

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

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

---

23 November 2023



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## TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| AA    | Arakan Army                                  |
| ACF   | Action Contre la Faim                        |
| AHA   | ASEAN Humanitarian Assistance Centre         |
| ARSA  | Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army               |
| ASEAN | Association of the Southeast Asian Nations   |
| BP    | boundary pillar                              |
| BGB   | Border Guard Bangladesh                      |
| CNA   | Comprehensive Needs Assessment               |
| CSC   | Citizenship Scrutiny Card                    |
| CIPB  | Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body  |
| DMC   | Disaster Management Centre                   |
| DRC   | Danish Refugee Council                       |
| EAO   | Ethnic Armed Organization                    |
| FIR   | First Information Report                     |
| HRL   | Human Rights Law                             |
| HLCM  | High Level Coordination Meeting              |
| ICOE  | Independent Commission of Enquiry            |
| ICRC  | International Committee of the Red Cross     |
| IDP   | Internally Displaced Person                  |
| IHL   | International Humanitarian Law               |
| INGO  | International Non-Governmental Organizations |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| IOM    | International Organization for Migration            |
| IPD    | Inpatient Department                                |
| LWF    | Lutheran World Federation                           |
| MCCT   | Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Program            |
| MITV   | Myanmar International Television                    |
| MMA    | Myanmar Medical Association                         |
| MMK    | Myanmar kyat (currency of Myanmar)                  |
| MoU    | Memorandum of Understanding                         |
| MOH    | Ministry of Health                                  |
| MOSWRR | Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement |
| MRCs   | Myanmar Red Cross Society                           |
| MRTV   | Myanma Radio and Television                         |
| MSF    | Médecins Sans Frontières                            |
| NCA    | Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement                      |
| NDMC   | National Disaster Management Committee              |
| NGO    | non-governmental organization                       |
| NRC    | Norwegian Refugee Council                           |
| NVC    | National Verification Card                          |
| OJAG   | Office of the Judge Advocate General                |
| OPD    | Outpatient Department                               |
| OSWSC  | One Stop Women Support Centre                       |
| PSS    | Psycho Social Support                               |

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| QIP      | Quick Impact Projects   |
| ROE      | Rule of Engagement  |
| RI       | Relief International  |
| RSO      | Rohingya Solidarity Organization                                      |
| STF-CIPB | Special Task Force of the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body |
| TICA     | Thai International Cooperation Agency                                 |
| TOR      | Terms of reference  |
| ULA      | United League of Arakan   |
| USD      | United States dollar  |
| UN       | United Nations  |
| UNDP     | United Nations Development Programme                                  |
| UNHCR    | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                         |
| WFP      | World Food Programme  |
| 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**”), its fifth report on 23 May 2022 (the “**Fifth Report**”), its sixth report on 23 November 2022 (the “**Sixth Report**”), and its seventh report on 23 May 2023 (the “**Seventh Report**”). Myanmar now submits the present eighth 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 Seventh Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the seven previous reports.
5. The information in this report covers events until 15 October 2023, 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 has been previously reported, on 31 December 2022, the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services issued a statement further extending the unilateral ceasefire period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, and has suspended all military operations, except in those situations directly threatening national peace and security. The proclamation itself has an intrinsic intention of restoring perpetual peace across the country, and enhancing the peace process.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See paragraph 6 of the Seventh Report.

7. On 1 August 2023, the State Administration Council adopted Pardon Order No. 54/2023, with the aim of ensuring ethnic unity and internal peace.<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to this pardon, 72 persons detained for their affiliation with ethnic armed organizations (“EAOs”), including 62 persons linked to the Arakan Army (“AA”), were released after cases opened against them in domestic courts were withdrawn.

*(ii) ARSA activities*

8. The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (“ARSA”) continues to be designated as a terrorist group to which the ceasefire announcement does not apply. Since the Seventh Report, there have been no armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and ARSA. However, ARSA remains active in northern Rakhine State, and there have been 17 reports of ARSA activities in northern Rakhine State, including incidents involving terrorizing and killing civilians. There have also been two armed engagements between ARSA and the Arakan Army. Details of the reports received are as follows.
9. On 28 April 2023, at about 2100 hours, approximately 5 members of the ARSA terrorist group arrived at the mosque in Moni Kul Village, Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, and met with around 50 members of the Bengali community. At 2130 hours, the terrorists then left towards the ridge of Mayu Mountain range, to the west of Sein Hnyin Pyar Village.
10. On 5 May 2023, at 1330 hours, about 6 ARSA terrorists, led by Mawlawi Oli, came to Dar Paing Sa Yar Village, Buthidaung Township in Rakhine State, where they gathered and met with villagers. At 1500 hours they left for Mee Chaung Khaung Swea Village.
11. On 8 May 2023, at about 1530 hours, around 50 ARSA terrorists, led by Mawlawi Marmeh Darloon, arrived and based themselves at a nearby Myaw Taung Village in Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State.

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<sup>2</sup> State Administration Council, Order No. 54/2023, Pardon Order, **Annex 1**.

