

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

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

23 NOVEMBER 2022

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TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINED TERMS

ACLF	Action Contre La Faim
AHA	ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre
ALP	Arakan Liberation Party
ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
ARSPH	Arakan Rohingya Society for Peace and Human Rights
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CDNH	Center for Diversity and National Harmony
CFS	Child-friendly spaces
CFSI	Community and Family Service International
Court	International Court of Justice
CSC	Citizenship Scrutiny Card
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DKBA	Democratic Karen Benevolent Army
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
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
HLCM	High Level Coordination Meeting
ICOE	Independent Commission of Inquiry
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICU	Intensive care unit

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KNU-KNLA/PC	Karen National Union / Karen National Liberation Army Peace Council
LDU	Lahu Democratic Union
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCCT	Maternal and Child Cash Transfer
MITV	Myanmar International Television
MMA	Myanmar Medical Association
MMK	Myanmar kyat (currency of Myanmar)
MOH	Ministry of Health of Myanmar
MOSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MRTV	Myanma Radio and Television
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
Myanmar	Republic of the Union of Myanmar
NCA	Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement
NDAA	National Democratic Alliance Army
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NMSP	New Mon State Party

NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSPNC	National Solidarity and Peacemaking Negotiation Committee
NVCs	National Verification Cards
OJAG	The Office of the Judge Advocate General
PNA	Preliminary Needs Assessment
PNLO	Pa-O National Liberation Organization
Provisional Measures Order	Order of the Court, 23 January 2020
RI	Relief International
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
Shan State Army	Restoration Council of Shan State
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
USD	United States dollar
UWSP	United Wa State Party
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	Women-friendly spaces
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

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**”), its fourth report on 23 November 2021 (the “**Fourth Report**”), and its fifth report on 23 May 2022 (the “**Fifth Report**”). Myanmar now submits the present sixth 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 with regard to any of the issues in these proceedings.
4. The present document reports to the Court on all measures taken since the Fifth Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the five previous reports.
5. The information in this report covers events until 15 October 2022, unless specified otherwise. Later events will be described in the next report.

II. The conflict in northern Rakhine State

(i) Myanmar Defence Services’ Ceasefire Agreement

6. As noted in the Fifth Report, on 28 February 2022, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services further extended the unilateral ceasefire from 1 March 2022 to 31 December 2022, except in those situations in which the Government’s security and administrative mechanism as well as State defence and administrative measures in the entire country are undermined.¹ That ceasefire thus currently remains in force across the country. This extension to the ceasefire has the intention of restoring perpetual peace across the country, enhancing the peace process, and effectively carrying out prevention, control and treatment activities of COVID-19 pandemic throughout the country. The Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the

¹ See paragraph 6 of the Fifth Report.

Myanmar Defence Services has called upon all relevant organizations to negotiate for peace during the ceasefire periods.

7. On April 2022, the Chairman of the State Administration Council, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing delivered a speech on peace in which he said that the year 2022 is the year of peace and that dedicated efforts will be made to end the armed conflicts in the entire country. To implement such a process practically, he has invited the leaders of ethnic armed organizations (“**EAOs**”) to discuss with him in person and to hold talks with representatives of the State Administration Council.²

8. Pursuant to this invitation, seven EAOs that have already signed the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (“**NCA**”) and three EAOs that have not yet signed the NCA have replied to discuss the peace talks. During the period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, several talks were held between the Chairman of the State Administration Council Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and the respective leaders of these ten EAOs: the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), the Karen National Union / Karen National Liberation Army Peace Council (KNU-KNLA/PC), the Pa-O National Liberation Organization (PNLO), the New Mon State Party (NMSP), the Arakan Liberation Party (ALP) , the Restoration Council of Shan State (Shan State Army), the Lahu Democratic Union (LDU), the United Wa State Party (UWSP), the National Democratic Alliance Army (NDAA) and the Shan State Progress Party. Subsequently the National Solidarity and Peacemaking Negotiation Committee (NSPNC) held meetings with the delegations led by leaders of these ten EAOs. At these meetings, all accepted and agreed on the two policies of government to strengthen the multiparty democratic system and to build the Union based on democracy and federalism.

(ii) ARSA activities

9. The ceasefire announcement does not apply to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (“**ARSA**”) terrorist group. From 16 April 2022 to 31 July 2022, there have been no

² Annex 1.

armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and ARSA. However, ARSA has been active in the area spanning the Myanmar-Bangladesh border and within northern Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships in Rakhine State.

(iii) Arakan Army activities

10. Since the Fifth Report, no clashes between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army have been reported. However, in two separate attacks, the Arakan Army ambushed No. 2 and No. 7 Border Guard Police companies who were providing highway road security services. The first attack took place between Khone Tine village and Myawady village in Maungdaw Township on 18 July 2022, and the second took place near Ngat Pyaw Taw bridge between Tarine Police outpost and Zee Pin Chaung bridge at 0700 hrs on 18 July 2022. During these two attacks in Maungdaw Township, 12 members of the Border Guard Police were killed and 1 was injured.
11. For the period from the end of May 2022 to the end of July 2022, it was reported that the Arakan Army has been detaining civilians, and members of the Myanmar Defence Services and Myanmar Police Force, in Sittwe, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Kyauktaw and Kyaukphyu Townships in Rakhine State. As of 24 July 2022, 9 civilians, an officer and 4 members of the Myanmar Defence Services, and 23 members of the Myanmar Police Force, were detained by the Arakan Army. Of these, three civilians were released on 26 June 2022 and 23 July 2022 respectively.
12. The Arakan Army ignored the invitation referred to in paragraph 6 above.

(iv) Civilians displaced by the conflict

13. As of 15 October 2022, 69,741 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, 3,037 are temporarily staying at their relatives' homes in neighbouring villages, while the rest are taking shelter at temporary relief sites.
14. The table below gives a breakdown of this number by townships.

No.	Townships	Number of displaced civilians by the conflicts
1.	Buthidaung (five Muslim villages)	848
2.	Buthidaung (Others)	6,551
3.	Ponnagyun	2,088
4.	Rathedaung	19,137
5.	Pauktaw	63
6.	Sittwe	2,456
7.	Mrauk-U	20,899
8.	Minbya	2,343
9.	Kyauktaw	12,898
10.	Myebon	1,426
11.	Ann	1,032
Total		69,741

15. 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 on the one side and the Arakan Army on the other side 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.

(v) Civilian casualties

16. In the period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, there have been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army. There were no civilian casualties as a result of the Arakan Army's ambush attacks against the Myanmar Border Guard Police referred to in paragraph 10 above, or otherwise as a result of any response by the Myanmar Defence Services and the Myanmar Police Force. There have also been no verifiable acts of targeted or indiscriminate attacks directed against any civilians including Muslims in northern Rakhine State. Myanmar is confident of the accuracy of the figure mentioned above, even in cases where open-source materials may suggest different figures.

III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order

(i) The three Directives issued by the Office of the President

17. 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 in compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide³ and the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech⁴ for the periods of April 2022 to June 2022 and July 2022 to September 2022. The respective Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have submitted periodic reports pursuant to the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of

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

⁴ See paragraphs 89 and 92 and Annex 5 of the First Report.

northern Rakhine State⁵ and the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech⁶ for the period April 2022 to October 2022.

18. The Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have conducted awareness-raising activities and capacity-building programmes relating to the Directives among officers, staff, military and other security forces, civil services and local people. Several awareness-raising activities relating to the crimes described in the Genocide Convention have been conducted. Furthermore, based on these reports, the Ministries and State and Region Governments have drawn up work plans to be implemented. Training programmes are being implemented on the Genocide Convention, and monthly sessions for the study and discussion of topics related to the prohibitions under the Convention have been held.
19. The State-owned media has also made 182 broadcasts to educate the public about the Directive on Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech.
20. With the aim of effective prevention of the spread of hatred and hate speech, the Ministry of Home Affairs has drawn up a draft law related to the Prevention of Hate Speech, and the Ministry of Legal Affairs has been continuing the process to enact the law.
21. The Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have also reported that there have been no violations of any of the three Directives in the reporting period(s). Additionally, no criminal case or complaint has been filed regarding killings/murder, rape or torture allegedly committed by Government officials/staff or military/police personnel against any Muslims in northern Rakhine State.

⁵ See paragraphs 89 and 91 and Annex 4 of the First Report.

⁶ See paragraphs 89 and 92 and Annex 5 of the First Report.

(ii) Civilian accountability

22. During the period to which this report relates, the Complaint Mechanisms did not receive any complaints of killings, rapes or robbery committed against the Muslims from northern Rakhine State by members of the military or the Police Force, or by civilians.
23. The status of the 139 cases under investigation and prosecution by the Task Force⁷ are as follows.
24. 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 an 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 in the remaining 3 cases a First Information Report has been opened and an investigation has commenced.
25. 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 investigation, 2 cases were sentenced by the Police Court under the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law, and 8 cases have been temporarily closed by proclamation order of the court under sections 87 and 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure due to accused persons absconding.
26. 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 an accused person, 3 cases were sentenced by the court with imprisonment, and the remaining 3 cases under consideration by the Task Force, are opened First Information Report and started investigation.

⁷ See paragraphs 97-98 of the First Report.#

(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system

27. In relation to events at Chut Pyin Village, the situation remains as described in paragraph 46 of the Fourth Report.
28. The remaining incidents identified in the Independent Commission of Inquiry (ICOE) report continue to be examined by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of Myanmar (“OJAG”). Updates will be provided in future reports.

(iv) International humanitarian law (IHL) training

29. The 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 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, the OJAG delivered lectures on IHL to 2,097 trainee military officers/senior officers and personnel of other ranks at the Diploma in Law Course, the Platoon Commander Training Course, the Battalion Commander Training Course, the Basic Military Legal Training Course, the Company Commander Training Course, the National Defence College, the Computer Diploma Sergeant Clerk Course and the Military Computer and Technological Institute. Moreover, the OJAG provided awareness-raising sessions concerning IHL to 7,961 military officers and personnel of all ranks, and 414 cadets. The Myanmar Defence Services will send military personnel and officers abroad to participate in training sessions, workshops, seminars and lectures on IHL when the COVID-19 pandemic is over. Some officers are now attending such seminars online.

(v) Measures to combat hate speech

30. Myanma Radio and Television (MRTV), Myanmar International Television (MITV) and radio channels are organising programmes, including racial and religious education programmes, for preventing behaviours that incite violence based on gender or other characteristics, in order to raise awareness about the prevention of discrimination and violence and the harmful effects of hate speech in society.

31. Between 15 April 2022 and 15 October 2022, radio stations broadcast nationwide both a programme on prevention of hate speech 137 times, and an awareness-raising programme on hate speech and violence 969 times. The latter was in 17 different ethnic dialects. In addition, MRTV and MITV regularly disseminate public service announcements to stop incitement to hatred and violence and to prevent the proliferation of hate speech. These announcements have been in both the Myanmar and English languages.
32. In Rakhine State, the Center for Diversity and National Harmony (CDNH) supports the ward and village administrators in conducting awareness training programmes to prevent the spread of hatred between communities, and facilitates study tours, in accordance with the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech. Actions were taken in accordance with the relevant laws against perpetrators of incitement to hate speech.
33. Regarding the allegations in The Gambia's observations on Myanmar's Fifth Report that anti-Muslim leaflets were dropped from helicopters in Rakhine State, these allegations are groundless and there have been no such incidents.
34. In order to prevent discrimination, violence against minorities and incitement of hate speech, and in order to create a society that lives together peacefully in the State, the ministries concerned organized monthly informative lectures and discussions among the public servants and communities, which strongly condemned hate speech and urged strict compliance with the instructions to prevent proliferation of hate speech. Photographs of these activities are at **Annex 2**.

