

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

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

23 NOVEMBER 2021

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINED TERMS

AA	Arakan Army
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
AHA Centre	ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre
ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CFR	Case Fatality Rate
CHRD	Committee for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine
CIPB	Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
Court	International Court of Justice
CSC	Citizenship Scrutiny Card
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DfID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
ERAT	Emergency Response and Assessment Team
FIR	First Information Report
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
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
HLCM	High Level Coordination Meeting
ICOE	Independent Commission of Inquiry
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration

IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	The Lutheran World Federation
MHAA	Myanmar Health Assistant Association
MMA	Myanmar Medical Association
MMedSc	Master of Medical Science
MMK	Myanmar kyat (currency of Myanmar)
MOH	Ministry of Health of Myanmar
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPF	Myanmar Police Force
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MRTV	Myanmar Radio and Television
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
NCA	Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NVC	National Verification Cards
OSWSC	One Stop Women Support Centers
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PHS II	Public Health Supervisor II
PNA	Preliminary Needs Assessment
Provisional Measures Order	Order of the Court, 23 January 2020
PUI	Person Under Investigation
RDT	Rapid Diagnostic Test
SAC	State Administration Council
Second Report	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
The Gambia's Observations on the Third Report	The Gambia's Observations on Myanmar's Report of 20 May 2021, 16 August 2021

Third Report	Third Report of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Pursuant to Paragraph 86(4) of the Order of 23 January 2020, 20 May 2021
TICA	Thailand International Cooperation Agency
TMOs	Township Medical Officers
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USD	United States dollar
WFP	World Food Programme

I. 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. In accordance with the fourth of these provisional measures, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (“**Myanmar**”) submitted its first report to the Court (the “**First Report**”) on 22 May 2020, its second report on 23 November 2020 (the “**Second Report**”), and its third

report on 20 May 2021 (the “**Third Report**”). Myanmar now submits the present fourth 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 measures taken since the Third Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the three previous reports.
5. The information in this report covers events until 15 October 2021, unless specified otherwise. Later events will be dealt with in the next report.

II. The conflict in northern Rakhine State

(i) Myanmar Defence Services’ ceasefire agreement

6. As noted in the Third Report, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services declared a unilateral ceasefire from 10 May to 31 August 2020, which was subsequently extended each month for a further month.¹ This ceasefire continued to be extended on a monthly basis until 31 July 2021. On 31 July 2021, a further two-month extension was then announced, until 30 September 2021. On 27 September 2021, an additional five-month extension was then announced, until 28 February 2022. The ceasefire thus currently remains in force across the nation until 28 February 2022, except in those situations in which the Government’s security and administrative machinery as well as State defence and administrative measures are undermined.² Announcements of extensions to the ceasefire have stated that military operations have been suspended in order to continue dialogues with ethnic armed organizations with a view to restoring the enduring peace and to smoothly undertake the peace process, while preventing, controlling and treating the COVID-19 pandemic. Announcements of extensions to the ceasefire have also called upon all relevant

¹ See paragraph 6 and Annex 1 of the Third Report.

² See **Annex 1**.

organizations and individuals involved in the peace process to strive to achieve perpetual peace through negotiation during the ceasefire period.

(ii) ARSA activities

7. The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (“**ARSA**”) continues to be designated as a terrorist group, to which the ceasefire announcement does not apply. Details of armed activities involving ARSA until 15 April 2021 were given in the Third Report. There have since then been two armed engagements between the Myanmar Border Guard Police or Myanmar Defence Services, and ARSA.
8. On 12 May 2021, there was a clash between the Myanmar Border Guard Police and ARSA near Boundary Pillar 51, approximately 2.2 kilometres northeast of Bandula Village in Maungdaw Township, after 20 members of ARSA were found entering Myanmar from Bangladesh through the Myanmar-Bangladesh border fence. During the incident, one ARSA member was killed while the others re-entered Bangladesh and escaped. One member of the Border Guard Police was injured. The Border Guard Police seized one firearm and ammunition.
9. Again, on 25 June 2021, members of the Myanmar Defence Services, while undertaking border security duties, clashed with five members of ARSA in the Taung Pyo Letwe-Kamaungsate area in Rakhine State. As a result, one ARSA member was found dead along with one firearm and ammunition, one ARSA uniform, and one mobile phone with a Bangladesh SIM card. The rest of the ARSA members fled into Bangladesh.
10. Between 1 August and 15 October 2021, it was reported that there were movements of ARSA members across the Myanmar-Bangladesh border. On 12 October 2021, while undertaking border security duties between Boundary Pillar 34 and Boundary Pillar 35, Myanmar security forces found items belonging to ARSA in a small valley, including one tent with civilian clothing, two Myanmar Border Guard Police uniforms, one rice bag labelled in a Bangladesh language, some kitchenware, one keypad phone (without a SIM card), medicine, and two UNHCR-labelled bags. Additionally, on 13 October 2021, between Meetike Village and Taung Pyo Letyar Village in Maungdaw District, Myanmar Border Guard Police found items belonging to ARSA, including two backpacks with one small walkie-talkie, two bullets, some civilian clothing, one small torchlight, one camouflage outfit and two surgical scissors. On the same date, near Meetike Village, the Myanmar Defence Services found one tent with some kitchenware and foodstuff, one rice bag and one belt labelled in a

Bangladesh language, blankets, raincoats, one hammer, medicine, one camouflage outfit, civilian clothing and one Myanmar Border Guard Police uniform.

(iii) Arakan Army activities

11. The Third Report noted that there had been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army (AA) since 12 November 2020.³ That continues to be the case (this information is current to 15 October 2021).
12. Since May 2021, there have been activities by the Arakan Army in Shwetamar Village and Letma Village (Rakhine Village) in Minbya Township, in which the Arakan Army has persuaded youths in those villages to enlist in the Arakan Army.
13. In July 2021, it was reported that members of the Arakan Army summoned administrators from three Muslim villages (Letma Village (Muslim Village), Ngagarywar Village and Thayatoat Village) to a Rakhine Village (Letma Village (Rakhine Village)), where the Arakan Army demanded that local residents of the Muslim villages making animal sacrifices during Eid ul Adha pay MMK 15,000 (approximately USD 10) and provide (approximately) 1.5 kilograms of meat for each cow slaughtered. It was reported that the Arakan Army warned that those who did not comply with the demand would be arrested, and that later on 9 August 2021, one Muslim from Letma Village (Muslim Village) who refused to pay was arrested. Additionally, from 9 August to 8 October 2021, another seven civilians from Mrauk-U, Kyaukphyu, Sittwe and Buthidaung Townships were detained by the Arakan Army. Six of these civilians were detained by the Arakan Army on the ground that they had committed crimes, and the seventh was detained by the Arakan Army for having reported village matters to the authorities concerned and not to the Arakan Army.
14. Between 1 August and 15 October 2021, it was reported that there were some activities by some Arakan Army members in both Rakhine and Muslim Villages in Minbya and Mrauk-U Townships. The Arakan Army members asked administrators and some villagers from Muslim villages (Letma Village, Ngagarywar Village and Pauktaw Village) and other Muslim villages from Mrauk-U Township to persuade Muslim youths to enlist in their police force. The Arakan Army asked administrators to hold a weekly meeting in Aung Dai Village (Muslim Village).

³ See Third Report, paragraphs 7 and 16.

(iv) Peace talks between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army

15. The Myanmar Defence Services and representatives of the Arakan Army have held peace talks since December 2020 in order to achieve enduring peace in the country. In February 2021, the Myanmar Defence Services constituted the Central Committee for National Unity and Peace-making, the Working Committee for National Unity and Peace-making, and the National Unity and Peace-making Coordination Committee,⁴ to hold dialogues on the peace process with the ethnic armed organizations which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (“NCA”), and with other ethnic armed organizations which are still holding talks to sign the NCA. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation in Myanmar, those talks have been convened via telephone until July 2021. Talks have been held between the Chairman⁵ and members of the National Unity and Peace-making Coordination Committee and the Arakan Army’s leader, as well as between other representatives from both sides through a negotiator. Again, on 18 August and 22 October 2021, the Chairman of the National Unity and Peace-making Coordination Committee and the Arakan Army’s leader held a video conference for discussions with regard to the maintenance of the ceasefire, co-operation on restoring perpetual peace, and the conduct of COVID-19 vaccinations in Rakhine.
16. In May and June 2021, the Myanmar Police Force withdrew charges under the Counter Terrorism Law against 65 individuals linked with the Arakan Army, including charges against the brother and sister of the Arakan Army’s leader, and certain members of the Arakanese Association (Singapore). All of these 65 persons linked with the Arakan Army were later released. Between 1 August and 15 October 2021, another 97 individuals linked with the Arakan Army were released after withdrawing charges under the Counter-Terrorism Law and terminating investigations under the Unlawful Associations Act. Additionally, between 16 April and 15 October 2021, the Arakan Army released 72 personnel of the Myanmar security forces, who had been detained or captured by the Arakan Army between August 2019 and November 2020.

(v) Civilians displaced by the conflict

17. As of 24 October 2021, a total of 75,252 people remained displaced as a result of the past armed clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and/or the Myanmar Border Guard Police on the one hand, and the Arakan Army on the other.

⁴ Formerly known as Peace Talks Committee of the Myanmar Defence Services.

⁵ The Chairman is Lieutenant-General Yar Pyae.

18. The table below gives a breakdown of this number by township.

No.	Township	Number of people displaced as of 24 October 2021
1.	Buthidaung (five Muslim villages)	848
2.	Buthidaung (Others)	5,065
3.	Ponnagyun	2,783
4.	Rathedaung	18,741
5.	Pauktaw	138
6.	Sittwe	3,267
7.	Mrauk-U	22,743
8.	Minbya	2,829
9.	Kyauktaw	14,549
10.	Myebon	2,574
11.	Ann	1,715
	Total	75,252

19. The people referred to in item 1 of the table above are Muslims from northern Rakhine State, while the rest are not. Apart from the people referred to in item 1 of the table above, who are temporarily staying in Muslim relatives' homes, those displaced have taken shelter at

temporary relief sites. The table above only shows those displaced by the clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the 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.

20. It can be seen that the number of people in item 1 of the table above is less than half of what it was in the corresponding table found in paragraph 13 of the Third Report (a decrease from 1,728 to 848), largely due to people returning to their homes following a cessation of the clashes.

(vi) Civilian casualties

21. Since 12 November 2020, there have been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army (see paragraphs 7 and 16 of the Third Report). In the period from 16 April to 15 October 2021, there were no civilian casualties of Muslims in northern Rakhine State as a result of armed conflict between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army, or otherwise as a result of actions of the Myanmar Defence Services.
22. Paragraph 5 of The Gambia's Observations on Myanmar's Report of 20 May 2021, dated 16 August 2021 ("**The Gambia's Observations on the Third Report**") alleges "State sponsored violence" against Muslims in northern Rakhine State, but provides no basis for this allegation other than references to Muslim civilian casualties resulting from the armed conflict in Rakhine State. These civilian casualties have been reported in detail in Appendix 1 to Myanmar's First Report, Second Report and Third Report respectively, from which it is apparent that there have also been significant civilian casualties from other communities in Rakhine State. An explanation of the situation at the relevant time was provided at paragraphs 64 to 68 of the First Report.
23. However, between 16 April and 15 October 2021, five civilians of Rakhine and other ethnicities were killed and six were injured in northern Rakhine State due to incidents involving landmines and unexploded ordnance remaining from earlier clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. Details of these civilian casualties are given in **Appendix 1** to this report.
24. 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.

25. Paragraph 8 of The Gambia's Observations on the Third Report, quoting from a report of the UN Special Rapporteur, suggests that displaced communities have been afraid of going back to their villages due to the presence of landmines.
26. The Myanmar Defence Services have not planted any landmines in Rakhine State, and the landmines there have been planted by the Arakan Army or other organizations. The Myanmar Defence Services undertook demining activities on abandoned landmines and explosion remnants in the following areas in Rakhine State from 15 February to 2 May 2021:
- i. Yangon-Sittwe Highway Road
 - ii. Sittwe-Ann Highway Road (200/0 miles)
 - iii. Angu Maw-Kha Maung Seik Highway Road (93/2 mile)
 - iv. Villages in Ann Township
 - v. Villages in Minbya Township
 - vi. Villages in Mrauk-U Township
 - vii. Villages in Kyauk Taw Township
 - viii. Villages in Rathedaung Township, and
 - ix. Villages in Buthidaung Township.
27. From 23 January 2020 to 15 April 2021, 12 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were killed in landmine explosions and 13 were injured (7 killed and 9 injured in Buthidaung Township; 1 killed and 1 injured in Rathedaung Township; 3 killed and 1 injured in Minbya Township, and 1 killed and 2 injured in Mrauk-U Township). All of these deaths and injuries were detailed in Appendix 1 to Myanmar's First Report, Second Report and Third Report. During that period, there were no Muslim civilian casualties due to landmine explosions in other townships, and since that period until 15 October 2021, there have been no further Muslim civilian casualties due to landmine explosions anywhere in Rakhine State. The injured Muslim civilians were sent immediately to the nearest hospitals for medical treatment and humanitarian aid was provided to them by the Natural Disaster Management Department. Moreover, the Myanmar Defence Services has also been providing health-care services to the civilians injured by landmine explosions.

28. Aside from the casualties mentioned above, from 16 April to 15 October 2021, there have been no verifiable acts of targeted or indiscriminate attacks directed against any civilians including Muslims in northern Rakhine State.

III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order

(i) Restoration of Internet services

29. The 3G mobile Internet services available to all communities in seven conflict-affected townships (Buthidaung, Rathedaung, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya and Myebon) in Rakhine State, which were upgraded from 2G to 3G from 3 February 2021 (see paragraph 25 of the Third Report), have now since been upgraded to 4G. The 2G mobile Internet services restored in Maungdaw Township as of 3 May 2020 (referred to in paragraph 63 of the First Report), have now also been upgraded to 4G. As a result, all townships in Rakhine State now enjoy 4G mobile Internet services.

(ii) The three Directives issued by the President of Myanmar

30. The three Directives issued by the Office of the President in April 2020 require Union Ministries and State and Region Governments to report on the measures taken to implement those Directives (see paragraph 26 of the Third Report). The respective Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs periodic reports pursuant to the Directive on Compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide⁶ for the periods May to July 2021 and August to October 2021. From August to October 2021, meetings and discussions have been held within organs of the Ministry of Border Affairs in Rakhine State and Chin State on following the instructions in that Directive. Upcoming activities will be held in Sagaing Region and Nay Pyi Taw. The respective Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have also submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs periodic reports pursuant to the Directive

⁶ Paragraphs 89-90 and Annex 3 of the First Report.

on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State⁷ and the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech⁸ covering the period May to October 2021.

31. The Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have also reported that there have been no violations of any of the three Directives in the reporting period(s). Additionally, no criminal case or complaint has been filed regarding killings/murder, rape or torture allegedly committed by Government officials/staff or military/police personal against any Muslims in northern Rakhine State.
32. The Rakhine State Development Supervisory Office (Sittwe) and the Maungdaw District Development Supervisory Office under the Ministry of Border Affairs regularly undertook awareness-raising activities for all staff under those offices monthly. Moreover, by arrangement with the Rakhine State Development Supervisory Office (Sittwe), staff and workers from companies that are cooperated with the Rakhine State Development Supervisory Office in Maungdaw District were given lectures on 20 June 2021 to raise awareness of the issues of preserving evidence of burnt land and destroyed materials, of not occupying the areas of land burnt in the incidents of 2017, and of informing the nearest authorized offices if information of such actions is known.

(iii) Civilian accountability

33. Due to the retirement of some members of the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body (“CIPB”), the CIPB was re-established with new members.
34. On 4 March 2021, the Task Force of the CIPB instructed the Rakhine State Law Office and Rakhine State Police Force to establish the Complaint Mechanism for reporting human rights violations in connection with the events in northern Rakhine State. With the guidance of the Task Force of the CIPB, those Offices in Rakhine State ensured that the place, telephone and fax numbers at which complaints could be lodged with the Complaint Mechanism⁹ were

⁷ Paragraphs 89 and 91 and Annex 4 of the First Report.