12. On 9 May 2023, at 1100 hours, around 5 ARSA terrorists, led by Mawlawi Oli, arrived at Tha Yae Kone Tan Village, Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State. They met with local villagers and made inquiries about the area's situation before leaving for Maung Gyi Taung Village at 1130 hours.
13. On 12 May 2023, at 1030 hours, around 5 ARSA terrorists, led by Mawlawi Oli, came to Dar Paing Sa Yar Village, Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State, and explored the village. They threatened the villagers not to report their activities to the security forces. At about 1300 hours, they left for Mee Chaung Khaung Swea Village.
14. On 25 May 2023, about 7 ARSA terrorists arrived at U Hla Hpay (middle) Village near Thein Taung Village, Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State. The terrorists then proceeded to the house of the temporary village administrator, and threatened him that if he did not stop informing the authorities about the ARSA group's activities, he would be punished. The terrorists then left for Thein Taung Village.
15. On 25 June 2023, at 2100 hours, about 15 ARSA terrorists, led by Anawar Sarlit, arrived and based themselves in Thein Taung Village, Buthidaung Township, and demanded funds and mobilized Bengalis for recruitment.
16. On 26 June 2023, at 1800 hours, in U Hla Hpay (North) Village, U Hla Hpay Village Tract, Buthidaung Township, a 52 year-old Bengali Muslim was shot and killed in his house by six unidentified Bengali persons (presumed to be ARSA).
17. On 29 June 2023, at 1030 hours, around 20 ARSA terrorists came to Zay Anout Village, Maungdaw Township, where they raided beef and mutton that had been prepared for the Kurban festival. They then left for the Mayu mountain range.
18. On 2 July 2023, at 2300 hours, about 20 ARSA terrorists demanded food at the house of a former village administrator in Kye Hnot Thee (Bengali) Village. The terrorists left the following day for the Mee Chaung Khaung Swea Village by boat along the Kula Pan Zin creek.
19. On 6 July 2023, at 2100 hours, about 5 ARSA terrorists arrived at the house of a core ARSA member in Myitnar Village, Buthidaung Township, and inquired about the area's situation and the status of ongoing recruitment activities. At 2230 hours, they left for Maung Gyi Taung Village.

20. On 7 July 2023, at 2200 hours, in Ba Gone Nar (South) Village, Ba Gone Nar Village Tract, Buthidaung Township, Au Saman Gawni alias Hu Saung was shot and killed in his house by 5 ARSA terrorists. It was reported that the victim had been a member of the AA since 2021 and had returned to live with his family in June 2023.
21. On 18 July 2023, between 1550 and 1620 hours, there was an armed engagement between around 70 members of the AA and about 40 ARSA terrorists . In this incident, one AA member and 4 ARSA terrorists died. On 19 July 2023, between 0800 hours and 0815 hours, there was another armed engagement between them at the same location.
22. On 19 July 2023, at about 0005 hours, about 10 ARSA terrorists from Bangladesh arrived at U Saw Hla Kyun (island) near Mingalar Arshakejar Village, Maungdaw Township, and tried to capture three night-watchmen at the prawn lake, two aged 20 and one aged 33. When the 20-year old night-watchmen tried to flee, they were shot at. As a result, one of the victims was injured (sustaining a minor gunshot injury) and received medical treatment at Maungdaw District Hospital. The third victim, the 33-year old, was captured and taken to Bangladesh.
23. On 19 August 2023, at 0730 hours, 6 ARSA terrorists arrived at Nyaung Chaung Village in Buthidaung Township. They assaulted and attempted to capture an 18 year-old Bengali villager while he was planting a paddy field in the southwest of the village. In response to the shouts of nearby farmers, the terrorist group fled towards the Mayu mountain range.
24. On 24 August 2023, at 2345 hours, approximately 3 ARSA terrorists entered the home of a 38 year-old Bengali Muslim villager in Yat Chaung Village, Buthidaung Township. They physically assaulted him, and then left to the northeast of the village. The incident was reportedly a result of the victim's refusal to support their terrorist activities.
25. On 18 September 2023, around 1630 hours, about 30 ARSA terrorists, led by Mawlawi Ashu Shukul from Balukhali refugee camp, Ukhia Township in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh, arrived and re-established themselves at Boundary Pillar (B.P.) No. (33), around the tip of Changal creek.

26. On 22 September 2023, around 1730 hours, about 30 members of the Rohingya Solidarity Organization (“RSO”), led by Abdullah who had established a temporary base at Point 127 inside Bangladesh territory near the Myanmar-Bangladesh boundary line between B.P. No. (53) and (54), arrived and deployed themselves around Dusori Chaung between B.P (50) and (51).

