Conclusion

162. Myanmar considers that the measures set out above confirm compliance with the Provisional Measures Order. The next report pursuant to paragraph 86(4) of the Provisional Measures Order is due to be submitted by Myanmar on 23 May 2021.



H.E. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

**Union Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Agent of Myanmar

APPENDIX 1

Civilian casualties in northern Rakhine State related to the armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army between 18 May and 5 November 2020

Casualties in the shaded rows of the table below include members of the Muslim community. Where an incident resulted in casualties from both the Muslim and another community, the communities are indicated.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
18 May 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Muslim)	Kan Duu Village, Phone Nyo Late Village Tract, Buthidaung Township At 1850, a civilian was shot in his left knee and was admitted to Buthidaung People's General Hospital.
24 May 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Nyaung Pin Hla Village, Yay Myat Village Tract, Rathedaung Township A civilian was injured on his left leg by mine explosion from a mine placed by the Arakan Army.
25 May 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Mro)	Kan Thit Village, Ah Htet Myat Hlae Village Tract, Ponnagyun Township. Two persons were injured and lost their legs due to a mine explosion.
	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Set Yone Su Quarter, Sittwe Township The ward administrator (an elected member of the local community), aged 41, was stabbed to death by two unidentified men in masks while walking to a betel shop.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
27 May 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Chin) 1 injured (Chin)	Taungpyin Village, Yoe Sa Nwin Village Tract, Myebon Township One civilian was killed and another injured when the former stepped on a landmine planted by the Arakan Army.
28 May 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Shwe Kyan Village, Htein Pin Village Tract, Minbya Township One person was injured by a mine explosion and sent to Myaung Bwe Township Hospital.
2 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kin Creek Bridge, Yangon-Sittwe Highway Road, at the entrance of Ponnagyun Township Two adults were injured by two improvised explosive device explosions.
9 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Muslim)	Ahlal Mu Village, Kardi Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township A civilian was injured on the left side of the head, arm and hip by small weapons shots from unknown direction while fishing in the Kaladan River.
10 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Muslim)	Butalone (Muslim) Village, Mrauk-U Township A civilian was injured by a fragment from a heavy weapon explosion in his house.
10 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 1 injured (Rakhine)	Amyint Kyun Village, Sittwe One person was killed and one was injured by a fragment from heavy weapon fire coming from a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army in Mayu River.
17 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Sai Chone Village (Northern), Taung Yin Quarter, Kyaukphyu Township The Village Clerk was killed by Arakan Army terrorists.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
21 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Yin Thar Village, Ah Pauk Wa Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township Two persons were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion in Ah Pauk Wa Village.
22 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 1 injured (Rakhine)	Approximately DT-622615, between Ko Tan Kauk and Thawon Villages, Rathedaung Township The Arakan Army launched an attack on a 12-wheeled vehicle carrying police officers, killing the civilian driver and injuring another civilian.
	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 1 injured (Rakhine)	Pyar Lal Chaung Ywar Thit Village, Thinbaw Tan Village Tract, Sittwe Town One person was killed and one injured by fragments from the explosion of a heavy weapon belonging to the Arakan Army.
25 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Muslim) 2 injured (Muslim)	Pyaing Taung Village, Buthidaung Township A toddler was killed and two people were injured in their legs by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion during a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
25 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Kyauk Twin Kone Village, Myat Yate Kyun Village Tract, Mrauk-U Township A civilian was killed by a small weapon shot from the other side of the River Range.
26 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 killed (Rakhine) 3 injured (Rakhine)	Nat Maw Village, Ann Township Two people were killed and three were injured by a fragment from heavy weapon fired during a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
27 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	San Hnyin Village, Myebon Township One person was injured by a fragment from an explosion of a landmine.
	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Nat Maw Village, Ann Township Two civilians were injured after four shells struck their home.
27 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Muslim) 1 injured (Muslim)	Pyaing Taung (Muslim) Village, Mrauk-U Township One person was killed and one injured by a heavy weapons strike near their house.
29 June 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Nat Taung Village, Nat Taung Village Tract, Ponnagyun Township A person was shot dead on a boat while travelling to Kyar Nyo Kan Village.
8 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Nga Tauk Tu Chay Village, Nga Tauk Tu Chay Village Tract, Rathedaung Township One person was severely injured by mine explosion.
11 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Ywar Haung Ward, Ponnagyun Township Two people were injured by a fragment from heavy weapon fire coming from a clash between Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
11 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Aung Ba La Village, Rathedaung Township One person was injured on her right arm by a gun shot.
11 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Ywar Haung Ward, Ponnagyun Township One person was killed by a fragment from heavy weapon shot by Arakan Army.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
13 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 killed (Rakhine) 3 injured (Rakhine)	603 meters away from Chain Kharli Village, Koe Tan Kauk Village Tract, Rathedaung Township Two people were killed and three people were injured during a clash between Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
21 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Chin)	Phar Pyo (Chin) Village, Ahtat Ngat Pyaw Chaung Village Tract, Minbya Township One person was injured by a fragment from small weapon fire coming from a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
26 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Htauk Chay Village, Ah Wa Village Tract, Minbya Township One person was injured by a fragment from small weapon fire at 1730.
	Civilian casualties: 4 injured (Rakhine)	Thae Kan Htaung Village, Kazu Kaing Village Tract, Ann Township Four people were injured during a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
29 July 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 killed (Rakhine) 1 injured (Rakhine)	Gein Chaung Village, Kazu Kaing Village Tract, Ann Township At 1300, two people were killed and one injured by a mine explosion.
1 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 5 injured (Rakhine)	Kat Chaung Village, Rathedaung Township A 16-year-old was killed and five other children (the youngest aged 9) were injured by a bomb explosion.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
3 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 4 injured (Rakhine)	Kyauk Ta Lone Village, Kyauk Ta Lone Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township At 0730, a Tatmadaw Column was ambushed by the Arakan Army and 4 Rakhine villagers were injured by a heavy weapon explosion in their village.
	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kazu Kaing Village, Kazu Kaing Village Tract, Ann Township A 17-year old was killed by a mine explosion.
6 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Kha Yay Myaing Village, Maungdaw Township Two civilians were injured by small weapons fired by the Arakan Army.
11 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kha Paw Village, Mala Village Tract, Kyauk Taw Township At 0830, 3 Navy landing craft were attacked by the Arakan Army. During the ensuing clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army, one person was injured by a fragment from a heavy weapon explosion in her house.
15 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 3 injured (Rakhine)	Seittara Village, Phone Thar Wa Village Tract, Minbya Township At around 0605, there was a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army near Min Pone Mountain, 4,828 meters (3 miles) away from Thalu Chaung Village, Phone Thar Wa Village Tract, Minbya Township. Three people were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion in a person's home compound.
22 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kyauk Yan Tharsi Village, Kyauk Yan Tharsi Village Tract, Rathedaung Township One person was injured by a fragment from a heavy weapon explosion in his house.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
23 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	1.6 km from Oh Pone Taung Village, Ngan Tat Village Tract, Minbya Township At 1035, one person was killed by a mine explosion while heading to a paddy field.
27 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed(Rakhine) 2 injured (Rakhine)	3.219 km from Ah Pauk Wa Village, Ah Pauk Wa Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township At 1000, three women were injured by a fragment from a small weapon explosion, one of whom later died while being treated at Kyauktaw Township Hospital.
30 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Nga San Baw Village, Rathedaung Township At 1405, a person was injured by a fragment from a heavy weapon explosion in his home compound.
31 August 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Sayti Pyin Village, Rathedaung Township At 1130, one person was injured by a fragment from a small weapon explosion.
2 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 3 injured (Muslim) 3 injured (Rakhine)	Goke Pi Htaunk Village and Thin Ga Net Village, Kyauktaw Township At 0005, three Navy landing craft were attacked by the Arakan Army in Kalartan river, a place near Goke Pi Htaunk Village. During the clash between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar Defence Services, six villagers (three Muslims and three Rakhines) from Goke Pi Htaunk Village and Thin Ga Net Village were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion and they all were sent to Kyauktaw People's Hospital at 0930.
	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Muslim)	Kanda Village, Phoe Khaung Chaung Village Tract, Buthidaung Township One person was injured on his left knee by a mine explosion on Mayu Mountain Range.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
3 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Ahlal Kyun Village, Ahlal Kyun Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township At 0800, two female students, aged 16 and 14 respectively, were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion.
3 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 killed (Rakhine)	Between Taung Pauk Village, Lat Saung Kaut Village Tract and Phayar Paung Village, Phayar Paung Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township At 2200, a clash took place between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar Defence Service at a venue between Taung Pauk Village, Lat Saung Kaut Village tract and Phayar Paung Village, Phayar Paung Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township. During that clash, more than 100 houses in Phayar Paung Village and more than 70 houses in Taung Pauk Village were burnt by heavy weapon explosions. Two people were killed by fragments from small weapons.
5 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 4 injured (Rakhine)	Buddhaw Village, Pat Khwat Seik Village Tract, Ponnagyun Township At 0730, four villagers were injured by a mine explosion.
8 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 5 killed (Rakhine) 7 injured (Rakhine)	Nyaung Khat Kan Village, Myebon Township Heavy weapons hit Nyaung Khat Kan Villgae when the Arakan Army launched an attack on Kazu Kaing Outpost, killing 5 people and wounding seven people.
11 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Aung Thel Kone Village, Pyin Shay Village Tract, Rathedaung Township A 6-year-old child was injured by fragment from heavy weapon explosion in Aung Thel Kone Village.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
13 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Muslim)	Goke Pi Htaunt Village, Goke Pi Htaunt Village Tract, Kyauktaw Township Two people were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion in Goke Pi Htaunt Village.
15 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Oo Gar Village, Oo Gar Village Tract, Rathedaung Township Two people were injured by fragments from heavy weapons explosion.
15 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Muslim)	Arr Kar Taung (Muslim) Village, Rathedaung Township A person fishing in Mayu River was injured by small weapons shot by the Arakan Army.
17 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine) 2 injured (Rakhine)	Shwe Laung Taung Village, Rathedaung Township One person was killed and two others were injured by heavy weapons explosions in their homes.
18 September 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Paletwa Township A person searching for bamboo shoot in the forest was killed when a bomb planted by the Arakan Army exploded.
1 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Thay Kan Village, San Bar Lay Village Tract, Minbya Township One person was injured during a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army.
5 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kan Pyin Village, Rathedaung Township A 73-year-old person was injured on his left abdomen by a fragment from a heavy weapon explosion in his home.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
5 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 killed (Muslim) 1 injured (Muslim)	Pyin Shay Village, San Hnyin Wai Village Tract, Buthidaung Township Two people were killed and another injured by gun shots while they were fishing.
6 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Pyin Wun Village, Pyin Shay Village Tract, Rathedaung Township A 92-year-old was injured on his left rib by a fragment from a heavy weapon explosion in his home.
9 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Mro)	Ban Vee Village, Thae Taw Village Tract, Pon-nagyun Township One person was killed by a mine explosion in the mountain range, located at the west of Ban Vee Village.
14 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 4 injured (Rakhine)	Pyar Pin Yin Village, Rathedaung Township Four men were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion in Pyar Pin Yin school.
17 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Myit Nar Village, Ah Wa Village Tract, Minbya Township One person was killed by a mine explosion at his paddy field, located at the east of Myit Nar Village.
19 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine)	Ywar Thit Kay Village, Kha Naung Gyi Village Tract, Rathedaung Township A 21-year-old teacher was killed by a heavy weapon explosion in the field, near the cemetery at the north of Ywar Thit Kay Village.
19 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 killed (Rakhine), 2 injured (Rakhine)	Htamaraz Ward, Mrauk-U Township A 9-year-old was killed and his parents were injured by fragments from a heavy weapon explosion in their house.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
29 October 2020	Civilian casualties: 3 injured (Rakhine)	Sakkayay Village, Thinga Net Village Tract, Minbya Township Three people were injured by fragments from heavy weapon explosion in Sakkayay Village. They all were sent to Pauktaw People's Hospital on the same day.
2 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Zaing Chaung Village, Thaing Chaung Village Tract, Kyaukphyu Township At 1400, Nos. 34 and 37 Border Guard Police Forces found six suspected persons on mountain range. One ran away and was injured on her left shoulder by a warning shot. No. 34 Border Guard Police Force took her to Kyaukphyu District People's Hospital for medical treatment.
3 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Muslim)	Pepin Yin Village, Pepin yin Village Tract, Mrauk-U Township One person was injured on left big toe by a small weapon shot while Border Guard Police were firing warning shots from their vehicle. Village administrators took him to Myaung Bwe Station Hospital for medical treatment.
3 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 2 injured (Rakhine)	Myebon-Minbya Highway Road, Myebon Township At 1530, No. 3 Military Tactical Operation Command found two suspicious males near their camp and asked them to stop their motorcycle. Those two suspected persons were injured on their left forearm and left knee by warning shots while they were running away.
4 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 1 injured (Rakhine)	Kan Kyun Village, Na Yone Taung Village Tract, Ann Township A 17-year-old was injured on her middle finger from a shot from unknown direction.

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Events
5 November 2020	Civilian casualties: 3 killed (Muslim)	<p>U Soe Tint Bridge, Minbya Township</p> <p>At 1045 on 5 October 2020, a security troop was conducting a security operation in order to prevent the Arakan Army from entering the restricted areas in Minbya Township, Rakhine State, where a curfew was in place from 2100 to 0600 under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure. When the security troop reached U Soe Tint Bridge, which spans San Ba Lay Creak, they saw two motor boats crossing the creek from north to south.</p> <p>They shouted to the boats to stop, but the boats continued to sail on. The security forces then fired shots from three small arms into the sky as a warning, but the boats still did not stop. The boats were captured after they reached a place approximately 50 meters from the bridge after shots were fired. From first boat, the security force seized two three-feet-long swords, two boat engines and three dead bodies of Muslims who had succumbed to wounds caused by the shooting (their places of origin was still under investigation). On the second boat, three Muslims were also captured, together with one 10-inch-long sword, a ball of string and two catapults.</p>

APPENDIX 2

List of Myanmar Police Force personnel and their family members killed or wounded in Arakan Army attacks since 22 May 2020

No.	Brief Account	Myanmar Police Force personnel and family members		
		Killed	Wounded	Missing
1.	On 29 May 2020, at 0210, approximately 200 Arakan Army terrorists mounted an attack on Tha Zin Myaing police outpost in Rathedaung Township. Four police officers were killed in the incident and six police officers and three of their family members went missing. The three family members were later found but the six police officers remain missing. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	4	-	6
2.	On 10 June 2020, at 0820, the Arakan Army launched an attack on a military vehicle travelling along the May Yu River near A Myint Kyun Village, Sittwe Township as it was passing through Min Chaung Bridge. Consequently, five artillery shells struck a Myint Kyun Police Outpost, wounding a Police Chief Inspector. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	-	1	-
3.	On 22 June 2020, at 1720, a Sub-inspector from Border Guard Police Force (6) departed with three vehicles after receiving a tip-off that 100 members of the Arakan Army were in Chain Khar Li and Done Paik villages, Maungdaw Township. When they arrived somewhere between Tha Wun Chaung Police Outpost and Ko Tan Kauk Police Outpost, the Arakan Army fired artillery shells at them, killing three police officers and one civilian and injuring four police officers and one civilian. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	3	4	-

No.	Brief Account	Myanmar Police Force personnel and family members		
		Killed	Wounded	Missing
4.	On 26 June 2020, a troop led by a Lieutenant Colonel from No. 345, Light Infantry Regiment and a troop consisting of four men led by a Police Corporal from No. 6 Border Guard Police Force engaged in an armed encounter with the Arakan Army near Aung Thar Si Village in Rathedaung Township. In this incident, three Defence Services members were killed and six were injured. The Police Corporal was also injured. (No case has been opened with regard to this incident.)	-	1	-
5.	On 2 August 2020, at 1430, police officers led by an Inspector went to Inn Din Taung Kyaw Station to discharge their duties. On their way, Arakan Army terrorists ambushed them, killing the Inspector and injuring 3 Police Officers. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	1	3	-
6.	On 3 August 2020, at 0400, police forces led by a Sub-inspector from Border Guard Police Forces (8), and polices forces led by a Captain from the Infantry Battalion (263), together with five people from the Immigration Department, including a Staff Officer, were making their way to the Say Ti Pyin Police Office via Inn Din Taung Kyaw road. While they were on their way, approximately 50 members of the Arakan Army attacked them with artillery shells, killing eight of them, and injuring five others. Three military members and four police officers are missing. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	4	2	4
7.	On 4 August 2020, police forces led by a Police Captain from No. 31, Ya Ta Pha (Police Outpost) provided security to a team who had withdrawn cash from the Myanmar Economic Bank. On their way back, they were attacked by the Arakan Army near Thayet Oak Village in Mrauk-U Township, and the Police Captain was injured. (No case has been opened with regard to this incident.)	-	1	-

No.	Brief Account	Myanmar Police Force personnel and family members		
		Killed	Wounded	Missing
8.	On 3 September 2020, police forces led by a Police Chief Inspector from No. 12 Ya Ta Pha (Police Out-post) were marching towards a Pauk Wa Police Station together with a troop led by a Major from No. 9 Light Infantry Regiment. The Arakan Army blew up two remote mines as they approached Phayar Paung Village in Kyauktaw Township. Two military members and two policemen were injured in this incident. (No case has been opened.)	-	2	-
9.	At 0800 on 16 September 2020, troops from No. 263 Myanmar Regiment, No. 118, Light Infantry Regiment and No. 236, Myanmar Regiment and police forces consisting of 10 members led by a Police Captain from No. 4 Border Guard Police Force, and police forces consisting of 10 members led by a Police Captain from No. 8 Border Guard Police Force, were attacked by approximately 30 members of the Arakan Army, in the area of Nyaung Myay Chaung Police Station in Buthidaung Township. In this attack, one policeman was killed and one was injured. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	1	1	-
10.	On 17 September 2020, a troop led by a General from No. 233, Myanmar Regiment and a police force led by a Police Captain from No. 5 Border Guard Police Force were conducting a security operation when they clashed with the Arakan Army near Kant Kaw Myaing Village in Buthidaung Township. In this engagement, two Defence Services members were killed, and two Defence Services members and a Police Lance Corporal were injured. (No case has been opened.)	-	1	-
	Total	13	16	10

APPENDIX 3

List of Myanmar Police Forces personnel and their family members killed by unknown assailants after 22 May 2020

No.	Brief Account	Myanmar Police Forces personnel and family members			Remarks
		Killed	Wounded	Missing	
1.	At 1600 on 13 June 2020, a police Inspector of Kyauktaw Township Police Force was stabbed to death by 10 unidentified people, presumed to be members of Arakan Army, as he was returning to his home. The incident took place on U Aung Zan Wai Road near the Inspector's house. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	1	-	-	Presumed AA
2.	At 2030 on 29 June 2020, a Police Sergeant from Sittwe Police Station was hit with a rod and stabbed to death by two unidentified men in his compound where he was living with his family. In addition, his daughter was injured. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	1	1	-	-
3.	At 1945 on 12 August 2020, a Police Captain of Kyauktaw Police Station and a Sub-inspector were shot by four unidentified men while they were at a shop in Myo Thit Quarter, Kyauktaw Township. The Police Captain was killed. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	1	-	-	Presumed AA

No.	Brief Account	Myanmar Police Forces personnel and family members			Remarks
		Killed	Wounded	Missing	
4.	At 1400 on 5 September 2020, two police officers from Thayet Oak Police Outpost of No. 7 Border Guard Police Forces went missing as they were travelling to Ywet Nyo Taung Village to transfer money. An investigation was opened on 6 September. One of the Police Officers was found dead in an old shrimp pond near Ywet Nyo Taung Village on 7 September 2020. The case is presently the subject of a murder investigation.	1	-	1	Presumed ARSA
5.	At 1910 on 10 September 2020, a Police Inspector and Police Corporal from Minbya Police Station were shot at by two men, assumed to be members of Arakan Army at a restaurant near Yar Maung Hall in Old Market Quarter, Minbya Township. The Inspector was injured. The case is being investigated by the police under the Counter-Terrorism Law.	-	1	-	Presumed AA
	Total	4	2	1	

APPENDIX 4

Allegations contained in the Special Rapporteur's statement

No.	Date	Incident	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
1.		<p>On 22 September 2020, the Special Rapporteur presented satellite pictures of Khan Da Para, also known as Kan Kya, including “a photo dated this year that showed a military installation where homes and villages once stood.”</p>	<p>According to the Ministry of Defence, there are no Myanmar Defence Services installations in Kan Kya Village, Maungdaw Township. The Ministry of Home Affairs states that construction of a branch of the No. 5 Border Guard Police comprising housing and administrative buildings was completed on 26 September 2019 in the vicinity of Kan Kya (South) Village. Since the Provisional Measures Order, there has been no construction in the area.</p> <p>There have been allegations that “on Myanmar government maps, the site of the destroyed village is now nameless and reclassified as part of nearby town Maungdaw”. In fact, in September 2019, pursuant to Article 54 of the 2008 Constitution, the Union Government upgraded 67 villages nationwide consisting of 41 villages in Rakhine State, 12 villages in southern Shan State, 6 villages in Kachin State, and 4 villages in Ayeyarwady Region, as wards of their respective adjacent towns, in order to consolidate nearby villages for unified boundaries, to improve services, and to promote economic development. Of these, 16 villages were upgraded to 6 new wards of Maungdaw town. Six of the village names were retained in the names of the new wards. Property rights are not affected, and there are no plans to alter land use in the wards.</p>

No.	Date	Incident	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
2.	8 September 2020	Two 5-year-old children were killed and another was wounded by artillery fire in Myebon Township two weeks ago today (on 8 September 2020).	This incident is included in Appendix 1 above.

APPENDIX 5

Allegations contained in the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report⁵⁸

Verifiable incidents

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
1.	13 February 2020	<p>Paragraph 8:</p> <p>“On 13 February 2020, at least 17 schoolchildren, aged between 5 and 12, were wounded when a mortar shell hit a primary school in Khamwe Chaung Village, Buthidaung Township. Over 60 students were in the school at the time.”</p>	<p>This is item 15 in Appendix 1 to the First Report.</p>
2.	26 February 2020	<p>Paragraph 9:</p> <p>“on 26 February 2020, two of the six men arrested by the Tatmadaw near Tin Ma Village, Kyauktaw Township, died in custody after being beaten, stabbed, and burned with boiling water”</p>	<p>According to the information received from the Ministry of Defence, on 26 February 2020, the Myanmar Defence Services stopped a suspicious boat which has been heading to Mee Wa Village from Shwe Pyi Village while conducting a security survey of the Kaladan river near Tin Ma Village. They took 10 men and 12 women into temporary custody, together with 200 boxes of alcohol (5 gallons per box), and 100 rice bags. Among them, one man (the owner of boat) and 12 women were released at 1945 PM on 26 February 2020. The remaining nine men were kept in custody for interrogation.</p> <p>Amongst the nine men, a 56-year-old Rakhine was found to be unhealthy and therefore a medical examination was performed on the spot by the medical officer ac-</p>

⁵⁸ See **Annex 4** and paragraphs 29 and 32 of the present report.

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
			<p>companying the military column. He was suffering from hypertension, diabetes and gastritis. He had no fever, his blood pressure was 90/60, pulse 120 and respiration 24, and he was therefore treated with medicines carried by the military column, however he did not improve and died at 0230 on 28 February 2020.</p> <p>Similarly, among the said nine men in custody, a 34-year-old Rakhine was drunk and ill with dehydration, temperature 103 degrees F, BP 100/70, pulse 138, respiration 22, and the medical officer treated him with necessary medication. Despite the treatment, he died at 0300.</p> <p>The Myanmar Defence Services could not undertake a post-mortem examination due to the ongoing clashes with insurgents. The nearest police station in Kyauktaw Township was 12 miles away from the incident and the continuing combat with the Arakan Army at that time posed difficulties in transportation and communication.</p> <p>Due to these difficulties, the military personnel did not report the death of these two men to the police.</p> <p>Consequently, action has been taken against the persons responsible for the failure to report by the military.</p> <p>The remaining seven persons were kept in the custody for having connections with the Arakan Army and were transferred to Myo Ma Police Station of Kyauktaw on 4 March 2020. The Myanmar Defence Service has filed a case under Sections 50(a/b) and 52(a) of the Law on Combating Terrorism for further proceedings. These persons have since</p>

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
			been transferred to Myo Ma Police Station of Mrauk U from Myo Ma Police Station in Kyauktaw. Currently the case is being examined before the district court of Mrauk U.
3.	29 February 2020	<p>Paragraph 7:</p> <p>“In one attack on 29 February 2020, a Tatmadaw convoy opened fire on a village in Mrauk-U Township, killing six Rohingya and wounding another six. According to eyewitnesses, the Tatmadaw fired indiscriminately on the village for over an hour after a vehicle in their convoy had been damaged by a mine explosion.”</p>	This is item 31 in Appendix 1 to the First Report.
4.	13 March 2020	<p>Paragraph 8:</p> <p>“On 13 March, three artillery shells hit a monastery in Tin Ma Village, Kyauktaw Township, causing serious damage to the building”</p>	There was no report submitted from Rakhine State Government and the Myanmar Defence Services regarding an incident where a monastery was hit and destroyed by three artillery shells in Tin Ma Village, Kyauktaw Township.

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
5.	29 March 2020	<p>Paragraph 8:</p> <p>“On 29 March, in Pha Bro Village, Minbya Township, soldiers set houses and a school on fire and destroyed the local monastery with a rocket-propelled grenade”</p>	<p>According to information obtained from Ministry of Defence, Arakan Army members were hiding and active in the Phar Pyo Village, Min Pya Township and surrounding villages. The Arakan Army had attacked villages around Phar Pyo Village and along Yangon-Sittwe high way with heavy weapons. Since 23 March 2020, when the Arakan Army attacked the Myanmar Defence Service training school in Kanni Village, Minbaya Township, Rakhine State, the Myanmar Defence Services have conducted counter insurgency operations in accordance with the rules of war and rules of engagement in order to ensure that civilians and civilian properties are not disproportionately affected.</p>

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
6.	13 April 2020	<p>Paragraph 11:</p> <p>“on 13 April 2020, an injured 15-year-old boy ... died after he had been stopped, and was still waiting, at a military checkpoint. He had been travelling to seek urgent medical treatment after being injured in a shelling incident in Kyauk Seik Village that killed two of his brothers”</p>	<p>As noted in item 66 in Appendix 1 to the First Report, the Myanmar Defence Services have confirmed that there were no engagements at or near Kyauksake (Kyauk Seik) Village on 13 April 2020. The <i>Myawaddy Newspaper</i> of the Myanmar Defence Services⁵⁹ states as follows:</p> <p>“On 11 April, armed clashes between security forces and AA took place at approximately 1000 metres from the northeast of Pauktaw Pyin Village, Ponnagyun Township and on 12 April, the clashes happened again at about 1000 metres from the east of Pauktaw Pyin Village. While military unit in Ponnagyun Township helped the security forces engaged with the Arakan Army with fire power, this military unit fired only to the place of incident from about 9000 metres, northwest of Ponnagyun Township. The spread of news on social media about heavy weapons fired by the Myanmar Defence Services, falling and exploding upon Kyauk Seik Village, situated at approximately 3500 metres from the northeast of Ponnagyun Township, was therefore incorrect and fabricated. This caused misunderstanding over the counter-terrorism operations of the security forces. As a matter of fact, there were no clashes near Kyauk Seik Village after 13 April.</p>

⁵⁹

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
7.	16 April 2020	<p>Paragraph 9:</p> <p>“on 16 April 2020 in Kyauktaw, the bodies of three men – detained at a military checkpoint – were found in a river days later, with gunshot wounds and signs of severe abuse”</p>	<p>According to information received from Rakhine State Government, three Rakhine men from Myo Thit Ward, Kyauktaw Town, left their respective houses around 1620 on 16 April 2020. They did not come back to their houses and their disappearance was reported to the police. A few days later, their dead bodies were found separately near different villages along the Kaladan river.</p> <p>The police are now conducting homicide investigations into the three deaths.</p> <p>According to the ground information, there were armed clashes between Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army in Kyauktaw Township on 16 April 2020.</p>
8.	19 April 2020	<p>Paragraph 9:</p> <p>“On 19 April 2020 in Kyauk Seik, 39 men were arrested and subjected to ill-treatment. At time of finalization of the present report, five remain in custody, charged with terrorism offences.”</p>	<p>According to information obtained from Ministry of Defence, a summary court-martial will be conducted to investigate the incident mentioned in paragraph 77 of the First Report in which soldiers of the Myanmar Defence Services on board a military vessel were alleged to have mistreated civilians arrested in Kyauk Seit under terrorism offences in Rakhine State during the interrogation process. The sergeant who allegedly was drunk and beat the civilian has been charged under Section 323 of the Penal Code for voluntarily causing bodily harm, and Section (47) of Defence Service Act for drinking. A Private who allegedly also beat the civilians has been charged under Section 65 of the Defence Service Act for damaging properties and breaching military discipline. Furthermore, two captains, one who was in charge of the vessel and another who was the security officer of the vessel, who were neither involved in nor ordered the acts in question, been given warnings for their weak management.</p>

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
9.	22 April 2020	<p>Paragraph 10:</p> <p>“On 22 April 2020, Tatmadaw soldiers fired a rocket-propelled grenade, severely injuring a man as he tended buffalo in Minbya Township. He died on his way to hospital.”</p>	<p>This is item 77 in Appendix 1 to the First Report. According to information obtained from Rakhine State Government, on 21 April 2020, engagements between Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army broke out. On 22 April 2020, heavy weapons fell in San Ba Lay Village with the result that two men were killed and two others injured.</p>
10.	26 May 2020	<p>Paragraph 13:</p> <p>“In one incident on 26 May, the Tatmadaw set fire to over 60 houses in Mee Let Wa Village, Paletwa Township, Chin State, after residents abandoned the village due to clashes. There were no clashes in the area at the time the village was burned.”</p>	<p>This item was not included in Appendix 1 to the First Report because it did not involve civilian deaths or injuries due to the armed engagement between Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. In a press conference held by Tatmadaw True News Information Team on 26 May, it was mentioned that the acts were committed by the Arakan Army.</p>

No.	Date	Incident and paragraph of the 3 September 2020 High Commissioner report	Source of Information (Rakhine State Government/ Myanmar Defence Services)
11.		<p>The High Commissioner states that “Just this weekend, the Tatmadaw launched a so-called “clearance operation” in the Kyauktan area of Rathedaung Township in Rakhine. Residents were told to leave their homes as, “anyone left behind would be considered [Arakan Army]”.</p>	<p>On 23 June 2020, Rakhine State Government issued a local order to the Chairman of the Township Administrative Committee to inform all the villagers residing in Kyauktan area in Rathedaung Township, Rakhine State, to evacuate so that civilian casualties might be avoided as a military operation was to be launched in the above-mentioned areas. On 24 June 2020, the township administrator informed village-tract administrators of the above-mentioned local order to ensure that the villagers were aware of the information.</p> <p>The local order was revoked by the Rakhine State Government on 26 June 2020. However, the villagers from the five villages in Kyauktan area, namely Ye Poke, Maung Phyu, Kyauk Yan, Oh Phauk, and Thamee Hla, fled on 27 June 2020 because news of the revocation order had not yet reached them.</p>

ANNEXES

I have the honour to certify that the documents contained in the following annexes are true copies and conform to the original documents, and that where such a document is accompanied by a translation into English, that translation is accurate.



H.E. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

**Union Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Agent of Myanmar

Annex 1

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services,
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, 30 October 2020

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace
(14th Waxing of Thadingyut, 1382 ME)
(30 October, 2020)

1. The Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services issued a statement that the Tatmadaw will extend suspension of military movements in the areas from 1 to 31 October 2020 except the areas of the terrorist organizations declared by the State meeting the international standard so as to accelerate momentum of prevention, control and treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and effectively and successfully implement eternal peace process in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.
2. At present, infection of COVID-19 and number of deaths are on the rise daily. Moreover, the general election, which is important for the State, will be held on 8 November. The Myanmar Tatmadaw is taking part in the prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19 and holding the free and fair election for serving the interests of the State and the national in its bit.
3. Hence, the information was released that the Tatmadaw will extend suspension of military movements in the areas from 1 to 30 November 2020 again except the areas of the terrorist organizations declared by the State meeting the international standard so as to speed up prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19, successfully hold the free and fair election and effectively and successfully implement eternal peace process.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး၏

ပစ်ခတ်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုရပ်စဲရေးနှင့် ထာဝရငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးအတွက် ထုတ်ပြန်ချက်

ပြည်မယောင်ဗုဒ္ဓမဟာမြန်မာနိုင်ငံမဟာ
တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး
ပစ်ခတ်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုရပ်စဲရေးနှင့်
ထာဝရငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးအတွက် ထုတ်ပြန်ချက်
(၁၃၈၂ ခုနှစ်၊ သီတင်းကျွတ်လဆန်း ၁၄ ရက်)
(၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ ၃၀ ရက်)

၁။ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် Coronavirus Disease 2019(COVID-19) ရောဂါကာကွယ်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်၊ ကုသရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကို အရှိန်အဟုန်မြှင့်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေးနှင့် ထာဝရငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးဖော်ဆောင်ရာတွင် ထိရောက်အောင်မြင်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေးတို့အတွက် နိုင်ငံတော်မှ အကြမ်းဖက်အုပ်စု အဖြစ် သတ်မှတ်ကြေညာထားသော အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်း များရှိသည့်နေရာများမှအပ ကျန်နယ်မြေများတွင် ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့် နှစ်၊ အောက်တိုဘာလ ၁ ရက်မှ ၃၁ ရက်အထိ တပ်မတော် အနေဖြင့် စစ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလှုပ်ရှားမှုများ ရပ်ဆိုင်းပေးသွားမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်းကို တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံးက သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ခဲ့ပြီးဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂။ ယခုအခါ နိုင်ငံတော်တွင် COVID-19 ရောဂါကူးစက် ပြန့်ပွားမှုနှင့်သေဆုံးမှုများ နေ့စဉ်တိုးပွားလျက်ရှိပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင်

နိုဝင်ဘာ ၈ ရက်တွင်လည်း နိုင်ငံတော်အတွက် အရေးကြီးသည့် အထွေထွေရွေးကောက်ပွဲကျင်းပပြုလုပ်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ မြန်မာ့ တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့်လည်း COVID-19 ရောဂါကာကွယ်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်၊ ကုသရေးလုပ်ငန်းများတွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ လွတ်လပ်၍ တရားမျှတသည့် ရွေးကောက်ပွဲကျင်းပနိုင်ရေးတွင်လည်းကောင်း နိုင်ငံတော်နှင့် အမျိုးသားအကျိုးစီးပွားအတွက် တစ်တပ် တစ်အားပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။

၃။ ထို့ကြောင့် COVID-19 ရောဂါကာကွယ်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်၊ ကုသရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကို အရှိန်အဟုန်မြှင့်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေး၊ အထွေထွေရွေးကောက်ပွဲကို လွတ်လပ်၍ တရားမျှတသည့် ရွေးကောက်ပွဲအဖြစ် အောင်မြင်စွာပြုလုပ်နိုင်ရေးနှင့် ထာဝရ ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးဖော်ဆောင်ရာတွင် ထိရောက်အောင်မြင်စွာဆောင် ရွက်နိုင်ရေးတို့အတွက် နိုင်ငံတော်မှ အကြမ်းဖက်အုပ်စုအဖြစ် သတ်မှတ်ကြေညာထားသော အကြမ်းဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများရှိ သည့်နေရာများမှအပ ကျန်နယ်မြေများတွင် ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၁ ရက်မှ ၃၀ ရက်အထိ တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့် စစ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလှုပ်ရှားမှုများကို ထပ်မံတိုးမြှင့်ရပ်ဆိုင်းပေးသွား မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာအပ်ပါသည်။

တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး

Annex 2

Photos of Muslims civilians in the northern Rakhine State receiving treatment from the Myanmar Defence Services

Photos of Muslims civilians in the northern Rakhine State receiving treatment from the Myanmar Defence Services



Photos of Muslims civilians in the northern Rakhine State receiving treatment from the Myanmar Defence Services



ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်းရှိ မူစလင်များအား မြန်မာ့တပ်မတော်မှ ဆေးကုသမှုပေးနေသည့်
မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ



ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်းရှိ မူစလင်များအား မြန်မာ့တပ်မတော်မှ ဆေးကုသမှုပေးနေသည့်
မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ



Annex 3

Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 44th Session of the Human Rights Council, Oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya people (S-27/1), Geneva, 30 June 2020

44st Session of the Human Rights Council

Oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya people (S-27/1)

Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Geneva, 30 June 2020

Madam President,

Excellencies,

I now present the oral update on the Rohingya people of Myanmar requested by the Council in resolution A/HRC/S-27/1 of December 2017.

Regrettably, I must once again report that the human rights situation for Rohingyas in Rakhine State has not improved, and that conditions for their safe, dignified and sustainable return from Bangladesh are still not in place.

During this Council's 43rd session, I presented a comprehensive report on the root causes of the violations and abuses suffered by the Rohingyas and other ethnic minorities in Myanmar. The report noted that discrimination and exclusion against these groups have been the hallmark of the laws and policies of Myanmar for over half a century. The ongoing armed conflict in Rakhine, which is affecting all communities, combined with the absence of a conducive environment for a voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return, have further exacerbated the Rohingyas' vulnerability.

Restrictions on humanitarian access and freedom of movement linked to the COVID-19 pandemic have further exacerbated this situation. While I commend Myanmar for containing the virus to date, I appeal to the Government to respect the Secretary-General's call for a global ceasefire, end the intensifying armed conflict in Rakhine State, and address root causes that have prevented Rohingya returns since 2017.

Madam President,

In Rakhine and Chin States, the civilian population, including several minority communities, continue to bear the brunt of an intensifying armed conflict between the military, known as the Tatmadaw, and the Arakan Army. Just this weekend, the Tatmadaw launched a so-called “clearance operation” in the Kyauktan area of Rathedaung township in Rakhine. Residents were told to leave their homes as, “anyone left behind would be considered [Arakan Army]”. Estimates indicate as many as 10,000 residents have already fled as the Tatmadaw advanced and heavy commenced. I call on the Tatmadaw to extend the ceasefire already in place elsewhere in the country to Rakhine and Chin states and to cease immediately these “clearance operations”.

My Office has been documenting a pattern of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including airstrikes, shelling of civilian areas, and the destruction and burning of villages in other areas. Last month, the Tatmadaw reportedly burned large areas of Buthidaung township where Rohingyas lived before 2017. According to eyewitnesses and satellite images, areas where up to a dozen Rohingya villages once stood, lay in ashes.

These villages were not only the homes Rohingya refugees hoped to return to; they also constituted evidence of what happened in 2017. Only five months ago, the International Court of Justice issued an order to prevent the destruction of evidence of allegations of genocide. It is imperative that Myanmar take immediate and urgent measures to cease reckless military operations, and to preserve what remains in those areas.

Excellencies,

The Rohingya refugee crisis has effectively become protracted, with no solution in sight. Myanmar’s Government should take immediate steps to address this chronic situation, including by amending the 1982 Citizenship Law and restoring Rohingya citizenship.

Myanmar continues to impose National Verification Cards on the Rohingya – a document which denies their citizenship, leaving them stateless and restricting their access to basic services or free movement. This situation should be resolved prior to this year’s general elections, so that the Rohingyas' rights to stand for public office and to vote can be restored.

Recently, the Government released hundreds of Rohingya people who had been imprisoned for traveling outside Rakhine. I hope this measure is a step towards restoring their freedom of movement and that more action by the Government to address root causes of discrimination against the Rohingya will be forthcoming.

The COVID-19 pandemic further aggravates the suffering of Rohingya refugees. Reports of dozens of cases in refugee camps in Bangladesh expose the vulnerability of hundreds of thousands of people living in such cramped conditions. I am also seriously concerned about the fate of Rohingya people currently on vessels stranded at sea. I call on all relevant Member States and regional mechanisms to take action to protect these people's lives.

Regarding investigations and accountability, I note that Myanmar's national Commission of Enquiry has delivered its report on the 2017 violence to the Government – but its full text is still not public. This commission's independence, and the credibility of its investigation, have long been in doubt. I urge the Government to publish the report and to cooperate with international accountability mechanisms.

In this context, I note that Myanmar's President has issued a number of decrees following the International Court of Justice's provisional measures. It is time, now, to fully translate these decrees into concrete actions. The fighting in Rakhine must end; civilians must be protected; evidence of serious violations must be preserved.

Madam President,

Resolution A/HRC/S-27/1 sought a comprehensive solution to the Rohingya crisis within three years. Two and a half years later, conditions in Rakhine remain bleak. It is time for that situation to change. The international community, including my Office, stands ready to support real efforts to resolve the crisis, ensure sustainable peace and development for all communities and allow Myanmar's Rohingya to return home in safety and dignity.

Thank you Madam President

Blank Page

Annex 4

UNGA, Human Rights Council, Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar, Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, A/HRC/45/5, 3 September 2020

**Human Rights Council****Forty-fifth session**

14 September–2 October 2020

Agenda item 2

**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of
the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General****Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other
minorities in Myanmar****Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights****Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/3, in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was requested to submit to the Council at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, including those on accountability, and on progress in the situation of human rights in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities.

* The present report was submitted after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.



I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/3, in which the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was requested to follow up on the implementation by the Government of Myanmar of the recommendations made by the independent international fact-finding mission, including those on accountability, and to continue to track progress in relation to human rights in Myanmar, including of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities.

2. The report was prepared on the basis of primary and secondary information collected from various sources – including primary witness testimonies, the Government, the United Nations, civil society organizations, representatives of ethnic and religious minority communities, diplomats, media professionals, academics and other experts. Without access to the country, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) adhered to a consistent methodology of gathering information via remote interviews conducted with over 80 victims and witnesses of human rights violations and abuses. Primary sources were subjected to a rigorous verification and corroboration process using a variety of independent or other sources, including, but not restricted to, satellite imagery and reports and statements by the Government. Factual determinations on cases, incidents and patterns were made where there were reasonable grounds to believe that incidents had occurred as described. OHCHR sought input from the Government on the issues raised in the present report and a draft was shared with the Government for comment. No response has yet been received.

3. The mandate of the fact-finding mission¹ expired in September 2019. The fact-finding mission issued two mandated reports² and four thematic papers.³ For the present report, OHCHR analysed 109 recommendations made by the fact-finding mission to the Government and the United Nations in Myanmar, grouped thematically, including on conflict and the protection of civilians; accountability; sexual and gender-based violence; fundamental freedoms; economic, social and cultural rights; institutional and legal reforms; and actions by the United Nations system.

II. Situation of human rights

A. Conflict and the protection of civilians

4. Myanmar continued to witness intensified armed clashes between the Tatmadaw and ethnic armed organizations, particularly in the States of Rakhine, Chin, Shan, Kachin and Kayin. Rakhine was excluded from a unilateral ceasefire that was declared by the Tatmadaw in December 2018 and that has been continuously extended, which applied to all other States in the country. In March 2020, the Government designated the Arakan Army as a terrorist organization, diminishing prospects for ceasefire. The Tatmadaw did not heed the call of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a global ceasefire and instead, on 26 June 2020, launched another clearance operation, in Rathedaung township, forcibly displacing thousands of civilians.

Rakhine and Chin States

5. In its reports to the Human Rights Council, the fact-finding mission called for a halt to all current security operations that were unlawful, unnecessary and disproportionate. These calls have been reiterated by the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar. However, since 2019, fighting between the

¹ Human Rights Council resolution 34/22.

² A/HRC/39/64 and A/HRC/42/50.

³ A/HRC/39/CRP.2; and A/HRC/42/CRP.3, A/HRC/42/CRP.4 and A/HRC/42/CRP.5 which are available from www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/session42/Pages/ListReports.aspx.

Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army in Rakhine and Chin States has intensified in scale and ferocity, resulting in deaths and injuries, and destruction of civilian property and other civilian objects, including schools and places of worship, and has forced tens of thousands of people into internal displacement.

6. Tatmadaw tactics have shifted, with periodic reliance on airpower against the Arakan Army, but in some instances it appears that civilians may have been directly targeted. There was a significant increase in incidents of airstrikes by fighter jets, and helicopter and heavy artillery attacks, and in ground battles in more densely populated civilian areas. For the most part, however, it appears that the Arakan Army was not active or present in the areas where these attacks took place and no armed clashes were reported to have been ongoing at that time. On 7 April 2020, fighter jets conducted an airstrike in Chin State, killing seven civilians and wounding six women and one child. Eight houses and a rice mill were destroyed and the villagers were forced to flee. They remain displaced as of July 2020.