⁸ Paragraphs 89 and 92 and Annex 5 of the First Report.

⁹ **Annex 2.**

announced on the notice board of the Rakhine Advocate General Office, District Law Offices, Township Law Offices, District General Administration Offices, Township General Administration Offices, and related Police Stations.

35. On 30 August 2021, Maungdaw Police Station received a complaint that 33 motorcycles of the complainant, a Muslim from northern Rakhine State, had been stolen from the garage of his house on 26 August 2017. Maungdaw Police Station opened a First Information Report (FIR) against the accused person for violation of section 380 of Penal Code as case No.34/2021. It is under investigation.
36. The Task Force of CIPB held a meeting on 26 August 2021 to discuss the progress of the Myanmar Police Force in investigating and prosecuting the cases of the Independent Commission of Inquiry (ICOE) Report.
37. The sixth meeting of the CIPB was held on 6 September 2021 in order for the functions of the CIPB to be effectively implemented by further steps to investigate and prosecute the cases. At that meeting, the Task Force and the Myanmar Police Force (“MPF”) reported on progress on cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cases and the MPF reported on field investigations in villages and alleged crime scenes that it was able to visit despite the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.
38. On 8 September 2021, in order to raise public awareness of the complaint mechanism, the Ministry of Legal Affairs (the then Union Attorney General’s Office) instructed the Rakhine State Law Office to publish notices twice in daily newspapers circulating in northern Rakhine State (including the *Nay Ra Za Rar* and the *Development and Roma Time*), and to report on the progress of the complaint mechanism monthly to CIPB.
39. As reported in paragraph 30 of the Third Report, two cases have resulted in members of the Myanmar Border Guard Police being sentenced under the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law. (The final sentence of paragraph 47 of the Second Report incorrectly stated that there were seven such cases. Of the seven cases referred to in the final sentence of paragraph 47 of the Second Report, five had in fact been temporarily closed for lack of evidence).
40. Of the two cases that resulted in punishment, the first case concerned a Police Lieutenant Colonel, who was tried by the Police Court and sentenced to forfeiture of two years’ police service for pension purposes. The second case concerned a Police Second Lieutenant and

six other personnel, who were tried by the Police Court and were each sentenced to forfeiture of one year's police service for pension purposes.

41. The status of the 139 cases under investigation and prosecution by the Task Force are as follows.
42. Members of ARSA and their collaborators were the apparent perpetrators in 87 cases relating to offences of murder, looting and destruction of property. Of these 87 cases, 22 cases are under police investigation, 35 cases are under court proceedings for the absconding of accused person, 12 cases were sentenced to imprisonment from 10 years to 15 years by the court under the Counter Terrorism Law, 11 cases were closed for insufficient evidence, and 7 cases remain under consideration by the Task Force.
43. Of the 23 cases where the accusations were against members of the Border Guard Police, 15 cases have been temporarily closed for lack of evidence, 6 cases are under investigations, and 2 cases were sentenced by the Police Court under the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law (see paragraph 40 above).
44. Of the 29 cases where the alleged perpetrators were local people, 15 cases are under police investigation, 3 cases have been closed for insufficient evidence, 5 cases are under court proceedings for the absconding of accused person, 3 cases were sentenced by the court with imprisonment, and 3 cases are under consideration by the Task Force.

(iv) Proceedings within the military justice system

45. The Court of Inquiry is still under process for the events at Chut Pyin Village. However, as villagers who resided in those places left the area after the 2017 events, and their current whereabouts are still unknown, it is difficult to collect additional witness statements from these villagers. Moreover, to control the COVID-19 pandemic, travel restrictions have also been imposed. In order to have a fair process, all relevant witness statements and evidence have to be fully collected. Although, the Court of Inquiry is currently experiencing difficulties, the work is still under serious examination by the Court.
46. At the time of submission of this report, the investigation for the incidents of Inn Din, Gu Dar Pyin and Maung Nu villages were already concluded and sentences were imposed on those found of guilty. The Office of the Judge Advocate General of Myanmar will continue to examine the remaining incidents on the list of the Independent Commission of Enquiry and the results will be updated in future reports.

47. Allegations regarding Taung Bazar were included within the scope of the Maung Nu investigation after the events related to Taung Bazar village were widely reported in the international media in September 2020. It was also reported in the media that the crimes were committed by the No 565 Infantry Battalion.
48. After examinations were carried out based on daily movement records of No 565 Infantry Battalion between 25 August and 29 October 2017, it was determined that this infantry battalion never carried out its operations near Taung Bazar Village.
49. The Special Court of Inquiry found out that at 03:50 hrs on 25 August 2017, about 200 Muslim fighters attacked a military base near Taung Bazar, but the fighters withdrew from the area around 05:30 hrs after the soldiers and their family members, totalling 242 people, defended the base. The Special Court of Inquiry also found out that apart from this incident of the attack on the military base, there were no incidents alleged to have been perpetrated by members of the Myanmar Defence Services. As a result, there are no further investigations of allegations regarding Taung Bazar.
50. Paragraph 77 of the First Report mentioned a video recording of mistreatment by members of the Myanmar Defence Services of civilians in Rakhine State.
51. A Special Court of Inquiry was established to investigate the video footage dated 27 April 2020, showing members of the Myanmar Defence Services mistreating civilians on a Myanmar Defence Services vessel. The Court of Inquiry found out that five members of the Arakan Army captured in Kyaut Saite Village had been taken on board the vessel to be examined, and that two of these were beaten to their heads and necks by a Sergeant who was under the influence of alcohol. Additionally, a Soldier also committed the said crime and recorded the incident with his smartphone. The video was uploaded on social media on 10 May 2020 after the Soldier lost his smartphone.
52. Summary General Court Martials were set up for these cases. The Sergeant was prosecuted under section 323 of the Penal Code and section 47-2 of the Defence Services Act, and the Soldier was prosecuted under section 65 of the Defence Services Act.
53. The Sergeant was sanctioned with the forfeiture of two years' military service for pension purposes on 24 December 2020, and the Soldier was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour on 14 January 2021. Additionally, two Captains were charged with supervision failures and were reproofed according to the rules.

(v) *Enactment of new provisions of domestic law concerning genocide*

54. On 24 August 2021, the State Administration Council (“SAC”) enacted an amendment of the Penal Code Law of Myanmar (sections 311A and 311B),¹⁰ stipulating the offence of genocide as a crime under the municipal law of Myanmar. Under new sections 311A(a) and 311B(1) of the Penal Code (corresponding to Article II(a) of the Genocide Convention), committing genocide through killing members of a relevant group is made a capital offence and is also liable to a fine. Under new sections 311A(b) to (e) and 311B(2) of the Penal Code (corresponding to Article II(b) to (e) of the Genocide Convention), committing genocide by other means is punished with imprisonment for life and is also liable to a fine.
55. On the same date, the SAC enacted law amending the Code of Criminal Procedure.¹¹ Under these amendments, persons suspected of genocide may be arrested without warrant, and cannot receive bail.

(vi) *International humanitarian law training*

56. The Office of the Judge Advocate General regularly conducts awareness-raising trainings relating to International Humanitarian Law (“IHL”) for military personnel of all ranks, which are held at various military training schools and military academies. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, the Office of the Judge Advocate General delivered lectures on IHL to 162 trainee military officers/senior officers from the basic military legal training course and National Defence College. Furthermore, from 16 April to 15 October 2021, 204 awareness-raising sessions concerning IHL were provided for personnel of all ranks, assigned to various battalions from all States and Regions including Rakhine State.
57. Additionally, a senior official from the Department of Social Welfare of Maungdaw District conducted awareness-raising sessions of IHL, Human Rights Law and the Genocide Convention for the police. These were conducted on 20 August 2021 for police of the Maungdaw Police Force, and on 22 August 2021 for police of the Buthidaung Police Force.

¹⁰ **Annex 3.**

¹¹ **Annex 3.**

(vii) Measures to combat hate speech

58. The Ministry of Information has continued to raise awareness of preventing the proliferation of hate speech, discrimination and violence within communities, and of preventing any speech or act of incitement to violence on the basis of religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, gender or other identity factor.
59. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, the Ministry made 459 broadcasts of a radio programme for anti-hate speech to nationwide audiences in 16 ethnic dialects. In addition, it has regularly aired public service announcements on State television to stop incitement to hatred and violence, and to prevent the proliferation of hate speech. These broadcasts have been in both the Myanmar as well as in the English languages. The Government of Myanmar has endeavoured to raise awareness of anti-violence in terms of the news, photos, articles and public announcements through the State-owned Myanmar language daily newspapers—Myanmar Alin Daily and The Mirror Daily.

(viii) Repatriations to Myanmar from Bangladesh

60. Myanmar continues to work for the repatriation of displaced persons in Bangladesh to Myanmar in spite of the severe outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the country.
61. Myanmar continues to verify the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh. Bangladesh has provided Myanmar with six batches of lists, containing a total of 829,001 persons for verification (see paragraph 44 of the Third Report). Myanmar has been providing verified lists batch by batch to Bangladesh. As of 9 July 2021, Myanmar had scrutinized 46,684 persons. Of those scrutinized, 31,119 were verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State, while the other 15,565 were not found in household lists in Rakhine State. Of those verified as former residents of Rakhine State, 385 were verified as having been involved in terrorist acts.
62. Details of displaced persons provided by Bangladesh are verified by Myanmar according to the following process. The Ministry of Immigration and Population compares the person's name, father's name and address as provided in the forms sent by Bangladesh with the data held by the Immigration Division (West Border Region). It also checks whether the person is included in their parents' household list and verifies with the relevant district/village tract administration whether they have any document related to the person to be verified.

63. There have been challenges and difficulties in verifying the names provided by Bangladesh. One challenge is that multiple individuals may have similar names, requiring the names of their family members to be checked, yet the details of family members in household lists in Myanmar may differ from those in the forms provided by Bangladesh. Other challenges arise from the fact that the information in the forms provided by Bangladesh may contain wrong information, or more current information (such as marriages or migrations to other cities) that had not been reported to authorities in Myanmar, or different numbers of household members to the numbers contained in the household list in Myanmar, or place names spelled according to pronunciation which may not correspond with the spelling in the Ministry of Immigration and Population's official list of place names.
64. Myanmar has been working in good faith for the speedy repatriation of displaced persons from Bangladesh and has been ready to receive verified returnees since 23 January 2018. Myanmar has had two reception centres established since 2018 in accordance with the Physical Arrangement between Myanmar and Bangladesh:¹² Taung Pyo Letwe (for those repatriating via a land route) and Nga Khu Ya (for those repatriating via a river route) while Bangladesh has only finished two of the five transit camps (Teknaf and Ghumdhum) agreed in the Physical Arrangement which are to facilitate easy repatriation of the duly verified Myanmar residents.
65. Although the official repatriation between Myanmar and Bangladesh has not yet started, there are still people who have returned from Bangladesh to Rakhine State on their own volition under their own arrangements. From 14 April 2018 to 29 April 2021, a total of 446 people have returned under their own arrangements. Of these, 94 returned during April 2020. They have been accepted and resettled on 29 April 2021 and were issued National Verification Cards ("NVCs").
66. Myanmar has proposed a third informal tripartite meeting between Myanmar, Bangladesh and China to be held in November 2021 to discuss the pilot project to repatriate potential returnees (see paragraph 72 of the Second Report), and is negotiating to fix the date for the meeting with Bangladesh and China. ASEAN has been assisting Myanmar in the repatriation process through the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Cen-

¹² The Physical Arrangement for Repatriation of Displaced Myanmar Residents from Bangladesh was signed on 16 January 2018 (see paragraph 119 of the First Report).

tre, especially in the areas of enhancing capacity of reception and transit centres, strengthening information dissemination and supporting the provision of basic services. The 4th meeting of the Technical Working Group (TWG)¹³ on the Implementation of Preliminary Needs Assessment (“PNA”) Recommendation, held on 8 July 2021, discussed the progress of the implementation of the four prioritized projects under the PNA: 1) improved access to information through FM radio and local content to facilitate repatriation in Rakhine State; 2) provision of equipment to facilitate the verification process at the reception centres; 3) provision and promotion of agriculture machinery equipment and modern agriculture techniques; and 4) development of a model community fish pond in Maungdaw and enhancement of the capacity of the Myothagee hatchery (which will be implemented in 52 villages of Maungdaw Township).

67. Myanmar Radio and Television (“**MRTV**”) of the Ministry of Information is implementing the first of these projects of the PNA with funding from the Government of the Republic of Korea. Under this project, 45,000 radios are to be distributed to the Muslim households from internally displaced person (“**IDP**”) camps in Sittwe, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung Townships. To mitigate fake news, disinformation and misinformation, MRTV has created and launched new radio programmes aimed specifically at the local people and broadcast in the languages and dialects spoken by both the Rakhine and the Muslim populations, as well as in the Myanmar language.
68. The Ministry of Immigration and Population and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation have been negotiating with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) which is the funding agency for the other three projects, to commence their implementation.

¹³ The first High Level Coordination Meeting (HLCM) on ASEAN cooperation for the repatriation of displaced persons in Rakhine State (between the ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre and the Government of Myanmar) was held on 18 December 2018 during the visit of the ASEAN Secretary-General to Myanmar to support the repatriation process in Rakhine State. The 2nd HLCM Meeting, held on 27 May 2019, agreed to establish the technical working group comprising representatives from the Government of Myanmar and the ASEAN Secretariat to coordinate the implementation of the recommendation of the PNA Report and to commence Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) training in Myanmar to support the repatriation process.

(ix) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

69. The Government of Myanmar has made continuing efforts on the resettlement of displaced persons and has continued working on the national strategy to close IDP camps in spite of difficulties posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.
70. Acknowledging the importance of peace and stability and of addressing the root causes of the conflict in Rakhine State, the “Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State”,¹⁴ which was established on 30 May 2016, was re-established on 29 April 2021. The Working Committee for Humanitarian Assistance and Resettlement, one of the four Working Committees of the Central Committee, was also restructured on 19 June 2021. With a view to making the implementation of projects and recommendations related to humanitarian assistance and resettlement more effective, the Committee for Humanitarian Assistance, Resettlement and Development in Rakhine (CHRD) was incorporated into the Working Committee for Humanitarian Assistance and Resettlement. Its first meeting, held on 13 July 2021, discussed the resettlement of persons displaced by the conflicts, and preparation for the resettlement of displaced persons from Bangladesh.
71. Most of the 446 voluntary returnees from Bangladesh (see paragraph 65 above) were resettled in their places of origin. Of these, 141 Muslim households were resettled in houses prepared by the Government of Myanmar as their original houses had been destroyed in the conflicts.
72. Four prioritized phases are in the course of being implemented for people who have lost their homes and are temporarily living in the homes of relatives after fleeing from the conflict areas due to the 2016-2017 events. They are as follows:
- (a) the repair of the original houses in their original place of residence (for 220 households in Maungdaw District);
 - (b) the building of new houses in the original place of residence (for 236 households in Maungdaw District);

¹⁴ The order of the establishment of Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State and its working committees is at **Annex 4**. The restructured order of the Central Committee is at **Annex 5**.

- (c) the building of new houses in the downtown areas of Maungdaw (for 289 households in Maungdaw District);
 - (d) the relocation of households to the nearest villages to their places of origin (for 852 households in Maungdaw District).
73. The first of these phases has been completed and the second and third phases are 85% completed. The resettlement of these areas is currently being implemented by the Rakhine State Government.
74. The 2/2021 Meeting of the National Committee¹⁵ for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP camps was held on 9 June 2021. The meeting discussed the closure of IDP camps across the country, including the IDP camps in Rakhine State. The meeting also discussed the resettlement of the residents of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp, the finalisation of levelling the ground in the areas where the residents of the camp will be resettled, arrangements to prevent floods in these areas and the progress of building a road to connect the resettlement areas for the residents of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp with the Yangon-Kyaukphyu main road.
75. The Memorandum of Understanding (“**MoU**”) between Myanmar, the United Nations Development Programme (“**UNDP**”) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (“**UNHCR**”) expired on 5 June 2021. The Ministry of Immigration and Population and the UNDP and UNHCR are negotiating to extend the MoU for a further year in order to facilitate the implementation of the bilateral agreement with Bangladesh.