*(iii) Arakan Army activities*

27. From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, there were no peace discussions between the Myanmar Defence Services and the Arakan Army (AA). The reports of AA activities during that period are listed as follows.
28. On 18 April 2023, in Phat Kyat Village in Ramree Township, 7 members of the AA captured 6 villagers, including the village administrator, and took them to Yan Thit Chay Village. Five of the captured villagers were released on 19 April 2023, and the village administrator was released on 20 April 2023.
29. On 20 April 2023, in Kyauk Ngu Village in Kyauk Phyu Township, around 50 members of the AA abducted the village administrator and the presiding monk (abbot), and took them to Laung Khote Taung Village.
30. On 8 May 2023, in Myebon Town, the AA captured a veteran from the Myanmar War Veterans’ Office. He was released on 1 June 2023.
31. On 12 May 2023, in Ann Township, 7 members of the AA abducted the township administrator and took him via the Tat Taung harbor to Awa Pyin Village by motorboat.
32. On 18 May 2023, in Doe Tan (1) Village in Buthidaung Township, the AA abducted a villager from his home.
33. On 31 May 2023, in Chaung Kauk Ward in Taungup Town, 4 members of the AA abducted a villager and took him along the Taungup-Maei Road.
34. On 1 June 2023, in No (1) Ward, Tan Lwe Ywa Ma city, 6 members of the AA abducted two villagers from their home.

35. On 8 June 2023, the AA abducted a villager from Pyaing Taung Village, Hpa Yon Chaung Village Tract, Buthidaung Township, while returning from a Basic Education High School in Nyaung Chaung Village.
36. On 9 June 2023, in Doe Tan Village (Bangali), Buthidaung Township, the AA abducted two villagers.
37. On 11 June 2023, a Police Lance Corporal from Kyauk Phyu Myo Ma Police Station was abducted following an argument with core supporters of ULA/AA.
38. On 20 June 2023, the AA released 8 villagers from Phoe Khaung Chaung Village in Buthidaung Township, who they had captured in 2022.
39. On 22 June 2023, the village administrator of Thin Ga Net village in Sittwe Township and his son were abducted by the AA on their way home for lunch from the Township Administrative Cooperation Office.
40. On 19 July 2023, 6 members of the AA abducted three villagers from Aung Myay Bodhi village, Maungdaw Township, and took them to Ngwe Taung Village.
41. On 23 July 2023, a cattle trader from Hpa Yar Pyin Village, Buthidaung Township, was contacted by phone by a vice supervisor of the AA, and told to come to Kant Kaw Myaing (Na Ta La) village, where he was subsequently abducted.
42. On 26 July 2023, 4 villagers from Tha Yae Kone Tan (Bangali) Village in Buthidaung Township arrived at Bogalay (Ywa Thit) to deliver cows. They were apprehended by the AA as they accidentally shot and killed a child while handling a homemade musket.
43. On 28 July 2023, 3 villagers from Dine Gyi village in Ann Township were abducted by the AA, ostensibly for interrogation about a lost motorcycle in Nyaung Chaung village. They were released on 13 August 2023.
44. On 28 July 2023, a man from Kyauk Ni Maw village in Yan Bye Township was abducted to La Muu Chay village by three men led by Yan Paing Soe, the leader of Kyauk Ni Maw AA/ULA.

45. On 4 August 2023, a woman from Ayar Shi Ward in Kyauk Phyu Town was abducted by the AA while on her way to the court in Pan Taw Pyin Village to resolve a dispute.
46. On 18 August 2023, a man from A Twin Pyin (Bengali) Village in Maungdaw Township was accused of financial abuse and abducted by the AA.
47. On 30 August 2023, a woman from Taung Yin village in Taungup Township was abducted by the AA under the pretext of being needed for interrogation.
48. On 30 August 2023, 5 civilians from Lamu Maw Village were abducted and taken away near Pauk Inn Village by a group of AA members due to a dispute about stolen contraband timber and orchard land.
49. On 18 September 2023, a civilian and a daily worker from the Township Electricity Office, from extended ward, Kyauk Pyu Town, were abducted from their home to be interrogated by seven members of the AA.
50. On 18 September 2023, a teacher, from Taung Yin Village, Toungup Town, was abducted from her home to be interrogated by the AA.
51. On 20 September 2023, members of AA abducted the former administrator of Wara Island (Bengali) Village in Buthidaung Township, and 2 other persons with the reason for having connections to ARSA.
52. On 21 September 2023, members of the AA abducted 5 civilians who were living in the U Hla Hpay (Bengali) middle village in Buthidaung Township, with the reason for having connections to ARSA.
53. On 22 September 2023, 3 members of the AA arrived at the house of a Bengali Muslim civilian, who ran the timber industry and lived near the Pan Zin bridge, about 3 furlongs to the northeast of No (3) ward, Buthidaung Town, and took him by bike to Than Chay (Rakhine) Village which is to the northeast of Buthidaung Town, across the Pan Zin bridge. He had not been released yet.
54. On 5 October 2023, a civilian from Shwe Pi Ywar Haung Village was abducted with the reason of tax abuse by fifteen members of the AA, led by Kyaw Zaw Wai, who had the rank of Political Officer, and Kaung Myat, the Deputy Political Officer.

*(iv) Civilian casualties*

55. On 12 August 2023, it was reported that an unknown armed group of 15 persons, wearing masks/hoods and carrying small arms, stopped a car, abducted two Bengalis, and set the car on fire near the entrance of Myar Zin Village in Maungdaw Township. Their cousin reported the incident to the police, and a case was opened at Nga Khu Ya police station, with First Information Report No. 16/2023, under section 50 (a) and (b) of the Counter Terrorism Law.