7. While violence affected all communities in Rakhine and Chin, ethnic Rakhine and Rohingya civilians have borne the brunt of the impact of the conflict. During the first five months of 2020, at least 137 civilians were reportedly killed and 386 wounded, including women, children and elderly persons. These numbers include 25 Rohingya deaths and injuries to 44 others. The number of civilian casualties in the first quarter of 2020 may have already surpassed the total number of civilians killed and injured in 2019. In one attack on 29 February 2020, a Tatmadaw convoy opened fire on a village in Mrauk-U township, killing six Rohingya and wounding another six. According to eyewitnesses, the Tatmadaw fired indiscriminately on the village for over an hour after a vehicle in their convoy had been damaged by a mine explosion.

8. Schools, religious sites and civilian homes have been targeted in attacks and damaged by heavy artillery or by Tatmadaw patrols.⁴ On 13 February 2020, at least 17 schoolchildren, aged between 5 and 12, were wounded when a mortar shell hit a primary school in Khamwe Chaung village, Buthidaung township. Over 60 students were in the school at the time. On 13 March, three artillery shells hit a monastery in Tin Ma village, Kyauktaw township, causing serious damage to the building. On 29 March, in Pha Bro village, Minbya township, soldiers set houses and a school on fire and destroyed the local monastery with a rocket-propelled grenade.

9. Tatmadaw units have undertaken widespread arbitrary arrests and detention of civilians. Use of torture and other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment against detainees has also been alleged. In some cases, the Tatmadaw have rounded up the entire male populations of villages, often blindfolding them, before transferring them to unknown locations. On 19 April 2020 in Kyauk Seik, 39 men were arrested and subjected to ill-treatment. At time of finalization of the present report, five remain in custody, charged with terrorism offences. The identities of these five individuals were confirmed by family members from a video that was circulated online showing soldiers abusing the men on a boat. In another incident, on 26 February 2020, two of the six men arrested by the Tatmadaw near Tin Ma village, Kyauktaw township, died in custody after being beaten, stabbed, and burned with boiling water. One of the men was hung by his feet from a tree and beaten by soldiers. Their bodies have not been returned to their families. Several arrests and disappearances occurred at military checkpoints. A number of the persons concerned were subsequently convicted of terrorism offences and have remained in detention, whereas others remain missing. In some instances, family members found bodies of victims bearing severe injuries, days after their initial arrest. For example, on 16 April 2020 in Kyauktaw, the bodies of three men – detained at a military checkpoint – were found in a river days later, with gunshot wounds and signs of severe abuse.

10. Evidence indicates that Tatmadaw units have unlawfully killed civilians in circumstances where no armed clashes were taking place. On 22 April 2020, Tatmadaw soldiers fired a rocket-propelled grenade, severely injuring a man as he tended buffalo in

⁴ Of the 12 attacks on schools recorded in 2019, eight were attributed to the Tatmadaw; see A/74/845-S/2020/525, para. 127.

Minbya township. He died on his way to hospital. On 30 May 2020, a 73-year-old woman was shot dead by the Tatmadaw while collecting firewood in Paletwa township.

11. On several occasions, security forces stopped vehicles that were transporting wounded persons to hospitals, some of whom died while waiting at checkpoints. This includes, on 13 April 2020, an injured 15-year-old boy who died after he had been stopped, and was still waiting, at a military checkpoint. He had been travelling to seek urgent medical treatment after being injured in a shelling incident in Kyauk Seik village that killed two of his brothers. On 11 May, the General Administration Department in Maungdaw township ordered restrictions on the transportation of injured persons to hospitals. This order requires an individual or organization to obtain letters from a range of local officials and the military before a wounded person can be transported for treatment.

12. Between 19 March and 29 April 2020, three attacks targeting humanitarian actors occurred in Chin and Rakhine States.⁵ In each incident, vehicles or vessels involved displayed official logos or flags. On 20 April, a World Health Organization vehicle came under attack in Minbya township while transporting COVID-19 samples from Rakhine to Yangon. Both the driver and the passenger, a Ministry of Health and Sports official, sustained gunshot injuries, as a result of which the driver subsequently died. On 29 April, the President of Myanmar ordered the establishment of a committee to investigate the incident. As yet, the committee has not announced its findings.

13. Since the beginning of 2020, Tatmadaw units have burned several villages and civilian homes in areas affected by fighting, in line with the military's well-documented tactic of destroying civilian property and in violation of the principle of distinction. Tatmadaw soldiers used flammable liquids and torches to burn villages and houses. In several cases, soldiers set ablaze villages that had been abandoned by residents following clashes or the firing of heavy weaponry. In one incident on 26 May, the Tatmadaw set fire to over 60 houses in Mee Let Wa village, Paletwa township, after residents abandoned the village due to clashes. There were no clashes in the area at the time the village was burned.

14. Allegations of human rights abuses committed by the Arakan Army have been received, including the laying of landmines in civilian areas and the looting of civilian property and livestock, as well as the demolition of 53 Rohingya homes in Sin Khone Taing, Rathedaung township. Dozens of Rohingya fled the village after two local Rohingya officials were abducted and allegedly killed by the Arakan Army in May 2019. Those who fled remain internally displaced.

15. According to official statistics,⁶ as at 7 July 2020, 81,637 people were displaced by the conflict, with local humanitarian actors putting the figure as high as 190,708. Internally displaced persons are presently sheltering in makeshift temporary displacement sites, schools, churches and monasteries. A majority lack access to adequate food and clean water, and are facing security threats from fighting, including landmines, as well as restrictions on freedom of movement and lack of access to livelihoods and basic services. Living in unhygienic and overcrowded camps, they are also at risk of disease, including of coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

16. Humanitarian access to people in need, particularly internally displaced persons, has declined greatly, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. An estimated 750,000 people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance in Rakhine alone. For many, the loss of sources of income and food has made humanitarian support the sole means of survival. Humanitarian organizations have been refused access to affected areas since the introduction of new travel and access regulations at the end of 2019. Access to rural areas has been severely reduced since March 2020 due to township-level restrictions imposed by the authorities in Rakhine and Chin. In June 2020, an additional layer of security clearance

⁵ On 19 March 2020, a Relief International boat was shot at in the Taw Kan area of Rakhine, causing damage to it. On 29 April 2020, a World Food Programme five-truck convoy came under attack in Chin State, while transporting food aid to Paletwa. One contractor was wounded.

⁶ See <https://reliefweb.int/map/myanmar/myanmar-myanmar-armed-forces-arakan-army-conflict-generated-displacement-rakhine-and-0>.

was added to the transportation of aid from Yangon to Sittwe, with the possibility of humanitarian deliveries being blocked at military checkpoints on suspicion that the assistance could be diverted to the Arakan Army, even when all the necessary permissions have been obtained from the authorities. Few international organizations can access areas outside the main towns with non-food assistance. Bureaucratic procedures around authorization have complicated humanitarian activities in both Rakhine and Chin, resulting in interruptions and delays in the provision of critical services. Access restrictions have also undermined the provision of protection services in conflict-affected areas.

17. Ongoing blockades and armed clashes have exacerbated problems with food access in Rakhine and Chin. Authorities have imposed roadblocks, effectively closing inter-township roads, and cut off traditional waterways – disrupting supply chains. The blockade has resulted in food scarcity, the emptying of food storage facilities, and local markets not having stock, as well as sharp increases in the prices of essential goods, leaving residents with dwindling daily rations. In Paletwa township, where the Tatmadaw have blocked road and water transportation routes since early 2020, the cost of a bag of low-quality rice has increased from K30,000 (\$21) to K120,000 (\$84). Some residents have been forced to resort to drastic measures, such as relying on a fruit-only diet, eating trunks of banana trees, or consuming animal feed. Residents of Ann township in Rakhine are also facing food shortages as transportation and supply chains have been impacted by the blockade imposed by the Tatmadaw since January 2020.

18. Despite recommendations by the fact-finding mission, the High Commissioner and Special Rapporteur, authorities have failed to halt violence and military operations in Rakhine and Chin. The destruction of villages and civilian homes has caused suffering for civilians. Directing attacks against civilians and civilian objects constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law. Furthermore, the parties to the conflict are required to respect the principles of distinguishing civilians from fighters and civilian objects from military objectives, of refraining from indiscriminate attacks, of proportionality in attack, and of precautions in attack. These findings warrant further investigations into conduct which may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity by the Tatmadaw in Chin and Rakhine States.

Kachin and Shan States

19. Patterns of violation and abuse have also been reported from Kachin and Shan States. Although ceasefires were declared by parties to the conflicts, clashes between the Tatmadaw and ethnic armed organizations, including parties to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement, were received and investigated throughout the reporting period. Civilians living in affected areas have been victims of human rights violations and abuses committed by security forces and ethnic armed organizations. These events underline the fragility of security in these areas, due to a stalled peace process, and raise concerns about the intensification of hostilities in the north and north-east of the country.

20. Civilian casualties in Kachin and Shan reportedly resulted from attacks by the Tatmadaw on civilian-populated areas, including villages, and the indiscriminate use of heavy artillery and small firearms. There have also been reports of a range of other violations by the Tatmadaw, including arbitrary arrests; incommunicado detention; torture and ill-treatment of civilians; forced recruitment and forced labour; and the use of protected objects, such as schools, for military purposes.

21. Ethnic armed organizations have reportedly abducted, beaten and killed civilians, forcibly recruited villagers to serve as guides and porters, demanded taxation from individuals living in areas under their control, and endangered civilians by occupying villages or encamping nearby. Landmines, reportedly laid by the Tatmadaw and ethnic armed organizations, and unexploded ordnance, represent a major threat to civilians living in these areas, especially to agricultural workers and others whose work brings them in contact with mine-contaminated areas. Hundreds of casualties have occurred as a result of mines and unexploded ordnance. Conflicts have continued to cause displacement, and 105,000 people remain internally displaced in 170 sites throughout Kachin and Shan since being displaced in 2011. Thousands of others were forced to temporarily flee their homes due to clashes but have since been able to return. In mid-2020, the Tatmadaw reportedly

destroyed COVID-19 screening points operated by the Kachin Independence Organization and the Restoration Council of Shan.

Kayin State

22. In January 2020, the resumption of construction work on a road connecting Kyaukkyi in Bago Region with Hpapun in Kayin, and the consequent increase in the Tatmadaw's presence in the area, resulted in clashes with the Karen National Union, an ethnic armed organization and signatory to the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement. Local organizations maintained that the Tatmadaw had systematically fired artillery shells onto civilian areas to force the population to flee. Preliminary figures indicate that over 2,000 civilians fled to a nearby forest, where they faced difficulties accessing food and services. Reportedly, Tatmadaw soldiers killed three civilians in the area around the road construction in 2020, allegedly burning the body of one of the victims. Armed activities resulting in displacement continued after the Tatmadaw's declared ceasefire in connection with the COVID-19 crisis, with hundreds reportedly fleeing their villages. On 6 May, the Tatmadaw reportedly destroyed at least two COVID-19 screening checkpoints operated by the Karen National Union.

B. Accountability

23. Myanmar made limited progress on the fact-finding mission's recommendations to conduct prompt, effective, thorough, independent and impartial investigations and to hold perpetrators accountable for crimes committed across the country. In April 2018, the Tatmadaw announced that a court martial, whose entire proceedings remain confidential, sentenced four officers and three soldiers to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour for their participation in the killing of 10 Rohingya men in Inn Din village. In November 2018, however, the Commander-in-Chief pardoned and released them after they had served less than a year of their sentences. Both process and pardon highlight the lack of transparency and independence in the military justice system in Myanmar and the Commander-in-Chief's influence over cases. Similarly, on 30 June 2020, the Tatmadaw announced that a court martial had convicted two officers and a soldier for "weakness in following instructions" during the Gu Dar Pyin incident in Buthidaung in 2017. Consistent with previous military proceedings, and despite the Tatmadaw's assurances of transparency, information on the identities and ranks of perpetrators, the crimes for which they were prosecuted, the trial proceedings and evidence, and their respective sentences, remains undisclosed. Secrecy and lack of independence characterize all Tatmadaw-run processes, making court-martial proceedings inadequate to render justice for crimes committed by military personnel against civilians. In the case of Kachin and Shan States, no investigations or prosecutions have taken place, with the military enjoying total impunity for crimes documented by the fact-finding mission in those areas.

24. Consistent with previous actions aimed at providing a notion of accountability,⁷ on 20 January 2020 the government-established Independent Commission of Enquiry (hereinafter referred to as the national commission) submitted its report to the President. Except for a 14-page executive summary containing recommendations and some annexes, the report remains unpublished. A full assessment of the factual and legal analysis underpinning the findings and recommendations, as well as of the national commission's methods of work – including the type and selection of sources, access to and protection of witnesses, and particularly the failure to interview any Rohingya victims and witnesses in Bangladesh, is not possible on the basis of the information made available. Previous significant concerns about the structure, mandate, timing, independence and impartiality of this mechanism persist. As the national commission's mandate was focused narrowly on specific events that took place in Rakhine during a short period of 12 days, there was no investigation of broader patterns of violation, or of crimes committed in other parts of the country. The authorities of Myanmar remain in denial that crimes in those areas have

⁷ A/HRC/39/64, paras. 95–99; A/HRC/39/CRP.2, paras. 1601–1609; A/HRC/40/37, paras. 56–59; and CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/EP/1, para. 9.

occurred, and that cyclical violence and continuous serious human rights violations against minorities across the country are fundamentally linked to discriminatory policies and practices.

25. The recommendations of the national commission fail to consider and fully address the institutional weaknesses of the national justice system. To address the grave violations that have been perpetrated over decades, and to strengthen democracy and the rule of law, Myanmar must ensure accountability, including through transitional justice initiatives, in full compliance with international standards and through impartial and credible mechanisms. A broad process of constitutional, legal, institutional and administrative reform is needed, which should involve all relevant stakeholders and be aimed at ending impunity and preventing recurrence of violations.

26. In December 2019, Myanmar appeared before the International Court of Justice in the case concerning the application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*The Gambia v. Myanmar*). During the public hearings on the request for the indication of provisional measures, submitted by the Gambia, which sought to preserve, pending the Court's final decision in the case, the rights of the Rohingya group in Myanmar, of its members and of the Gambia under the above-mentioned Convention, the representative of Myanmar noted that disregard for international humanitarian law could not be ruled out, and restated the willingness of Myanmar to prosecute those responsible. But so far, the steps taken through its national commission and military justice processes appear to have been insufficient and to have replicated past patterns of delaying effective accountability processes and maintaining impunity. During the hearings before the Court, the representatives of Myanmar did not fully address the issue of sexual and gender-based violence, notwithstanding the fact-finding mission's finding of "endemic rapes, mass gang rapes, and sexual violence against Rohingya women and girls, and sometimes men and boys".⁸ The available findings of the national commission either deny or reject responsibility, calling into question both the willingness of authorities to ensure genuine accountability and the independence of the national commission.

27. In January 2020, the International Court of Justice indicated provisional measures requiring Myanmar to take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts that constitute genocide under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, to preserve evidence pertaining to the allegations, and to report periodically on measures taken in compliance with the provisional measures. On 22 May 2020, Myanmar submitted its first report, which has not, to date, been made public. On 8 April 2020, the Office of the President of Myanmar issued two directives ordering public officials, including military, not to commit acts outlined in Articles II and III of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and prohibiting the destruction of evidence related to events referred to in the final report of the national commission respectively. No information is available on follow-up actions by the authorities to disseminate and raise awareness of the content of these directives among officials and government agencies of all levels.

28. The issuance of the presidential directives to preserve evidence came almost three years after the incidents in Rakhine had taken place. The fact-finding mission concluded that since August 2017 Myanmar had actively sought to prevent the return of the Rohingya through "appropriation of vacated land and terrain clearance" and by "erasing every trace of the Rohingya communities".⁹ Also, satellite imagery unequivocally confirms that physical structures built since October 2017 for the return of the Rohingya, including Taung Pyo Let Yar Reception Centre, Nga Khu Ya Reception Centre and Hla Poe Khaung Transit Centre, were constructed where Rohingya villages had previously stood, thereby potentially destroying any evidence that may have previously existed at those sites. There is evidence that similar reconstruction has occurred since 2017 in multiple villages in Maungdaw township, as well as in Paung Zar village in Rathedaung township.

⁸ A/HRC/39/CRP.2, para. 1276.

⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 1182.

29. Throughout the month of May 2020 there were reports that the Tatmadaw had burned large swathes of Buthidaung township where between five and more than a dozen Rohingya villages once stood. Thousands of Rohingya fled these areas in 2017 during and after the so-called “clearance operations”, and destruction of empty buildings has been going on in these areas since they were vacated. In May, the Tatmadaw returned to the area and burned the remaining remnants of Yin Ma Kyaung, Done Paing, Thin Ga Net, Soe Taung and Kone Taung villages. According to eyewitnesses, the burning of these areas was unrelated to the conflict with the Arakan Army, since no clashes were occurring in the area. In a letter to the High Commissioner dated 17 July 2020, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva stated that the attacks alleged to have taken place in May 2020 in Buthidaung township “had never taken place”.

C. Sexual and gender-based violence

30. Impunity regarding sexual and gender-based violence continues. No safe, effective, accessible and gender-sensitive reporting mechanisms for these crimes are in place and the Government continues to flatly deny their occurrence in both conflict and non-conflict settings. The national commission also excluded evidence of sexual and gender-based violence that had been documented by the fact-finding mission. Victims and their families continue to face significant barriers in reporting violence and accessing services. Challenges reported by victims’ advocates include language barriers for ethnic minority communities, stigma, and fear of being subjected to criminal defamation laws if cases involve members of the military. These shortcomings make it difficult to assess the extent of sexual violence in Myanmar, with the few cases reported likely representing only a fraction of those occurring across the country. These challenges are particularly acute in rural and non-government-controlled areas, where cases are usually addressed through compensation payments made by third-party intermediaries, if at all.

31. Since February 2019, the Government has introduced “one-stop crisis centres” and “one-stop women’s support centres” offering health services to survivors, shelter for mothers and children, and legal support for victims of sexual violence. While these are positive steps, the number of centres is low and access to them by the most vulnerable populations is limited. Unrestricted access to free, confidential, multi-sectoral sexual and gender-based violence response services is still absent in Myanmar. While the ministries of social welfare, of relief and resettlement and of health and sports have developed protocols and guidelines to promote survivor-centred responses, services must be scaled up considerably with access for populations in hard-to-reach areas and for those affected by conflict. Humanitarian access must also be granted to all relevant stakeholders specializing in delivering survivor-centred response services.

32. After signing a joint communiqué with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, in 2018, the Government established a national committee in March 2019 to develop an action plan for its implementation. Regrettably, and contrary to international practice, the Government has not yet committed to an action plan jointly endorsed with the United Nations, citing concerns over monitoring and access. While the draft action plan is yet to be approved, it lacks essential protections for victims and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Other outstanding concerns arising from the draft include the absence of reforms needed for related legislation, the lack of inclusiveness, and the failure to provide for a survivor-based approach, including a complaint mechanism that would ensure the confidentiality of complaints and the protection of complainants from retribution.

33. In January 2020, the draft law for the prevention of violence against women was eventually submitted to Parliament, following a drawn-out drafting process that had begun in 2013. Despite concerns raised by civil society and the United Nations on the content of the draft, it continues to fall short of international standards as set out in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as has been highlighted by

the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.¹⁰ Concerns therefore remain as to whether this law, if passed in its current form, will provide adequate legal protection for women.

D. Fundamental rights and freedoms

34. Recommendations made by the fact-finding mission, the Special Rapporteur and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and accepted by Myanmar in the universal periodic review process in relation to protection and respect for fundamental rights and freedoms for all in Myanmar have largely not been implemented. Human rights defenders, journalists, and individuals expressing dissenting views continue to be harassed and prosecuted for exercising their rights, further eroding the space available for the exercise of democratic rights and freedoms. Activists continue to be imprisoned for peaceful protests under the Law relating to Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession, of 2011. In February 2019, seven students were jailed for three months in Mandalay for failing to give notice of a demonstration calling for increased campus security. In February 2020, five students were convicted in Yangon for a protest against the Internet shutdown in western Myanmar.

35. The reporting period saw increased restrictions on freedom of expression, with the criminalization of independent journalism and reporting, particularly on issues related to the Tatmadaw's military operations. Editors of the Voice of Myanmar, Naranjara and Khit Thit news outlets were charged with terrorism offences in early 2020 after the Arakan Army was declared a terrorist organization and following their publication of interviews with an Arakan Army spokesperson. Nay Lin, of the Voice of Myanmar, was arrested on 30 March 2020 and detained until 10 April 2020, while the editors of Naranjara and Khit Thit remain in hiding along with some of their colleagues. The Tatmadaw initiated complaints against the media for their coverage of the conflict in Rakhine – including against Aung Marm Oo, the editor at Development Media Group, in May 2019, and against the Irrawaddy newspaper in April 2019, and Reuters in March 2020. Although the Tatmadaw withdrew some of these complaints, local journalists regard the cases as threats against their ability to perform their professional duties.

36. Tatmadaw and government officials continue to file defamation cases, with up to 150 cases reported in 2018 and 2019. After traditional satirical performances in Yangon and Ayeyarwady Regions in April 2019, seven members of the Peacock Generation Thangyat troupe were charged under section 505 (a) of the Penal Code and section 66 (d) of the Telecommunications Law for defaming the military in six township courts. Six of them were convicted by multiple courts and have sentences ranging from one to five years' imprisonment, with charges in two Ayeyarwady courts still pending. This case illustrates violations of the protection against double jeopardy and fundamental problems in relation to due process and fair trial rights.

37. In April, the Government ordered telecommunications companies to block access to 20 ethnic media websites, using "fake news" as justification. Since June 2019, a mobile Internet shutdown has been enforced in conflict-affected areas of Chin and Rakhine. National security grounds have been invoked to justify the ban, but the blanket measures deny people living across the region access to life-saving information, including throughout the period of the COVID-19 crisis. Mobile Internet services were restored in May 2020 only in Maungdaw.

38. The fact-finding mission made detailed recommendations to the Government regarding hate speech. On 20 April 2020, the Office of the President issued a directive to all ministries and state and regional governments to take all possible measures to denounce and prevent all forms of hate speech, and to encourage participation in and support of anti-hate speech activities. This first positive step needs to be followed by fair, non-discriminatory and equal implementation, as well as by a comprehensive legal and policy framework to

¹⁰ CEDAW/C/MMR/CO/EP/1, paras. 17–18.

address discrimination on any grounds, including ethnicity, religion, gender and sexual orientation. OHCHR and other United Nations entities have offered to assist the Government in developing such a legislative and policy framework in lieu of a draft “anti-hate speech” law that may further limit space for free expression. Vague provisions in the draft of that law are open to misapplication and could, if it were adopted in its current form, significantly infringe upon the right to freedom of expression.

39. A significant amount of content posted online contains language that is derogatory and offensive to minorities, and demonizes those who are alleged to support ethnic armed organizations. Recently, activists involved in the online “Don’t call me kalar” anti-discrimination campaign have faced threats and harassment for their advocacy.¹¹ Despite Facebook having taken steps to improve its operations in Myanmar since 2018, including removing military officials’ personal accounts and organizational pages, military propaganda pages that contain racist language that incite hatred remain online.

40. Contrary to the fact-finding mission’s recommendation that returns of internally displaced persons to their homes or places of origin be facilitated, thousands remain in camps. In November 2019, the Government finalized its national strategy on resettlement of internally displaced persons and the closure of camps for internally displaced persons. This strategy references key international standards and has the potential to contribute to durable solutions for internally displaced persons. Current attempts to close Kyauk Ta Lone camp in Rakhine State, however, have raised serious concerns. Meaningful consultations with the camp’s Kaman and Rohingya residents have not taken place and yet they desire to return to their places of origin. Additionally, the relocation site currently under construction is near the existing camp, and is prone to flooding, and job opportunities, health care and education are inaccessible. This proposal threatens permanent segregation and ghettoization of the displaced persons concerned.

E. Economic and social rights

41. The obligations of Myanmar under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights include duties to respect, protect and fulfil the rights to food, water, sanitation, housing, health, education, work, social security, and participation in cultural life. As in many other countries, land rights and security of tenure in Myanmar underpin access to food, shelter, livelihoods and development, for a significant proportion of the population. For ethnic minority communities, the relationship with land is also spiritual, cultural and social. Significantly, given the many armed conflicts between the Tatmadaw and ethnic armed organizations, land issues frequently take on political dimensions.

42. In its recommendations, the fact-finding mission urged heightened human rights due diligence for all investments in conflict-affected areas, and especially in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States. It also emphasized that development projects should be conducted in a fair, equitable, non-discriminatory, sustainable and non-politicized manner. Events over the past two years indicate that this has not been the case.

43. In September 2018, amendments made to the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Act of 2012 introduced new bureaucratic requirements to obtain permits for the use of lands declared as “vacant”, “fallow” or “virgin” under the law, most of which are located in Myanmar’s ethnic States, thereby facilitating large-scale agriculture, mining and other activities. Although the amendments recognize customary land use for the first time, customary tenure remains legally undefined and is not subject to specific protection within Myanmar’s complex legal framework governing land use. The result of the amendments is the dispossession of millions of smallholder farmers and criminalization of their ongoing land use, unless they applied for and were granted the newly required permits within six months of the amendments coming into force.

44. In August 2019, Parliament passed a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Law, which will replace the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. Although the

¹¹ The name of the campaign refers to a derogatory term for Muslims in Myanmar.

new law includes positive policy objectives, a definitive list of “public purpose” categories for land expropriations, and requirements for surveys to identify some potentially affected populations, for environmental and social impact assessments, and for resettlement and rehabilitation plans, it still falls far short of the obligations of Myanmar under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Certain public purpose categories are overly broad, risking prioritization of commercial interests over individual rights and social costs. Additionally, the law is silent on numerous categories of persons who would be affected by it – such as those displaced by conflict who have restitution rights, and those who use land communally – which runs counter to the Covenant’s non-discrimination obligation.

45. In February 2020, Parliament passed amendments to the Farmland Law of 2012, which essentially had established a legal land market through formalization of rural land tenure via a land use certificate and registration system. Despite some positive elements, the amendments, overall, appear to exacerbate the deficiencies of the 2012 law. In particular, the law now criminalizes non-performance of a bureaucratic requirement to apply for and obtain land use certificates. Furthermore, the original stipulation that unused expropriated land must be returned has now been removed, thereby heightening risks of excessive land seizures. The amendments have also broadened the definition of “farmland” to include more customary land use, which has the effect of commodifying land as an economic resource owned by the State, rather than recognizing cultural understandings of land by ethnic communities.

46. In parallel, in August 2018 the Government launched the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan, and in early 2019 launched the Myanmar Project Bank, which together provide a policy framework and publicly accessible repository of investment projects. Roughly over the same period, the Government also committed to the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor – a framework for large-scale infrastructure, trade and transportation projects forming part of China’s Belt and Road Initiative.

47. Details under the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor scheme remain scarce, challenging promises of transparency and stakeholder consultation. For Myanmar to fulfil its procedural obligations under the Covenant, all relevant information needs to be made available to those affected, such that genuine consultations may be undertaken prior to any interference with rights protected by the Covenant. According to public reports, main projects under the Economic Corridor include a high-speed railway – with a parallel expressway – running from Ruili in Yunnan Province, China, via Muse in northern Shan State, and terminating in Kyaukphyu, Rakhine State, and forking southwards at Mandalay to Yangon; three new economic cooperation zones at the Economic Corridor’s eastern end; and a fourth new economic cooperation zone in the west – Kyaukphyu Special Economic Zone – that includes a deep sea port. At both ends of the Economic Corridor, armed conflict between the Tatmadaw and ethnic armed organizations has escalated dramatically over the past two years. Without appropriate consultation with the affected communities, assurances of economic, social and other benefits for members of those communities, and specific protections for specific cultural, religious and other practices, such regional economic development may fall far short of its vision of contributing materially to peacebuilding.

48. Undoubtedly, sustainable development is critical if Myanmar is to continue lifting its population out of poverty and to ensure that rights articulated under the Covenant are progressively and continuously realized. The Government’s response to the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic goes some way to fulfilling its Covenant obligations. However, the laws described above exert tremendous pressure on rural land in Myanmar. Together, they permit the rapacious expropriation of land and other natural resources in favour of a vision of large-scale land-related development at the expense of individual farmers and communities and their rights to maintain their land, livelihoods and cultural life. Legalization of the land market without strong public safeguards – including an independent judiciary, a free media, and a comprehensive social security system – may exacerbate conflicts and engender new disputes.

F. Institutional and legal reforms

49. Contrary to the recommendations of the fact-finding mission, laws, orders, policies and practices at all levels of Government limiting freedoms of movement, expression, association and assembly, or which are discriminatory in their application or impact, have not been reviewed, amended or repealed. The four Race and Religion Protection Laws remain in place and continue to pose serious risks to the rights of minorities, women and children. Laws that are discriminatory in wording or effect continue to be adopted by Parliament, including the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Act as amended in 2018, which disproportionately impacts on ethnic minorities. In 2019, Myanmar enacted a new Child Rights Law that protects many of the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and criminalizes the six grave violations against children in armed conflict. While it provides for universal birth registration, it does not guarantee all children the right to a nationality.

50. The Government continues its citizenship verification process based on the Citizenship Law of 1982, reporting that it issued 1,144 National Verification Cards between September and December 2019. Recommendations by the fact-finding mission to end this process and restore the citizenship rights of the Rohingya have been ignored. OHCHR continues to receive reports that Rohingya are forced, directly or indirectly, to accept National Verification Cards, including some who were released from prison in early 2020. Approximately 800 people arrested or imprisoned in other parts of the country, including unaccompanied minors as young as 14 years of age who had been imprisoned for two years, were released in April 2020 and returned to Rakhine State where they were held in COVID-19 quarantine. Individuals from this group stated that many had been required to accept the National Verification Cards in order to be released from quarantine. Recognition of citizenship rights remains disconnected from the verification process, which has not resulted in improvements in the situation of the Rohingya, including with respect to freedom of movement. There is no indication that the Government will change its policy of deprivation of citizenship or reverse its decisions made before the 2015 election to deny Rohingya the right to vote and stand for election, casting doubt on the fairness of the 2020 elections. An exclusionary vision of citizenship and Myanmar being based on the concept of “national races” continues to underpin these and other discriminatory measures.

51. There was an attempt by the Government to revise the Constitution in 2019 and 2020. However, in view of the de facto veto held by military representatives in Parliament, the proposals mostly failed. Proposed amendments would have assisted the country’s democratization, including by reducing the role of the military in government. In 2019, the General Administration Department came under civilian control, a positive move to demilitarization that occurred outside of the process of amending the Constitution.

52. Domestic law in Myanmar continues not to encompass crimes under international law and there has been no progress in amending the law to grant domestic courts jurisdiction over international crimes. Prosecutors and the judiciary continue to lack independence and fair trial rights are frequently violated. The Fair Trial Guidebook issued by the Union Attorney-General’s Office and the Code of Judicial Ethics promulgated by the Supreme Court require adherence to standards in the conduct of proceedings; these have had little impact in reality.

53. There are concerns about the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission and its compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) following the appointment in January 2020 of 11 new commissioners. While four commissioners are women, all commissioners are former civil servants, some have a military background, and all lack human rights experience. There are no representatives from civil society or from minorities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission remained silent and its only public statements were to praise the Government and the Tatmadaw for their actions, including for the declared unilateral ceasefire that excludes Rakhine State. This raises further concerns about its independence and ability to act to promote and protect human rights.

G. Actions by the United Nations in Myanmar

54. Based on the fact-finding mission's recommendations, the United Nations country team, with the support of OHCHR, has taken numerous steps to implement the Human Rights Up Front action plan, and the subsequent call to action for human rights by the Secretary-General of the United Nations,¹² in all its in-country engagements. While several processes were successfully completed, the COVID-19 outbreak resulted in delays to others. A working group composed of representatives of the country team's human rights theme group and of the humanitarian country team, which also included representatives of non-governmental organizations and donors, was established to assess the relevance of the fact-finding mission's recommendations to their human rights and humanitarian work in Myanmar and to monitor the implementation of the recommendations. The independent "Rosenthal report", commissioned by the Secretary-General,¹³ recommended, inter alia, the establishment of mechanisms to ensure continuous dialogue between donors and non-governmental organizations on human rights, and, through existing mechanisms such as the humanitarian country team's protection strategy, for the United Nations in Myanmar to monitor and report on the Government's implementation of the fact-finding mission's recommendations.

55. Central to the work of the United Nations country team was the development, supported by the Office of the Resident Coordinator, of a common human rights strategy to provide a tailored policy framework to promote respect for human rights in line with the Secretary-General's call to action for human rights and the Human Rights Up Front action plan. The strategy was developed through broad consultations with relevant stakeholders within and outside the United Nations, which also drew upon the Rosenthal report's findings. The strategy encompasses four key objectives: (a) leaving no one behind; (b) protection and promotion of human rights; (c) the standing of the United Nations as a credible, principled and effective actor; and (d) cultural change in the United Nations.

56. In 2019, OHCHR led the establishment of an early warning reporting system that has been providing the country team with monthly updates outlining human rights developments, risk assessments, and considerations for possible early actions. Relying on contributions from all United Nations entities, the system introduced a consensus-based process to data collection and analysis as part of efforts to implement the Human Rights Up Front initiative and the Secretary-General's prevention agenda. It has supported the work of the country team in terms of coordination of advocacy and in identification of synergies among existing programmes to promote Myanmar authorities' compliance with human rights standards.

57. OHCHR is supporting a process to carry out a human rights due diligence analysis of United Nations engagement with the Myanmar authorities and the private sector, in line with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. To this end, in August 2019, the Resident Coordinator formally notified the Government of the obligation of the United Nations to implement this process. Moreover, the United Nations country team duly noted all findings and conclusions of the fact-finding mission's report on the economic interests of the Myanmar military,¹⁴ and it took concrete actions to ensure that its programmes and procurement activities undergo a thorough due diligence process. Other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the country have implemented their own due diligence processes to vet aspects of their own programming and project implementation.

58. In April 2019, the United Nations established a multi-stakeholder working group on the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence. Its purpose is to systematically gather data on conflict-related sexual violence and inform trend

¹² See www.un.org/sg/sites/www.un.org.sg/files/atoms/files/The_Highest_Aspiration_A_Call_To_Action_For_Human_Right_English.pdf.

¹³ See www.un.org/sg/sites/www.un.org.sg/files/atoms/files/Myanmar%20Report%20-%20May%202019.pdf.

¹⁴ A/HRC/42/CRP.3, available from www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/session42/Pages/ListReports.aspx.

analysis, and to identify opportunities for United Nations engagement to increase the compliance of Myanmar with its international obligations. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen survivor-centred response services by working closely with partners in areas to which the United Nations has no physical access.

III. Conclusions

59. Despite some progress, which includes finalizing the strategy for closing camps for internally displaced persons and enacting the Child Rights Law, the human rights situation in Myanmar remains of serious concern, with serious human rights violations and abuses continuing to be perpetrated with impunity in various parts of the country against individuals and sectors of the population. There has been no tangible progress towards accountability for serious human rights violations. To ensure progress in ending impunity, and associated cycles of discrimination, violence and abuse, both the Government and the Tatmadaw have to go beyond closed and arcane processes whereby the military leadership claims to hold itself accountable through its own chain of command. Statements made at the International Court of Justice in December 2019 that Myanmar would investigate and prosecute those allegedly responsible for grave violations through Myanmar's military justice system reflect this approach. It embodies a view of a military which is above the law, both national and international, and which is accountable to no one but itself. Ensuring true accountability requires independent, transparent, civilian-run mechanisms that guarantee impartiality and, consequently, build credibility and public trust. Accountability must also be supported by transitional justice processes, which include ensuring the right to truth, reparations, and guarantees of non-recurrence, all of which are currently lacking.

60. Similarly, while the authorities emphasize "the rule of law", this must go beyond a "law and order" approach that justifies oppressive policies and discriminatory attitudes which remain deeply entrenched, to one that promotes inclusiveness and respect for rights and democratic principles. Journalists, activists and civil society must be allowed to operate freely and unhindered, and be permitted to express themselves without fear of retribution for exercising such rights. A thriving country built on democracy and the rule of law needs independent voices and institutions, including those with a specific human rights mandate, and full respect for all communities without discrimination on any grounds. Until these changes occur, genuine progress towards peace, democracy and sustainable development in Myanmar cannot be achieved.

IV. Recommendations

61. **OHCHR reiterates the recommendations contained in previous reports by the High Commissioner and human rights mechanisms, including the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and the fact-finding mission. In addition, OHCHR makes the following recommendations.**

- (a) **To the Government of Myanmar:**
 - (i) **Immediately extend the ceasefire throughout the whole country and end violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including all restrictions on humanitarian access;**
 - (ii) **Conduct prompt, independent, impartial and thorough investigations into all allegations of violations of international humanitarian law, including into conduct that may constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity in Rakhine and Chin States, and all allegations of human rights violations, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice through transparent and credible processes;**
 - (iii) **Acknowledge that sexual crimes have occurred in Rakhine State and other parts of the country, take concrete measures to identify perpetrators and hold them accountable, and ensure health-care and psychosocial services for survivors;**

- (iv) **Strengthen institution-building and structural reforms to uphold the rule of law, human rights and democratic principles, through a participatory and inclusive approach – including efforts to ensure the independence of the judiciary, and reforming the security sector to enhance civilian control;**
 - (v) **Facilitate access by OHCHR to the country, pending the establishment of an OHCHR office, and engage with OHCHR on technical cooperation;**
 - (vi) **Amend the Citizenship Law of 1982, removing links between ethnicity and citizenship, and restore the citizenship of the Rohingya;**
 - (vii) **Ensure sustainable solutions for displaced persons and implement the national strategy for the closure of camps for internally displaced persons, in compliance with international standards;**
 - (viii) **Ensure that the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission fully complies with the Paris Principles, that commissioners are appointed through a transparent process, and that the Commission includes representatives from civil society and ethnic minority groups;**
 - (ix) **Issue a moratorium on land expropriation carried out under the Farmland Law of 2012, the Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Act of 2012, and the Land Acquisition Act of 1894/Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Law of 2019, until a land governance framework, compliant with the Land Use Policy adopted in 2016, is established;**
 - (x) **Create an enabling environment for the independent media and civil society, including by publicly acknowledging their value in a democratic society and by ceasing to criminalize their exercise of rights and freedoms;**
 - (xi) **Cooperate and engage meaningfully with the newly appointed Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar and relevant international justice and accountability mechanisms.**
- (b) **To ethnic armed groups in Myanmar:**
- Take all measures to end hostilities and violations of international humanitarian law and abuses of international human rights law.**
- (c) **To the United Nations in Myanmar:**
- (i) **Continue to pursue the implementation of the recommendations issued by the fact-finding mission and continue advocacy for accountability for perpetrators of serious crimes under international law, in a comprehensive and multifaceted manner centred on realization of victims' rights and prevention of recidivism;**
 - (ii) **Ensure that all in-country programmes incorporate a human rights-based approach and undergo due diligence processes.**

Annex 5

Statement by Thomas H. Andrews, UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, 45th Session of the Human Rights Council, 22 September 2020

Statement by Thomas H. Andrews
UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar
45th Session of the UN Human Rights Council
Geneva, Switzerland

September 22, 2020

It is an honor and a privilege to address the 45th regular session of the UN Human Rights Council.

While Covid 19 has prevented me from joining you today in Geneva, or travelling to Myanmar, I want to thank the Permanent Representative of Myanmar for engaging in a series of conversations over the phone.

And, human rights defenders in Myanmar for engaging with me remotely, despite some having to travel considerable distances to use web-based platforms.

I would like to note that more than 400 Myanmar civil society organizations recently provided to me, and are submitting to you today, an open letter expressing their views and recommendations on human rights in Myanmar.

In a few short weeks, Myanmar will hold a national election. In July, the Permanent Representative said that this election should be: free; fair; credible; transparent; and that the results should accurately reflect the will of the people.

I agree. But I regret to report that even before a single vote is cast, the upcoming election in Myanmar will fail to meet this standard.

The results of an election cannot accurately reflect the will of the people, when the right to vote is denied because of a person's race, ethnicity or religion. And, I have seen no evidence that the government is willing or prepared to facilitate the right to vote for hundreds of thousands of voting age Rohingya located in Rakhine State or in refugee camps in Bangladesh.

This is not to say that there has not been progress. Polling stations will no longer be located in military camps, for example.

But there are significant challenges, including the fact that this election will occur as armed conflicts rage.

I therefore urged in my last report that Myanmar officials immediately begin to prepare measures that would accommodate voters in conflict zones and provide them with the right to vote.

I have seen no evidence that this has occurred or that it has even been attempted. The Tatmadaw has subsequently urged that voting be cancelled in certain areas because of security.

Madame President, I am concerned that denying the right to vote for those living in volatile areas will only exacerbate ongoing armed conflicts.

A ballot must *always* be preferable to a bullet.

Another immense challenge is conducting an election *while* combatting Covid 19. The pandemic is severely restricting opportunities for candidates to campaign. And this has made access to the media particularly important.

Unfortunately, in order for candidates to have access to state media, their message to voters must be approved by the government – including messages that are *critical of* the government.

Vague and subjective criteria allow government officials to prohibit opposition candidates from accessing state media and therefore voters.

A candidate can be denied this access, for example, if his or her message (and I quote)

“disrespects existing laws”;
“tarnishes the image of the nation” or
“defames the Tatmadaw”.

I recently learned that a candidate was prohibited from using the term “oppressed” or mentioning the situation facing children in Myanmar, *including* a reference to a UNICEF report.

The same type of vague and subjective criteria that has been used to imprison activists voicing criticisms of those in power are now silencing candidates seeking public office.

Both situations involve violations of human rights, including the right to freedom of expression.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Transport and Communications has ordered the blocking of more websites in Myanmar, including the website of a civil society organization (CSO) that was reporting on the Tatmadaw and its economic activities and interests.

The reason?

The site was spreading what the Ministry termed “fake news”.

The Ministry did not explain what was fake nor did it provide an opportunity for the group to question or appeal the decision.

Other websites ordered shut include news sites serving ethnic minority areas. This is not only an infringement of fundamental rights, it is also dangerous:

Information can be critical to saving lives in a pandemic and information is the heartbeat of a free and fair election.

Also dangerous is the government’s blocking of internet service in nine townships in Rakhine and Chin State. The *good* news, at least on the surface, is that internet service has returned to these townships. The *bad* news is that it is limited to obsolete 2G service.

This means, in practical terms, that access to internet service in these areas continues to be effectively denied. I have been informed that people living in these townships are still unable to send or receive information.

On the other end of this spectrum is the danger that candidates and political parties will choose to use bigotry and hate speech as political weapons.

[SHOW PHOTO # 1 – CAMPAIGN SIGN WITH “NO ROHINGYA” KEEP ON SCREEN UNTIL “I hope so”]

The people of Myanmar know that this poison not only can impact an election, but can ignite violence. There should be no place in elections for these incendiary messages, be they on campaign posters or on the Internet.

Everyone can play a role to stop hate speech. This includes those who control Internet platforms, most particularly, FACEBOOK.

FACEBOOK is ubiquitous in Myanmar with tens of millions of users. It has admitted that in the past it provided a platform for messages that led to catastrophic outcomes in Myanmar. It now claims to be working hard to play a positive role in the upcoming elections.

I hope so.

Last week, the High Commissioner expressed her concerns about Rohingya villages in Rakhine State that were so brutally attacked in August of 2017 and those who once lived there.

[SHOW PHOTO #3 – which is photo #12 in Power point]

These are satellite photographs of a Rohingya village – Kan Kya. The image on the left shows Kan K-YA before it was attacked and destroyed. The middle photograph is what it looked like after the attack. The photo on the right was taken this year and shows a military installation where homes and villages once stood.

[SHOW PHOTO # 4 – which is photo #13 in the Power point]

This is a close-up of what was once Kan K-YA. People living in the area have confirmed that this is, indeed, a military facility and may contain other government buildings.

What about those who once called Khan Kya their home?

Last week the Permanent Representative declared to this body:

“Commencement of repatriation is our priority.”

Last December, the government adopted a national strategy whereby internally displaced persons will be afforded fundamental rights, including the right to be consulted, to be reintegrated into their place of origin and to have access to education, health and opportunities to earn a living.

These are laudable aims and they should be extended to those who were displaced to camps outside of the border.