(x) Preservation of property and evidence

76. In the period 16 April to 15 October 2021, no incidents have occurred in the townships of Rathedaung, Maungdaw and Buthidaung in the context of the destruction of evidence related to allegations of crimes within the scope of the Provisional Measures Order.
77. Further to paragraph 52(c) and (d) of the Third Report, the squatters were relocated on 27 April 2021 and on 13 May 2021, and the leader of the squatters was sentenced to six months’

¹⁵ The National Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP camps was first established on 28 February 2020 (see paragraph 140 of the First Report). It was reorganized on 21 March 2021. The restructured order of the Committee is at **Annex 6**.

imprisonment and a fine of MMK 20,000 (approximately USD 13) in accordance with the Penal Code.

78. In paragraph 22 of The Gambia's Observations on the Third Report, it is alleged that Muslim villages in northern Rakhine State were subjected to reclassification, and that some are being removed from official maps.
79. The above-mentioned was explained in Item 1 of the Appendix 4 of the Second Report as follows:

... 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.

80. In Rathedaung Township, Rakhine State, two local orders have been issued on 16 September 2019 and 25 March 2021 respectively, prohibiting squatting in living compounds, paddy fields, farmlands and prawn or fish ponds.

(xi) Action on sexual violence

81. The Ministerial-level National Committee meeting (1/2021) was held on 26 April 2021. The meeting discussed revising the National Action Plan drafted by the previous government, exchanged views on comments and recommendations of concerned ministries and agreed with reorganizing the Working Committee. On 5 May 2021, the restructuring of the Working Committee was announced by Notification (1/2021) of the National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence.¹⁶ On 2 June 2021, National Committee meeting (2/2021) was held which finalized and approved the Action Plan by all members of the National Committee, and final approval was given on 28 September 2021 by the Security, Stability and Peace, and Rule of Law Committee.
82. The National Action Plan mainly focuses on three measures to be implemented in accordance with paragraph 10 of UN Security Council resolution 2106, which are:

¹⁶ Annex 7.

- (1) issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence, and accountability for breaching these orders;
- (2) timely investigation of alleged conflict-related sexual violence in accordance with accepted principles and good practise to ensure confidentiality, safety, ethical reporting, data management and survivor-centred care; and
- (3) cooperation with relevant UN agencies in the implementation of the National Action Plan.

83. The National Action Plan also includes steps to implement the six priority areas contained in the Joint Communiqué reported in paragraphs 147 and 148 of the First Report, to establish complaint mechanism and to conduct public awareness of the complaint mechanism, and to advertise/broadcast the Help Line phone number and email address in a daily newspaper and on a TV channel.

84. A temporary safe house in which survivors of sexual violence in Rakhine State are treated has been established in the Office of Social Welfare Department in Sittwe. The functions of the Safe House are to take care of survivors both physically and mentally, to undertake counselling and consoling activities for the survivors and their families, to help survivors contact legal aid associations to provide legal assistance and legal advice, and to provide support of MMK 100,000 (nearly USD 67) for legal proceedings and another MMK 100,000 to 500,000 (approximately USD 67 to 333) for their livelihood.

85. The 12-year-old Muslim girl who was a victim of sexual violence, reported in paragraph 57 of the Third Report, has, under the supervision of a case manager from the Safe House and in cooperation with the international organizations Save the Children and Lutheran World Federation (“LWF”), had a sewing machine provided to her for her livelihood, and was trained in sewing, with the training fee being assisted by the Safe House.

86. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, throughout Myanmar as a whole, One Stop Women Support Centers (OSWSC) and Temporary Safe Houses under the Department of Social Welfare assisted a total of 85 victims of gender-based violence. Four of these victims were from Rakhine State, one Muslim woman from Buthidaung Township and three ethnic Rakhine women from Kyaukphyu and Ann Townships. The Muslim victim was supported with MMK 100,000 (nearly USD 67) for legal proceedings and another MMK 500,000 (approximately USD 333) for her livelihood of sewing. The other three victims were also supported with MMK 100,000 (approximately USD 67) each to take legal proceedings and a

total of MMK 400,000 (approximately USD 267) for all three based on their needs for livelihood. One of these three victims who was pregnant also received a further MMK 200,000 (approximately USD 133) for childbirth expenses.

(xii) Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State

87. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, a total of 2,634 birth certificates were issued to Muslim children born in Rakhine State as follows.

No.	District	Township	Total number of birth certificates issued to Muslim children in Rakhine State
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe General Hospital	56
2.		Sittwe	27
3.		Buthidaung	2,046
4.		Maungdaw	452
5.	Mrauk-U	Myebon	50
6.	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu	3
Total			2,634

88. The process for issuing birth certificates by mobile teams from the Ministry of Health (“MOH”) remains suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

89. If babies are delivered at hospitals and health departments, the birth data sheet (Form 101) and birth registration book (Form 102) are completed by the registration officer at the hospital or health departments, and the child’s parents or family must apply to collect the Live-birth Certificate (Form 103) from the Public Health Department of the respective Township or District. Deliveries that take place outside of hospitals and health departments (for instance, where babies are delivered by neighbours, the father, or a traditional birth attendant), need to be reported to the respective health offices by the parents, relatives or persons living in the same house, person present at the delivery or caretaker. Once the birth has come to the knowledge of the MOH, the Form 101 and Form 102 will be completed, and the child’s

parents or family can apply to collect the Form 103 from the Public Health Department of the respective Township or District. The procedures are the same for all people in Myanmar.

90. There is a lack of awareness amongst people living in rural areas throughout the country of the importance of and entitlement to a Livebirth Certificate (Form 103). In Muslim communities in northern Rakhine State, most babies are delivered at their homes by neighbours or traditional birth attendants, with the births not being reported to the nearest Public Health Department. Very few Muslim people apply for a Form 103.

(xiii) Citizenship and residence rights

91. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, the Government issued relevant citizenship cards to 166 Muslims from northern Rakhine State, of whom 25 were granted Citizenship Scrutiny Cards (“CSCs”) and the others were granted Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards in accordance with the Citizenship Law, 1982. Furthermore, the Government issued NVCs to 12 Muslims in northern Rakhine State.
92. Since May 2021, the Mobile Teams from the Ministry of Immigration and Population have suspended their field trips to relevant areas to issue household lists and NVCs due to the surge of COVID-19 cases.
93. Contrary to what is claimed in paragraph 20 of The Gambia’s Observations on the Third Report, there are no regulations or directives to the effect that Muslims in northern Rakhine State are to be refused registration in household lists, or that they are to be deleted from household lists, and anyone who meets the relevant requirements will be registered in the household list. The documents necessary to register in the household list are a birth certificate from the respective township public health department under the MOH, and a certified letter from the relevant district/village tract administration confirming that the person is living in the district/village tract. In the case of changing the household list from one township to another, the documents required are an identification card (a CSC or an NVC), a certified letter from the administration of the new district/village tract administration of residence to certify that the person is now living there, and a movement form from the previous township of residence. Household lists are used everywhere in Myanmar and the requirements referred to above apply for all people in Myanmar regardless of their religion or ethnicity.

(xiv) Measures for social cohesion

94. Workshops and discussions for the promotion of social cohesion and the prevention of hate speech have been temporarily postponed not only in Rakhine State, but also in other States and Regions of Myanmar, because of the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic which began in July 2021.
95. On 19 May 2021, a sewing training course was conducted in Hngat Chaung Muslim IDP camp for the Muslim women in the camp with the support of Save the Children and LWF. Capacity-building and training activities have been temporarily postponed because of the third wave of the COVID-19 pandemic which began in July 2021.

(xv) Education for Muslims in northern Rakhine State

96. For the academic year 2021-2022, 601 volunteer teachers were recruited by the Ministry of Education for schools in Rakhine State. Of them, 191 volunteer teachers were recruited for the IDP camps in Rakhine State.
97. Schools for basic, middle and high education, including primary schools under the Department of Basic Education, reopened in all parts of the country for the academic year 2021-2022 on 1 June 2021. However, due to the severe outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, schools have been closed again since 8 July 2021.
98. As mentioned in paragraph 176 of the First Report and the paragraph 104 of the Second Report, the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund ("UNICEF") and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), has been operating the Learning Together Programme in 163 mixed schools in Rakhine State, where both ethnic Rakhine and Muslim pupils are learning together. As of the academic year 2021-2022, the number of students for the programme has increased to a total of 42,673.
99. Contrary to what is suggested in paragraph 8 of the Gambia's Observations on the Third Report, Muslims in northern Rakhine State do not remain cut off from education. At present, children from all communities living in Rakhine State can study at primary, middle and high schools freely.
100. There is no discrimination against Muslims as regards access to education. Children living in IDP camps can freely attend the basic/middle/high schools in the districts where the camps

are located regardless of religion, and regardless of whether or not they hold an identify document or the type of identity document (CSC or NVC). There are no movement restrictions for students in IDP camps to attend basic/middle/high schools located outside the IDP camps. Basic/middle/high school students do not need to provide their identification cards when enrolling at schools. Generally, basic education schools are located within most of the IDP camps. The Ministry of Education has recruited and continues to employ teachers necessary for those schools in IDP camps. UNICEF and Save the Children have also recruited more teachers to support their projects in northern Rakhine State.

101. Those students applying for universities are required to provide their identification cards (CSC or NVC). Holders of an NVC can also apply for the universities. The First Report (at paragraph 178) mentioned the scholarships established by Norway and Denmark for university students from Rakhine State. In the 2019-2020 academic year, 47 Muslim students from northern Rakhine State were awarded those scholarships and have been studying at universities in Yangon and Taunggyi. Forty-three out of these 47 Muslim students are NVC holders and the remaining four are CSC holders.

(xvi) Health-care services

102. Health-care services for both communities in Rakhine State, including the Muslims in northern Rakhine State, are provided with the following three objectives:
- (a) to provide health-care services to both communities by the State without any discrimination;
 - (b) to provide treatment to both communities at all the health-care centres and hospitals without any discrimination;
 - (c) to arrange for health-care services to be able to be reached by returnees from the neighbouring country.
103. According to statistics from the MOH, the population of Rakhine State is 2,917,123, and 615,633 people received general medical treatment (21.1 percent), and the average frequency per person is 1.4, while the average frequency of providing health-care services outside medical facilities is 22.3.

104. In Rakhine State, as of 15 October 2021, there are altogether 1,968 medical and other staff under the Department of Medical Services, and as of 15 October 2021, there are 2,145 medical staff of various categories under the Department of Public Health. Thus, altogether 4,113 medical and other staff are allocated to health-care facilities such as hospitals, rural health centres, and supporting offices such as regional, district and township medical services departments.
105. Although, in the months from April to August 2021, due to the surge of COVID-19 cases, no capacity-building training programmes for the health-care professionals in Rakhine State were able to be conducted, 26 medical doctors working in health-care facilities across Rakhine State received a Master of Medical Science (MMedSc). Since October 2021, the following four capacity-building training programmes have been conducted for health-care professionals in Rakhine State, while 159 newly recruited Public Health Supervisor II (PHS II) received on the job training:
- (a) on 7 October 2021, the Nursing and Midwives Training School (Sittwe) was reopened and started training programmes;
 - (b) on 1 October 2021, Township Medical Officers (TMOs), medical doctors from the station hospitals and assistant surgeons received “highly infectious diseases control training” via Zoom meeting;
 - (c) from 16 September to 14 October 2021, 20 people including 13 Muslims received Public Health Training at the Public Health Department in Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State;
 - (d) from 12 October 2021, a midwife aid training programme has been conducted in the Public Health Department in Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State, for 30 trainees, including 10 Muslims.
106. In the period from 16 April to 15 October 2021, a total of 84,898 Muslims from northern Rakhine State and 509,324 other people across the 17 townships of Rakhine State were provided with health-care services at MOH facilities. Further details are provided in **Annex 8** to this report.
107. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, 46,669 Muslims from northern Rakhine State and 4,216 other people received health-care services from the mobile clinics operated by Mercy Ma-

laysia, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Myanmar Medical Association (MMA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders) (MSF) and Relief International, in collaboration with the MOH, across the IDP camps and shelters located in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Myebon, Mrauk-U, Rathedaung, Buthidaung and Minbya Townships. As well as providing health-care services, Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger) (ACF), Save the Children and the Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA) also provide nutrition supplements to people living in IDP camps.

108. Additionally, 21 organizations, including Humanity & Inclusion (HI) and Malteser International, are working in all or parts of Rakhine State to provide health-care services.
109. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, the Myanmar Defence Services provided health-care services to 5,704 people at the Myanmar Defence Services' medical facilities in Rakhine State, and 811 civilians were admitted as inpatients. Moreover, a total of 4,224 people were provided health-care services by the mobile medical team of the Myanmar Defence Services. Photographs of these activities are provided in **Annex 9** to this report.
110. Contrary to what is suggested in paragraph 8 of The Gambia's Observations on the Third Report, Muslims in northern Rakhine State can access health-care services, both day and night, at health-care facilities such as rural and-sub rural health centres located at the nearest village tracts to their IDP camps without any restrictions. For instance, those living in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp in Kyaukphyu District can go freely to Kyaukphyu District public hospital, and those who urgently need specialist treatment during the middle of the night are transported there with security provided by No (32) Sub Police Forces. Those who need emergency or surgical treatment at a public hospital located in another township have to inform the administrator of their respective IDP camps and the administrator reports to the respective Public Health Department or Public Hospitals so that the ambulance can be sent to transport the patients with security provided by security forces. For instance, Muslim people living in Mrauk-U District who are in a critical situation and need special treatment are taken care of and transported to Sittwe public hospital with the cooperation and coordination of civil society organizations, security forces and staff from the Public Health Department.
111. Accordingly, those living in the 14 IDP camps in Sittwe Township who need to be transported to Sittwe Public Hospital are taken by ambulance provided by that hospital or by civil society organizations, and since the middle of 2020, escort by security forces is not necessary

because social cohesion between communities is improving (compare paragraph 189 of the First Report).

(xvii) Maternal and child support

112. Further to paragraph 76 of the Third Report, the programme to provide cash assistance to pregnant women and children is currently being delayed due to a bank crisis in Myanmar and the change of the budget year in Myanmar. In January 2021 in the 2020-2021 fiscal year, the cash assistance was provided in only seven townships in Kyaukphyu and Thandwe Districts in Rakhine State, where the beneficiaries included 5 Muslim pregnant women and 37 Muslim children.

(xviii) Provision of food

113. During the period from 16 April to 15 October 2021, 14 United Nations agencies and 28 international non-governmental organizations (“INGOs”) undertook humanitarian activities across Rakhine State, in accordance with an MoU signed by each organization with the relevant Ministry at the Union level. Additionally, there are 25 nationwide and state-wide non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) (which are registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs) which are operating in Rakhine State, undertaking humanitarian activities which the Rakhine State Government facilitates and coordinates through its Coordination Committee. The Union Government also granted permission, except in some difficult conditions such as during the time of surge of the COVID-19 pandemic and to the areas where security conditions do not make them viable, to carry out the functions of the said organizations in Rakhine State.
114. The Department of Disaster Management (“DDM”) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is the responsible organization for providing food supplies (rice) fortnightly and monthly to the people (both Muslims from northern Rakhine State and others) living in shelters as a result of the conflicts in Rakhine State. From April to July 2021, the DDM provided food and supplies which amount to MMK 1,838,017,427 (approximately USD 1,225,345) to 57,874 households (233,237 people) (both Muslims and others). Subsequently, from August to September 2021, 42,470 households, 167,656 people (both Muslims and others) received food and supplies which amount to MMK 1,246,278,000 (approximately USD 830,852).

