

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

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

23 MAY 2022

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINED TERMS

AA	Arakan Army
AHA	ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre
ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CIPB	Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
CNBG	Sinopharm China National Biotech Group
Court	International Court of Justice
CSC	Citizenship Scrutiny Card
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
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
Fourth Report	Report of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar Pursuant to Paragraph 86(4) of the Order of 23 January 2020, 23 November 2021
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
MITV	Myanmar International Television
MMK	Myanmar kyat (currency of Myanmar)
MOH	Ministry of Health of Myanmar
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MRCs	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MRTV	Myanma Radio and Television
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
NCA	Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NVCs	National Verification Cards
OJAG	The Office of the Judge Advocate General
PNA	Preliminary Needs Assessment
Provisional Measures Order	Order of the Court, 23 January 2020
RSO	Rohingya Solidarity Organization
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
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
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
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	WHO
World Health Organization	

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**”), its third report on 20 May 2021 (the Third Report), and its fourth report on 23 November 2021 (the “**Fourth Report**”). Myanmar now submits the present fifth 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 Fourth Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the four previous reports.
5. The information in this report covers events until 15 April 2022, 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 Fourth Report, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services extended the unilateral ceasefire up to 28 February 2022.¹ On 28 February 2022, the suspension of the Myanmar Defence Services’ military operations was further extended from 1 March to 31 December 2022 and thus currently remains in force across the Nation,² except in those situations in which the Government’s security and administrative mechanism as well as State defence and administrative measures in the entire Nation are undermined. This extension to the ceasefire has the stated intention of restoring perpetual peace across the Nation, enhancing the peace process, and effectively carrying out prevention, control and treatment activities of

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

² See **Annex 1**.

COVID-19 pandemic throughout the Nation. The Myanmar Defence Services have been striving to restore perpetual peace in order to build a Union based on Democracy and Federalism.

(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 October 2021 were given in the Fourth Report. There have since then been five armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and ARSA, as follows.
8. On 31 October 2021, after the Myanmar Defence Services found seven members of ARSA in a tent in Maungdaw Township in Rakhine State, approximately three kilometres north of Yae Twin Pyin Village, an armed clash erupted between the Myanmar security forces and ARSA. Five of the ARSA members were killed in the clash, while the rest escaped. One firearm and ammunition, two knives, some civilian clothing, three backpacks, five blankets, two keypad phones, two refugee cards issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (“**UNHCR**”), six holy books and other foodstuff and kitchenware were seized.
9. On 6 November 2021, there was a clash in Kha Muang Seik Village, Maungdaw Township, between the Myanmar Defence Services providing area security, and five ARSA members. During the incident, one ARSA member was killed, and one rice bag labelled in a Bangladesh language, one black backpack, one walkie-talkie and one camouflage outfit were found.
10. On 9 November 2021, 15 members of ARSA clashed with the Myanmar Defence Services after ARSA fired on the Defence Services and planted bombs at a location some 1.5 kilometres northwest of Yae Nauk Ngar Thar Village, Maungdaw Township. As a consequence of the incident, two personnel of the Myanmar Defence Services were injured.
11. On 1 February 2022, after 10 members of ARSA attacked the Myanmar Defence Services with small firearms some two kilometres southeast of Thin Baw Hla Village in Maungdaw Township, a clash erupted once again between them. During the incident,

five tents, one saw, two knives, one rice bag labelled “WFP” and one bag labelled “US Aid”, one small holy book and other kitchenware and foodstuff were seized.

12. Finally, on 4 February 2022, two ARSA members were found some three kilometres northeast of Meetike Village in Maungdaw Township as the Myanmar Defence Services were undertaking border security duties. While following those ARSA members, the Defence Services were attacked by another 20 members of ARSA. One of the ARSA members was found dead along with one firearm and ammunition, while two Myanmar military personnel were injured as a result of the ARSA attack.
13. In addition to these five armed engagements, between 18 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, it was reported that there were movements of ARSA members across the Myanmar-Bangladesh border.
14. On 26 October 2021, 20 ARSA members, carrying small firearms secretly kept in camps in Bangladesh, approached Myanmar territory between Boundary Pillars 34 and 35 near Taung Pyo Letwe Village, Maungdaw Township and moved to an area where certain people are residing at the Myanmar-Bangladesh border.
15. On 1 January 2022, about 60 members of ARSA gathered near the Myanmar-Bangladesh border on the Bangladesh side, where their leader delivered a New Year speech. Later, on 3 January 2022, 30 ARSA members moved to the Myanmar side, some 200 meters north of Meetike Village, Maungdaw Township, while the rest remained on the Bangladesh side.
16. Again, on 18 February 2022, 40 ARSA members approached Myanmar territory through Boundary Pillars 34 and 35. Those ARSA members then built temporary tents to settle there by pretending to be people who are residing at the Myanmar-Bangladesh border. Furthermore, ARSA movements were observed near Boundary Pillar 39, between Boundary Pillars 34 and 35, and in Kun Thee Pin Village, Maungdaw Township.
17. On 6 April 2022, there was an explosion on Htan Chaung Bridge connecting Kyein Chaung and Taung Pyo Letwe Village in Maungdaw Township, caused by a mine

planted by ARSA, resulting in no casualties.³

18. In addition, movements of members of the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (“**RSO**”) have occurred again across the Myanmar-Bangladesh border. The aims of the RSO are to be recognised as an official armed organisation by the Government of Myanmar and to establish a self-administered zone in northern Rakhine State. Recent activities of the RSO are given below. There have also been coordinated activities by the RSO and ARSA at the Myanmar-Bangladesh border.
19. On 21 November 2021, 40 members of the RSO entered Myanmar between Boundary Pillars 52 and 53 and settled near Kyout Lone Stream in Maungdaw Township.
20. Again, on 27 January 2022 it was learned that the movement of 30 RSO members had been observed between Boundary Pillars 53 and 54 in Maungdaw Township. As the Bangladesh Border Guard and Bangladesh Police Force had launched a security operation near the Myanmar-Bangladesh border in Bangladesh between 26 January and 1 February 2022, these RSO members moved to the Myanmar side to avoid military confrontation with the Bangladesh security forces and they later left for Bangladesh.
21. On 1 April 2022, the RSO recruited 25 new individuals in Buthidaung Township. These 25 new recruits were sent to join 20 members of the RSO on the Bangladesh side of the border between Boundary Pillars 55 and 56, where they commenced 45 days’ training in terrorist acts by the RSO from 2 April 2022. The RSO intends that they will then be sent back to Buthidaung Township when their training is completed.

(iii) Arakan Army activities

22. The Fourth Report noted that there had been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army (AA) since 12 November 2020.⁴ However, there was a clash between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army in Maungdaw Township on 7 February 2022 which involved civilian casualties

³ See **Annex 2**.

⁴ See paragraph 11 of the Fourth Report.

(details are given in paragraph 33 below).

23. Again, on 13 April 2022, it was reported that there were movements of about 100 members of the Arakan Army in Wat Guang Village, Myebon Township. Of these, 20 members of the Arakan Army clashed with military personnel from the Light Infantry Battalion 93, who were providing area security in the village, resulting in no casualties.
24. Between March and 15 April 2022, the Arakan Army held meetings with administrators and some villagers in several villages in Paletwa Township in Chin State (a township on the border of Rakhine State), and in Kyauktaw, Rathedaung and Ponnagyun Townships in Rakhine State. The Arakan Army members have assigned village administrators and asked them to report to the Arakan Army on the villages' administration, have demanded that villagers pay money or funds monthly to the Arakan Army, and have persuaded village administrators not to give information about their activities to Government officials. On 13 March 2022, members of the Arakan Army held a meeting with some Muslim village administrators, some Mawlawi (Islamic scholars) and some villagers from Muslim villages in Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung Townships, where they persuaded them to support the Arakan Army and join their forces.
25. From 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, 21 Muslims in northern Rakhine State from several villages in Buthidaung, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw, Maungdaw and Mrauk-U Townships were detained by the Arakan Army. Among them, nine Muslims were later released by the Arakan Army and one person fled and escaped.

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

26. As mentioned in the Fourth Report, in order to achieve enduring peace in Rakhine State, there were peace talks between the Myanmar Defence Services and representatives of the Arakan Army in 2020 and 2021.⁵

⁵ See paragraph 15 of the Fourth Report.

27. On 12 February 2022, a ceremony was held in Nay Pyi Taw to celebrate Myanmar's Diamond Jubilee Union Day (the 75th anniversary of Union Day). The ceremony was attended by representatives of all national people of the Union, as well as by representatives of seven ethnic armed organizations which have signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement ("NCA"), and four other ethnic armed organizations which have not yet signed the NCA, including the Arakan Army. On the occasion, they attended the preliminary perpetual peace discussions to talk about the peace process in order to build a Union based on democracy and federalism.
28. Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, the Myanmar Police Force withdrew charges under the Counter Terrorism Law against 45 individuals linked with the Arakan Army who had been detained between April 2019 and November 2020. These individuals were later released. Additionally, from March to 15 April 2022, the Arakan Army released two civilians, two Government officials, and three civilians linked with personnel of the Myanmar security forces, who had been detained or captured by the Arakan Army between 24 June 2020 and 1 March 2022.

(v) Civilians displaced by the conflict

29. As of 15 April 2022, 69,739 people remained displaced as a result of the past armed clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and Myanmar Border Guard Police on the one hand and the Arakan Army on the other. Amongst them, 3,636 are temporarily staying at their relatives' homes in neighbouring villages, while the rest are taking shelter at temporary relief sites.
30. The table below gives a breakdown of this number by townships.

No.	Township	Number of displaced civilians by the conflicts
1.	Buthidaung (five Muslim villages)	848
2.	Buthidaung (others)	5,810
3.	Ponnagyun	2,332
4.	Rathedaung	18,003
5.	Pauktaw	95
6.	Sittwe	2,394
7.	Mrauk-U	20,899
8.	Minbya	2,343
9.	Kyauktaw	13,491
10.	Myebon	1,779
11.	Ann	1,745
	Total	69,739

31. The people referred to in item 1 of the table above are Muslims from northern Rakhine State, while the rest are not. The table above only shows those displaced persons who have taken shelter at temporary relief sites or who are temporarily staying in relatives' homes in nearby villages due to the past 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.

32. Following a cessation of the clashes and demining activities by the Myanmar Defence Services mentioned in paragraph 26 of the Fourth Report, the total number of displaced persons has decreased by 5,513 from that stated in paragraph 17 of the Fourth Report, due to the voluntary return of some of the displaced persons in safety to their homes.

(vi) Civilian casualties

33. In the period from 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, there were two clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army, which are referred to in paragraphs 22 and 23 above. The first of these occurred near Ngan Chaung village, on 7 February 2022, when approximately 50 Arakan Army members ambushed a vehicle transporting injured soldiers from No. 352 Infantry Battalion to No.6 (25) Bedded Military Hospital. In that attack, a Muslim civilian and a Rakhine woman were killed by a handmade remote-controlled landmine explosion, planted by the Arakan Army.

34. Myanmar is confident of the accuracy of the figure mentioned above, even in cases where open-source materials may suggest different figures.

35. Aside from the casualties mentioned above, from 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, 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) The three Directives issued by the Office of the President

36. 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. 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 of November 2021 to January 2022 and

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

February to April 2022. The respective Union Ministers and State and Region Governments have submitted periodic reports pursuant to Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State⁷ and Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech⁸ for the period November 2021 to April 2022.