But what does repatriation mean for those who once lived in Khan K-YA? How can they be reintegrated into their place of origin when it has become a military base?

Where is justice for those stranded in refugee camps in Bangladesh while facilities are constructed on their homeland for the same military that stands accused at the International Court of Justice of committing genocide against them?

Two weeks ago news broke that two Tatmadaw soldiers had confessed to massacres, rape, and other crimes against Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine State in 2017. Their two confessions were filmed by the Arakan Army, and in mid-August the men reportedly appeared in Bangladesh, seeking protection and again confessing their crimes.

While no charges have been filed against the two men, sources confirm they are now in the hands of the International Criminal Court (ICC), where they could face trial or serve as cooperating witnesses.

The Government of Myanmar should welcome and cooperate with the ICC.

It should also offer its full cooperation to the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, which continues to collect information for future prosecutions of international crimes committed in Myanmar, including in Kachin and Shan states.

It has already provided information to both parties to The Gambia v. Myanmar case at the International Court of Justice regarding the application of the Genocide Convention to what happened to the Rohingya.

I also urge the cooperation of others in these pursuits of justice, including FACEBOOK.

I commend FACEBOOK for preserving evidence of possible crimes.

But I am disappointed that Facebook has chosen not to cooperate with a request for information that The Gambia has made through a US federal court as part of its ongoing dispute with Myanmar at the International Court of Justice.

For far too many civilians, the horror and brutality of war continues in Rakhine State. Dozens of innocent people, including increasing numbers of children, have been killed or wounded in Rakhine State since my last report to you.

Just two weeks ago today two five year old children were killed and another was wounded by artillery fire in Myebon (**Myi-Bone**) Township. Serious questions have been raised about whether these children, and growing numbers of other children and families are being caught in the crossfire of war, or being deliberately targeted?

What IS clear is that **these assaults need to stop** and that the Secretary General's call for a ceasefire must be heeded immediately!

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which Myanmar has ratified, declares:

"Governments must do everything they can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflicts. Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive."

We owe them nothing less.

Madame President, members of the Human Rights Council, thank you for the honor of addressing you today, for your kind attention and for your willingness to protect and defend those whose human rights are under threat or under siege, even when to do so is difficult.

Blank Page

Annex 6

Rules of Engagement for Military Operations to eliminate AA and ARSA's Insurgencies

Rules of Engagement for Military Operations to eliminate AA and ARSA's Insurgencies

Aims

1. Your aim is to eliminate terrorist acts perpetrated by AA and ARSA.
2. You are permitted to use a force as self -defence in fighting against enemies.
3. These Rules of Engagements are not to limit your right to self-defence, but to limit means of combat employed in engagement.

Rules for Every Military Personnel When Using Self-defence

4. You are entitled to defend not only for yourself but also for others from the danger which could result death or grievous bodily harm.
5. Your force or military's force that can be deadly, may be used in defending lives of yourself and your unit or others present in the operation area.
6. Your force or military's force that can be deadly, may be exercised in the following circumstances:
 - (a) when you are attacked with a weapon or when there is demonstrated hostile intent;
 - (b) when those people with arms , group of people or those provoking riots threaten people's lives and private or public properties;
 - (c) when you and your unit encounter with imminent attacks;

Rules Relating to Detention

7. Persons who interfere or attempt to interfere the accomplishment of an assigned mission may be detained.
8. Criminals in the operation area may be detained.
9. Detainees shall be treated humanely.
10. Detainees shall be transferred to authorities concerned as soon as possible.

Rules of Engagement

11. You are permitted to launch counter-attacks against persons or organizations armed with illegal weapons or ammunition as self defense.

12. When combating enemies in civilian areas, you are not permitted to use rockets, cannons, mortars or other main weapons of a tint without the permission of a Commanding officer or a Division Commander.

13. When combating enemies in civilian areas, you are not permitted to use military vessels or fighter jets or aircrafts without the permission of an authorised person.

(For information of Division Commanders and other Commanding Officers)

14. If there is a reasonable ground that insurgents are hiding in houses or buildings in wards or villages, military operations shall be carried out only after necessary preparations have been made in a systematic manner in order to avoid any possible damage to civilians and other surrounding houses.

15. Military operations in civilian areas shall be carried out in accordance with the following rules and regulations relating to armed conflicts:

- (a) To distinguish between civilian population and combatants;
- (b) To use proportional force with minimal damage in order to prevent incidental loss of civilian life or injuries to civilians when military object and civilian objects are mixed;
- (c) To undertake a military operation, if possible, after giving an advance notice;
- (d) To conduct operations only for military needs and
- (e) To be humanitarian.

16. Apart from preventing the damage of properties and the loss of lives of members from your troop or other troops which are cooperating with your

troop, you are not permitted to launch attacks on places of worships such as pagodas, monasteries, mosques and churches, hospitals, schools, museums, monuments and other historical and cultural places.

17. You are not allowed to use hospitals, schools, museums, monuments and other historical and cultural places for stationing or defensive activities or other administrative purposes.

18. You must not destroy civilian properties.

19. You must provide special care and protections to Children and women.

ကာကွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ဝန်ကြီးရုံး၏ ၇-၁၁-၂၀၂၀ ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ်၊ ၂ / ၉၄၀ (မူဝါဒ) / ကကန ၏ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ

AA နှင့် ARSA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းမှုချေမှုန်းရေးစစ်ဆင်မှုအတွက် ထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုစည်းမျဉ်းများ

ရည်မှန်းချက်တာဝန်

၁။ သင်၏ရည်မှန်းချက်တာဝန်မှာ AA နှင့် ARSA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းမှုကို ချေမှုန်းတိုက်ခိုက်ရန်ဖြစ်သည်။

၂။ သင်သည် မိမိကိုယ်ကိုကာကွယ်ခုခံရန်နှင့် ရန်သူကိုတိုက်ခိုက်ရန်အတွက် အင်အားအသုံးပြုခွင့်ရှိသည်။

၃။ ဤထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုစည်းမျဉ်းများသည် သင်၏ ကာကွယ်ခုခံပိုင်ခွင့်ကို ကန့်သတ်ရန်မဟုတ်ဘဲ တိုက်ခိုက်မှုနည်းလမ်းများကိုသာ ကန့်သတ်ခြင်းဖြစ်သည်။

စစ်သည်တိုင်းအတွက် မိမိကိုယ်ကို ကာကွယ်ခုခံခြင်းဆိုင်ရာစည်းမျဉ်းများ

၄။ သေစေခြင်း၊ သို့မဟုတ် ခန္ဓာကိုယ်ကို ပြင်းထန်စွာနာကျင်စေခြင်း ဖြစ်စေ နိုင်သည့်အန္တရာယ်မှ မိမိကိုယ်တိုင်အပြင် အခြားသူများကိုလည်း ကာကွယ်ခုခံခွင့် အခွင့်အရေးရှိသည်။

၅။ သင်နှင့် သင့်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၏ အသက်အန္တရာယ်၊ သို့မဟုတ် စစ်ဆင်ရေး နယ်မြေအတွင်းရှိ အခြားသူတို့၏အသက်အန္တရာယ်ကို ကာကွယ်ရန်အတွက် သေစေ နိုင်လောက်သည့် မိမိ၏အင်အား၊ သို့မဟုတ် တပ်ဖွဲ့အင်အားကို အသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်။

၆။ သင်သည် အောက်ပါအခြေအနေများတွင် သေစေနိုင်လောက်သည့် မိမိ၏ အင်အား၊ သို့မဟုတ် တပ်ဖွဲ့အင်အားကိုအသုံးပြုနိုင်သည်-

- (က) သင့်အား လက်နက်တစ်မျိုးမျိုးဖြင့်ပစ်ခတ်သည့်အခါ၊ သို့မဟုတ် ပစ်ခတ်မည့်အခြေအနေရှိသည့်အခါ။
- (ခ) လက်နက်ပါသူများ၊ လူစုလူဝေးများ၊ သို့မဟုတ် အဓိကရုဏ်း လုပ်ဆောင်သူများက လူ့အသက်အန္တရာယ်နှင့် ပုဂ္ဂလိကပိုင်၊ သို့မဟုတ် အများပိုင်ပစ္စည်းကို ထိပါးခြိမ်းခြောက်လာသည့်အခါ။

(ဂ) သင်ရောက်ရှိရာနေရာတွင် သင်နှင့်သင့်တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ ရန်ပြုခံရမည့် အခြေအနေရှိသောအခါ။

ဖမ်းဆီးထိန်းသိမ်းခြင်းဆိုင်ရာစည်းမျဉ်းများ

၇။ သင်၏ ရည်မှန်းချက်တာဝန် ပြီးမြောက်အောင်မြင်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်မှုကို ကြားဝင်နှောင့်ယှက်မှု ပြုလုပ်သူနှင့် ပြုလုပ်ရန်အားထုတ်သူမှန်သမျှကို ဖမ်းဆီး ထိန်းသိမ်းနိုင်သည်။

၈။ စစ်ဆင်ရေးနယ်မြေအတွင်း ရာဇဝတ်မှုကျူးလွန်သူများကို ဖမ်းဆီးထိန်း သိမ်းနိုင်သည်။

၉။ ဖမ်းဆီးထိန်းသိမ်းထားသူများကို လူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုနှင့်အညီ ဆက်ဆံရမည်။

၁၀။ ဖမ်းဆီးထိန်းသိမ်းထားသူများကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာအာဏာပိုင်တို့ထံ ဖြစ်နိုင် သမျှ အမြန်ဆုံးလွှဲပြောင်းပေးရမည်။

ထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုဆိုင်ရာစည်းမျဉ်းများ

၁၁။ မိမိကိုယ်ကို ကာကွယ်ခုခံရန်အတွက် တရားမဝင် လက်နက်၊ ခဲယမ်း ကိုင်ဆောင်သူနှင့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းအားလုံးကို တုံ့ပြန်တိုက်ခိုက်နိုင်သည်။

၁၂။ အရပ်သားများရှိနေသည့် နယ်မြေဧရိယာအတွင်း ရန်သူကိုတိုက်ခိုက်ရာတွင် တပ်ရင်းမှူးနှင့်အထက် တပ်မှူးတစ်ဦးဦး၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ ဒုံး၊ အမြောက်၊ စိန်ပြောင်း၊ ဒုံးပစ်လောင်ချာနှင့် တင့်၏အဓိကလက်နက်တို့ကို အသုံးမပြုရ။

၁၃။ အရပ်သားများရှိနေသည့် နယ်မြေဧရိယာအတွင်း ရန်သူကိုတိုက်ခိုက် ရာတွင် အမိန့်ပေးနိုင်သည့် အာဏာပိုင်တစ်ဦးဦး၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ စစ်ရေယာဉ်၊ တိုက်ခိုက်ရေးရဟတ်ယာဉ်၊ တိုက်လေယာဉ်တို့ကိုအသုံးပြု၍ တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်းမပြုရ။
(တပ်မမှူးနှင့် အထက်ကွပ်ကဲသူအရာရှိများသိရှိရန်)

၁၄။ ရပ်ကွက်၊ ကျေးရွာများအတွင်းရှိ နေအိမ်၊ အဆောက်အအုံများတွင် အကြမ်းဖက် သောင်းကျန်းသူများ ခိုအောင်းနေကြောင်း ယုံကြည်ဖွယ်ရာရှိပါက မသက်ဆိုင်သည့်

ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်နေအိမ်အဆောက်အအုံနှင့် အရပ်သားများကို ဖြစ်နိုင်သမျှ ထိခိုက်မှု မရှိစေရေး စနစ်တကျကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင်ပြီးမှ စီးနင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်းကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။

၁၅။ အရပ်သားများရှိနေသည့် နယ်မြေဧရိယာအတွင်း စစ်ဆင်ရေးဆောင်ရွက်မှု အားလုံးကို အောက်ပါ လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခဆိုင်ရာ ဥပဒေစည်းမျဉ်းများနှင့်အညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်-

- (က) အရပ်သားများနှင့် တိုက်ခိုက်သူများကို ခွဲခြားခြင်း။
- (ခ) စစ်ဘက်ပစ်မှတ်နှင့် အရပ်သား၊ အရပ်ဘက်ဆိုင်ရာများ ရောထွေးနေသည့်အခါ အရပ်သားနှင့် အရပ်ဘက်ဆိုင်ရာများကို ဆက်စပ်၍ သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ မတော်တဆသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ထိခိုက်ပျက်စီးမှုအနည်းဆုံးဖြစ်နိုင်သည့် အချိုးညီသော (သင့်တင့်မျှတသော) အင်အားကိုသာ အသုံးပြုတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း။
- (ဂ) တတ်နိုင်သမျှကြိုတင်သတိပေးမှုပြုလုပ်ပြီးမှတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း။
- (ဃ) စစ်ရေးလိုအပ်ချက်အရသာတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း။
- (င) လူသားချင်းစာနာခြင်း။

၁၆။ သင်၊ သင့်တပ်ဖွဲ့နှင့် သင့်တပ်ဖွဲ့ကို ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်နေသော တပ်ဖွဲ့တို့မှ တပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ၏အသက်အန္တရာယ်နှင့် ပစ္စည်းများအားဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းကို ကာကွယ်ခြင်းမှတစ်ပါး စေတီပုထိုးများ၊ ဘုန်းတော်ကြီးကျောင်းများ၊ ဗလီများ၊ ခရစ်ယာန်ဘုရားကျောင်းများ၊ အစရှိသည့်ဘာသာရေးဆိုင်ရာနေရာများ၊ ဆေးရုံများ၊ စာသင်ကျောင်းများ၊ ပြတိုက်များ၊ အမျိုးသားအထိမ်းအမှတ်များ၊ အခြားသောသမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာနှင့် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာ နေရာများကို တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်းမပြုရ။

၁၇။ ဆေးရုံများ၊ စာသင်ကျောင်းများ၊ ပြတိုက်များ၊ အမျိုးသားအထိမ်းအမှတ်များနှင့် အခြားသော သမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာနှင့် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဆိုင်ရာနေရာများကို စခန်းချခြင်း၊ ခံစစ်ဆင်ခြင်း၊ အုပ်ချုပ်မှုဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း အစရှိသည်တို့အတွက် အသုံးမပြုရ။

၁၈။ အရပ်သားပိုင်ပစ္စည်းများကို ယူဆောင်ခြင်း၊ ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းမပြုရ။

၁၉။ ကလေးသူငယ်နှင့် အမျိုးသမီးများကို အထူးကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေး
ရမည်။

Annex 7

Letter from the Office of the President to the Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army), 13 September 2020

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the President

Letter No. 578 (173)/ 12/ Office of the President

Date: 13 September 2020

To

Office of the Commander-in-Chief (Army)

Subject: To ensure subordinate military personnel and units strictly comply with Rules of Engagement (RoE)

1. The Arakan Army (AA) terrorist organization has been launching attacks in Rakhine State in order to destroy lives and properties of local civilians and to undermine government administration and functions. The Tatmadaw has therefore been conducting effective counter-terrorism activities against AA terrorists. Clashes between the Tatmadaw and AA have resulted in civilian casualties. In particular, since AA is launching attacks from populated villages there have been more civilian casualties.

2. It is imperative precautions are taken to avoid the loss of civilian lives and property due to military clashes. Civilian casualties, especially of children, as a result of military clashes, could also have adverse effects at the United Nations Security Council and at the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

3. It is learnt that the Tatmadaw has systematically adopted Rules of Engagement based on international standards under which reasonable precautions are to be taken to avoid casualties to innocent civilians. A request is hereby made to ensure Tatmadaw subordinate personnel and units strictly comply with the aforementioned Rules of Engagement.

Khin Latt

Permanent Secretary

Copy to

President Staff Office

Vice President Staff Office

Ministry of the Office of the Union Government

Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor



လျှို့ဝှက်
ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး

စာအမှတ်၊ ၅၇၈ (၁၇၃) / ၁၂ / သမ္မတရုံး
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၀ပြည့်နှစ်၊ စက်တင်ဘာလ ၁၃ ရက်

ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ကြည်း)

အကြောင်းအရာ။ လက်အောက်ခံတပ်ရင်းတပ်ဖွဲ့များအား Rules of Engagement ကို တိကျစွာလိုက်နာ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်ကိစ္စ

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူအဖွဲ့မှ ပြည်သူလူထု၏ အသက်အိုးအိမ် ပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးစေရန်နှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်၏အုပ်ချုပ်မှုယန္တရားပျက်ပြားစေရန် တိုက်ခိုက်မှုများပြုလုပ်နေသဖြင့် တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့် AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူများကို ထိရောက်သော သောင်းကျန်းမှုနှိမ်နင်းရေး တိုက်ခိုက်ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ ဖြစ်ပွားသောတိုက်ပွဲများကြောင့် ပြည်သူများသေကြေပျက်စီးမှုများလည်း ရှိပါသည်။ အထူးသဖြင့် AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူအဖွဲ့သည် ရွာသူရွာသားများရှိသော ကျေးရွာများ အတွင်းမှ တိုက်ခိုက်မှုပြုခြင်းကြောင့်လည်း တိုက်ပွဲများတွင် ပြည်သူလူထုသေကြေပျက်စီးမှု ပိုမိုများပြားလာ သည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။

၂။ တိုက်ပွဲများကြောင့် အပြစ်မဲ့ပြည်သူတို့၏ အသက်အိုးအိမ် သေကြေပျက်စီးခြင်းများမရှိစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်လိုအပ်ပါသည်။ ထိုသို့ အပြစ်မဲ့ပြည်သူများသေကြေပျက်စီးမှု၊ အထူးသဖြင့် ကလေးသူငယ်များ သေဆုံးမှုတို့သည် ကုလသမဂ္ဂလုံခြုံရေးကောင်စီတွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ICJတွင်လည်းကောင်း ဆိုးကျိုး သက်ရောက်နိုင်ပါသည်။

၃။ တပ်မတော်အနေဖြင့်လည်း အပြစ်မဲ့ပြည်သူများသေကြေပျက်စီးမှုကို အတတ်နိုင်ဆုံးကာကွယ်ရန် အတွက် နိုင်ငံတကာစံနှုန်းများအပေါ် မှီငြမ်းပြုစုထားသော Rules of Engagement ကို စနစ်တကျ ချမှတ် ထားကြောင်းသိရှိရပါသည်။ သို့ပါ၍ အပြစ်မဲ့ပြည်သူလူထုများသေကြေ ပျက်စီးမှုမဖြစ်ပွားစေရေးအတွက် တပ်မတော်ကချမှတ်ထားသည့် Rules of Engagement ကို အောက်ခြေ တပ်ရင်း၊ တပ်ဖွဲ့များအား တိကျစွာ လိုက်နာစေရေးအတွက် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန် လမ်းညွှန်မှုအရအကြောင်းကြားပါသည်။

အ. ဇ. ၁၀
ခင်လတ်
အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်

မိတ္တူကို

- သမ္မတဦးစီးရုံး
- ဒုတိယသမ္မတဦးစီးရုံးများ
- ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ရုံး
- နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

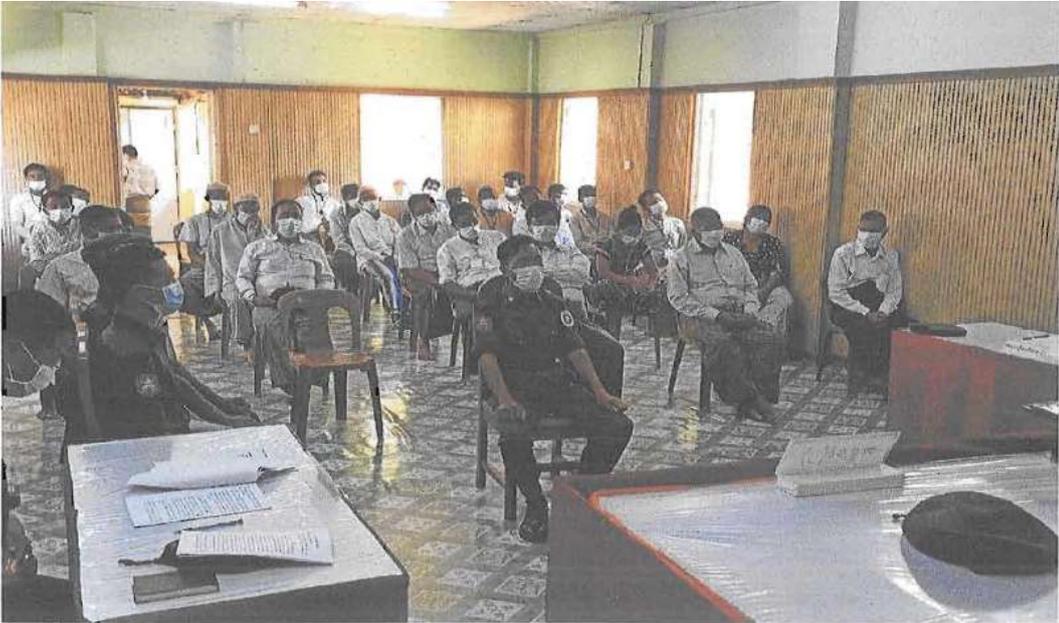
Annex 8

Photos of public hearings of Gu Dar Pyin court-martial

Photos of public hearings of Gu Dar Pyin Court Martial



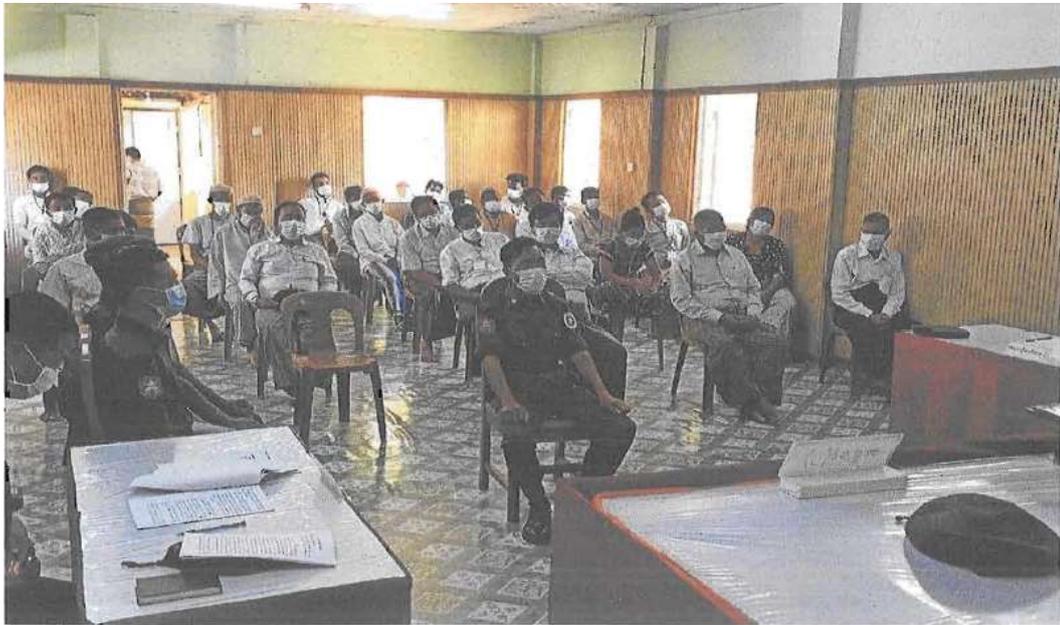
Photos of public hearings of Gu Dar Pyin Court Martial



ဂူတာပြင်ဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်တရားရုံးဖြင့် စစ်ဆေးနေမှု မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ



ဂူတာပြင်ဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စစ်တရားရုံးဖြင့် စစ်ဆေးနေမှု မှတ်တမ်းဓာတ်ပုံများ



Annex 9

Press Statement of Tatmadaw True News Information Team about allegations regarding villages in Maungdaw area

Press Statement of Tatmadaw True News Information Team about allegations regarding villages in Maungdaw area

It was announced on 6 July 2020 that a court of inquiry led by Major-General Myat Kyaw had been established to investigate the events at the Chut Pyin and Maung Nu villages in Rakhine State in 2017. This investigation has advanced to such an extent that we can now announce that there will be a court-martial in this case, commencing before the end of 2020. Allegations

regarding Taung Bazar are included in the scope of the Maung Nu investigation announced on 6 July 2020.

Furthermore, we also announce that the analysis by the Office of the Judge Advocate-General of the final report (with annexes) of the Independent Commission of Enquiry (ICOE) and other information has reached the point where the Office is investigating possible

wider patterns of violations in the region of northern Rakhine in 2016-2017. Allegations regarding villages in the Maungdaw area are included in the scope of this wider investigation.

Tatmadaw True News Information Team



Home (/)	သတင်းများ (/recent-news)	ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ် (/peace-process)
ပြည်သူ့အကျိုးပြု (/E1%80%B7support)	မှတ်တမ်းခါတ်ပုံ (/)	မီဒီယာတွေ့ဆုံမှု (/medias)
ထုတ်ပြန်ချက် (/Tatmadaw%20True%20News)	နိုင်ငံတကာဆက်ဆံရေး (/international-meeting)	
ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေး (/relations)		

သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ချက်

သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ချက်

(<https://cincds.gov.mm/sites/default/files/enou%2014-9-20.jpg>)

သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်ချက်

၂၀၁၇ ခုနှစ်တွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၌ ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် ချွတ်ပြင်နှင့်မောင်နှရွာဖြစ်စဉ်များအား စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရန်အတွက် ဗိုလ်ချုပ် မြတ်ကျော်ဦးဆောင်သည့် စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေးခုံရုံးကို ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့ကြောင်း ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၆ ရက်နေ့တွင် ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာပြီးဖြစ်သည်။ ထိုစုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးမှု၏ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်မှု အတိုင်းအတာနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ နှစ်မကုန်မီတွင် အမှုဖြစ်စဉ်ကိုစစ်တရားရုံးဖြင့် စတင်စစ်ဆေးဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်တော့မည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဇူလိုင်လ ၆ ရက်နေ့တွင် ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာခဲ့သည့် မောင်နှရွာဖြစ်စဉ်၏စုံစမ်းမှုတွင် စွပ်စွဲဖော်ပြနေကြသည့် တောင်ဘဇာရွာ ဖြစ်စဉ်လည်း ပါဝင်ပြီးဖြစ်သည်။

ထို့အပြင် လွတ်လပ်သော စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးရေးကော်မရှင်(ICOE)၏ အပြီးသတ် အစီရင်ခံစာနှင့်နောက်ဆက်တွဲများ၊ အခြားသောသတင်းအချက်အလက်များအပေါ် စစ်ဥပဒေချုပ်ရုံး၏ စိစစ်သုံးသပ်ခဲ့မှုအရ ၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇ တွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်း၌ ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် ဖြစ်နိုင်ဖွယ်ရှိသော ချိုးဖောက်မှုများ၏ ကျယ်ပြန့်သည့် အသွင်သဏ္ဍာန်များကို စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးလျက်ရှိသည်။ မောင်တောနယ်မြေရှိ ကျေးရွာများတွင် ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည်ဟူသောစွပ်စွဲချက်များသည် ကျယ်ပြန့်စွာပြုလုပ်လျက်ရှိသည့် စုံစမ်းစစ်ဆေးမှုတွင် ပါဝင်ကြောင်း သတင်းထုတ်ပြန်အပ်ပါသည်။

Annex 10

Curricula of the Defence Services Academy, the Command and General Staff College and the National Defence College regarding international humanitarian law

**National Defense College
International Humanitarian Law**

Table of Content

Introduction

Objectives

Chapter I

Sources of International Humanitarian Law

- International customary laws
- Laws of Contract

Chapter II

Fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law

- The principle of distinction
- The principle of proportionality
- The principle of Military necessity
- The basic rules of Humanitarian Law

Chapter III

Definition

- Targeting
- armed forces
- combatants
- prisoners of war
- civilians
- spies
- Mercenaries
- professional soldiers
- Journalists
- Civil defence
- civilian objects
- special protected places

Chapter IV

Direct Participation in Hostilities

- Concept direct participation in hostilities
- Threshold of harm
- Direct causation
- Belligerent Nexus
- Lethal weapons
- Superfluous weapon
- correlation to fighter

Chapter V

Restricted weapons

- Non-lethal weapons
- inevitably lethal weapons
- important restricted weapons

Chapter VI

Responsible and Monitoring

- Duties of commander
- Criminal responsibility of commander

Chapter VII

Rules of Engagement (RoE)

- Definition
- Right to defense
- use of force
- summary of Rules of Engagement

Chapter VIII

International Criminal Court (ICC)

- Background of ICC
- Jurisdiction of ICC
- Conclusion

Command and General Staff College
Law of War and International Humanitarian Assistance Law

Table of Content

- Sources of Law of War
- Basic principles of International humanitarian law
- Definition
- Armed conflicts
- Direct participation in hostilities
- Targeting
- Restricted weapons
- Ruses and Perfidy
- Command Responsibility
- Protection of prisoner of war
- Protection of civilian
- Protected emblems
- Rules of engagement (ROE)
- international crimes
- Discussion on summary of Rules of Combat
- Finding solutions on the facts regarding the Geneva Conventions

**Defense Service Academy, Defense Services Medical Academy, Defense Services Technological
Academy and Military Institute of Nursing and Paramedical Science
Law of War and International Humanitarian Assistance Law**

Table of Content

- Sources of Law of War
- Basic principles of International humanitarian law
- Definition
- Armed conflicts
- Direct participation in hostilities
- Targeting
- Restricted weapons
- Ruses and Perfidy
- Command Responsibility
- Protection of prisoner of war
- Protection of civilian
- Protected emblems
- Rules of engagement (ROE)
- international crimes
- Discussion on summary of Rules of Combat
- Summary of principles of Rules of Engagement

နိုင်ငံတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးတက္ကသိုလ်
အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာလူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုဥပဒေဘာသာရပ်

စဉ်	မာတိကာ အကြောင်းအရာ	စာမျက်နှာ
၁	နိဒါန်း	၁
၂	ရည်ရွယ်ချက်	၁
အခန်း(၁)		
အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာလူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုဥပဒေ၏		
အရင်းအမြစ်များ		
၃	အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ဓလေ့ထုံးတမ်းဥပဒေ	၂
၄	စာချုပ်စာတမ်းဥပဒေ	၃
အခန်း(၂)		
အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာလူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုဥပဒေ၏		
အခြေခံသဘောတရားများ		
၅	ခွဲခြားခြင်းအခြေခံသဘောတရား	၇
၆	အချိုးအစား၊ ညီမျှမှု အခြေခံသဘောတရားများ	၉
၇	စစ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလိုအပ်ချက် အခြေခံသဘောတရား	၁၀
၈	လူသားချင်းစာနာမှု အခြေခံသဘောတရား	၁၁
အခန်း(၃)		
အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်များ		
၉	စစ်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ ရည်မှန်းချက်	၁၃
၁၀	လက်နက်ကိုင်တပ်ဖွဲ့များ	၁၄
၁၁	တိုက်ပွဲဝင်စစ်သည်များ	၁၄
၁၂	စစ်သုံးပန်းများ	၁၅
၁၃	အရပ်သားများ	၁၆
၁၄	သူ့လျှို့များ	၁၆
၁၅	ကြေးစားစစ်သားများ	၁၇
၁၆	သတင်းသမားများ	၁၈
၁၇	အရပ်ဘက်ဆိုင်ရာကာကွယ်ရေး	၁၈
၁၈	အရပ်ဘက်ဆိုင်ရာအဆောက်အအုံနေရာများ	၁၉

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	စာမျက်နှာ
၁၉	အထူးကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေးရမည့် နေရာများ	၂၀
	အခန်း (၄)	
	တိုက်ပွဲများတွင် တိုက်ရိုက်ပါဝင်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း	
၂၀	တိုက်ပွဲများတွင် တိုက်ရိုက်ပါဝင်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်းအယူအဆ	၂၃
၂၁	ထိခိုက်မှုအတိုင်းအတာ	၂၄
၂၂	တိုက်ရိုက်အကျိုးအကြောင်းဆက်နွယ်မှု	၂၄
၂၃	တိုက်ခိုက်သူများနှင့်ဆက်စပ်မှု	၂၄
	အခန်း(၅)	
	တားမြစ်ထားသောလက်နက်များ	
၂၄	မရှောင်လွှဲနိုင်သည့် သေစေမှုကို ဖြစ်နိုင်သည့် လက်နက်များ	၂၆
၂၅	အလွန်ဆိုးရွားစွာ နာကျင်ခံစားစေနိုင်သည့် လက်နက်များ	၂၆
၂၆	အရေးကြီးဆုံးတားမြစ်ထားသည့် လက်နက်များ	၂၇
	အခန်း (၆)	
	ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲမှုဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိမှု	
၂၇	ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲသူ၏ တာဝန်များ	၂၈
၂၈	ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲသူ၏ ပြစ်မှုကြောင်းအရ တာဝန်ရှိမှု	၂၉
	အခန်း(၇)	
	ထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုစည်းမျဉ်းများ	
၂၉	အဓိပ္ပာယ်နှင့်ပေါင်းစပ်ပါဝင်မှု	၃၁
၃၀	မိမိကိုယ်ကိုကာကွယ်ခုခံပိုင်ခွင့်	၃၁
၃၁	တပ်အင်အားအသုံးပြုမှု	၃၂
၃၂	ထိတွေ့တိုက်ခိုက်မှုစည်းမျဉ်းအကျဉ်းချုပ်	၃၃
	အခန်း (၈)	
	အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ရာဇဝတ်တရားရုံး	
၃၃	ICC ပေါ်ပေါက်လာပုံ	၃၅
၃၄	ICC မှ စီရင်ပိုင်ခွင့်ရှိသော ရာဇဝတ်မှုများ	၃၆
၃၅	နိဂုံး	၄၅

စစ်ဦးစီးတက္ကသိုလ်

စစ်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေနှင့် အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ လူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုဥပဒေဘာသာရပ်

မာတိကာ

အကြောင်းအရာ

အခန်း

- ၁ စစ်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၏ အရင်းအမြစ်များ
- ၂ စစ်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၏ အခြေခံသဘောတရားများ
- ၃ အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်များ
- ၄ လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခ
- ၅ တိုက်ပွဲများတွင် တိုက်ရိုက်ပါဝင်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း
- ၆ ပစ်မှတ်ထားတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း
- ၇ တားမြစ်ထားသောလက်နက်များ
- ၈ သစ္စာမဲ့ခြင်းနှင့် ဥပယ်တစ်မျှင်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း
- ၉ ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲမှုဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိမှု
- ၁၀ အကာအကွယ်ပေးထားသည့် အမှတ်တံဆိပ်သင်္ကေတများ
- ၁၁ ထိတွေ့တိုက်ပွဲများအတွက် စည်းမျဉ်းများ
- ၁၂ အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ရာဇဝတ်မှုများ
- ၁၃ တိုက်ခိုက်ရေးစည်းမျဉ်းများအကျဉ်းချုပ်
- ၁၄ ဂျီနီဗာကွန်ဗင်းရှင်းဆိုင်ရာ ရှင်းလင်းခြင်းနှင့်သတိပြုရမည့်အချက်များကို ဆွေးနွေးအဖြေရှာခြင်း

စစ်တက္ကသိုလ်၊ တပ်မတော်နည်းပညာတက္ကသိုလ်၊ တပ်မတော်ဆေးတက္ကသိုလ်၊
 တပ်မတော်သူနာပြုနှင့်ဆေးဘက်ပညာတက္ကသိုလ် (စတုတ္ထနှစ်)၊ ဗိုလ်လောင်းသင်တန်း၊ စစ်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာ
 ဥပဒေနှင့် အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာလူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုဥပဒေဘာသာရပ်

မာတိကာ

အခန်း	အကြောင်းအရာ
၁	စစ်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၏ အရင်းအမြစ်များ
၂	စစ်ပွဲဆိုင်ရာဥပဒေ၏ အခြေခံသဘောတရားများ
၃	အဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖွင့်ဆိုချက်များ
၄	လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခ
၅	တိုက်ပွဲများတွင် တိုက်ရိုက်ပါဝင်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း
၆	ပစ်မှတ်ထားတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း
၇	တားမြစ်ထားသောလက်နက်များ
၈	သစ္စာမဲ့ခြင်းနှင့် ဥပယ်တစ်မျှင်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း
၉	ကြီးကြပ်ကွပ်ကဲမှုဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိမှု
၁၀	စစ်သုံးပန်းများအား ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း
၁၁	အရပ်သားများအား ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်ခြင်း
၁၂	အကာအကွယ်ပေးထားသည့် အမှတ်တံဆိပ်သင်္ကေတများ
၁၃	ထိတွေ့တိုက်ပွဲများအတွက် စည်းမျဉ်းများ
၁၄	အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ ရာဇဝတ်မှုများ
၁၅	တိုက်ခိုက်ရေးစည်းမျဉ်းများအကျဉ်းချုပ် ဆွေးနွေးချက်များ

Blank Page

Annex 11

Curriculum of the Law Diploma for military officials

**Tatmadaw's Administration School (Pyin Oo Lwin)
Law Diploma for military officials**

Content

Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law

Human Rights Law

- Nature and development of Human Rights
- Core International Human Rights Conventions
- Protection Systems of Human Rights particularly UN Protection System
- Protection Systems of Human Rights particularly Treaty-Based Protection System
- Regional Protection systems of Human Rights
- Role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and Myanmar

International Humanitarian Law

- Development of International Humanitarian Law and the fundamental principles
- Hague Rules and Four Geneva Convention

* A total of 56 sessions with 32 on Human Rights Law while 24 on International Humanitarian Law are conducted in the Law Diploma Courses.

Annex 12

Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (Myanmar Radio and Television: Radio), 23 May 2020 to 4 October 2020

Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (Myanmar Radio and Television: Radio)**From 23 May 2020 to 4 October 2020**

No.	Subject	Broadcasting Schedule	Times
1.	Notice on Prevention of Hate Speech	May 2020	4
		June 2020	13
		July 2020	14
		August 2020	14
		September 2020	13
		October 2020	2
Total			59

Annex 13

TV Spot on Hate Speech (Myanmar Radio and Television)

TV Spot on Hate Speech (Myanmar Radio and Television)



အမုန်းစကား

လူမျိုး၊
ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ၊
ကျား/မ
(သို့မဟုတ်)



အမုန်းစကား

မည်သူမည်ဝါဖြစ်သည်ဆိုသည့်
အကြောင်းအရာတို့အပေါ် အခြေပြု၍
လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်ဦး
(သို့မဟုတ်)



အမုန်းစကား

လူအုပ်စု တစ်စုကို
မျှတမှုမရှိစွာ ဝေဖန်သည့်
(သို့မဟုတ်)



အမုန်းစကား

မလိုမုန်းထားမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည့်
ဆက်ဆံမှုတစ်မျိုးမျိုးကို ရည်ညွှန်းပြီး
အကြမ်းဖက်ရန် လှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်းသည်
အမုန်းစကားပင်ဖြစ်သည်။



အမုန်းစကား

အမုန်းစကားပြန့်ပွားခြင်းသည် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွင်း
ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံမှုနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပြီး
ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာရှိစွာနေထိုင်ရန်နှင့် ငြိမ်းချမ်းပြီး ညီညွတ်သည့်
လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းတည်ဆောက်ရန် မျှော်မှန်းချက်တို့ကို
ထိခိုက်စေသည့်အပြင် အကျင့်စာရိတ္တကိုလည်း ထိပါးစေသည်။



အမုန်းစကား

သို့ဖြစ်၍ ပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့် အမုန်းစကားများကို
ရှုတ်ချရန်နှင့် တားဆီးရန် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုများတွင်
အားလုံးပါဝင်ရန်နှင့် ပံ့ပိုးအားပေးရမည်။



Hate Speech

Hate speech refers to communications of any kind that denigrate or express animosity towards a person or a group on the basis of religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, gender or other identity factor.

Proliferation of hate speech may lead to discrimination and violence within our communities. This undermines our aspiration to live with dignity and to build a peaceful and harmonious society as well as diminishes our virtue.

Therefore, all citizens shall take all possible measures to denounce and prevent all forms of hate speech. The citizens shall be encouraged to participate in and support anti-hate speech activities.

Annex 14

Public Announcement for Prevention of Hate Speech

အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်မှုဆိုင်ရာ ပြည်သူ့အားအသိပညာပေး ကြေညာချက်

၁။ ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်သည် လူမျိုးပေါင်းစုံ၊ ဘာသာပေါင်းစုံစုစည်း နေထိုင်သည့် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပြီး လူတိုင်းသည် ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာရှိစွာဘဝရပ်တည်ရန်၊ လေးစားစွာ ဆက်ဆံမှုခံယူရန်၊ ကြောက်ရွံ့မှုကင်းစွာနေထိုင်ရန် အခွင့်အရေးရှိသည်ဖြစ်၍ အပြန်အလှန် နားလည်မှု၊ အပြန်အလှန် လေးစားမှု စသည်တို့ကိုအခြေခံသည့် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန် ကြိုးပမ်းဆောင်ရွက်ကြရမည် ဖြစ်သည်။

၂။ “အမုန်းစကား” ဟု ဆိုရာတွင် လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ၊ ကျား မ (သို့မဟုတ်) မည်သူ မည်ဝါဖြစ်သည်ဆိုသည့် အကြောင်းအရာတို့အပေါ်အခြေပြု၍ လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်ဦး(သို့မဟုတ်) လူအုပ်စု တစ်စုကို မျှတမှုမရှိစွာဝေဖန်သည့် (သို့မဟုတ်) မလိုမုန်းထားမှုကိုဖော်ပြသည့် ဆက်ဆံမှု တစ်မျိုးမျိုးကို ရည်ညွှန်းပြီး အကြမ်းဖက်ရန်လှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်းသည်လည်း အမုန်းစကားပင်ဖြစ်သည်။

၃။ အမုန်းစကားပြန့်ပွားခြင်းသည် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွင်း ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံမှုနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုကို ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပြီး ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာရှိစွာနေထိုင်ရန်နှင့် ငြိမ်းချမ်းပြီးညီညွတ်သည့် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း တည်ဆောက်ရန် မျှော်မှန်းချက်တို့ကို ထိခိုက်စေသည့်အပြင် အကျင့်စာရိတ္တကိုလည်းထိပါးစေသည်။

၄။ သို့ဖြစ်၍ ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီးဌာနများနှင့် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့များသည် မိမိတို့၏ ကွပ်ကဲမှု (သို့မဟုတ်) ညွှန်ကြားမှုအောက်တွင်ရှိသော ဝန်ထမ်းများ၊ အရာရှိများ၊ စစ်မှုထမ်းများ၊ အခြားလုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့် ဒေသခံပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့် အမုန်းစကားများကို ရှုတ်ချရန်နှင့်တားဆီးရန် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်ဖြစ်ပြီး အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုများတွင် ဝန်ထမ်းများအားလုံးပါဝင်ရန်နှင့် ပံ့ပိုးရန်အားပေးရမည်။

Public Announcement for Prevention of Hate Speech

1. The Republic of the Union of Myanmar is a multicultural society. We believe that every human being has a right to a dignified life, to be treated with respect, and to live without fear of violence, intimidation, or discrimination based on group identity or personal characteristics. Therefore, we must strive to bring together diverse communities on the basis of common values of mutual understanding and mutual respect for each other.
2. Proliferation of hate speech may lead to discrimination and violence within our communities. This undermines our aspirations to live with dignity and to build a peaceful and harmonious society.
3. Moreover proliferation of hate speech hampers our well-being, diminishes our dignity and undermines our virtue.
4. Therefore, all Ministries and all Regions and States Governments are to ensure that its personnel, officers, staff — whether military or other security forces, or civil services — and local people under its control or direction shall take all possible measures to denounce and prevent all forms of hate speech. All ministries, their agencies, departments and offices shall further encourage all personnel to participate in and support anti-hate speech activities.