115. During the period from April to July 2021, the Rakhine State Government provided food and supplies which amount to MMK 1,223,461,550 (approximately USD 815,641) to people who are living in shelters as a result of the conflicts in Rakhine State, in seven different locations and at nine different times.
116. On 18 March 2021, the Rakhine State Government and the Myanmar Defence Services provided food and supplies which amount to MMK 35,735,868 (approximately USD 23,824) to the people living in the Tain Nyo Shelter. On 9 April 2021, food and supplies were provided to the 517 households living in shelters in Ann Township. Additionally, on 14 May 2021, 773 households (3,270 people), living in four different shelters in Buthidaung Township, were provided with food and supplies by the Rakhine State Government and the Myanmar Defence Services. Photographs of these activities are provided in **Annex 10** to this report. Photographs of the activities of providing food and assistance by the INGOs and NGOs are provided in **Annex 11** to this report.
117. The World Food Programme (“WFP”) provides humanitarian assistance to people living in Rakhine State in kind and in cash. According to the information contained in the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboards, WFP operated in Rakhine State with two field offices and according to the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboard April 2021,¹⁷ 309,200 people in Rakhine State were assisted with general food distribution, livelihoods and nutrition by WFP in March 2021. According to the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboard May 2021,¹⁸ 292,300 people in Rakhine State were provided with similar assistance by WFP in April 2021. According to the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboard June 2021,¹⁹ 295,600 people in Rakhine State were assisted by WFP in May 2021. According to the WFP Myanmar Emergency Dashboard July 2021,²⁰ 200,200 people in Rakhine State were assisted by WFP in June 2021 with livelihoods and nutrition. According to the WFP Myanmar Emergency

¹⁷ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000127142.pdf>.

¹⁸ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP%20Myanmar%20Emergency%20Dashboard%20-%20May%202021.pdf>.

¹⁹ See https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP%20Myanmar%20Emergency%20Dashboard_EXT_JUNE_2021.pdf.

²⁰ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000130964.pdf>.

Dashboard August 2021,²¹ 139,900 people in Rakhine State were assisted by WFP in July 2021 with school feeding, livelihoods and nutrition.

118. Details of the amounts of food and cash assistance provided to people living in Rakhine State by the WFP through its field offices in Sittwe Township and Maungdaw Township are as follows. From April to July 2021, through the WFP Field Office in Sittwe Township, 223,116 people were provided food and nutrition amounting to 1,982.378 tons, and the grand total of food provision and cash assistance amounted to MMK 5,085,801,000 (approximately USD 3,390,534). In the same period, through the WFP Field Office in Maungdaw Township, 143,812 people were provided food and nutrition amounting to 5,303.706 tons, and the grand total of food provision and cash assistance amounted to MMK 15,600,000 (approximately USD 10,400). From August to October 2021, through the WFP Field Office in Sittwe Township, 224,554 people were provided food and nutrition amounting to 1,895.572 tons, and the grand total of food provision and cash assistance amounted to MMK 6,991,837,440 (approximately USD 4,661,225). In the same period, through the WFP Field Office in Maungdaw Township, 138,668 people were provided food and nutrition amounting to 4948.559 tons, and the grand total of food provision and cash assistance amounted to MMK 57,048,000 (approximately USD 38,032).
119. Claims have been made in some news reports, for instance in an article in The Irrawaddy dated 23 August 2021,²² concerning difficulties in receiving food supplies in the camps in Sittwe and Buthidaung Townships. It has been confirmed that these difficulties were experienced for several months due to a bank crisis in Myanmar, as a result of which organizations providing food and assistance to people living in IDP camps and shelters, such as the WFP and government agencies in Rakhine State, and the DDM, were unable to withdraw sufficient amounts of money to buy food supplies. Most of these problems have now been resolved, and the people living in the camps and shelters have been receiving food and assistance as they were in the past, including the WFP's programme which provides MMK 15,000 (approximately USD 10) per month per person to people living in the IDP camps (this information is current to September 2021).

²¹ See <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000131743.pdf>.

²² Irrawaddy (Myanmar), "Rohingya in Western Myanmar Starving as Aid Blocked", 23 August 2021, <https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/rohingya-in-western-myanmar-starving-as-aid-blocked.html>.

120. As to what is stated in paragraphs 25-26 of The Gambia's Observations on the Third Report, Myanmar notes as follows.
121. Although no requests have been received from the media for travel authorisations for northern Rakhine State since January 2020, two media tours to northern Rakhine State for international and local media agencies have been arranged, the first to Buthidaung Township from 29 to 31 January 2020 and the second to Maungdaw Township from 27 to 29 February 2020.
122. According to the Rakhine State Government, from 23 January 2020 to 31 August 2021, 85 travel authorizations to visit northern Rakhine State were granted to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), WFP, and Relief International. Moreover, in 2020 and 2021 (up to 31 August 2021), 65 international governmental and non-governmental organizations (including United Nations agencies) as well as local non-governmental organizations have been authorized to carry out operations in northern Rakhine State.
123. In addition, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, from 23 January 2020 to 31 August 2021, 28 visits to Rakhine State have been granted to embassies in Myanmar, including the United States of America and the European Union, and 20 visits to Rakhine State have been granted to United Nations agencies.

(xix) The COVID-19 pandemic

124. Residents of IDP camps suspected of COVID-19 during medical treatment by Implementing Partners²³ at camp clinics are transferred to the Thet Kel Pyin Station Hospital and monitored as a person under investigation (PUI). They are later tested for COVID-19 with rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests. Those who are exposed to people with COVID-19 are tested as well.
125. In August 2021, the Myanmar Defence Services provided medical supplies, medical oxygen tanks, flowmeters and surgical masks for IDP residents in Sittwe Township and transported medical oxygen refilled from Sittwe Public Hospital and Defence Services Hospital to Thet Kel Pyin Station Hospital. On 6 September 2021, 200 Muslims in northern Rakhine State,

²³ That is, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs collaborating with the Ministry of Health.

who work on boats, were tested for COVID-19 by the Myanmar Defence Services in collaboration with health-care workers from the MOH.

126. Additionally, a clinic and quarantine facilities for COVID-19 suspected patients, PUIs and those who are exposed to people with COVID-19, were prepared at Kyauk Ta Lone IDP in Kyaukphyu Township.
127. Between 16 April and 15 October 2021, there were six confirmed cases of COVID-19 at IDP camps in Rakhine State, in Say Thamar Gyi camp, Bar Sa Ra camp, Ohn Taw Gyi camp and Dar Paing camp in Sittwe Township, and Kyauk Ta Lone camp in Kyaukphyu Township, resulting in two deaths. Those who tested positive for COVID-19 were admitted to hospitals for medical treatment.
128. In July 2021, there was a surge in the daily number of new COVID-19 cases in Myanmar, as a third wave of the pandemic commenced. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SAC adopted a number of new coronavirus preventive measures in July 2021,²⁴ such as the “acceleration of immediate response, preparations for COVID-19 centres, and implementation of stay-at-home measures” in different Regions and States of the country, and the granting of import licence exemptions for COVID-19 medical supplies and facilitating their import at border trade points daily. The Council also focused on measures to provide medical services, required oxygen and other medical supplies, to transport patients to facilities, and to conduct COVID-19 vaccinations. Public announcements were made to inform the people of the health guidelines for the disease by the MOH. As of 2 August 2021, the MOH has repeatedly issued public appeals to cooperate with measures for prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19 in the country.²⁵ The MOH has continuously implemented measures for the pandemic via community-based surveillance in wards and villages, and public health education at IDP camps in Rakhine State.

²⁴ The Global New Light of Myanmar, “The Sixth Month of the State Administration Council”, Vol.VIII, No. 134, 9th Waning of Wagaung, 1383 ME, 31 August 2021, p 7, [https://www.gnlm.com mm/the-sixth-month-of-the-state-administration-council/](https://www.gnlm.com.mm/the-sixth-month-of-the-state-administration-council/).

²⁵ **Annex 12.**

129. From 16 April to 15 October 2021, there were 4,871 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Rakhine State, resulting in 477 deaths. The numbers of confirmed cases of COVID-19 by township in Rakhine State are as follows.

No.	Township	COVID-19 Confirmed Cases	COVID-19 Recovered Cases	No. of persons admitted to hospitals	Deaths
1.	Sittwe	677	568	5	104
2.	Mrauk-U	175	152	2	21
3.	Thandwe	381	326	9	46
4.	Buthidaung	176	167	1	8
5.	Kyaukphyu	556	503	7	46
6.	Kyauktaw	205	179	4	22
7.	Maungdaw	497	475	1	21
8.	Minbya	60	44	0	16
9.	Myebon	87	81	2	4
10.	Pauktaw	77	64	0	13
11.	Ponnagyun	58	49	0	9
12.	Taungup	209	136	2	71
13.	Ann	279	237	18	24
14.	Manaung	88	75	0	13
15.	Gwa	1,063	1,012	19	32
16.	Rathedaung	87	74	0	13
17.	Ramree	196	181	1	14
	Total	4,871	4,323	71	477

130. COVID-19 tests were carried out 9,153 times on residents of Rakhine State, resulting in a total of 4,871 confirmed cases. There were 477 deaths out of the total number of confirmed cases (a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 9.4 per cent).
131. During this critical time of the pandemic, the Rakhine State Government has made a great effort to keep all the public hospitals and station hospitals open in Rakhine State and to care for the needs of the patients. In addition to the hospitals, the COVID-19 centres have been opened for confirmed cases in some townships. Those who test COVID-19 positive are usually admitted to hospital for 11 days. Based on the severity of the medical diagnosis of the patients, they are given the necessary health-care services until recovery. Following discharge from hospital after treatment, they are required to stay in home quarantine for the next seven days to ensure that they recover well for the maximum protection of their neighbourhoods.
132. The Region and State Governments under the auspices of the Government of Myanmar have arranged the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines and the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination programme²⁶ simultaneously. As a first batch, members of the priority groups in all the 17 townships in Rakhine State were vaccinated, regardless of race or religion. Between 30 July and 16 August 2021, 94,895 of these persons were given a first vaccination, and between 27 August and 25 October 2021, 90,272 of these people were given a second vaccination as an ongoing programme. As a second batch, from 10 September to 27 October 2021, 317,715 people were given a first vaccination, of which 147,407 have received a second vaccination. As a third batch, between 12 October and 27 October 2021, a total of 202,110 people, including students, were given a first vaccination.
133. On 20 August 2021, the coordination meeting of the Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), led by the Vice Chairman of the SAC, was held. After the meeting, the Government of Myanmar arranged a programme of COVID-19 vaccinations for people over the age of 18 who currently reside in the IDP camps and the temporary relief centres in Rakhine State. People from IDP camps and temporary relief centres are now one of the added priority groups for COVID-19 vaccination.
134. Since 28 August 2021, the COVID-19 inoculation programme has been launched for people in the IDP camps and temporary relief centres in Rakhine State. As of 26 October 2021, a

²⁶ **Annex 13.**

total of 18,429 people aged over 18, especially over the age of 45, from temporary relief centres in Sittwe, Rathedaung, Ponnagyun, Pauktaw, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Myebon, Buthidaung and Ann Townships, have been vaccinated with the first round of inoculation, and 17,363 people of those have received the second round of vaccinations.

135. Among them, 462 Muslims displaced in northern Rakhine State, who are temporarily staying in Muslim relatives' homes in Buthidaung Township,²⁷ have received first doses of COVID-19 vaccinations, and 421 of those have received the second dose. Additionally, as of 26 October 2021, 10,991 Muslims in northern Rakhine State, especially over the age of 45, from 17 IDP Camps in Sittwe, Pauktaw and Kyaukphyu Townships, have received first doses, of whom 10,277 have received second doses. Photographs of these activities are provided in **Annex 14** to this report. The numbers of people in Muslim IDP camps by township in Rakhine State and the numbers of Muslims staying in their relatives' homes that have received vaccinations are given in **Appendix 2** and **Appendix 3**.

(xx) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic

136. As indicated in paragraph 147 of the Second Report, with a view to the prevention and control of COVID-19, certain measures have been taken to prevent illegal entry of persons into Myanmar from neighbouring countries. Between 16 April and 15 October 2021, 448 nationals of China, 50 nationals of Thailand, 87 nationals of Vietnam, 13 nationals of India, 3 nationals of Bangladesh, 2 nationals of Indonesia and 1 national of Israel (a total of 604 foreigners) were prosecuted under section 3 (1) / 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 and 5 Myanmar nationals were prosecuted under section 3 (2) / 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 for illegal entry into Myanmar.
137. Between 26 April and 15 October 2021, 72 displaced persons (47 males and 25 females) were detained for entering Rakhine State illegally from Bangladesh without proper identity documents. Among them, 6 adults were sentenced under section 3 (2) / 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 and another 66 were prosecuted under the same Act.

²⁷ See item 1 of the table in paragraph 18.

(xxi) Arrests for internal travel without proper documents

138. Between 16 April and 15 October 2021, 183 Muslims from northern Rakhine State (49 males and 134 females) were detained in other States and Regions as they were unable to produce proper documents when asked by immigration and/or police officials. Of these, 63 youths were sent to youth training schools/youth development centres and 4 youths were sent to the Department of Social Welfare temporarily. Additionally, 2 children were handed over to their guardians, 16 teenagers were released and another 5 adults were released with a fine, while 49 adults were prosecuted in accordance with the section 6(2)/6(3) of the Residents of Myanmar Registration Act, 1949 and the remaining 44 persons were sentenced under the same Act.

IV. Conclusion

139. 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 2022.



H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing

**Union Minister for International Cooperation
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Agent of Myanmar

APPENDIX 1

Civilian casualties in northern Rakhine State due to incidents involving landmines and unexploded ordnance between 16 April and 15 October 2021

Date	Civilian Casualties	Description of Event
3 May 2021	1 killed (Rakhine)	Pain Nel Taw village, Pain Nel Taw Village Tract, Ponnagyun Township A man, aged 62, was killed by a land mine explosion on his way to get vegetables.
7 May 2021	3 injured (Rakhine)	Sa Par Htar Village, Sa Par Htar Village Tract, Minbya Township A man found a bomb remnant on his way back home from the mountain range. He and two family members were injured by that bomb when it exploded after he got home.
4 June 2021	4 killed (Rakhine)	San Pya Ward, Ponnagyun Township Four young men in their twenties were killed by the explosion of unidentified bomb remnants.
17 June 2021	1 injured (Rakhine)	Ngat Pyaw Chaung Village, Taung Min Kalar Village Tract, Kyauk Taw Township A woman, aged 49, was injured by fragments from a landmine explosion.
21 July 2021	1 injured (Rakhine)	Ah Htet Myat Lel Village, Ah Htet Myat Lel Village Tract, Ponnagyun Township A man, aged 39, was injured and lost his right lap due to a landmine explosion on his way to get vegetables from the mountain range at the back of that village.
17 August 2021	1 injured (Rakhine)	Oo Soon Taung Village, Ah Pauk Wa Village Tract, Kyauk Taw Township A man, aged 37, lost his left foot, due to a landmine explosion.