37. The Union Ministries are conducting awareness raising on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Genocide Convention) to officials, staff, students, trainees of the respective ministries and residents of the State and Regions, Self-Administered Zones and Divisions, and Townships. Genocide Convention awareness pamphlets have been distributed to officials and staff of Ministries, and to students at universities, colleges, and training centres. Moreover, awareness raising training on the Genocide Convention is being conducted for officials and staff of the Ministries.
38. For instance, the Ministry of Border Affairs is undertaking the above-mentioned functions by putting anti-hate speech slogans on notice boards at their departments and in villages, by forming an IT team to keep watch on social media accounts of government staff for hate speech, and by providing to students and staff attending universities and colleges for which this Ministry is responsible information about the harm caused by hate speech and disinformation.⁹
39. The Union Ministers 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.

⁷ See paragraphs 89 and 91 and Annex 4 of the First Report.

⁸ See paragraphs 89 and 92 and Annex 5 of the First Report.

⁹ See **Annex 3**.

(ii) Civilian accountability

40. The Task Force of the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body (“CIPB”) held a meeting on 20 February 2022 to discuss the progress of the Myanmar Police Force in investigating and prosecuting the cases of the Independent Commission of Inquiry (“ICOE”) Report.
41. In order to raise public awareness of the complaint mechanism referred to in paragraph 34 of the Fourth Report, the Ministry of Legal Affairs (the then Union Attorney General’s Office) instructed the Rakhine State Law Office to publish notices in social media and to report on the progress of the complaint mechanism monthly to CIPB. During the period from 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, the Complaint Mechanism did not receive any complaint relating to human rights violations in connection with the events in northern Rakhine State.
42. The status of the 139 cases under investigation and prosecution by the Task Force are as follows.
43. 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, 26 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 3 cases remain under consideration by the Task Force.
44. Of the 23 cases where the accusations were against members of the Border Guard Police, 7 cases have been closed for lack of evidence, 6 cases are under investigations, 2 cases were sentenced by the Police Court under the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law, and 8 cases had been temporarily closed by proclamation order of the court under section 87 and 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure due to accused persons absconding.
45. 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.

(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system

46. In relation to events at Chut Pyin Village, the situation remains as described in paragraph 45 of the Fourth Report.
47. The remaining incidents identified in the ICOE report continue to be examined by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of Myanmar. Updates will be provided in future reports.

(iv) International humanitarian law (IHL) training

48. The Office of the Judge Advocate General (“**OJAG**”) 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 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, the Office of the Judge Advocate General delivered lectures on IHL to 1,999 trainee military officers/senior officers at the Platoon Commander Training Course, the Company Commander Training Course, the Battalion Commander Training Course, the Command and General Staff College, the National Defence College, and the Defence Services Medical Academy. Moreover, the OJAG provided awareness-raising sessions concerning IHL to 8,650 military officers and personnel of all ranks, and 2,828 cadets. The IHL awareness-raising trainings were provided to military personnel of all ranks, assigned to various battalions from all States and Regions including Rakhine State.¹⁰

(v) Measures to combat hate speech

49. The Ministry of Information has continued to use Myanmar Radio and Television (“**MRTV**”), Myanmar International Television (MITV) and radio programmes to educate the public on the harmful effects of hate speech on society and to raise awareness

¹⁰ See **Annex 4**.

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 race, religion, gender or other identity factor.

50. Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, the Ministry made 161 broadcasts of a 2-minute radio programme about prevention of hate speech and 918 broadcasts of a 2-minute announcement raising awareness of anti-hate speech and violence to nationwide audiences in 17 ethnic dialects. In addition, MRTV and MITV regularly air public service announcements on State television to stop incitement to hatred and violence and to prevent the proliferation of hate speech.¹¹ These broadcasts have been in both the Myanmar and English languages.
51. Furthermore, for the purpose of preventing the spread of hatred and hate speech efficiently, a proposed new Law relating to the Prevention of Hate Speech has been drafted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Legal Affairs is now scrutinizing this draft legislation.
52. It is noted that although Myanmar has not yet enacted this specific Law relating to the prevention of hate speech, the proliferation of hatred, enmity and the incitement of offences by one class or community against another class or community, and the promotion of enmity or hatred between different classes of persons, has already been made punishable under Section 153A and Section 505 (c) of the Penal Code of Myanmar.¹²
53. In Rakhine State, several talk shows and campaigns against hate speech and violence were held and supported by the public regardless of their ethnicity and religion. From November 2021 to 15 April 2022, youths and women from Maungdaw, Sittwe, Ann

¹¹ See **Annex 5**.

¹² As to section 505 (c) of the Penal Code, see paragraph 111 of the First Report. As to section 153A of the Penal Code, this reads as follows:

153A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of [persons resident in the Union] shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation. - It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of [persons resident in the Union].

[Translation taken from <https://www.mlis.gov.mm/lscPop.do?lawordSn=9506%20>]

and Gua townships in Rakhine State participated in talk shows on tackling violence, especially for women, in local office buildings. Such talks were effective as the participants could exchange and share experiences, which helped foster social cohesion and cooperation between youths and women from different ethnic and religious communities.

54. There have been no reports of intercommunal tensions or hate speech in northern Rakhine State in the reporting period. In order to promote anti-hate speech campaigns, some meetings were held between administrators and people from the Rakhine community and the Muslim community arranged by the Rakhine State Government and Township General Administrative Department in Maungdaw Township. Those meetings were held to cooperate among two communities in order to prevent religious conflicts and to stop incitement to hatred. Between October 2021 and April 2022, meetings were regularly held twice a month. There were 14 meetings in the reporting period, in which Government officials, administrators and people from two communities participated.

(vi) Repatriations to Myanmar from Bangladesh

55. Myanmar continues to work for the repatriation of displaced persons in Bangladesh to Myanmar despite the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the country.
56. Myanmar continues to verify the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh. Bangladesh has provided Myanmar with six batches of verification forms, containing a total of 828,829 persons for verification. This figure has changed from that given in paragraph 61 of the Fourth Report as some of the names on the lists were found to be redundant when Myanmar verified the lists provided by Bangladesh. As of 15 April 2022, Myanmar had scrutinized 58,214 persons. Of those scrutinized, 32,898 were verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State, while the other 25,316 were not found in household lists in Rakhine State. Of those verified as former residents of Rakhine State, 433 were verified as having been involved in terrorist acts. Myanmar has been providing to Bangladesh verified lists batch by batch. On 28 January 2022, Myanmar had provided to Bangladesh detailed information of 25,031 scrutinized persons.

57. 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 and Bangladesh have been negotiating the pilot project for repatriation of the potential returnees.¹³ Negotiation has been ongoing between the two sides to include in the list of displaced persons to be repatriated under the pilot project the Hindu displaced persons who wish to return voluntarily to Rakhine State. The Rakhine State Government Office has been preparing necessary arrangements to resettle the returnees in designated village tracts. Necessary arrangements such as provision of humanitarian assistance and resettlement plans for displaced persons returning from Bangladesh have been in place and medical teams have been organised to provide health care services at reception centres and transit centres. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has drawn up Standard Operating Procedures (“SOPs”) for the provision of health care services at reception and transit centres (see paragraph 93 below).
58. 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 15 April 2022, a total of 446 people have returned under their own arrangements. They have been resettled in Rakhine State and were issued National Verification Cards (“NVCs”).
59. The Ad Hoc Task Force for Verification of the Displaced Persons from Rakhine State, which was formed pursuant to paragraph 26 of the Physical Arrangement between Myanmar and Bangladesh¹⁴ and consists of representatives from both parties, held its first meeting on 27 January 2022 online and discussed issues faced by both sides during the process of verification of the displaced persons from Rakhine State who crossed over to Bangladesh after the 2016-2017 incidents.
60. China, India and other friendly Nations have provided support and diplomatic assistance to try to move forward the repatriation process. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (“ASEAN”) has also been assisting Myanmar in the repatriation process

¹³ See paragraph 129 of the First Report.

¹⁴ See paragraph 119 of the First Report and paragraph 64 of the Fourth Report.

through the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre (“AHA”). Four projects were identified for prioritization under the Preliminary Needs Assessment (“PNA”).¹⁵ The Ministry of Immigration and Population and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation continue to negotiate with the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) which is the funding agency for three projects under the PNA.¹⁶ Moreover, the Department of Disaster Management under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA, has been implementing the Project on Enhancing the Readiness of Myanmar Government Local Capacity in Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Support the Repatriation Process. Under this project, capacity building training programmes, workshops, training for trainers programmes, and table top exercises are often conducted for government officials, including officials from the Rakhine State Government Office, to enhance their capacity in providing humanitarian assistance.

(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

61. The Government of Myanmar has made continuing efforts on the resettlement of displaced persons and has continued working on the national strategy to close internally displaced person (“IDP”) camps in spite of difficulties posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.
62. The Union Minister for Border Affairs, along with the Union Minister for International Cooperation, the Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, and the Chief of Minister for Rakhine State, went to Rakhine State from 15 December 2021 to 22 December 2021. The purpose of the visit was to coordinate the provision of assistance to IDPs, who had been displaced due to conflicts in Rakhine State, in resettlement to their places of origin and to inspect the preparation and arrangements for the resettlement of displaced persons from Bangladesh under the pilot project for the repatriation of potential verified returnees.

¹⁵ See paragraph 66 of the Fourth Report.

¹⁶ See paragraphs 67 and 68 of the Fourth Report.

63. The 1/2022 meeting of the Working Committee for Humanitarian Assistance and Resettlement (paragraph 70 of the Fourth Report) was held on 3 February 2022. It discussed the detailed arrangements, such as preparation of shelters, housing, food, electricity, health care, etc, for receiving displaced persons from Bangladesh upon their return, and the provision of humanitarian assistance and resettlement plans for the displaced persons from Bangladesh after repatriation.
64. The 1/2022 Meeting of the Coordination Committee on Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State, which was established on 3 June 2021¹⁷ to support the Central Committee (paragraph 70 of the Fourth Report), was held on 10 February 2022. It discussed the preparations to commence the pilot project for the repatriation of potential verified returnees, the provision of assistance to the reception centres and transit centres upon receiving the displaced persons from Bangladesh, and the progress of the projects implemented for peace, stability and development of Rakhine State.
65. The 1/2022 Meeting of the National Committee on the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the Closure of IDP Camps (paragraph 74 of the Fourth Report) was held on 11 March 2022. It discussed the resettlement of residents of IDP camps and closure of IDP camps across the country, including in Rakhine State. The meeting discussed the allocation of budget and progress of building basic infrastructure, including houses, toilets, roads and pavements, and the installation of running water and electricity in the resettlement area of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp. There are also plans to construct schools and a clinic, and to provide livelihood training programmes and social cohesion programmes in the resettlement area.
66. 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.¹⁸ They are as follows:
- (a) the repair of the original houses in their original place of residence (for 220 households in Maungdaw District);

¹⁷ The Coordination Committee on Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State was established by State Administration Council Notification No. 170/2021 of 3 June 2021: see **Annex 6**.

¹⁸ See paragraph 72 of the Fourth Report.