Annex 15

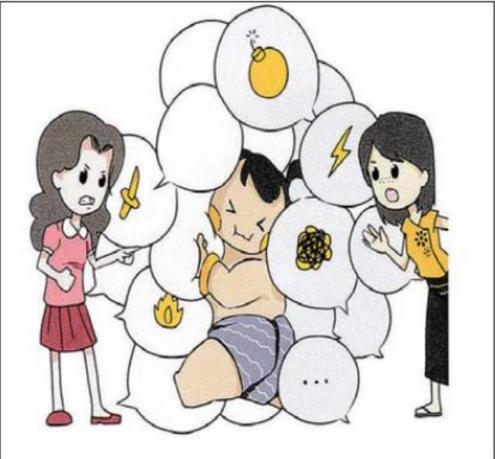
Ministry of Information, Facebook, “No Hate Speech!”, 3 September 2020



အမုန်းစကားမပြောရ

အမုန်းစကားမပြောရ။

တစ်ပါးသူ၏ လူမျိုး၊ နိုင်ငံ၊ ဘာသာရေး၊ ဒေသ၊
 ကျား/မ လိင်ကွဲပြားမှု၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ခံယူမှု၊ မသန်စွမ်းသူများနှင့်
 နာတာရှည်ရောဂါဖြင့် ကျန်းမာရေးချို့တဲ့နေသူများကို
 အကြောင်းမဲ့ဖြစ်စေ၊ ထိခိုက်နာကျင်စေလိုသောကြောင့်ဖြစ်စေ
 တိုက်ရိုက်တိုက်ခိုက်သော အမုန်းစကားများကို Facebook မှ ပယ်ဖျက်ပါသည်။



No Hate Speech!

Facebook will remove any speech that denigrates or expresses animosity towards a person on the basis of his ethnicity, religion, nationality, region, gender or sexual orientation. We will also discard speech that harms the disable or people suffering chronic illness.

Annex 16

List of broadcasting programmes, regarding prevention of incitement to hatred and violence on Web portal, Official Facebook Page and Website by Ministry of Information, Myanmar (22 May 2020 to 5 October 2020)

အမုန်းစကားနှင့်အကြမ်းဖက်မှုဖြစ်စေရန် လှုံ့ဆော်မှုကို တားဆီးခြင်းနှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ MOI
Webportal Myanmar Facebook Page နှင့် MOI Website တို့တွင် ထုတ်လွှင့်ဖော်ပြခဲ့မှုများ
(၂၂-၅-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့မှ ၅-၁၀-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့ထိ)

စဉ်	ရက်စွဲ	အကြောင်းအရာ	သတင်းရင်းမြစ်
၁	၁၉၂၀၂၀-၆-	၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ် အထွေထွေရွေးကောက်ပွဲနှင့်အတူ (၂၅) ရွေးကောက်ပွဲနှင့် အမုန်းစကား	သတင်းစဉ်
၂	၂၉-၆-၂၀၂၀	အမုန်းစကား မပြောရ (ခါတ်ပုံ)	သတင်းစဉ်
၃	၇၂၀၂၀-၇-	ရွေးကောက်ပွဲနှင့်အမုန်းစကားအကြောင်း ဆွေးနွေးခန်း	Union Election Commission
၄	၁၆-၇-၂၀၂၀	အလေးအနက်ထား ရှောင်ကြဉ်ကြရမည့် အမုန်းစကား	သတင်းစဉ်
၅	၂၀-၉-၂၀၂၀	အမုန်းစကား၊ အမုန်းတရားကင်းစင်ရေး	မြန်မာ့အလင်း (အယ်ဒီတာ့ အာဘော်)
၆	၂၄-၉-၂၀၂၀	မန်ကန်မြို့၌ အမုန်းစကားဖန်တီးမှုများကို ကင်းရှင်းစေရန် အမုန်းစကား အသိပညာပေး လက်ကမ်းစာစောင် ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်	ပြန်ကြားရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေး ဦးစီးဌာန (နယ်သတင်း)
၇	၂၉-၉-၂၀၂၀	အကြမ်းဖက်မှုမှန်သမျှ ဆန့်ကျင်ကြ	မြန်မာ့အလင်း (အယ်ဒီတာ့ အာဘော်)

List of broadcasting programmes, regarding prevention of incitement to hatred and violence on Web portal, Official Facebook Page and Website by Ministry of Information, Myanmar

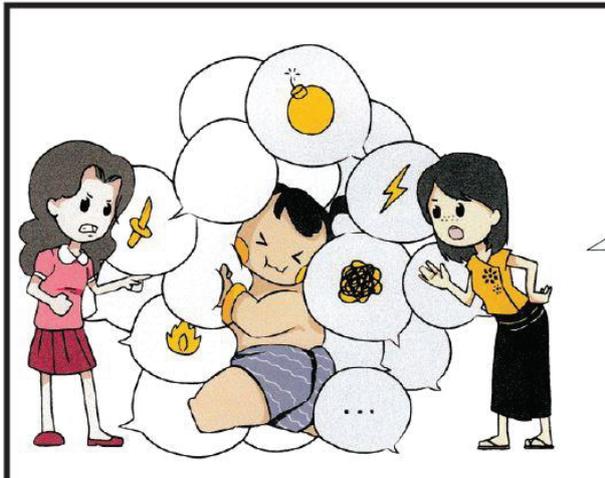
(22 May 2020 to 5 October 2020)

No.	Date	Subject	Media Source
1.	19 June 2020	Control hate speech ahead of 2020 General Election	Press Release
2.	29 June 2020	No Hate Speech (Photo)	Press Release
3.	7 July 2020	Discussion under the title of “Election and Hate Speech”	Union Election Commission
4.	16 July 2020	“Hate Speech which people should refrain from”	Press Release
5.	20 Sep 2020	No Hate Speech, No Hatred	The Global News Light of Myanmar (Editorial)
6.	24 Sep 2020	Handouts against hate speech were disseminated in Man Kan Town	Information and Public Relation Department
7.	29 Sep 2020	Protection against violence	The Global News Light of Myanmar (Editorial)

Annex 17

Notice on Prevention of Hate Speech illustrated in *The Global New Light of Myanmar*

Notice on Prevention of Hate Speech which is illustrated in the newspaper of The Global New Light of Myanmar



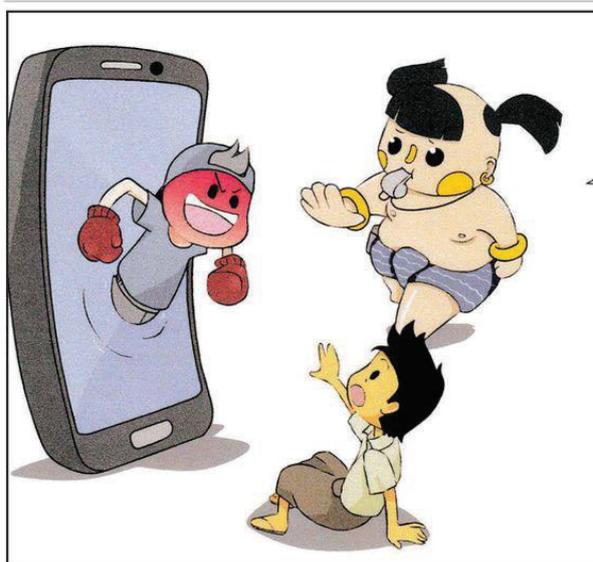
အမုန်းစကားမပြောရ။

တစ်ပါးသူ၏ လူမျိုး၊ နိုင်ငံ၊ ဘာသာရေး၊ ဒေသ၊ ကျား/မ လိင်ကွဲပြားမှု၊ လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ခံယူမှု၊ မသန်စွမ်းသူများနှင့် နာတာရှည်ရောဂါဖြင့် ကျန်းမာရေးချို့တဲ့နေသူများကို အကြောင်းမဲ့ဖြစ်စေ၊ ထိခိုက်နာကျင်စေလိုသောကြောင့်ဖြစ်စေ တိုက်ရိုက်တိုက်ခိုက်သော အမုန်းစကားများကို Facebook မှ ပယ်ဖျက်ပါသည်။

Facebook ၏ လူမှုကွန်ရက်ဆိုင်ရာ စံနှုန်းများ

No Hate Speech!

Facebook will remove any speech that denigrates or expresses animosity towards a person on the basis of his ethnicity, religion, nationality, region, gender or sexual orientation. We will also discard hate speech that harms the disable or people suffering chronic illness.



အကြမ်းမဖက်ရ၊ မခြိမ်းခြောက်ရ။

လုံခြုံရေးသည် ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ Facebook ၏ အဓိကဦးစားပေးတာဝန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့သည် ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိခိုက်မှု သို့မဟုတ် အများပြည်သူ၏ လုံခြုံမှုကို ထိခိုက်နိုင်သည်ဟု ယူဆရသော အကြောင်းအရာကို ဖယ်ရှားပြီး လိုအပ်ပါက သက်ဆိုင်ရာမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း၍ အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

No Violence, No Threat!

Security is Facebook's deep concern. We will remove any topics, which we consider affect the public physically or their security and if necessary, actions will be taken in collaboration with the authorities concerned.

Annex 18

Distribution of pamphlets on anti-hate speech in Man Kan Township, 24 September 2020

Distribution of pamphlets on anti-hate speech in Man Kan Township

24.09.2020

The Information and Public Relations Department of Ministry of Information, in collaboration with the General Administration Department of Ministry of Union Government Office in Man Kan Township, Mat Man District, Shan State (east) handed out pamphlets on anti-hate speech to local populace in the morning of 24 September. The distribution of pamphlets took place in all wards of Man Kan Township and at the entry/ exit gates to the township.

What were mentioned in the pamphlets are hate speech awareness raising notes such as to believe news only after sorting it out in order to avoid hatred caused by rumours, our aspirations to build a peaceful and harmonious society being undermined by proliferation of hate speech and to cultivate a spirit of mutual respect, and stipulations of laws related to hate speech in Myanmar and some other countries in combination with hate speech slogans and cartoons.

မန်ကန်မြို့၌ အမုန်းစကားဖန်တီးမှုများကို ကင်းရှင်းစေရန် အမုန်းစကား အသိပညာပေး လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း လုပ်ငန်း ဆောင်ရွက်

Home > သတင်းများ >

Submitted by admin on Thu, 09/24/2020 - 11:34



မန်ကန် စက်တင်ဘာ ၂၄

ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်(အရှေ့ပိုင်း)၊ မက်မန်းခရိုင်၊ မန်ကန်မြို့တွင် အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနနှင့် ပြန်ကြားရေးနှင့်ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဦးစီးဌာနတို့ ပူးပေါင်း၍ အမုန်းစကား အသိပညာပေး လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များကို ယနေ့ နံနက်ပိုင်းက မန်ကန်မြို့တွင်း ရပ်ကွက်များနှင့် မြို့ဝင်/ထွက် ဂိတ်တွင် အခမဲ့ဖြန့်ဝေခဲ့သည်။

ထိုလက်ကမ်းစာစောင်တွင် လူအများကြား ကောလဟာလကြောင့် အမုန်းဖွယ်ရာလုံ့လများ မဖြစ်စေရန် သတင်းများကို စစ်ဆေးပြီးမှ ယုံကြည်ရန်၊ အမုန်းစကားသည် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ စုစည်းညီညွတ်မှုကို ပျက်ပြားစေပြီး ဘုံတွင်သောတန်ဖိုးများကို ယိုယွင်း ပျက်စီးစေသည်၊ အပြန်အလှန် လေးစားလက်ခံနိုင်သော စိတ်ဓာတ်ကိုရေရှည်ခိုင်မြဲစွာ ထားရှိရန်စသော အမုန်းစကားနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အသိပညာပေး နှိုးဆော်ချက်များ၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် နိုင်ငံအချို့၏ ၂ ပဒေများတွင် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းချက်များ ဆောင်ပုဒ်များနှင့် ကာတွန်းများတို့ပါဝင်ကြောင်း သတင်းရရှိသည်။

ကျော်စင်ထက်(ပြန်/ဆက်)

ရှမ်းပြည်နယ် အမြို့မြို့အနယ်နယ်သတင်းများ



Annex 19

“Hate Speech, which people should refrain from”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, vol. 59, no. 287

မိတ်ဆွေကောင်းနှင့်ပေါင်းသင်း
မိတ်ဆွေဟူသည် မိတ်ဆွေကောင်း၊ မိတ်ဆွေညီဟူ၍
နှစ်မျိုးရှိရာ မိတ်ဆွေကောင်းတို့ကို ပေါင်းသင်းဆက်ဆံ
ဆည်းကပ်ရာ၏။ ထိုမိတ်ဆွေကောင်းတို့အား ပေါင်းသင်း
ဆက်ဆံ ဖွဲ့ဆည်းကပ်ခြင်းဖြင့် မိမိအတွက် အကျိုးများရ၏။
မိတ်ဆွေကောင်းအပေါ် ယုတ်ညံ့သောစိတ်ဖြင့် မပြစ်မှားရာ၊
ပစ္ဆိမဝင် (မမှပာ - ၇၈)

မြန်မာ့အလင်း

အလေးအနက်ထား ရှောင်ကြဉ်ကြရမည် အမှန်းစကား . . .

အမှန်းစကားဆိုခြင်းဟူသည် လောကကို ရုပ်ဆိုးအကျည်းတန်စေ
သည်။ အဆိုးရွားဆုံးသော အကြောင်းရပ်များထဲက တစ်ခုဖြစ်၏။
လောကအေးချမ်းသာယာမှုကို ပျက်စီးထိခိုက်စေသော လုပ်ရပ်လည်း
ဖြစ်၏။ ခုစရိုက်အကျင့်အကြံတစ်ခု ဖြစ်ပေသည်။

မကောင်းသော ကိုယ်မှု၊ နှုတ်မှု၊ စိတ်မှုတို့ကို ခုစရိုက်ဟု ခေါ်၏။
ကာယကံအားဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေ၊ ဝစီကံ နှုတ်ပြောစကားတို့ဖြင့် ဖြစ်စေ၊
မနောကံဖြင့်ဖြစ်စေ မကောင်းသော ကျင့်ကြံပြုလုပ်ခြင်းကို ခုစရိုက်
ဟု ဆိုခြင်းဖြစ်၏။ ထိုခုစရိုက်များထဲမှ မဟုတ်မမှန်ပြောဆိုခြင်း
မှသာဝါဒ၊ ကုန်းတိုက်စကားပြောဆိုခြင်း ပိသုဏဝါဒ၊ ဆဲရေး
တိုင်းထွာခြင်း ကြမ်းတမ်းသော စကားပြောဆိုခြင်း ဖရုသဝါဒ၊
အကျိုးမရှိ အနှစ်မဲ့သောစကားကိုပြောခြင်း သမ္မပ္ပလာပဟူသည့်
ဝစီခုစရိုက် လေးပါးရှိ၏။

အမှန်းစကားဆိုခြင်းတွင် နှုတ်ထွက်ပြောဆိုခြင်း၊ စာဖြင့်
ရေးသားပြောဆိုခြင်း၊ အမူအရာအားဖြင့် သိသာစေခြင်း အစရှိသည်
တို့သည် ဝစီခုစရိုက်လေးပါးစလုံးဖြင့် အကျုံးဝင်နေ၏။ ထိုထိုသော
အမှန်းစကားဆိုခြင်းသည် ကိုယ်ကျင့်သိက္ခာနှင့် စာရိတ္တဆိုင်ရာ၊
စည်းမျဉ်းစည်းကမ်းနှင့် ဥပဒေကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာအားလုံးတို့နှင့်
ဆက်နွှယ်ခြင်းပေးနေသည်လည်း ဖြစ်၏။

လူတစ်ဦးနှင့် တစ်ဦးကြား၊ လူမျိုးမတူညီမှုများကြား၊ ကိုးကွယ်
ယုံကြည်မှုနှင့် ဘာသာရေးဆိုင်ရာ ကွဲပြားမှုများကြား မှန်းတီးမှုများ
ဖြစ်စေအောင်၊ မှန်းတီးမှုများ ပြန့်ပွားစေအောင်၊ မှန်းတီးမှုများ ပိုမို
ကျယ်ပြန့်လာအောင် နှိုးဆွခြင်းသည် အမှန်းစကားတို့၏ အစပင်
ဖြစ်ချေ၏။ လူမျိုးဖြစ်စေ၊ တိုင်းရင်းသားမျိုးနွယ်စုဖြစ်စေ၊ လိင်ခွဲခြား
ခြင်းဖြင့် ဖြစ်စေ၊ ကိုးကွယ်ယုံကြည်မှုအရဖြစ်စေ စသည်တို့ကိုအခြေခံ
သည့် မှန်းတီးမှုကို တိုးမြှင့်စေခြင်းသည် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းက
လက်သင့်ခံရမည့် ပြုမူကျင့်ကြံမှု မဟုတ်ချေပြီ။

အများအားဖြင့်မူ ရေရာသေချာတိကျသော အချက်အလက်နှင့်
အကြောင်းခြင်းရာများပေါ်တွင် မူတည်ခြင်းမဟုတ်ဘဲ စိတ်ခံစားမှု
အတွေးအမြင်သက်သက်ကို အခြေခံ၏။ ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံမှု၊ နှိမ်ချလှုံ့မှု၊
ရန်လိုမှုတို့က အစပြု၏။ မိမိ၏ တစ်ကိုယ်ရေခံစားမှုပေါ် တည်ကာ
ကျင့်ကြံပြောဆိုခြင်းကလည်း အမှန်းစကားကို ပြောဆိုမိစေ၏။
အမှန်းစကားဟူသည် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွင်း ထားရှိအပ်သော
တန်းတူညီမျှမှု၊ သူတစ်ထူး၏ ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာကို လေးစားမှုအစရှိသည့်
လူမှုစံနှုန်းများနှင့် တန်ဖိုးထားမှုတို့ကို မသိကနိုးကျွန်ပြုကာ ထိပါး
စော်ကားခြင်းပင် ဖြစ်၏။

ထို့ထက်ဆိုးရလျှင် အမှန်းစကားတို့က ဒီမိုကရေစီကို အတွင်းမှ
တိုးဖောက်သပ်လျှို ဖျက်ဆီးခြင်းအမှုကို ပြု၏။ လူတ်လပ်စွာရေးသား
ထုတ်ဖော်ပြောဆိုခွင့်ဟူသည့် လူ့အခွင့်အရေး ဒီမိုကရေစီအခွင့်အရေး
တို့ကို ပြက်ရယ်ပြု၏။ သိမ်ငျှင်းအောင်ပြု၏။

အမှန်းစကားဟူသည် သူတစ်ဦးဦးကို ထိခိုက်နစ်နာစေခြင်း၊
အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေလိုသော၊ ပိုမိုမှန်းတီးစေသော၊ ထိခိုက်နစ်နာအောင်
အန္တရာယ်ဖြစ်စေအောင် ပြောဆိုနှိုးဆွခြင်း၊ ရေးသားဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊ ဝါဒ
ဖြန့်ခြင်းတို့သာ ဖြစ်၏။

ထို့ကြောင့်ပင် အမှန်းစကားဆိုသည်ကို လူမှုကျင့်ဝတ်များအရ
ဖြစ်စေ၊ ဥပဒေအရဖြစ်စေ တားဆီးကြရခြင်းဖြစ်၏။ ထို့ကြောင့်ပင်
အမှန်းစကားကို လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းက ဆန့်ကျင်ကြရခြင်းဖြစ်၏။
မေတ္တာလွမ်းမြဲသည့် လူမှုဝန်းကျင်ဖြစ်ရေး၊ လူအချင်းချင်း လေးစား
တန်ဖိုးထားသည့် ဆက်ဆံရေးကို တည်ဆောက်ရေးတို့က ငြိမ်းချမ်း
သော လောကကို ရည်ရွယ်တည်ဆောက်ခြင်းလည်း ဖြစ်ပေသည်။
လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းက သတ်မှတ်ထားသော ကျင့်ဝတ်စာရိတ္တနှင့်
ဥပဒေစည်းကမ်းတို့ကို လိုက်နာကျင့်ကြံခြင်းဖြင့် လည်းကောင်း၊
ရှောင်ကြဉ်ရမည့်တို့ကို ရှောင်ကြဉ်ခြင်းဖြင့် လည်းကောင်း အမှန်း
စကား မပြန့်ပွားရေးနှင့် မေတ္တာပွားများရေးကို စောင့်ထိန်းကျင့်ကြံ
ခြင်းဖြင့် နိုင်ငံငြိမ်းချမ်းသာယာခြင်းကို ထိထိရောက်ရောက်
တည်ဆောက်နိုင်လိမ့်မည် ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

The Global New Light of Myanmar

Vol. 59, No. 287, 12th Waning of First Waso, 1382 ME

Thursday, 16 July 2020

“Hate Speech, which people should refrain from”

Hate speech is one of the worst things in life which makes the world ugly and evil. It ruins the tranquility of the society. It also is an unwholesome action.

Negative thoughts, behaviors and actions are called unwholesome acts which are performed by bodily, verbally and mentally. Among these unwholesome acts, there are four kinds of unwholesome speech; false speech, malicious speech, harsh or hateful speech and idle chatter or gossip.

Hate Speech can be expressed by means of verbal communication, written communication and physical acts. It violates the rules and regulations, and the laws.

Spreading hatred toward people on the basis of their ethnicity, nationality and religion has led to hate speech. The society must take hate speech seriously as it encourages hatred based on race, national origin, sex and religion.

Mostly, hate speech is inferred not from the actual facts but from the feelings. Hate speech initiates the discrimination, humiliation and hostility in society.

Hate speech undermines the country’s democratic legitimacy. Moreover, it disrespects the freedom of expression.

Hate speech is usually considered as the acts of expression, the text-based communication and the propaganda which cause much more physical harm, hatred and suffering to people.

Therefore, hate speech should be restricted by the rules and laws. That is why the society should remain free from hate speech. Making the environment friendlier and the relationship more respectful can establish the peaceful and prosperous country.

Abiding by the rules and regulations and the laws, refraining from unwholesome actions, not spreading hatred and having compassion for all beings can bring peace and tranquility of the nation.

Annex 20

Report on “Success and Challenges of Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns” Among Activities on Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State

Report on “Success and Challenges of Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns” Among Activities on Anti-Hate Speech and Social Cohesion in Rakhine State

Introduction

1. Of all the programmes on anti-hate speech and social cohesion in Rakhine State, “the Workshop on Success and Challenges of Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” was conducted on 14 July 2020 to 15 July 2020 at Yangon National Reconciliation and Peace Centre (NRPC) of the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor, in collaboration with the Centre for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH).

Aim

2. The workshop was held with the following aims-
- (a) To review the success and challenges encountered when conducting “Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns” simultaneously across 17 townships in Rakhine State on 10 March 2020;
 - (b) To discuss with the authorities concerned obstacles and challenges encountered by each township when conducting anti-hate speech campaigns and to find ways to overcome them;
 - (c) To discuss ways to promote social cohesion based on the success and challenges encountered by each township;
 - (d) To end hate speech based on race, religion, national origin, sexual orientation and gender;
 - (e) To prevent conflicts caused by difference in ethnicity, religion, region and gender;
 - (f) To direct towards social cohesion in Rakhine State;

Participants to the workshop

3. Colonel Htein Lin (Rtd.), Advisor to the President’s Office and Director Dr Aung Thurein of the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor took the leading roles at the workshop, and authorities from NRPC and representatives from the CDNH were also present at the workshop. Among the seventeen townships where anti-hate speech campaigns were conducted, representatives from Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships were not able to attend the workshop due to restrictions imposed for the prevention and control of the COVID-19. A total of 33 representatives from other 15 townships attended the workshop: 18 Rakhines, 3 Chins, 1 Mro, 1 Khami, 4 Kamans and 6 Muslims.

Workshop Agenda

4. On the first day of the workshop on 14 July 2020, Colonel Htein Lin (Rtd.), Advisor to the President's Office and Dr Kyaw Yin Hlaing from the CDNH gave opening speeches, and Director Dr Aung Thurein of the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor explained the reason why the workshop was conducted, which was followed by self-introduction by the representatives.

5. In the opening speech of Colonel Htein Lin (Rtd.), it was mentioned that the government is emphasizing on promotion of social cohesion and ending hate speech, that mutual understanding can only be built when sensitive words are avoided, and that building trust is a sustainable activity. It was stated in the speech that trust can be built by communicating with each other and that building trust is a great support to the next steps. Communication with each other is rather important to immediately response to rumors or fake news. Sharing obstacles encountered in one's region and discussing them with departmental authorities can be a great help in finding ways to overcome them. In addition, it was mentioned that everyone has his/her own talents despite diversity, which can be used as strength when necessary, and that representatives could present obstacles encountered by their townships.

6. Dr Kyaw Yin Hlaing from the the CDNH said that it was necessary to openly discuss the obstacles and challenges encountered when conducting anti-hate speech campaigns and that this type of campaign conducted in Rakhine State simultaneously on the same day is the only one in Myanmar. To get rid of hate speech needs all-inclusiveness: involvement of people from all walks of life from each township and quarters would increase mutual respect and trust. The CDNH offered about 100 scholarships during last year and more efforts will also be made to grant scholarship this year. It is accepted that all-inclusiveness and collaboration with each other will lead to peace and stability in Rakhine State.

7. Director Dr Aung Thurein of the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor expressed that "the discussion and meeting with women directed towards social cohesion in Rakhine State" was held on 23 February 2020 at National Reconciliation and Peace Centre (NRPC) in Yangon. The discussion continued till 27 February 2020. It was discussed at the workshop that "anti-hate speech campaigns" were to be conducted simultaneously on 10 March 2020 in all 17 townships in Rakhine State, and as per the decision, anti-hate speech campaigns could be conducted. Success and challenges encountered would be discussed at this workshop so that upcoming workshops could be better organized.

8. At the first part of the workshop, discussions were held in groups regarding strengths, opportunities, obstacles and challenges of the simultaneous anti-hate speech campaigns which were conducted in 17 townships in Rakhine State on 10 March 2020. Each representative from the townships discussed their findings as follows:

- (a) A representative from **Kyauktaw Township** discussed that 50 people were invited to participate in the anti-hate speech campaign and 47 people took part in the campaign. It was noted that while there were people who were in favor of the campaign, there were also criticisms and disapprovals when giving out pamphlets.
- (b) A representative from **Kyaukpyu Township** mentioned that anti-hate speech pamphlets were distributed and it was discussed that hate speech and discriminations exist not only among people of the different ethnicities and religions, but also among people of the same ethnicities and religions. He stated that anti-hate speech campaigns attracted local populace's attention, and there were criticisms after photos spread online.
- (c) A representative from **Gwa Township** discussed that 5,000 pamphlets of anti-hate speech campaigns could be distributed in Kyaintali and Setthwar towns. When asking for permission to conduct the campaign, the General Administration Department helped smoothen the formalities of administrative affairs such as the right to peaceful assembly and peaceful procession (Nyein Su Si). The State Chief Minister also urged them via telephone to conduct the campaign of this kind again. They experienced the situation of being thrown with stones since they conducted the campaign by playing songs with loud speakers on the cars. This situation had to be settled with the help of administrators and police. However, they urged to conduct the similar campaigns and said they were ready to help.
- (d) A representative from **Sittwe Township** mentioned that street performance was made in order to attract the public's attention towards the anti-hate speech campaign, and slogan regarding anti-hate speech was also recited during the street performance. A total of 1,000 people from all walks of life including LGBT participated in the campaign. It was found that women were more eager to take part in the campaign; however, choice of place to conduct the campaign was found to be difficult when applying for the permission, since conducting the campaign in crowded places was not allowed;
- (e) A representative from **Toungup Township** discussed that when applying for the permit, it was reported that there might be around 50 who participated in the

campaign; however, in actual fact, more than 150 people joined the campaign. The government department also collaborated in the campaign and ensured security. The campaign could only be conducted in the town since there was weak preparation, and campaign of this kind should be extendedly conducted.

- (f) A representative from **Ponnagyun Township** stated that when applying for the permission, some people said that anti-hate speech campaigns were not concerned with women. The inclusiveness of ethnic nationals in the campaign was the strength of Ponna Kyun Township, and the campaign was joined by about 100 women; and there were some criticisms that women empowerment was impossible. He mentioned that they had little experience in conducting campaign of this kind; and they had difficulties organizing the campaign in times of conflicts.
- (g) A representative from **Pauktaw Township** discussed that government departments gave attention, and civil society organizations also took part in the campaign. Those in favour of the campaign sent out their handouts in their villages. It was learnt that some people were hesitant to accept the handouts. Campaign of this kind should again be carried out.
- (h) A representative representing **Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships** mentioned that an anti-hate speech campaign was organized in Buthidaung Township from 09 00 a.m to 12 00 p.m. on 10 March 2020 and a total of 350 people: both old and young, males and females and people of different ethnicities and religions, joined the campaign. It was observed that women were most active in conducting the campaign. The anti-hate speech campaign in Maungdaw Township was organized in a gymnasium. The campaign led by “Myat Lay Pan” Women Organization and members of CSPD was joined by about 800 people of different ethnicities and religions. Local populace was in favour of the campaign and recognized it. There was positive feedback on the campaign on social media; however, some people were reluctant to take part in the campaign.
- (i) A representative from **Minbya Township** discussed that such ethnicities as Rakhine and Daingnet live near his village. Administrative officers of Minbya Township have always spoken out against hate speech and talks on anti-hate speech are also organized. He said that since there were clashes, the talks could not be held in the selected places. The campaign could not be fully completed due to the situation of the Tamadaw column on the way during the campaign period.

- (j) A representative from **Myebon Township** discussed that the campaign was carried out from 12 00 p.m to 15 00 p.m. on 10 March 2020. Despite difficulties, 200 people of different ethnicities joined the campaign. Since the organization was not registered, there was some delay in gaining permission for peaceful assembly and peaceful procession (Nyein Su Si). Due to matriculation examination, there was no mobilization. He requested the responsible persons from the relevant departments to help the youth to be more involved in taking part in the activity in a transparent manner.
- (k) A representative from **Munaung Township** mentioned that Myan Aung Township is an island township with two ethnic races and one religion. It is therefore assumed that no one uses hate speech, and workshop on combating hate speech on the basis of ethnicity such as Chin and Rakhine was also organized; there were fruitful results from the discussion. There were some weaknesses in arranging the campaign since it was the first time. In addition, it was found that there was no unity among each other.
- (l) A representative from **Mrauk-U Township** discussed that a non-racial campaign was conducted and the campaign gained the support of the people. He wanted campaign of this kind to be carried out again. Moreover, he mentioned that due to the presence of the Tamadaw column, street performance could not be organized. As a weak point, some people cast doubt on the campaign; likewise, when distributing pamphlets, questions were raised regarding in whose favor the campaign was organized.
- (m) A representative from **Rathedaung Township** said that he was pleased for being able to conduct a campaign, through which he could convey the message that hate speech could exist not only in two nationalities but also in all races. He then mentioned that the campaign could not be broadly organized for security concerns in the region.
- (n) A representative from **Thandwe Township** stated that about 1,200 people attended the campaign, although application for permission to carry out the campaign was submitted for 30 people. Pamphlets were distributed in villages. Since a large number of people attended the campaign, departmental officials contacted them via telephone and asked to apply for a permit for peaceful assembly and peaceful procession next time when the campaign of this kind was organized. No action was taken, however. There were some difficulties and delays when applying for the permit. The success of

the campaign was not published in the media, and connections should therefore be made with the media when future campaigns are carried out.

- (o) A representative from **Ann Township** mentioned that conflicts based on religion and ethnicity were discussed when conducting the campaign, which was joined by 150 people. The people welcomed and supported the campaign, and departmental collaboration can also be seen in the campaign. There were some comments that a problem could arise from the campaign since there are only two nationalities in Ann Township. Weakness could be found in local people's involvement in the campaign and cooperation should be made with the regional authorities to be more effective when organizing the future campaigns.

9. Following the discussions of the representatives, Director Dr Aung Thurein briefly stated that discussion was started since February in order to organize the campaigns on 10 March 2020 in all 17 townships in Rakhine State simultaneously. The workshops on conducting anti-hate speech campaigns were organized in Yangon from 23 February 2020 to 27 February 2020. In the discussion, it was mentioned that anti-hate speech campaigns were to be carried out on 10 March 2020 in all Rakhine State. He said that permit to hold the workshop could be obtained in time despite difficulties caused by time constraints when submitting the report and applying for the permission, and that he was proud of each township for their performance. Besides, he mentioned that Rakhine-based media emphasized on activities carried out in Sittwe; however, it was found that the Global New Light of Myanmar and Kyaymone newspaper did not mention anything about those activities.

10. At the second part of the workshop on 14 July 2020, Director Dr Aung Thurein discussed SWOT Analysis. He stated the reason for applying SWOT Analysis and its benefits. In addition, he explained that using SWOT Analysis, a business activity or an organization or a person can identify their Strength (S), Weakness (W), Opportunity (O), and Threats (T) and the inter-connections between them.

11. Then, group discussions were made, using SWOT Analysis, on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats encountered when organizing anti-hate speech campaigns across 17 townships in Rakhine State. After the discussions by the representatives, Director Dr Aung Thurein gave a brief discussion. Tabulating as a table, the results of the discussion by townships were attached in "**Annex (A)**".

12. In the discussion by Colonel Htein Lin (Rtd.), he mentioned that restrictions had been relaxed and amendments had been made at different levels with regard to the right to peaceful

assembly and peaceful procession (Nyien Su Si). He stated that movements should be made in accordance with laws, and that submission of Nyein Su Si should be viewed positively. In addition, he mentioned that nothing is impossible if everyone cooperates and that measures should be taken in accordance with the laws.

13. On the second day of the workshop on 15 July 2020, Colonel Htein Lin (Rtd.) discussed leadership. In the discussion, he explained the meaning and nature of leadership, and types and qualities of leadership. This was followed by group discussion by townships on hope people have for their leaders and the type of leadership required when persuading the people.

14. Director Dr Aung Thurein then discussed “Do No Harm”. He explained that “Do No Harm” generally means an endeavour not to cause further damage and suffering as a result of one’s own actions, behaviours or decisions. Furthermore, he gave an explanation on the origin and policies of “Do No Harm”, the nature of conflict sensitivity and the procedures required for arranging “Conflict Sensitive and Do No Harm Programming”. Despite diversities, there should be mutual respect among each other and discrimination should not be made. He mentioned that one may do things with good purpose, yet if the situation does not match, there might arise unwanted problems and that every action has alternative options and it is important to choose the right ones.

15. The representative from Ann Township shared his experience in offering assistance to IDP camps. With regard to the obstacles encountered, he mentioned that the number of people outside the camps were greater than those people living in the camps. Those residing in the camps received more assistance and opportunities than those living outside the camps. There were also requests to provide assistance to people living outside the camps; preparations should therefore be made, before giving assistance to the IDP camps, such as getting in advance information on the number of people living in and outside the camps and their situations. Obstacles were faced when transporting food rations to Ann Township since the roads were blocked. He mentioned that the Tamatdaw and the government have responsibilities towards their citizens.

16. In the second part of the workshop on 15 July 2020, responsible persons from CDNH discussed “Stakeholders Analysis” and “Community Mobilization” and the representatives gave feedback on them.

17. The discussion then continued regarding the type of anti-hate speech campaigns that each township wants to organize in the future, the estimated date to conduct the campaigns, and the number people and organizations to take part in the campaign. Director Dr Aung

Thurein then gave a brief discussion. The results of the discussion by township were attached in “**Annex B**”.

Review

18. (a) This workshop can be said fruitful since the representatives could share success, obstacles and challenges they encountered when running “anti-hate speech campaigns” across 17 townships in Rakhine State.
- (b) Learning obstacles met when organizing the campaigns, difficulties which might be faced in the future campaigns can be anticipated, and necessary things can be negotiated in advance.
- (c) Immediate response to the questions asked by the attendees and taking notes of the obstacles encountered can enhance understanding and trust.
- (d) Through the workshop, opinions could be openly exchanged among people of different ethnicities and religions, which increases understanding among communities and civil society organizations. This might be of great support to promoting social cohesion.
- (e) The workshop was attended by a large number of youths and women and it is therefore suggested that based on open discussion, the focus should be youths and women when promoting social cohesion in Rakhine State.
- (f) The climate situation of Rakhine State, situation of the current armed engagement and that of the approaching 2020 general election should be taken into consideration if anti-hate speech campaigns are to be organized again, and it is suggested that the campaigns should be organized in December 2020 or later than this period.

Conclusion

19 Of all the programmes on “Anti-hate Speech” and “Social Cohesion” in Rakhine State, the workshop on “Success and Challenges encountered when organizing Anti-hate Speech Campaigns” is of great help to end hate speech, to promote stability in Rakhine State and social cohesion among communities, encouraging peaceful co-existence. Based on the findings of the anti-hate speech campaigns, it is learnt that people generally support the anti-hate speech campaigns, regardless of their ethnicity and religion, and that hate speech and discrimination exists not only among people of different national races and religion but also among people with the same ethnicity and religion. It is also accepted that activities to end

hate speech on the basis of ethnicity, religion, place of birth and gender should be widely carried out. In addition, it is suggested that the similar campaigns should be conducted in the future very often. It is therefore reported that the similar workshop which can enhance understanding, trust and social cohesion among communities and social organizations in Rakhine State should also be constantly organized.

Dr Aung Thurein

Director

Annex (A)

Table on Results of Discussion, Using SWOT Analysis, Regarding Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats encountered when conducting Anti-hate Speech Campaigns across 17 townships in Rakhine State on 10 March 2020

Township	Strengths (S)	Weaknesses (W)	Opportunities (O)	Threats (T)
Thandwe Toungup Gwa	- Cooperation of women, youths, the public and elders of wards/ villages	-weakness in sending out invitations due to time limitation, - having weakness since this was the first time conducting the campaign, - some youths could not join the campaign since their parents did not give permissions to them	- Cooperation of CSOs - Cash donation of NGOs and donor organizations	- Permissions were not granted in some places - Lack of contact with the media - Worries about the worse situation even if they had contacts with the media - weak security
Kyaukpyu, Ann	-Having an organization which could support financially - Participation of people from all walks of life -Effective performance -Gaining more trust	- insufficient number of people - Being able to conduct the campaign only in one quarter - Not gaining the right to perform with freedom -the organization not being registered - success was not	-Gaining more attention of the people -Gaining connection for the future campaigns -Participation of many people in the campaign -Being able to communicate with other organizations	-Women from IDP camps could not go outside the camp; - Little cooperation due to different opinions stemmed from difference in ethnicity and

		<p>achieved as expected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -weakness in contact with the media 		<p>religion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Difficulty in conducting the campaign in the camp
<p>Myebon Minbya Rathedaung</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation of women -Being able to convey the message despite instability of the region -Participation of many people from the camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Not being able to go to the Muslims' camps -Difficult transportation -Not being able to go to far places due to armed clashes -Little experience -Financial difficulties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good cooperation with government departments - People, regardless of their ethnicity and religion, can come and go the camp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having no access to the internet -To send photos of the campaign, they had to go to far places, where they could have access to the internet, which was quite dangerous
<p>Sittwe Pauktaw Yanbye Munaung</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Being united -Active participation -Enhancing knowledge of local people -Gaining more understanding and trust -Earning more understanding among people of different ethnicity and religion; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Every person who got invited could not attend the campaign; -Those leading the campaign had little professional experience; -People had little trust in the organizations led by women; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Right attitude has gained among people of different opinions; - Gaining more trust; - There have been requests to conduct the similar campaign again; -Enhancing understanding with the government departments; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Departmental permission is required; - There was delay in granting the permission; -Submission of report to some organizations in the region is required (Yanbye); - The meeting of the organization had to be

				<p>scheduled once a month and submit the plans to be carried out;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There were rejections when submitting those plans; - The women in the region have limited capacity and little trust; - Some CSOs have negative opinions on CDNH;
<p>Kyauktaw Mrauk-U Ponnagyun</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gaining mutual understanding; -Better cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Having little experience; - Weak connection due to time limitation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been requests from the public to conduct the similar campaigns; - People came to put trust in those who conduct the campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There have been little trust in women's capacity; - Permission was not granted timely; -There had been worries when conducting the campaign since people were not allowed to gather in places of armed engagements;

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Not having access to the internet to send photos of the campaign;-No security guards;-There had been attacks
--	--	--	--	--

Annex (B)

Table on Results of Discussion by Township Regarding Types of Anti-Hate Speech Campaigns to Be Conducted, the Estimated Time to Conduct the Campaigns and the Number of People and Organizations to Participate In the Campaigns

Township	Type of campaign/ things to be used	Estimated time and place to conduct the campaign	Number of people and organization for cooperation	Requirements
Ann	- Distributing pamphlets, - Organizing workshops, - Using vinyl and loud speakers	- Conducting in the city and in some villages, - To conduct the campaign at the same time on the same day during Thadingyut holidays	- Number of people (1000), - Cooperation with CSOs, Departmental heads, - Public (including workers and farmers), - Members of parties and Religious leaders,	- Financial Assistance, - Security, - Communication, - Media, - Permission order
Yanbye	-Going to villages by cars and distributing posters and pamphlets	5 days	- 20,740 people from 50 villages, - Cooperation with heads of the villages	- Permission order
Kyaukpyu	Distributing pamphlets	August (or) September		Permission order
Mruak-U				It will not be easy to conduct the campaign since there have been clashes.
Minbya	- Distributing pamphlets, - Holding workshops	August	Cooperation with administrators, CSOs and teachers	- Financial assistance, - Letter of recommendation, - Permission order
Munung	- Organizing street performance - Demonstrating	- Winter, - In the city	Cooperation with the government departments, CSO, youth leaders and fire force	Making necessary preparations based on the experience of the previous campaign,
Pauktaw	Conducting the campaign in a school or office	Near Sin Tat Maw Village Tract, Office/ school holidays in December	Cooperation with elders of the village and the charity organization	Informing in advance Township Police Force and elders of the village
Myebon	Distributing pamphlets	At the end of the	Cooperation with	- Financial

		rainy season	departmental organizations in the township	assistance, - Permission order, - Security
Kyauktaw		September	Participation of people from all walks of life, Cooperation with administrators of quarters and villages and civil society organizations	Security
Thandwe	- Holding dance competition for middle school students, - Distributing pamphlets, - Discussion with head of township education office and high school teachers	September	- Number of people (300), - Participation of people of different religions, - Inviting members of parties, media, INGO and NGO,	- Security, - Financial assistance, - Permission order
Toungup	Conducting campaigns to end hate speech, Organizing march	At the end of the rainy season, Crowded place, market, roads, university and school	Number of people > between 500 and 1000 - Participation of women organization, youths, CSOs, responsible persons from the government department, - Inviting influencing persons	
Gwa	Holding impromptu talks for students	September (or) December	- Inviting organizations, students, parents and administrators, - Contacting with department of education and partner organizations	- Financial assistance, - Permission order
Rathedaung	Distributing pamphlets	- Conducting the campaign once a month in September, December and	- Cooperation with responsible persons from the government	-Food and financial assistance

		January - Conducting in monasteries due to security situation	departments, administrators and CSOs	
Ponnagyun	- Organizing street performance - Distributing pamphlets	September (or) December	-Participation of the government departments, administrators and village red cross organizations	- Security - Cars - Pamphlets - News media - Permission order - Loud speakers

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး” နှင့် “လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး”
လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအနက်မှ “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု၊ အောင်မြင်မှုများနှင့်
စိန်ခေါ်မှုများဆွေးနွေးပွဲ” အစီရင်ခံစာ

(၁၄-၇-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့မှ (၁၅-၇-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့အထိ

နိဒါန်း

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး” နှင့် “လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး” လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအနက်မှ “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု၊ အောင်မြင်မှုများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ”ကို နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ အမျိုးသားပြန်လည်သင့်မြတ်ရေးနှင့် ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးဗဟိုဌာန (NRPC) နှင့် Center for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH) တို့ ပူးပေါင်းပြီး ၁၄-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့မှ ၁၅-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့အထိ ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရှိ NRPC ရုံး၌ ကျင်းပ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

၂။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအား အောက်ပါရည်ရွယ်ချက်များဖြင့် ကျင်းပခဲ့ပါသည်-

- (က) “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု” “Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” များကို ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့က ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) ခုတွင် တစ်ပြိုင်နက်တည်း ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ရာ၌ ကြုံတွေ့ရသည့် အောင်မြင်မှုများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများကို ပြန်လည် သုံးသပ်ဆွေးနွေးရန်။
- (ခ) အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရာ၌ မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ကြုံတွေ့ရသည့် အခက်အခဲများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများကို တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် ဆွေးနွေး နိုင်ရန်နှင့် ယင်းတို့ကို ရင်ဆိုင်ကျော်လွှားနိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများ ရှာဖွေရန်။
- (ဂ) မြို့နယ်အလိုက် အားသာချက်များနှင့် အောင်မြင်မှုများကို အခြေခံ၍ အသိုက် အဝန်းများအကြား သဟဇာတတိုးမြှင့်ရရှိစေမည့် နည်းလမ်းများကို ဆွေးနွေးရန်။
- (ဃ) လူမျိုးရေး၊ ဘာသာရေး၊ မွေးဖွားရာဒေသ၊ လိင်ကွဲပြားခြားနားမှုတို့အပေါ် အခြေခံ သော အမုန်းစကားပြောဆိုနေမှုများ ရပ်တန့်ရန်။
- (င) လူမျိုးရေး၊ ဘာသာရေး၊ မွေးဖွားရာဒေသ၊ လိင်ကွဲပြားခြားနားမှုတို့အပေါ် အခြေခံ သော ပဋိပက္ခဖြစ်ပွားမှုများမှ ကာကွယ်တားဆီးနိုင်ရန်။
- (စ) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးကို ဦးတည်ရန်။