**III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order**

*(i) The three directives issued by the Office of the President*

56. The respective Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports, for the period from May to October 2023, pursuant to the Directive on Compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech, and the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State.
57. The Union Ministries and State and Region Governments have 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 Bengalis.
58. With regards to the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State, the government authorities listed and protected the immovable properties in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung Townships left behind by those who left for Bangladesh after the 2017 terrorist attacks, that may provide evidence of events referred to in the ICOE's final report.

*(ii) Civilian accountability*

59. Although the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body (CIPB) was unable to hold any meeting during this period, the CIPB and its task force continue working on their actions as mentioned in the previous report.
60. The status of the 139 cases under investigation and prosecution by the Task Force are as follows.
61. Members of ARSA and their collaborators were the apparent perpetrators in 87 cases relating to offences of murder, looting and destruction of property. Of these 87 cases, 26 cases are under police investigation, 35 cases are under court proceedings for the absconding of accused person, 2 cases are discharged by the court, one case has led to an acquittal by the court, 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 no First Information Reports have been opened for any of the remaining ARSA related cases among the cases mentioned in the Independent Commission of Enquiry report.
62. 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 had been temporarily closed by proclamation order under sections 87 and 88 of the Code of Criminal Procedure due to the accused persons absconding.
63. Of the 29 cases where the alleged perpetrators were local people, 13 cases are under police investigation, 8 cases have been closed for insufficient evidence, 5 cases are under court proceedings for the absconding of accused person, 3 cases were sentenced by the court with imprisonment, and no cases are under consideration by the Task Force.
64. During the period to which this report relates, the Complaint Mechanisms referred to in paragraph 34 of the Fourth Report did not receive any complaints of killings, rapes or robbery committed against Muslims from northern Rakhine State by members of

the military or the Police Force, or by civilians, despite public announcements of the existence of the Complaint Mechanisms.

***(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system***

65. From 16 April 2023 to 30 August 2023, the Court of Inquiry reached out to police outposts near Chut Pyin (Bengali) Village, as well as the Chut Pyin village administrator and the hundred-household administrator of Pyin Shay Village, to gather updated information regarding witnesses from Chut Pyin (Bengali) Village and nearby villages. It was reported that the villagers had not returned and were not living in nearby villages.
66. Contrary to what is stated in paragraph 15 of The Gambia’s observations on the Seventh Report, the Seventh Report does not “confirm that Myanmar has taken no meaningful actions regarding accountability” in relation to possible violations of the law during the counter-terrorism operations.
67. Details of action taken in both the civilian and military justice systems have been given in Myanmar’s earlier Provisional Measures Reports,<sup>3</sup> and paragraphs 9.62 to 9.63, and 12.51 to 12.112, of Myanmar’s Counter-Memorial.
68. In relation to The Gambia’s claim in paragraph 19 of its observations on the Seventh Report, that “Myanmar continues to fail to provide accountability for the massive, systematic and extremely brutal [sexual crimes] across northern Rakhine State”, Myanmar refers to paragraph 13.139 to 13.141 of its Counter-Memorial.

***(iv) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training***

69. Lectures on legal awareness related to International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Human Rights Law (HRL), and Rules of Engagement (ROE) are delivered to military personnel of all ranks, including battalion/unit members and those in training institutes. Photographs appear as **Annex 2** to this Report. From 16 April to 15

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<sup>3</sup> First Report, paras. 95-103; Second Report, paras. 45-50, 52-56; Third Report, paras. 28-38; Fourth Report, paras. 33-53; Fifth Report, paras. 40-48; Sixth Report, paras. 22-28.

October 2023, a total of 83 IHL lectures were conducted for 1,674 military personnel, 48 HRL lectures for 743 military personnel, and 92 ROE lectures for 2,019 military personnel, respectively. Additionally, the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) presented 333 legal awareness discussions to military officers, senior officers, and personnel of other ranks.

70. Furthermore, the Myanmar Police Force invited an official from the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) to deliver HRL lectures to candidates in the Police Officer Investigation Course No. 77/2023 on 23 August 2023, and Investigation Officer Course No. 192/2022 on 12 June 2023.

*(v) Measures to combat hate speech*

71. Myanma Radio and Television (MRTV), Myanmar International Television (MITV), and radio channels continue to widely broadcast programmes to educate the public on the harmful effects of hate speech on society and to counter its spread. These broadcasts also focus on raising awareness of preventing the proliferation of hate speech, discrimination, and violence within communities, and of preventing any speech or act of incitement to violence on the basis of race, religion, gender, or other identity factor.
72. Between 16 April and 15 October 2023, the Ministry of Information broadcast 293 radio programmes about prevention of hate speech and 2,010 announcements to raise awareness of anti-hate speech and violence to nationwide audiences in 17 different ethnic dialects. May Yu FM also aired these programmes 182 times in the Myanmar, Rakhine, and Bengali languages.
73. To facilitate access by the local population to programmes broadcast on FM, the Union Government distributed 67,880 radios to the Rakhine State Government on 30 January 2019. Of these, 16,133 radios were allocated to Maungdaw, 31,397 to Buthidaung, and 20,350 to Rathedaung Townships.
74. Additionally, MRTV and MITV regularly broadcast public service announcements on State television to counter incitement to hatred and violence, as well as to prevent the proliferation of hate speech. These broadcasts are presented in both the Myanmar and English languages.