- (b) the building of new houses in the original place of residence (for 236 households in Maungdaw District);
 - (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).
67. The first, second and third phases are now 100% completed and the fourth phase is under implementation. The resettlement of these areas is funded by the Working Committee for Humanitarian Assistance and Resettlement and is implemented by the Rakhine State Government.
68. Of the four prioritized projects under the PNA (paragraph 66 of the Fourth Report) implemented in cooperation with ASEAN, the first (paragraph 67 of the Fourth Report) was completed in December 2021. Under this first project, 45,000 radios were distributed to Muslim households from IDP camps in Sittwe, Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung Townships, and May Yu FM studio was established. May Yu FM will broadcast 24 hours in the Myanmar, Rakhine and Bengali languages.
69. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Myanmar, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNHCR¹⁹ was renewed by the parties on 11 March 2022 until 10 March 2023.

(viii) Preservation of property and evidence

70. In the period 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, the Government of Myanmar has received no information from any media outlet or entity expressing concerns about the destruction of evidence related to allegations of crimes within the scope of the Provisional Measures Order in the townships of Rathedaung, Maungdaw and Buthidaung.

¹⁹ See paragraph 75 of the Fourth Report.

71. Myanmar is consistently monitoring those areas to ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II of the Genocide Convention.
72. Moreover, to ensure compliance with the Provisional Measures Order, on 22 January 2022, the General Administrative Department in Rathedaung Township reissued a local order (1/2022) that strictly prohibits all residents from squatting on land, farms and properties formerly inhabited and farmed by displaced persons who fled from their original places of residence due to the ARSA terrorist attacks in October 2016 and August 2017. The order was distributed to all administrators to be announced in public areas of their respective villages and quarters.²⁰
73. The authorities in Myanmar have recorded that there were 16 villages, comprising 81 acres of lands, which were formerly inhabited by displaced persons who left their original places due to the ARSA terrorist attacks in August 2017. The Administrative Body of the Farmlands regarded these as Fallow Lands and preserved them with the cooperation of Rakhine State Government and concerned departments. Moreover, a total of 5,186 acres of Low Lands, Up Lands, Garden Lands and Nipa Palm Lands in Rathedaung Township that were formerly farmed and cultivated by displaced persons have also been listed and preserved. Occupation of these areas by others is strictly prohibited, and a group of staff from the Agricultural Department and General Administrative Department carry out regular inspections to ensure that this does not occur.
74. The Buthidaung Township Development Supervisory Office (Northern Rakhine State) under the Ministry of Border Affairs held an awareness-raising workshop on 15 March 2022 at which it exchanged views with village tract administrators from Buthidaung Township on matters concerning the preservation of evidence.²¹

(ix) Action on sexual violence

75. Sixteen days of activities against sexual violence towards women were held around the world from 25 November 2021 to 10 December 2021, which were initiated by the Women's Global Leadership Institute in 1991. Myanmar has also held these activities

²⁰ See **Annex 7**.

²¹ See **Annex 8**.

annually since 2015. These activities were also held in Rakhine State. For example, with the cooperation of the Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement and the General Administrative Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs, an awareness-raising workshop concerning sexual violence against women was held in Maungdaw on 4 December 2021. The workshop shared knowledge of ways to protect against sexual violence and disseminated information about the establishment of a complaint mechanism and its hot line phone number and email address (see paragraph 77 below).

76. In order to implement the first of the three main measures of the National Action Plan,²² on 24 November 2021, the Office of the Adjutant General ordered all commands and subordinate units throughout the country that effective legal action through Military Justice must be taken against any military personnel who commit sexual violence, and that the order must be notified to all military units by the respective commanders.²³
77. In order to implement another of the steps in the National Action Plan,²⁴ the Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has reintroduced a telephone Help Line, 067-404222/067-404999 to receive complaints and reports from anyone in Myanmar of sexual violence committed by anyone. Since 5 January 2022, a mechanism has also existed for the making of such complaints via Viber Message and Facebook Messenger. Public awareness announcements concerning this Complaints Mechanism have been published in newspapers and announced on television.
78. Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, 32 gender-based violence cases were reported throughout the country. Of these, five took place in Rakhine State. Four of these victims were Rakhine women from Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Sittwe Townships, and one was a Kamei woman from Sittwe Township. No case of gender-based violence against a Muslim woman from northern Rakhine State was reported within

²² See paragraph 82 of the Fourth Report.

²³ See **Annex 9**.

²⁴ See paragraph 83 of the Fourth Report.

this period. All victims, regardless of race or ethnicity, are provided with physical and mental support and the same amount of cash assistance, MMK 100,000 (nearly USD 67), for legal proceedings and a maximum amount of MMK 500,000 (nearly USD 333) for their livelihood, with no discrimination. Moreover, children of victims are provided with support depending on their needs, such as psychosocial support, healthy and nutritious food.

79. In one of the five cases referred to in the previous paragraph, the perpetrator, a Muslim man, was prosecuted and sentenced to seven years of imprisonment with hard labour under section 376 of the Penal Code. The perpetrators have not yet been found in three of those cases, and in the remaining case the victim is unwilling to take legal action.
80. The Government of Myanmar is continuing its effort to enact the Law on Prevention of Violence against Women. On 20 and 21 January 2022, a meeting was held, led by Union Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, to discuss the drafting of the law.

(x) *Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State*

81. In the period from 16 October 2021 to 31 March 2022, a total number of 3,620 birth certificates were issued to Muslim children born in northern Rakhine State as follows.²⁵

²⁵ See **Annex 10**.

No.	District	Township	Total number of birth certificates issued to Muslim children between 16 October 2021 and 31 March 2022
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe General Hospital	49
2.		Buthidaung	3,010
3.		Maungdaw	524
4.	Mrauk-U	Myebon	28
5.	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu	9
Total			3,620

(xi) Citizenship and residence rights

82. From 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, the Government issued relevant citizenship cards to 224 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 4,370 Muslims in Rakhine State.
83. On 20 September 2021, an Immigration and Citizenship Scrutinizing Working Committee was formed under the Central Committee for Rakhine State’s Peace, Stability and Development. Some of its main functions in relation to citizenship are:
- (a) to accelerate the task of issuing relevant citizenship cards to all eligible persons and to provide access to citizenship rights in accordance with the 1982 Citizenship Law,
 - (b) to record and collect the data of actual populations currently residing in various townships in Rakhine State,
 - (c) to draft an Action Plan with guidelines for expediting the citizenship verification process for minorities,

- (d) to cooperate with helpful international organizations and civil society organizations including UN bodies in undertaking the citizenship verification process, and
- (e) to collect data and lists of people currently residing in various Temporary Relief Centers and IDP camps with numbers of those who hold NVCs and those who have no proper document, and to report its further activities with constructive advice to the Central Committee.

84. This Working Committee is making an all-out effort to undertake its functions in a constructive and speedy manner. The new Provisional Government of Myanmar is also determined to accelerate the issuance of relevant citizenship cards throughout the country, ensuring that card-holders are granted access to citizenship rights and the right to vote in the upcoming election which will be held in 2023.

85. The process of citizenship verification for people residing in Rakhine State is being undertaken as priority. As a consequence, in Rakhine State there has been an increase in numbers of applicants for verification of relevant citizenship.

86. Paragraph 11 of The Gambia’s observations on the Fourth Report claims:

“Further, in late November 2021, additional movement restrictions on the Rohingya were reportedly imposed in Buthidaung township, requiring any Rohingya seeking to leave the township to obtain documented permission from the township immigration office.”

In fact, no additional movement restriction was imposed on any villages or IDP camps in Buthidaung Township. Regardless of their ethnicity or religion, all citizens who hold relevant citizenship cards have remained entitled to travel everywhere in the country, and holders of NVCs residing anywhere in the country, regardless of ethnicity or religion, have continued to require a travel permission document from the respective Township Immigration Office. This does not mean that NVC holders are prevented from travelling; but does mean that they need to travel in accordance with existing rules and regulations.

87. Paragraph 10 of The Gambia’s observations on the Fourth Report quotes the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, stating that “Since February

2021, further restrictions have been imposed on some Rohingya camps and villages, including curfews and reinstatement of old reporting rules...”. In fact, the Government has imposed a curfew in the Townships of Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Myebon, Ann, Rathedaung, Maungdaw and Buthidaung in Rakhine State due to security reasons.²⁶ Such curfews have been imposed not only in Rakhine State but also in other States and Regions, and as of 29 April 2022, such curfews were in force in 201 townships throughout Myanmar, including 8 townships in Nay Pyi Taw. These curfews do not target any specific community or group, but apply to all people in the Townships where the curfew is in force. In some Townships the curfew is from midnight to 4 am, while in others it is from 10 pm to 4 am or 9 pm to 5 am.

(xii) Education for Muslims in northern Rakhine State

88. For the academic year 2021-2022, 553 volunteer teachers were recruited for schools in Rakhine State including those in IDP camps.
89. 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 November 2021 following their closure on 8 July 2021 due to the pandemic,²⁷ and there were 43,930 Muslim students (including students in IDPs) attending schools in Rakhine State.
90. There are 163 mixed schools in Rakhine State, where both ethnic Rakhine and Muslim pupils are learning together. These also reopened on 1 November 2021. As of the academic year 2021-2022, there are 45,438 students in mixed schools and Muslim students accounted for 18,931 of these.
91. Regarding the scholarship programme for Muslim students,²⁸ Ministry of Education provided stipends for 2 Muslim students at Sittwe University during the 2019-2020

²⁶ See **Annex 11**.

²⁷ See paragraph 97 of the Fourth Report.

²⁸ See paragraph 101 of the Fourth Report.

academic year, and in 2021-2022 academic year is providing stipends for 20 Muslim students at Sittwe University, and 18 Muslim students at Toungup University.

92. Children from all communities living in Rakhine State can study at primary, middle and high schools freely like the children in other parts of the country. 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, who may attend basic/middle/high schools located outside 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.

(xiii) Health-care services

General

93. The Ministry of Health of the Government of Myanmar is providing health facilities and health-care services to all the people residing in Rakhine State regardless of race and gender. In order to provide sufficient medical services in Reception Centres, transit camps and resettlement places in Rakhine State, SOPs have been drawn up.
94. Additionally, the Public Health Department has arranged to provide medical teams and doctors, and health-care staff are allocated, to the health-care facilities at the Taung Pyo Letwe and Nga Khu Ya Reception Centres and Hla Phoe Khaung transit camp.²⁹
95. Maungdaw Hospital has the facilities to provide healthcare services and medical treatment to emergency patients transferred from these reception centres and transit camp, regardless of race or religion. Maungdaw Hospital is fully equipped with medicines

²⁹ Myanmar has had two reception centres established since 2018 in accordance with the Physical Arrangement between Myanmar and Bangladesh: Taung Pyo Letwe (for those repatriating via a land route) and Nga Khu Ya (for those repatriating via a river route): see paragraph 64 of the Fourth Report. After the reception centres, the Hla Pho Khaung Transit camp is to accommodate returnees temporarily if the villages are not ready in time.

and ambulances which can provide 24-hour transportation between the hospital and the reception centres and transit camp.