(vi) Repatriation to Myanmar from Bangladesh

35. Myanmar has been working for the repatriation of displaced persons in Bangladesh to Myanmar despite the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country.
36. In accordance with the Arrangement signed between Myanmar and Bangladesh, Myanmar verifies the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh, to determine whether they are former residents from Rakhine State. Those who are verified former residents of Myanmar will be repatriated, regardless of whether they are citizens of

Myanmar or not. Bangladesh has provided Myanmar with six batches of verification forms, containing a total of 828,829 persons for verification. As of 15 October 2022, Myanmar has scrutinized 61,308 persons. Of those scrutinised, 35,003 were verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State, and 439 were verified as having been involved in terrorist acts. Myanmar has provided Bangladesh with the verified lists batch by batch. The detailed information of 2,625 persons, scrutinized from January 2022 to March 2022, was sent back to Bangladesh on 5 May 2022 and the detailed information of 2,935 persons, scrutinized from April to June 2022, was sent back to Bangladesh as the last batch on 27 July 2022.

37. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Myanmar-Bangladesh border has been closed except for trade since 13 April 2020. Since then, in all border areas of the country including the Myanmar-Bangladesh border, there has been a strict prohibition on returnees without proper documents and illegal entry (see paragraph 111 below).
38. Although Bangladesh has sent to Myanmar a list of individuals to be verified, it is apparent that Bangladesh has made little effort to commence the repatriation of those who have already been verified by Myanmar, and who have shown their willingness to return to Rakhine State. It has also been reported in the media that members of ARSA have been using threats and intimidation against those who show their willingness to be repatriated to Rakhine State, and have hindered the repatriation process by killing community leaders who encourage displaced persons to repatriate to Rakhine State.
39. In reporting that Bangladesh police have accused ARSA of murdering the leader of the Arakan Rohingya Society for Peace and Human Rights (ARSPH) in a camp in Bangladesh, one report states that:

ARSA, whose attacks on Myanmar police outposts provided the *casus belli* for the Myanmar military's "clearance operation" has since become a dominant force in the loosely policed refugee camps around Cox's Bazar, and is accused of running narcotics and murdering political opponents. ...

The murder was likely motivated in part by disagreements over how best to advocate for the Rohingya refugees. Whereas groups like ARSPH favored incremental steps toward improving the condition in the camps and working toward the voluntary

repatriation of Rohingya communities to Rakhine State, and garnered considerable support from foreign governments and international institutions as a result, the ARSA advocated a harder line toward the Myanmar government.⁸

40. According to another report:

Five years after hundreds of thousands of Rohingya fled a brutal crackdown by Myanmar's military, refugees stuck at camps in southeastern Bangladesh say they feel increasingly unsafe as ARSA rebels and armed criminal gangs are targeting community leaders for attack.

Mohammed Jubair, who is among those leaders, says the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army has threatened him for his work as head of the Arakan Rohingya Society for Peace and Human Rights (ARSPH). His group advocates for the repatriation of the refugees to their home villages and townships in Rakhine state, which lies across the border from Cox's Bazar district.

"ARSA asked me to stop my work, otherwise they would kill me," Jubair told BenarNews. ...

Jubair blamed ARSA for killing Rohingya leaders who call for refugees to repatriate to Rakhine state. He said that while ARSA claimed that its members were working to "defend and protect" Rohingya against state repression in Myanmar, they wouldn't flinch in attacking refugees.

"ARSA never tolerates any Rohingya who are not part of their group," he said. "They want to ensure their domination everywhere." ...

"All of us who are working in favor of repatriation and against various crimes in the camps, including drug and human trafficking, are in fear of losing our lives every moment," Khin said.

Khin said pro-repatriation Rohingya leaders who were killed included Maulana Abdullah of the Jamtoli camp and Arif Ullah of the Balukhali camp in 2018; Mulovi Hasim in the Kutupalong camp and Abdul Matlab in the Leda camp in

⁸ The Diplomat (United States of America), "Militant Group Responsible for Rohingya Advocate's Murder, Say Bangladeshi Police", 15 June 2022, <https://thediplomat.com/2022/06/militant-group-responsible-for-rohingya-advocates-murder-say-bangladeshi-police/>.

2019; and Shawkat Ali in Kutupalong's Lambasia camp in May 2021.⁹

41. More recently, it has been reported that:

Elite police in Bangladesh launched a crackdown named "Operation Root Out" after targeted killings spiked in Rohingya camps. Police have arrested at least 90 Rohingya refugees, including 24 who were directly involved in the murders. Last October, six Rohingya community leaders and a child were killed in the camp, allegedly by the Myanmar-based armed organization Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA). ...

[A spokesperson of Bangladesh's Armed Police Battalion] added, "ARSA is involved in these murders, and they are responsible for these murders... ARSA comes here from Myanmar and targets civil Rohingya leaders who work on repatriation." In addition to murder, Ahmed claimed ARSA was involved in "murder, extortion, kidnapping, drug peddling, and human trafficking" in the camps."

Militants of "the Islamic Mahad [another militant group] or ARSA enter the Rohingya camps and create conflict and chaos. They all are terrorists. We have started the crackdown to stabilize the order in the camp," he said.

In the last four months, at least 20 Rohingya have been killed, mostly Rohingya community leaders. Bangladesh Police arrested at least 900 Rohingya terrorists from the camp in the previous six months. ...

ARSA, formerly known as Al-Yaqin, is not only killing people in the camps but is also accused of rape, extorting money from Rohingya to buy weapons, forcing Rohingya to join ARSA, and human trafficking. ARSA's name comes up first in cases of smuggling and gun fights with opposing militant groups. ARSA has become a name of terror for the Rohingya in the camp. It particularly seems to target Rohingya working for eventual repatriation to Myanmar.¹⁰

Thus, the Bangladesh authorities also recognise ARSA to be terrorists.

⁹ Radio Free Asia (United States of America), "Refugees: ARSA rebels threaten Rohingya leaders who push for repatriation", 25 August 2022, <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/bandladesh-rohingya-08252022035957.html>.

¹⁰ The Diplomat (United States of America), "Targeted Killings Spread Terror in Rohingya Refugee Camps", 15 November 2022, <https://thediplomat.com/2022/11/targeted-killings-spread-terror-in-rohingya-refugee-camps/>.

42. As illegal entry is not allowed into Myanmar due to the COVID-19 situation, the Myanmar Government has put tremendous efforts into commencing repatriations in accordance with the bilateral agreements between Myanmar and Bangladesh.¹¹ Myanmar has been working in good faith for the speedy repatriation of displaced persons from Bangladesh. Myanmar has been ready to receive verified returnees since 23 January 2018, as agreed in the Arrangement signed between Myanmar and Bangladesh. Myanmar has prepared the necessary arrangements including the housing and shelters at Taung Pyo Letwe and Nga Khu Ya reception centres and Hla Pho Khaung transit camp. In an official letter dated 8 August 2022, Myanmar asked the Bangladesh side for detailed information on the Hindus who have shown their willingness to come back to Rakhine State,¹² and has been striving to include them in the list of possible returnees under the pilot project.¹³
43. Several direct negotiations between Myanmar and Bangladesh have recently been held with a view to enabling the repatriation of verified returnees to commence. The Fifth Meeting of the Joint Working Group on the repatriation of displaced persons from Rakhine State was held on 16 June 2022 via video conferencing. At the meeting, Myanmar shared with Bangladesh the detailed plans for the resettlement of potential returnees under the pilot project, and details of the preparation and arrangements for returnees such as provision of humanitarian assistance, education and health care services. The meeting discussed ways to overcome the difficulties encountered in the verification process, and to commence the implementation of the pilot project shortly after the monsoon season. The meeting agreed to hold regularly the meeting of the Ad Hoc Task Force for Verification of the Displaced Persons from Rakhine State, in order to share the challenges encountered by both sides during the process of verification of displaced persons from Rakhine State.
44. China, India and other friendly nations have provided support and diplomatic assistance to try to move forward the repatriation process. The Association of

¹¹ Details of the bilateral agreements are given at paragraph 119 of the First Report.

¹² See paragraph 122 of the First Report.

¹³ As to the pilot project, see paragraph 159 of the First Report, paragraph 66 of the Fourth Report and paragraph 57 of the Fifth Report.

Southeast Asian Nations (“ASEAN”) has also been assisting Myanmar in the repatriation process through the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre (“AHA”). Under the Preliminary Needs Assessment (“PNA”), there are 11 prioritized projects, four of which are under implementation, to facilitate the repatriation process and to promote development in Rakhine State (paragraph 60 of the Fifth Report). Of the remaining seven prioritized projects, five were endorsed at the 4th High Level Coordination Meeting (HLCM),¹⁴ held on 22 July 2022 via video conference. These five prioritized projects are (1) upgrading of access roads connecting reception centres and transit centre in Maungdaw District; (2) establishing community chicken farms and capacity building of livestock farmers in Rakhine State; (3) upgrading of roads to facilitate efficient movement of people and goods in Maungdaw District; (4) improving access to psychosocial support through women-friendly spaces (WFSs) and child friendly spaces (CFSs); and (5) provision of Temporary Learning Centres for basic education and establishment of online Teaching-Learning Systems for higher education. Myanmar authorities and ASEAN Ad-Hoc Support Team¹⁵ had negotiated to add a project on “Enhancement of Capacity Building for Developing the Agriculture Sector in Rakhine State” in the list of the projects to be implemented under the PNA and its project proposal is under process. This project will be submitted to later HLCM meetings to seek their endorsement for implementation.

45. The Ministry of Immigration and Population and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation are implementing the three projects under the PNA,¹⁶ with support from the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA). In June 2022, the machinery equipment supported under the Project on Provision and Promotion of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment and Modern Agriculture Techniques reached Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships.

¹⁴ See footnote 11 of the Fourth Report.

¹⁵ The ASEAN Ad-Hoc Support Team was formed on 10 February 2020 to support the ASEAN Secretariat in facilitating the repatriation process and promotion of development in Rakhine State. The team assists the ASEAN Secretariat in negotiation with the Myanmar Government and other ASEAN and partner countries, and in drawing the projects related to the above mentioned areas.

¹⁶ See paragraph 66 of the Fourth Report.

46. The 2/2022 Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State was held on 7 June 2022. The meeting discussed and reviewed the arrangements for the repatriation of potential verified returnees under the pilot project and humanitarian assistance to be provided upon their arrival to Rakhine State. The meeting further discussed the issues arising and the difficulties faced on the ground in verifying the lists of names provided by Bangladesh due to incomplete/ wrong information provided in the forms as well as possible ways to overcome the difficulties.

(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

47. 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.

48. The 2/2022 Meeting of the National Committee on the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the Closure of IDP Camps was held on 3 August 2022. The meeting discussed the closure of IDP camps throughout the country, including IDP camps in Rakhine State. The meeting deliberated on the arrangements currently in progress for the resettlement of the people in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp with their consent. The meeting further discussed the installation of running water and electricity, and construction of a school, toilets and warehouse for the resettlement area of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp. The meeting noted the 100 percent completion of the construction of 368 houses, three personnel buildings to accommodate teachers and a clinic, and the paving of the road leading to the resettlement area from the Yangon-Kyauk Phyu Main Road. The meeting agreed to form a review and recommendation committee, which will include officers from the District Administration, District Public Hospital, District Rural Development Department, Department of Disaster Management (DDM), and other concerned authorities, which will check and prevent the overflow of water in the resettlement area.

49. 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.¹⁷ The Government has been implementing the fourth phase, with 852 households in Maungdaw District who lost their homes being relocated to the nearest villages to their places of origin.

50. Under the Memorandum of Understanding between Myanmar, the United Nations Development Programme (“UNDP”) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (“UNHCR”),¹⁸ UNDP and UNHCR teams are currently implementing Rapid Needs Assessment¹⁹ 5, 6, 7 and 8 in eight villages in Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships in Rakhine State. The Government has approved travel authorization for the UNDP and UNHCR teams until 17 October 2022.