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲတက်ရောက်သူများ

၃။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ၌ နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး၏ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး ထိန်လင်း (ငြိမ်း)နှင့် နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန် တို့က ဦးဆောင်၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့မှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး၊ နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနနှင့် NRPC ရုံးတို့မှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် CDNH မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ “Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” များ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြသည့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) မြို့နယ်အနက် COVID-19 ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးအတွက် သတ်မှတ်ထားသည့် ကန့်သတ်ချက်များကြောင့် ဘူးသီးတောင်နှင့် မောင်တောမြို့နယ်တို့မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ တက်ရောက်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိဘဲ ကျန် (၁၅) မြို့နယ်မှ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသား (၁၈)ဦး၊ ချင်းတိုင်းရင်းသား (၃)ဦး၊ မြိုတိုင်းရင်းသား (၁)ဦး၊ ခမိတိုင်းရင်းသား (၁)ဦး၊ ကမန်တိုင်းရင်းသား (၄)ဦး၊ မွတ်ဆလင် (၆)ဦး၊ စုစုပေါင်း (၃၃)ဦးတို့ တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအစီအစဉ်

၄။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ပထမနေ့ဖြစ်သည့် ၁၄-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ နံနက်ပိုင်းတွင် နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး၏ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး ထိန်လင်း (ငြိမ်း)နှင့် CDNH မှ ဒေါက်တာကျော်ရင်လှိုင်တို့မှ အဖွင့်အမှာစကား ပြောကြားခဲ့ပြီး၊ နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်က ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ကျင်းပရခြင်းအကြောင်းအား ပြောကြားခဲ့ကာ တက်ရောက်လာကြသူများက အပြန် အလှန် မိတ်ဆက်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

၅။ ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး ထိန်လင်း (ငြိမ်း) က အဖွင့်အမှာစကား ပြောကြားခဲ့ရာ၌ အမုန်းစကား ရပ်တန့်ရေးနှင့် သဟဇာတဖြစ်ရေးကို နိုင်ငံတော်မှ အလေးထားဆောင်ရွက်နေကြောင်း၊ ထိလွယ်ရှလွယ်စကားများကို ရှောင်ရှားနိုင်မှသာ တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦးအကြား ယုံကြည်မှုတည်ဆောက်နိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ယုံကြည်မှုတည်ဆောက်ရေးသည် ရေရှည်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရမည့် လုပ်ငန်းဖြစ်ပြီး၊ တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦး ထိတွေ့ဆက်ဆံမှု ပိုမိုရှိလာမှသာ ယုံကြည်မှုတည်ဆောက်နိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ယုံကြည်မှုတည်ဆောက်ခြင်းသည် ရှေ့လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအတွက် များစွာ အထောက်အပံ့လည်း ဖြစ်စေကြောင်း၊ ကောလာဟလသတင်းများကို ချက်ချင်းတုံ့ပြန်နိုင်ရန် အတွက် တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦး ချိတ်ဆက်မှုရှိရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း၊ မိမိတို့ဒေသရှိ အခက်အခဲများကို ဖလှယ်ခြင်း၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းဖြင့် ယင်း အခက်ခဲများကို ဖြေရှင်းစေနိုင်မည့် နည်းလမ်းများ ရှာဖွေနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ မတူကွဲပြားမှုများ ရှိသော်လည်း လူတိုင်းတွင် ပင်ကိုယ်စွမ်းရည်များ ရှိနေကြောင်း၊ ယင်းကို လိုအပ်လာပါက အင်အားအဖြစ် အသုံးပြုနိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် မိမိတို့ မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ကြုံတွေ့ရသည့် အခက်အခဲများကို ယခု ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ၌ ဆွေးနွေးနိုင်ပါကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၆။ CDNH မှ ဒေါက်တာ ကျော်ရင်လှိုင် က ပြောကြားခဲ့ရာ၌ “Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” များ ပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် ကြုံတွေ့ရသည့် အခက်အခဲများ၊ အတွေ့အကြုံများကို ပွင့်လင်းစွာ ဆွေးနွေးသွားရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုးကို တစ်ရက်တည်း၊ တစ်ပြိုင်နက်တည်း ပြုလုပ်နိုင်သည်မှာ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း၌ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တစ်ခုတည်းသာ ရှိသေးကြောင်း၊ အမုန်းစကားပြောကြားမှုများပပျောက်စေရန်အတွက် အားလုံးပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက်မှု လိုအပ်ကြောင်း၊ မြို့နယ်၊ ရပ်ရွာအသီးသီးမှ လူတန်းစားအသီးသီး ပါဝင်ခြင်းဖြင့် တစ်ဦးကိုတစ်ဦး ပိုမိုသိရှိလာကာ လေးစားမှု၊ ယုံကြည်မှုတို့ ပိုမိုရရှိလာမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ CDNH အနေဖြင့် ပြီးခဲ့ သည့် နှစ်အတွင်းက ပညာသင်ဆုပေါင်း ၁၀၀ ခန့် ပေးအပ်နိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ယခုနှစ်တွင်လည်း ပညာသင်ဆုများ ပိုမိုပေးအပ်နိုင်ရေး ကြိုးပမ်းဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးမှုများ အတွင်း အားလုံးပါဝင်၍ ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းဖြင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်း မှုရရှိစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားနိုင်မည်ဟု မျှော်လင့်ကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၇။ နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာနမှ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်က ပြောကြားရာတွင် “ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသမာဓာတဖြစ်စေရေး ဦးတည်သော အမျိုးသမီး များတွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲ” ကို ရန်ကုန်မြို့၊ အမျိုးသားပြန်လည်သင့်မြတ်ရေးနှင့် ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေး ဗဟို ဌာနတွင် ၂၃-၂-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျင်းပခဲ့ပြီး ဆွေးနွေးမှုများအား ၂၇-၂-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့အထိ ဆက်လက်ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ထိုဆွေးနွေးမှုများတွင် ရလဒ်တစ်ခုအနေဖြင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် (၁၇)မြို့နယ်လုံးတွင် “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လှုပ်ရှားမှု Anti Hate Speech Campaign” များကို ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့တွင် တစ်ပြိုင်နက်တည်း ပြုလုပ်သွားရန် ဆုံးဖြတ်ခဲ့ကြကြောင်း၊ ထိုဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်နှင့်အညီ “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လှုပ်ရှားမှု Anti Hate Speech Campaign” များကို ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ခဲ့ကြကြောင်း၊ ထိုလှုပ်ရှားမှုများ၏ အားသာချက်များ၊ အားနည်းချက်များ၊ အောင်မြင်မှုများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများအား ယခုဆွေးနွေးပွဲတွင် ဆွေးနွေးကြမည် ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ ယင်းတို့ကိုအခြေခံကာ နောက်တစ်ကြိမ်ပြုလုပ်ရာတွင် ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက် သွားကြရန် ဖြစ်ကြောင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၈။ ထို့နောက် ဆွေးနွေးမှုအစီအစဉ်ကို စတင်ခဲ့ရာ၌ ပထမပိုင်းတွင် ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့က ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) ခုတွင် တစ်ပြိုင်နက်တည်း ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သည့် အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင် ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများမှ မြို့နယ်အလိုက်ကြုံတွေ့ရသည့် အားရကျေနပ်မှုများ၊ အောင်မြင်မှုများ၊ စိန်ခေါ်မှုများနှင့် အခက်အခဲများကို အုပ်စုဖွဲ့၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပြီး၊ တွေ့ရှိချက်များကို မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တစ်ဦးချင်းစီက အောက်ပါအတိုင်းပြန်လည်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည် -

- (က) ကျောက်တော်မြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ အမုန်းစကား ဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လှုပ်ရှားမှုသို့ လူ ၅၀ ဦးအား ဖိတ်ကြားခဲ့ပြီး၊ ၄၇ ဦးခန့်

တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အမုန်းစကား ရပ်တန့်ရေးကို အားပေးထောက်ခံသူ များစွာရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ရသော်လည်း လက်ကမ်း စာစောင်ဖြန့်ဝေရာတွင် လက်မခံသူများ၊ ဝေဖန်သူများလည်း ရှိကြောင်း၊

(ခ) ကျောက်မြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ အမုန်းစကား ရပ်တန့်ရေးအတွက် လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ဖြန့် ဝေခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အမုန်းစကားနှင့် ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံခြင်းတို့သည် လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ မတူညီ သူများအကြား ၌သာ တည်ရှိနေခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ဘဲ ဘာသာတူ၊ လူမျိုးတူများအကြား၌လည်း တည်ရှိနေတတ်သည့် အရာဖြစ်ကြောင်း စသည်ဖြင့် ဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ပြုလုပ် ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အမုန်း စကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုကို လူထုစိတ်ဝင်စားမှုရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ အွန်လိုင်းပေါ်တွင် ဓါတ်ပုံများ ပြန့်နှံ့သွားပြီး၊ ယင်းအပေါ် စောင့်ကြည့်သူများ၏ ဝေဖန်မှုများလည်း ရှိကြောင်း၊

(ဂ) ဝှံ့မြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ ဝှံ့မြို့နယ်အတွင်းပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သည့် Anti-Hate Speech Campaign တွင် လက်ကမ်းစာစောင် ၅၀၀၀ ခန့်အထိ ဖြန့်ဝေနိုင်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ကျိန္ဒာလီနှင့် ဆပ်သွား မြို့များသို့ သွားရောက်၍ လက်ကမ်း စာစောင်များ ဖြန့်ဝေခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ Campaign ပြုလုပ်ရန်အတွက် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်တင်ပြ လျှောက်ထားရာ၌ အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာနမှ ခွင့်ပြုခဲ့ပြီး၊ ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာ စုဝေးခွင့်နှင့် စီတန်းလှည့်လည်ခွင့် (ငြိမ်းစုစီ) ကဲ့သို့ အုပ်ချုပ်မှုပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ကိစ္စ ရပ်များအဆင်ပြေစေရန် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုး ထပ်မံပြုလုပ်ရန် ပြည်နယ်ဝန်ကြီးချုပ်မှလည်း ဖုန်းဖြင့် ဆက်သွယ်၍ တိုက်တွန်း ပြောကြားခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ သို့သော်လည်း မော်တော်ယာဉ်ပေါ်တွင် အသံချဲ့စက်ဖြင့် သီချင်းများဖွင့်ကာ သွားလာခြင်းဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် ခဲဖြင့် ပစ်ခတ်ခံရသည့် အခြေအနေများကြုံတွေ့ခဲ့ရပြီး၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးနှင့် ရဲများဖြင့် ဖြေရှင်းခဲ့ရကြောင်း၊ ထပ်မံ၍လည်း ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်မှုမျိုး ပြုလုပ်ပေးစေလို ကြောင်းနှင့် ၎င်းတို့အနေဖြင့်လည်း ပါဝင်ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အသင့်ရှိပါကြောင်း၊

(ဃ) စစ်တွေမြို့ နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ Anti-Hate Speech Campaign ကို လူထုပိုမိုစိတ်ဝင်စား မှုရရှိစေရန်ရည်ရွယ်၍ street performance ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ လမ်းလျှောက်၍ အမုန်းစကား ဆန့်ကျင်ရေးနှင့်ပတ်သက်သည့် slogan များ ရွတ်ဆိုခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ LGBT များအပါအဝင် လူမျိုးစုံ ပါဝင်ခဲ့ကာ လူဦးရေ ၁၀၀၀ ခန့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုတွင် ပါဝင်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အမျိုးသမီးများအနေဖြင့် ပိုမို၍ စိတ်ဝင်စားမှု ရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ သို့သော်လည်း လှုပ်ရှားမှုအတွက်

ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်တင်ပြ လျှောက်ထားရာ၌ လူစည်ကားသည့် နေရာတွင် ပြုလုပ်ရန် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်မရရှိခဲ့သဖြင့် နေရာ ရွေးချယ်မှု အခက်အခဲရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊

(င) တောင်ကုတ်မြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် တင်ပြလျှောက်ထားရာ၌ လူပေါင်း ၅၀ ခန့်မှန်းတင်ပြခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ သို့သော်လည်း လှုပ်ရှားမှုသို့ လူ ၁၅၀ ကျော်ခန့် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည်ကို တွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများမှ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ကာ လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးခြင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေး ချထား ပေးမှုများရှိကြောင်း၊ Campaign ကို မြို့ပေါ်တခုတည်း၌သာ လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင် ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ကြိုတင်စီစဉ်မှု အားနည်းသည့်အတွက် နယ်ဖက်များ၌ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်းမရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုးကို ပိုမို၍ ကျယ်ကျယ် ပြန့်ပြန့် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားသင့်ပါကြောင်း၊

(စ) ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်းမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်တင်ပြ လျှောက်ထားရာတွင် Anti-Hate Speech Campaign သည် အမျိုးသမီးများနှင့် မသက်ဆိုင်ဟု ပြောကြားမှုမျိုးရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ တိုင်းရင်းသားပေါင်းစုံ ပါဝင်နိုင်ခြင်း သည် ပုဏ္ဏား ကျွန်းမြို့နယ်၏ အားသာချက်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ Campaign သို့ အမျိုးသမီးဦးရေ ၁၀၀ ခန့်တက် ရောက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အမျိုးသမီးများ၏ လုပ်ဆောင်မှုများကို မဖြစ်နိုင်ဟု ဝေဖန်မှုများလည်းရှိ ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုးနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ၎င်းတို့၌ အတွေ့အကြုံလည်း နည်းပါးကြောင်း၊ တိုက်ပွဲများဖြစ်ပွားနေသည့် ကာလဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်ရာ၌ အခက်အခဲများရှိ ကြောင်း၊

(ဆ) ပေါက်တောမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ အစိုးရဌာနများမှ ဂရုတစိုက် လုပ်ဆောင်ပေးမှုများရှိကြောင်း၊ အရပ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၏ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှုများရှိကြောင်း၊ ယခုလှုပ်ရှားမှုကို လက်ခံသူများက ၎င်းတို့၏ ကျေးရွာများတွင် လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ပြန်လည် ၍ ဖြန့်ဝေပေးကြကြောင်း၊ လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်ကို လက်ခံရန် မဝံ့မရဲဖြစ်နေသူများကိုလည်း တွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ ပါတီအချို့မှ ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များက လှုပ်ရှားမှုအား လာရောက်၍ စစ်ဆေးမေးမြန်း မှုများလည်းရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုးကို ထပ်မံ၍ ဆောင်ရွက် သွားသင့်ပါကြောင်း၊

(ဇ) ဘူးသီးတောင်နှင့် မောင်တော မြို့နယ် တို့ကို ကိုယ်စားပြု၍ ကိုယ်စားလှယ် တစ်ဦးက ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ရာ၌ Anti-Hate Speech Campaign ကို ဘူးသီးတောင် မြို့နယ်၌ ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ နံနက် ၀၉၀၀ နာရီမှ ၁၂၀၀ နာရီအထိ လူအင်အား ၃၅၀ ဖြင့် ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှုသို့ လူကြီး၊ လူငယ်၊ ကျား၊ မ၊ လူမျိုး၊

ဘာသာပေါင်းစုံ ပါဝင်ခဲ့ပြီး၊ အမျိုးသမီးအင်အားစုက ရှေ့တန်းမှပါဝင် လုပ်ဆောင် ရွက်ခဲ့သည်ကို တွေ့ ရကြောင်း၊ မောင်တောမြို့နယ်တွင် Anti-Hate Speech Campaign လှုပ်ရှားမှုကို အားကစားခန်းမအတွင်း၌ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှုသို့ လူမျိုးစုံ၊ ဘာသာစုံ တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပြီး လူဦးရေ ၈၀၀ ခန့် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ မြတ်လေးပန်းအမျိုးသမီးအဖွဲ့နှင့် CSPD အဖွဲ့ဝင် များပါဝင်၍ ဦးဆောင် ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ပြည်သူ့လူထု၏ ထောက်ခံအားပေးမှုကို ရရှိခဲ့ပြီး၊ ယခု လှုပ်ရှားမှုကို အသိအမှတ် ပြုကြသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရကြောင်း၊ Social Media များတွင်လည်း အပြုသဘော ဝေဖန်ရေးသားမှုများကို ပိုမိုတွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှုသို့ ပါဝင်ရန် မဝံ့မရဲဖြစ်နေသူများကိုလည်း တွေ့ရှိရကြောင်း၊

(ဈ) မင်းပြားမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ မိမိကျေးရွာ အနီးတွင် ရခိုင်၊ ခိုင်းနက် စသော လူမျိုးများ နေထိုင်ကြကြောင်း၊ မင်းပြားမြို့နယ် အုပ်ချုပ်ရေး အရာရှိများက အမုန်းစကားမပြန်ပွားရေးအတွက် အစဉ်အမြဲ ပြောကြားမှုများရှိ ကြောင်း၊ မိမိကျေးရွာနှင့် အနီးအနားတွင်ရှိသည့် ကျေးရွာများမှ လူထုထံသို့ သွားရောက်၍ အမုန်းစကား မပြန်ပွားရေးအတွက် ဟောပြောမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ တိုက်ပွဲများ ဖြစ်ပွားနေသည့်အတွက် ရည်မှန်းထားသည့် နေရာ တွင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း၊ Campaign ဆောင်ရွက်စဉ် လမ်းခရီးတွင် တပ်မတော်စစ်ကြောင်း အခြေအနေများကြောင့် သတ်မှတ်ချိန်အထိ ပြီးမြောက် အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိဘဲ ခေတ္တမျှသာ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင် ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊

(ည) မြေပုံမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ Campaign ကို ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ ၁၂၀၀ နာရီမှ ၁၅၀၀ နာရီအထိ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အခက်အခဲများ ကြားမှပင် Campaign သို့ လူမျိုးပေါင်းစုံဖြင့် ၂၀၀ ဦးခန့် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အဖွဲ့မှတ်ပုံတင်မရှိခြင်းကြောင့် ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာစုဝေးခွင့်နှင့် စီတန်းလှည့်လည်ခွင့် (ငြိမ်းစုစီ) ရယူရာတွင် ကြံ့ကြာမှုများ ရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ဆယ်တန်းစာမေးပွဲ ကြောင့် လှည့်လည်လှုံ့ဆော်မှုများ မပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ နောင်တွင် ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှု မျိုး ဆောင်ရွက်ရာ၌ လူငယ်များ ပွင့်လင်းမြင်သာစွာဖြင့် ပိုမိုပါဝင်ဆောင်ရွက် ခွင့်ရရှိစေရေး ကူညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန် ဌာနဆိုင်ရာမှတာဝန်ရှိသူများကို တောင်းဆိုလိုပါကြောင်း၊

(ဋ) မာန်အောင်မြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ မာန်အောင်မြို့နယ်သည် ကျွန်းမြို့နယ်ဖြစ်ပြီး၊ လူမျိုး ၂ မျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်သည့်ဘာသာ တစ်ခုတည်းသာ ရှိကြောင်း၊ ထို့ကြောင့် အမုန်းစကားမရှိဟု ဆိုသည့် အယူအဆများလည်း ရှိနေသည်ကို တွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ ချင်း၊ ရခိုင် စသည်ဖြင့် လူမျိုးရေးကို အခြေ ခံသည့်

အမုန်းစကားပြောကြားမှုများကို ရပ်တန့်စေရေး ဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ဆွေး နွေးမှုများမှ အားရကျေနပ်မှုများရှိကြောင်း၊ Campaign သည် ပထမဆုံး စတင်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် စီစဉ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် အားနည်းချက် များရှိကြောင်း၊ တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦး အကြား စည်းလုံးမှုမရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရကြောင်း၊

(၄) မြောက်ဦးမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ လူမျိုးရေးကို အခြေ မခံသော လှုပ်ရှားမှုကို ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ပြည်သူလူထု၏ ထောက်ခံမှု လည်းရရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုး ထပ်မံ၍လည်း ဆောင်ရွက်စေလို ကြောင်း၊ တပ်မတော်စစ်ကြောင်း ရှိသည့်အတွက် ချီတက်လမ်းလျှောက်ခြင်းကို မဆောင်ရွက်နိုင် ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အားနည်းချက်များအနေဖြင့် Campaign ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် အချို့က သံသယဖြင့် ကြည့်ကြကြောင်း၊ ထို့အတူ လက်ကမ်း စာစောင်ပေးဝေရာတွင် မည်သူ့အတွက် ရည်ရွယ်၍ ဆောင်ရွက်သည်ကို မေးခွန်းထုတ်မှုများလည်းရှိကြောင်း၊

(၅) ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ် က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ အမုန်းစကားဟုဆိုရာ၌ လူမျိုးခြား ၂ ခုအကြား တည်ရှိနေခြင်း မဟုတ်ဘဲ လူမျိုး တိုင်းတွင် ရှိနေနိုင်သည်ဆိုသည့် သတင်းစကားကို Campaign မှ ပေးနိုင်ခဲ့သည့်အတွက် အားရကျေနပ်မှုရှိကြောင်း၊ နယ်မြေ မတည်ငြိမ်မှုကြောင့်သာ ကြီးကြီးမားမားနှင့် ကျယ်ကျယ်ပြန့် ပြန့် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း၊

(၆) သံတွဲမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ Campaign ပြုလုပ်ရန် လူ ၃၀ ဦးအတွက် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် တင်ပြလျှောက်ထားခဲ့သော်လည်း လူ ၁၂၀၀ ဦးခန့် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များကို ကျေးရွာများတွင် ထပ်ဆင့် ဖြန့်ဝေပေး ကြကြောင်း၊ Campaign တွင် ပါဝင်သူ လူဦးရေများပြားသည့်အတွက် နောင်တွင် ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုးဆောင်ရွက်ပါက ငြိမ်းစုစီ တင်ပြလျှောက်ထား ရန် ဌာနဆိုင်ရာတာဝန်ရှိသူများက ဖုန်းဖြင့် ဆက်သွယ်၍ ပြောကြားခဲ့သော်လည်း အရေးယူခံရခြင်းမျိုးမရှိကြောင်း၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်တင်ပြ လျှောက်ထားရာတွင် အခက် အခဲနှင့် ကြန့်ကြာမှုများရှိခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမှရရှိခဲ့သည် အောင်မြင်မှု များကို သတင်းမီဒီယာများတွင် ဖော်ပြနိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်းမရှိကြောင်း၊ ထို့ကြောင့် နောင်ပြု မည့် Campaign များတွင် သတင်းမီဒီယာများနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်ဆောင်ရွက်မှုများ လိုအပ်မည်ဖြစ် ကြောင်း၊

(၇) အမ်းမြို့နယ် မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ Campaign ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် အမ်းမြို့နယ်၌ ဘာသာမတူ၊ လူမျိုး မတူသူများအကြား ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည့် ပဋိပက္ခကို အခြေခံကာ ဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ Campaign ၌ လူ ၁၅၀ ဦးခန့်

ပါဝင်ခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်မှုမျိုးကို လက်ခံကြိုဆိုသူများရှိပြီး ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများမှလည်း ပါဝင်ခဲ့ကြ ကြောင်း၊ အမ်းမြို့နယ်၌ လူမျိုး ၂ မျိုးတည်းသာ ရှိသည့်အတွက် ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားဆောင်ရွက်မှု မျိုးပြုလုပ်ခြင်းဖြင့် ပြဿနာတစ်စုံတစ်ရာ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာနိုင်သည်ဟု ဝေဖန်မှုများလည်းရှိကြောင်း၊ ဒေသခံများ၏ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်မှု အားနည်းသည်ကို တွေ့ရကြောင်း၊ နောင်ပြုလုပ်မည့် Campaign များတွင် ဒေသဆိုင်ရာအာဏာပိုင်များနှင့်ပူးပေါင်း၍ လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်မည်ဆိုပါက ပိုမိုထိရောက် မည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြ ပါသည်။

၉။ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ၏ ဆွေးနွေးပြောကြားမှုများအပြီး ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာ အောင်သူရိန်က အနှစ်ချုပ်ပြန်လည် ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းသို့ ဆွေးနွေးရာ၌ ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့တွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) ခု၌ အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လှုပ်ရှားမှုများ တစ်ပြိုင်နက်တည်း ပြုလုပ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် ဆွေးနွေးမှုများကို ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလကတည်းက စတင်ခဲ့ ကြောင်း၊ ရန်ကုန်မြို့၌ ၂၃-၂-၂၀၂၀ ရက်မှ ၂၇-၂-၂၀၂၀ ရက်အထိ Anti-Hate Speech Campaign ပြုလုပ်ရေး ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများကျင်းပခဲ့ပြီး၊ ဆွေးနွေးချက်များတွင်လည်း ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တစ်ခုလုံးတွင် ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့၌ Anti-Hate Speech Campaign များကို တစ်ပြိုင်နက် တည်းပြုလုပ်သွားမည်ဟု ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြခဲ့ကြောင်း၊ အစီရင်ခံစာ တင်ပြခြင်းနှင့် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်ရရှိ ရေး တင်ပြဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းတို့တွင် အချိန်အကန့်အသတ်ကြောင့် အခက်အခဲအချို့ရှိခဲ့သော်လည်း ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် အချိန်မီရရှိအောင် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခဲ့ပါကြောင်း၊ မြို့နယ်အသီးသီးအလိုက် ဆောင် ရွက်ချက်များအပေါ်တွင် ဂုဏ်ယူပါကြောင်း၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် အခြေစိုက်သတင်းမီဒီယာများ၌ စစ်တွေ၌ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုကို အဓိကထားဖော်ပြထားသည်ကိုတွေ့ရပြီး၊ မြို့နယ် (၁၇)မြို့နယ်ရှိ လှုပ်ရှားဆောင် ရွက်မှုများကိုလည်း ဖော်ပြထားသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိခဲ့ရပါကြောင်း၊ သို့ရာတွင် မြန်မာ့အလင်းနှင့် ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာများတွင်လည်း ထည့်သွင်းဖော်ပြခဲ့ခြင်း မတွေ့ ရကြောင်း ပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၀။ ထို့နောက် ၁၄-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ ဆွေးနွေးမှုအစီအစဉ် ဒုတိယပိုင်းတွင် ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာ အောင်သူရိန်က SWOT Analysis နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းသို့ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ရာ၌ SWOT ၏ အဓိပ္ပာယ်၊ SWOT Analysis အသုံးပြုခြင်း၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်နှင့် အကျိုးကျေးဇူးများ၊ စီးပွားရေးလုပ်ငန်းတစ်ခု (သို့) အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ခု (သို့) လူတစ်ဦး တစ်ယောက်ချင်းအနေဖြင့် SWOT Analysis ကို အသုံးပြု၍ မိမိတို့၏ အားသာချက် (S)၊ အားနည်းချက် (W)၊ အခွင့်အလမ်း(O) နှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှု (T) များကို လေ့လာနိုင်မည့် အခြေအနေနှင့်

၎င်းတို့အကြား တစ်ခုနှင့်တစ်ခု ချိတ်ဆက်နေမှု စသည်တို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၁။ ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားမှုအပြီး ၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့က ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) ခုတွင် Anti-Hate Speech Campaign များ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ရာ၌ ကြုံတွေ့ခဲ့ရသည့် အားသာချက်များ၊ အားနည်းချက်များ၊ အခွင့်အလမ်းများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများကို SWOT Analysis ပုံစံဖြင့် နီးစပ်ရာ မြို့နယ်များဖြင့်အုပ်စုဖွဲ့၍ ပြန်လည်ဆွေးနွေးစေခဲ့ပါသည်။ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ၏ ဆွေးနွေးမှုအပြီးတွင် ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာ အောင်သူရိန်က အနှစ်ချုပ် ပြန်လည်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ဆွေးနွေးမှုရလဒ်အခြေအနေကို ဇယားဖြင့်ပြုစု၍ နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(က)ဖြင့် တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

၁၂။ ထို့နောက် ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး ထိန်လင်း (ငြိမ်း) က ဖြည့်စွက်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ရာ၌ ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာစုဝေးခွင့်နှင့် စီတန်းလှည့်လည်ခွင့် (ငြိမ်းစုစီ) နှင့် ပတ်သက်ပြီး အဆင့်ဆင့် ပြုပြင်မှုများနှင့် ဖြေလျော့မှုများ ပြုလုပ်လျက်ရှိကြောင်း၊ ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ နေထိုင်သွားလာဆောင်ရွက်စေလိုကြောင်း၊ ငြိမ်းစုစီတင်ပြခြင်းကို အပြုသဘောဆောင်သည့်အမြင်ဖြင့် ရှုမြင်စေလိုကြောင်း၊ ကောင်းမွန်သည့် သတင်းစကားများနှင့် အားလုံးပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်လျှင် ဖြစ်နိုင်သည် ဟူသည့် သတင်းစကားများကို ဖြန့်ဝေပေးစေလိုကြောင်း၊ ဥပဒေနှင့်အညီ ရဲရဲဝံ့ဝံ့ဆောင်ရွက်၍ နိုင်ငံတကာအဆင့်အထိ လျှောက်လှမ်းနိုင်ရေး ဆောင်ရွက်စေလိုကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၃။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ဒုတိယနေ့ဖြစ်သည့် ၁၅-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့ နံနက်ပိုင်းတွင် ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး ထိန်လင်း (ငြိမ်း) က ခေါင်းဆောင်မှုနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းသို့ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ရာ၌ ခေါင်းဆောင်မှု၏ အဓိပ္ပာယ်၊ ခေါင်းဆောင်မှု၏ သဘောတရား၊ ခေါင်းဆောင်မှုပုံစံနှင့် အရည်အသွေးတို့အား ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပြီး၊ လူထု၏ခေါင်းဆောင်များအပေါ် ပြည်သူလူထု၏ မျှော်လင့်ချက်နှင့် ရပ်ရွာလူထုအား စည်းရုံးရာတွင် လိုအပ်သည့် ခေါင်းဆောင်မှုပုံစံတို့နှင့် စပ်လျဉ်းပြီး မြို့နယ်အလိုက်အုပ်စုဖွဲ့၍ ဆွေးနွေးစေခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၄။ ထို့နောက် ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာ အောင်သူရိန်က “Do No Harm” နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယင်းသို့ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ရာ၌ ယေဘုယျအားဖြင့် “Do No Harm” ဆိုသည်မှာ မိမိ၏ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်၊ အပြုအမူ၊ ဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်တစ်ခုကြောင့် အခြေအနေတစ်ရပ် ပိုမိုဆိုးရွားမသွားစေရန် ဂရုပြုဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းကို ဆိုလိုကြောင်း ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပြီး၊ “Do No Harm” ၏ မှုဝါဒများ၊ “Do No Harm” စတင်ပေါ်ပေါက်လာပုံ၊ Conflict sensitivity ၏ သဘောသဘာဝ၊ Conflict sensitive and Do No Harm Programming စီစဉ်ရာတွင် လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်ရမည့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအား ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပြီး၊ မတူကွဲပြားမှုများရှိသော်လည်း တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦး အကြား လေးစားမှုရှိရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း၊ ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံမှုများ မပြုလုပ်သင့်ကြောင်း၊ မိမိ၏

ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်သည် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်အားဖြင့် ကောင်းမွန်နိုင်သော်လည်း အခြေအနေမတိုက်ဆိုင်ပါက မလိုလားအပ်သည့် ပြဿနာများပေါ်ပေါက်စေနိုင်ကြောင်း၊ ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်အားလုံးတွင် ရွေးချယ်စရာ နည်းလမ်း (options) များ ရှိကြောင်း၊ မှန်ကန်သည့် နည်းလမ်းကို ရွေးချယ်အသုံးပြု နိုင်ရန်အရေးကြီးကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၅။ ဆက်လက်၍ အမ်းမြို့နယ်မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်က တိုက်ပွဲရှောင်စခန်းများ၌ အကူအညီများ သွားရောက်ပေးအပ်စဉ် ကြုံတွေ့ခဲ့ရသည့် အတွေ့အကြုံများ၊ အခက်အခဲများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ရာ၌ တိုက်ပွဲရှောင်စခန်းပြင်ပရှိ လူဦးရေသည် စခန်းတွင်း လူဦးရေထက် ပိုမိုများပြားနေသည်ကို တွေ့ခဲ့ရကြောင်း၊ စခန်းအတွင်းနေထိုင်သူများသည် စခန်းပြင်ပနေထိုင်သူများထက် အကူအညီများနှင့် အခွင့်အရေးများ ပိုမိုရရှိကြကြောင်း၊ စခန်းပြင်ပနေထိုင်သူများကိုလည်း အကူအညီပေးအပ်ရန် တောင်းဆိုကြသည်များရှိကြောင်း၊ ထို့ကြောင့် တိုက်ပွဲရှောင် စခန်းများသို့ အကူအညီများ သွားရောက်ပေးအပ်ခြင်းမပြုမီ စခန်းအတွင်းနှင့် ပြင်ပရှိ လူဦးရေ ၎င်းတို့၏ အခြေအနေစသည်တို့ကို လေ့လာ၍ ကြိုတင်ပြင်ဆင်မှုများ ပြုလုပ်သွားရန်လိုအပ်ကြောင်း၊ အမ်းမြို့နယ်တွင် လမ်းများပိတ်ဆို့ထား၍ ရိက္ခာသယ်ယူရာတွင် အခက်အခဲကြုံတွေ့ခဲ့ရကြောင်း၊ တပ်မတော်နှင့် အစိုးရအနေဖြင့် ပြည်သူလူထုအပေါ် တာဝန်ယူမှုရှိသင့်ကြောင်း ထည့်သွင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၆။ ထို့နောက် ၁၅-၇-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့၊ ဆွေးနွေးမှုအစီအစဉ် ဒုတိယပိုင်းတွင် CDNH မှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများက Stakeholders Analysis နှင့် ရပ်ရွာစည်းရုံးခြင်းတို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပြီး တက်ရောက်လာသည့် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များက ပြန်လည်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

၁၇။ ဆက်လက်၍ နောင်တွင် အလားတူ Anti-Hate Speech Campaign မျိုး ထပ်မံပြုလုပ်မည်ဆိုပါက မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ပြုလုပ်လိုသည့်ပုံစံ၊ Campaign ပြုလုပ်ရန် လျာထားသည့် အချိန်၊ လူဦးရေ ပါဝင်မည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ စသည့်အခြေအနေတို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းပြီး မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များက ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဆွေးနွေးပြောကြားမှုများအပြီးတွင် ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာ အောင်သူရိန်မှ အနှစ်ချုပ် ပြန်လည်ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ပါသည်။ မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ဆွေးနွေးမှု ရလဒ်အခြေအနေကို ယေးဖြင့်ပြုစု၍ **နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(ခ)**ဖြင့် တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

သုံးသပ်တင်ပြချက်

၁၈။ (က) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) ခုတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့် “အမှန်းစကား ဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု” “Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” များ၌ ကြုံတွေ့ခဲ့ရသည့် အောင်မြင်မှုများ၊ အခက်အခဲများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများကို ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များအကြား

အပြန်အလှန် ဆွေးနွေးဖလှယ်ခွင့်ရခဲ့သဖြင့် လွန်စွာ အကျိုးရှိသည့် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဖြစ် ပါသည်။

- (ခ) Campaign ပြုလုပ်စဉ်အတွင်း ကြုံတွေ့ခဲ့ရသည့် အခက်အခဲများကို သိရှိခွင့်ရခဲ့ သဖြင့် နောင်ပြုလုပ်မည့် အလားတူ Campaign များတွင် ကြုံတွေ့လာနိုင်မည့် အခက်အခဲများကို ကြိုတင်၍ ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားခြင်း၊ လိုအပ်သည်များကို ညှိနှိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊ ကူညီဖြေရှင်းပေးခြင်းတို့ကို ပြုလုပ်နိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (ဂ) တက်ရောက်လာသူများက သိရှိလိုသည်များကို မေးမြန်းခဲ့ရာ၌ ချက်ချင်းဖြေကြား ပေးနိုင်သည့် အချက်အလက်များကို ချက်ချင်းပြန်လည်၍ ရှင်းလင်းဖြေကြားပေး ခြင်း၊ ၎င်းတို့၏ အခက်အခဲများကို မှတ်သားထားခြင်းဖြင့် နားလည်မှုနှင့် ယုံကြည် မှု ပိုမိုရရှိစေသည့် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (ဃ) ဆွေးနွေးပွဲမှတစ်ဆင့် မြို့နယ်အသီးသီးရှိ မတူညီသော လူမျိုးများ၊ ဘာသာဝင်များ အကြား ရင်းနှီးပွင့်လင်းစွာဖြင့် အသိအမြင်များကို ဖလှယ်ခွင့် ရရှိခဲ့သဖြင့် အသိုက်အဝန်းများ၊ လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများအကြား နားလည်မှုပိုမိုရရှိလာပြီး၊ လူမှု သဟဇာတဖြစ်မှု (social cohesion) တိုးမြှင့်ရရှိစေရေးကို အထောက်အကူပြု သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲလည်းဖြစ်ပါသည်။
- (င) ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ လူငယ်များနှင့် အမျိုးသမီးများ အများစုတက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပြီး ရင်းနှီးပွင့် လင်းစွာ ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြခြင်းအား အခြေခံ၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတ ဖြစ်စေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် လူငယ်များနှင့် အမျိုးသမီးများအား အဓိကဦးတည် ၍ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ကြောင်း သုံးသပ်ရရှိပါသည်။
- (စ) အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအား နောက်ထပ်တစ်ကြိမ် ပြုလုပ်မည် ဆိုပါစာ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၏ ရာသီဥတုအခြေအနေ၊ လက်ရှိ တိုက်ပွဲများဖြစ်ပွားနေမှု အခြေအနေနှင့် ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ် အထွေထွေရွေးကောက်ပွဲ နီးကပ်လာမှု အခြေအနေ တို့ကို ထည့်သွင်းသုံးသပ်၍ ၂၀၂၀ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာလ သို့မဟုတ် ယင်းနောက်ပိုင်း တွင်သာ ထပ်မံ ပြုလုပ်သင့်ကြောင်း သုံးသပ်ရရှိပါသည်။

နိဂုံး

၁၉။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး” နှင့် “လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး” လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များအနက်မှ “အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှု၊ အောင်မြင်မှုများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ”သည် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေး၊ အသိုက်အဝန်းများအကြား သဟဇာတ ဖြစ်စေရေး၊ အမုန်းစကားပြောကြားမှုများ ရပ်တန့်၍ ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာအတူယှဉ်တွဲနေထိုင်နိုင်ရေးကို အထောက်အကူ ဖြစ်စေသည့် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဖြစ်ပါသည်။ “Anti-Hate Speech Campaign” များ အတွင်း တွေ့ရှိချက်များအရ လူမျိုး၊ ယုံကြည်ကိုးကွယ်မှုတွင် မတူကွဲပြားမှုများရှိနေနိုင်သော်

လည်း ယေဘုယျအားဖြင့် အမုန်းကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေးလှုပ်ရှားမှုများကို ပြည်သူ့လူထုအနေဖြင့် ကြိုဆိုကြခဲ့ကြပြီး၊ အမုန်းစကားနှင့် ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံခြင်းတို့သည် လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာ ဘာသာ မတူညီသူများအကြား၌သာ တည်ရှိနေခြင်းမျိုးမဟုတ်ဘဲ ဘာသာတူ၊ လူမျိုးတူများအကြား၌ လည်း တည်ရှိနေတတ်သည့် အရာဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ လူမျိုးရေး၊ ဘာသာရေး၊ မွေးဖွားရာဒေသ၊ လိင်ကွဲပြားခြားနားမှုတို့အပေါ် အခြေခံသော အမုန်းစကားပြောဆိုနေမှုများ ရပ်တန့်ရေးကို ကျယ်ကျယ်ပြန့်ပြန့် ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ကြောင်း လက်ခံသဘောပေါက်ကြသည်ကို လေ့လာတွေ့ရှိရ ပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် နောင်တွင်လည်း အလားတူ လှုပ်ရှားမှုမျိုး မကြာခဏ ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန် အကြံပြုပြောကြားမှုများကိုလည်း တွေ့ရှိရပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ အသိုက်အဝန်း များနှင့် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများအကြား နားလည်မှု၊ ယုံကြည်မှုနှင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်မှု ပိုမိုရရှိ စေမည့် အလားတူ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများကို စဉ်ဆက်မပြတ် ကျင်းပဆောင်ရွက်သွားသင့်ပါကြောင်း အစီရင်ခံ တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်
 ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး

နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(က)

၁၀-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့က ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်ရှိ မြို့နယ် (၁၇) ခုတွင် Anti-Hate Speech Campaign များ ပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ရာ၌ ကြုံတွေ့ရသည့် အားသာချက်များ၊ အားနည်းချက်များ၊ အခွင့်အလမ်းများနှင့် စိန်ခေါ်မှုများကို SWOT Analysis ဖြင့် ဆွေးနွေးမှုအခြေအနေပြဇယား

မြို့နယ်	အားသာချက် (S)	အားနည်းချက် (W)	အခွင့်အလမ်း (O)	စိန်ခေါ်မှု (T)
သံတွဲ တောင်ကုတ် ၈	အမျိုးသမီးနှင့် လူငယ်များ၊ ပြည်သူများ၊ ရပ်/ကျေး ရပ်မိရပ်ဖများက ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။	အချိန်အကန့်အသတ်ကြောင့် ဖိတ်ကြားမှု အားနည်းခြင်း၊ ပထမဆုံးလှုပ်ရှားမှုဖြစ်သည့် အတွက် အားနည်းချက်များရှိခြင်း၊ အချို့လူငယ်များသည် မိဘများ၏ ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရသဖြင့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုတွင် ပါဝင်နိုင်မှုမရှိခြင်း။	CSO အဖွဲ့များမှ ပူးပေါင်းခြင်း၊ NGO နှင့် အလှူရှင် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများမှ အလှူငွေများ ထောက်ပံ့မှု ရရှိခြင်း။	အချို့နေရာများတွင် ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်မရရှိခြင်း၊ မီဒီယာနှင့် မချိတ်ဆက်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ ယင်းသို့ချိတ်ဆက် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါကလည်း ဆိုးရွားသည့်အခြေအနေ ဖြစ်မည်ကို စိုးရိမ်ခြင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေး အားနည်းခြင်း။
ကျောက်ဖြူ အမ်း	ရန်ပုံငွေထောက်ပံ့ပေးမည့်အဖွဲ့အစည်းရှိခြင်း၊ လူမျိုးပေါင်းစုံ ပူးပေါင်းပါဝင်ခြင်း၊ ထိရောက်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ ယုံကြည်မှုပိုမိုရရှိလာခြင်း။	လူအင်အားမလုံလောက်ခြင်း၊ ရပ်ကွက်တစ်ခု၌သာ လုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်ခဲ့ခြင်း၊ လွတ်လပ်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ခွင့်မရခြင်း၊ အဖွဲ့မှတ်ပုံတင်မထားခြင်း၊ မျှော်မှန်းသကဲ့သို့ အောင်မြင်မှုမရခဲ့ခြင်း၊ မီဒီယာ ချိတ်ဆက်မှု အားနည်းခြင်း။	လူထုစိတ်ဝင်စားမှု ပိုမိုရရှိခြင်း၊ နောင်ပြုလုပ်မည့်လုပ်ငန်းများ အတွက် အချိတ်အဆက် ရရှိလာနိုင်ခြင်း၊ campaign ၌ လူများစွာပါဝင်ခြင်း၊ အခြား အဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းချိတ်ဆက် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း။	IDP စခန်းရှိ အမျိုးသမီးများ အနေဖြင့် Camp ပြင်ပသို့ သွားရောက်နိုင်မှုမရှိခြင်း၊ လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာမတူညီမှုကြောင့် အမြင်မတူညီမှုများရှိပြီး၊ ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မှု မရရှိခဲ့ခြင်း၊ Camp အတွင်း၌ campaign ပြုလုပ်ရန်ခက်ခဲခြင်း။
မြေပုံ မင်းပြား ရသေ့တောင်	အမျိုးသမီးများပါဝင်မှုအားကောင်းခြင်း၊ နယ်မြေမတည်ငြိမ်သော်လည်း မိမိတို့	မူဆလင် Camp များသို့ မသွားရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ သွားလာရေးခက်ခဲခြင်း၊ တိုက်ပွဲ	ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မှု အားကောင်းလာခြင်း၊ လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာမရွေး	အင်တာနက်မရှိခြင်း၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှုပုံများ ပိုရန် အတွက် အင်တာနက် လိုင်းရသည့် ဝေးလံ