Arrangements for health-care services in Maungdaw Township

96. Maungdaw Hospital is fully equipped to provide health-care services and medical treatment to emergency patients transferred from the reception centres and transit camp, regardless of race or religion. Recently, medical aid kits, including 59 kinds of medicines, provided by the World Health Organization (WHO), have arrived. The Ministry of Health also provides 267 kinds of medicines to the hospital regularly. More medical staff are allocated at Maungdaw People's Hospital to provide health-care services to transferred patients. Oxygen plants for emergency patients are also available at the Maungdaw People's Hospital.
97. From the period between October 2021 and March 2022, the following health-care service activities were carried out in the following hospitals in Maungdaw Township:
- (a) Maungdaw People's hospital: 730 Rakhine people and 263 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in the outpatient department and a further 919 Rakhine people and 1,090 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in inpatient care.
 - (b) Ah Lae Than Kyaw Station Hospital: 566 Rakhine people and 90 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in the outpatient department and a further 16 Rakhine people and 5 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in inpatient care.
 - (c) Kyein Chaung Station Hospital: 594 Rakhine people and 43 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in the outpatient department and a further 94 Rakhine people and 7 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in inpatient care.
 - (d) Taung Pyo Station Hospital: 435 Rakhine people were treated in the outpatient department and a further 40 Rakhine people were treated in inpatient care.
 - (e) Aung Tha Pyay Station Hospital: 261 Rakhine people were treated in the outpatient department and a further 26 Rakhine people were treated in inpatient care.

Arrangement for health-care services in Buthidaung Township

98. From the period between October 2021 and March 2022, the following health-care service activities were carried out in the following hospitals in Buthidaung Township:
- (a) Buthidaung Township People’s hospital: 830 Rakhine people and 1,209 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in the outpatient department and a further 775 Rakhine people and 1,386 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in inpatient care.
 - (b) Say Di Taung Station Hospital: 867 Rakhine people and 414 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in the outpatient department and a further 372 Rakhine people and 157 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in inpatient care.
 - (c) Taung Bazar Station Hospital: 317 Rakhine people and 253 Muslims in northern Rakhine State were treated in the outpatient department.
99. Within the same period, the Myanmar Defence Services also provided health-care services at Myanmar Defence Services’ medical facilities in Rakhine State.³⁰
100. In the period from 16 October 2021 to 31 March 2022, at the mobile clinics operated by INGOs and NGOs together with the Ministry of Health across the IDP camps and shelters located in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Myebon, Maungdaw and Rathedaung Townships, a total of 63,362 Muslims from northern Rakhine State were provided with health-care services.³¹

(xiv) Maternal and child support

101. In Rakhine State, for the first quarter (October, November, December 2021) of the 2021-2022 fiscal year, cash assistance was provided to pregnant women and their children up to 2 years of age under the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer programme (MCCT), including 4,611 Muslim pregnant women and 29,756 Muslim children.

³⁰ See **Annex 12**.

³¹ See **Annex 13**.

These 34,367 Muslim beneficiaries were provided with a total of MMK 1,202,085,000 (some USD 649,420). Beneficiaries of a programme for the provision of social pensions to older people aged 85 years and above include 58 male Muslims and 63 female Muslims. These 121 Muslim beneficiaries were provided a total of MMK 3,630,000 (some USD 1,960) in the first quarter (October, November, December 2021) of the 2021-2022 fiscal year.

(xv) Provision of food

102. From 16 October 2021 to 31 March 2022, the Department of Disaster Management (“DDM”) of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, provided food supplies to both Muslims and others in Rakhine State who are living in shelters as a result of the conflicts in Rakhine State. During the reporting period, DDM provided rice to the value of MMK 3,142,516,709 (approximately USD 1,698,658) to 95,941 households (385,377 people) (both Muslims and others).
103. During the period from 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, the World Food Programme (WFP) provided humanitarian assistance to people living in Rakhine State in kind and in cash. Two field offices in Sittwe Township and Buthidaung Township distributed a total of 295,311 general food and nutrition packs and MMK 10,971,563,000 (some USD 5,930,583.74) in cash to Muslim communities in IDP camps in Rakhine State.³² Meanwhile, in collaboration with the Rakhine State Government Office, the International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) distributed 15,714,918 kilograms of rice supplies, 1,767,939 kilograms of beans supplies, and other food supplies, and provided cash assistance totalling MMK 262,710,700 (some USD 142,005) to people from all communities in northern Rakhine State.³³

³² See Annex 14.

³³ See Annex 15.

(xvi) The COVID-19 pandemic

104. The Government of Myanmar has taken a whole-of-government approach with its utmost effort to contain, prevent and fight against the COVID-19 pandemic and to conduct nationwide vaccination programmes regardless of race or religion.
105. From 16 October 2021 to 30 April 2022, the Government of Myanmar received 32.2 million doses of vaccinations, of which it had purchased 23.5 million doses and the remainder of which was donated by friendly countries including China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Russia and Thailand. Additionally, the Indian Armed Forces and Russia donated 105,800 doses of Covishield vaccines and 8,000 doses of Gam-COVID-VAC respectively to the Myanmar Defence Services.
106. The Ministry of Health monitors and supervises vaccine storage to meet fixed standards constantly, and military aircraft distribute those vaccines and syringes to Regions and States including northern Rakhine State as soon as possible in accordance with quality control standards. Thus, a total of 30.142 million people have received their first dose, and 23.114 million of those have completed their vaccination cycle and 1.369 million have received a booster dose. Furthermore, in line with the motto, “Let’s get vaccinated against the Covid-19 for a healthy and happy life of education”, the Government of Myanmar announced the reopening of schools from 1 November 2021 under COVID-19 prevention measures following the speedy inoculation of students aged 12 and above.
107. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to increase the number of available vaccines and supplies of oxygen. The Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Industry, in collaboration with China, have successfully produced a COVID-19 vaccine, namely the “Myancopharm” vaccine, which was launched on 23 March 2022. For this domestic vaccine production, experts from Sinopharm China National Biotech Group (CNBG) conducted trainings in Myanmar on production processes and quality testing. Each vial of the Myancopharm vaccine, which covers for five persons, is required to be kept at 2 to 8 degrees centigrade. One million doses will be manufactured per month, with a target of 10 million doses in the 2022-2023 fiscal year. Those vaccines will be used in public vaccination programmes through the Ministry of Health.

108. In Rakhine State, the Ministry of Health in cooperation with the Rakhine State Government has continued with the implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination programme, including in IDP camps and temporary relief centres. In the third batch of vaccinations,³⁴ as of 15 April 2022, a total of 1,070,530 people in the 17 townships of Rakhine State have received their first dose. Amongst them, 891,087 have also received the second dose, while 90,308 have received a booster dose on the scheduled immunization date or near the due date.³⁵
109. The Ministry of Health implements these projects under the Action Plan on COVID-19 Prevention, Control and Treatment in coordination with the ICRC and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS).³⁶ The Action Plan supports the Emergency Patient Transport System (which *inter alia* transports patients transferred from reception centres, transit camps and IDP camps including patients from mobile clinics in IDP camps to the nearest hospitals) and funding for mobile clinics, vaccination programmes, quarantine centres, and hygiene and sanitary management systems in Rakhine State. Isolation Centres, Quarantine Centres and Treatment Centres are also provided for each township hospital in Rakhine State accordingly.
110. From 16 October 2021 to 15 April 2022, 1,157 confirmed cases of COVID-19 were recorded in Rakhine State, resulting in 16 deaths and 1,045 recoveries, as follows:

No.	Township	Confirmed Cases	Omicron Variant	Recoveries	Patient Admission	Deaths
1.	Sittwe	854	9	788	275	1
2.	Pauktaw	2	-	2	-	-
3.	Mrauk-U	2	-	1	1	-
4.	Kyauktaw	4	-	1	3	-
5.	Myebon	5	-	5	-	-
6.	Maungdaw	2	-	-	2	-
7.	Buthidaung	9	-	8	-	1
8.	Kyaukphyu	81	-	76	-	5
9.	Ramree	4	-	4	-	-
10.	Manaung	2	-	2	-	-

³⁴ See paragraph 132, final sentence, of the Fourth Report.

³⁵ See **Annex 16**.

³⁶ See paragraph 85 of the Fourth Report.

No.	Township	Confirmed Cases	Omicron Variant	Recoveries	Patient Admission	Deaths
11.	Ann	12	-	3	9	-
12.	Thandwe	107	-	93	7	7
13.	Toungup	2	-	2	-	-
14.	Gwa	62	-	60	-	2
Total			1,157	1,045	297	16

111. The Government of Myanmar has continued to provide to Muslims in IDP camps, regardless of whether or not they have a CSC/NVC, awareness, health-care treatments and inoculations of COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, health workers and medics from the Myanmar Defence Services have dutifully served in such prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19 pandemic in IDP camps.³⁷ Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, 38,833 Muslims in IDP camps received their first doses of COVID-19 vaccinations, and 23,467 of those have also completed their second round. The number of vaccinated Muslims in IDP camps by Township is given in the Appendix to the present Report. It can be seen that a total of 49,824 have received their first dose (some 75% of the target number of 66,512 given in Appendix 2 of the Fourth Report) while 33,744 of those are fully vaccinated (some 50% of the target number).
112. From 16 October 2022 to 15 April 2022, there were nine COVID-19 cases across three IDP camps in Rakhine State, namely Taungpaw, Thet Kay Pyin and Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camps. All were admitted to the nearest hospital for medical treatment and health-care services, and all have now recovered.
113. As the COVID-19 diagnosis confirmed rate, infection rate and mortality rate have all decreased significantly, the Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19 announced that international flight schedules will be resumed as normal starting from 17 April 2022, in accordance with rules and regulations relating to Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19.³⁸

³⁷ See Annex 17.

³⁸ See Annex 18.

(xvii) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic

114. As indicated in paragraph 147 of the Second Report, with a view to the prevention and control of COVID-19 pandemic, certain measures have been taken to prevent illegal entry of persons into Myanmar from neighbouring countries.
115. Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, 120 nationals of China, 20 nationals of Bangladesh, 20 nationals of Thailand, 7 nationals of Sri Lanka, 6 nationals of Vietnam, 3 nationals of India, 1 national of Laos, 1 national of Singapore and 1 national of the USA (a total of 179 foreigners) were prosecuted under section 3 (1) and section 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, and 28 Myanmar nationals were prosecuted under section 3 (2) and section 13 (1) of that Act for illegal entry into Myanmar.
116. Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, 500 displaced persons (206 males and 294 females) were detained for entering Rakhine State illegally from Bangladesh without proper identity documents. Among them, a total of 164 persons were sentenced under section 3 (2) and section 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, another 124 are subject to pending prosecutions under the same Act, another 108 were sent back to their guardians and another 104 were released.

(xviii) Arrests for internal travel without proper documents

117. Between 16 October 2021 and 15 April 2022, 834 Muslims from northern Rakhine State (356 males and 478 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, 81 youths were sent to youth training schools/youth development centres. Additionally, 58 children were handed over to their guardians and another 7 adults were released with a fine, while 504 persons were under prosecution in accordance with section 6(2)/6(3) of the Residents of Myanmar Registration Act, 1949 and the remaining 184 persons were sentenced under the same Act.

IV. Conclusion

118. 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 November 2022.