75. The Gambia’s allegations concerning hate speech have been dealt with in Chapter 11 of Myanmar’s Counter-Memorial.
76. The fact that the State Administration Council conferred the honorary award title “Thiri Pyanchi” on 29 individuals, including Ashin Wirathu, on 19 November 2022, cannot be construed as promoting hate speech by the Government of Myanmar.

**(vi) Repatriation to Myanmar from Bangladesh**

77. Myanmar has been diligently working to repatriate displaced persons from Bangladesh to Myanmar. Despite the earnest efforts of the Government of Myanmar, no repatriations have taken place thus far due to delays on the part of Bangladesh and killing and threats by ARSA to those who support the repatriation process.
78. In its observations on the Seventh Report, The Gambia claims that Myanmar “has done nothing to create the conditions for the voluntary, safe and dignified return of refugees to their home villages”.<sup>4</sup> Myanmar responds to this claim as follows.
79. One of the main obstacles to commencing the repatriation process is the pervasive presence of the ARSA terrorists inside the camps in Bangladesh. The ARSA terrorists have been threatening those who support the repatriation process,<sup>5</sup> and have been threatening displaced persons with being killed on return if they participate in the repatriation process. In the first three months of 2023, 16 displaced persons were killed due to their active involvement in the repatriation process.<sup>6</sup>
80. Myanmar’s verification of the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh is ongoing. To date, Bangladesh has submitted six batches of verification forms, totalling 828,824 persons for verification.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> The Gambia’s observations on the Seventh Report, para. 27.

<sup>5</sup> See Counter-Memorial of Myanmar, para. 1.18.

<sup>6</sup> Wai Mar Htun, “16 people were killed in Bangladesh refugee camps in 2023”, *Radio Free Asia*, 2 April 2023 [Myanmar original and English translation], **Annex 3**.

<sup>7</sup> At paragraph 40 of the Seventh Report, Myanmar stated that “Bangladesh has provided Myanmar with six batches of verification forms, containing a total of 828,829 persons for verification”. However, Myanmar

81. As of 30 September 2023, Myanmar has scrutinized a total of 111,866 of these persons. Of these, 81,505 persons have been verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State, while 1,232 have been identified as having been involved in terrorist acts. There are 45,330 persons for whom records could not be found in the official household registration list of Myanmar. Myanmar conveyed these latest verification results to Bangladesh on 12 October 2023.
82. The State Administration Council established new mechanisms to cooperate with Bangladesh for the verification process: the Ad Hoc Task Force for Verification and the Technical Team for in-person verification.
83. While conducting the verification process, the Myanmar Government is also making the necessary preparations for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of displaced persons through a Pilot Project.
84. To begin the Pilot Project before the monsoon in 2023, Myanmar facilitated the Go-and-See Visit of Bangladesh officials and representatives of displaced persons in Rakhine State on 5 May 2023. During their visit, Myanmar officials explained to them about the plans and preparations on the Myanmar side for smooth repatriation and resettlement. Also, they had a chance to observe 2 Reception Centres (Nga Khu Ya Reception Centre and Taungpyo Letwe Reception Centre), the Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, and 3 out of the 15 villages for resettlement.
85. After the Go-and-See Visit, Myanmar previously planned to send a team for a Go-and-Talk Visit to Bangladesh on 10 May 2023. However, due to the severe cyclonic storm “Mocha”, this visit was postponed and took place on 25 May 2023. During the visit to Bangladesh, the Myanmar team briefed the representatives of prospective returnees on the preparations and plans made by the Government of Myanmar.
86. In May 2023, Myanmar proposed two lists of verified displaced persons: 1,176 for the first list and 1,037 for the second list.

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has since found that 5 individuals included in the complete list sent by Bangladesh are duplications or mismatches, and Myanmar informed Bangladesh on 27 July 2023 that the actual total is 828,824 persons.

87. However, Bangladesh informed Myanmar that most of them were not interested in returning. On 1 June 2023, Bangladesh sent to Myanmar a list of 3,387 displaced persons who wished to return voluntarily. Later, an additional list of 477 family members of the aforementioned displaced persons was sent.
88. Myanmar scrutinized 3,387 individuals and 477 family members provided by Bangladesh and found out that the actual numbers were 3,329 displaced persons along with 478 family members.
89. On 10 August 2023, Myanmar proposed to receive a total of 2,807 verified displaced persons (575 households) planned to be repatriated under the Pilot Project. They include 1,041 from Myanmar's first list (see paragraph 86 above), 765 from Myanmar's second list (see paragraph 86 above) and 1,001 from Bangladesh's list (see paragraph 87 above). Bangladesh sent an additional list of 330 family members of the aforementioned persons on 15 October 2023.
90. The Sixth informal meeting of Myanmar-Bangladesh-China Tripartite Working Group was convened on 14 August 2023. The informal bilateral meeting between the Directors-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar and Bangladesh was held on 4 September 2023 to kick-start the repatriation of verified displaced persons under a Pilot Project.
91. To demonstrate Myanmar's readiness to receive verified displaced persons following the rehabilitation works for Cyclone Mocha hit area, Myanmar organized a diplomatic tour to Rakhine State led by Union Minister for Union Government Office (2) H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing accompanied by diplomats based in Yangon on 1-2 September 2023.
92. During the diplomatic tour, they observed the preparations made at Taungpyo Letwe Reception Centre, preparation of housing units and land plots at Kyein Chaung (South) resettlement village as well as measures taken to provide humanitarian assistance during the temporary stay in the reception centre.
93. Again, Myanmar proposed to the Bangladesh side to dispatch a second Go-and-Talk team and in-person verification team to Teknaf, Bangladesh from 25 to 26 October 2023.