	<p>ပေးချင်သည့် message ကို တစ်ဖက်သို့ရောက်အောင်ပေးနိုင်ခြင်း၊ Camp ရှိ လူများစွာ ပါဝင်လာနိုင်ခြင်း၊</p>	<p>များကြောင့် ဝေးလံသည့် ကျေးရွာများသို့ မသွားရောက်နိုင်ခြင်း၊ အတွေ့အကြုံနည်းခြင်း၊ ငွေကြေးအခက်အခဲရှိခြင်း၊</p>	<p>camp အတွင်း ဝင်ထွက်သွားလာနိုင်ခြင်း၊</p>	<p>သောနေရာများသို့ သွားရောက်ကာ အသုံးပြုခြင်းကြောင့် အန္တရာယ်ရှိခြင်း၊</p>
<p>စစ်တွေ ပေါက်တော ရမ်းဗြဲ မာန်အောင်</p>	<p>စည်းလုံးမှုရှိခြင်း၊ တက်ကြွစွာပါဝင်ခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံများ၏ အသိပညာဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုရှိခြင်း၊ နားလည်မှု၊ ယုံကြည်မှု ပိုမိုရရှိလာခြင်း၊ လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာမတူညီသူများအကြား နားလည်မှုပိုမို ရရှိလာခြင်း၊</p>	<p>ဖိတ်ကြားခံရသူတိုင်း တက်ရောက်မှုမရှိခြင်း၊ ဦးဆောင်သူများ အနေဖြင့်လုပ်ငန်းပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာကျွမ်းကျင်မှု အတွေ့အကြုံ အားနည်းခြင်း၊ အမျိုးသမီးဦးဆောင်သည့် အဖွဲ့များအပေါ် တွင် အားကိုးယုံကြည်မှုအားနည်းခြင်း၊</p>	<p>အမြင်မတူသူများ အကြား မှန်ကန်သည့် အသိအမြင်များရလာခြင်း၊ နားလည်မှု ပိုမို ရှိလာခြင်း၊ campaign များ ထပ်မံလုပ်ဆောင်ရန် တောင်းဆိုမှုများရှိလာခြင်း၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများနှင့် နားလည်မှု ပိုမိုရရှိလာခြင်း၊</p>	<p>ဌာနဆိုင်ရာခွင့်ပြုမိန့် ရယူရန် လိုအပ်ခြင်း၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့် ချပေးချိန် ကြံ့ကြာခြင်း၊ ဒေသရှိ အချို့အဖွဲ့ အစည်းများတွင် အစီရင်ခံရခြင်း (ရမ်းဗြဲ)၊ အဖွဲ့အစည်းအားလုံးကို ၁ လလျှင် တစ်ကြိမ် အစည်းအဝေးခေါ်ပြီး လုပ်ဆောင်မည့် လုပ်ငန်းများကို တင်ပြခြင်း၊ ယင်းသို့ တင်ပြလျှင်လည်း လက်ခံမှုမရှိခြင်း၊ ဒေသခံ အမျိုးသမီးများ၏စွမ်းရည် နည်းပါးခြင်း၊ ယုံကြည်မှု အားနည်းခြင်း၊ CDNH အပေါ် CSO အချို့မှ အထင်မြင်လွဲမှားမှုများရှိခြင်း၊</p>
<p>ကျောက်တော် မြောက်ဦး ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်း</p>	<p>တစ်ဦးနှင့်တစ်ဦး နားလည်မှုရရှိလာခြင်း၊ ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်မှု</p>	<p>အတွေ့အကြုံမရှိခြင်း၊ အချိန်အကန့်အသတ်ကြောင့်ချိတ်ဆက်ဆောင်ရွက်မှု</p>	<p>ယခုကဲ့သို့ လှုပ်ရှားမှုများ ပိုမိုပြုလုပ်ရန် ပြည်သူလူထုမှ တောင်းဆိုလာခြင်း၊</p>	<p>အမျိုးသမီးများ၏ စွမ်းဆောင်ရည် အပေါ် အထင်သေးမှုများရှိခြင်း၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်</p>

	အားကောင်းခြင်း၊	အားနည်းခြင်း၊	လုပ်ဆောင်သူများ အပေါ် ယုံကြည်မှု ပိုမို ရှိလာခြင်း၊	အချိန်နှင့်တပြေးညီ မရရှိခြင်း၊ တိုက်ပွဲဖြစ် ပွားနေသည့် နေရာ တွင် လူစုလူဝေးမပြု လုပ်ရသောကြောင့် campaign ပြုလုပ် ရာတွင် စိုးရိမ်မှုများရှိ ခြင်း၊ လှုပ်ရှားမှု ဓာတ်ပုံများပို့ရန် အင်တာနက်လိုင်းမရ ရှိခြင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေးမပေး နိုင်ခြင်း၊ တိုက်ခိုက်မှု များရှိခြင်း၊
--	-----------------	---------------	---	--

နောက်ဆက်တွဲ(ခ)

Anti-Hate Speech Campaign ပြုလုပ်မည့်ပုံစံ၊ Campaign ပြုလုပ်ရန် လျာထားသည့် အချိန်၊ လူဦးရေ၊ ပါဝင်မည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ လိုအပ်ချက်များနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းပြီး မြို့နယ်အလိုက် ဆွေးနွေးမှုရလဒ်အခြေအနေပြဇယား

မြို့နယ်	Campaign ပြုလုပ်မည့်ပုံစံ/ အသုံးပြုမည့် ပစ္စည်းများ	Campaign ပြုလုပ်လိုသည့်အချိန်/ နေရာ	ပါဝင်မည့်လူဦးရေနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက် မည့်သူ/အဖွဲ့အစည်း	လိုအပ်ချက်များ
အမ်း	လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ များပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ ဗီဒီယိုနှင့် အသံချဲ့စက် များကို အသုံးပြုခြင်း။	မြို့ပေါ်နှင့် ကျေးရွာ အချို့၌ ဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း၊ သီတင်းကျွတ် ရုံးပိတ်ရက်အတွင်း၌ တစ်ရက်တည်း၊ တစ်ချိန်တည်း ဆောင် ရွက်ခြင်း။	လူဦးရေ (၁၀၀၀)၊ CSO များ၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ အကြီးအကဲများ၊ ပြည်သူ့လူထု (အလုပ် သမား၊ လယ်သမား အပါအဝင်)၊ ပါတီ ဝင်များ၊ ဘာသာရေး ခေါင်းဆောင်များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း။	ငွေကြေးထောက်ပံ့မှု၊ လုံခြုံရေး၊ ဆက် သွယ်ရေး၊ သတင်း မီဒီယာ၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်။
ရမ်းဗြဲ	မော်တော်ယာဉ်ဖြင့် ကျေး ရွာများသို့ သွားရောက်၍ ပိုစတာ၊ လက်ကမ်းစာ စောင်များဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း။	၅ ရက်	ကျေးရွာ ၅၀ ရှိ လူဦး ရေ ၂၀၇၄၀ ဦး၊ ကျေးရွာဥက္ကဋ္ဌ များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း။	ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်။
ကျောက်ဖြူ	လက်ကမ်းစာစောင် ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း။	ဩဂုတ် (သို့) စက်တင်ဘာ		ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်။
မြောက်ဦး				တိုက်ပွဲများဖြစ်ပွား နေ၍ Campaign ပြု လုပ်ရန် လွယ်ကူနိုင် မည်မဟုတ်ကြောင်း။

မင်းပြား	လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ များ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊	ဩဂုတ်	အုပ်ချုပ်မှု၊ CSO၊ ကျောင်းဆရာမများ နှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင် ရွက်ခြင်း၊	ငွေကြေးထောက်ပံ့မှု၊ ထောက်ခံစာ၊ ခွင့်ပြု မိန့်
မာန်အောင်	စီတန်းလှည့်လည်ခြင်း၊ သရုပ်ပြခြင်း၊	ဆောင်းတွင်းကာလ၊ မြို့ပေါ်	ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ၊ အရပ် ဖက် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ လူငယ်ခေါင်းဆောင် များ၊ မီးသတ်အဖွဲ့တို့ နှင့်ပူးပေါင်းဆောင် ရွက်ခြင်း၊	ယခင် Campaign အတွေ့အကြုံကို အခြေခံ၍ ကြိုတင် ပြင်ဆင်မှု ပြုလုပ်ရန် လိုအပ်ခြင်း၊
ပေါက်တော	စာသင်ကျောင်း (သို့) ရုံးခန်း၌ Campaign ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊	ဆင်တပ်မော် ကျေးရွာ အုပ်စုနှင့် အနီးတဝိုက် ဒီဇင်ဘာလအတွင်း ရုံး/ကျောင်းပိတ်ချိန်	ပရဟိတအဖွဲ့၊ ရပ်ရွာ လူကြီးများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း၊	မြို့နယ်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့၊ ရပ်ရွာလူကြီးများ အား ကြိုတင်အသိ ပေးခြင်း၊
မြေပုံ	လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း	မိုးကုန်ရာသီ	မြို့နယ်ရှိ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ အဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း၊	ငွေကြေးအထောက် အပံ့၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်၊ လုံခြုံ ရေး၊
ကျောက်တော်		စက်တင်ဘာ	လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာမရွေး ပါဝင်စေခြင်း၊ ရပ်ကွက်၊ ကျေးရွာ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများ၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာနှင့် အရပ်ဖက်အဖွဲ့များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက် ခြင်း၊	လုံခြုံရေး၊
သံတွဲ	အလယ်တန်းကျောင်း သားများအတွက် အက ပြိုင်ပွဲများ ကျင်းပခြင်း၊ လက် ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊ မြို့နယ် ပညာရေးမှူး၊ အထက်	စက်တင်ဘာ	လူဦးရေ ၃၀၀၊ လူမျိုးဘာသာမရွေး ပါဝင်စေခြင်း၊ ပါတီဝင်များ၊ မီဒီယာ၊ INGO နှင့် NGO များ အားဖိတ်ကြားခြင်း၊	လုံခြုံရေး၊ ငွေကြေး အထောက်အပံ့၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်

	တန်းကျောင်းဆရာမများနှင့်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်း၊			
တောင်ကုတ်၊	အမုန်းစကားရပ်တန့်ရန် Campaign ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ စိတန်းလှည့်လည်ခြင်း	မိုးကုန်ရာသီ၊ လူစည်းကားသည့် နေရာ၊ ဈေး၊ လမ်းမ၊ တက္ကသိုလ်၊ စာသင်ကျောင်း၊	လူဦးရေ ၅၀၀ နှင့် ၁၀၀၀ ကြား၊ မျိုးသမီးအဖွဲ့၊ လူငယ်၊ CSO၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာမှ တာဝန်ရှိသူများ ပါဝင်စေခြင်း၊ ဩစာလွမ်းမိုးမှုရှိသူများအား ဖိတ်ကြားခြင်း၊	
၉	ကျောင်းသားများ အတွက် ကျပန်းစကားပြောပြိုင်ပွဲများ ကျင်းပခြင်း၊	စက်တင်ဘာ (သို့) ဒီဇင်ဘာ မြို့တော်ခန်းမ၌ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊	အသင်းအဖွဲ့များ၊ ကျောင်းသား၊ မိဘ၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများ အားဖိတ်ကြားခြင်း၊ ပညာရေးဌာန၊ မိတ်ဖက် အဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ချိတ်ဆက်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊	ငွေကြေးအထောက်အပံ့၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်၊
ရသေ့တောင်	လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်များ ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊	စက်တင်ဘာ၊ ဒီဇင်ဘာနှင့် ဇန်နဝါရီလတို့တွင် တစ်လလျှင်တစ်ကြိမ် ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊ လုံခြုံရေးအခြေအနေ ကြောင့် ဘုန်းကြီးကျောင်းများ၌ ပြုလုပ်ခြင်း၊	ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ တာဝန်ရှိသူများ၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများ၊ CSO များနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊	ငွေကြေးနှင့် စားနပ်ရိက္ခာအထောက်အပံ့၊
ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်း	စိတန်းလှည့်လည်ခြင်း၊ လက်ကမ်းစာစောင် ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း၊	စက်တင်ဘာလ (သို့) ဒီဇင်ဘာလ	ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများ၊ CSO၊ ရပ်ရွာလူထု၊ အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူးများ၊ ရပ်ရွာကြက်ခြေနီအဖွဲ့များ ပါဝင်စေခြင်း၊	လုံခြုံရေး၊ မော်တော်ယာဉ်၊ လက်ကမ်းစာစောင်၊ သတင်းမီဒီယာ၊ ခွင့်ပြုမိန့်၊ အသံချဲ့စက်၊

Annex 21

Letter from the Office of the President of Myanmar to Facebook, 27 October 2020



President Office
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Letter No. 700 (1) / 13 / President Office

Dated: 27th October, 2020

To

Facebook Inc,

RE: Request for information about removed groups, accounts and pages directed at users in Myanmar

In accordance with Facebook’s Guidelines for Law Enforcement and other applicable policies, the President Office of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar requests Facebook to provide information about groups, accounts and pages directed at users in Myanmar that were removed from Facebook and Instagram as described in Facebook’s Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior Reports of 12 February 2020, 5 May 2020, and 8 October 2020.

Legal Authority

To carry out investigations pursuant to the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Office of the President Directive No. 3/2020¹ and other applicable laws of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Description of Removed Groups, Accounts and Pages

No.	Date	Facebook Accounts	Facebook Pages	Facebook Group	Instagram Accounts	Total
1.	12.2.2020	13	10	-	-	23
2.	5.5.2020	18	3	1	-	22
3.	8.10.2020	50	17	-	6	73
	Total	81	30	1	6	118

Requested Data:

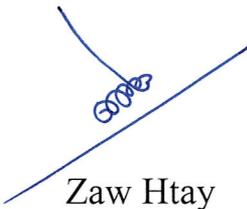
User Basic Subscriber Information (BSI), User Neoprint, User Photoprint, Group Contact Info, Private Messages, and IP Logs of the aforementioned Facebook and Instagram groups, accounts and pages.

¹ Republic of the Union of Myanmar Office of the President, 20 April 2020, Directive No. 3/2020 Prevention of incitement to hatred and violence (or) Prevention of proliferation of hate speech, available at <https://www.president-office.gov.mm/en/?q=briefing-room/news/2020/04/21/id-10007>.

Due to the urgent nature of the investigations, I appreciate your prompt response. The requested information may be emailed to: zawhtay@presidentoffice.gov.mm. I can also be reached at: +95-67-590513.

I thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'Z' followed by 'aw Htay', written over a diagonal blue line.

Zaw Htay

Director General

Spokesperson of the President Office

Attached: 13 pages

Annex 22

Facebook announcements on 12 February 2020, 5 May 2020 and 8 October 2020

1. Removing Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior From Russia, Iran, Vietnam and Myanmar

February 12, 2020

By Nathaniel Gleicher, Head of Security Policy

URL: <https://about.fb.com/news/2020/02/removing-coordinated-inauthentic-behavior/>

Today, we removed three unconnected networks of accounts, Pages and Groups for engaging in foreign or government interference — which is coordinated inauthentic behavior on behalf of a government or foreign actor — on Facebook and Instagram. The first operation originated in Russia and primarily targeted Ukraine and its neighboring countries. The second originated in Iran and focused mainly on the US. The third network originated in Myanmar and Vietnam and targeted audiences in Myanmar. Each of them created networks of accounts to mislead others about who they were and what they were doing. We have shared information about our findings with industry partners.

We're constantly working to detect and stop this type of activity because we don't want our services to be used to manipulate people. We're taking down these Pages, Groups and accounts based on their behavior, not the content they posted. In each of these cases, the people behind this activity coordinated with one another and used fake accounts to misrepresent themselves, and that was the basis for our action.

We are making progress rooting out this abuse, but as we've said before, it's an ongoing challenge. We're committed to continually improving to stay ahead. That means building better technology, hiring more people and working closer with law enforcement, security experts and other companies.

What We've Found So Far

We removed 13 Facebook accounts and 10 Pages for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behavior. This Myanmar-focused activity originated in Myanmar and Vietnam.

The individuals behind this network used fake accounts to manage Pages posing as independent telecom consumer news hubs. They also purported to be customers of some of the telecom providers in Myanmar posting critical commentary about those

companies and their services. The Page admins and account owners typically shared content in English and Burmese about alleged business failures and planned market exit of some service providers in Myanmar, and their alleged fraudulent activity against their customers. Although the people behind this activity attempted to conceal their identities and coordination, our investigation found links to two telecom providers — Mytel in Myanmar and Viettel in Vietnam — and Gapit Communications, a PR firm in Vietnam.

- *Presence on Facebook:* 13 Facebook accounts and 10 Pages.
- *Followers:* About 265,600 accounts followed one or more of these Pages.
- *Advertising:* Around \$1,155,000 in spending for ads on Facebook paid for in US dollars and Vietnamese dong.

We found this activity as part of our investigations into suspected coordinated inauthentic behavior in the region.

Below is a sample of the content posted by some of these Pages:



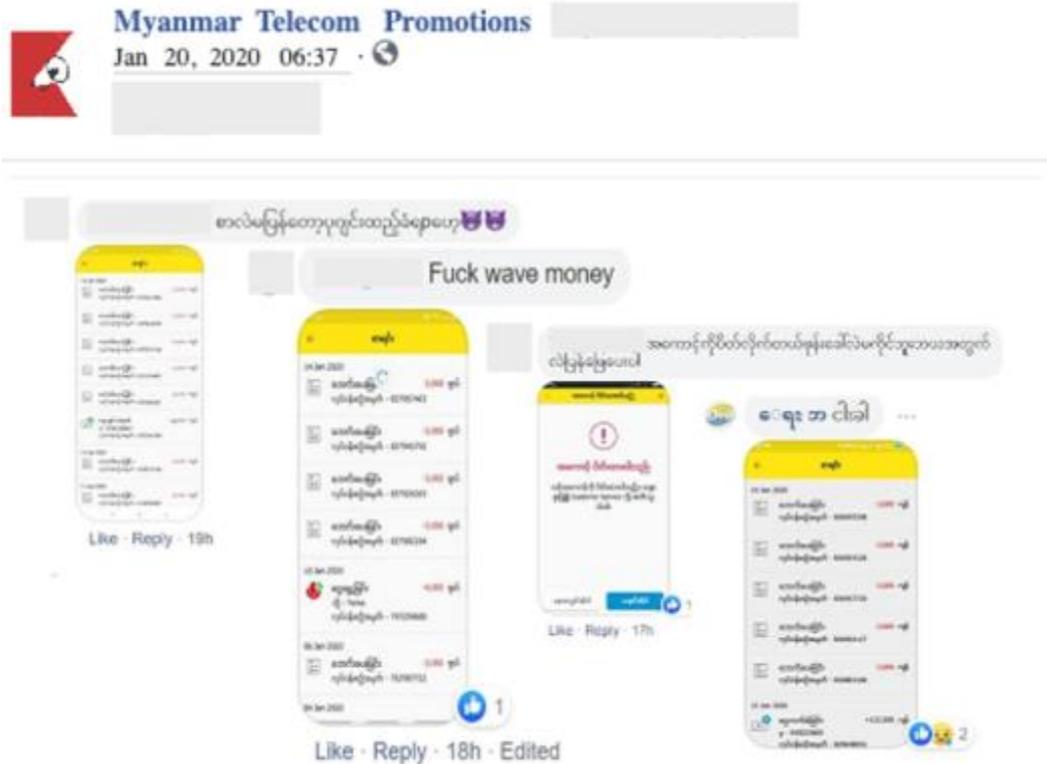
Translation of the title of Meme: Types of Thieves:

First Frame: Beginner

“Give me all your money!”

Second Frame: Expert

you to reduce the prices and provide the opportunity to further improve Myanmar. Translation of the text in the image 1: Please do not increase the price. Fulfill your responsibility. We are impoverished and please do not increase the price. Translation of the text in the image 2: Monthly income and (Internet) Data Price Blue Legend: Monthly Income Yellow: Data Price Recommended action: Ignore as it does not violate any of the IS policies.



2. April 2020 Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior Report

May 5, 2020

URL: <https://about.fb.com/news/2020/05/april-cib-report/>

We’re constantly working to find and stop coordinated campaigns that seek to manipulate public debate across our apps. In 2019 alone, we took down over 50 networks worldwide for engaging in coordinated inauthentic behavior (CIB), including ahead of major democratic elections.

These efforts are led by a cross-disciplinary team focused on finding and disrupting both the most sophisticated influence operations aimed to manipulate public debate as well as high volume inauthentic behaviors like spam and fake engagement. Over the past several years, our team has grown to over 200 people with expertise

ranging from open source research, to threat investigations, cyber security, law enforcement and national security, investigative journalism, engineering, product development, data science and academic studies in disinformation.

You can find more information about our previous enforcement actions [here](#).

Purpose of This Report

Over the past three years, we've shared our findings about coordinated inauthentic behavior we detect and remove from our platforms. As part of regular CIB reports, we're sharing information about all networks we take down over the course of a month to make it easier for people to see progress we're making in one place.

What is CIB?

While we investigate and enforce against any type of inauthentic behavior — including fake engagement, spam and artificial amplification — we approach enforcement against these mostly financially-motivated activities differently from how we counter foreign interference or domestic influence operations. We routinely take down less sophisticated, high-volume inauthentic behaviors like spam and we do not announce these enforcement actions when we take them.

We view influence operations as coordinated efforts to manipulate public debate for a strategic goal where fake accounts are central to the operation. There are two tiers of these activities that we work to stop: 1) coordinated inauthentic behavior in the context of domestic, non-state campaigns (CIB) and 2) coordinated inauthentic behavior on behalf of a foreign or government actor (FGI).

Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior (CIB)

When we find domestic, non-government campaigns that include groups of accounts and Pages seeking to mislead people about who they are and what they are doing while relying on fake accounts, we remove both inauthentic and authentic accounts, Pages and Groups directly involved in this activity.

Foreign or Government Interference (FGI)

If we find any instances of CIB conducted on behalf of a government entity or by a foreign actor, we apply the broadest enforcement measures including the removal of every on-platform property connected to the operation itself and the people and organizations behind it.

Continuous Enforcement

We monitor for efforts to re-establish a presence on Facebook by networks we previously removed for CIB. Using both automated and manual detection, we continuously remove accounts and Pages connected to networks we took down in the past.

Summary of April 2020 Findings

This month, we removed eight networks of accounts, Pages and Groups. Two of them — from Russia and Iran — focused internationally (FGI), and the remaining six — in the US, Georgia, Myanmar and Mauritania — targeted domestic audiences in their respective countries (CIB). We have shared information about our findings with law enforcement, policymakers and industry partners.

We know that people looking to mislead others — whether through phishing, scams, or influence operations — try to leverage crises to advance their goals, and the coronavirus pandemic is no different. All of the networks we took down for CIB in April were created before the COVID-19 pandemic began, however, we've seen people behind these campaigns opportunistically use coronavirus-related posts among many other topics to build an audience and drive people to their Pages or off-platform sites. The majority of the networks we took down this month were still trying to grow their audience or had a large portion of engagement on their Pages generated by their own accounts.

- **Total number of Facebook accounts removed:** 732
- **Total number of Instagram accounts removed:** 162
- **Total number of Pages removed:** 793
- **Total number of Groups removed:** 200

Networks Removed in April, 2020:

Myanmar: We removed 3 Pages, 18 Facebook accounts, and 1 Group. This domestic-focused network originated in Myanmar. Our investigation linked this activity to members of the Myanmar Police Force. We found this network as part of our internal investigation into suspected coordinated inauthentic behavior in the region.

We are making progress rooting out this abuse, but as we've said before, it's an ongoing effort. We're committed to continually improving to stay ahead. That means building better technology, hiring more people and working more closely with law enforcement, security experts and other companies.

3. Removing Coordinated Inauthentic Behavior

October 8, 2020

By Nathaniel Gleicher, Head of Security Policy

URL: <https://about.fb.com/news/2020/10/removing-coordinated-inauthentic-behavior-september-report/>

Today, we're sharing an update on the enforcement actions we've taken since our last monthly report on coordinated inauthentic behavior (CIB). This includes both our September CIB report and a set of enforcement actions we've taken in the last few days. In total, we are publishing our findings about 10 networks — six operations we removed in September, most of which we already announced, and four new operations that we removed since October 1, including those we disabled this morning.

In each case, the people behind this activity coordinated with one another and used fictitious accounts and personas as a central part of their operations to mislead people about who they are and what they are doing, and that was the basis for our action. When we investigate and remove these operations, we focus on behavior rather than content, whether they're foreign or domestic, and regardless of who's behind them or what they post.

Over the past three years, we've shared our findings about coordinated inauthentic behavior we detect and remove from our platforms. Earlier this year, we started publishing regular CIB reports where we share information about the networks we take down over the course of each month to make it easier for people to see progress we're making in one place. In some cases, like today, we also share our findings soon after our enforcement. The latest takedowns we are announcing today will also be included in our October report. You can find more information about our previous CIB enforcement actions here.

Before we share the details on each network, here are a few trends to note.

More than half of the networks we're sharing today targeted domestic audiences in their countries and many of them were linked to groups and individuals associated with politically affiliated actors in the US, Myanmar, Russia, Nigeria, Philippines and Azerbaijan. Over the past three years, we've seen and taken action against domestic political actors around the world using CIB. We know these actors will continue to attempt to deceive and mislead people, including by making particular viewpoints appear more widely supported or criticized than they are, or by targeting influencers to unwittingly amplify their narratives.

Two of the networks we're sharing today engaged primarily in commenting on content — relying on real people, not automation — to create the perception of wide-spread support of their narratives by leaving comments on posts by media entities and public figures. Other campaigns — like the ones from Russia (that we removed in late September) — focused on tricking unwitting freelance journalists into writing on behalf of these operations.

Deceptive campaigns like these raise a particularly complex challenge by blurring the line between healthy public debate and manipulation. Our teams will continue to find, remove and expose these coordinated manipulation campaigns, but we know these threats extend beyond our platform and no single organization can tackle them alone. That's why it's critical that we, as a society, have a broader discussion about what is acceptable political advocacy and take steps to deter people from crossing the line.

As part of our contribution to this conversation, based on the past three years of studying and taking down influence operations, my team has outlined recommendations for regulatory and legislative principles against these deceptive campaigns here.

We have shared information about our findings with law enforcement, policymakers and industry partners. We are making progress rooting out this abuse, but as we've said before, it's an ongoing effort. We're committed to continually improving to stay ahead.

What We Found

(Note: We'll update these numbers in the coming days when more data for this reporting period becomes available.)

Networks removed October 1-8, 2020:

We removed 17 Pages, 50 Facebook accounts and 6 Instagram accounts for violating our policy against coordinated inauthentic behavior. This domestic-focused activity originated in Myanmar.

We identified clusters of connected activity that relied on a combination of fake, duplicate and authentic accounts to post content, evade enforcement and removal, manage Pages and drive people to off-platform websites including military-controlled media domains. These accounts often used stock female profile photos and photos of celebrities and social media influencers. The individuals behind this network posted primarily in Burmese about local news and current events including topics like military activities, the Union Solidarity and Development Party, local COVID-19 response, criticism of the the National League for Democracy, a political party in Myanmar, and Aung San Suu Kyi, as well as a small number of anti-Rohingya posts.

We began our investigation after reviewing local public reporting about some elements of this activity as part of our proactive work ahead of the upcoming election in Myanmar. Although the people behind this activity attempted to conceal their identities and coordination, our investigation found links to members of the Myanmar military.

Presence on Facebook: 17 Pages, 50 Facebook accounts and 6 accounts on Instagram.

Followers: About 538,000 accounts followed one or more of these Pages and around 800 accounts followed one or more of these Instagram accounts.

Advertising: Around \$1,850 in spending for ads on Facebook paid for in US dollars.

Below is a sample of the content posted by some of these Pages:



Translation:

Page Name: People's Voice

Caption: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is so smart....1) She grasped love from people by blaming illegal Bangali problem originated from Military government and U Thien Sein government and by participating in 2015 general elections without a single Muslim candidate. But after the election, she appointed Muslim lawyer U Ko Ni as

chairman of Constitutional amendment Committee – an important position – under the pretext of constitution amendment. (Yes! Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is so smart....) 2) She grasped love from people by proclaiming to upgrade the outdated education system while blaming the failure of the system at the time of U Thien Sein government. But rumors came out that Daw Su has improved education system by allowing matriculation passing rate to 50 percent with ‘Moderation System’. (Yes! Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is so smart....)

 **ဒို့ တစ်ပတ်**
2d · 🌐

ဘာရယ်မဟုတ်ဘူး၊ ဘေးကနိုင်ငံက
ဟိုလိုလို ဒီလိုလို လုပ်ပြနေလို့...
" စစ်ရေးပြအခမ်းအနားဆိုတာ သူများကို ခြိမ်းခြောက်ဖို့
အတွက် ကျင်းပခြင်း မဟုတ်ပါဘူး...
ဒီတိုင်းပြည်ရဲ့ ကာကွယ်ရေး စွမ်းပကားဘယ်လောက်
ရှိသလဲ...
ဒီတိုင်းပြည်ရဲ့ ကာကွယ်ရေးစိတ်ဓာတ်တွေ ဘယ်လောက်
မြင့်မားသလဲ...
ဒီတိုင်းပြည်ရဲ့ တပ်မတော်သားတွေ ပြည်သူတွေဟာ တိုင်းပြည်ချစ်စိတ်နဲ့
ကာကွယ်ရေးအမြင်တွေ
ဘယ်လောက်ရှိသလဲ... ဆိုတာကို တစ်စိတ်တစ်ပိုင်း
ပြသတဲ့ အခမ်းအနားပဲ ဖြစ်ပါတယ် "

(၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်
နှင့် ရုရှား Today သတင်းဌာနတို့ တွေ့ဆုံမေးမြန်းခန်းမှ ကောက်နုတ်
ချက်)

#crd-ဖိုးစည်

[See Translation](#)



Translation:

Page title: Our army

Caption: Nothing special. Just because the country next door is boasting (about their military power) The parade is not about intimidating others. It is a partial demonstration to show how strong the country’s defense capabilities are, how high the country’s defense morale is and how the soldiers of the country are patriotic and possess defense mindset.(Excerpt from an interview between the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services and Russia Today News Agency, 2020) #crd-Phoe Si

လူထုဟစ်တိုင်
September 11

အစိုးရသက်တမ်း ၅ နှစ်အတွင်းမှာ ဘာတွေလုပ်ပေးခဲ့တာရှိလဲဆိုတာ တော့ မေးမနေနဲ့...

၂၀၁၆ မှ ၂၀၁၉ မြန်မာ့စီးပွားရေးအခြေနေကိုသာ ကြည့်ကြည့်ကြပါတော့

#crdVideo
#MyanmarInsider
See Translation

MYANMAR INSIDER

Budget Deficit

Year	Budget Deficit (Billion)
2012	4.5
2013	5.0
2014	5.5
2015	3.5
2016	2.5
2017	4.5
2018	3.5
2019	10.0

Source: Investment

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ရဲ့ မိုင်သံခေါင်းဆောင်ကြီးက ဦးဆောင်တဲ့

Translation

Page title: Public Outcry

Caption: Don't ask what the government has done in the last five years. Just look at the economic situation in Myanmar from 2016 to 2019



Translation:

Caption: Local farmers' heartfelt voices on the support of rice, oil, salt, beans and food supplies from military families for families affected by the drought

See the detailed report for more information about our CIB enforcements in September 2020.

Annex 23

Letter from the Minister's Office of the Ministry of Border Affairs to the President of Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace and Development in Rakhine State (Situation Report on Completion of the Resettlement of Taungpaw IDP camp in Myebon Township), 2 June 2020

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Border Affairs
Minister's Office

Letter No. (546/3(2)-na say a/wa ka ya (232)

Date: 2 June 2020

To

President
 Central Committee for the Implementation of Peace and Development
 in Rakhine State

Content: Situation Report on Completion of the Resettlement of Taungpaw IDP camp in Myebon Township

1. With an aim to close down Taungpaw IDP camp and carry out work on resettlement in Myebon Township, Mrauk-U District, Rakhine State, the “IDP Camps Closure and Resettlement Committee”, under the leadership of Deputy Minister for Border Affairs Major General Than Htut, was established by the President’s Office on 5 March 2018.
2. In conducting work on the resettlement of IDP camps in Myebon Township, the Ministry of Border Affairs has, as follows, born expenses and completed 100% of the necessary tasks, including constructing 642 low-cost houses.

Serial No.	Content	Expenditure (million kyats)
(a)	2016-2017 Financial Year	
	(i) Digging (1) lake	6.200
	(ii) Building (6) water pipelines	12.000
(b)	2017-2018 Financial Year	
	(i) Compensating for land	35.660
	(ii) Constructing 50 houses	175.000
(c)	First six months of the 2018 Financial Year	
	(i) Constructing 150 houses	525.000
	(ii) Building 0/3-mile earth road to the camp	10.612
	(iii) Constructing 3 Box Culverts	9.180
	(iv) Building 200 restrooms	36.000
(d)	2018-2019 Financial Year	

(i)	Building 7,722-foot earth road in the Camp Lane	42.000
(ii)	Constructing 200 houses	750.000
(e)	2019-2020 Financial Year	
	- Constructing 242 houses	903.414
	Total	2505.066

3. For the resettlement of the aforementioned IDP camp, the following households have been placed to the completed houses by the Administration Committee and Resettlement Team in Myebon Township. The list below shows the number of households which have been placed until 22 May 2020.

Serial No.	Date	Houses	Household	Population		
				Male	Female	Total
(a)	5-6-2018	100	100	234	247	481
(b)	23-1- 2019	100	100	235	247	482
(c)	19-4- 2019	100	100	198	237	435
(d)	15-2- 2020	100	100	243	278	521
(e)	22-5- 2020	242	242	460	537	997
	Total	642	642	1,370	1,540	2,916

4. It is therefore reported that required tasks have been completed, including constructing 642 low-cost houses, and that households have been displaced to those completed houses.

Attachment- Tasks carried out with the budget of the Ministry of Border Affairs and recorded photos of completed houses

Union Minister (On behalf of)
(Major General Than Htut, Deputy Minister)

Attachment

**Annual Record of Tasks Performed in Taungpaw IDP camp of Myebon Township,
Rakhine State**

No.	Name of Project	Financial Year	Type of Budget	Budget Permitted (Million Kyats)	Organization	Remarks
1	Compensation for 21.98-acre farmlands and settling reimbursement	2017-2018	<i>Operational</i>	35.6601	General Administration Department of Myebon Township	Farmland
2	Digging 1 lake in Taungpaw IDP camp (Bengali village) in Myebon Township	2016-2017	Capital	6.200	Golden Hoe	Lake
3	Building 6 water pipelines in the IDP camp of Myebon Township	2016-2017	<i>Operational</i>	12.000	Golden Hoe	Water Pipeline
4	Constructing 0/3 mile out of 0/4-mile earth road to the IDP camp in Myebon Township	First six months of 2018	Static	10.612	State Government	Road
5	Building 4 Box Culverts when constructing 3-furlong earth road to the IDP camp in Myebon Township	First six months of 2018	Static	9.180	State Government	Box Culvert
6	Building 200 restrooms in IDP camp of Myebon Township	First six months of 2018	<i>Operational</i>	36.000	State Government	Restroom
7	Constructing (7,722×8×3)-foot earth road to Taung-	2018-2019	Static	42.000	State Government	Earth road

	paw IDP camp in Myebon Township					
	Total			151.6521		
	Sum Total			2505.0661		

Annual record of housing and displacement in Taungpaw IDP camp of Myebon Township, Rakhine State

Serial No.	Project Name	Financial Year	Type of Budget	Budget Permitted (million kyats)	Organization	Number of houses	Displacement		Remarks
							Date	Nationality	
1	Constructing 50 low-cost housing and providing each housing with 3.5 million kyats	2017-2018	<i>Operational</i>	175.000	State Government	50	1.5.18	Bengali	
2	Building 50 low-cost houses in Taungpaw IDP camp of Myebon Township	First six months of 2018	Static	175.000	State Government	50	23-1-19	Bengali	
3	Building 100 low-cost houses in Taungpaw	First six months of 2018	Static	350.000	State Government	100	23-1-19	Bengali	

	IDP camp of Myebon Township								
4	Constructing 100 low-cost houses in Myebon Township	2018-2019	Static	375.000	Yoma Ayone	100	19-4-19	Bengali	
5	Constructing 100 low-cost houses in Myebon Township	2018-2019	Static	375.000	State Government	100	19-4-19	Bengali	
6	Building 80 low-cost houses in Myebon Township	2019-2020	Capital	298.800	Phone Myint Myat	80	22-5-2020	Bengali	
7	Building 82 low-cost houses in Myebon Township	2019-2020	Capital	305.660	Thar Ki Swe	82	22-5-2020	Bengali	
8	Constructing 80 low-cost houses in Myebon Township	2019-2020	Capital	298.954	Yoma Ayone	80	22-5-2020	Bengali	
	Total			2353.414		642			

Constructed Houses



Constructed Houses



Constructed Houses



Houses Handover Ceremony



Houses Hand-over Ceremony

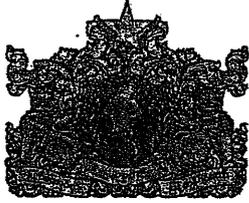


Placing Houses' numbers



Household holding their House Number





ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ဝန်ကြီးရုံး

စာအမှတ်၊ ၅၄၆/၃(၂)-နစရ/ဝကရ(၂၃၂)

ရက်စွဲ ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ ၂ ရက်

သို့

✓ ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုတိုးတက်ရေး
အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီ

အကြောင်းအရာ။ မြေပုံမြို့နယ် တောင်ပေါ် IDP စခန်း ပြန်လည်နေရာချထား ပြီးစီးမှု
အခြေအနေ အစီရင်ခံ တင်ပြခြင်းကိစ္စ

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ မြောက်ဦးခရိုင်၊ မြေပုံမြို့နယ်ရှိ တောင်ပေါ် IDP စခန်းအား ပိတ်သိမ်းပြီး နေရာချထားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး ဗိုလ်ချုပ်သန်းထွဋ် ဦးဆောင်သော “IDP စခန်း ပိတ်သိမ်းရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးကော်မတီ” ကို နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံးမှ ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ (၅) ရက်နေ့တွင် ဖွဲ့စည်းတာဝန်ပေးအပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၂။ နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန အနေဖြင့် မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ တောင်ပေါ် IDP စခန်းအား ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် တန်ဖိုးနည်းနေအိမ် (၆၄၂) လုံး အပါအဝင် လိုအပ်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းများကို ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်အလိုက် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ကျခံဆောင်ရွက် ပေးခဲ့ရာ လုပ်ငန်းများအားလုံး (၁၀၀%) ပြီးစီးပြီဖြစ်ပါသည်-

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	သုံးစွဲငွေ (ကျပ်သန်း)
(က)	၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	
	(၁) မြေသားရေကန် (၁) ကန်တူးဖော်ခြင်း	၆.၂၀၀
	(၂) ရေပြွန် (၆) စင်း တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၁၂.၀၀၀
(ခ)	၂၀၁၇-၂၀၁၈ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	
	(၁) မြေယာလျော်ကြေး ပေးလျော်ခြင်း	၃၅.၆၆၀
	(၂) အိမ်ရာ (၅၀) လုံး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၁၇၅.၀၀၀

စဉ်	အကြောင်းအရာ	သုံးစွဲငွေ (ကျပ်သန်း)
(ဂ)	၂၀၁၈ (ပ) (၆) လ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	
	(၁) အိမ်ရာ (၁၅၀) လုံး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၅၂၅.၀၀၀
	(၂) စခန်းအဝင် မြေသားလမ်း (၀/၃) မိုင် ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၁၀.၆၁၂
	(၃) Box Culvert (၃) စင်း တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၉.၁၈၀
	(၄) အိမ်သာ (၂၀၀) လုံး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၃၆.၀၀၀
(ဃ)	၂၀၁၈-၂၀၁၉ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	
	(၁) စခန်းလမ်းသွယ်အတွင်း မြေသားလမ်း (၇,၇၂၂) ပေ ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၄၂.၀၀၀
	(၂) အိမ်ရာ (၂၀၀) လုံး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၇၅၀.၀၀၀
(င)	၂၀၁၉-၂၀၂၀ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	
	- အိမ်ရာ (၂၄၂) လုံး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၉၀၃.၄၁၄
	စုစုပေါင်း	၂၅၀၅.၀၆၆

၃။ အဆိုပါ IDP စခန်း ပြန်လည် နေရာချထားရေးအတွက် မြေပုံမြို့နယ် စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှု ကော်မတီနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးအဖွဲ့တို့မှ ဆောက်လုပ်ပြီး ဖြစ်သည့် နေအိမ်များသို့ ပြောင်းရွှေ့ နေရာချထားပေးခဲ့ရာ ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ မေလ (၂၂) ရက်နေ့ အထိ မိသားစုအားလုံး အတွက် နေရာချထား ပြီးစီးမှုအခြေအနေမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပါသည်-

စဉ်	ရက်စွဲ	နေအိမ် (လုံး)	အိမ်ထောင်စု	လူဦးရေ		
				ကျား	မ	ပေါင်း
(က)	၅-၆-၂၀၁၈	၁၀၀	၁၀၀	၂၃၄	၂၄၇	၄၈၁
(ခ)	၂၃-၁-၂၀၁၉	၁၀၀	၁၀၀	၂၃၅	၂၄၇	၄၈၂
(ဂ)	၁၉-၄-၂၀၁၉	၁၀၀	၁၀၀	၁၉၈	၂၃၇	၄၃၅
(ဃ)	၁၅-၂-၂၀၂၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀	၂၄၃	၂၇၈	၅၂၁
(င)	၂၂-၅-၂၀၂၀	၂၄၂	၂၄၂	၄၆၀	၅၃၇	၉၉၇
	စုစုပေါင်း	၆၄၂	၆၄၂	၁,၃၇၀	၁,၅၄၀	၂,၉၁၆

၄။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ မြောက်ဦးခရိုင်၊ မြေပုံမြို့နယ်ရှိ တောင်ပေါ် IDP စခန်း တန်ဖိုးနည်းနေအိမ် (၆၄၂) လုံး အပါအဝင် လိုအပ်သည့် လုပ်ငန်းများဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးစီးပြီ ဖြစ် ပါကြောင်းနှင့် ဆောက်လုပ်ပြီးနေအိမ်များသို့ မိသားစုအားလုံးအား ပြောင်းရွှေ့နေရာချထား ပြီးစီးပြီ ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း လမ်းညွှန်မှုပြုနိုင်ပါရန် အစီရင်ခံ တင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

- ပူးတွဲပါ- (၁) နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ရုံပုံငွေဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်မှုစာရင်း (၁) စုံ
- (၂) နေအိမ်များ ဆောက်လုပ်ပြီးစီးမှု မှတ်တမ်းခါတ်ပုံများ (၁) စုံ

ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး(ကိုယ်စား)
(ဗိုလ်ချုပ်သန်းထွဋ်၊ ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး)

မိတ္တူကို

နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး

ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ရုံး

နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူသားချင်းစာနာမှု အကူအညီ အထောက်အပံ့ပေးရေး
ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး၊ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးစီမံကိန်း (UEHRD) ကော်မတီ
(လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန)

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့

ရုံးလက်ခံ

မျှောစာတွဲ

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် မြေပုံမြို့နယ် တောင်ပေါ် ID P စခန်းတွင် နှစ်အလိုက် ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့သည့် လုပ်ငန်းများစာရင်း

စဉ်	လုပ်ငန်းအမည်	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	ငွေစာရင်း ခေါင်းစဉ်	ခွင့်ပြုငွေ (ကျပ်သန်း)	ဆောင်ရွက်သည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်း	မှတ်ချက်
၁	လယ်မြေ (၂၁.၉၈) ဧက အတွက် မြေယာ လျော်ကြေးနှင့် နစ်နာကြေးပေးချေခြင်း	၂၀၁၇-၂၀၁၈	ထောက်ပံ့	၃၅.၆၆၀၁	မြေပုံမြို့နယ် ထွေ/အုတ်	မြေယာ
၂	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ IDP တောင်ပေါ်စခန်း(ဘင်္ဂါလီရွာ) တွင် မြေသားရေကန်(၁)ကန် တူးဖော်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇	ငွေလုံး	၆.၂၀၀	Golden Hoe	ရေကန်
၃	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ IDP စခန်းတွင် ရေပြန် (၆) စင်း တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၆-၂၀၁၇	ထောက်ပံ့	၁၂.၀၀၀	Golden Hoe	ရေပြန်
၄	မြေပုံမြို့နယ် IDP စခန်းအဝင် မူလလမ်း အရှည် (၀/၄)မိုင် ရှိသည့်အနက် (၀/၃)မိုင် မြေသားလမ်း ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈ (ပ) ၆လ	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၁၀.၆၁၂	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	လမ်း
၅	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ IDP စခန်းအဝင် မြေသားလမ်း (၃)ဖာလုံ ဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်းတွင် (၄)ပေ Box Culvert (၃)စင်း တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈ (ပ) ၆လ	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၉.၁၈၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	Box Culvert
၆	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ IDP Camp အိမ်သာ (၂၀၀) လုံး တည်ဆောက်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈ (ပ) ၆လ	ထောက်ပံ့	၃၆.၀၀၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	အိမ်သာ
၇	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ တောင်ပေါ် IDP စခန်း လမ်းသွယ် အတွင်း (၇၇၂၂x၈x၃)ပေ မြေသားလမ်းဖောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈ -၂၀၁၉	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၄၂.၀၀၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	မြေလမ်း
ပေါင်း				၁၅၆.၆၅၂၁		
စုစုပေါင်း				၂၅၀၅.၀၆၆၁		

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် မြေပုံမြို့နယ် တောင်ပေါ် ID P စခန်းတွင် နှစ်အလိုက် ဆောက်လုပ်ခဲ့သည့် နေအိမ်များဆောက်လုပ် နေရာချထားမှု စာရင်း

စဉ်	လုပ်ငန်းအမည်	ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှစ်	ငွေစာရင်း ခေါင်းစဉ်	ခွင့်ပြုငွေ (ကျပ်သန်း)	ဆောင်ရွက် သည့် အဖွဲ့အစည်း	နေအိမ် (လုံး)	နေရာချထားသည့်		မှတ် ချက်
							ရက်စွဲ	လူမျိုး	
၁	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ တန်ဖိုးနည်းအိမ်ရာ (၅၀) လုံး (၁)လုံးလျှင် (၃.၅)သန်း ထောက်ပံ့ခြင်း	၂၀၁၇-၂၀၁၈	ထောက်ပံ့	၁၇၅.၀၀၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	၅၀	၁-၅-၂၀၁၈	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၂	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ တောင်ပေါ် ID P စခန်းတွင် တန်ဖိုးနည်းနေအိမ် (၅၀)လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈ (၀) ဇူလိုင်	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၁၇၅.၀၀၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	၅၀	၂၃-၁-၂၀၁၉	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၃	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်၊ တောင်ပေါ် ID P စခန်းတွင် တန်ဖိုးနည်းနေအိမ် (၁၀၀)လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈ (၀) ဇူလိုင်	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၃၅၀.၀၀၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	၁၀၀	၂၃-၁-၂၀၁၉	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၄	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်တွင်တန်ဖိုးနည်း နေအိမ် (၁၀၀) လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈-၂၀၁၉	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၃၇၅.၀၀၀	ရိုးမအရုဏ်	၁၀၀	၁၉-၄-၂၀၁၉	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၅	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်တွင်တန်ဖိုးနည်း နေအိမ် (၁၀၀) လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၈-၂၀၁၉	ငြိမ်း / တည်	၃၇၅.၀၀၀	ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရ	၁၀၀	၁၉-၄-၂၀၁၉	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၆	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်တွင်တန်ဖိုးနည်း နေအိမ် (၈၀) လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၉-၂၀၂၀	ငွေလုံး	၂၉၈.၈၀၀	ဘုန်းမြင့်မြတ်	၈၀	၂၂-၅-၂၀၂၀	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၇	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်တွင်တန်ဖိုးနည်း နေအိမ် (၈၂) လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၉-၂၀၂၀	ငွေလုံး	၃၀၅.၆၆၀	သာကီဆွေ	၈၂	၂၂-၅-၂၀၂၀	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
၈	မြေပုံမြို့နယ်တွင်တန်ဖိုးနည်း နေအိမ် (၈၀) လုံး ဆောက်လုပ်ခြင်း	၂၀၁၉-၂၀၂၀	ငွေလုံး	၂၉၈.၉၅၄	ရိုးမအရုဏ်	၈၀	၂၂-၅-၂၀၂၀	ဘင်္ဂါလီ	
ပေါင်း				၂၃၅၃.၄၁၄		၆၄၂			

နေအိမ်များဆောက်လုပ်ပြီးစီးမှုအခြေအနေ



နေအိမ်များဆောက်လုပ်ပြီးစီးမှုအခြေအနေ



နေအိမ်များဆောက်လုပ်ပြီးစီးမှုအခြေအနေ



နေအိမ်များလွှဲပြောင်းအပ်နှံခြင်း



အိမ်နံပါတ်များကပ်ခြင်း



အိမ်နံပါတ်များကို ကိုင်ဆောင်ထားသော အိမ်ထောင်စုများ
မှတ်တမ်းဓါတ်ပုံ



Annex 24

Letter from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 17 July 2020



*Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to
the United Nations Office and other International Organizations
47 avenue Blanc, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. (+41-22) 906 9870, 906 9871 / Fax. (+41-22) 732 8919
E-mail: mission@myanmargeneva.org*

Permanent Representative

No. 253 /3-27/91

17 July 2020

Excellency,

I would like to refer to the Interactive Dialogue on oral update by Your Excellency, in the follow up to Resolution S-27/1 on 30 June 2020 during the 44th Session of the Human Rights Council.