H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing

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

Agent of Myanmar

APPENDIX

COVID-19 vaccinations in Muslim IDP camps in Rakhine State

No.	Township	Camp name	Number of vaccinated people (First Dose)	Number of vaccinated people (Second Dose)
1.	Sittwe Township	Maw Thi Nyar	600	569
2.		Dar Paing	2,900	2,240
3.		Thea Chaung	1,446	995
4.		Thet Kay Pyin	2,330	949
5.		Bar Sa Ra	535	520
6.		Gaung Dote Kar	3,065	2,295
7.		Baw Du Pha (1)	1,726	1,040
8.		Baw Du Pha (2)	1,700	1,190
9.		Ohn Taw Gyi (Southern)	4,167	2,974
10.		Ohn Taw Gyi (Northern)	2,792	1,982
11.		Say Thamar Gyi	2,725	2,461
12.		Ohn Taw Chay	665	340
13.	Pauktaw Township	Hngat Chaung	5,510	1,918
14.		Kyein Ni Pyin	3,474	1,377
15.		A Nouk Ye	2,914	1,650
16.		Sin That Maw	2,086	787
17.	Kyaukphyu Township	Kyauk Ta Lone	198	180
Total (17 camps)			38,833	23,467

ANNEXES

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



H.E. 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, Statement on Ceasefire and Eternal Peace, *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, vol. VIII, no. 316, 1 March 2022, p. 2

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

13th Waning of Tabodwe 1383 ME
28 February 2022

1. The Tatmadaw has been assuming the State responsibilities in accord with the Constitution (2008) for more than one year. The State Administration Council laid down and is implementing the five-point road map for ensuring peace and stability of the State, unity, development and flourishing of a discipline, multiparty democratic system, and adopted a policy that **“Emphasis will be placed on achieving enduring peace for the entire nation in line with the agreement set out in the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA)”** as the fourth point of the road map. In order to implement such a process, the State Administration Council is realizing the peace process in continuation in accord with the NCA.
2. It is very important to restore perpetual peace so as to build a Union based on democracy and federalism. The State Administration Council could mark the Diamond Jubilee Union Day together with all ethnic national people of the Union as a very significant ceremonial observance in the history of the nation and strived for fostering the Union spirit, which is of great importance in strengthening and integration of the Union, in the souls of all ethnic national people.
3. The gala ceremony was attended by seven NCA signatory ethnic armed organizations and four more ethnic armed organizations which have not signed the NCA yet. On the occasion, they attended the preliminary perpetual peace discussions to talk about the peace issues in order to build the Union based on democracy and federalism.
4. The Tatmadaw ceased the fire from 21 December 2018 to 28 February 2022 when 20 statements on a ceasefire were issued. After meeting with the Cambodian Prime Minister who is also in the capacity of the Alternate Chair of the ASEAN who paid a working visit to Myanmar on 7 and 8 January 2022, a joint statement of both countries was released to extend the ceasefire till the end of this year. Moreover, the speech to mark the one-year responsibilities discharged by the State Administration Council expressed the guarantee for the ceasefire till the end of 2022.
5. As such, this statement was hereby expressed that the suspension of Tatmadaw’s military operations was extended from 1 March 2022 to 31 December 2022 with the aim of restoring the perpetual peace across the nation, enhancing the peace process, and effectively carrying out the prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19 pandemic throughout the nation, except the period when security and administrative mechanism of the State were encroached and attacked in addition to defence and administrative issues of the State in the entire nation.
6. As we all need to follow the democratic practices to seek the solutions in discussions for leading to the destiny of perpetual peace the entire people aspire, all ethnic armed organizations and stakeholders are requested to beef up the practical participation in the implementation of the peace processes with might and main.

Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services

Annex 2

Photos of explosion on Htan Chaung Bridge on the road connecting Kyein Chaung and Taung Pyo Letwe Village in Maungdaw Township (6 April 2022)

Photos of explosion on Htan Chaung Bridge connecting Kyein Chaung and Taung Pyo Letwe Village in Maungdaw Township (6 April 2022)



Annex 3

Photos of undertaking activities concerning the implementation of three Directives

Photos of discussions among government staff concerning anti-hate speech and Genocide Convention



Photos of putting anti-hate speech slogans on office notice board



Example Photos of putting anti-hate speech slogans on village/ward notice board



Photos of conducting awareness raising activities to local residents concerning anti-hate speech



Photos of giving out leaflets concerning anti-hate speech for local residents



Photos of conducting awareness-raising workshop at colleges, vocational and technical schools under the Ministry of Border Affairs



Photos of conducting awareness-raising workshop at colleges, vocational and technical schools under the Ministry of Border Affairs



Photo of displaying placard newspapers at Township Community Center as anti-hate speech activities



Annex 4

Photos of training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law

Photos of training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law



Military personnel attending training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law
conducted by the Office of the Judge Advocate General

Photo- MOD

Photos of training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law



Military personnel attending training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law conducted by the Office of the Judge Advocate General

Photo- MOD

Photos of training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law



Military personnel attending training sessions relating to International Humanitarian Law conducted by the Office of the Judge Advocate General

Photo- MOD

Annex 5

TV Spot on Hate Speech (Myanmar Radio and Television, MRTV and Myanmar International Television, MITV)

Hate Speech

The term hate speech is understood as any kind of communication that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their race, religion, gender or other identity factor.

Hate Speech

The spread of hate speech generates violence and discrimination while harmful impact to building a community of peace and harmony with dignity as well as for the morality.

Hate Speech

The people should therefore participate and support all activities to reject and stand up to hate speeches.

အမန်းစကား

အမန်းစကား

လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ၊ ကျား မ သို့မဟုတ် မည်သူ မည်ဝါ
ဖြစ်သည်ဆိုသည့် အကြောင်းအရာတို့အပေါ် အခြေပြု၍ လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ် တစ်ဦး
သို့မဟုတ် လူအုပ်စုတစ်စုကို မျှတမမှမရှိစွာ ဝေဖန်သည့် သို့မဟုတ်
မလိုမုန်းထားမှု ကို ဖော်ပြသည့် ဆက်ဆံမှု တစ်မျိုးမျိုး ကိုရည်ညွှန်းပြီး
အကြမ်းဖက်ရန် လှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်းသည် အမန်းစကားဖြစ်သည်။

အမုန်းစကား

အမုန်းစကားပြန်ပွားခြင်းသည် လူ့ဘောင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွင်း
ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံမှုနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှု ကိုဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပြီး ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာရှိစွာ နေထိုင်ရန်နှင့်
ငြိမ်းချမ်းပြီး ညီညွတ်သည့် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်း တည်ဆောက်ရန် မျှော်မှန်းချက်တို့ကို
ထိခိုက်စေသည့်အပြင် အကျင့်စာရိတ္တကိုလည်းထိပါးစေပါသည်။

အမုန်းစကား

သို့ဖြစ်၍ ပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့်
အမုန်းစကားများကို ရှုတ်ချရန်နှင့် တားဆီးရန်စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှု များတွင်
အားလုံးပါဝင်ရန်နှင့်ပံ့ပိုးအားပေးရမည်။

Hate Speech

The term hate speech is understood as any kind of communication that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their race, religion, gender or other identity factor.

The spread of hate speech generates violence and discrimination while harmful impact to building a community of peace and harmony with dignity as well as for the morality.

The people should therefore participate and support all activities to reject and stand up to hate speeches.

အမုန်းစကား

လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ၊ ကျား မ သို့မဟုတ် မည်သူမည်ဝါ
ဖြစ်သည်ဆိုသည့် အကြောင်းအရာတို့အပေါ် အခြေပြု၍ လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်ဦး
သို့မဟုတ် လူအုပ်စုတစ်စုကို မျှတမှုမရှိစွာ ဝေဖန်သည့် သို့မဟုတ်
မလိုမုန်းထားမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည့် ဆက်ဆံမှု တစ်မျိုးမျိုးကိုရည်ညွှန်းပြီး
အကြမ်းဖက်ရန် လှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်းသည် အမုန်းစကားဖြစ်သည်။

အမုန်းစကားပြန်ပွားခြင်းသည် လူ့ဘောင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွင်း
ခွဲခြားဆက်ဆံမှုနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှု ကိုဖြစ်ပေါ်စေပြီး ဂုဏ်သိက္ခာရှိစွာ နေထိုင်ရန်နှင့်
ငြိမ်းချမ်းပြီး ညီညွတ်သည့် လူ့အဖွဲ့အစည်းတည်ဆောက်ရန် မျှော်မှန်းချက်တို့ကို
ထိခိုက်စေသည့်အပြင် အကျင့်စာရိတ္တကိုလည်းထိပါးစေပါသည်။

သို့ဖြစ်၍ ပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့်
အမုန်းစကားများကို ရှုတ်ချရန်နှင့် တားဆီးရန်စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။
အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုများတွင်
အားလုံးပါဝင်ရန်နှင့် ပံ့ပိုးအားပေးရမည်။

Annex 6

Establishment of Coordination Committee on Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State [original and English translation]



ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
 နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ
 အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာအမှတ် ၁၇၀ / ၂၀၂၁
 ၁၃၈၃ ခုနှစ်၊ ကဆုန်လပြည့်ကျော် ၉ ရက်
 (၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ ၃ ရက်)

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ
 ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ရေးကော်မတီ ဖွဲ့စည်းခြင်း

၁။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီ၏ လုပ်ငန်းများကို အောင်မြင်စွာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် “ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ရေးကော်မတီ” ကို အောက်ပါပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များဖြင့် ဖွဲ့စည်းလိုက်သည်-

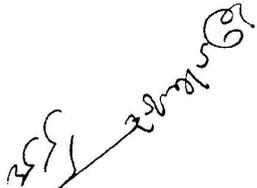
- | | | |
|------|--|--------------------|
| (က) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ |
| ✓(ခ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေး
ဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ (၁) |
| (ဂ) | ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီး
လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာ
ချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ (၂) |
| (ဃ) | ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ | ဒုတိယဥက္ကဋ္ဌ (၃) |
| (င) | ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
ကာကွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |
| (စ) | ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး
ပြည်ထဲရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန | အဖွဲ့ဝင် |

- ✓ (ဆ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဇ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဈ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပြန်ကြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ည) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
စိုက်ပျိုးရေး၊ မွေးမြူရေးနှင့် ဆည်မြောင်းဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဋ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့် ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဌ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
လျှပ်စစ်နှင့် စွမ်းအင်ဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဍ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
အလုပ်သမား၊ လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်
ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဎ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ပညာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဏ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (တ) ဒုတိယဝန်ကြီး အဖွဲ့ဝင်
ဆောက်လုပ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- ✓ (ထ) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန် အဖွဲ့ဝင်
နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဒ) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန် အတွင်းရေးမှူး
နယ်စပ်ရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ဓ) အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန် တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး (၁)
လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာ
ချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (န) အတွင်းရေးမှူး တွဲဖက်အတွင်းရေးမှူး (၂)
ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ

၂။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ရေးကော်မတီ၏ လုပ်ငန်းတာဝန်များမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်သည် -