(viii) Preservation of property and evidence

51. In the period 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, no information has been received 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.
52. The Government is monitoring the areas related to the allegations in the Application, in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships, so as to ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II of the Genocide Convention.
53. Moreover, since 2020, the Rakhine State Government had recorded and registered all the lands formerly inhabited and cultivated by displaced Muslims from northern Rakhine State. According to the Rakhine State Government’s report, no one filed any case or complaint concerning the confiscation of lands formerly inhabited and

¹⁷ Paragraph 66 of the Fifth Report.

¹⁸ Paragraph 69 of the Fifth Report.

¹⁹ See UNDP, press release, “Government approves community-based projects in Rakhine State”, 16 December 2018 <https://www.undp.org/myanmar/press-releases/government-approves-community-based-projects-rakhine-state>.

cultivated by displaced Muslims from northern Rakhine State in the period 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022.

(ix) Action on sexual violence

54. Between 16 April and 15 October 2022, 51 gender-based violence cases have been solved by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (“**MOSWRR**”). Of these, five took place in Rakhine State. Three of these victims were Rakhine women from Kyaukphyu, Buthidaung and Sittwe Townships and the other two were Muslim women from Maungdaw Township.
55. In the case of one of these Muslim victims, the perpetrator, a Muslim man, attempted a forced marriage, and the victim made a complaint to the relevant authority. As the victim did not continue to take legal action, the case was subsequently closed. In the case of the other Muslim victim, the perpetrator, a Muslim man, was arrested and prosecuted under Section 376 of the Penal Code (rape). Of the three cases involving Rakhine victims, two were closed because the victims were unwilling to continue to take legal action. In the remaining case, the perpetrator, a Rakhine man, was prosecuted under the Penal Code, Sections 451 (committing house-trespass in order to commit an imprisonable offence), 354 (assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty) and 294 (obscene acts and songs).
56. One of the five victims of gender-based violence, a Rakhine woman, has been provided with physical and mental support, and cash assistance of MMK 500,000 (nearly USD 238) for her livelihood. Another two, Rakhine women, received psychosocial support. The fourth, a Muslim woman, was provided with a training in sewing by the Department of Social Welfare in cooperation with Community and Family Service International (CFSI), and was provided with a sewing machine for her livelihood. The fifth, a Muslim woman, together with her four children, has been taken care of at the Temporary Safe House in Sittwe Township, and was provided necessary assistance for her security, physical and mental health, and was helped to contact Legal Clinic Myanmar, a legal aid association, for legal assistance and legal advice. Assistance to survivors of gender-based violence may be different, based on their needs.

57. Moreover, the Department of Social Welfare is providing gender-based violence survivors under the age of 16 with cash assistance for their legal proceedings and livelihoods, including childbirth expenses and nutritious foods for pregnant survivors. Between April and July 2022, the Department of Social Welfare provided a total of 43 girls under the age of 16, survivors of gender-based violence, with MMK 4.1 million for their legal proceedings and MMK 4.167 million for their livelihood depending on their needs. Of these, one was a Rakhine ethnic girl and others were from different parts of the country, but no Muslim girl was included.
58. To implement the National Action Plan, the Anti-human Trafficking Police Force under the Myanmar Police Force, Ministry of Home Affairs, also issued a directive on 30 November 2021 which instructed Police squads and Police Training Schools to prevent conflict related sexual violence, to oversee compliance with that directive, to issue local orders if necessary, and to notify that actions will be taken in accordance with the Myanmar Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law in addition to the existing laws if any police personnel commits sexual violence.
59. Furthermore, as part of the implementation of the National Action Plan, relevant military regiments and units have conducted a series of legal education trainings which include awareness raising for prevention of sexual violence. The seminars were held from 10 November 2021 to 9 February 2022, in which a total of 11,737 persons of all ranks participated, including family members from respective regiments.
60. In July 2022, progress on implementation of the National Action Plan on Prevention and Response to Conflict Related Sexual Violence was shared with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sexual Violence in Conflict through the diplomatic channel. It was regrettable that these UN agencies politicised the matter by choosing not to cooperate in this work.
61. In relation to the order of the Office of the Adjutant General reported in paragraph 76 of the Fifth Report, there have been no reports of acts of sexual violence being committed against woman by military personnel, and no complaint has been received, from 16 April to 15 October 2022.

62. The Government of Myanmar, including the Myanmar Defence Services, has been exercising a zero tolerance policy on crimes of sexual violence. The Myanmar Defence Services have been taking punitive measures against any military personnel who have committed offences including sexual offences even if it is a minor offence to ensure full accountability even before the National Action Plan was developed.
63. In November 2021, the Myanmar Defence Services had received a complaint that a soldier had committed sexual violence against a woman from Phar Khet village in Kutkai Township, Shan State. A preliminary investigation was launched. The preliminary investigation found that possible sexual offences had been committed by the accused soldier. In accordance with the military justice system, an Open Court was established to investigate the case publicly. On 9 December 2021, the Open Court decided that the soldier had committed sexual offences, violating existing military law, and sentenced him to a 20 year prison term. Although not directly relevant to the current report, this case illustrates the Myanmar Defence Services' zero tolerance on crimes of sexually-related offences within its military justice system.
64. In Myanmar, complaints of sexual offences, like any other crime, can be made to the police by any person, not just the victim. Thus, even if the victim does not make a complaint, if the case is known to others, they could make a complaint. Furthermore, such complaints can also be made to the police about crimes allegedly committed by the members of the military, which the police will then refer to the Military Justice System for further investigation and prosecution. Despite this, not a single case has been brought up to now in relation to alleged violence committed during the clearance operations of 2016-2017.
65. In the period from 16 April to 15 October 2022, the Complaint Mechanism for reporting human rights violations in connection with the events in northern Rakhine State (see paragraph 34 of Myanmar's Fourth Report) did not receive any notification concerning sexually related crimes.
66. As was reported in paragraph 45 of Myanmar's Fourth Report, in order to have a fair process, all relevant witness statements and evidence have to be fully collected, so as to protect the accused against oppressive prosecution and from the trouble, expense

and anxiety of a public trial. The Government of Myanmar ensures that in accordance with the zero tolerance policy, no perpetrator can get impunity for sexual offences.

(x) Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State

67. As a birth certificate is an essential first step towards ensuring the rights and effective protection of all children, the Ministry of Health (“MOH”) has been conducting awareness raising programmes amongst all communities in rural areas where most babies are delivered at their homes by local birth attendants, and where there is weak awareness of the need to report the birth to the nearest Public Healthcare Centre. Relevant registration officers are well-trained to raise public awareness, and a document entitled “Understanding Guidelines for Birth Registration Process for all the children in Myanmar” is also distributed.²⁰
68. By law, a birth is required to be registered within a year. Nonetheless, even if it is not, a birth certificate can be applied for until a child turns 10 years old. A photograph of a birth certificate being issued to a primary school Muslim student can be seen at **Annex 4**. In the period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, a total of 3,019 birth certificates were issued to Muslim children born in Rakhine State, as follows.

No.	District	Township	Total number of birth certificates issued to Muslim children in Rakhine State
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe	371
2.		Pauktaw	121
3.	Maungdaw	Buthidaung	2,106
4.		Maungdaw	404
5.	Kyaukphyu	Kyaukphyu	17
Total			3,019

²⁰ Annex 3.

(xi) Citizenship and residence rights

69. Between 16 April 2022 and 15 October 2022, the Government of Myanmar issued Muslims in northern Rakhine State 26 Citizenship Scrutiny Cards, 755 Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards, and 4,342 National Verification Cards (“NVCs”).
70. The Government of Myanmar stands ready to receive the verified displaced persons from Rakhine State and to grant appropriate citizenship status to those who meet the criteria set out in the 1982 Myanmar Citizenship Law upon application.
71. Paragraph 14 of The Gambia’s observations on the Fifth Report refers to a statement by the UN Special Rapporteur that:
- Rohingya persons are by and large unwilling to accept National Verification cards (NVC) because of the stipulation that they register as “Bengali,” effectively identifying them as foreigners.
72. In fact, since 2016, applicants for an NVC do not need to state any ethnicity or religion in their application form, and none is stated on the NVC when it is issued.
73. NVC applicants only register their name and gender, father’s name, date of birth, place of birth, occupation, marital status, any distinctive facial marks, and their address. Applicants for Citizenship Scrutiny Cards (“CSCs”) and Naturalized Citizen Scrutiny Cards also need to register such information.
74. As regards The Gambia’s claim in paragraph 9 of its observations on the Fifth Report that even those living in villages are denied the right to move freely, Myanmar confirms as follows. NVC holders can move freely to all locations within their District. Thus, an NVC holder residing anywhere in Maungdaw Township or Buthidaung Township can move freely within those two townships, which together make up Maungdaw District. They can therefore for instance move freely from any village in either of those two townships to Maungdaw Town or Buthidaung Town, as well as to any other village in either of those two townships. For a fee of MMK 800 (approximately USD 0.38), an NVC holder can also obtain a Border Pass for travelling to the neighbouring region in Bangladesh for a period up to 7 days.

75. The Gambia claims in paragraph 10 of its observations on the Fifth Report that

The “existing rules and regulations” that Myanmar is enforcing through its imposition of the NVC card requirements and other travel restrictions are targeted specifically against the Rohingya, and no other ethnic, racial, or religious group.

76. This is factually incorrect and misleading. The Government of Myanmar has issued NVCs to those who do not have a document to prove their citizenship status, regardless of their ethnicity or religion, so as to ensure that they have been residing in Myanmar even though they are not citizens or naturalized citizens.

77. According to Government records, there are 67,648 NVC holders throughout the country, of whom 31,464, approximately only a half, are Muslims from northern Rakhine State. The others include 10,843 Indians and 6,657 Chinese. NVCs are also held by two ethnic Bamar (members of the majority indigenous ethnic group in Myanmar), and one Mon ethnic person, who voluntarily renounced their Myanmar citizenship and obtained United States citizenship. These individuals returned to Myanmar and have applied to get back their Myanmar citizenship. They have been issued with NVCs as the first step of the National Verification Process. Details of NVC holders are given at **Annex 5**.

78. All these NVC holders reside in different Regions and States of Myanmar, and all have to follow the same regulations, including for their internal travel. The Government has issued an announcement that, with effect from 1 April 2022, all people aged 16 and above are not allowed to travel without a relevant identification card, and that the necessary action will be taken those who cannot show a proper identification card while travelling. This applies to everyone in Myanmar.

(xii) Measures for social cohesion

79. The local authorities in cooperation with community leaders and religious leaders organised a Village Cup Football match on 19 June 2022 in Aung Mingalar Ward in Sittwe Township. Four Muslim Teams and five Rakhine teams participated in the match and around 500 people came and supported the football matches.

80. Likewise, Pyaing Taung Rakhine Village in Pauk Taw Township also held football matches in May 2022. Muslim and Rakhine teams participated in the match and around 400 Muslims and ethnic Rakhine people came and supported the matches. Photographs of these football matches appear at **Annex 6**.
81. Muslim university students organised the Eid-ul-Adha or Festival of Sacrifice which fell on 10 July 2022 and the Rakhine Student Union, Rakhine youth organisations and non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) participated in the event. Photographs of Muslim and Rakhine students participating in Festival of Sacrifice organised by Muslim university students appear at **Annex 7**.

(xiii) Education for Muslims in northern Rakhine State

82. In the 2022-2023 academic year, there are 97,319 Muslim students (including 18,874 Muslim students from IDP camps) studying in basic educational schools (primary, middle and high schools) in Rakhine State. The Ministry of Education with support from the Lutheran World Federation (“LWF”) and Save the Children recruited 483 volunteer teachers from Muslim communities to teach classes at the primary, middle and high schools and at the IDP camps in Rakhine State. Like the children from other parts of the country, the Muslim children attending basic education schools have also received COVID-19 vaccinations (see paragraph 106 below).
83. Contrary to The Gambia’s constant claims in its observations about restrictions on access to education for Muslims in northern Rakhine State, 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 regarding 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 identity 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.