94. Currently, the Pilot Project is targeted to kick-off with 2,807 verified displaced persons (575 households).
95. Besides, Myanmar will continue cooperating with Bangladesh through respective mechanisms to resettle the displaced persons residing along the Myanmar-Bangladesh boundary line between Boundary Pillar 34 and 35.
96. Upon their arrival at the Reception Centres, every returnee will be checked and will undergo registration in accordance with immigration rules. Returnees will also undergo COVID-19 testing and will receive healthcare services if necessary. Each returnee will be provided with clothing, a blanket, and a personal hygiene and sanitary kit. Food rations will be allocated to the camp in-charge for cooking for the returnees and for the families in Quarantine Centres.
97. Subsequently, the returnees will be transferred to Hla Poe Khaung Transit Centre, where they will receive food rations, kitchen sets, family kit sets, and social welfare assistance.
98. The Social Welfare Department will provide 3-month social welfare assistance in the form of a one-off grant of 30,000 MMK per person for every pregnant woman, every child under the age of 2 years, every elderly individual over 85 years of age, and any disabled persons upon their arrival. Pregnant women with antenatal care records and mothers with children under the age of 2 years will be registered for cash assistance under the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) scheme, while elderly individuals over the age of 85 years will be registered for cash assistance under the social pension program scheme.
99. Thus, Myanmar has been creating conducive conditions for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of verified displaced persons. Most of the preparations for the reception and resettlement of verified displaced persons from Rakhine State have been carried out with the Myanmar Government's own resources.
100. In its observations on the Seventh Report, The Gambia claims that "Even though the conditions are not safe for repatriation, Myanmar seems determined to repatriate a number of refugees through a 'Pilot Project', which would entail the returnees staying

in isolated, newly-constructed re-entry centres under the control of the military rather than their home villages”.

101. In fact, when the returnees are prepared to move to resettlement areas, they will have the option to choose the village of their preference amongst the 15 villages designated for resettlement. The returnees can also decide whether to reside in prefabricated houses or to build their own houses on a 25 x 60 feet (7.62 x 18.28 metres) plot under the Cash for Work scheme.
102. Also, Myanmar has given priority to receiving those verified displaced persons who previously resided near the resettlement locations, in order to enable the smooth and early commencement of the Pilot Project.
103. Myanmar is closely collaborating with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) in the repatriation process. The AHA Centre proposed to extend the project for “Comprehensive Needs Assessment to Identify Areas of Cooperation to support Repatriation of Displaced Persons in Rakhine State”. This proposal is currently under consideration by the sectoral body and will be submitted for approval to the ASEAN Sub-Committee for Development Cooperation.
104. Also, among the 12 projects implemented as a follow-up to the recommendations of the Preliminary Needs Assessment for Repatriation (PNA), under the ASEAN-ROK Fund on the Repatriation of Displaced Persons in Rakhine State, FM Radios were distributed to Bengali language users so that they could listen to May Yu FM in the Bengali language. Additionally, the Project on Provision and Promotion of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment and Modern Agriculture Techniques was carried out with the support of the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA). Currently, funding for the remaining 10 projects is still being sought.
105. The Terms of Reference for the Comprehensive Needs Assessment (see paragraph 53 of the Seventh Report) have been extended until December 2023 to implement the repatriation process.

*(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons*

106. As reported in the successive Provisional Measures Reports, the Government of Myanmar has been making ongoing efforts to resettle internally displaced persons and has continued work on the national strategy for closing internally displaced person (“IDP”) camps. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has presented limitations and challenges to these efforts. The Seventh Report described the latest developments in the closure of the Kyauk Ta Lone camp.<sup>8</sup>
107. Following the implementation of measures and efforts, the Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp in Kyauk Phyu Township was closed, and its inhabitants were successfully relocated to Aye Mya Thar Yar village on 31 May 2023. Various government organizations, including the Tatmadaw, assisted in the relocation activities. Photographs of the relocation efforts, relocated families, and students now attending classes at Aye Mya Thar Yar School, appear as **Annex 4** to this Report.

*(viii) Preservation of property and evidence*

108. In the period from 16 April to 15 October 2023, no incidents have occurred in the townships of Rathedaung, Maungdaw and Buthidaung in the context of the destruction of evidence related to allegations of crimes within the scope of the Provisional Measures Order. Local authorities and law enforcement agencies in these townships are paying serious attention to preventing the destruction of evidence and property in accordance with instructions and directives from the Central Government and relevant Union Ministries.