- (က) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဗဟိုကော်မတီနှင့် ဗဟိုကော်မတီ၏လုပ်ငန်းများ အောင်မြင်စွာအကောင်အထည်ဖော်နိုင်ရန် ဖွဲ့စည်းခဲ့သည့် လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီ၊ ဒေသတွင်းလူမှုစီးပွားဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီ၊ ကုလသမဂ္ဂအဖွဲ့အစည်းများ၊ နိုင်ငံတကာအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီ စသည့်လုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများအကြား ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်၊
- (ခ) ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မှ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံသို့ရောက်ရှိနေသည့် စိစစ်ပြီး နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာသူများကို နှစ်နိုင်ငံသဘောတူညီချက်များနှင့်အညီ ပြန်လည်လက်ခံနိုင်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ ဆောင်ရွက်ရာတွင် မြန်မာဘက်မှ သက်ဆိုင်ရာဝန်ကြီးဌာနများအကြား ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ရမည့်ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ညှိနှိုင်းအစည်းအဝေးများ ဦးဆောင်ကျင်းပရန်နှင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းကော်မတီများအကြား ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး ဗဟိုကော်မတီသို့တင်ပြ၍ လမ်းညွှန်မှုခံယူရန်၊
- (ဂ) ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံသို့ ရောက်ရှိနေသည့် နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာသူများကို နိုင်ငံတော်မှ ချမှတ်ထားသည့် မူဝါဒများနှင့်အညီ ပြန်လည်လက်ခံရေးလုပ်ငန်းစဉ် စတင်ပါက နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာသူများကိုစိစစ်၍ ပြန်လည်လက်ခံရေး၊ လူသားချင်းစာနာထောက်ထားမှုဆိုင်ရာ အကူအညီများပေးအပ်ရေး၊ ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး၊ ပညာရေး၊ ကျန်းမာရေး၊ လုံခြုံရေးစသည့် အခြေခံလိုအပ်ချက်များ ဖြည့်ဆည်းပေးရေး၊ သက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းမှုဆိုင်ရာ အကူအညီများပေးအပ်ရေးတို့ကို ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်။

အမိန့်အရ


 အောင်လင်းဒွေး
 ဒုတိယဗိုလ်ချုပ်ကြီး

အတွင်းရေးမှူး

နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီ

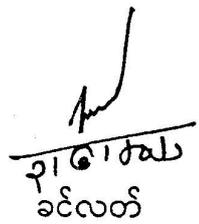
စာအမှတ်၊ ၁၁၂ (၁) / ၈ / ကောင်စီ (၂၀၂၁)
ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇွန်လ ၃ ရက်

ဖြန့်ဝေခြင်း

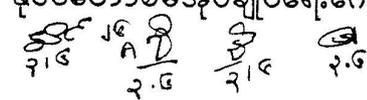
- နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီဥက္ကဋ္ဌရုံး
- နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီအတွင်းရေးမှူးရုံး
- နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီရုံး (ရုံး / ဌာနကြီးများအားလုံး)
- နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီအုပ်ချုပ်မှုရုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်ရုံး
- ပြည်သူ့လွှတ်တော်ရုံး
- အမျိုးသားလွှတ်တော်ရုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုတရားလွှတ်တော်ချုပ်
- နိုင်ငံတော်ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေဆိုင်ရာခုံရုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုရွေးကောက်ပွဲကော်မရှင်ရုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုဝန်ကြီးဌာနအားလုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုရှေ့နေချုပ်ရုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုစာရင်းစစ်ချုပ်ရုံး
- ပြည်ထောင်စုရာထူးဝန်အဖွဲ့
- နေပြည်တော်ကောင်စီ
- တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ် စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီအားလုံး
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်ဗဟိုဘဏ်
- အဂတိလိုက်စားမှုတိုက်ဖျက်ရေးကော်မရှင်ရုံး
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအမျိုးသားလူ့အခွင့်အရေးကော်မရှင်ရုံး
- ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ် တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့် ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေးဆိုင်ရာလုပ်ငန်းများ ညှိနှိုင်းပေါင်းစပ်ရေးကော်မတီဝင်အားလုံး

ဩန်ကြားရေးမှူးချုပ်
 ပုံနှိပ်ရေးနှင့်ထုတ်ဝေရေးဦးစီးဌာန } မြန်မာနိုင်ငံပြန်တမ်းအပိုင်း (၁) တွင်
 ထည့်သွင်းကြေညာပေးပါရန်။

အမိန့်အရ



၃၁.၆.၂၀၂၁
 ခင်လတ်

အမြဲတမ်းအတွင်းဝန်
 နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီရုံး


**Republic of the Union
of Myanmar State
Administration Council
Notification No. 170/
2021
9th waning of
Kasone, 1383 ME (3
June 2021)**

**Establishment of Coordination Committee
on Peace, Stability and Development of
Rakhine State**

1. To successfully implement the works of Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State, **“Coordination Committee on Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State”** is established with the following officials-

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|
| (a) | Union Minister
Ministry of Border Affairs | Chairman |
| (b) | Union Minister
Ministry of International Cooperation | Vice-Chairman (1) |
| (c) | Union Minister
Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief
and Resettlement | Vice-Chairman (2) |
| (d) | Chairman
Rakhine State Administration Council | Vice-Chairman (3) |
| (e) | Deputy Minister Ministry of Defence | Member |
| (f) | Deputy Minister
Ministry of Home Affairs | Member |
| (g) | Deputy Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Member |
| (h) | Deputy Minister
Ministry of Border Affairs | Member |
| (i) | Deputy Minister Ministry of
Information | Member |

(j)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Member
(k)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Transportation and Communication	Member
(l)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Electricity and Energy	Member
(m)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Labour, Immigration	Member
(n)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Education	Member
(o)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Border Affairs	Member
(p)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Health and Sport	Member
(q)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Construction	Member
(r)	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
(s)	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Border Affairs	Secretary
(t)	Permanent Secretary Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement	Joint-Secretary (1)
(u)	Secretary Rakhine State Administration	Council Joint-Secretary

2. The responsibilities of **Coordination Committee on Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State** are as mentioned below-

- (a) To coordinate the Working Committee on Immigration and Citizenship verification, Working Committee on Regional Social Economic Development, Working Committee on Cooperation with UN organisations and International Cooperation, etc which were formed to support the work of Central Committee on

Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State.

- (b) To organise coordinating meetings to discuss the repatriation and resettlement of the verified displaced persons from Rakhine State who are currently in Bangladesh according to the bilateral agreements, and to cooperate with the respective working committees and seek the guidance from the Central Committee.
- (c) When commence the repatriation of displaced persons from Bangladesh, to coordinate the works of reception and verification of displaced persons from Bangladesh, in providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement and in providing basic needs and livelihood assistance such as education, health and security.

By order

Aung Lin Dwe

Lieutenant General Secretary

State Administration Council

No. 112 (1)/ 8 / Council (2021)

Date. 3 June 2021

By order

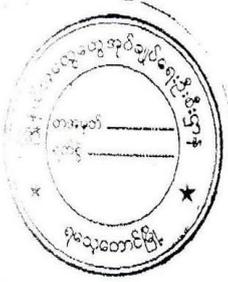
Khin Latt

Permanent Secretary

State Administration Council

Annex 7

Local Order issued in Rathedaung Township concerning restriction not to squat or occupy the lands formerly inhabited by displaced persons who left their original places after the incidents of ARSA's terrorist attacks [original and English translation]



မြို့နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
 ရသေ့တောင်မြို့
 ဒေသန္တရအမိန့်အမှတ်(၁ /၂၀၂၂)
 ၂၀၂၁ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ (၂၂)ရက်
 ၁၃၈၃ ခုနှစ်၊ ပြာသို့လပြည့်ကျော်(၆)ရက်
 ပြစ်မှုဆိုင်ရာအထွေထွေအမှုတွဲအမှတ်(၁ /၂၀၂၅)

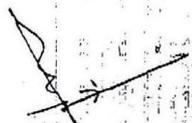
၁။ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ်တွင် ၂၀၁၆ခုနှစ်အောက်တိုဘာလနှင့် ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ်၊ ဩဂုတ်လ(၂၅)ရက်နေ့တို့တွင် ARSA အဖွဲ့၏ အကြမ်းဖက်ဖြစ်စဉ်များကြောင့် မောင်တော-ဘူးသီးတောင်-ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ်တိုင်း နေထိုင်ခဲ့သော တင်္ဂလီများ၏ နေအိမ်ခြံဝန်း၊ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ(လယ်ယာ၊ ဥယျာဉ်ခြံမြေ) များနှင့် မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ကိုင်နေသော ပုဇွန်ကန်၊ ငါးကန်များကို စွန့်ခွါ၍ တစ်ဖက်နိုင်ငံသို့ ထွက်ပြေးတိမ်းရှောင်ခဲ့သူများတွင် ကျန်ရှိခဲ့သည့်အဆိုပါနေအိမ်၊ ခြံဝန်း၊ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ(လယ်ယာ၊ ဥယျာဉ်ခြံမြေ) များနှင့် မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ကိုင်နေသော ပုဇွန်ကန်၊ ငါးကန်များ အား မသက်ဆိုင်သူများမှ ဝင်ရောက်နေထိုင် စိုက်ပျိုးမွေးမြူခြင်းမပြုစေရန် အများပြည်သူလိုက်နာ ကျင့်သုံးနိုင်ရေးအတွက် အောက်ပါဒေသန္တရအမိန့်အား ထုတ်ပြန်လိုက်သည်။

"နေရပ်စွန့်ခွာသူများတွင် ကျန်ရှိခဲ့သည့် နေအိမ်ခြံဝန်း၊ စိုက်ပျိုးမြေ(လယ်ယာ၊ ဥယျာဉ်ခြံမြေ)များနှင့် မွေးမြူရေးလုပ်ကိုင်နေသော ပုဇွန်ကန်၊ ငါးကန်များအား မသက်ဆိုင်သူများမှ ဝင်ရောက်လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်မပြုရန်"

၂။ မည်သူမဆိုတားမြစ်ချက်များကို ဖောက်ဖျက်ကျူးလွန်ပါက တည်ဆဲဥပဒေများအရ အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်သွားမည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၃။ ဤအမိန့်ထုတ်ပြန်သည့်နေ့မှ နောက်ထပ်အမိန့်တစ်စုံတစ်ရာ ထုတ်ပြန်မှုမပြုမချင်းအတည်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၄။ ၂၀၂၂ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ(၂၂)ရက်နေ့တွင် ဤရုံးတံဆိပ်ရိုက်နှိပ်၍ ကျွန်ုပ်လက်မှတ် ရေးထိုးထုတ်ဆင့်လိုက်သည်။


 မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး
 (နိုင်လင်းထက်၊ ၈/၅၆၁၆)
 ၆၈

အမိန့်အမှတ် ၀၉၁/၃ /၃-၂/ဦး ၃ (အထူး)
 ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၂၂ ရက်

မြန်မာပြည်

အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး၊ ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအားလုံး(ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအတွင်းနှင့် အများပြည်

သူများနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သောနေရာများတွင်ကြေငြာပေးရန်)

ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ်

မိတ္ထီလို

ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ စစ်တွေမြို့

ပြည်နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်၊ စစ်တွေမြို့

ခရိုင်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန၊ စစ်တွေမြို့

မြို့နယ်ဥပဒေအရာရှိ၊ မြို့နယ်ဥပဒေရုံး၊ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့

မြို့နယ်တရားသူကြီး၊ မြို့နယ်တရားရုံး၊ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့

မြို့နယ်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့မှူး၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့၊ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးမှူး၊ မြို့နယ်လယ်ယာမြေစီမံခန့်ခွဲရေးနှင့် စာရင်းအင်းဦးစီးဌာန၊ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့

မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးမှူး၊ မြို့နယ်ငါးလုပ်ငန်းဦးစီးဌာန၊ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့

လှည့်လည်စာတွဲ

ရုံးလက်ခံ

Township General Administrative Department

Rathedaung Township

Local Order (1/2022)

22nd January 2022

6th Waning of Pyatho, 1383 ME

Criminal General Case No (1/22)

1. The following local order has been issued that strictly prohibits using, cultivating or squatting the compounds, cultivated lands (Farm Land, Garden Land) and fish ponds that were formerly inhabited, farmed and fished by displaced persons who left their original places due to the incidents of ARSA's terrorist attacks in October 2016 and August 2017.