84. According to the matriculation examination results for the 2021-2022 academic year published on 17 June 2022, 733 Muslim students from northern Rakhine State passed the examination.
85. As for university education, there are 248 Muslim students, including 181 students holding NVCs, attending their first year at Sittwe University. Furthermore, there are 368 Muslim students, of whom 193 hold NVCs, who are registered to attend Sittwe Distant University, and 217 Kaman Muslim students registered to attend at Taungup Distant University, for academic year 2022-2023.

(xiv) Health care services

86. In an effort to provide “Health for All”, the Government of Myanmar has been ensuring that its health care services and effective treatments reach people in all communities without any discrimination or distinction of any kind such as race or religion.²¹
87. In the period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, a total of 120,831 Muslim patients received health care services and treatments in a timely, reliable and effective manner at the MOH facilities in Rakhine State. A detailed list is given in **Annex 9**.
88. Contrary to what is stated in paragraph 29 of the Gambia’s Observations on the Fifth Report, the Government of Myanmar ensures that no one is left behind uncared for, even in challenging situations and hard to reach places. Anyone in need of emergency or medical treatments in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships has access to health care services at rural and sub-rural health centres, station hospitals and township hospitals, without any discrimination or restrictions. Correspondingly, all Muslims living in Mrauk-U, Minbya, Myebon, Kyauktaw and Rathedaung Townships are also provided with 24 hour health care services at all station hospitals in those townships. For those patients who need to be treated at Sittwe General Hospital, relevant healthcare staff and authorities arrange the necessary patient referral processes and transportation. The Myanmar Defence Services provide health care services to

²¹ **Annex 8.**

Muslim civilians at their medical facilities in Rakhine State as well. Photographs of Muslim civilians receiving medical treatment by the Myanmar Defence Services are provided in **Annex 10**.

89. Moreover, in collaboration with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and NGOs, the Ministry of Health is providing health care services and medical treatments at mobile clinics in IDP camps and temporary relief sites in Ann, Buthidaung, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Ponnagyun and Rathedaung Townships. As of 15 October 2022, a total of 56,143 Muslim patients from IDP camps received medical treatments at the mobile clinics in IDP camps arranged by the Ministry of Health, together with Mercy Malaysia, International Rescue Committee, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Myanmar Medical Association (MMA) and Myanmar Red Cross Society (“**MRCS**”).²²
90. Additionally, 6 Rural Health Centres, 3 private hospitals, a station hospital and a state level people’s hospital make health care services available to all those living in 12 IDP camps in Sittwe Township. A couple of private hospitals and Kyaukphyu District People’s Hospital are providing treatments for those living in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP Camp, and those living in four IDP camps in Pauktaw Township have access to all health care services, emergency or surgical treatments at any hospital in Sittwe. At any time, where anyone is in need of emergency or surgical treatment in IDP camps, the officer in-charge of the respective camp and security forces arrange the transportation to refer patients from mobile clinics to the nearest public healthcare centres or hospitals right away. Likewise, a 24 hour standby ambulance service is also provided at Maungdaw General Hospital which can provide transportation for those patients in need at reception centres and transit camps. In 2022, there have been 316 Muslim patient referrals from IDP camps to nearby hospitals and healthcare centres.
91. Paragraph 32 of the Gambia’s observation on Myanmar’s Fourth Report quotes the UN Special Rapporteur who stated that “Various actors continue to deny Rohingya access to blood transfusions, instead reserving blood at local hospitals for ethnic-

²² **Annex 11.**

Rakhine people”. As a matter of fact, all those who need blood transfusion treatment have access to quality assured blood and blood products, provided by the national blood banks in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Hospital regardless of religion or ethnicity. Team blood donation activities of the Myanmar Defence Services, Myanmar Police Force, government ministries, civil society organizations and regular donations from individual volunteers can meet the demand for blood units across Rakhine State. To raise public awareness of the need for safe blood donation and promote a positive attitude towards blood donation, slogans and posters are also put together at the hospitals. Between 16 April and 15 October 2022, 820 Muslim patients were given blood transfusion treatments at Ministry of Health facilities in Rakhine State. A detailed list and photographs are found in **Annex 12** of this report.

(xv) Maternal and child support

92. In Rakhine State, the MOSWRR has been implementing the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Program for pregnant women and their children up to 2 years of age (“MCCT”). For April, May and June 2022, 5,883 Muslim pregnant women and 25,023 Muslim children were provided a total of MMK 1,308,945,000 (approximately USD 707,538) under this MCCT programme. Beneficiaries of a programme for the provision of social pensions to older people aged 85 years and above include 62 male Muslims and 74 female Muslims. These 136 Muslim beneficiaries were provided a total of MMK 4,080,000 (some USD 2,300) in the first quarter (April, May, June 2022) of the 2022-2023 fiscal year.
93. International organizations such as Save the Children International and Action Contre La Faim (ACLF) also provided nutritional powders to Muslim pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers and children under 5 years old.

(xvi) Provision of food

94. The Government has continued to allow humanitarian assistance activities to be carried out in Rakhine State by United Nations agencies and local and international non-governmental organizations, such as the World Food Programme (“WFP”), Save the Children, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the MRCS,

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Relief International (RI), the LWF, and World Vision (WV), except in areas where security conditions do not make them viable. These humanitarian assistance activities include conducting need assessments for shelters, providing food, and providing health care services by mobile clinics. There are no restrictions on humanitarian assistance in IDP camps and shelters.

95. The Government also granted travel permission to foreign personnel and local staff of international organisations and NGOs in accordance with the Memorandums of Understanding signed by each organization with the relevant Ministry at the Union level to undertake humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State, except in areas where security conditions do not make them viable.
96. In addition, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from 1 April to 15 October 2022, 22 visits to Rakhine State have been granted to embassies in Myanmar, including the embassies of Australia, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.
97. Food and humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State is primarily the responsibility of the MOSWRR. From 1 April to 15 October 2022, the MOSWRR in cooperation with the Rakhine State Government and the Myanmar Defence Services distributed supplies (rice and food, relief items, cash) to people living in shelters as a result of the conflicts in Rakhine State, with a value of MMK 1,029,907,770 (approximately USD 572,171).
98. From April to 15 October 2022, local authorities from Rakhine State provided rice and travel assistance to 54 households which amount to 341 people from Maungdaw township who went back to their places of origin from the temporary shelters, with a value of MMK 9,076,400 (approximately USD 4,906) and relief assistance with a value of MMK 1,882,062 (approximately USD 1,017).
99. The WFP provides humanitarian assistance to people living in Rakhine State in kind and in cash. From 1 April to 15 October 2022, the WFP provided rice and cash assistance with a value of MMK 9,395,317,800 (approximately USD 8,614,623) to 271,865 people in IDP camps in Rakhine State.

100. In the same period, World Vision in cooperation with the WFP also provided humanitarian assistance such as rice, beans, oil, salt, nutritional powder and soap to 15,406 people from 43 villages in Maungdaw Township and 25,556 people from 36 villages in Buthidaung Township. Additionally, Plan International in cooperation with the WFP delivered cash assistance (MMK 18,000 per person) to 61,804 persons who are living in temporary shelters in Sittwe Township due to conflicts in Rakhine State.

(xvii) The COVID-19 pandemic

101. In line with the five points of the Road Map,²³ the Government of Myanmar has taken effective measures with added momentum to prevent and manage the COVID-19 pandemic. Under the guidance of the State Administration Council, the Ministry of Health has been conducting its nation-wide vaccination programmes across the country. Myanmar received 2 million Sinopharm vaccines from the People's Republic of China on 9 September 2022. To date, Myanmar has received 73.7 million doses along with 21 million vaccination syringes donated by friendly countries, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Russia and Thailand.

102. In Rakhine State, anyone from any area of the state has access to vaccination at nearby vaccination centres without any requirements for identity documents such as a CSC or NVC. The Ministry of Health has been providing vaccination programmes to all the people in Rakhine State in line with the roadmap for prioritizing uses of COVID-19 vaccines in the context of limited supply by World Health Organization (WHO).²⁴ Regular inoculation programmes are provided twice every week at the vaccination centres in all hospitals and public health departments across the state. Mobile vaccine teams arranged by the Ministry of Health have brought vaccination services to those who live in hard to reach rural areas. In Rakhine State, 91.93% of its population received their first doses, and 78.23% of them completed their inoculation cycle, while 44.67% of them have already been vaccinated with their booster dose. Details of

²³ Five Points Road Map of the State Administration Council, **Annex 13**.

²⁴ WHO SAGE Roadmap for prioritizing uses of COVID-19 vaccines, version 2022, <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-Vaccines-SAGE-Prioritization-2022.1>.

people receiving COVID-19 vaccinations and booster doses in the 17 townships of Rakhine State during the period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022 is given in **Annex 14** of this Report.

103. Furthermore, the Government ensures that those in temporary relief sites and Muslim IDP camps in Rakhine State also receive inoculations.
104. As of 15 October 2022, of the civilians displaced who have taken shelter at temporary relief sites or have temporarily stayed at their relatives' homes (as mentioned in paragraph 15 of this Report), 38,425 have received their first dose of vaccinations, 37,655 of these have completed the second dose, while 10,511 of these have received a booster dose.
105. In the period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, 33,552 Muslims in IDP camps received their first jabs, 24,808 of those completed their second round and 36,357 of these received a booster dose. Details of Muslims in IDP camps by Township receiving vaccinations are given in **Annex 15** to this report. It can be seen that a total of 83,376 people have now received their first dose, while 58,552 of those are fully vaccinated and 36,357 of these have received a booster dose.
106. The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Rakhine State Government Office, has been providing speedy inoculation programmes to Muslim primary and middle school students for safe and healthy learning. To date, 53,502 Muslim students aged 5-12 years have completed their inoculation cycle. A detailed list and photographs of Muslim students receiving inoculations is given at **Annex 16** of this Report.
107. Additionally, isolation beds, intensive care unit (ICU) beds, ventilators, transport ventilators, patient monitors and oxygen therapy beds are also available at each of the treatment centres and People's Hospitals in Rakhine State. The oxygen plants are also available to meet the needs for oxygen for COVID-19 patients. The Myanmar Defence Services provided inoculations and disinfection services. Photographs of Muslim civilians receiving inoculations by the Myanmar Defence Services are provided in **Annex 17** of this Report.

108. The COVID-19 infection rate has now declined significantly in the whole of Rakhine State. In the 6 month period from 16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, there were only 49 reported cases in the 17 townships of Rakhine State. Until the end of October 2022, there were no known cases of COVID-19 infection in Muslim IDP camps.

(xviii) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic

109. To prevent and control the COVID-19 pandemic, certain measures were taken to prevent illegal entry of persons into Myanmar from other countries as mentioned in paragraph 147 of the Second Report.

110. From 15 April 2022 to 15 October 2022, 55 Myanmar nationals were prosecuted under section 3 (2) and section 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, for illegal entry into Myanmar, and 168 nationals of China, 56 nationals of Thailand, 37 nationals of Bangladesh, 21 nationals of Vietnam, 9 nationals of Malaysia, 4 nationals of India, 4 nationals of Taiwan, 2 nationals of Laos, 2 nationals of the USA, 1 national of Indonesia, 1 national of Japan and 1 national of the Philippines (a total of 306 foreigners) were prosecuted under section 3 (1) and section 13 (1) of that Act.

111. Due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Myanmar-Bangladesh border has been closed, except for trade movement since 13 April 2020 (see paragraph 130 of the First Report). As mentioned in paragraph 37 of this report, returning without proper documents and illegal entry is prohibited in this period in all border areas of the country including the Myanmar-Bangladesh border area. Between 15 April 2022 and 15 October 2022, 64 displaced persons (41 males and 23 females) were detained for entering Rakhine State illegally from Bangladesh without proper identity documents. Among them, 15 persons were sentenced under section 3 (2) and section 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, while another 41 are subject to pending prosecutions under the same Act, and another 8 were sent back to their guardians.