*(ix) Action on sexual violence*

109. The National-Level Committee on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict convened meeting 3/2023 on 7 September 2023. The meeting discussed the extension of the National Action Plan on Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2022-2023) by a year and other matters.

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<sup>8</sup> See paragraph 57 of the Seventh Report.

110. Pursuant to the National Action Plan on Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2022-2023), the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has conducted a capacity building training for departmental personnel to prevent and respond to sexual violence in conflict from 18 October 2023 to 20 October 2023. It was attended by thirty officials from the Ministries implementing the National Action Plan, including the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Border Affairs, Ministry of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Immigration and Population, and Ministry of Labour.
111. Between 15 April 2023 and 15 October 2023, 3 cases of gender-based violence were reported in Rakhine State. All three victims were Rakhine women. The three Rakhine victims have received physical and mental support and assistance in pursuing legal action against the perpetrators, who were prosecuted under Section 376 of the Penal Code.

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

112. The Government of Myanmar continues to provide birth registration services in Rakhine State to all communities, including to Bengalis. To increase public awareness of the birth registration process, sign boards, slogans and posters explaining the process are displayed in Rakhine State. A photograph of a poster raising awareness of the birth registration process is at **Annex 5** to this Report.
113. During the period from 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, a total of 4,029 Bengali children born in Rakhine State received birth certificates as follows:

| No.   | District   | Hospital/Township       | Bengali children born in Rakhine State who received birth certificates |
|-------|------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1.    | Sittwe     | Sittwe General Hospital | 40   |
| 2.    |            | Sittwe                  | 174  |
| 3.    |            | Pauktaw                 | 190  |
| 4.    |            | Myaebon                 | 42   |
| 5.    | Mrauk-U    | Minbya                  | 228  |
| 6.    | Mrauk-U    | Kyauktaw                | 2  |
| 7.    | Maungdaw   | Maungdaw                | 1,546  |
| 8.    |            | Buthidaung              | 1,790  |
| 9.    | Kyauk Phyu | Kyauk Phyu              | 17   |
| Total |            |                         | 4,029  |

**(xi) *Citizenship and residence rights***

114. The Government of Myanmar is processing citizenship applications and granting residence rights to all communities across the country, without discrimination or exception, in accordance with relevant laws and procedures. The Citizenship Law, 1982 contains no provisions that expressly apply solely to Bengali Muslims.<sup>9</sup>
115. During the period from 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, the Government of Myanmar continued to issue relevant citizenship cards to Bengalis from northern

<sup>9</sup> See Counter-Memorial of Myanmar, paras 10.39 to 10.55 inclusive.

Rakhine State. Specifically, 84 Bengalis were granted Citizenship Scrutiny Cards (CSCs), and 1,719 were granted Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards (NCSCs) in accordance with the Citizenship Law of 1982. Furthermore, the Government issued 7,276 National Verification Cards (NVCs) to Bengalis in northern Rakhine State. In total, 9,079 Bengalis were issued with identity cards during the reporting period.

116. A total of 30 information sessions about NVCs and the National Verification Process were conducted in Rakhine State to raise awareness of the process.
117. During the reporting period, 1,311 household registrations were issued to Bengali households with NVC holders, and 233 household registrations were issued to Bengali households with CSC or NCSC holders.
118. The numbers of applications received from Bengalis for citizenship under Section 65 of the Citizenship Law of 1982 were as follows: 461 in April 2023, 166 in May 2023, 217 in June 2023, 469 in July 2023, 377 in August 2023, 548 in September 2023 and 105 in October 2023.
119. This demonstrates that, contrary to The Gambia's allegations, those who follow the proper procedure for submitting applications and meet the qualifying criteria are granted the proper documentation and rights in accordance with the law.

*(xii) Education for Bengalis*

120. 22,105 Muslim children living in IDP camps are attending 27 education centres in IDP camps in Sittwe, Minbya and Pauktaw Townships and continue to receive primary level education. A total of 702 volunteer teachers, recruited by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children, and Plan International, are instructing classes at primary level education in the abovementioned education centres. A table showing the numbers of schools, students, and volunteer teachers in IDP camps in Rakhine State is provided in **Annex 6** to this Report. Moreover, Bengali children attending Primary classes in IDP camps are also provided textbooks, exercise books, pens, pencils, backpacks and other necessities for their education.

121. Within the 2022-2023 academic year, 695 Bengali students from Rakhine State (42.77 percent of those who took the exam) passed the Matriculation examination. In comparison, 60.57 percent of ethnic students who took the exam also passed. A table showing the numbers of Bengali students who passed the Matriculation Examination in Rakhine State in the 2022-2023 academic year is in **Annex 7** to this Report.
122. Overall, a total of 88,145 Muslim students are enjoying education provided at the Basic Education Schools in Rakhine State, as shown in **Annex 8** to this Report. A total of 940 Muslim students are currently attending Sittwe University, while 357 Muslim students who passed the 2022-2023 Matriculation Examination are registered to attend the first-year classes at the Sittwe University.
123. Bengali children attending Basic Education Schools have received COVID-19 vaccinations on an equal basis with all other students across the country (see paragraph 139 below).