APPENDIX 2

COVID-19 vaccinations in Muslim IDP camps in Rakhine State

No.	Town-ship	Camp name	Targeted No. of people for vaccination	Targeted No. of people for vaccination (age of 45 and above)	No. of people vaccinated (First Dose)	No. of people vaccinated (Second Dose)
1.	Sittwe Town-ship	Maw Thi Nyar	2,628	1,390	378	370
2.		Dar Paing	5,215	2,135	1,350	1,320
3.		Thea Chaung	6,760	2,099	1,063	809
4.		Thet Kay Pyin	4,957	2,161	510	487
5.		Bar Sa Ra	1,495	609	242	240
6.		Gaung Dote Kar	2,799	749	534	504
7.		Baw Du Pha (1)	3,298	746	576	541
8.		Baw Du Pha (2)	4,668	1,053	678	642
9.		Ohn Taw Gyi (Southern)	7,573	2,190	821	786

10.		Ohn Taw Gyi (Northern)	6,889	1,804	1,085	1,035
11.		Say Thamar Gyi	5,758	2,007	1,560	1,510
12.		Ohn Taw Chay	2,182	500	380	357
13.	Pauktaw Township	Hngat Chaung	5,222	2,060	668	630
14.		Kyein Ni Pyin	2,646	589	130	121
15.		A Nouk Ye	2,187	354	284	266
16.		Sin That Maw	1,595	437	398	386
17.	Kyaukphyu Township	Kyauk Talone	640	235	334	273
Total (17 camps)			66,512	21,118	10,991	10,277

APPENDIX 3

COVID-19 vaccinations for Muslims in northern Rakhine State, who are staying in Muslim relatives' homes

No.	Town-ship	Muslim Village name	Targeted No. of people for vaccination	Targeted No. of people for vaccination (age of 45 and above)	No. of people vaccinated (First Dose)	No. of people vaccinated (Second Dose)
1.	Buthidaung Township	Hpon Nyo Leik Village	286	99	286	265
2.		Wa Ya Kyun Village	36	14	36	36
3.		Say Oe Kya Village	32	13	32	17
4.		Thay Kan Gwa Son Village	62	28	62	57
5.		(Hpa Yar Pyin) Thein Tan Village (Muslim)	46	15	46	46
Total (5 Muslim villages)			462	169	462	421

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in a cursive style, positioned above a horizontal line. The signature appears to be 'U Ko Ko Hlaing'.

H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing

**Union Minister for International Cooperation
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,
Announcements on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, 30 April 2021 to 27 September 2021

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

4th Waning of Tagu 1383 ME
30 April 2021

Statement on Ceasefire and Enduring Peace

1. The Tatmadaw formed the State Administration Council and adopted the five-point road map and nine objectives in order to strive for the development of all sectors such as political, economic and social affairs of the State with might and main.
2. Moreover, as the accomplishment of restoring the enduring peace is a must for the State, the Central Committee on National Unity and Peacemaking, the Work Committee on National Unity and Peacemaking and the National Unity and Peacemaking Coordination Committee were constituted in order to soonest hold the dialogues on the peace process with ethnic armed organizations, some of which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and some of which are still holding talks to sign NCA.
3. The Tatmadaw will further cease all military operations from 1 to 31 May 2021 across the nation, except for the period when security and administrative machinery of the government in addition to State defence and administrative measures are encroached on, in order to hold further talks with NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations for strengthening the peace process in accord with the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), continue further discussions with non-NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations until they sign the NCA, and continuously discuss necessary measures until the durable peace is restored successfully. During the period when the Tatmadaw further ceases military operations, concerted efforts should be made for restoring the enduring peace through negotiations.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. VIII, No. 42, 6th Waning of Kason 1383 ME

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Monday, 31 May 2021

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Perpetual Peace

5th Waning of Kason 1383 ME
30 May 2021

1. The Tatmadaw formed the State Administration Council and adopted the five-point road map and nine objectives, striving for development of all sectors such as politics, economy and social affairs of the State with might and main.
2. Moreover, as the accomplishment of restoring the perpetual peace is a must for the State, the Tatmadaw suspends the military operations to be able to soonest hold the dialogues on peace process with the ethnic armed organizations, some of which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) and some of which are still holding talks to sign the NCA.

SEE PAGE-2

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Perpetual Peace

FROM PAGE-1

3. The Tatmadaw will further cease all military operations from 1 to 30 June 2021 across the nation except the period when security and administrative machinery of the government in addition to State defence and administrative measures are attacked and encroached on, to hold more talks with ethnic armed organizations until the perpetual peace is successfully restored, to smoothly accomplish the peace process and to enable students to conveniently learn education as of 1 June when the basic education schools under the Department of Basic Education will be opened for 2021-2022 academic year.
4. During the period when the Tatmadaw further ceases military operations, concerted efforts should be made for restoring the perpetual peace through negotiations.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and Perpetual Peace

6th Waning of Nayon 1383 ME

30 June 2021

1. The Tatmadaw formed the State Administration Council and adopted the five-point roadmap and nine objectives, striving for the development of all sectors such as political, economic and social affairs of the State with might and main in addition to a further suspension of military operations for effectively realizing the successful restoration of perpetual peace and beefing up the prevention, control and treatment of COVID-19.
2. As the outbreak of COVID-19 generates variant strains in a long time because of finding the variant COVID-19 in some neighbouring countries, the State Administration Council is carrying out continuous monitoring, control and inspection for the outbreak of COVID-19. The State Administration Council further suspended the military operations of the Tatmadaw from 1 to 31 July 2021 except the period of committing encroachment and attacks on security and administrative machinery of the government in addition to State defence and administrative measures to enable the ethnic armed organizations to continuously hold the dialogues until the perpetual peace could be restored successfully and to smoothly undertake the peace process.
3. As such, the organizations and persons involved in the peace process are urged to strive for achieving perpetual peace through negotiation during the period of further suspending the military operations of the Tatmadaw for ensuring the peace and tranquillity of the Union, improvement of socio-economic life and correct democratization that all the entire ethnic people aspire.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-in-Chief of
Defence Services
Statement on Ceasefire and
Perpetual Peace
8th Waning of Waso 1383 ME
31 July 2021

1. The Tatmadaw after forming the State Administration Council has adopted the Five-Point Road Map and Nine Objectives for multiple developments such as political, economic and social affairs of the State with might and main. Moreover, as the accomplishment of the perpetual peace for the State is a must, the Tatmadaw suspends military operations in order to implement the peace process together with ethnic armed organizations.
2. Efforts are being made for enabling ethnic armed organizations to continue dialogues for successfully restoring the enduring peace and to smoothly undertake the peace process while timely preventing and controlling the infection of COVID-19 as the number of infected people rises due to the spreading of the variant COVID-19 pandemic in Myanmar at present. The State Administration Council is striving for cooperation with international organizations and local social organizations in addition to the United Nations for prevention, control and treatment of the disease. To be able to successfully implement these work processes, the Tatmadaw further suspended its military operations from 1 August to 30 September, except for encroaching and attacks on the security and administrative machinery of the government in addition to defence and administration measures across the nation.
3. It was hereby announced that during the period when the Tatmadaw further suspended its military operations, all relevant organizations should strive for restoring perpetual peace through negotiations.

*Office of the Commander-in-Chief
of Defence Services*

Republic of the Union of Myanmar Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Statement on Ceasefire and Perpetual Peace

7th Waning of Tawthalin 1383 ME

27 September 2021

1. The Panglong Agreement was signed on 12 February 1947 with the vow to regain independence with the concerted efforts of the people from hilly and plain regions as part of the unity based on the Union spirit. As a fruit of the Panglong Agreement, those from hilly and plain regions together with the Tatmadaw unitedly regained the independence of Myanmar on 4 January 1948.
2. The 12th February showing the Union Spirit of the ethnic nationals who initiated the regaining of independence through the unity of the people from the whole nation was honoured as the Union Day. On 12 February 2022, the anniversary of Union Day would fall on the 75th Diamond Jubilee.
3. As a gesture of hailing the Diamond Jubilee Union Day, the work process must be beefed up for strengthening the Union Spirit across the Union, ensuring the prosperity of the country and restoring the perpetual peace so as to further cement the national unity. Only when our country inhabited by many ethnic nationals forges the unity among them, will the Union not disintegrate and will the sovereignty strengthen. Hence, further efforts must be made for building the compact and united strength among national brethren in the future.
4. The Tatmadaw has been taking responsibility for safeguarding the sovereignty of the State and life and property of the people in successive eras. The armed insurgency against successive governments based on diversity in political, national race, ethnic affairs and dogmatism in the parliamentary democracy era from 1948 to 1958 triggered the current armed conflicts due to subsequences of the divide-and-rule policy of the colonialists.
5. Any ethnic groups do not isolate in any regions and states of the country. It is a Union inhabited by various ethnic nationals together. In arranging the negotiation to seek the best way of addressing the armed conflicts in successive eras, it is not necessary to prioritize own ethnic, state, region and organization. Only when the dialogues must be held with the unity as We are Myanmar, can the perpetual peace the entire ethnic national people aspire be restored.
6. The State Administration Council of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has been implementing the five-point road map and nine objectives since its assumption of the State responsibilities and implementing the point of road-map which clearly declared as "Emphasis will be placed on achieving enduring peace for the entire nation in line with the agreements set out in the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement."
7. The Tatmadaw announced the statements on ceasefire and perpetual peace 20 times from 21 December 2018 to date. During the period of more than two years and nine months, the Tatmadaw built a ceasefire and perpetual peace.
8. In its statements, the Tatmadaw has clearly declared, "The Tatmadaw will suspend its military operations except the period of security for life and property of the people, secure and smooth transportation in addition to the State defence and administrative measures across Myanmar in addition to undermining the security and administrative machinery of the government."
9. Secretary-General of the United Nations Antonio Guterres on 23 March 2021 called for stopping the current armed conflicts as people from all parts of the world are suffering from impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and released an Appeal for Global Ceasefire of the UNSG. As part of supporting the Appeal for Global Ceasefire of the UNSG, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution on 1 July 2021 including the suspension of the 90-day ceasefire and assistance for response to the COVID-19. As Myanmar being a member State of the UN accepts the concept to abide by the resolution of the UN in line with the international ethics, the Myanmar Tatmadaw issued a statement on ceasefire and perpetual peace on 24 August 2020 to suspend the ceasefire from 1 to 30 September 2020.
10. At present, the globe has been suffering from the COVID-19 pandemic till today since early 2020. During the period, the State Administration Council holding a policy that "no one is important rather than the life of the people" is striving for carrying out prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19 for the whole nation and the entire people with might and main. In Myanmar, 41 per cent of the people were found the virus in the diagnosis in the third wave of COVID-19 in the third week of July. As the government made utmost efforts for prevention, control and treatment activities of the pandemic, nine per cent of the people were found virus at the end of September, reducing more than 30 per cent of infection.
11. COVID-19 based on high changeable gene is a communicable disease and it was found that the pandemic cannot disappear at all. It is a disease to be prevented and controlled by the whole world including Myanmar to some degree.
12. Not only the meeting between the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the ASEAN Special Envoy on Myanmar affairs but also some EAOs welcomed the further urging of the ceasefire. The government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has ceased the firing. Vaccination for prevention of COVID-19 is being undertaken for the people residing in the EAOs areas, people from internally displaced person camps and Bengalis in Rakhine State.
13. Meanwhile, it was regrettable that NLD extremist members and terrorist groups called NUG, CRPH and PDF committed bomb attacks on and firing at the prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19. Moreover, terrorist groups such as NUG and CRPH on 7 September 2021 issued an announcement inciting the terror acts to deteriorate the peace and stability of the State. They are boasting murdering innocent people, blowing up mines in public places and attacking the security forces on the ground. All the international organizations need to know about these murders and atrocities over innocent people by the terrorists.
14. As a gesture of hailing the Diamond Jubilee Union Day which will fall soon, the government issued a statement to further extend the five-month suspension of military operations of the Tatmadaw from 1 October 2021 to 28 February 2022 with the aim of effectively carrying out prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19 across Myanmar, restoring the perpetual peace in the entire nation and boosting the peace process, except for the period of security for life and property of the people, secure and smooth transportation in addition to the State defence and administrative measures across Myanmar in addition to undermining the security and administrative machinery of the government throughout the nation.
15. The entire people are hereby requested to participate in the work processes to practically implement this statement, beef up the peace process before the Diamond Jubilee Union Day and secure achievement for the prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19 as much as they can.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Annex 2

Contacts for complaints to be lodged with the Complaint Mechanism [original and English translation]

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၈၃	၈၃	၈၃	၈၃
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၈၅	၈၅	၈၅	၈၅
၈၆	၈၆	၈၆	၈၆
၈၇	၈၇	၈၇	၈၇
၈၈	၈၈	၈၈	၈၈
၈၉	၈၉	၈၉	၈၉
၉၀	၉၀	၉၀	၉၀

အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြချက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

အမှတ်	အမျိုးအမည်	အခြေအနေအထား	အခြေအနေအထား
၉၁	၉၁	၉၁	၉၁
၉၂	၉၂	၉၂	၉၂
၉၃	၉၃	၉၃	၉၃
၉၄	၉၄	၉၄	၉၄
၉၅	၉၅	၉၅	၉၅
၉၆	၉၆	၉၆	၉၆
၉၇	၉၇	၉၇	၉၇
၉၈	၉၈	၉၈	၉၈
၉၉	၉၉	၉၉	၉၉
၁၀၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀

ဘူးသီးစေးတောင့်မြို့နယ်ဥပဒေရေးရုံး
(၁) ကြေညာသည့်ပုံစံ

အမှတ်	အမျိုးအမည်	အခြေအနေအထား	အခြေအနေအထား
၁၀၁	၁၀၁	၁၀၁	၁၀၁
၁၀၂	၁၀၂	၁၀၂	၁၀၂
၁၀၃	၁၀၃	၁၀၃	၁၀၃
၁၀၄	၁၀၄	၁၀၄	၁၀၄
၁၀၅	၁၀၅	၁၀၅	၁၀၅
၁၀၆	၁၀၆	၁၀၆	၁၀၆
၁၀၇	၁၀၇	၁၀၇	၁၀၇
၁၀၈	၁၀၈	၁၀၈	၁၀၈
၁၀၉	၁၀၉	၁၀၉	၁၀၉
၁၁၀	၁၁၀	၁၁၀	၁၁၀

အကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြချက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

အမှတ်	အမျိုးအမည်	အခြေအနေအထား	အခြေအနေအထား
၁၁၁	၁၁၁	၁၁၁	၁၁၁
၁၁၂	၁၁၂	၁၁၂	၁၁၂
၁၁၃	၁၁၃	၁၁၃	၁၁၃
၁၁၄	၁၁၄	၁၁၄	၁၁၄
၁၁၅	၁၁၅	၁၁၅	၁၁၅
၁၁၆	၁၁၆	၁၁၆	၁၁၆
၁၁၇	၁၁၇	၁၁၇	၁၁၇
၁၁၈	၁၁၈	၁၁၈	၁၁၈
၁၁၉	၁၁၉	၁၁၉	၁၁၉
၁၂၀	၁၂၀	၁၂၀	၁၂၀

Rakhine State Advocate General's Office (Notice Board)

FOR ENSURING THE RIGHT TO SUE AND COMPLAINT, THE VICTIMS OF THE INCIDENTS WHICH HAPPENED IN NOTHERN RAKHINE STATE IN 2017, CAN MAKE COMPLAINT AS FOLLOWS:

No.	Offices/Stations	Fax no.	Phone number
1.	Rakhine State Advocate General's Office	043 23049	043 22126
2.	Rakhine State Police Office	043 2022833	043 2022833
3.	Sittwe District Law Office	043 23049	043 27228
4.	Sittwe Township Law Office		043 21326
5.	Rathedaung Township Law Office		09 49676051
6.	Sittwe District Police Office	043 2022778	043 2022778
7.	Sittwe Township Police Office		043 21127
8.	Sittwe Myoma Police Station		043 2321504
9.	Sittwe Police Station		09 250039253
10.	Ahmyintgyun Police Station		0942204037
11.	Rathedaung Myoma Police Station	043 59032	043 59032
12.	Zay Di Pyin Police Station		0926606261
13.	Maungdaw District Law office	043 55041	043 55041
14.	Maungdaw Township Law Office		043 55042
15.	Buthidaung Township Law Office		09250237252
16.	Maungdaw District Police Office	043 55079	043 55079
17.	Maungdaw Township Police Office	043 55003	043 55003
18.	Maungdaw Myoma Police Station		043 55004
19.	Buthidaung Police Station		09 440259458
20.	Kyein Chaung Police Station		09 445111009
21.	Nga Khu Ra Police Station		09265231271
22.	Taung Pyo Yar Police Station		09 421002558
23.	Magyi Chaung Police Station		09 428191389
24.	Pyin Phyu Police Station		09 255715363
25.	Aung Zuu Police Station		09 251125368
26.	Aung Ta Pyae Police Station		069 43046068
27.	Ahlaetankyaw Police Station		09 403675434
28.	Inn Din Police Station		09402699777
29.	Nyaung Chaung Police Station		09 402699777

30.	Taung Ba Zar Police Station		09 42977122
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Notice Board Names

Sittwe District Law Office

Sittwe Township Law Office

Rathedaung Township Law Office

Maungdaw District Law Office

Maungdaw Township Law Office

Buthidaung Township Law Office

Annex 3

Amendment of the Penal Code Law, State Administration Council Law (22/2021); and Law Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, State Administration Council Law No (23/2021)

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
State Administration Council
Amendment of the Penal Code Law
State Administration Council Law No (22/2021)

2nd Waning of Wagaung 1383 ME
24 August 2021

The State Administration Council hereby enacts this Law according to Article 419 of the State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

1. This Law shall be called the Amendment of the Penal Code Law.
2. After Subsection (a) and (b) of Section 311 shall be added as follows:

“Of Genocide

311 A. Whoever, with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group:

- (a) Kills members of the group; or
- (b) Causes grievous hurt or serious mental harm to members of the group; or
- (c) Deliberately inflicts on the group conditions of life calculated to bring its physical destruction in whole or in part; or
- (d) Imposes measures, not in accordance with any existing laws, intended to prevent births within the group; or
- (e) Forcibly transfers children of the group to another group,
is said to have committed the offence of genocide.