“No one is allowed to use or occupy any compound, cultivated lands (Farm Land, Garden Land) and fish ponds that were left by displaced persons”

2. Action shall be taken against anyone who violates the order in accordance with existing laws.

3. The order shall be in force from this date until another order is issued.

4. I hereby sign and issue the Local Order on 22nd January 2022 with this office stamp.

(Sign) Township
Administrator (Name)

Letter No

Date, 22nd January 2022

Annex 8

Photos of awareness-raising workshop, discuss and exchange views with village tract administrators from Buthidaung Township on matters concerning preservation of evidence

Photos of awareness-raising workshop, discuss and exchange views with village tract administrators from Buthidaung Township on matters concerning preservation of evidences



Annex 9

Instruction for Prohibition against Sexual Violence in Conflict To All Commands Stations by
Office of the Adjutant General [original and English translation]

လျှို့ဝှက်

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရ

ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ကြည်း)

စစ်ရေးချုပ်ရုံး

စာအမှတ်၊ ၁ / ၈၅ / ၇၂၇ / ရေး ၃(ဂ)

ရက်စွဲ၊ ၂၀၂၁ ခုနှစ်၊ နိုဝင်ဘာလ ၂၄ ရက်



သို့

တိုင်းစစ်ဌာနချုပ်အားလုံး

အကြောင်းအရာ။ ပဋိပက္ခအတွင်း လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ကျူးလွန်မှုများ မပြုလုပ်ရေး

ရည် ညွှန်း ချက်။ ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ကြည်း)၏ ၁၇-၁၁-၂၀၂၁ ရက်စွဲပါ စာအမှတ်၊ ၇/၁၀၆၂/၁၆/ဦး ၃

၁။ ပဋိပက္ခအတွင်း လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကြမ်းဖက်မှု တားဆီးကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့် တုံ့ပြန်ဆောင်ရွက်ရေးဆိုင်ရာ အမျိုးသားအဆင့်လုပ်ငန်းစီမံချက် (၂၀၂၁-၂၀၂၂) အား အကောင်အထည်ဖော် ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေး ကောင်စီရုံးနှင့် လုံခြုံရေး၊ တည်ငြိမ်အေးချမ်းရေးနှင့်တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေးကော်မတီက သဘောတူခွင့်ပြုထားပြီး ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၂။ လုပ်ငန်းစီမံချက်အရ တပ်မတော်သားများအနေဖြင့် ပဋိပက္ခအတွင်း လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်ကျူးလွန်မှုများ ဖြစ်ပွားလာပါက စစ်စည်းကမ်းအရ ထိရောက်စွာအရေးယူသွားမည် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ ကျူးလွန်မှုများဖြစ်ပွားမှု မရှိစေရေး အောက်ခြေအဆင့်ထိ သိရှိနားလည် သဘောပေါက်စေရေး ကွပ်ကဲမှုအောက်

လျှို့ဝှက်

1E\Law (From computer 1)\Advise and Law\Sexual Violence Gender\CRSV Action plan (Instruction) MS\CRSV Action plan Instruction(Amendment) 25.1.2021.docx

လျှို့ဝှက်

၂

တပ်ရင်း/တပ်ဖွဲ့များသို့ ထပ်ဆင့်ညွှန်ကြား ကြပ်မတ် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားရန် အကြောင်းကြားပါသည်။

၃။ လက်ခံရရှိကြောင်း ပြန်ကြားပါရန်။



စစ်ရေးချုပ်(ဗဟိုစခန်း)

မိတ္တူကို

ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ကြည်း)

ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ရေ) } ကွပ်ကဲမှုအောက်ဌာနချုပ်များသို့ ညွှန်ကြား
ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(လေ) } ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနိုင်ပါရန်။

ဦးစီးရုံးအားလုံး

ညွှန်ကြားရေးမှူးရုံးအားလုံး

ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ရုံး(ကြည်း) စခန်းမှူးရုံး

လက်ခံစာတွဲ

မျှောစာတွဲ

လျှို့ဝှက်

Unofficial Translation

Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Office of the Commander-In-Chief (Army)
Office of the Adjutant General

No,

Date, 24th November 2021

To

All Commands Stations

Subject: Prohibition against Sexual Violence in Conflict

Reference: Letter No. 7/1062/16/Oo 3 of Office of the Commander-In-Chief of Defence Services (Army) dated 17th November 2021

1. The Office of the State Administration Council and the Security, Peace and Rule of Law Committee approved to implement the National Action Plan (2021-2022) for the Prevention and Responsiveness to Sexual Violence during the conflict.
2. According to the National Action Plan, action shall be taken effectively against a member of Myanmar Defence Service in accordance with military disciplinary rules. In order to prevent such commission, all Commands and their subordinate units are hereby informed to supervise all ranks under their command and to ensure them to be aware of the Action Plan.
3. To Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

(Signature)

For Adjutant General

Copy;

Office of the Commander-In-Chief (Army)

Office of the Commander-In-Chief (Navy)

Office of the Commander-In-Chief (Air)

Annex 10

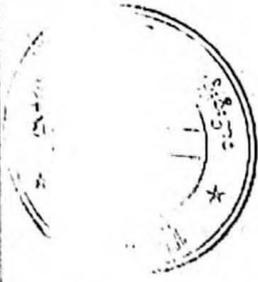
Photos of issuing birth certificates to Muslims in northern Rakhine State

Photos of issuing birth certificates to Muslims in northern Rakhine State



Annex 11

Sample Order of Curfew issued under section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code in Rathedaung Township [original and English translation]



မြို့နယ်အထွေထွေအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးဦးစီးဌာန
 ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ်
 ရာဇဝတ်ကျင့်ထုံးဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၄၄
 အမိန့်အမှတ် (၂/၂၀၂၂)
 ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ (၂)ရက်
 ၁၃၈၃ ခု၊ တန်ခူးလဆန်း ၂ ရက်

၁။ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ်နေ အများပြည်သူသိစေရန် ထုတ်ပြန်လိုက်သည်။ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အတွင်း၊ နိုင်ငံတော်တည်ငြိမ်ရေး၊ ရပ်ရွာအေးချမ်းသာယာရေးနှင့် တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေးကို ထိခိုက်စေသော အကြမ်းဖက်မှုများဖြစ်သည့် မိုင်းထောင်ဖောက်ခွဲခြင်း၊ ချောင်းမြောင်းတိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း၊ ရဲစခန်း/ကင်း၊ စခန်းတို့အား ဝင်ရောက်တိုက်ခိုက်ခြင်း၊ ဖြစ်စဉ်များဖြစ်ပွားခဲ့ခြင်းကြောင့် ရပ်ရွာအေးချမ်းသာယာရေးနှင့် တရားဥပဒေစိုးမိုးရေးလုပ်ငန်းများကို ဆောင်ရွက်နေသော တပ်မတော်နှင့် ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ဝင်များ ကျဆုံး/ထိခိုက် ခံရရရှိခဲ့ကြပြီး နိုင်ငံတော်ပိုင်အဆောက်အအုံနှင့် ယာဉ်များပျက်စီးဆုံးရှုံးခဲ့ကြရပါသည်။

၂။ ထိုဖြစ်စဉ်အချို့တွင် သောင်းကျန်းသူများအနေဖြင့် ရပ်ကွက်/ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအတွင်းမှသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ သာမန်အရပ်သားပြည်သူအယောင်ဆောင်၍လည်းကောင်း အကြမ်းဖက်တိုက်ခိုက်မှုများဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ခြင်းကြောင့် ထိတွေ့မှုတိုက်ပွဲဖြစ်စဉ်အချို့တွင် အပြစ်မဲ့အရပ်သားပြည်သူအချို့၊ သေဆုံး/ခံရရမှုများရှိခဲ့ပြီး ညအချိန်လွတ်လပ်စွာသွားလာခွင့်ဖြုတ်ဖျက် အလားတူဖြစ်စဉ်များထပ်မံဖြစ်ပွားရန်အကြောင်းရှိသည်ဟု ကျွန်ုပ်တို့ကြည့်သည်။

၃။ သို့ဖြစ်ပါ၍ ရသေ့တောင်မြို့နယ် နယ်နိမိတ်အတွင်းရှိ လမ်းမကြီးများ၊ အများပြည်သူတို့သွားရာလမ်း၊ လမ်းသွယ်၊ လမ်းကြား၊ ဥယျာဉ်(သို့မဟုတ်) အများပြည်သူနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သောနေရာများတွင် ည ၂၁၀၀နာရီမှ နံနက် ၀၅၀၀ နာရီ အတွင်းသွားလာခြင်းမပြုရန် ညမထွက်ရအမိန့်အား ရာဇဝတ်ကျင့်ထုံးဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၄၄ အရ ထုတ်ပြန်လိုက်သည်။

၄။ ဤအမိန့်သည် ယနေ့မှစ၍ နှစ်လမျှအတည်ဖြစ်သည်။

၅။ ရာဇဝတ်ကျင့်ထုံးဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၁၄၄ အား ၂၀၁၉ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ ၂ ရက်မှ စတင်ထုတ်ပြန်ခြင်းဖြစ်ပြီး နှစ်လတစ်ကြိမ် သက်ထမ်းတိုးမြှင့်ကာ ယခု(၁၉) ကြိမ်မြောက် ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ ၂ ရက် နေ့တွင် သက်လက်သက်တမ်းတိုး ထုတ်ပြန်လိုက်သည်။

(မြို့နယ်အုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး)
 (နိုင်ငံလမ်းထက် ၁/၅၆၆၆)

စာအမှတ် / ၀၃ / ၁ - ၁ / ဦး ၃ (အထူး)
 ရက်စွဲ ၂ ၀ ၂ ၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ ၂ ရက်

Township General Administrative Department
Rathedaung Township
Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code
Order No. 2/2022
2 April 2022
2nd Waxing of Tagu 1383 ME

1. This order is hereby issued to the public. Due to the terrorist acts such as mine explosions, attacks and raids to the police stations and outposts that affected peace and stability of the State, and community and rule of law in Rakhine State, members of Myanmar Defence Services and Police Forces who dutifully served to restore peace and stability and rule of law, were killed, injured and government buildings and vehicles were also destroyed.
2. In some events, the insurgents committed violence acts either in village tract/ward or by disguising as if ordinary civilians, which resulted the casualties of innocent civilian during those clashes. We believe that the similar tragic events shall be happened again if the freedom of movement is allowed at nights.
3. Therefore, the curfew is announced under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to impose prohibition of movements on all the roads, streets, lanes, parks (or) public areas in the territory of Rathedaung Township territory from 2100 PM to 0500 AM.
4. This order shall remain in force for two months starting from today.
5. Order under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code has been issued since 2 April 2019 and has been renewed every two month and this order is renewed as 19th time on 2 April 2022.