(xix) Actions taken for internal travel without proper documents

112. Between 15 April and 15 October 2022, 1,628 Muslims (1,057 males and 571 females) were detained in other States and Regions of Myanmar as they were unable to produce proper documents when checked by immigration and/or police officials. Among them, 622 were sentenced in accordance with section 6(2)/6(3) of the Residents of Myanmar Registration Act, 1949, while another 572 are subject to pending prosecutions under the same Act, another 31 were sent back to their guardians, another 352 were sent to a youth detention centre, 18 were sent to child care centres operated by the Social Welfare Department, and another 33 were released.

IV. Conclusion

113. Myanmar considers that the measures set out above confirm compliance with the Provisional Measures Order. The next report pursuant to paragraph 86(4) of the Provisional Measures Order is due to be submitted by Myanmar on 23 May 2023.



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Agent of Myanmar

ANNEXES

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in a cursive style, positioned above the printed name of the official.

H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing
Union Minister for International Cooperation
of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Agent of Myanmar

Annex 1

Speech on peace delivered by the Chairman of the State Administration Council Prime Minister Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing on 22 April 2022 (7 Waning of Tagu 1384 ME) [original and English translation]

နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီဥက္ကဋ္ဌ နိုင်ငံတော်ဝန်ကြီးချုပ် တပ်မတော်ကာကွယ်ရေးဦးစီးချုပ်
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်မှူးကြီး မင်းအောင်လှိုင် ၏ ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ ပြောကြားသည့် မိန့်ခွန်း
မြန်မာသက္ကရာဇ် ၁၃၈၄ ခုနှစ်၊ တန်ခူးလပြည့်ကျော် ၇ ရက် ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်၊ ဧပြီလ ၂၂ ရက်



တိုင်းရင်းသားလက်နက်ကိုင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းများနဲ့ မိဘပြည်သူများခင်ဗျား

နိုင်ငံတော်အစိုးရနဲ့ တပ်မတော်အနေနဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသားလက်နက်ကိုင်အဖွဲ့များ အစဉ်အဆက် တောင်းဆိုလာခဲ့တဲ့ ဒီမိုကရေစီနဲ့ ဖက်ဒရယ်စနစ်ကို အခြေခံတဲ့ ပြည်ထောင်စုနိုင်ငံ တည်ဆောက်ရေးကို ခိုင်ခိုင်မာမာ အာမခံထားပြီး ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ လာမယ့် ၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၄ ရက်နေ့ဟာ စိန်ရတု လွတ်လပ်ရေးနေ့ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ၇၅ နှစ်ကာလ ကြာပြီဖြစ်တဲ့ လွတ်လပ်ရေးရဲ့ အနှစ်သာရများကို တိုင်းရင်းသား ပြည်သူ များ အပြည့်အဝ မခံစားရသေးတာကိုလည်း လက်ရှိ ပကတိ ဖြစ်ရပ်များက ပြဆိုနေပါ တယ်။ အဓိက အကြောင်းအရာကတော့ သဘောထား ကွဲလွဲမှုများအပေါ်မှာ အခြေခံပြီး ဖြစ်ပေါ်လာခဲ့တဲ့ တိုင်းရင်းသား လက်နက်ကိုင် ပဋိပက္ခများကြောင့်ပဲ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။

ဒါကို ကျွန်တော်တို့ ဖြေရှင်းနိုင်မှသာ ဒီမိုကရေစီရဲ့ အနှစ်သာရ လွတ်လပ်ရေး အနှစ်သာရကို အပြည့်အဝခံစားနိုင်မှာ ဖြစ်ပါတယ်။ ဒါကြောင့် ဒီ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်ဟာ ငြိမ်းချမ်း ရေးနှစ် ဖြစ်ကြောင်းနဲ့ တစ်နိုင်ငံလုံးမှာ လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခများ ချုပ်ငြိမ်းရေးကို ဆောင်ရွက်သွားမယ်လို့ ကျွန်တော် ပြောခဲ့ပါတယ်။

ဒါကို လက်တွေ့ကျကျ ထိထိရောက်ရောက် အကောင်အထည် ဖော်နိုင်ဖို့ လိုအပ်တဲ့ အတွက်ကြောင့် တိုင်းရင်းသား လက်နက်ကိုင် အဖွဲ့များရဲ့ ခေါင်းဆောင် များကို တွေ့ဆုံ ဆွေးနွေးဖို့အတွက် ဖိတ်ခေါ်ပါတယ်။ အဖွဲ့များအားလုံးကို

ကျွန်တော်ကိုယ်တိုင် တွေ့ပါမယ်။ ပြီးလို့ရှိရင် နိုင်ငံတော်စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးကောင်စီအဖွဲ့ဝင် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်အဖွဲ့များနဲ့ ဆွေးနွေးမှုများ ပြုလုပ်သွားပါမယ်။

လိုအပ်ရင်လည်း ထပ်မံဆွေးနွေးမှုတွေကိုလည်း ပြုလုပ်သွားပါမယ်။ ဒီဆွေးနွေးပွဲကို တိုင်းရင်းသား လက်နက်ကိုင် အဖွဲ့ အသီးသီးရဲ့ ခေါင်းဆောင်များကိုယ်တိုင်နဲ့ အဖွဲ့ဝင် ၂ ဦးစီ တက်ရောက်ပေးကြပါ။ တက်ရောက်မယ့် သူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်များရဲ့အမည်ကို ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ် မေလ ၉ ရက်နေ့ နောက်ဆုံးထားပြီး ပြန်ကြား ပေးကြစေလိုပါတယ်။

နှစ်ဘက်ညှိနှိုင်းပြီးတော့မှ ရက်သတ်မှတ်ဆွေးနွေးသွားမှာဖြစ်ကြောင်း ပြောကြားလိုပါတယ်။ တိုင်းရင်းသား ပြည်သူ့အားလုံး ငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးနဲ့ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်မှုရဲ့ အရသာကို ခံစားနိုင်ရေး ကျွန်တော်တို့ အားလုံးလက်တွဲပြီး ရိုးသားပွင့်လင်းစွာ ဆွေးနွေးသွားကြပါမယ်။

ပြည်ထောင်စုသားအားလုံးရဲ့ အကျိုးကို ရှေးရှုပြီး ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်ပေးကြဖို့ တိုက်တွန်းလိုပါတယ်ခင်ဗျား။

အားလုံးကို ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်။

**Speech on peace delivered by Chairman of State Administration Council
Prime Minister Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General
Min Aung Hlaing on 22 April 2022 (7 Waning of Tagu 1384 ME)**



**Speech on peace delivered by Chairman of State Administration Council
Prime Minister Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General
Min Aung Hlaing on 22 April 2022 (7 Waning of Tagu 1384 ME)**

Esteemed Ethnic Armed Organizations and the People

The government and the Tatmadaw have firmly guaranteed to build the union based on democracy and the federal system consistently called for by ethnic armed organizations. The 4th January 2023 marks the Diamond Jubilee of Independence Day. Current situation demonstrates that national brethren cannot fully enjoy the essence of the 75 years of independence.

The main cause is the armed conflicts of national races based on differences in point of view.

The essence of democracy and independence can fully be enjoyed only when we can solve the issue. Therefore, I have already said that the year 2022 is the year of peace and efforts will be made to end armed conflicts in the entire country.

As it is necessary to realize the aim pragmatically and effectively, I would like to invite leaders of ethnic armed organizations.

I will personally meet with all organizations.

Then, negotiations will be held with representatives of the State Administration Council.

More negotiations will be held if necessary. I would like to request leaders and two representatives from each ethnic armed organizations to join the negotiations. The names of the leaders and representatives are to be submitted by 9 May 2022.

The date for the negotiations will be set only after discussions have been held. We all will join the negotiations frankly to enable the entire national people to enjoy the taste of peace and development.

I would like to urge all to cooperate in the interest of the entire national people.

Thank you all.

Annex 2

Photos of activities undertaken to raise awareness of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the three Directives

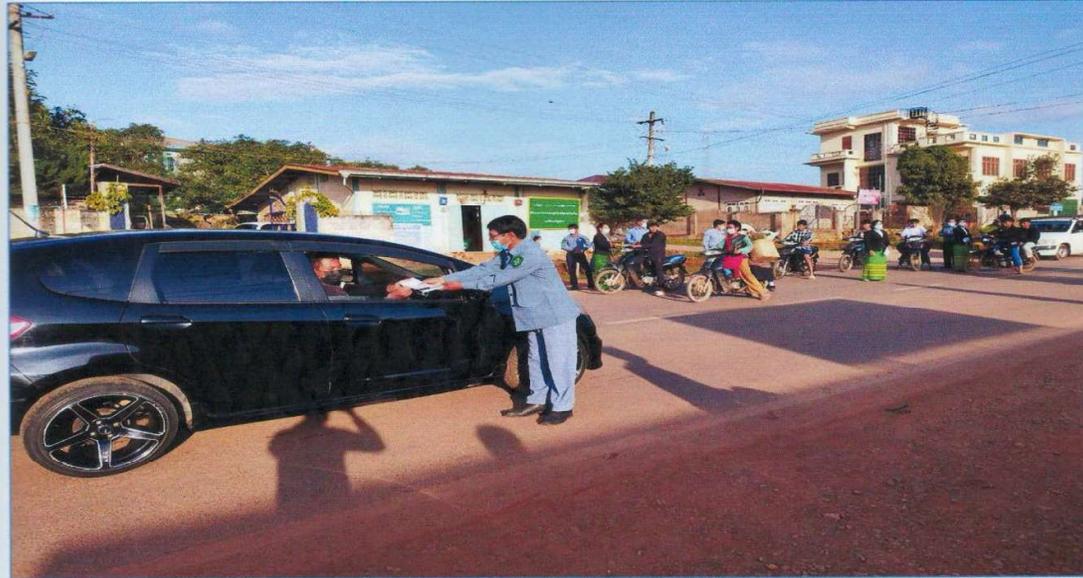
**Setting up billboards to raise awareness
on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment
of the Crime of Genocide**



Distributing pamphlets about the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to the public



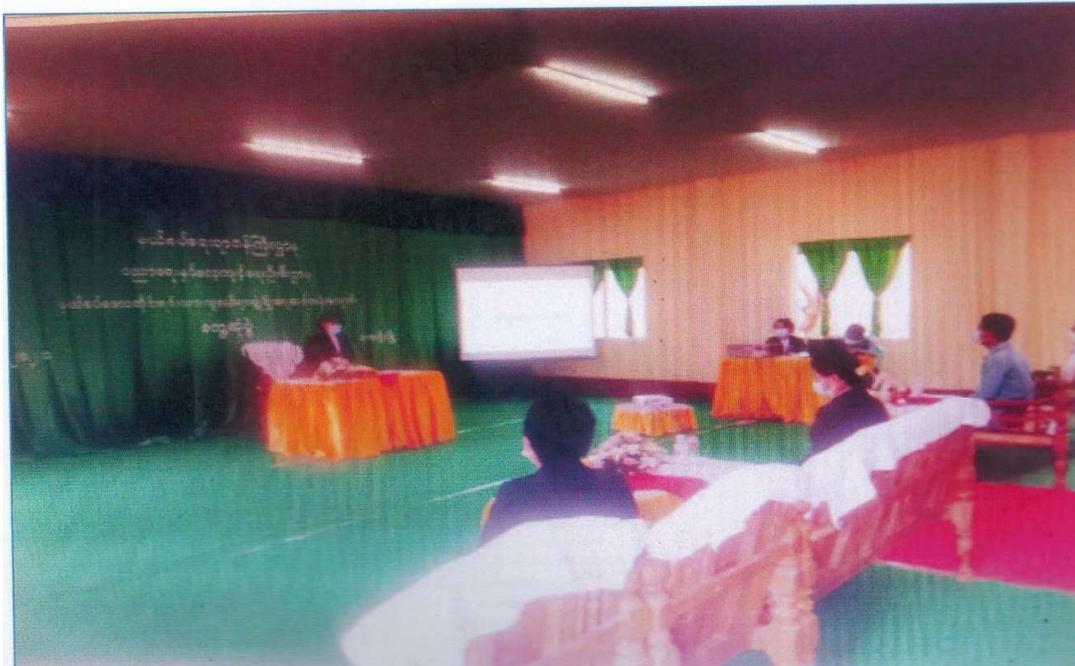
Distributing pamphlets about the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, to the public