311 B. (1) Whoever commits the offence of genocide under subsection (a) of section 311 A, shall be punished with death and shall also be liable to fine.

- (2) Whoever commits the offence of genocide under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 311 A, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.”

I hereby sign under Article 419 of the State Constitution.

Sd/ Min Aung Hlaing
Senior General
Chairman
State Administration Council

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
State Administration Council
Law Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure
State Administration Council Law No (23/2021)

2nd Waning of Wagaung 1383 ME
24 August 2021

The State Administration Council hereby enacts this Law according to Article 419 of the State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

1. This Law shall be called the Law Amending the Code of Criminal Procedure.
2. Section 311 of the Penal Code in column 1 of table 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be added with Section 311 B.
3. Table 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be added with 311 B in column 1 related to Section 311 B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with “(1) the offence of genocide under Subsection (a) of Section 311 A, (2) the offence of genocide under subsection (b), (c), (d) or (e) of section 311 A” in column 2, with “May arrest without warrant” in column 3, with “Warrant” in column 4, with “Not bailable” in column 5, with “Not compoundable” in column 6, with “(1) death and shall also be liable to fine., (2) imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.” in column 7, and with “a Court of the Self Administered Division or a Court of the Self Administered Zone or a District Court” in column 8, respectively.

I hereby signed this under Section 419 of the Constitution.

Sd/Min Aung Hlaing
Senior General
Chairman
State Administration Council

Annex 4

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, President's Office, Notification 23/2016, Formation of Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State, 30 May 2016 [original and English translation]

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, President's Office, Notification 24/2016, Formation of Working Committees on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State, 30 May 2016 [original and English translation]



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး

အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ

အမှတ်၊ ၂၃ / ၂၀၁၆

၁၃၇၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ကဆုန်လပြည့်ကျော် ၉ ရက်
(၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ ၃၀ ရက်)

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး
အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုတို့ကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် “ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး ဗဟိုကော်မတီ ” ကို အောက်ပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းလိုက်သည်-

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (၁) နိုင်ငံတော်၏အတိုင်ပင်ခံပုဂ္ဂိုလ် | ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (၂) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (၃) ဝန်ကြီးချုပ်
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (၄) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၅) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ကာကွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၆) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၇) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၈) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
သာသနာရေးနှင့် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |

- (၉) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၀) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 ပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 သယံဇာတနှင့် သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး
 ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၂) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 လျှပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၃) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့အင်အား
 ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၄) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၅) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 စီးပွားရေးနှင့် ကူးသန်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၆) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၇) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၈) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၁၉) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၂၀) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာ
 ရှာထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

- (၂၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ဟိုတယ်နှင့် ခရီးသွားလာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၂၂) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၂၃) ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ်ရုံး
- (၂၄) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၂၅) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး
- (၂၆) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အတွင်းရေးမှူး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (၂၇) ပြည်နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး
ပြည်နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်

(ပုံ) ထင်ကျော်
နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ
ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

President's Office

Notification 23/2016

9th Waning of Kason, 1378 ME

(30 May, 2016)

Formation of Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State

In order to ensure successful realization of peace, stability and development in Rakhine State, Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State has been formed as follows:-

(1)	State Counsellor	Chairman
(2)	Union Minister for Border Affairs	Vice Chairman
(3)	Rakhine State Chief Minister	Vice Chairman
(4)	Union Minister for Home Affairs	Member
(5)	Union Minister for Defense	Member
(6)	Union Minister for the Office of State Counsellor	Member
(7)	Union Minister for Information	Member
(8)	Union Minister for Religious Affairs and Culture	Member
(9)	Union Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Member

(10)	Union Minister for Transport and Communications	Member
(11)	Union Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	Member
(12)	Union Minister for Electricity and Energy	Member
(13)	Union Minister for Labour, Immigration and Population	Member
(14)	Union Minister for Industry	Member
(15)	Union Minister for Commerce	Member
(16)	Union Minister for Education	Member
(17)	Union Minister for Health and Sports	Member
(18)	Union Minister for Planning and Finance	Member
(19)	Union Minister for Construction	Member
(20)	Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Member
(21)	Union Minister for Hotels and Tourism	Member
(22)	Union Minister for Ethnic Affairs	Member
(23)	Attorney-General of the Union	Member
(24)	Minister of State for Foreign Affairs	Member
(25)	Permanent Secretary at the President's Office	Member
(26)	Deputy Minister for Border Affairs	Secretary
(27)	Head of Rakhine State General Administration Department	Joint Secretary

Sd/ Htin Kyaw

President

Republic of the Union of Myanmar



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး

အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာ

အမှတ်၊ ၂၄ / ၂၀၁၆

၁၃၇၈ ခုနှစ်၊ ကဆုန်လပြည့်ကျော် ၉ ရက်

(၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ်၊ မေလ ၃၀ ရက်)

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုတိုးတက်ရေး

အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုတိုးတက်ရေးအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး ဗဟိုကော်မတီ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်မြင်စွာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် “ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းမှုနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးမှုတိုးတက်ရေးအကောင်အထည်ဖော်ရေး လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများ” ကို ဆောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖွဲ့စည်းလိုက်သည်-

(က) လုံခြုံရေး၊ တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီ

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (၂) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (၃) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
ကာကွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (၄) စစ်ဦးစီးအရာရှိချုပ် (ကြည်း)
ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၅) လုံခြုံရေးနှင့် နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၆) ပြည်နယ်ဥပဒေချုပ်
ပြည်နယ်ဥပဒေချုပ်ရုံး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (၇) ဒုတိယတိုင်းမှူး
အနောက်ပိုင်းတိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ် | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |

- (၈) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၉) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်ပြည်သူ့အင်အား
ဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၀) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာ
ချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၁) ဌာနချုပ်မှူး
ညောင်တီရေတပ်စခန်းဌာနချုပ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၂) ဒုတိယရဲချုပ်
မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့
ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အတွင်းရေးမှူး
- (၁၃) ပြည်နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး
ပြည်နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး
- (၁၄) လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီ
 - (၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်ပြည်သူ့အင်အား
ဝန်ကြီးဌာန ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
 - (၂) လုံခြုံရေးနှင့် နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 - (၃) စည်ပင်သာယာရေးဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့ဝင်
 - (၄) ပြည်နယ်ဥပဒေချုပ်
ပြည်နယ်ဥပဒေချုပ်ရုံး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်

- (၂) ဝန်ကြီးချုပ်
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
- (၃) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
- (၄) လျှပ်စစ်၊ စက်မှုနှင့် လမ်းပန်းဆက်သွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၅) စည်ပင်သာယာရေးဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၆) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
လျှပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၇) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်
ပြည်သူ့အင်အား ဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၈) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၉) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၀) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၁) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၂) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၃) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
ပြန်ကြားရေးနှင့် ပြည်သူ့ဆက်ဆံရေးဦးစီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (၁၄) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
ကျေးလက်ဒေသဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၁၅) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာ
ချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
အတွင်းရေးမှူး

(၁၆) ပြည်နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး
ပြည်နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်
တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး

(ဃ) ကုလသမဂ္ဂအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေး
လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီ

(၁) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
နိုင်ငံတော်အတိုင်ပင်ခံရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ

(၂) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ

(၃) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ

(၄) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၅) လုံခြုံရေးနှင့် နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၆) ဘဏ္ဍာရေး၊ အခွန်၊ စီမံကိန်းနှင့် စီးပွားရေးဝန်ကြီး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၇) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၈) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၉) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
စီမံကိန်းနှင့် ဘဏ္ဍာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

(၁၀) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
မြန်မာ့အသံနှင့် ရုပ်မြင်သံကြား
အဖွဲ့ဝင်

- (၁၁) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
အမျိုးသားမှတ်ပုံတင်နှင့် နိုင်ငံသားဦးစီးဌာန
- (၁၂) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
နိုင်ငံခြားစီးပွားဆက်သွယ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
- (၁၃) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးဦးစီးဌာန
- (၁၄) ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ် အတွင်းရေးမှူး
အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့်
စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးဌာန
- (၁၅) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန် တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန

(ပုံ) ထင်ကျော်
နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ
ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

President's Office

Notification No. 24/2016

9th Waning of Kason, 1378 ME

(30 May, 2016)

Formation of Working Committees on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State

In order to ensure successful implementation of works of the Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State, Working Committees on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State have been formed as follows:-

(a)	Security, Peace and Stability and the Rule of Law Working Committee		
	(1)	Union Minister for Home Affairs	Chairman
	(2)	Deputy Minister for Home Affairs	Vice Chairman
	(3)	Deputy Minister for Defense	Vice Chairman
	(4)	Chief of Staff (Army) from the Commander-in-Chief Office	Member
	(5)	Rakhine State Minister for Security and Border Affairs	Member
	(6)	Rakhine State Advocate-General	Member
	(7)	Deputy Western Command Commander	Member
	(8)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Information	Member

	(9)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population	Member
	(10)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Member
	(11)	Danyawady Naval Regional Command Commander	Member
	(12)	Deputy Chief of Myanmar Police Force	Secretary
	(13)	Head of Rakhine State General Administration Department	Joint Secretary
(b)	Immigration and Citizenship Scrutinizing Working Committee		
	(1)	Union Minister for Labour, Immigration and Population	Chairman
	(2)	Rakhine State Minister for Security and Border Affairs	Member
	(3)	Rakhine State Minister for Development Affairs	Member
	(4)	Rakhine State Advocate-General	Member
	(5)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Education	Member
	(6)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Health and Sports	Member
	(7)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Member
	(8)	Director-General of International Organizations and Economic Department	Member
	(9)	Director-General of Printing and Publishing Department	Member
	(10)	Director-General of Religious Affairs Department	Member

	(11)	Director-General of Department of Agricultural Land Management and Statistics	Member
	(12)	Commander of No (1) Border Guard Police Command	Member
	(13)	Head of Rakhine State General Administration Department	Member
	(14)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population	Secretary
	(c)	Settlement and Socio-economic Development Working Committee	
	(1)	Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Chairman
	(2)	Rakhine State Chief Minister	Vice Chairman
	(3)	Deputy Minister for Border Affairs	Vice Chairman
	(4)	Rakhine State Minister for Electricity, Industry and Road Transport	Member
	(5)	Rakhine State Minister for Development Affairs	Member
	(6)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Member
	(7)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population	Member
	(8)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Education	Member
	(9)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Health and Sports	Member
	(10)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Planning and Finance	Member
	(11)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Construction	Member

	(12)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Ethnic Affairs	Member
	(13)	Director-General of Information and Public Relations Department	Member
	(14)	Director-General of Rural Development Department	Member
	(15)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Secretary
	(16)	Head of Rakhine State General Administration Department	Joint Secretary
(d)	Working Committee on Cooperation with UN Agencies and International Organizations		
	(1)	Union Minister for the Office of State Counsellor	Chairman
	(2)	Minister of State for Foreign Affairs	Vice Chairman
	(3)	Deputy Minister for Border Affairs	Vice Chairman
	(4)	Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Member
	(5)	Rakhine State Minister for Security and Border Affairs	Member
	(6)	Rakhine State Minister for Finance, Revenue, Planning and Economy	Member
	(7)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Education	Member
	(8)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Health and Sports	Member
	(9)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Planning and Finance	Member
	(10)	Director-General of Myanmar Radio and Television	Member
	(11)	Director-General of National Registration and Citizenship Department	Member

	(12)	Director-General of Foreign Economic Relations Department	Member
	(13)	Director-General of Relief and Resettlement Department	Member
	(14)	Director-General of International Organizations and Economic Department	Secretary
	(15)	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Border Affairs	Joint Secretary

Sd/ Htin Kyaw

**President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

Annex 5

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, State Administration Council, Notification 123/2021,
Formation of Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of
Rakhine State, 29 April 2021 [original and English translation]



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်

နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ

အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ် ၁၂၃ / ၂၀၂၁

၁၃၈၃ ခုနှစ်၊ တန်ခူးလပြည့်ကျော် ၃ ရက်

(၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ ၂၉ ရက်)

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေး၊ တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေး၊ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး၊ ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး၊ နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာသူများ ပြန်လည်လက်ခံရေး၊ လူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှု အကူအညီများပေးအပ်ရေး၊ ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး၊ ရေရှည်ပဋိပက္ခကင်းဝေးရေးတို့ကို အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် “ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီ” ကို အောက်ပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းလိုက်သည်-

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------|
| (က) | ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ | ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (ခ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (ဂ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာ
ချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| (ဃ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ကာကွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (င) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| ✓ (စ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (ဆ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
ပြည်ထောင်စုအစိုးရအဖွဲ့ရုံးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |

- (ဇ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
စီမံကိန်း၊ ဘဏ္ဍာရေးနှင့်စက်မှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဈ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ရင်းနှီးမြုပ်နှံမှုနှင့် နိုင်ငံခြားစီးပွားဆက်သွယ်ရေး
ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ည) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဋ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
သာသနာရေးနှင့် ယဉ်ကျေးမှုဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဌ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဍ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဎ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
သယံဇာတနှင့်သဘာဝပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ထိန်းသိမ်းရေး
ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဏ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
လျှပ်စစ်နှင့်စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (တ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်
ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ထ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
စီးပွားရေးနှင့် ကူးသန်းရောင်းဝယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဒ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန

- (ခ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (န) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ပ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ဟိုတယ်နှင့် ခရီးသွားလာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဖ) ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဗ) ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ်ရုံး
- (ဘ) ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ
- (မ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အတွင်းရေးမှူး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဃ) အဖွဲ့ဝင် (၁) တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ

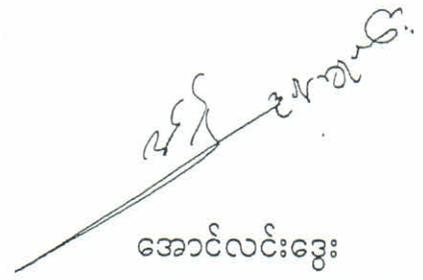
၂။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီ၏ လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်သည်-