(Township Administrator)

Letter No. xxxx/03/1-1/Oo 3 (Ah Hta Oo)

Date: 2 April 2022

Annex 12

Photos of Muslim civilians in the northern Rakhine State receiving treatments from the Myanmar Defence Services

Photos of Muslim civilians in the northern Rakhine State receiving treatments from the Myanmar Defence Services



Annex 13

Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps, northern Rakhine State

**Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in
IDP Camps, northern Rakhine State**

No	Township	Camp	Organizations	Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps					
				2021			2022		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
1.	Sittwe Township	Thet Kay Pyin (Hospital and Sub-Rural Health Centre)	Ministry of Health + Mercy Malaysia	1,789	696	1,460	2,474	2,139	1770
2.		Ohn Taw Chay	Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	364	109	126	225	415	711
3.		Baw Du Pha (1)	Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	483	59	1,141	1,544	1,234	967
4.		Ohn Taw Gyi	Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	701	136	1,337	1,141	1,422	537
5.		Dar Paing (Camp and Rural Health Centre)	Ministry of Health + Mercy Malaysia	734	115	1,142	1,435	1,385	1,571
6.		Maw Thi Nyar	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	171	190	105	79	115	244

No	Township	Camp	Organizations	Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps					
				2021			2022		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
7.		Gaung Dote Kar (1)	Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	635	41	490	937	475	202
8.		Gaung Dote Kar (2)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	244	168	254	188	278	1,239
9.		Thea Chaung	Ministry of Health + International Rescue Committee (IRC)	217	290	232	438	259	1,143
10.		Say Thamar Gyi	International Rescue Committee (IRC)+ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)/ International Organization for Migration (IOM)	556	1,014	728	825	446	530
11.		Ba Sa Ra	Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	301	253	130	94	189	-

No	Township	Camp	Organizations	Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps					
				2021			2022		
				Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
12.	Pauk Taw Township	Kyein Ni Pyin	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	165	318	503	452	651	135
13.		Hngat Chaung	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	589	824	965	1,248	956	778
14.		A Nouk Ye	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	244	230	673	606	471	1,630
15.		Sin That Maw	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	1,767	895	1,040	2,252	1,390	1,132
Total				8,960	5,338	10,326	13,938	11,825	12,975

Annex 14

Table showing list of food and cash assistance to Muslim communities in IDP camps by World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with the Rakhine State Government Office

List of food and cash assistance to Muslim communities in IDP camps by World Food Programme (WFP) in collaboration with the Rakine State Government Office

No.	Township	Camp Name	Food Assistance (Rice supplies and Nutrition Packs)	Cash Assistance (Myanmar Kyats)
1.	Sittwe Township	Maw Thi Nyar	6,444	-
2.		Dar Paing	64,341	1,481,816,000
3.		Thea Chaung	15,444	1,828,301,000
4.		Thet Kay Pyin	12,084	1,341,628,000
5.		Bar Sa Ra	5,868	204,591,000
6.		Gaung Dote Kar	9,252	434,025,000
7.		Baw Du Pha (1)	100,80	145,710,4000
8.		Baw Du Pha (2)	15,276	-
9.		Ohn Taw Gyi (Southern)	34,608	1012622000
10.		Ohn Taw Gyi (Northern)	41,604	346067000
11.		Say Thamar Gyi	23,976	153,201,2000
12.		Ohn Taw Chay	11,112	361,982,000
13.	Pauktaw Township	Hngat Chaung	17,774	340,806,000
14.		Kyein Ni Pyin	10,527	235,170,000
15.		A Nouk Ye	9,890	189,174,000
16.		Sin That Maw	7,031	98,912,000
17.	Kyaukphyu Township	Kyauk Talone	-	107,353,000
Total (17 camps)			295,311	10,971,563,000 (USD 5,930,583.74)

Annex 15

Table showing list of food and cash assistance to people in Rakhine State by International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in collaboration with the Rakhine State Government Office

**List of food and cash assistance to people in Rakhine State by ICRC in collaboration with the Rakhine State Government Office
(October 2021 to April 2022)**

No.	Township	Number of recipients	Rice supplies (Kilogram)	Beans supplies (Kilogram)	Cooking Oil (Lit)	Salts	Sugar	Green Tea Packs	Tuna cans	Cash (Myanmar Kyats)
1.	Buthidaung	179,241	1,822,488	671,073	197,798	34,826	149,254	33,656	108,989	33,050,000
2.	Maungdaw	108,831	916,780	345,226	100,452	18,092	73,039	17,338	60,710	65,300,000
3.	Rathedaung	82,043	12,065,550	432,500	124,303	24,131	78,675	24,131	71,864	57,628,950
4.	Pauktaw	172,935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,897,750
5.	Kyauktaw	40,002	140,450	48,660	13,846	2,809	8,626	2,809	9,629	43,420,000
6.	Mrauk-U	260,233	769,650	270,480	77,406	15,393	45,738	15,393	50,124	49,414,000
7.	Myebon	24,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		867,657	15,714,918	1,767,939	513,805	95,251	355,332	93,327	301,316	262,710,700

Annex 16

List of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations and Booster doses in 17 townships of Rakhine State

List of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations and Booster doses in 17 townships of Rakhine State

No.	Township	Number of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations					
		16 Oct 2021 to 28 Feb 2022			1 March 2022 to 15 April 2022		
		First Dose	Second Dose	Booster Dose	First Dose	Second Dose	Booster Dose
1.	Sittwe	88,057	67,487	4,998	33,289	8,588	11,414
2.	Ponnagyun	49,548	38,322	1,292	8,124	10,932	2,088
3.	Rathedaung	44,106	46,295	1,733	26,142	10,152	2,046
4.	Pauktaw	60,970	45,728	865	17,256	8,740	865
5.	Mrauk-U	72,612	61,599	1,891	14,258	2,231	1,926
6.	Kyauktaw	85,022	62,838	1,267	12,453	19,885	2,973
7.	Minbya	75,891	58,666	1,895	27,486	5,724	2,445
8.	Myebon	49,461	45,082	210	14,171	8,980	1,410
9.	Maungdaw	27,201	25,933	4,808	8,182	5,662	5,739
10.	Buthidaung	50,741	45,400	1,820	10,129	30,804	4,851
11.	Kyaukphyu	45,410	51,945	1,020	12,896	3,866	3,784
12.	Ramree	33,484	37,853	793	4,818	2,676	2,745
13.	Manaung	15,703	23,374	1,371	1,847	1,550	4,236
14.	Ann	42,566	29,947	1,081	11,096	5,919	1,911
15.	Thandwe	33,473	44,149	1,440	1,398	3,791	3,558
16.	Toungup	47,094	50,476	1,125	20,699	5,116	6,296
17.	Gwa	18,622	17,608	-	6,325	3,769	4,412
	Total	839,961	752,702	27,609	230,569	138,385	62,699

Annex 17

COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP Camps

COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP Camps



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



COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP Camps



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



COVID-19 Vaccinations in IDP Camps



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



Annex 18

Public Notice by the Central Committee on Prevention, Control and Treatment for COVID-19
(18 March 2022) [original and English translation]

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်
ကိုဗစ်-၁၉ ကာကွယ်၊ ထိန်းချုပ်၊ ကုသရေး ဗဟိုကော်မတီ
အသိပေးကြေညာချက်
၁၃၈၃ ခုနှစ်၊ တပေါင်းလပြည့်ကျော် ၂ ရက်
၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ မတ်လ ၁၈ ရက်

၁။ အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာရောဂါ (Coronavirus Disease 2019-COVID-19) မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင်း ကူးစက်ပျံ့နှံ့မှု မဖြစ်ပွားစေရေးအတွက် ကြိုတင်ကာကွယ်ခြင်းနှင့် တုံ့ပြန်ဆောင်ရွက်ခြင်းများကို ထိရောက်စွာဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရန် ကျန်းမာရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသည် ကူးစက်ရောဂါများ ကာကွယ်နှိမ်နင်းရေးဥပဒေပုဒ်မ ၂၁၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ(ခ)ပါ လုပ်ပိုင်ခွင့်ကိုကျင့်သုံး၍ လတ်တလော အသက်ရှူလမ်းကြောင်းဆိုင်ရာရောဂါ ကူးစက်မြန်ရောဂါ သို့မဟုတ် တိုင်ကြားရမည့်ကူးစက်ရောဂါအဖြစ် ၂၈-၂-၂၀၂၀ ရက်စွဲပါအမိန့်အမှတ်၊ ၁၉/၂၀၂၀ ဖြင့် ထုတ်ပြန်ကြေညာခဲ့ပါသည်။

၂။ အဆိုပါကြေညာချက်အရ ကိုဗစ်-၁၉ ရောဂါ ကူးစက်ဖြစ်ပွားမှုအား ထိန်းချုပ်နိုင်ရေးအတွက် နိုင်ငံတကာလေကြောင်းခရီးစဉ်များ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့ ဝင်ရောက်ဆင်းသက်ခြင်းကို ယာယီကန့်သတ်သည့် Temporary Measures to Prevent Importation of COVID-19 to Myanmar through Air Travel ဆိုင်ရာ ညွှန်ကြားချက်များကို နိုင်ငံခြားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနနှင့် ပို့ဆောင်ရေးနှင့်ဆက်သွယ်ရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနတို့က ၂၉-၃-၂၀၂၀ ရက်နေ့မှစတင်၍ ကြေညာခဲ့ပြီး ၃၁-၃-၂၀၂၂ ရက်နေ့အထိ တိုးမြှင့်သတ်မှတ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

၃။ ယခုအခါ ကိုဗစ်-၁၉ ရောဂါ ဓာတ်ခွဲအတည်ပြုလူနာ တွေ့ရှိမှု၊ ပိုးတွေ့နှုန်းနှင့် သေဆုံးမှုနှုန်း တို့သိသာစွာ ကျဆင်းလာပါသဖြင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံ၏ နိုင်ငံတကာခရီးသွားလုပ်ငန်းဖွံ့ဖြိုး တိုးတက်စေရန်နှင့် မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသို့ လာရောက်မည့် နိုင်ငံခြားသားများ၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားများ နိုင်ငံတွင်းသို့ ဝင်ရောက်ရာတွင် လွယ်ကူချောမွေ့စေရေးအတွက် နိုင်ငံတကာလေကြောင်းခရီးစဉ်များ ယာယီကန့်သတ်သည့်အစီအစဉ်အား ၁၆-၄-၂၀၂၂ ရက်၊ ၂၃:၅၉ နာရီအချိန်အထိ သတ်မှတ်ပါကြောင်းနှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာလေကြောင်းခရီးစဉ်များအား ကိုဗစ်-၁၉ ရောဂါ ပြည်ဝင်ခွင့်လိုအပ်ချက်များနှင့်အညီ ၁၇-၄-၂၀၂၂ ရက်(မြန်မာနှစ်ဆန်းတစ်ရက်)၊ ၀၀:၀၀ နာရီအချိန်မှစတင်၍ သတ်မှတ်စည်းကမ်းချက်များအတိုင်း ပုံမှန်ပြန်လည်ပြေးဆွဲခွင့်ပြုမည်ဖြစ်ပါကြောင်း အသိပေးကြေညာအပ်ပါသည်။

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

2nd Waning of Taboung 1383 ME
18 March 2022

1. The Ministry of Health issued Order No 19/2020 under the authority of Article 21 (b) of the Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases Law categorizing the COVID-19 disease as a disease of swift spread or the case to be reported on 28 February 2020.
2. According to this order, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Transport and Communications released the information regarding the **Temporary Measures to Prevent Importation of COVID-19 to Myanmar through Air Travel** starting 29 March 2020 and extended the period up to 31 March 2022.
3. At present, as the COVID-19 diagnosis confirmed rate, infection rate and mortality rate have dropped significantly, the temporary suspensions on international flights are set until 23:59 hours on 16-4-2022 to develop the international tourism industry of Myanmar and facilitate the arrivals of tourists and Myanmar citizens, and the international flight schedules will be resumed as normal starting 00:00 hour on 17-4-2022 (Myanmar New Year) in accord with the COVID-19 health rules.

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