**Monthly discussion of topic related
on prohibitions under the Genocide Convention
by the Ministry of Border Affairs**



**Monthly discussion of topic related
on prohibitions under the Genocide Convention
by the Ministry of Border Affairs**



**Monthly discussion among the public servants
in Buthidaung Township to raise the awareness
on the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property
in areas in northern Rakhine State**



**Monthly discussion among the public servants in Mrauk-U Township
to raise the awareness on the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property
in Areas in northern Rakhine State**



**Monthly discussion among the public servants in Maungdaw Township
to raise the awareness on the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property
in Areas in northern Rakhine State**



**Monthly informative Lectures and Discussions to raise the awareness
regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and
Violence
held in July 2022**



**Monthly Discussions among the public to raise the awareness
regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and
Violence
held in August 2022**



**Monthly informative Lectures and Discussions to raise the awareness
regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and
Violence
held in August 2022**



**Monthly informative Lectures and Discussions to raise the awareness
regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and
Violence
held in August 2022**



Monthly informative Lectures and Discussions to raise the awareness regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence



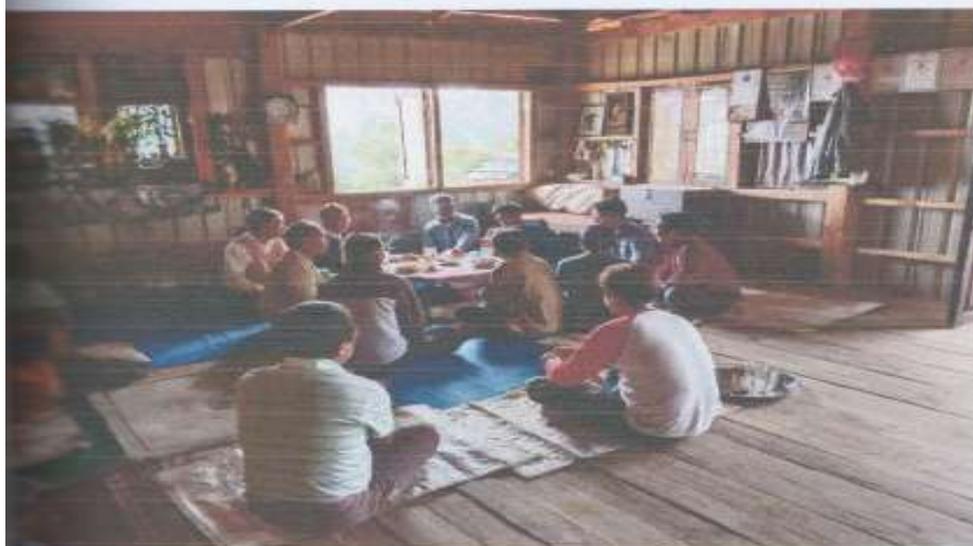
Monthly informative Lectures and Discussions to raise the awareness regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence held in September 2022



Monthly informative Lectures and Discussions to raise the awareness regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence held in September 2022



**Monthly Discussions among the public to raise the awareness
regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and
Violence
held in September 2022**



**Lectures to raise the awareness
regarding the Directive on Prevention of Incitement
to Hatred and Violence
held in August 2022 at Central Training School**



Annex 3

Understanding Guidelines for Birth Registration Process for all the children in Myanmar
[original and English translation]

Understanding Guidelines for Birth Registration Process for all the children in Myanmar

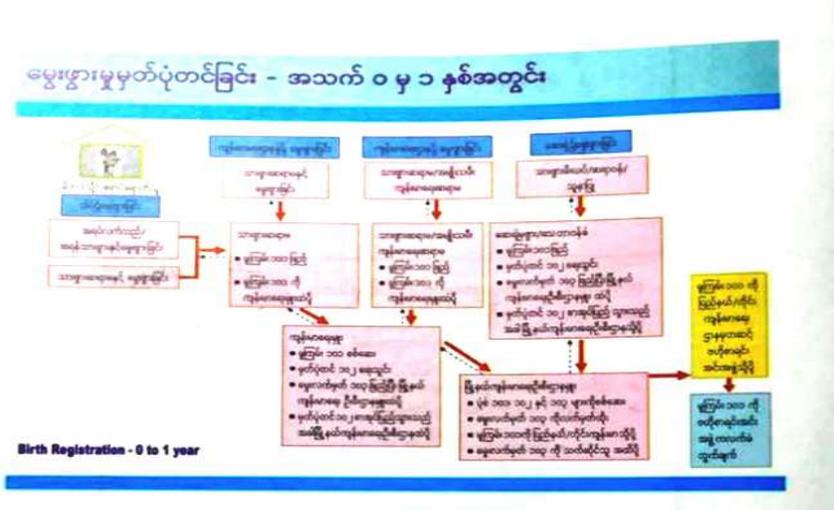


Figure 01: Birth Registration (For all Newborn babies to a year-old toddlers in Myanmar)

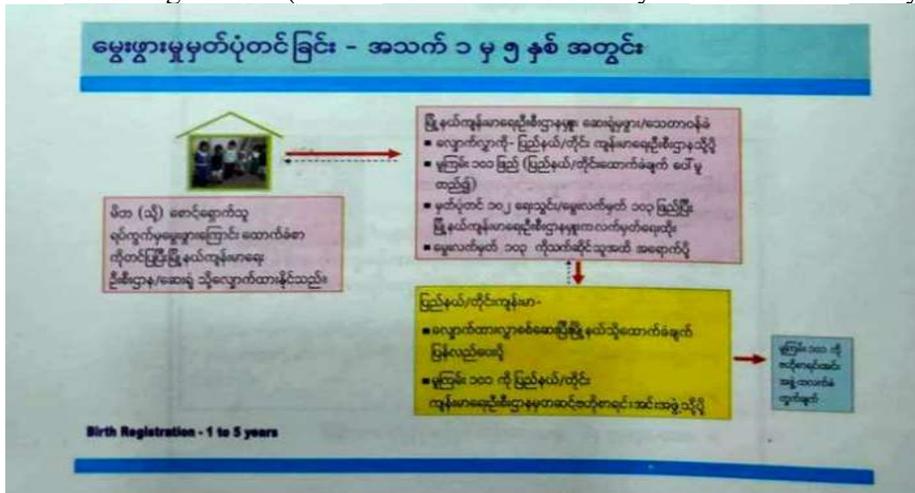


Figure 02: Birth Registration – (For 1 year old to 5 years old children in Myanmar)

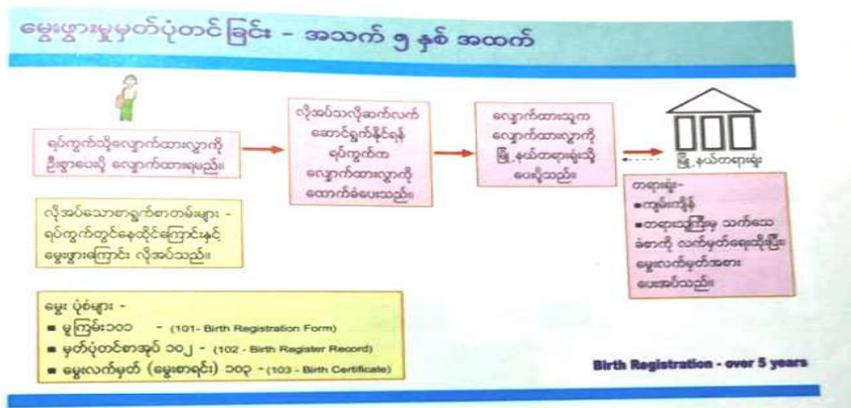


Figure 03: Birth Registration – (For all the children above 5 years old in Myanmar)

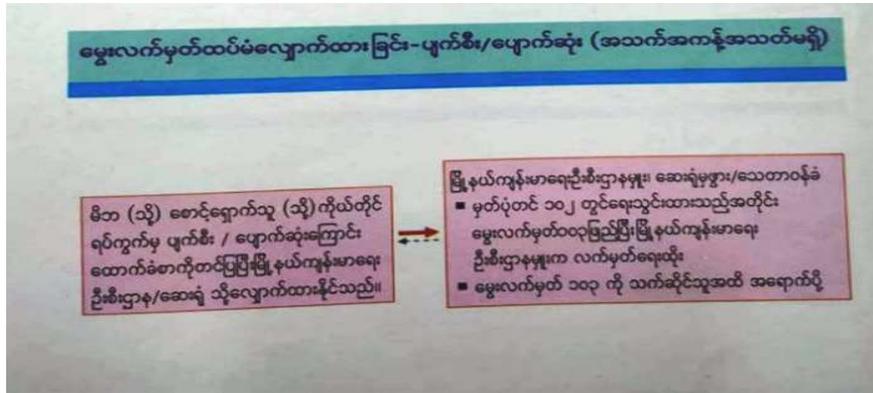


Figure 04: Reapplying process for lost and/or damaged birth certificate (No age limitation)

Understanding Guidelines of Birth Registration Process for all the children in Myanmar