- (က) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေး၊ တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေး၊ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး၊ ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး၊ နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာသူများ ပြန်လည်လက်ခံရေး၊ လူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှု အကူအညီများပေးအပ်ရေး၊ ပြန်လည်ထူထောင်ရေး၊ ရေရှည်ပဋိပက္ခကင်းဝေးရေးတို့နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများ ဖွဲ့စည်းတာဝန်ပေးအပ်ရန်၊
- (ခ) လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီအလိုက် စီမံချက်များရေးဆွဲတင်ပြစေရန်နှင့် လိုအပ်သည်များပေါင်းစပ်ညှိနှိုင်းပေးရန်၊

- (ဂ) သက်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီအလိုက် လုပ်ငန်းစီမံချက်များအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက် နိုင်ရေး ကြပ်မတ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်၊
- (ဃ) လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီအလိုက် လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များထမ်းဆောင်စဉ် လိုအပ်သော စီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုနှင့် အုပ်ချုပ်မှုဆိုင်ရာကိစ္စရပ်များကို ဖြည့်ဆည်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်၊
- (င) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်းရှိ လူမှုအဖွဲ့အစည်းများအားလုံး လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်သည့် ဘာသာ၊ အသားအရောင်၊ ကျား/မ ခွဲခြားမှုမပြုဘဲ တူညီသောအခြေခံအခွင့်အရေး များဖြစ်သည့် ပညာသင်ကြားခွင့်၊ ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်ခံပိုင်ခွင့် စသည့် လုပ်ငန်းများ တိုးမြှင့်နိုင်ရေးကို စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ပေးရန်၊
- (စ) လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများမှ ရေးဆွဲတင်ပြလာမည့် ရေရှည်အစီအမံများအပေါ် အခြေတည်၍ လိုအပ်သော ကြီးကြပ်လမ်းညွှန်မှုများပြုရန်၊
- (ဆ) လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများ၏ လုပ်ငန်းဆောင်ရွက်မှုများကို ဓာတ်ပုံမှတ်တမ်းများဖြင့် စနစ်တကျမှတ်တမ်းတင်ထားရှိရေးနှင့် လုပ်ငန်းလိုအပ်ချက်များ၊ တိုးတက်မှု အခြေအနေများကို ဗဟိုကော်မတီသို့ လစဉ်တင်ပြရေးကြီးကြပ်လမ်းညွှန်မှုပြုရန်။

၃။ နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတရုံး၏ ၃၀ - ၅ - ၂၀၁၆ ရက်စွဲပါ အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ် ၂၃ / ၂၀၁၆ ကို ဤအမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာဖြင့် လွှမ်းမိုးပယ်ဖျက်လိုက်သည်။

အမိန့်အရ



အောင်လင်းမွှေး
 ဒုတိယဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကြီး
 အတွင်းရေးမှူး
 နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ

<p>Republic of the Union of Myanmar State Administration Council Notification 123/2021 3rd Waning of Tagu, 1383 ME (29 April, 2021)</p>
<p>Formation of Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State</p>

1. To implement peace and stability, rules of law, development, resettlement, repatriation of displaced persons, provision of humanitarian assistance , rehabilitation and dissolving conflict in Rakhine State, “Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State” has been formed as follows:-

1.	Chairman of State Administration Council	Chairman
2.	Union Minister for Border Affairs	Vice-Chairman
3.	Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Vice-Chairman
4.	Union Minister for Defense	Member
5.	Union Minister for Home Affairs	Member
6.	Union Minister for Foreign Affairs	Member
7.	Union Minister for office of the Union Government	Member
8.	Union Minister for Planning, Finance and Industry	Member
9.	Union Minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations	Member
10.	Union Minister for Information	Member
11.	Union Minister for Religious and Culture	Member
12.	Union Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Member
13.	Union Minister for Transport and Communication	Member
14.	Union Minister for Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	Member
15.	Union Minister for Electricity and Energy	Member
16.	Union Minister for Labour, Immigration and Population	Member
17.	Union Minister for Commerce	Member
18.	Union Minister for Education	Member
19.	Union Minister for Health and Sport	Member
20.	Union Minister for Construction	Member
21.	Union Minister for Hotel and Tourism	Member
22.	Union Minister for Ethnic Affairs	Member

23.	Attorney General	Member
24.	Chairman of Rakhine 's State Administration Council	Member
25.	Deputy Minister for Border Affairs	Secretary
26.	Member (1) Rakhine 's State Administration Council	Joint Secretary

2. The duties and responsibilities of **Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine Stat** are as follows:

- a) To instruct and organise working committees to implement peace and stability, rules of law, development, resettlement, repatriation of displaced persons, provision of humanitarian assistance , rehabilitation and dissolving conflict in Rakhine State;
- b) To mandate the working committee to develop projects and coordinate them as necessary;
- c) To monitor the implementation of the projects of respective working committee;
- d) To render the support for the management and administrative matters of working committee necessary in carrying out their responsibilities;
- e) To ensure the promotion of equal basic rights on learning, health care, etc for all the communities in Rakhine State without discriminating their ethnicity, religion, skin colors, or gender;
- f) To guide the working committees based on their long-term plans as necessary;
- g) To ensure systematic recording the implementation process of working committees with photographs and their monthly reports to Central Committee regarding their progress and requirements.

3. The Notification order 23/2016 of President's Office dated 30-5-2016 shall be abolished with the enforcement of this order.

By order
Sd/
Aung Lin Dway
Lieutenant General
Secretary
State Administration Council

Annex 6

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, State Administration Council, Notification 66/2021,
Reformation of National Committee on Resettlement of Internal Displaced Persons and Closure of
IDP Camps, 21 March 2021

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
 State Administration Council
 Notification 66/2021
 3rd Waxing of Tabaung, 1382 ME
 (21 March, 2021)

**Reformation of National Committee on Resettlement of
 Internal Displaced Persons and Closure of IDP Camps**

1. To implement the National Strategy on resettlement of internal displaced persons and closure of IDP camps, “National Committee on Resettlement of Internal Displaced Persons and Closure of IDP Camps” has been reformed as follows:-

1.	Union Minister for Border Affairs	Chairman
2.	Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Vice-Chairman
3.	Deputy Minister for Defense	Member
4.	Deputy Minister for Home Affairs	Member
5.	Deputy Minister for office of the Union Government	Member
6.	Deputy Minister for Border Affairs	Member
7.	Deputy Minister for Information	Member
8.	Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Member
9.	Deputy Minister for Transport and Communication	Member
10.	Deputy Minister for Electricity and Energy	Member
11.	Deputy Minister for Labour, Immigration and Population	Member
12.	Deputy Minister for Education	Member
13.	Deputy Minister for Health and Sport	Member
14.	Deputy Minister for Construction	Member
15.	Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Member
16.	Deputy Minister for Ethnic Affairs	Member
17.	Member of State Administration Council (Kachin State)	Member
18.	Member of State Administration Council (Kayin State)	Member

19.	Member of State Administration Council (Rakhine State)	Member
20.	Member of State Administration Council (Shan State)	Member
21.	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
22.	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Planning, Finance and Industry	Member
23.	Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Member
24.	Director-General of Rehabilitation Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Member
25.	Director-General, Development of Border Area and Ethnic Department, Ministry of Border Affairs	Secretary
26.	Director-General of Disaster Management Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Joint-Secretary

2. The duties and responsibilities of **National Committee on Resettlement of Internal Displaced Persons and Closure of IDP Camps** are as follows:

- a) To lay down policies and directives;
- b) To form division or state level committees and working committees on resettlement of internal displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps and allocate its duties and responsibilities;
- c) To mandate the respective committees to develop projects and proposals and to analyse and confirm these proposals;
- d) To monitor the implementation process of work of the committees and coordinate them as necessary;
- e) To regularly submit a six month progress report to the State Administration Council on the progress and implementation of the work of the committees;
- f) To timely submit the State Administration Council on the necessary budget for the closure of IDP camps;
- g) To invite chairmen of the State Administration Council (state-level) of respective state which will be conducted camp closure to the respective meetings as special invitees;

- h) To invite representatives of internal displaced persons, civil societies, UN organisations, NGOs, international organisations to the meetings accordingly (women representatives must be included in the list);
 - i) To negotiate with the respective stakeholders in implementing the work and projects;
 - j) To cooperate with/instruct/monitor the sub-committees, working groups of the respective state which are formed to facilitate the resettlement of internal displaced persons and closure of IDP camps;
3. The Committee can be amended and reorganised ,if necessary, with the approval of State Administration Council.
4. The Chairman of the Committee can form its committee office for the administrative and budget matters as necessary;
5. The Notification order s38/2020 dated 25-2-2020 and 58/2020 dated 6-4-2020 of President's Office shall be abolished with the enforcement of this order.

By order
Sd/
Aung Lin Dway
Lieutenant General
Secretary
State Administration Council

Annex 7

Republic of the Union of Myanmar, National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, Notification 1/2021, Reorganizing of Working Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, 5 May 2021

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
Notification 1/ 2021
9th waning of Tagu, 1383 ME
(5 May 2021)

**Reorganizing of Working Committee on Prevention and Response
to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence**

1. National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence reorganizes the “Working Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence” with following officials-

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|
| (a) | Director General
Department of Social Welfare
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Chairman |
| (b) | Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Defense | Vice-Chairman(1) |
| (c) | Representative
Myanmar Police Force
Ministry of Home Affairs | Vice-Chairman(2) |
| (d) | Deputy Director General
Department of Social Welfare
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Member |
| (e) | Director
Office of State Administration Council | Member |
| (f) | Representative
Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee (Union Level)
(JMC-U) | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| (g) | Representative
Office of the Adjutant General
Ministry of Defense | Member |
| (h) | Representative
Office of Judge Advocate General
Ministry of Defense | Member |
| (i) | Representative
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division
Myanmar Police Force
Ministry of Home Affairs | Member |
| (j) | Director
General Administrative Department
Ministry of Home Affairs | Member |
| (k) | Director
International Organizations and Economic Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Member |
| (l) | Director
Education and Training Department
Ministry of Border Affairs | Member |
| (m) | Director
Information and Public Relations Department
Ministry of Information | Member |
| (n) | Director
Department of Immigration
Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| (o) | Director
Department of Public Health
Ministry of Health and Sport | Member |
| (p) | Director
Department of Sport and Physical Education
Ministry of Health and Sport | Member |
| (q) | Director
Department of Disaster Management
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Member |
| (r) | Director
Department of Rehabilitation
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Member |
| (s) | Director
Prosecution Department
Office of the Union Attorney General | Member |
| (t) | Director
Legal Advice Department
Office of the Union Attorney General | Member |
| (u) | Representative
Union Legal Aid Board | Member |
| (v) | Representative
Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation | Member |
| (w) | Director
Department of Social Welfare
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Secretary |

(x) Assistant Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Defense

Joint Secretary

2. The responsibilities of the Working Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence are as mentioned below-

- (a) To draft the National Action Plan in conformity with the instruction of National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in order to implement the prioritized sectors of Joint Communiqué,
- (b) To make necessary cooperation and coordination for implementing the tasks mentioned in National Action Plan.
- (c) To undertake the decisions and further tasks mandated by the Meeting of National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,
- (d) To submit the progress of implementing the Joint Communiqué to National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,
- (e) To conduct widely the awareness-raising activities concerning prevention and response to sexual violence to the people through media channels in cooperation with Ministry of Information,
- (f) To perform other tasks assigned by National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence,

3. Working Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence can be reorganized if necessary.

4. Notification No (1/2019) dated on 31-8-2019 of National Committee on Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence is repealed by this notification.

Dr. Thet Thet Khine

Chairman

National Committee on Prevention and
Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence

No. 4634 / 5-31 / JC / 2021

Date. 5 May 2021

Annex 8

Number of people provided with health-care services in Rakhine State from 16 April to 15 October 2021

Number of people provided with health-care services in Rakhine State

(From 16 April to 15 October 2021)

No.	District	Township	Number of people provided with health-care services	
			Muslims	Others
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe	9,179	64,306
		Pauktaw	6,272	27,623
		Ponnagyun	477	27,518
		Rathedaung	82	31,727
District Total			16,010	151,174
2.	Mrauk-U	Kyauktaw	1,864	53,584
		Mrauk-U	1,383	50,153
		Minbya	2,096	44,283
		Myebon	1,282	24,354
District Total			6,625	172,427
3.	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu	1,130	32,732
		Ramree	770	34,586
		Manaung	-	14,368
		Ann	-	18,883
District Total			1,900	73,570
4.	Thandwe	Thandwe	4,161	24,236
		Taungup	-	36,209
		Gwa	-	17,023
District Total			6,061	77,468
5.	Maungdaw	Buthidaung	36,255	20,254
		Maungdaw	18,047	14,431
District Total			54,302	34,685
Total			84,898	509,324

Annex 9

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



Photos of providing health-care services to the local people at the No. (2) Defence Services Hospital (300-bedded) in Ann Military Station (7 May 2021)





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people at the No. (2) Defence Services Hospital (300-bedded) in Ann Military Station (7 May 2021)





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people at the No. (6) Defence Services Hospital (25-bedded) in Buthidaung Military Station (5 June 2021)





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people at the No. (6) Defence Services Hospital (25-bedded) in Buthidaung Military Station (5 June 2021)





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people by No. (8) Field Medical Battalion in Rathedaung Military Station (15 July 2021)





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people by No. (8) Field Medical Battalion in Rathedaung Military Station (15 July 2021)





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people at the No. (2) Defence Services Hospital (300-bedded) in Ann Township, Rakhine State from 1 August to 15 October 2021





Photos of providing health-care services to the local people at the No. (2) Defence Services Hospital (300-bedded) in Ann Township, Rakhine State from 1 August to 15 October 2021





Photos of COVID-19 testing provided to the local people at the No. (2) Defence Services Hospital (300-bedded) in Ann Township, Rakhine State from 1 August to 15 October 2021



Annex 10

Photos of the provision of assistance by the Rakhine State Government and the Myanmar Defence Services



Photos of inspecting the burnt sites in Tain Nyo Shelter in Mrauk-U Township, Western Command





Photos of providing assistance by the Chairman of the Rakhine State Administration Council and the Commander of Western Command





Photos of providing assistance and cash by the Union Minister for Border Affairs to the IDPs living in Tain Nyo Temporary Shelter in Mrauk-U Township





Photos of providing assistance and cash by the Union Minister for Border Affairs to the IDPs living in temporary shelters in Ann and Kyauk Phyu townships





Photos of providing assistance to the households fleeing from conflicts in Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State



Annex 11

Photos of the provision of assistance by INGOs and NGOs



Photos of providing humanitarian assistance and food supplies by the NGOs and INGOs at the Buthidaung and Maungdaw regions in Rakhine State





Photos of providing humanitarian assistance and food supplies by the NGOs and INGOs at the Buthidaung and Maungdaw regions in Rakhine State



Annex 12

The Global New Light of Myanmar, “Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19 Notification”, Vol. VIII, No. 105, 2 August 2021, p. 6

The Global New Light of Myanmar, “Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19 Notification”, Vol. VIII, No. 105, 10th Waning of Waso 1383 ME, 2 August 2021, p. 6.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19
Notification

9th Waning of Waso 1383 ME

1 August 2021

1. The State Administration Council issued a Notification No 220/2021 dated 1-8-2021 declaring from 2 to 8 August 2021 as successive public holidays.
2. To effectively prevent the spread of COVID-19 during these public holidays, the people must obey the following rules: -
 - (a) Reside at homes or dormitory, and not to travel at all except for duty and funeral services;
 - (b) Central Bank of Myanmar, its subsidiaries -- government banks and private banks to open as usual;
 - (c) Not to affect the production rate, the factories and industries must operate under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour, Nay Pyi Taw Council, region/state governments in line with the COVID-19 health rules of the Ministry of Health;
 - (d) To adopt the work-from-home system or other proper methods for important office work of the relevant departments;
 - (e) Shops selling basic essential things like fuel, drinking water, meat, fish and foodstuffs to open;
 - (f) Shops selling medicines and medical supplies to open;
 - (g) Restaurants to adopt a take-away system;
 - (h) To continue healthcare services (government hospitals/private hospitals and clinics);
 - (i) To wear protective gears, including masks, if you go outside
 - (j) To operate the land, sea and air services under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Nay Pyi Taw Council, region/state governments;
 - (k) To comply the SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) of trucks to facilitate the flow of goods;
 - (l) To continue to open cargo ports;
 - (m) To follow the COVID-19 health rules of the Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19 and the Ministry of Health without fail.
3. Action will be taken against those who fail to abide by the above-mentioned orders under the existing laws.