During the presentation of the oral update to the council, you have expressed that “Last month, the Tatmadaw reportedly burned large areas of Buthidaung township where Rohingyas lived before 2017”.

With regard to views expressed by you, the Government of Myanmar instructed the local authorities concerned to verify whether the said incident had happened in Buthidaung Township in May 2020. Upon the confirmation received from the local authorities, it is learnt that the alleged incident had never occurred in that area in May 2020.

I would like to encourage Your Excellency and your office to clarify with us before making similar statements in the future.

I wish to reiterate that the Government of Myanmar remains committed to addressing the allegation of the human rights violations against all peoples in Rakhine State.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Kyaw Moe Tun)

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva.

Annex 25

Letter from the Permanent Representative of Myanmar to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 4 September 2020



*Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to
the United Nations Office and other International Organizations
47 avenue Blanc, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. (+41-22) 906 9870, 906 9871 | Fax. (+41-22) 732 8919
E-mail: mission@myanmargeneva.org*

Permanent Representative

No. 244 /3-27/91

4 September 2020

Excellency,

I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's statement made on 30 June 2020 during the 44th Session of the Human Rights Council in which you stated that "*last month, the Tatmadaw reportedly burned large areas of Buthidaung township*" and that "*[a]ccording to eyewitnesses and satellite images*", areas where up to a dozen villages once stood "*lay in ashes*"¹.

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar categorically rejects these allegations. As previously noted in my 17 July 2020 correspondence to you, local administrators in Buthidaung township carried out investigations that found no evidence that villages were burned during May 2020.² To complement the ground investigations, the Government of Myanmar recently conducted GIS analyses of satellite imagery, and fire detection data obtained from the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) data from the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the time period December 2019 to July 2020 as described in the attached report³. No visible

¹ 44 th Session of the Human Rights Council: Oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya people (S-27/1) - Statement by Michelle Bachelet, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, available at <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/44st-session-human-rights-council-oral-update-human-rights-situation-rohingya-people>.

² Letter to H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria from the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Permanent Representative, Letter No. 253/3-27/91, 17 July 2020.

³ Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Report of the analyses of satellite imagery and fire detection data of Buthidaung township from December 2019 to July 2020, published in August 2020.

evidence of burned villages in Buthidaung township was found for the time period December 2019 to July 2020.

Despite Your Excellency's claims that the allegations are supported by eyewitnesses and satellite images, this material has not been shared with Myanmar or with the Council, nor have the particular villages said to have been destroyed been named or otherwise identified. Nor was Myanmar given the opportunity to respond to the allegations before they were included in Your Excellency's statement of 30 June 2020. Furthermore, no indications are given of what steps, if any, were taken to verify the allegations before they were included in that statement.

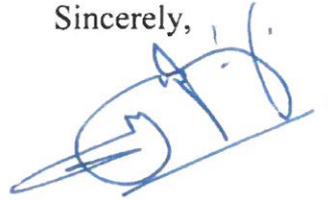
I am gratified by Your Excellency's desire to "support real efforts to resolve the crisis". However, the dissemination of unsubstantiated and unverified allegations to which Myanmar has not been given an opportunity to respond in advance will impact negatively on the efforts of the Government of Myanmar to resolve the challenges in Rakhine State. This also not only unfairly tarnishes Myanmar's image before the international community but also casts doubts on the implementation of the Provisional Measures Order of the International Court of Justice with which Myanmar has faithfully complied. Moreover, it may undermine trust in the quality control of fact-finding work under the auspices of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

I rely on Your Excellency's sense of fairness, and ask that Your Excellency retract these allegations, have the retraction recorded as a document of the 44th Session of the Human Rights Council, and publish the retraction on the OHCHR website with a confirmation that there is no basis for suggesting that Myanmar has not complied with the Provisional Measures Order of the International Court of Justice.

I also reiterate that Myanmar is committed to addressing allegations of human rights violations against members of any community in Rakhine State.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Kyaw Moe Tun', written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

(Kyaw Moe Tun)

Ambassador/Permanent Representative

H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet Jeria
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Geneva

Annex 26

Letter from the UN Office of the High Commission for Human Rights to the Permanent Representative of Myanmar, 10 September 2020



HAUT-
COMMISSARIAT AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME • OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
PALAIS DES NATIONS • 1211 GENEVA 10, SWITZERLAND
www.ohchr.org • TEL: +41 22 917 9000 • FAX: +41 22 917 9018 • E-MAIL: registry@ohchr.org

REFERENCE:

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, and in reference to your communication dated 4 September 2020, has the honour to enclose a letter from the Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division, Ms. Georgette Gagnon, to his H.E Mr. Kyaw Moe Tun.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights avails itself of the opportunity to renew to Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar the assurances of its highest consideration.

10 September 2020



Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations
Office and other International Organizations in Geneva



REFERENCE:

10 September 2020

Excellency,

I refer to Your Excellency's communication dated 4 September 2020 on the High Commissioner's presentation of 30 June 2020 to the Human Rights Council in which reference was made to allegations of burning of areas in Buthidaung Township. I also take note of the Government of Myanmar's report attached to the aforementioned communication.

I assure Your Excellency that any information the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reports on has been subject to a rigorous methodology for investigation and corroboration prior to public reporting. Determinations that human rights violations may have occurred are made on the basis that there are reasonable grounds to believe the incidents took place in the manner described in accordance with the evidence available to OHCHR. In the case of alleged incidents of burning, OHCHR received consistent accounts from multiple witnesses, which were further corroborated by satellite imagery and analysis, suggesting that security forces burned the concerned areas in Northern Buthidaung in April and May 2020.

I would also like to bring to your attention that on 29 July 2019, OHCHR shared with Your Excellency the report mandated by the Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/42/L.21/Rev.1 of 26 September 2019 and provided your Government with an opportunity to comment on its content. This was preceded by an earlier request on 3 June 2020 in which OHCHR sought information from your Excellency's Government on contributions to the report. It is regrettable that on both occasions OHCHR did not receive a reply.

To further demonstrate the efforts made by OHCHR to ensure that all information is accurately reflected, the High Commissioner's latest report to the Human Rights Council (A/HRC/45/5) sets out the different views on the issues under discussion. Specifically, the report states *'In a letter to the High Commissioner dated 17 July 2020, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva stated that the attacks alleged to have taken place in May 2020 in Buthidaung township "had never taken place"'*.

Since the beginning of 2020, OHCHR has received allegations that the Myanmar Armed Forces were seen burning houses or tracts of land in villages in Buthidaung. Reports of this nature increased in frequency in May 2020. We continue to receive similar information from other townships in Rakhine and Chin States at the present time, including incidents that have now been reported in the news media. For your information I am enclosing with this letter a description of our findings from May 2020 that includes a list of areas in Buthidaung township where my Office has reasonable



grounds to believe deliberate burning of the remnants of villages and surrounding vegetation took place this year.

In the spirit of cooperation, the Office notes the stated position of the Government of Myanmar on OHCHR's findings and the results of its own review of satellite evidence. We note that more regular information sharing between the Government and OHCHR, particularly in country, could help to clarify issues of this kind. As such, OHCHR stands ready to conduct on-site investigations into these incidents in Buthidaung Township at the earliest opportunity.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gagnon".

Georgette Gagnon

Director, Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division

His Excellency Mr. Kyaw Moe Tun
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
Geneva, Switzerland

Further destruction of former Rohingya villages in Buthidaung Township

Documentation of Incidents from May 2020

At the end of May 2020, the UN Human Rights Office received first-hand information from multiple sources about alleged burning incidents in Buthidaung township. The witnesses described the burning of areas north of Buthidaung town where Rohingya villages stood before 2017. The villages in question (see Annex below) were all emptied in 2017 during the violence by security forces against the Rohingya community, and the witnesses described subsequent burning in these areas in the months of April and May 2020. As the areas were largely burned in 2017, what the witnesses described was the burning of the remnants of those villages. This includes remaining buildings and surrounding vegetation.

As prescribed by its methodology, the UN Human Rights Office corroborates all information collected from eye-witnesses, whether through further interviews that confirm the information gathered or through other forms of evidence. In the case of these allegations of burning, the UN Human Rights Office interviewed multiple eye-witness who provided detailed indications of a pattern of behavior across a large area of Buthidaung township - between Buthidaung downtown and Nga Yant Chaung/Taung Bazar. Information received further indicates that the ongoing destructions in these areas may be connected with infrastructure works, in particular roads construction. According to information collected by the UN Human Rights Office, this construction may refer to an ongoing project for a road connecting a Tatmadaw Battalion 552 base in Thin Ga Net village tract and Nga Yant Chaung/Taung Bazar.

To corroborate these allegations, OHCHR requested satellite imagery of these areas from an independent satellite data service provider. The images provided show varying levels of destruction in the areas in question, corroborating the accounts provided by the witnesses. For example, in the case of Ywar Thit village, Mee Chaung Zay (village code 198222), a satellite image taken on 5 June shows extensive damage in five areas where large amounts of vegetation and buildings, which we believe were already empty. Analysis of the image provided by service provider compares the area on 5 June 2020 to the same area in July 2019 and December 2019, and concludes that the five areas in question, which previously contained dozens of houses and large areas of vegetation, were likely to have been reburned since December 2019 resulting in the further destruction of the area and possible destruction of evidence. The images provided of the other areas also show destruction to vegetation and buildings or the remnants of buildings. In addition to securing these photographs, the UN Human Rights Office discussed the allegations with international human rights non-governmental organizations engaged in gathering information on the situation in Rakhine State. These organizations confirmed the ongoing destructions in some of the areas listed below and were able to further corroborate these allegations.

ANNEX

List of villages with allegations of burning and destruction

Village tract	Village	Place code	Coordinates-LatLong:	Date of alleged incident
Yin Ma Kyaung Taung (Burmese name) / Rammoya Para (Rohingya name)	Yin Ma Kyaung Taung (Burmese name) / Ra Mai Nya Para (Rohingya name) ယင်းမကျောက်တောင်	198194	21.0236492156982, 92.5070419311523	1-15 May
Thin Ga Net (Burmese name) / Phir Khai Li (Rohingya name)	Done Paing (Burmese name) / Done Pine (Rohingya name) ဒိုးပိုင်	198214	20.9967002868652, 92.5126266479492	1-15 May
Thin Ga Net (Burmese name) / Phir Khai Li (Rohingya name)	Thin Ga Net (Burmese name) / Saung Ga Na (Rohingya name) သင်္ဂနက်	198213	21.000638961792, 92.5215148925781	1-22 May
Thin Ga Net (Burmese name) / Phir Khai Li (Rohingya name)	Khu Taung / Soe Taung (Burmese name) / Phir Khali (Rohingya name) ခူးတောင်	198216	20.9932136535645, 92.5249862670898	1-16 May
Thin Ga Net (Burmese name) / Phir Khai Li (Rohingya name)	Kone Taung (Burmese name) / Phir Kha Li (Rohingya name) ကုန်းတောင်	198215	21.0025806427002, 92.5242767333984	1-19 May
Mee Chaung Zay (Burmese name) / Min Gee See (Rohingya name)	Ywar Thit (Burmese name) / Noya Para (Rohingya name) ရွာသစ်	198222	20.9627990722656, 92.527702331543	April/May

Annex 27

Categories of citizenship cards

Categories of Citizenship cards

Citizenship Scrutiny Card (CSC)

In 1949, Myanmar citizens were required to register as resident of Burma under Resident of Burma Registration Act 1949. National Registration Cards were issued for Myanmar Nationals who reached 12 years of age. In 1990, the Government introduced Citizenship Scrutiny Card (CSC) to replace National Registration Card (NRC) and CSCs have been issued to Citizens since then.

Associate Citizenship Scrutiny Card

Associate Citizenship Scrutiny Card is issued to Associate Citizen. Associate Citizen is granted to those resided in Myanmar prior to independence and applied citizenship under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 before adoption of 1982 law and the applicants are not ethnic nationals. Children of Associate citizenship are eligible to become Associate Citizenship.

Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Card

Naturalized Citizenship is granted to those resided in Myanmar prior to Independence but haven't applied yet under 1948 Act and their off-springs. Naturalized citizenship is also for a person born by one parent is citizen or associate citizen or naturalized citizen and other parent is foreigner may also apply naturalized citizenship. A persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen may apply naturalized citizenship. A person born by both naturalized citizens parents may also apply naturalized citizen. Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Card is issued to above mentioned Naturalized Citizens.

Annex 28

Report on Discussion with Representatives of Civil Society Organizations in Mrauk-U District to Promote Social Cohesion

Report on Discussion with Representatives of Civil Society Organizations in Mrauk-U District to Promote Social Cohesion

Introduction

1. Workshops and discussions to promote social cohesion and to prevent hate speech are being held under the leadership of the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor. However, some activities have been temporarily postponed due to activities carried out to protect and control the spread of COVID-19 pandemic. The Ministry of Health and Sports, for the time being, is loosening some restrictions-meetings and workshops are again allowed to be held in accordance with the guidelines. Therefore, the “Discussion with representatives of Civil Society Organizations in Mrauk-U District to promote social cohesion” was held at Sittwe Hotel in Sittwe, Rakhine on 13th and 14th June, 2020 in accordance with the guidelines instructed by the Ministry of Health and Sports.

Objectives

2. The workshop was held with the following objectives:
- (i) To promote trust and confidence among communities;
 - (ii) To enhance communication among communities;
 - (iii) To prevent spreading rumours and hate speech;
 - (iv) To support peaceful coexistence and
 - (v) To discuss with the authorities concerned obstacles encountered in the region.

Conducting Discussions

3. Under the guidance of the Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor and the supervision of Deputy Minister, Director Dr Aung Thurein was in charge of organizing the workshop. The President’s Office informed the Rakhine State Government of the workshop to organize the workshop.

Funding

4. CDNH bore the expense to hold the discussions. In addition, CDNH assisted in sending invitations to representatives of Civil Society Organizations and their accommodation.

Participants to Discussions

5. Among the participants to the discussions are Chief Police of Rakhine State, Directors of State Immigration Department, State Education Department, State Health Department, State Social Welfare Department and State Disaster Management Department, and Deputy Directors of Public Health Department and the Rakhine State Government including Colonel Htein Lin (retired), Advisor of the President's Office and Director Dr Aung Thurein.

6. Representatives of Civil Society Organizations are 11 Rakhines, 2 Chins, 2 Khamis and 15 Muslims (a total of 30) from Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minpya and Myebon townships.

7. Representatives from CDNH also attended the workshop.

Workshop Agenda

8. In two-day workshop, there were discussions between Muslim and ethnic representatives and departmental authorities concerned. In the morning session of the first day of the workshop, Muslim and ethnic representatives raised their concerns and needs in their daily lives, like requests to provide more educational and vocational trainings for youth, to hold regular workshops such as this one, to conduct activities effectively, as with those carried out in Sittwe, by mobile teams for issuing birth certificates and household member lists, to facilitate easier the process of handing over emergent patients to Sittwe Hospital, to appoint more teachers and volunteer teachers with regular salary and to build concrete roads. Then, authorities concerned explained the implementation processes carried out by the relevant departments.

9. In the evening session of the first day of the workshop, 5 Muslim representatives and 5 ethnic representatives from Myebon Township and Dr Aung

Thurein from CDNH discussed the implementation of the “Project on Promotion of Healthcare and Social Cohesion in Myebon Township”.

10. On the second day of the workshop, discussions included plans relating to prevent communal problems, rumors and hate speeches in relevant townships. Among the issues discussed included to hold regular meetings such as this one not only at the State level but also at the Township level, to have contact among all the participants via telephone, and to keep in contact via Viber group and Messenger group when the internet access is restored. Communication could be better when relevant departments are also included in the process. It was also discussed that fake news and hate speeches exacerbates existing communal problems, and that prevention efforts should therefore be made such as giving peace-related trainings and workshops.

Review

11. This workshop was attended by 30 ethnic and Muslim representatives from 4 townships in Mrauk-U District. It can therefore be said that the workshop had strong representation.

12. This workshop proved the government’s focus on social cohesion in Rakhine State since both Union-level authorities concerned and State-level representatives participated in the workshop.

13. Representatives to the workshop could directly discussed situations in their regions with State-level authorities.

14. Accurate information could be shared, since the State-level authorities immediately explained and discussed activities carried out.

15. Activities which cannot be conducted at the State-level could also be reported to the Union-level authorities.

16. The workshop increased friendliness, which could lead to social cohesion among the representatives of different communities who were present at the workshop.

Suggestions

17. Holding regular workshops like this one enhances communal communication, which could be a great help to promote social cohesion in Rakhine State.
18. Coordination with relevant ministries to carry out implementable activities of all proposed ones by sectors is encouraged for the development of the region.
19. Issuing birth certificates and household member lists, application for citizenship and issuing NVC cards by mobile teams has been internationally recognized as a tangible development. If the security situation allows, those process should therefore be extended to different townships in Rakhine.
20. Ways to smoothen the urgent hand-over process of Muslim patients to Sittwe Hospital should be discussed.
21. Cases related to IDPs should be more emphasized with short-term and long-term plans.
22. Activities in the education and health sectors which can be currently carried out should be discussed and implemented.
23. There should be more mine disaster awareness trainings and workshops.

Conclusion

24. “The Discussion with Representatives of Civil Society Organizations in Mrauk-U District to Promote Social Cohesion” is a good support to promote peace and stability in Rakhine. This was a successful workshop, since it was attended by local representatives and state-level authorities concerned. The workshop ended at 1200 a.m. on 14 June 2020.

Dr Aung Thu Rein
Director
18-6-2020

မြောက်ဦးခရိုင်အတွင်းမှ လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေး ဦးတည်သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ အစီရင်ခံစာ

နိဒါန်း

၁။ နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ဦးဆောင်၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတ ဖြစ်စေရေးဦးတည်သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ ကျင်းပခြင်း၊ အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်ရေး လှုပ်ရှားမှုများအား ကူညီထောက်ပံ့ပေးခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိပါသည်။ သို့ရာတွင် COVID-19 ကပ်ရောဂါ ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးလုပ်ငန်းအစီအစဉ်များ ဆောင်ရွက်နေခြင်းကြောင့် လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်အချို့အား ယာယီ ရွှေ့ဆိုင်းထားခဲ့ပါသည်။ ယခုအခါ COVID-19 ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးအတွက် သတ်မှတ် ထားသော ကန့်သတ်ချက်များအား ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာနက ဖြေလျှော့ပေးပြီး အစည်းအဝေးများ၊ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများအား လမ်းညွှန်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ပြန်လည်ခွင့်ပြုနေ ပြီဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ထို့ကြောင့် “မြောက်ဦးခရိုင်အတွင်းမှ လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတ ဖြစ်စေရေးဦးတည်သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ” အား ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ စစ်တွေမြို့၊ စစ်တွေဟိုတယ်တွင် ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ (၁၃) ရက်နေ့နှင့် (၁၄) ရက်နေ့တွင် ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန၏ ကျန်းမာရေးဆိုင်ရာ လမ်းညွှန် ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

- ၂။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအား အောက်ပါရည်ရွယ်ချက်များဖြင့် ကျင်းပခဲ့ပါသည်။
- (က) လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများကြား ယုံကြည်မှုတိုးမြှင့်လာစေရန်။
- (ခ) လူမှုအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများကြား ဆက်သွယ်မှုများ ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်လာစေရန်။
- (ဂ) ကောလဟာလများနှင့် အမုန်းစကားများ ပြန့်ပွားခြင်းမှ ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန်။
- (ဃ) ငြိမ်းချမ်းစွာအတူယှဉ်တွဲနေထိုင်ရေးကို အထောက်အကူဖြစ်စေရန်။
- (င) မိမိဒေသတွင် ကြုံတွေ့နေရသော အခက်အခဲများအား တာဝန်ရှိသူများနှင့် ဆွေးနွေး နိုင်စေရန်။

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း

၃။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအား နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး၏ လမ်းညွှန်မှု၊ ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး၏ ကြီးကြပ်မှုများဖြင့် ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်က တာဝန်ခံ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံးက ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ထံသို့ အကြောင်းကြားပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

ရန်ပုံငွေ

၄။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် ရန်ပုံငွေကို CDNH အဖွဲ့က ကျခံခဲ့ပါသည်။ ထို့ပြင် လူမှု အဖွဲ့အစည်းများမှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ ဖိတ်ကြားပေးခြင်းနှင့် သွားလာနေထိုင်ရေးတို့ကိုလည်း ကူညီ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခဲ့ပါသည်။

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲတက်ရောက်သူများ

၅။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီးထိန်လင်း (ငြိမ်း)၊ အကြံပေးပုဂ္ဂိုလ်၊ နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး၊ ဒေါက်တာ အောင်သူရိန်၊ ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးတို့အပါအဝင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တပ်ဖွဲ့မှူး၊ ပြည်နယ်လူဝင်ကြီး ကြပ်ရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဦးစီးဌာန ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး၊ ပြည်နယ်ပညာရေးမှူး၊ ပြည်နယ် လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းဦးစီးဌာန ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး၊ ပြည်နယ်ဘေးအန္တရာယ်ဆိုင်ရာ စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုဦးစီးဌာန ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး၊ ပြည်နယ် ကျန်းမာရေးဌာန ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးနှင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့မှ ဒုတိယညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးတို့ တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၆။ လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်များအဖြစ် မြောက်ဦး၊ ကျောက်တော်၊ မင်းပြား၊ မြေပုံ မြို့နယ်များမှ ရခိုင်တိုင်းရင်းသား (၁၀) ဦး၊ ချင်းတိုင်းရင်းသား (၂) ဦး၊ ခမီတိုင်းရင်းသား (၂) ဦးနှင့် မွတ်ဆလင် (၁၅) ဦး၊ စုစုပေါင်း (၃၀) ဦး တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၇။ ထို့ပြင် CDNH မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များလည်း တက်ရောက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအစီအစဉ်

၈။ နှစ်ရက်ကြာပြုလုပ်ခဲ့သည့် ဆွေးနွေးပွဲတွင် မူစလင်များ၊ တိုင်းရင်းသား ကိုယ်စားလှယ် များနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာအကြီးအကဲများအကြား ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ ပထမနေ့၊ နံနက်ပိုင်းတွင် မူစလင်နှင့်တိုင်းရင်းသားကိုယ်စားလှယ်များက ၎င်းတို့၏ နေ့စဉ်ဘဝ လိုအပ်ချက်ချက်များကို ဆွေးနွေးပြောကြားကြပါသည်။ လူငယ်များအတွက် ပညာရေးနှင့် အလုပ်သင် သင်တန်းများ ပိုမိုဖွင့်လှစ်ပေးရေး၊ ယခုကဲ့သို့ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများကို ပုံမှန် ပြုလုပ်ပေး ရေး၊ မွေးစာရင်းထုတ်ပေးခြင်းနှင့် သန်းခေါင်စာရင်းထုတ်ပေးခြင်းများကို mobile team ဖြင့် ပိုမိုထိရောက်စွာ လိုက်လံ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရေး၊ စစ်တွေဆေးရုံးသို့ အရေးပေါ်လူနာများ ပို့ဆောင်ရာတွင် ပိုမိုလွယ်ကူစွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်ရေး၊ ဆရာ/ဆရာမများ ပိုမိုခန့်ထားရေး၊ ကွန်ကရစ်လမ်းများ ဖောက်လုပ်ပေးရေး စသည်တို့နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ဆွေးနွေးပြောကြားခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ ထို့နောက် သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ အကြီးအကဲများက အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်နေမှုများကို ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားခဲ့ပါသည်။

၉။ မွန်းလွဲပိုင်းဆွေးနွေးပွဲတွင် မြေပုံမြို့နယ်မှ တိုင်းရင်းသားကိုယ်စားလှယ် ၅ ဦးနှင့် မူစလင် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် ၅ ဦးနှင့် CDNH မှ ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်တို့က “မြေပုံမြို့နယ်အတွင်း ကျန်းမာရေး စောင့်ရှောက်မှုတိုးမြှင့်ရေးနှင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်ရေး စီမံချက်” အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ဆွေးနွေးအမြင်ချင်းဖလှယ်ခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

၁၀။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ဒုတိယနေ့တွင် သက်ဆိုင်ရာမြို့နယ်အလိုက် မိမိတို့မြို့နယ်အတွင်း အသိုက် အဝန်းများအကြား ပြဿနာများမဖြစ်ပွားစေရန်နှင့် ကောလဟာလများ၊ အမုန်းစကားများအား တားဆီးနိုင်ရန် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားကြမည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။ ဆွေးနွေး ကြရာတွင် ယခုကဲ့သို့ တွေ့ဆုံဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ မကြာခဏပြုလုပ်ပေးရန် လိုအပ်ကြောင်း၊ ပြည်နယ် အဆင့်တွင်သာမက မြို့နယ်အဆင့်တွင်ပါ ပြုလုပ်ပေးစေလိုကြောင်း၊ တက်ရောက်လာသူများ အကြား ဖုန်းနံပါတ်များ လဲလှယ်ကြပြီး အပြန်အလှန် ဆက်သွယ်နေကြမည် ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ အင်တာနက်ရရှိပါက viber group များ၊ Messenger group များဖွဲ့၍ ချိတ်ဆက်ဆောင်ရွက်လျှင် ပိုမိုကောင်းမွန်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများလည်း ဆက်သွယ်မှုတွင် ပါဝင်မှသာ ပိုမို ထိရောက်မည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ သတင်းမှားများ၊ အမုန်းစကားများ သည် လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများကို ပို၍ ပြဿနာဖြစ်စေသောကြောင့် တားဆီးရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း၊ ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်သော သင်တန်းများ၊ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ ပြုလုပ်ရမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း စသည်ဖြင့် ဆွေးနွေးခဲ့ကြပါသည်။

သုံးသပ်ချက်

၁၁။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲသို့ မြောက်ဦးခရိုင်အတွင်းရှိ မြို့နယ် (၄) ခုမှ တိုင်းရင်းသားနှင့်မွတ်ဆလင် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် (၃၀) ဦး တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သောကြောင့် ကိုယ်စားပြုကောင်းမွန်သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁၂။ ပြည်နယ်အဆင့်ဌာနဆိုင်ရာအကြီးအကဲများနှင့် ပြည်ထောင်စုအဆင့်မှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များ တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သောကြောင့် အစိုးရအနေဖြင့် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတ ဖြစ်စေရေးကို အလေးထားဆောင်ရွက်နေကြောင်း ပြသနိုင်သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁၃။ တက်ရောက်လာသော ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များက မိမိတို့ဒေသအခြေအနေများကို ပြည်နယ် အဆင့် ဌာနဆိုင်ရာအကြီးအကဲများအား တိုက်ရိုက်တင်ပြဆွေးနွေးနိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၄။ ပြည်နယ်အဆင့်ဌာနဆိုင်ရာ အကြီးအကဲများက မိမိတို့ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနေသည်များကို ချက်ချင်း ရှင်းလင်းပြောကြားနိုင်ခဲ့သည့်အတွက် မှန်ကန်သောအချက်အလက်များ မျှဝေနိုင်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၁၅။ ပြည်နယ်အဆင့်ဖြင့် မဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်သည်များကိုလည်း သက်ဆိုင်ရာဌာနအလိုက် ပြည်ထောင်စုအဆင့်သို့ တင်ပြဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁၆။ တက်ရောက်လာကြသော မတူညီသည့် အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများမှ ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များအကြား ရင်းနှီးမှု တိုးတက်လာပြီး လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးကို ဦးတည်လာစေပါသည်။

အကြံပြုတင်ပြချက်

၁၇။ ယခုကဲ့သို့ ဆွေးနွေးမှုမျိုးအား ပုံမှန်ပြုလုပ်ပေးခြင်းဖြင့် အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းများအကြား ဆက်ဆံရေး တိုးတက်လာပြီး ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း လူမှုသဟဇာတဖြစ်စေရေးကို အထောက်အကူပြုမည် ဖြစ်ပါ သည်။

၁၈။ တင်ပြချက်များမှ ကဏ္ဍအလိုက်ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်မည့် အခြေအနေများအား သက်ဆိုင်ရာ ဝန်ကြီးဌာနများနှင့် ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်းဖြင့် ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးရေးကို အထောက်အကူပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါ သည်။

၁၉။ ရွေ့လျားအဖွဲ့များဖြင့် မွေးစာရင်း၊ အိမ်ထောင်စုစာရင်းထုတ်ပေးခြင်း၊ နိုင်ငံသား လျှောက်ထား ခြင်း၊ NVC ထုတ်ပေးခြင်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်းကို နိုင်ငံတကာကလည်း အသိအမှတ်ပြုပြီး တိုးတက် ဖြစ်ထွန်းမှုများအဖြစ် ဖော်ပြနိုင်ခဲ့သောကြောင့် မြို့နယ်များတွင် လုံခြုံရေး အခြေအနေအပေါ် မူတည်၍ တိုးချဲ့ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား ဆွေးနွေးဖော်ထုတ်သင့်ပါ သည်။

၂၀။ မွတ်ဆလင်လူနာများ စစ်တွေဆေးရုံသို့ အရေးပေါ်လွှဲပြောင်းရာတွင် ပိုမိုအဆင်ပြေစေနိုင်ရန် အတွက် နည်းလမ်းများ ရှာကြံဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါသည်။

၂၁။ တိုက်ပွဲရှောင်များအရေးအား ပိုမိုအလေးထားဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပြီး၊ ရေတိုရေရှည် စီမံ ဆောင်ရွက် သင့်ပါသည်။

၂၂။ ပညာရေးကဏ္ဍနှင့် ကျန်းမာရေးကဏ္ဍများ၏ လတ်တလော ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်မည့် အစီအစဉ်များအား ညှိနှိုင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးသင့်ပါသည်။

၂၃။ မိုင်းအန္တရာယ် အသိပညာပေးဆွေးနွေးပွဲများ၊ သင်တန်းများ ပိုမိုပြုလုပ်ပေးသင့်ပါသည်။

နိဂုံး

၂၄။ “မြောက်ဦးခရိုင်အတွင်းမှ လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် လူမှုသဟဇာတ ဖြစ်စေရေး ဦးတည်သောဆွေးနွေးပွဲ”သည် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးအတွက် အထောက်အကူ ဖြစ်စေပြီး ဒေသကိုယ်စားလှယ်များနှင့် ပြည်နယ်အဆင့်တာဝန်ရှိသူများ တိုက်ရိုက်ဆွေးနွေးခြင်းဖြင့် အပြုသဘော ဆောင်သော ဆွေးနွေးပွဲ ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ဆွေးနွေးပွဲအား (၁၄-၆-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့ နေ့လယ် (၁၂ ၀၀) နာရီ အချိန်တွင် အောင်မြင်စွာ ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီးစီးခဲ့ပါကြောင်း အစီရင်ခံတင်ပြအပ်ပါသည်။

ဒေါက်တာအောင်သူရိန်
ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူး
၁၈-၆-၂၀၂၀

Annex 29

List of organizations and their medical staff providing health-care services in IDP camps (May-October 2020)

List of organizations and their medical staffs, providing health care services in IDP Camps (May-October 2020)

No.	Name of the organization	Medical Staffs (Mobile Team)				Medical Staffs (Non-mobile Team)					
		Number of Medical Doctor	Number of Health Assistant	Number of Nurse	Number of Midwives	Number of Medical Doctor	Number of Health Assistant	Number of Lab technician	Number of Physiotherapist	Number of Nurse	Number of Midwives
1.	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	0	0	0	0	3	12	-		10	0
2.	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	-	0	0
3.	Humanity Inclusion (HI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	2	0
4.	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	0	0	0	0	2	3	-	-	2	0
5.	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	3	0	6	5	3	25	-	-	2	1
6.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2	0	3	1	4	13	-	-	1	0
7.	IPAS	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	0	0

No.	Name of the organization	Medical Staffs (Mobile Team)				Medical Staffs (Non-mobile Team)					
		Number of Medical Doctor	Number of Health Assistant	Number of Nurse	Number of Midwives	Number of Medical Doctor	Number of Health Assistant	Number of Lab technician	Number of Physiotherapist	Number of Nurse	Number of Midwives
8.	Myanmar Health Assistance Association (MHAA)	0	52	0	0	0	84	-	-	0	0
9.	Malteser International	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	-	5	0
10.	Mercy Malaysia	12	6	10	1	2	0	-	-	0	0
11.	Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	4	1	0	3	0	0	-	-	0	0
12.	Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)	11	10	17	8	0	0	-	-	0	0
13.	Myanmar Rice Federation (MRF)	2	0	2	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
14.	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	14	4	11	0	4	0	-	-	1	0
15.	Relief International (RI)	2	1	1	3	2	6	-	-	4	0
16.	Save the Children International	0	0	0	0	2	14	-	-	3	1

No.	Name of the organization	Medical Staffs (Mobile Team)				Medical Staffs (Non-mobile Team)					
		Number of Medical Doctor	Number of Health Assistant	Number of Nurse	Number of Midwives	Number of Medical Doctor	Number of Health Assistant	Number of Lab technician	Number of Physiotherapist	Number of Nurse	Number of Midwives
	(SCI)										
17.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	0	0
18.	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	0	0
19.	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0
20.	University Research Co. (URC)	0	0	0	0	10	20	-	-	0	0
21.	World Food Programme (WFP)	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	1	0
22.	World Health Organization (WHO)	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-	0	0
Total		50	74	52	21	40	181	2	2	32	2

Annex 30

List of population access to health-care services in townships/districts of Rakhine State (May-October 2020)

**List of population access to health care services in townships/districts of Rakhine State
(May-October 2020)**

No.	District	Township	Muslims	Other
1.	Sittwe District	Sittwe Township	11,706	89,076
		Pauktaw Township	10,566	39,510
		Ponnagyun Township	562	37,374
		Rathedaung Township	42	37,063
Sub-Total			22,876	203,023
2.	Mrauk-U District	Kyauktaw Township	2,051	66,304
		Mrauk-U Township	647	63,885
		Minbya Township	3,133	57,182
		Myebon Township	1,924	30,748
Sub-Total			7,755	218,119
3.	Kyauk Phyu District	Kyauk Phyu Township	1,518	41,677
		Ramree Township	520	24,123
		Manaung Township	-	15,687
		Ann Township	-	31,014
Sub-Total			2,038	112,501
4.	Thandwe District	Thandwe Township	6,876	32,703
		Toungup Township	-	41,805
		Gwa Township	-	16,953

No.	District	Township	Muslims	Other
Sub-Total			6,876	91,461
5.	Maungdaw District	Buthidaung Township	15,058	54,184
		Maungdaw Township	15,137	28,749
Sub-Total			30,195	82,933
Total in Rakhine State			69,740	708,037

Annex 31

Statement of H.E. U Kyaw Tint Swe, Union Minister, Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor and Chairman of the Delegation of Myanmar at the General Debate of the 75th Session of the UN General Assembly

Please check against delivery

Statement by
His Excellency U Kyaw Tint Swe
Union Minister, Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor
and
Chairman of the Delegation of
the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
at
the General Debate of
the 75th Session of the
United Nations General Assembly

New York

September, 2020

**Mr. President,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Let me begin by extending my warm congratulations to His Excellency Mr. Volkan Bozkir on his election as President of the 75th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

As we speak today, the entire world is waging war against our common enemy, the COVID-19 global pandemic. This global pandemic has forced all of us to reassess our way of life as individuals and as communities and to reconsider our standard modes of operation. This 75th General Assembly is being held virtually. It is indeed humbling that an invisible virus has taken nearly one million lives, disrupted economies, livelihoods, and torn asunder the social fabric of peoples all over the world.

This global pandemic also lends itself as a test of the state of multilateralism. To overcome this pandemic an unprecedented scale of global cooperation is required. Therefore, it is only apt that this year's theme is **“The Future we want, the United Nations we need: reaffirming our collective commitment to multilateralism -- Confronting COVID-19 through effective multilateral action”**.

Role of Multilateralism and the United Nations we want

Mr. President,

In a time of the greatest need for global cooperation, multilateralism has been placed itself under strain by the rise of unilateralism and

protectionism. This has in some respects been worsened in the wake of the COVID-19 outbreak by rising geopolitical rivalry and competition. This creates uncertainty. It is now, more than ever, that we need to strengthen rules-based multilateralism, to collectively overcome the exceptional challenges we face, and to mitigate their impact on weaker nations and vulnerable peoples. Failure to do so would impact the social stability of countries and place added burdens on the United Nations.

Despite the worrisome trend of statements that undermine multilateralism, we fail to see an alternative to the United Nations. Indeed, we are not looking for one. The UN represents our joint efforts to improve the situation of hundreds of millions of human beings around the world through the promotion of peace and stability, sustainable development, a culture of justice, legality, and rule of law. Through effective multilateral actions, lives can be saved, health improved, and security experienced by many more.

This said, we need to work together to develop the United Nations into an organization that we **all** want. It must be an organization that nations can turn to in times of need. It must remain a true beacon of hope for developing countries.

In the area of human rights promotion and protection, the United Nations should ensure that its mandate holders adhere strictly to the principles of independence, impartiality and integrity in the exercise of their duties. It must avoid double standards scrupulously, in particular towards Member States that have to bear troublesome legacies, very often as a result of a colonial past. Equality of states must be respected, regardless of the extent of their material wealth and political influence.

Myanmar and COVID-19

Mr. President,

The COVID-19 global pandemic has overwhelmed even resource-rich countries. It represents a formidable task for a developing country like Myanmar. Myanmar has taken a Whole-of-Nation approach in mobilizing the strength of its people through volunteerism and sharing spirit in the fight against the pandemic.

These measures proved successful in coping with the first wave of the virus but at present we are facing the challenge of a second wave. The Government has been making parallel efforts both in protecting public health and mitigating the economic impact by implementing its COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan (CERP). Despite the risk of virus import, we are bringing back all our citizens and migrant workers who are facing difficulties in foreign countries where they have no access to social protection.

Pursuing the principle of “Leaving no one behind”, Myanmar’s response to the pandemic covers all vulnerable segments, especially IDPs, persons with disabilities, and low-income workers. To that end, the Government adopted an Action Plan for the control of COVID-19 at IDP camps that includes measures to raise awareness of the guidelines for pandemic prevention and to establish necessary measures to prevent and control the pandemic among internally displaced persons. To date those have been no serious outbreaks in any camp.

Pandemic and Conflict

Mr. President,

Terrorism remains a global and transnational threat. In the interest of sustainable peace and stability, we need to continue to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. This is an absolute need that must not be allowed to be obfuscated by spurious issues. Conflict and insecurity negatively affect peace. Paving the road for sustainable development often requires a deep understanding of root causes and unconventional threats. We welcome the Secretary-General's global ceasefire appeal which will contribute to peace and stability in conflict areas and encourage solidarity to overcome our common enemy, COVID-19. In response to this appeal, Tatmadaw, Myanmar's Armed Forces declared a ceasefire from 10 May to 31 August 2020. It also announced that the ceasefire will be applied in all areas except where terrorist groups have taken position. This ceasefire has been extended to 30 September 2020.