Figure 01

For all Newborn babies to a year-old toddlers in Myanmar

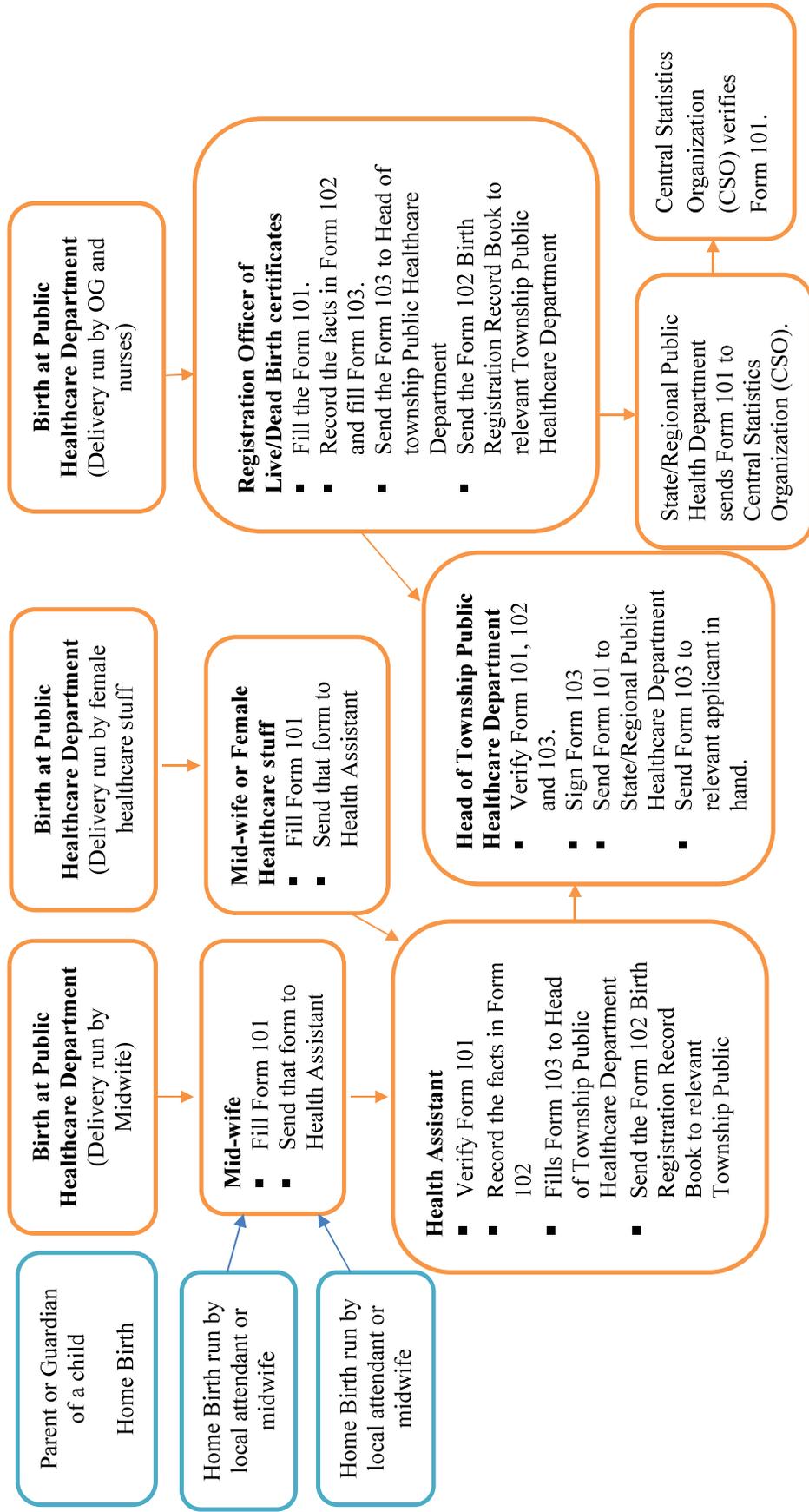


Figure 02

Birth Registration – (For 1 year old to 5 years old children in Myanmar)

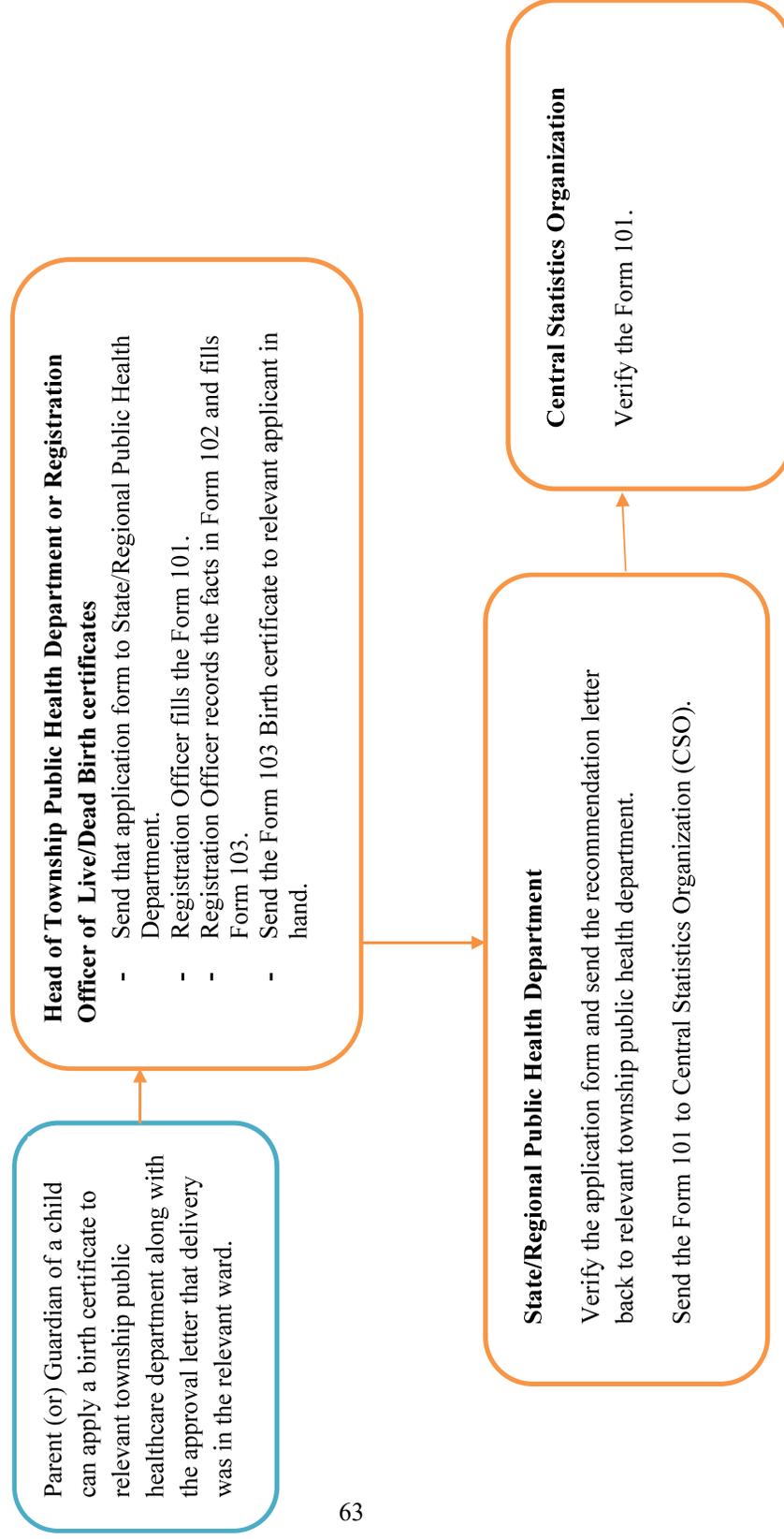


Figure 03

Birth Registration – (For all the children above 5 years old in Myanmar)

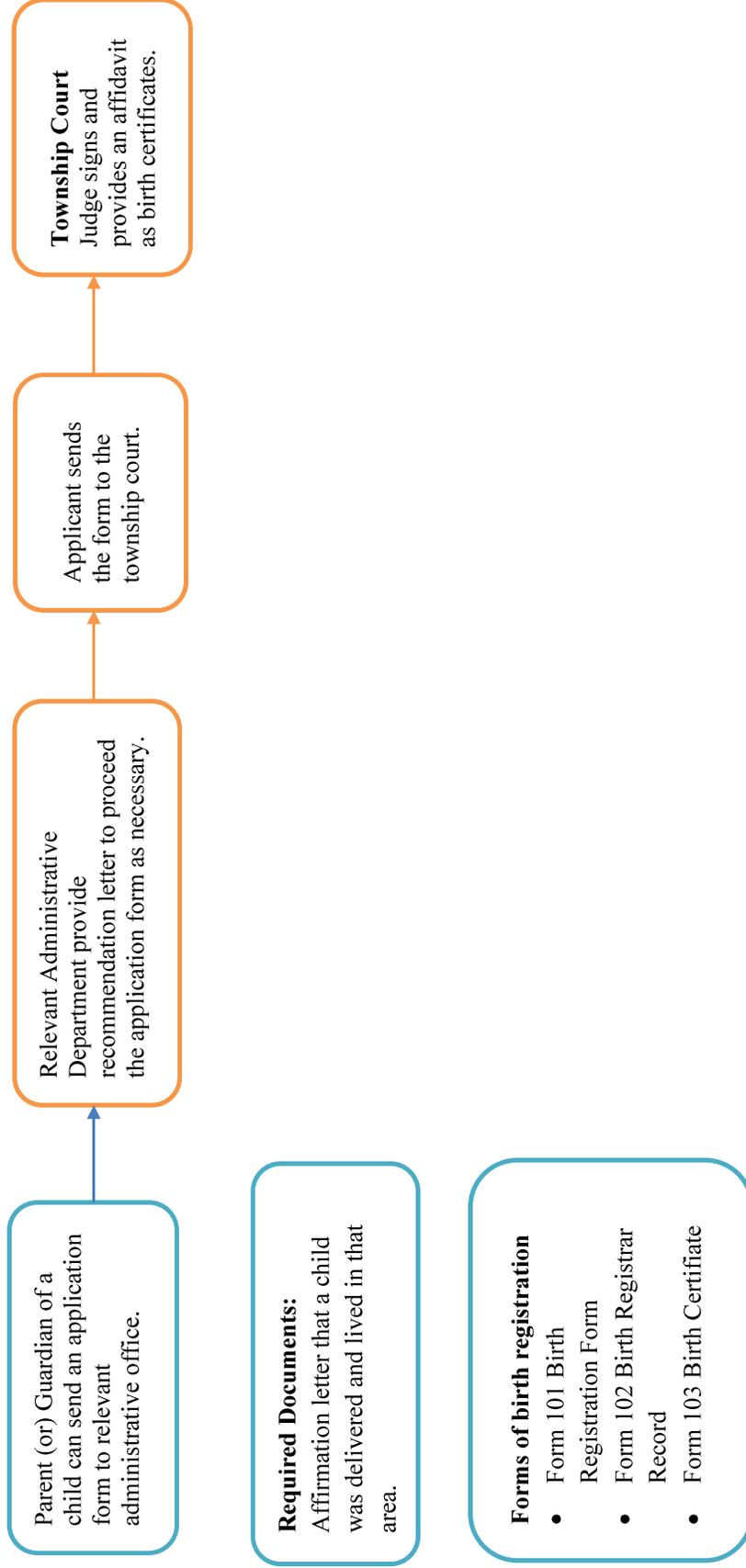
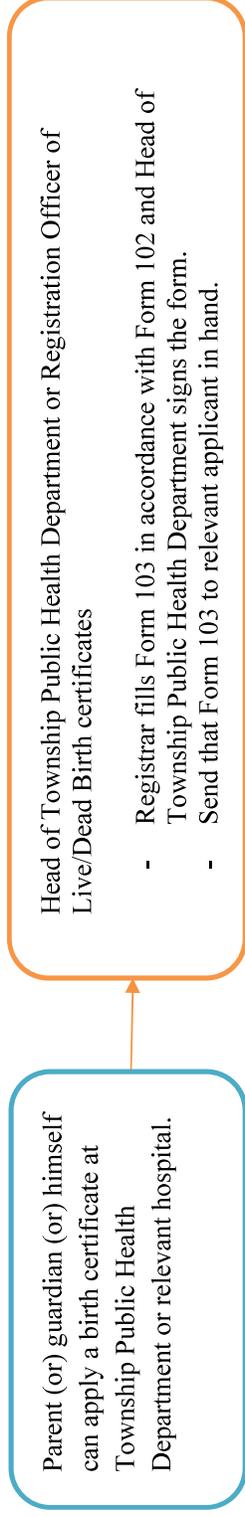


Figure 04

Reapplying process for lost and/or damaged birth certificate (No age limitation)



Annex 4

Photo of issuing a birth certificate to a primary school Muslim student

Photo of issuing birth certificate to a Primary school Muslim student



Annex 5

Table showing details of NVC holders

List of NVC holders throughout the Country

No	Races	Numbers of NVC holders
1.	Burmese	2
2.	Kyuliar	1
3.	Burmese+Kyuliar	1
4.	Mon	1
5.	Chinese	6,657
6.	Mone Won	8,307
7.	Kokang	8,632
8.	Kolone Li Shaw	633
9.	Myaung Zee	424
10.	Indian	10,843
11.	Nepal	205
12.	Gurkas	10
13.	Sonni	3
14.	Thamee	46
15.	Pakistani	74
16.	Pakistani+Burmese	1
17.	Pashu	1
18.	Gurkas+ Indian	1
19.	Indian+Hindu	1
20.	Indian+Burmese	3
21.	Kaman	329
22.	Bengali	31,464
23.	Bengali +Burma	9
Total		67,648