Annex 13

COVID-19 vaccinations in townships in Rakhine State

The Inoculation of anti-COVID-19 vaccination in the townships in Rakhine State from 30-7-2021 to 16-8-2021 (First Batch/First Dose)

No.	Township	Over the age of 65	Government/Private	Health Workers	Volunteers/ Philanthropists	Home for the aged	Monastery/ Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Families of the Civil Servants	Private Sector Bank Employees	Private Sector Industries/ Factories Workers	Hotel/ Motel/ Guest House	Prisoners/ Inmates	Private Transportation Sector	Supermarket/ Bazaar	Total
1.	Sittwe	4,743	211	535	3	823	1,265	533	118	804	139	-	210	2,530	11,914	
2.	Rathedaung	2,562	16	395	-	160	360	521	-	3	-	-	277	418	4,712	
3.	Ponnagyun	3,656	10	428	-	226	280	27	14	5	6	-	71	212	4,935	
4.	Pauktaw	3,222	43	672	-	198	815	277	2	5	9	3	291	914	6,451	
5.	Mrauk-U	3,627	32	543	-	209	764	273	109	606	427	72	225	1,599	8,486	
6.	Kyauktaw	5,587	33	425	-	355	1,160	611	2	18	36	-	6	405	8,638	
7.	Minbya	4,248	25	886	-	268	418	-	20	175	15	3	470	968	7,496	
8.	Myebon	2,704	9	247	-	121	341	93	6	154	6	4	211	804	4,700	
9.	Maungdaw	2,038	79	207	-	93	565	75	27	-	-	20	83	661	3,848	

No.	Township	Over the age of 65	Government/Private / Health Workers	Volunteers/ Philanthropists	Home for the aged	Monastery/ Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Families of the Civil Servants	Private Sector Bank Employees	Private Sector Industries/ Factories Workers	Hotel/ Motel/ Guest House	Prisoners/ Inmates	Private Transportation Sector	Supermarket/ Bazaar	Total
10.	Buthidaung	2,287	31	297	-	331	395	1,045	7	1,181	13	90	166	1,361	7,204
11.	Kyaukphyu	2,529	47	216	22	212	601	209	75	329	87	190	17	936	5,470
12.	Ramree	1,984	13	217	-	168	357	70	16	-	-	2	-	354	3,181
13.	Manaung	1,408	-	8	2	39	296	-	132	8	11	10	6	78	1,998
14.	Ann	2,418	29	335	-	104	521	11	10	-	6	20	144	204	3,802
15.	Thandwe	1,632	53	185	41	61	457	512	98	124	321	16	47	767	4,314
16.	Taungup	2,495	35	837	41	114	765	667	65	167	-	30	114	191	5,521
17.	Gwa	1,060	22	189	-	21	333	12	24	37	29	7	40	451	2,225
	Total	48,200	688	6,622	109	3,503	9,693	4,936	727	3,616	1,105	467	2,378	12,853	94,895

The Inoculation of anti-COVID-19 vaccination in the townships in Rakhine State from 27-8-2021 to 25-10-2021

(First Batch/Second Dose)

No.	Township	Over the age of 65	Government/Private	Volunteers/ Philanthropists	Home for the aged	Monastery/ Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Families of the Civil Servants	Private Sector Bank Employees	Private Sector Industries/ Factories Workers	Hotel/ Motel/ Guest House	Prisoners/ Inmates	Private Transportation Sector	Supermarket/ Bazaar	Total
1.	Sittwe	4,621	186	520	3	787	1,204	526	118	787	134	-	189	2,476	11,551
2.	Rathedaung	2,310	12	344	-	173	358	629	-	6	-	-	152	501	4,485
3.	Ponnagyun	3,540	8	395	-	212	257	25	12	6	5	-	73	165	4,698
4.	Pauktaw	3,090	43	648	-	188	808	274	2	5	8	3	282	893	6,244
5.	Mrauk-U	3,388	19	1,003	-	195	723	20	41	243	75	72	363	1,752	7,894
6.	Kyauktaw	5,354	28	457	-	348	1,139	559	41	18	35	-	6	348	8,333
7.	Minbya	3,795	6	1,135	-	249	414	-	20	148	9	3	379	834	6,992
8.	Myebon	2,643	9	246	-	119	340	92	7	153	6	4	200	801	4,620
9.	Maungdaw	1,965	75	197	-	81	552	74	25	-	-	17	78	651	3,715

No.	Township	Over the age of 65	Government/Private	Volunteers/ Philanthropists	Home for the aged	Monastery/ Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Families of the Civil Servants	Private Sector Bank Employees	Private Sector Industries/ Factories Workers	Hotel/ Motel/ Guest House	Prisoners/ Inmates	Private Transportation	Supermarket/ Bazaar	Total
10.	Buthidaung	2,241	30	298	-	268	383	974	7	493	6	90	645	1,305	6,740
11.	Kyaukphyu	2,129	33	228	15	147	501	22	56	297	99	233	62	1,163	4,985
12.	Ramree	1,873	14	202	1	158	360	74	16	-	-	2	1	339	3,040
13.	Manaung	1,348	5	6	-	37	269	140	13	8	11	10	-	63	1,910
14.	Ann	2,231	27	308	-	100	495	5	10	-	6	20	138	197	3,537
15.	Thandwe	1,627	53	173	41	59	467	417	95	80	296	16	51	797	4,172
16.	Taungup	2,400	35	759	41	108	727	636	62	156	-	30	94	178	5,226
17.	Gwa	1,051	15	180	-	18	298	11	19	31	29	7	36	435	2,130
	Total	45,606	598	7,099	101	3,247	9,295	4,478	544	2,431	719	507	2,749	12,898	90,272

The Inoculation of anti-COVID-19 vaccination in the townships in Rakhine State from 10-9-2021 to 27-10-2021

(Second Batch/ First Dose)

No.	Township	Aged 55-64	Over the age of 65	Government/Private/ Health Workers	Volunteers/ Philanthropists	Home for the aged	Monastery/ Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Families of the Civil Servants	Private Sector Bank Employees	Private Sector Industries/ Factories Workers	Hotel/ Motel/ Guest House	Private Banks and Financial Services	Prisoners/ Inmates	Private TransportaOn Sector	Private Schools and Education Services	Employees for Transportation and Border Gate	Export/ Import Enterprises and Other types of Businesses	Restaurants/ Tea Shops/ Food House Employees	Super Market/ Common Market	Groups of Immigrants' and Temporary Relief Centers	Dependent	Persons with Disabilities	People with Chronic Disease	Employees for NGOs/ INGOs	Total
1	Sittwe	6617	2244	302	330	-	111	782	1512	22	697	56	10	74	730	-	-	19	16927	-	658	106	120	355	31672	
2	Rathedaung	3182	1217	3	794	-	73	139	1810	-	1006	-	-	1	1693	-	-	-	10897	-	-	42	94	-	20951	
3	Ponnagyun	3355	938	2	94	-	41	90	54	-	656	-	-	-	905	-	-	25	6673	-	1112	57	118	-	14120	
4	Pauktaw	6316	1351	7	929	-	73	197	890	-	117	-	-	1	1382	-	-	-	7603	-	-	69	5	-	18940	
5	Mrauk-U	-	-	4	29	-	114	168	-	-	20	-	2	-	45	-	-	7827	-	-	10246	1	14	5	19239	
6	Kyauktaw	-	-	-	-	-	104	13	-	-	314	-	-	-	41	-	-	4097	589	-	8	12689	22	128	1	18247
7	Minbya	-	-	5	1379	-	110	130	-	-	331	2	2	-	627	4	290	3459	5356	-	-	8983	160	161	30	21450
8	Myebon	73	28	4	16	-	51	59	7	-	34	-	-	-	25	-	-	7716	51	104	2	8262	129	205	-	16770
9	Maungdaw	-	240	14	-	-	11	218	-	-	-	-	6	14	29	-	-	4156	664	-	-	7070	19	-	12459	
10	Buthidaung	-	168	3	60	-	16	35	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	7841	397	1	-	12146	41	58	16	20807
11	Kyaukphyu	-	-	11	103	-	129	258	-	-	360	56	38	67	176	3	6	9656	2057	-	-	4809	73	2	3	17829
12	Ramree	-	-	4	801	-	65	213	-	-	61	2	3	1	82	1	-	11290	3573	-	24	3131	118	561	-	19934
13	Manaung	-	-	2	-	-	70	207	-	-	19	11	10	2	-	-	-	5731	84	-	1448	8309	13	14	-	15920
14	Ann	-	3	25	482	-	75	109	-	-	113	80	42	8	611	4	42	5504	2784	-	521	3793	182	645	16	15102
15	Thandwe	-	-	17	355	-	129	467	-	-	128	280	75	0	157	4	15	10232	1153	-	130	10099	92	350	1	25210
16	Taungup	-	-	94	437	-	158	292	101	-	53	18	47	-	478	71	37	3803	4233	-	-	8469	20	-	-	18393
17	Gwa	-	-	9	278	-	82	406	-	-	127	24	2	9	91	15	-	2310	1767	-	-	5135	52	3	70	10672
	Total	19543	6189	506	6087	-	1412	3783	4374	22	4036	529	237	179	7088	102	390	83612	23516	42205	2133	104911	1196	2478	515	317715

The Inoculation of anti-COVID-19 vaccination in the townships in Rakhine State from 10-9-2021 to 27-10-2021

(Second Batch/ Second Dose)

No.	Township	Aged 55-64	Over the age of 65	Government/Private/Health Workers	Volunteers/Philanthropists	Home for the aged	Monastery/Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Families of the Civil Servants	Private Sector Bank Employees	Private Sector Industries/Factories Workers	Hotel/Motel/Guest House	Private Banks and Financial Services	Prisoners/Inmates	Private Transportation Sector	Private Schools and Education Services	Employees for Transportation and Border Gate	Export/Import Enterprises and Other types of Businesses	Restaurants/Tea Shops/Food House Employees	Super Market/Common Market	Groups of Immigrants and Temporary Relief Centers	Dependent	Persons with Disabilities	People with Chronic Disease	Employees for NGOs/INGOs	Total	
1	Sittwe	4415	1728	29	248	-	58	487	905	20	417	73	-	16	490	-	-	-	-	9358	-	-	-	56	106	332	18738
2	Rathedaung	1998	361	3	397	-	35	87	510	-	931	-	-	-	716	-	-	-	-	5053	-	-	25	56	-	10172	
3	Ponnagayun	2613	831	-	8	-	30	45	11	-	239	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	1670	-	-	14	72	-	5618	
4	Pauktaw	5523	1036	6	527	-	61	133	736	-	14	-	-	1	645	-	-	-	-	1493	-	-	46	4	-	10225	
5	Mrauk-U	-	-	3	7	-	40	48	-	-	2	-	-	-	32	-	3	5	2034	685	-	2897	2	1	11	5470	
6	Kyauktaw	-	-	-	-	-	31	5	-	-	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	705	17	4	2225	10	-	-	3354	
7	Minbya	-	-	4	1173	-	78	96	-	-	163	1	1	-	261	1	77	200	2141	3115	-	5155	36	20	30	12552	
8	Myebon	-	-	2	15	-	46	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2966	2	-	3193	96	137	-	6497	
9	Maungdaw	-	-	3	-	-	15	148	-	-	-	-	5	15	19	-	-	-	2317	190	-	3983	10	-	3	6708	
10	Buthidaung	-	-	-	63	-	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	5377	413	-	7419	23	34	15	13402	
11	Kyaukphyu	-	-	4	84	-	71	145	-	-	216	33	28	-	89	3	1	19	3929	1117	-	2506	47	-	2	8295	
12	Ramree	-	-	-	378	-	45	158	-	-	44	1	-	1	57	-	-	9	5775	1703	17	2000	67	394	-	10619	
13	Manaung	-	-	-	-	-	34	122	-	-	18	11	10	2	-	-	-	-	3202	7	-	5002	6	1	-	8415	
14	Ann	-	-	8	90	-	26	66	-	-	45	1	6	-	107	4	8	45	1581	835	-	1371	38	443	11	4693	
15	Thandwe	-	-	6	180	-	78	316	-	18	67	134	44	1	145	2	16	287	6928	616	-	4986	88	439	3	14685	
16	Taungup	-	-	8	291	-	125	196	-	-	56	-	-	-	206	1	6	-	558	944	-	2484	5	-	-	4880	
17	Gwa	-	-	1	186	-	37	241	-	-	70	6	1	3	19	-	-	36	335	311	-	1752	16	1	39	3054	
	Total	14549	3956	77	3647	-	826	2357	2162	38	2515	260	95	39	2883	11	111	731	37848	9955	17574	361	44673	585	1708	446	147407

The Inoculation of anti-COVID-19 vaccination in the townships in Rakhine State from 12-10-2021 to 27-10-2021

(Third Batch/ First Dose)

No.	Township	State Level Administration	Council Members	Government Health Workers	Private Health Workers	Volunteers/ Philanthropists	Monastery/ Religious Schools	Civil Servants	Private Sector Industries/ Factories Workers	Private Transportation Sector	Hotel/ Motel/ Guest House and Catering Enterprises	Private Banks and Financial Services	Prisoners/ Inmates	Private Schools and Education Services	UN Staff	Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs)	Employees for Transportation and International Border Gate	Export and Import Enterprises/ Warehousing Services	Other Types of Businesses	Restaurants/ Tea Shops/ Food House Employees	Groups of Immigrants' and Temporary Relief Centers	Dependent	Persons with Disabilities	People with Chronic Disease	Employees for NGOs/ INGOs	Students	Total
1	Sittwe	-	-	122	17	8	6	87	34	52	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1217	116	-	366	2	1	14	13791	15841
2	Rathedaung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9678	16435
3	Pomayun	-	-	-	-	271	8	12	22	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2882	-	385	6	155	-	9575	14310
4	Pauktaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9454	9454
5	Mrauk-U	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972	-	-	2567	-	-	-	10982	15567
6	Kyauktaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14185	14185
7	Minbya	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	24	97	220	176	3	211	-	17	-	13082	13847
8	Myebon	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	-	-	924	-	-	-	10526	12286
9	Maungdaw	-	-	3	-	-	-	36	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2156	706	-	3297	1	-	8	5002	11212
10	Buthidaung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2866	1	-	5085	13	-	-	7084	15049
11	Kyaukphyu	-	-	1	3	3	14	47	71	93	1	-	-	1	-	-	425	14	3046	620	224	638	9	-	-	12684	17897
12	Ramree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6740	6740
13	Manauing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3269	3269
14	Ann	-	-	2	-	71	1	24	-	75	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	879	215	5	483	5	46	-	7708	9523
15	Thandwe	-	-	2	-	38	14	79	-	18	198	4	-	-	-	-	-	112	4760	254	-	1530	7	2	1	6226	13241
16	Taungup	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	172	-	-	-	9901	10086
17	Gwa	-	-	-	-	2	3	11	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	406	17	-	1171	4	-	9	1495	3168
	Total	-	-	130	20	393	79	325	132	694	199	15	4	4	-	-	449	257	18325	4994	232	16829	47	221	32	151382	202110

Annex 14

Photos of COVID-19 vaccinations in Rakhine State

COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP camps, Rakhine State (August – October 2021)



Photos of Muslims from northern Rakhine State receiving COVID-19 Vaccinations



COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP camps, Rakhine State (August – October 2021)



Photos of Muslims from northern Rakhine State receiving COVID-19 Vaccinations



COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP camps, Rakhine State (August – October 2021)



Photos of Muslims from northern Rakhine State receiving COVID-19 Vaccinations