The Government has also invited all ethnic armed organizations to work together for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 in those areas which are not yet under total Government control. This kind of cooperation contributes to confidence-building between state institutions and the ethnic armed organizations. Despite the temporary disruption of commercial flights to Rakhine State, the Government continues to ensure health and humanitarian assistance to all affected communities without discrimination.

Mr. President

It has been a little over four years since the peaceful transfer of State responsibilities to the first elected civilian Government. This has ended over five decades of absolute military rule but it is only the beginning of our people's long journey towards a fully democratic Myanmar. We are treading carefully towards a different direction than known the past half a century. In just over a month from now, the people of Myanmar will go to the polls again. We have successfully put in place a political system that relies on ballots instead of bullets.

Every country undergoing democratic transition passes through difficult times. Myanmar is no exception. We are still struggling with numerous challenges including continued ethnic armed conflicts, old and new complex issues in Rakhine State, and, on top of it all, the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Over the past four years, our Government has made an all-out effort within the space permitted by the 2008 Constitution to fulfill our people's dream of their inherent right to live in peace and security, with fundamental freedoms, and assured fruits of development. The people of Myanmar have started to enjoy the freedom of democratic rights but it is only when the existing 2008 Constitution can be revised, that we will be able to ensure the full democratic rights of our people. Although it is not possible to meet all the high expectations of all the people in such a short time, there are visible improvements in many areas including health, education, infrastructure, socio-economic development, and good governance.

Peace Process

Mr. President,

In a multi-ethnic country like Myanmar, making unity out of diversity is a great challenge. The Government is striving for sustainable peace, genuine national reconciliation and all-round development.

It is the aim of the NLD Government to hold political negotiations with all ethnic nationalities that we might bring the seven-decade history of internal strife to a conclusion and achieve durable peace. To that end, the Government has successfully convened four sessions of the Union Peace Conference, also known as the 21st Century Panlong Conference. As a result, the third part of the Union Accord, which includes basic guiding federal principles for the future of the Union, has been signed by the participating delegations. These principles will define the path that will be followed, regardless of which Government might be at the helm, towards the building of a Democratic Federal Union.

Rakhine State

Mr. President,

When the NLD civilian Government took office in March 2016, it identified key priorities to be addressed. These included the complex situation of Rakhine State. Colonial cross-border migration and cycles of inter-communal violence have sowed deep-rooted mutual mistrust and fear between the different communities in Rakhine State.

Acknowledging that a holistic and comprehensive approach was needed to ensure sustainable peace, in Rakhine State, the Central

Committee for the Implementation of Peace, Stability, and Development in Rakhine State was established in May 2016. This effort was supplemented by the creation of the Advisory Commission under the late Dr. Kofi Annan, one time Secretary General of the UN, who has left us a legacy of 88 recommendations towards finding sustainable solutions to the demanding issues in Rakhine State.

Despite the multiple challenges, the Government is committed to lay down a sustainable foundation for peace, stability, and development for all persons in Rakhine State. A ministerial-level committee was set up to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission. This committee has selected five priority areas: issues of citizenship, freedom of movement, closure of IDP camps, education, and health care services. Its activities continue to the present day within the limitations of the COVID pandemic and the on-going internal armed conflict ignited by the Arakan Army(AA) in Rakhine State.

Developments in Rakhine State

Mr. President,

The Government shares the concern of the international community over the situation in Rakhine, in particular the suffering of all communities affected by armed conflicts. To resolve the issue, our Government focused on the following areas: **humanitarian situation, repatriation, resettlement, reconciliation, and development.**

Humanitarian Situation

Despite the challenges posed by the internal armed conflicts in Rakhine State, the Government has scaled up its efforts to grant humanitarian access to International Organizations including the World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to provide food and emergency items to affected persons in Rakhine and Chin States. The Government and the ICRC drew up an action plan to prevent and control the spread of COVID-19 in Rakhine State, including in new and old Internally Displaced People's camps. The WFP has resumed regular distribution of food supplies and other activities such as nutrition interventions for vulnerable communities in Rakhine State. The people have benefitted from the generous support of the UN Country Team and other development partners in these efforts.

Bilateral Repatriation Process

Our commitment to receive verified returnees in a voluntary, safe, and dignified manner under the bilateral agreement reached with Bangladesh in November 2017, remains steadfast. We invite the Government of Bangladesh to show its genuine political will to cooperate, by strictly adhering to the terms of the signed agreements. Bilateral cooperation is the only way that can effectively resolve the repatriation issue between Myanmar and Bangladesh. May I say this - Should Bangladesh commit itself to the bilateral process it will find Myanmar a willing partner. Pressure tactics will be futile. Myanmar does not react well to pressure. Myanmar's policy is to maintain friendly

relations with all its five neighbours. We want to be good neighbours with Bangladesh, bound in a zero tolerance policy towards terrorism, not merely in words but in deeds. By so doing we will be upholding the national interests not just of our two countries but the region as a whole. Both the terrorist group ARSA and the terrorist insurgent group AA have used Bangladeshi territory as a sanctuary. Efforts to prevent ARSA and its supporters in the camps of Cox's Bazar from hampering the bilateral repatriation process, through threats, violence or other illegal conduct also need to be strengthened as such activities pose a risk to both Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Although bilateral repatriation has not yet started, more than 350 displaced persons from Cox's Bazar camps have returned to Rakhine State on their own volition through unofficial channels.

Resettlement

Myanmar is engaging with different actors in its efforts to create a conducive environment in Rakhine State for the prospective returnees from Bangladesh. In this regard, we have extended our trilateral agreement with the UNDP and UNHCR till June 2021 to facilitate the implementation of our bilateral agreements with Bangladesh.

UNDP and UNHCR teams have worked independently to assess immediate needs in over 120 villages. The Government has approved 75 'Quick Impact Projects' (QIPs), as termed by the UN, relating to community infrastructure, skills training, and income-generation. With the advent of the pandemic, their efforts are now naturally focussed on raising awareness of COVID-19 prevention within the communities.

The Government is also working with ASEAN's Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre). At the time of repatriation, the ASEAN assessment team will be in the field to assess the process. This should enhance the trust and confidence of the returnees. In July this year, Myanmar and ASEAN identified and endorsed four joint projects: 1) improving access to information to facilitate the repatriation process; 2) capacity-building for the verification process at the reception centers; 3) provision of agriculture equipment; and 4) livelihood-recovery programme.

Accountability and Reconciliation

Mr. President

We share the concern over the allegations of human rights violations in Rakhine State and take them seriously. During the public hearing before the International Court of Justice in December 2019, the State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi reaffirmed that if war crimes or human rights violations have been committed, they will be investigated and prosecuted by Myanmar's criminal justice system. This is our right, our obligation and our commitment, and it is important for vital domestic processes linked to constitutional reform and peace in Myanmar.

In pursuit of accountability, the Government established the Independent Commission of Enquiry (ICoE) in July 2018, which submitted its final report to the President in January 2020. Based on these findings, the Union Attorney General is conducting ongoing investigations of allegations against civilian perpetrators.

Furthermore, the Office of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) announced on 15 September 2020 that a third court-martial concerning alleged human rights violations in Rakhine in 2017 will start before the end of 2020. It concerns the villages of Chut Pyin and Maung Nu. The State Counsellor mentioned in her statement before the International Court of Justice in December 2019 that events in these two villages were among the 12 most serious incidents in Rakhine in 2016-2017. The ICoE final report identified them as the gravest on its list of 12-13 incidents. This is also alleged by United Nations and civil society reports. It is therefore significant that there will be a court-martial for these incidents as it confirms Myanmar has the will to ensure accountability for the most serious allegations.

Earlier, the two court-martials concerning Inn Din and Gutarpyin saw the conviction of 13 officers and soldiers, for crimes in two villages on the list of 12 serious incidents mentioned by the State Counsellor. Let me repeat her statement of regret at the early release of those convicted in the Inn Din case. I am confident that in subsequent cases there will be no such premature release of convicted persons. With a third court-martial, we could see within the next several months an increase in the total number of officers and soldiers convicted for Rakhine 2017 crimes. In this century, there are very few countries that hold their own officers and soldiers accountable for international crimes even in conflict which has seen a much higher number of deaths than the internal armed conflict in Rakhine.

It is noteworthy that the Judge Advocate General of Myanmar will not stop with the third case. In his announcement on 15 September 2020,

he also stated that an investigation of possible wider patterns of violations in the region of northern Rakhine in 2016-2017 has started. Such alleged regional patterns of conduct could include, for example, “inadequate distinction between civilians and ARSA fighters, disproportionate use of force, [...] failure to prevent plundering or property destruction, or acts of forcible displacement of civilians”. These possible patterns of conduct across northern Rakhine in 2016-2017 are now subject to the new, regional investigation, based on the three above-mentioned cases, the ICoE final report, and other information. This represents highly significant progress in the domestic accountability process.

A country should be given time, space and respect for its domestic accountability processes. Independent experts have pointed out to the risks of “demonization and one-sidedness” in the way some international actors swiftly reject any step Myanmar takes towards domestic accountability. One international lawyer politely asked whether such automatic rejection of domestic justice steps is “indicative of objectivity, lack of bias, and concern to nourish domestic justice efforts”, or is it perhaps exactly the opposite? Demonization not only undermines our investigators and prosecutors. As the State Counsellor observed before the International Court of Justice last December: “Feeding the flames of an extreme polarisation in the context of Rakhine [...] can harm the values of peace and harmony in Myanmar. Aggravating the wounds of conflict can undermine unity in Rakhine. Hate narratives are not simply confined to hate speech – language that contributes to extreme polarisation also amounts to hate narratives”.

Issuance of three Presidential Directives

Mr. President,

In April this year, the Presidential Office issued a directive to Government officials to act in compliance of its treaty obligations under the Genocide Convention. Another directive was also issued to prohibit officials from destroying or removing any evidence of possible crimes relating to the above-mentioned criminal investigations. A third directive was issued to all Government officials to denounce and prevent all forms of hate speech and to participate in and support anti-hate speech activities. Anti-hate speech awareness campaigns are being implemented nationwide. In May this year, anti-hate speech activities led by civil society organisations, women and youth were carried out simultaneously in all townships in Rakhine State. More activities will take place in the coming months. The Election Commission and the Ministry of Information are working together with UNDP and UNESCO in an anti-hate speech programme.

Social Cohesion

Mr. President,

Myanmar has expended sustained efforts to foster social cohesion among the communities residing in Rakhine State to bring about reconciliation. It is our sincere hope that these social cohesion activities will bring the communities together and rebuild trust and confidence. Despite persistent opposition to the Government's effort to achieve social harmony and reconciliation in Rakhine State from some actors both outside and inside the country, we are determined to persevere.

Together with our civil society partners, various activities have taken place to promote mutual understanding and respect among the communities. So far, 203 community dialogues have been conducted, while respecting social distancing rules and other necessary precautions linked to the COVID pandemic. The success of these community dialogues and activities augurs well for reconciliation and peace in Rakhine State.

Four youth camps have been held. Over 265 campaign activities to raise awareness of COVID-19 prevention measures have taken place in Rakhine State. Other activities in Rakhine include 17 anti-hate speech events, 3 gender-based violence awareness events, 5 community environmental campaigns, and 10 anti-drug campaigns. In addition, 28 training sessions on social cohesion, civic education, social mobilization, conflict analysis, managing rumours and hate messages, have been organized. Furthermore, 155 vocational training programmes have been conducted whereby the communities were involved in producing facemasks and hand sanitizers. These activities created jobs for more than 5,000 people in Rakhine State. It has been said, “Nothing brings people together more than a World Cup”. In that spirit, we are pleased that 3 sports tournaments have taken place.

All communities in Rakhine State have participated in vocational training programmes offered by the UN such as tailoring, mechanics and livestock breeding. All communities also participated in “cash for work” infrastructure development projects, such as improvement of village roads, water ponds and school renovation.

Addressing sexual violence

Myanmar has signed a Joint Communiqué with the UN on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence in December 2018. A National Committee was established and has developed an Action Plan to identify priority implementation areas such as the issuance of clear directives by the military, investigation of alleged violations, prosecution of perpetrators, capacity-building of law enforcement officers, legal reform measures, and strengthening of service delivery for survivors. Furthermore, the Government is drafting a law on the “Prevention and Protection of Violence against Women” to reinforce the protection of women from all forms of violence including domestic and sexual violence.

Prevention of Grave Violations against Children

The Government has established the National Committee on the Prevention of Grave Violations against Children in Armed Conflict and formulated the National Action Plan for protecting children in armed conflicts from injury, death, and sexual violence. This Action Plan was approved by the President’s Office in August this year, and in line with the work plan, the military will issue necessary directives, and set up a complaints mechanism, and a monitoring and evaluation committee. Myanmar is cooperating with UNICEF to conduct awareness-raising activities. In June this year, the UN delisted Myanmar’s army from the list of countries that recruit child soldiers for combat purposes.

Development

To tackle poverty in Rakhine State, a Rakhine State Investment Fair was held in February 2019. This event is expected to generate job opportunities, income, and long-term development. Other development projects are being considered but these initiatives have been put on hold due to the armed conflicts and the pandemic.

Conclusion

Mr. President,

Myanmar reaffirms its commitment to continue to work constructively with the United Nations in line with our national priorities and needs, particularly in our endeavors to achieve the goals set out in the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan.

In our democratic journey, we have achieved much progress but it is far from over. Our progress is due to the resilience of our people and their strong will to build prosperity and well-being for all in Myanmar. We are nurturing and building a new nation together. We would like to thank our friends far and near who have offered us their understanding and support during difficult times. We sincerely value their friendship.

This brings me to my conclusion. In May 2019, the UN released its strategy and plan of action against hate speech. This must be lauded as there is a dire need to address hate speech domestically. But we should also be aware of the international dimension, as referred to earlier. Demonization may be the oldest propaganda technique. It seeks to inspire ill-feeling towards the designated enemy, the ‘other’, to rally allies to impose an arbitrary agenda that is removed from basic norms of justice..

It is of the utmost importance that those entrusted with UN human rights mandates observe the highest standards of quality control and integrity, and that they do not cut corners to please any constituency. Grave accusations have been made against Myanmar. Such accusations have not been subjected to due process, including judicial probing of real evidence, yet the verdict of ‘guilty’ seems to have been passed by some in the international community. Demonizing fellow Member States of the United Nations, by using inadequately quality-controlled information, fosters ill-feeling between countries and peoples, which is the harbinger of hatred and conflict. This would weaken the principal objectives of peace on which the United Nations Charter is based.

We ask only for fair treatment from the international community. It is our appeal to the Member States to examine the negative narratives on Myanmar carefully and impartially, before drawing their independent conclusions. We would appreciate it if the international community continues to extend its support and understanding to our efforts towards the achievement of sustainable peace and national reconciliation, genuine democracy, and inclusive development for all peoples in Myanmar.

I thank you, Mr. President.

Annex 32

Order 93/2020 of the Ministry of Health and Sports, 20 August 2020

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Health and Sports
Order 93/2020

2nd Waxing of Wagaung, 1382 ME
(20 August 2020)

The Ministry of Health and Sports has issued this order in exercise of the authority mentioned in the Section 21 (b) of the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law.

1. As the Ministry of Health and Sports is carrying out preventive measures against (Coronavirus Disease 2019-COVID-19) in real time. There were 22 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the Rakhine State up to 20-8-2020 morning. Six new confirmed cases were reported from 16-8-2020 to 20-8-2020 morning. Therefore, people residing in Sittwe Township in Rakhine State, are required to “Stay at Home” in order to effectively control of the spread of the disease.
2. Therefore, it is hereby announced that people residing in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State are included in the “Stay at Home” programme.
3. People in the township who are included in the “Stay at Home” programme shall follow the following rules:
 - a. To stay only at their homes (those who need to perform their duties at governmental departments, organizations, companies, factories and workplaces not included)
 - b. Only one person per one household to go out for necessary shopping
 - c. Only two persons per one household to go to hospital or clinic if such a need arises
 - d. To put on masks when going outside
 - e. To allow only authorized vehicles, and buses providing transport services to those who are going to workplaces to perform their duties, to pass through the wards
 - f. Each vehicle is to carry only a driver and a passenger for going shopping in the ward, and only a driver and two persons for going to hospital or clinic
4. Regarding matters relating to clauses b, c and f of paragraph 3, if more passengers need to ride on the vehicle or to go for other emergencies, they are to seek approval from the respective Ward Administration Office and the responsible persons of the respective Ward Administration Office shall not allow anyone to go out or come in to their wards except those who are going out and coming in to assume their charge of duties.
5. Action will be taken against those who fail to abide by this order under the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law.
6. This order comes into effect from 8 pm on 20-8-2020.

(Dr. Myint Htwe)
Union Minister

Letter No. 1MaSa (Sa) 2020

Date: 20 August 2020

Distribution to:

Office of the President

Vice President (1)'s Departmental Office

Vice President (2)'s Departmental Office

Union Government Office

Annex 33

Letter from the National-Level Central Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of Covid-19 to the Rakhine State Government, 25 August 2020

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

National-Level Central Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of Covid-19

Letter No: 1964/264/ COVID-19/Committee (2020)

Date: 25 Aug 2020

To

Rakhine State Government Office

Subject: To inform the people in Rakhine State for the COVID-19 Prevention and Treatment programme

1. There are some cross-border issues whilst experiencing security concerns as a result of the clashes in the region. Since Rakhine State, unlike the preventive measures adopted in other Regions or States, encountered difficulties and daunting challenges in the face of COVID-19, the coordination meeting of National-Level Central Committee for Prevention, Control and Treatment of COVID-19 made decisions that Rakhine State Government shall adhere to the preventive measures as follows:

- (a) to make necessary arrangements for food and medical supplies via sea, land and air routes to the people of Rakhine State under “State at Home” order,
- (b) to require the people of Rakhine to stay at home and not to travel to any other regions, to stringently monitor this requirement, and to take action against those who fail to obey the rules in accordance with the Prevention and Control of Communicable Disease Law, and to apply COVID-19 prevention and treatment programmes to all regardless of ethnicity and religion,
- (c) to prevent people in Rakhine State from travelling to any other State or Region without compelling reasons.

2. The Committee would like to inform the Rakhine State Government about the preventive measures mentioned above to raise awareness of all people.

Zaw Than Thin
Permanent Secretary
Associate Secretary (2)



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
Coronavirus Disease 2019(COVID-19)

ကာကွယ်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်၊ ကုသရေးအမျိုးသားအဆင့်ဗဟိုကော်မတီ

စာအမှတ်၊ ၁၉၆၄/၂၆၄/COVID-19/ကော်မတီ(၂၀၂၀)
ရက်စွဲ ၊ ၂၀၂၀ ပြည့်နှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ ၁၅ ရက်

သို့

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှ ပြည်သူများ COVID-19 ရောဂါကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့် ကုသ
စောင့်ရှောက်ရေးအစီအစဉ် သိရှိစေရေးကိစ္စ

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၌ နယ်စပ်ဝင်ထွက်မှုပြဿနာများရှိနေသည့်အပြင် ဒေသအတွင်း
တိုက်ပွဲများကြောင့် နယ်မြေတည်ငြိမ်မှုမရှိသည့်ကာလအတွင်း COVID-19 ရောဂါ ကူးစက်မှုဖြစ်ပွား
လာသည့်အတွက် အခြားတိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်များတွင် ဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့်
COVID-19 ကာကွယ်တားဆီးရေးဆိုင်ရာ နည်းလမ်းများနှင့်မတူဘဲ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင်
အခက်အခဲများ၊ စိန်ခေါ်မှုများနှင့် ကြုံတွေ့နေရသည့်အချိန်ဖြစ်ခြင်းကြောင့် (၂၄-၈-၂၀၂၀) ရက်နေ့
ကျင်းပပြုလုပ်သည့် Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) ကာကွယ်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်၊ ကုသရေး
အမျိုးသားအဆင့်ဗဟိုကော်မတီ ညှိနှိုင်းအစည်းအဝေးဆုံးဖြတ်ချက်၌ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် COVID-19
ရောဂါကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့် စောင့်ရှောက်ကုသရေးအစီအစဉ်အရ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအချက်များအား
လိုက်နာဆောင်ရွက်စေရန် လမ်းညွှန်ခဲ့ပါသည်-

- (က) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း နေထိုင်သူများအနေဖြင့် Stay at Home အစီအစဉ်တွင်
နေထိုင်စဉ်ကာလအတွင်း အခက်အခဲများ ကြုံတွေ့မှုမရှိစေရန်အတွက် လိုအပ်
သော စားနပ်ရိက္ခာထောက်ပံ့မှုများ၊ ကျန်းမာရေးအထောက်အပံ့များကို
လေကြောင်း၊ ရေကြောင်း၊ ကုန်းကြောင်းတို့ဖြင့် အပြည့်အဝထောက်ပံ့ပေးနိုင်ရေး
စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။
- (ခ) COVID-19 ကာကွယ်စောင့်ရှောက်မှုများနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာ ခွဲခြားမှု
မရှိဘဲ အကောင်းဆုံးဆောင်ရွက်ပေးမည်ဖြစ်သည့်အတွက် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှ
ပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့် မိမိနေရပ်တွင်သာနေထိုင်ကြပြီး ပြင်ပဒေသများသို့
ထွက်ခွာမသွားရေးကြပ်မတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်နှင့် ထိုသို့မလိုက်နာပါက ကူးစက်
ရောဂါကာကွယ်နှိမ်နင်းရေးဥပဒေအရ ထိရောက်စွာအရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်။
- (ဂ) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှ ပြည်သူများ အခြားတိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်များသို့
ခိုင်လုံသောအကြောင်းပြချက်ရှိမှသာ ခရီးသွားရောက်စေရေး ဓာဝန်ရှိသည့်
ဌာနဆိုင်ရာများမှ စိစစ်ကြပ်မတ်ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန်။

၂။ အထက်ပါအချက်များအား ပြည်သူများသိရှိစေရေး ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန် လမ်းညွှန်မှု အရ အကြောင်းကြားပါသည်။



ဇော်သန်းသင်း

အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်

တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး(၂)

မိတ္တူ

နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး

သမ္မတဦးစီးရုံး

ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ရုံး

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) ထိန်းချုပ်ရေးနှင့်အရေးပေါ်တုံ့ပြန်ရေးကော်မတီ

သမ္မတရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန

ရုံးလက်ခံ

မျှောစာတွဲ

Annex 34

“Those who come into the country illegally, those who receive them knowingly, and those who cover up will be dealt with strictly and severely according to the law: State Counsellor”, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, vol. VII, no. 59, 14 June 2020, p. 1

NATIONAL

Union Minister Thura U Aung Ko inspects conservation measures in Bagan

PAGE-2

NATIONAL

Volunteers, CSOs in Sagaing, Mandalay honoured for COVID-19 works

PAGE-3

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. VII, No. 59, 9th Waning of Nayon 1382 ME

www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com

Sunday, 14 June 2020

Those who come into the country illegally, those who receive them knowingly, and those who cover up will be dealt with strictly and severely according to the law: State Counsellor

THE State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi wrote on her Facebook page yesterday that those who come into the country illegally, those who receive them knowingly, and those who cover up will be dealt with strictly and severely according to the law. This was what she wrote:

Recently, many returnees have been coming back on a daily basis, some via border entry points and some by airplanes. The fact that these people have a feeling of trust on the State and wish to depend on it is something to be proud of.

The relationship between the State and the people is very important. When I say State, I mean the whole machinery, both animate and inanimate, which keeps the country running, led by the Union Government. To become a State which is dependable, we need people who are dependable.

At this time when the COVID disease is spreading all over the world, all countries are dealing with this problem in various ways. "People are the key"; we have placed our belief firmly on this. We place value on the people and derive our strength from the people. We

We place value on the people and derive our strength from the people. We are striving to overcome the dangers of this disease by building up the spirit of "all for one and one for all."

are striving to overcome the dangers of this disease by building up the spirit of "all for one and one for all".

One of the measures taken by the Union Government is to make it possible for those citizens living in foreign countries to be able to return; because the infection rate of the disease is high in some foreign countries, we have to make special preparations to

make sure that the infection does not spread from the returnees.

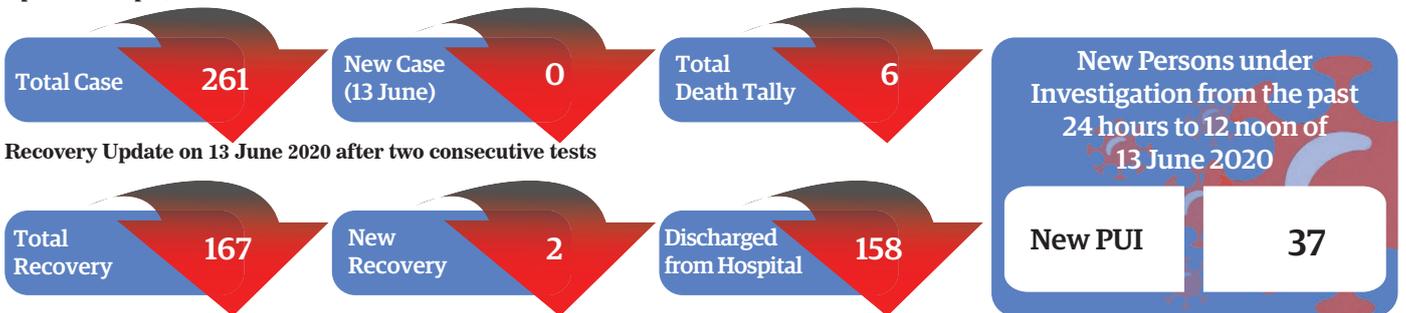
In this type of situation, all of us need to prevent and severely restrict dangerous illegal border crossings. Those who come in illegally do not enter quarantine; if they carry the infection, the disease can spread to others. The steps needed to be taken to investigate and search for people who might have been exposed to the disease (contact tracing) and to quarantine them is such a huge burden for the country. This is a duty we have to undertake without fail so that the people would be free from danger.

Those who come into the country illegally, those who receive them knowingly, and those who cover up will be dealt with strictly and severely according to the law. If you happen to know any occurrence that endangers the public, please inform the ward/village administrative authorities. Giving this type of information does not mean that you are putting someone into trouble. This is just to prevent innocent people from falling into the COVID-19 abyss.

(Translated by Kyaw Myaing)

No new case of COVID-19 in Myanmar on 13 June, total figure remains at 261

Updated at 8 pm, 13 June 2020



Ministry of Health and Sports

Recharge Your Energy With

DAGON Malta Fresh

DAGON BEVERAGES Co.,Ltd- Ph: 07 651177, 652169, 656845,656846
 STARMART nine mile showroom - (9)Mile, Pyay Road, Yangon Township.
 Ph: 09 30860180, 01 9669713, 01 9669714

နိုင်ငံတော်၏အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည် က

တရားမဝင် ဝင်လာသူများ၊ ထို့ကဲ့သို့ ဝင်လာခြင်းကို သိလျက်နဲ့ လက်သင့်ခံသူများ၊ ဖုံးကွယ်ထားသူများကို ဥပဒေအရ တင်းကျပ်စွာအရေးယူမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း ရေးသားဖော်ပြ

နေပြည်တော် စွန် ၁၃

နိုင်ငံတော်၏အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်က တရားမဝင် ဝင်လာသူများ၊ ထို့ကဲ့သို့ ဝင်လာခြင်းကို သိလျက်နဲ့ လက်သင့်ခံသူများ၊ ဖုံးကွယ်ထားသူများကို ဥပဒေအရ တင်းကျပ်စွာအရေးယူမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း ၎င်း၏ ဖေ့စ်ဘွတ်စာမျက်နှာမှ ယနေ့တွင် ရေးသားဖော်ပြထားသည်။

နိုင်ငံတော်၏အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ်က ယခုတလော ပြည်တော်ပြန်တွေ နယ်စပ်က တစ်မျိုး၊ လေယာဉ်ပျံမှ တစ်ဖုံ နေ့စဉ်နဲ့အမျှ ဝင်လာနေကြပါကြောင်း၊ အခက်အခဲကြုံတွေ့ရချိန်မှာ ပြည်သူတွေက နိုင်ငံတော်ကို ယုံကြည်အားကိုး ကြတယ်ဆိုတာ ဂုဏ်ယူစရာ ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

“ မိမိတို့က ပြည်သူသာ အဓိကဆိုတဲ့ ယုံကြည်မှုအပေါ် ခိုင်မာစွာ ရပ်တည်ပြီး ပြည်သူကို တန်ဖိုးထားသလို ပြည်သူ့အားကို ယူကာ တစ်ဦးအတွက် အားလုံး၊ အားလုံးအတွက် တစ်ဦး စိတ်ဓာတ်ကို တည်ဆောက်လျက်၊ ရောဂါအန္တရာယ်ကို ရင်ဆိုင်ကျော်လွှားဖို့ ဆောင်ရွက်နေ ”

နိုင်ငံတော်နဲ့ပြည်သူအကြား ဆက်ဆံရေးဟာ အင်မတန်အရေးကြီးပါကြောင်း၊ နိုင်ငံတော်လိုဆိုရာမှာ အစိုးရက ဦးဆောင်ရတဲ့၊ နိုင်ငံကို လည်ပတ်စေတဲ့ သက်ရှိ၊ သက်မဲ့ယန္တရားကြီးတစ်ခုလုံးကို ထည့်သွင်းအဓိပ္ပာယ်ဖော်ပါ ကြောင်း၊ အားကိုးလောက်တဲ့ နိုင်ငံတော် ပေါ်ထွန်းဖို့၊ အားကိုးလောက်တဲ့ ပြည်သူတွေ ရှိဖို့လိုပါကြောင်း။

Covid ရောဂါ တစ်ကမ္ဘာလုံးပျံ့နှံ့နေချိန်မှာ နိုင်ငံအသီးသီးက ပုံစံအမျိုးမျိုးနဲ့ ဒီပြဿနာကို ကိုင်တွယ်ကြပါကြောင်း၊ မိမိတို့က ပြည်သူသာ အဓိကဆိုတဲ့ ယုံကြည်မှုအပေါ် ခိုင်မာစွာရပ်တည်ပြီး ပြည်သူကိုတန်ဖိုးထားသလို ပြည်သူ့အားကို ယူကာ တစ်ဦးအတွက် အားလုံး၊ အားလုံးအတွက် တစ်ဦး စိတ်ဓာတ်ကို တည်ဆောက်လျက်၊ ရောဂါအန္တရာယ်ကို ရင်ဆိုင်ကျော်လွှားဖို့ ဆောင်ရွက်နေပါကြောင်း။

ဆောင်ရွက်ချက်တစ်ရပ်ကတော့ ပြည်ပရောက်နေတဲ့ ပြည်သူတွေပြန်လာနိုင်ရေးဖြစ်ပြီး၊ ပြည်ပနိုင်ငံအချို့မှာ ရောဂါပြန့်ပွားမှုနှုန်း မြင့်မားနေတာကြောင့်၊ ပြန်လာသူများထံမှ ရောဂါမပြန့်ပွားစေဖို့အတွက်လည်း အထူးဂရုစိုက်ပြီး ပြင်ဆင်ထားရပါကြောင်း။

ဒီလိုအခြေအနေမျိုးမှာ တရားမဝင် နယ်စပ်ဖြတ်ကျော်တဲ့ အန္တရာယ်ကို အားလုံးပိုင်းပြီး ကာကွယ်တားဆီးပေးဖို့ လိုပါကြောင်း၊ တိတ်တခိုးဝင်လာသူတွေက quarantine မဝင်ကြကြောင်း၊ ရောဂါပိုးရှိနေရင် အခြားသူများစွာကို ကူးစက်သွားနိုင်ပါကြောင်း၊ Contact tracing ၊ ထိတွေ့မှုကြောင့် ရောဂါကူးသွားနိုင်ဖွယ်ရှိသူများကို စုံစမ်းရှာဖွေ quarantine သွင်းရတဲ့အလုပ်ဟာ နိုင်ငံအတွက် ကြီးမားတဲ့ ဝန်ထုပ်ဝန်ပိုးဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ ပြည်သူတွေ အန္တရာယ်ကင်း စေဖို့ မဖြစ်မနေ ထမ်းရတဲ့ဝန်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း။

တရားမဝင် ဝင်လာသူများ၊ ထို့ကဲ့သို့ ဝင်လာခြင်းကို သိလျက်နဲ့လက်သင့်ခံသူများ၊ ဖုံးကွယ်ထားသူများကို ဥပဒေ အရ တင်းကျပ်စွာအရေးယူမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း၊ ဒီလိုအများအတွက် အန္တရာယ်ရှိတဲ့လုပ်ရပ်မျိုးအကြောင်းသိလျှင် ရပ်ကျေးအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကို အမြန်ဆုံးအသိပေးစေလိုကြောင်း၊ ဒီလိုအသိပေးတာ တစ်ပါးသူကို ချောက်တွန်းရာ မရောက် ပါကြောင်း၊ အပြစ်မဲ့အများသူငါ ရောဂါချောက်ထဲ မကျအောင် ကာကွယ်ပေးတာဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း ရေးသားဖော်ပြ ထားသည်။

Annex 35

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services, “Spreading of false propaganda in order to create misconceptions on the security forces while conducting security measure in the area”, 13 April 2020

Spreading of false propaganda in order to create misconceptions on the security forces while conducting security measure in the area

Nay Pyi Taw, 13 April

AA terrorists in Rakhine State are mixed with other people and they are living at the village pretending as the local resident and carrying out the terrorist actions such as attacking with the mine in order to break down the communication and transportation between the villages and organising the new recruitment in the village. Therefore the security forces are taking the security measure in the area for the safety of the surroundings.

Currently, there was a spread of false news on social media that during today's clashes broke out near Kyauk Seik Village, Ponnagyun Township, Rakhine State, local villagers were killed and injured by heavy weapons shot by Myanmar Defense Services. Upon investigating the news and the photos sent to media, it was reported that a person in authority of Rakhine State Hluttaw sent those photos to the media.

On 11 April, armed clashes between security forces and AA took place at approximately 1000 metres from the northeast of PauktawPyin village, and 3000 metres from southeast of Pauk Taw Pyin village, Ponnagyun Township and on 12 April, the clashes happened again at about 1000 metres from the east of PauktawPyin village. While military unit in Ponnagyun Township helped fires, along with the security forces, towards the places of the incidents, the military unit fired only to the place of incident happened at about 9000 metres from the northwest of Ponnagyun Township. The spread of news on social media about heavy weapons fired by Myanmar Defense Services, falling and exploding upon KyaukSeik Village, situated at approximately 3500 metres from the northeast of Ponnagyun Township, was therefore incorrect and fabricated. This caused misunderstanding over the counter-terrorism operations of the security forces. As a matter of fact, there was no clashes broke out near KyaukSeik Village after 13 April.

There are others cases on delivering of misinformation from the Rakhine State MP without confirming whether the news was correct or not. U Tun Tun Win, MP from Kyauktaw Township said to the media on 7 April that Tatmataw was capturing the local residents while they were carrying the rice sacks for their family. The truth is that Tatmataw arrested the AA terrorists who were taking the provisions from Nyaung Chaung village IDP Camp. In a

similar case, news reports were informed to the Ayeyarwady News Agency that the security forces burnt down Tin Ma village at Kyauk Taw Township on 22 March and actually there happened nothing at Tin Ma village. As the Hltuttaw MP, instead of standing for civilians, is spreading misinformation in order to create misconceptions between the Tatmataw, civilians and the Government.

The security forces only attacked on the AA terrorists and they do not shot or attack the local resident and set fire or destroy the houses or properties. It is reported that Tatmadaw will inform MP's actions to Union Election Commission in order to take necessary legal actions because he was spreading the false news which can create misconception about the security forces by the civilians.

နယ်မြေလုံခြုံရေးဆောင်ရွက်နေသော လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များအား အထင်အမြင်လွဲမှားစေရန် မဟုတ်မမှန်ဝါဒ ဖြန့်ချိမှုများ ပြုလုပ်လျက်ရှိ

နေပြည်တော်၊ ဧပြီ - ၁၃

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူများက အရပ်သားများ အသွင်ယူ၍ ကျေးရွာများအတွင်း ရောနှောနေထိုင်ပြီး မိုင်းထောင်ခြင်း၊ မိုင်းဆွဲတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်းများ၊ လမ်းပန်း ဆက်သွယ်ရေး ပြတ်တောက်အောင် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်း၊ ကျေးရွာများအတွင်း အတင်းအဓမ္မ လူသစ်စုဆောင်းခြင်းများစသည့် ဥပဒေမဲ့အကြမ်းဖက်လုပ်ရပ်များကို ကျူးလွန်လျက်ရှိသောကြောင့် လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များက နယ်မြေတည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေး၊ မြို့၊ ရွာလုံခြုံရေးနှင့် လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်မှု လုံခြုံရေးတို့အတွက် နေ့ညမပြတ် ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိသည်။

လက်ရှိတွင် လူမှုကွန်ရက်စာမျက်နှာများတွင် ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ကျောက်ဆိပ်ကျေးရွာအနီး ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်၌ ယနေ့နံနက်ပိုင်းတွင် ဖြစ်ပွားလျက်ရှိသော တိုက်ပွဲ ဖြစ်စဉ်များတွင် တပ်မတော်မှပစ်ခတ်သော လက်နက်ကြီးကျည်များ ကျရောက် ပေါက်ကွဲမှုကြောင့် ဒေသခံရွာသူ၊ ရွာသားများ သေဆုံး၊ ဒဏ်ရာရမှုများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လျက်ရှိသည်ဟု မဟုတ်မမှန် ဝါဒ ဖြန့်ချိမှုများ ပြုလုပ်နေသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရသည်။ လူမှုကွန်ရက်တွင် ပြန့်နှံ့လျက်ရှိသော သတင်းများ၊ မီဒီယာများသို့ ၎င်းဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ပေးပို့ခဲ့သည့် ဓာတ်ပုံများနှင့်ပတ်သက်ပြီး စိစစ်ရာ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော်မှ တာဝန်ရှိသူတစ်ဦးက ၎င်းဓာတ်ပုံများကို မီဒီယာများသို့ ပေးပို့ခဲ့ခြင်း ဖြစ်ကြောင်း စိစစ်တွေ့ရှိရသည်။

လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များနှင့် AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူများသည် ဧပြီ ၁၁ ရက်တွင် ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ပေါက်တောပြင်ကျေးရွာ၏ အရှေ့မြောက်ဘက် မီတာ ၁၀၀၀ ခန့်အကွာနှင့် ပေါက်တောပြင်ကျေးရွာ၏ အရှေ့တောင်ဘက် မီတာ ၃၀၀၀ ခန့် အကွာ တွင်လည်းကောင်း၊ ဧပြီ ၁၂ ရက်တွင် ပေါက်တောပြင်ကျေးရွာ၏ အရှေ့ဘက် မီတာ ၁၀၀၀ ခန့်အကွာတွင်လည်းကောင်း ထိတွေ့မှုများ ဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့သည်။ အဆိုပါ ဖြစ်စဉ်နေရာများသို့ ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်းမြို့နယ်ရှိ နယ်မြေခံ တပ်ဌာနချုပ်မှ လက်နက်ကြီးများဖြင့် ပစ်ကူပေးရာတွင်လည်း ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်းမြို့၏ အနောက် မြောက်ဘက် မီတာ ၉၀၀၀ ခန့် အကွာရှိ ထိတွေ့မှုဖြစ်စဉ်နေရာသို့သာ ပစ်ကူပေးခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်သဖြင့် ပုဏ္ဏားကျွန်းမြို့၏ အရှေ့မြောက်ဘက် မီတာ ၃၅၀၀ ခန့်အကွာရှိ ကျောက်ဆိပ် ကျေးရွာအတွင်း တပ်မတော်မှ ပစ်ခတ်သောလက်နက်ကြီးကျည်များ ကျရောက်ပေါက်ကွဲသည်ဟု လူမှုကွန်ရက် စာမျက်နှာများတွင် ပြောဆိုဖြန့်ချိနေမှုများမှာ လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များအား ပြည်သူလူထု အထင်အမြင် လွဲမှားစေရန် ရေးသားပြောဆိုဖြန့်ချိနေခြင်းသာဖြစ်ပြီး ယနေ့နံနက်ပိုင်းတွင် ကျောက်ဆိပ်ကျေးရွာအနီး၌ မည်သည့်ထိတွေ့မှုမျှဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း မရှိကြောင်း သိရှိရသည်။

ထိုသို့ ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော်ကိုယ်စားလှယ်များအနေဖြင့် ဖြစ်စဉ်အမှန်အား စိစစ်မှုမရှိဘဲ ပြောဆိုခြင်း၊ သတင်းအမှားများ ပေးပို့ခြင်းများကို ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ ကျောက်တော် မဲဆန္ဒနယ်မှ ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ် ဦးထွန်းထွန်းဝင်း ကလည်း ဧပြီလ ၇ ရက် နေ့တွင်

ညောင်ချောင်းကျေးရွာ တိုက်ပွဲရှောင်စခန်းမှ ရွာသူ၊ ရွာသားများအတွက်ဟု အကြောင်းပြု၍ AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူများအား ထောက်ပံ့ရန် ဆန်အိတ်များ သယ်ဆောင်လာသည့် AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူများနှင့် ၎င်း တို့၏အမာခံများအား ဖော်ထုတ်ဖမ်းဆီးရာတွင် သာမန် ပြည်သူလူထုကို ဖမ်းဆီးနေသည်ဟု မီဒီယာများသို့လည်းကောင်း၊ ကျောက်တော်မြို့နယ်ရှိ တင်းမ ကျေးရွာအား လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များက မတ်လ ၂၂ ရက်တွင် မီးရှို့ဖျက်ဆီးခဲ့သည်ဟူ၍ ဧရာဝတီ သတင်းဌာနသို့လည်းကောင်း ပြောဆိုမှုများ အပါအဝင် အခြားဖြစ်စဉ်များတွင်လည်း မီဒီယာများသို့ အထင်အမြင်လွဲမှားစေမည့် ပြောဆိုမှုများကို ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရသည်။ တင်းမ ကျေးရွာ၏ ယခုလက်ရှိ မြေပြင်အခြေအနေများအား လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များက သွားရောက်ကြည့်ရှု ရာတွင်လည်း မီးလောင်ပျက်စီးခြင်းမရှိဘဲ ပုံမှန်အခြေအနေအတိုင်းသာ တွေ့မြင်ရကြောင်း၊ ပြည်သူ များမှ ရွေးချယ်ထားသည့် ပြည်သူ့ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တစ်ဦးအနေဖြင့် ပြည်သူဘက်က မရပ်တည်ဘဲ အကြမ်းဖက် သောင်းကျန်းသူများဘက်က ရပ်တည်ပြောဆိုလျက်ရှိသည်ကို တွေ့ရှိရပြီး တပ်မတော်၊ ပြည်သူနှင့် အစိုးရအကြား အထင်အမြင်လွဲမှားစေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ရှိရှိ ဆောင်ရွက်လျက်ရှိကြောင်း တွေ့ရှိရသည်။

လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များအနေဖြင့် AA အကြမ်းဖက်သောင်းကျန်းသူများ ပစ်ခတ်လာသည့် နေရာသို့သာ ပြန်လည်ပစ်ခတ်ခဲ့ခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး အရပ်ဘက်ပစ်မှတ်များ၊ အဆောက်အဦများ၊ ကျေးရွာများ အတွင်းသို့ ပစ်ခတ်မှုများမရှိသဖြင့် လုံခြုံရေးတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များအား ပြည်သူလူထု အထင်အမြင် လွဲမှားစေရန် မဟုတ်မမှန်ဝါဒဖြန့်ချိရေးသားခြင်းသာ ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနှင့် အဆိုပါမဟုတ်မမှန် ဝါဒဖြန့်ချိမှုများကို အားပေးဆောင်ရွက်နေသည့် လွှတ်တော်တာဝန်ရှိသူများကိုလည်း တပ်မတော် အနေဖြင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာရွေးကောက် ပွဲကော်မရှင်သို့ လိုအပ်သည်များဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေး ဆက်လက် အကြောင်းကြားသွားမည်ဖြစ်ကြောင်း သတင်းရရှိသည်။

<https://cincds.gov.mm/node/7124>