Annex 6

Photos of football matches in Sittwe and Pauk Taw townships

**Photographs of Village Cup Football match
in Aung Mingalar Ward, Sittwe Township on 19 June 2022**



**Photographs of Football match
in Pauk Taw Township in May 2022**



Annex 7

Photos of Muslim and Rakhine university students attending Eid-ul-Adha

**Rakhine and Muslim University Students
attending the Eid-ul-Adha or Festival of Sacrifice
On 10 July 2022**



Annex 8

Photos of notices of access to health care services at Ministry of Health facilities

Notices of Access to Healthcare Services at MOH Facilities

Photo showing notices hanging at the entrance of Buthidaung Township Hospital



Photo showing notices hanging at the entrance of Maungdaw Township Hospital



Photo showing notices hanging at the entrance of Thet Kay Pyin sub-rural health centre in Sittwe Township



Photo showing notices hanging at the entrance of Dar Paing rural health centre in Sittwe Township



Notices of Access to Healthcare Services at MOH Facilities

 <p>ဆေးကုသမှုခံယူနိုင်ခြင်း အသိပေးကြေညာချက်</p> <p>ဤဆေးရုံ/ကျန်းမာရေးဌာန၌ ကျား/မ၊ နိုင်ငံသား၊ လူမျိုး၊ ဘာသာ မရွေး မည်သူမဆို လာရောက်၍ ဆေးကုသမှု ခံယူနိုင်သည်။</p> <p>ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့</p>	 <p>NOTICE Access to Health Care Services</p> <p>Everyone, regardless of gender, nationality, race or religion, can access to health care services in this hospital or health center.</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Sports Rakhine State Government</p>
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 <p>အကာအကွယ်ပေးထားသည့် နယ်မြေ (Protected Zone)</p> <p>ဤဆေးရုံ/ကျန်းမာရေးဌာနသည် ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုပေးသူ နှင့် ဆေးကုသမှုလာရောက်ခံယူသူများ အားလုံးကို အကာအကွယ်ပေးထားသည့် နယ်မြေဖြစ်သည်။</p> <p>မည်သူတစ်ဦးတစ်ယောက်ကမျှ မြိမ်းခြောက်ခြင်း၊ နှောင့်ယှက်ခြင်း၊ အန္တရာယ်ပြုခြင်းနှင့် အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်းများ လုံးဝမပြုလုပ်ရ။</p> <p>ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့</p>	 <p>Protected Zone</p> <p>This hospital/health center is the protected zone for all patients and health care providers.</p> <p>No one is allowed to do any threat, disturbance, harm and terrorism in this protected zone.</p> <p>ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့် အားကစားဝန်ကြီးဌာန ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်အစိုးရအဖွဲ့</p>
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Annex 9

Table showing number of Muslims receiving health care services and treatments at Ministry of Health facilities in Rakhine State

Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at MOH Facilities in Rakhine State

No.	Township	Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at MOH Facilities in Rakhine State		
		Outpatient Department	Inpatient Department	Mobile Clinic
1.	Sittwe	16,311	2,687	51,754
2.	Ponnagyun	66	-	43
3.	Rathedaung	221	57	216
4.	Pauktaw	-	-	15,412
5.	Mrauk-U	1,337	497	1,023
6.	Kyauktaw	548	268	3,694
7.	Minbya	31	153	2,501
8.	Myebon	25	28	1,067
9.	Maungdaw	1,961	1,859	1,716
10.	Buthidaung	2,690	1,759	11,366
11.	Kyaukphyu	123	54	-
12.	Ramree	391	106	239
13.	Thandwe	317	204	107
Sub-Total		24,021	7,672	89,138
Total		120,831		

Annex 10

Photos of Muslims receiving medical treatment by the Myanmar Defence Services

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



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



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



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



Annex 11

Table showing number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP camps in northern Rakhine State

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

No.	Township	Camp Name	Organizations	Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps
1.	Sittwe	Ba Sa Ra	Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCSS)/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	530
		Baw Du Pha	Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	7,528
		Dar Paing	Ministry of Health + Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	3,832
		Gaung Dote Kar (1)	Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	2,703
		Gaung Dote Kar (2)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	863
		Maw Thi Nyar	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	1,098
		Ohn Taw Chay	Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCSS)/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	1,251
		Ohn Taw Gyi	Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)	6,967
		Say Thamar Gyi	International Rescue Committee (IRC)+ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)/ International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2,693
		Thea Chaung	Ministry of Health + International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,508
		Thet Kay Pyin (Hospital and Sub-Rural Health Centre)	Ministry of Health + Mercy Malaysia	11,925

No.	Township	Camp Name	Organizations	Number of Muslims receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps
2.	Pauk Taw	A Nouk Ye	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	2,339
		Kyein Ni Pyin	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	2,289
		Hngat Chaung (1) and (2)	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	5,293
3.	Kyaukphyu	Sin That Maw	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	4,195
		Kyauk Talone	Ministry of Health	129
Total				56,143

Annex 12

Table and photos of Muslims receiving blood transfusions at Ministry of Health facilities in Rakhine State

List of Muslims receiving blood transfusion treatments at hospitals in Rakhine State

No.	Township	Number of Muslims receiving blood transfusion treatments	Remark
1.	Sittwe	130	
2.	Rathedaung	2	Only a few Muslims living in township population.
3.	Mrauk-U	10	
4.	Kyauktaw	43	
5.	Minbya	24	
6.	Myebon	11	Only a few Muslims living in township population.
7.	Maungdaw	312	
8.	Buthidaung	181	
9.	Kyaukphyu	1	Only a few Muslims living in township population.
10.	Thandwe	106	
	Total	820	

Photos of Muslim patients receiving blood transfusion treatments at MOH facilities



A Muslim woman receiving blood transfusion treatment at Maungdaw People's Hospital



A Muslim child receiving blood transfusion treatment at Sittwe People's Hospital



A Muslim woman receiving blood transfusion treatment at Sittwe People's Hospital



A Muslim man receiving blood transfusion treatment at Maungdaw People's Hospital

Annex 13

Five-Point Road Map of the State Administration Council

Five-Point Road Map of the State Administration Council

1. The Union Election Commission will be reconstituted and its mandated tasks, including the scrutiny of voter lists, shall be implemented in accordance with the law.
2. Effective measures will be taken with added momentum to prevent and manage the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. Actions will be taken to ensure the speedy recovery of businesses from the impact of COVID-19.
4. Emphasis will be placed on achieving enduring peace for the entire nation in line with the agreements set out in the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement.
5. Upon accomplishing the provisions of the state of emergency, free and fair multiparty democratic elections will be held in line with the 2008 Constitution, and further work will be undertaken to hand over State duties to the winning party in accordance with democratic standards.

Annex 14

Table showing details of people receiving COVID-19 vaccinations and booster doses in Rakhine State

**List of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations and Booster doses in townships of Rakhine State
(16 April 2022 to 15 October 2022)**

No.	Township	Number of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations									
		16 April 2022 to 31 July 2022					1 Aug 2022 to 15 October 2022				
		First Dose	Second Dose	Booster Dose	First Dose	Second Dose	Booster Dose	First Dose	Second Dose	Booster Dose	
1.	Sittwe	10,124	26,442	26,240	2,556	22,864	66,751				
2.	Ponnagyun	17,287	12,736	5,422	679	9,299	12,271				
3.	Rathedaung	3,181	20,788	17,010	131	10,301	11,729				
4.	Pauktaw	9,887	36,543	24,541	250	12,862	22,939				
5.	Mrauk-U	23,126	14,662	36,626	422	32,784	21,882				
6.	Kyauktaw	11,179	42,392	22,571	584	18,291	18,120				
7.	Minbya	21,301	109,332	23,091	1,143	16,902	24,326				
8.	Myebon	1,185	23,414	19,644	240	13,032	14,952				
9.	Maungdaw	1,214	6,593	26,693	1,660	11,897	19,986				
10.	Buthidaung	2,295	4,344	42,686	8,185	21,571	24,936				
11.	Kyaukphyu	5,352	21,000	24,902	5,715	17,801	27,047				
12.	Ramree	1,230	8,245	22,743	1,004	6,890	33,108				
13.	Ann	1,154	18,261	10,810	119	20,024	23,013				
14.	Thandwe	5,289	3,526	35,567	484	8,651	23,074				
15.	Gwa	4,121	1,563	9,414	1,556	24,783	10,641				
16.	Toungup	25,396	28,918	33,138	149	12,120	38,145				
17.	Manaung	1,578	2,654	18,758	212	3,885	8,559				
	Total	144,899	381,413	399,856	25,089	263,957	401,479				

Annex 15

Table showing details of Muslims receiving COVID-19 vaccinations in IDP camps in Rakhine State

No.	Township	Camp Name	Number of people receiving Covid-19 Vaccinations in IDP Camps		
			First Dose	Second Dose	Booster Dose
1.	Sittwe	Ba Sa Ra	715	869	278
		Baw Du Pha	1,513	937	3,369
		Dar Paing	2,143	5,351	407
		Gaung Dote Kar (1)	1,405	227	2,152
		Gaung Dote Kar (2)	242	259	2,093
		Maw Thi Nyar	1,773	1,414	1,063
		Ohn Taw Gyi (1)	2,401	1,118	789
		Ohn Taw Gyi (2)	10,368	2,576	7,842
		Say Thamar Gyi	3,160	963	4,585
		Thea Chaung	2,360	2,825	1,992
		Thet Kay Pyin	5,701	3,027	2,128
2.	Pauk Taw	A Nouk Ye	284	631	2,045
		Kyein Ni Pyin	130	801	1,846
		Hngat Chaung (1) and (2)	668	2,312	3,812
		Sin That Maw	398	708	1,595
3.	Kyaukphyu	Kyauk Ta Lone	291	788	361
		Total	33,552	24,808	36,357

Annex 16

Table and photos of Muslim students (aged 5-12 years) receiving COVID-19 vaccinations in Rakhine State

Number of Muslim students (aged 5-12 years) receiving Covid-19 vaccinations in Rakhine State

No.	Township	Targeted number of Muslim students	Number of Muslims students receiving Covid-19 vaccinations
1.	Sittwe	14,528	8,226
2.	Ponnagyun	291	275
3.	Rathedaung	1,376	509
4.	Pauktaw	1,454	589
5.	Mrauk-U	2,958	2,958
6.	Kyauktaw	6,264	6,264
7.	Minbya	4,149	2,907
8.	Myebon	506	506
9.	Maungdaw	11,620	11,420
10.	Buthidaung	19,645	19,005
11.	Kyaukphyu	163	155
12.	Ramree	722	688
	Total	63,676	53,502

Photographs of Muslim students (aged 5 to 12 years) receiving inoculations by the Myanmar Defence Services



Photo 1 : Myanmar Military medical corps providing Covid-19 inoculation to Muslim students at Basic Education Schools

Photographs of Muslim students (aged 5 to 12 years) receiving inoculations by the Myanmar Defence Services



Photo 2: Muslim student receiving Covid-19 inoculation at Basic Education Schools

Annex 17

Photos of Muslims receiving COVID-19 vaccinations by the Myanmar Defence Services

Photographs of Muslim civilians receiving inoculations by the Myanmar Defence Services



Photo 1: Two Muslim women in IDP camps receiving Covid-19 inoculations provided by the Myanmar Defence Service with the contribution of Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association and Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health



Photo 2: Military medical corps providing Covid-19 inoculations to a Muslim woman in IDP camp



Photo 3: Two Muslim women in IDP Camps receiving Covid-19 inoculations by the Myanmar military medical corps with the contribution of Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association and Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health



Photo 4: A Muslim man receiving Covid-19 inoculations by the Myanmar military medical corps



Photo 5: A Muslim woman receiving Covid-19 inoculations by the Myanmar military medical corps



Photo 6: A Muslim man receiving Covid-19 inoculations by the Myanmar military medical corps