**(xiii) Health care services**

124. The Government of Myanmar is striving for the implementation of a healthcare system to cover the whole country. To enable everyone to enjoy full life expectancy and longevity of life, the Ministry of Health (“**MOH**”), in collaboration with medical corps from the Myanmar Defence Services, is providing healthcare services and effective treatments throughout the country, including in remote rural areas in Rakhine State. Meanwhile, the MOH is ensuring that the healthcare facilities in Rakhine State meet the required standards to provide public health services at full capacity.
125. With regards to healthcare services provided to Bengalis in Rakhine State, Bengalis residing in Buthidaung and Maungdaw Townships receive healthcare services from Township hospitals, Circuit Hospitals and rural healthcare hubs without any impediments. If they wish to go to Sittwe 500-bedded Hospital for healthcare, they will be transferred. In addition, arrangements are made for Bengalis from Pauktaw IDP Camps and villages who need to be transferred to the Sittwe Hospital with the assistance of NGOs and INGOs. Bengalis residing in Mrauk-U, Minbya and Myebon Townships receive healthcare services from Mrauk-U Township Hospital, Myaung Bwe Circuit Hospital, Minbya Township Hospital, Pann Myaung Circuit Hospital and

Myebon Township Hospital. Bengalis from Kyauktaw Township receive healthcare services at Kyauktaw Township Hospital, Apaukwa Circuit Hospital and Waekyidaunt Circuit Hospital. Bengalis in Rathedaung Township receive healthcare services at Rathedaung Township Hospital and Kutaung Circuit Hospital. Bengalis in Sittwe Township receive healthcare services at Thetkaebyin Circuit Hospital as well as mobile clinics operated in collaboration with NGOs and INGOs. If necessary, referral to the Sittwe Hospital is granted after informing the local authorities.

126. Bengalis in Rakhine State can access equal healthcare services like local ethnics living in Rakhine State. There are also sign boards declaring equal access to healthcare services for everyone, regardless of gender, nationality, race or religion, and declaring that the hospitals are protected zones for all patients and healthcare providers. Photographs of these sign boards appear at **Annex 9** to this Report.
127. From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, a total of 88,125 Bengalis received medical treatments and healthcare services at Inpatient Departments, Outpatient Departments, and mobile clinics under MOH facilities in Rakhine State. Further details are provided in **Annex 10** to this Report.
128. Moreover, as primary healthcare units within IDP camps, mobile clinics operated by the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with Mercy Malaysia, the International Rescue Committee, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Myanmar Medical Association (MMA), and the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), are delivering necessary healthcare services and treatments to 17,779 Bengalis in IDP camps, regardless of their background. Details are given in **Annex 11** to this Report.

*(xiv) Maternal and child support*

129. In Rakhine State, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement (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 the first quarter (April, May, June) of the 2023-2024 fiscal year, it provided a total of MMK 381,185,000 (approximately USD 181,517) to 1,095 pregnant Bengali women and 8,442 Bengali children in Sittwe, Ponnagyun, Rathedaung, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw,

Minbya, Myebon, Kyauk Phyu, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Yan Bye townships under the MCCT program. Additionally, there is a programme to provide social pensions to older people aged 85 years and above in Rakhine State. The beneficiaries include 68 male Bengalis and 70 female Bengalis. A total of MMK 4,140,000 (approximately USD 1,971) was provided to these 138 Bengali beneficiaries in Kyauktaw, Minbya, Myebon, Kyauk Phyu, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Ramree townships during the first quarter (April, May, June) of the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

130. International organizations such as Save the Children International (SCI), Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), and Action Contre La Faim (ACF), provided nutritional powders to 128,093 pregnant Bengali women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under 5 years of age from Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Rathedaung, Pauktaw, Buthidaung, and Maungdaw in association with the authorities. Simultaneously, these organizations also provided nutritional powders to 97,755 beneficiaries living in IDP camps in Sittwe, Pauktaw, and Kyauktaw Townships.

*(xv) Provision of food*

131. The Government has continued to permit humanitarian assistance activities in Rakhine State, carried out 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), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Relief International (RI), Plan International (Plan), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), and World Vision (WV), except in areas where security conditions make them unviable.
132. These humanitarian assistance activities encompass various tasks, including need assessments for shelters, providing food, emergency preparedness for disaster management, hygiene, and healthcare services via mobile clinics. There are no restrictions on humanitarian assistance in IDP camps and shelters. The Government also granted travel permissions to foreign personnel and local staff of international organizations and NGOs, in accordance with Memorandums of Understanding signed between the respective organizations and the relevant Union-level Ministry, to

undertake humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State, except in areas where security risks prevail.

133. In addition, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, 17 visits to Rakhine State were granted to Embassies residing in Myanmar, including the European Union (ECOH office), Germany, Australia, Canada, the Republic of Korea (KOICA), India, Bangladesh, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Thailand.
134. The effective distribution of food and humanitarian assistance in Rakhine State is primarily the responsibility of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement (MOSWRR). From 16 April 2023 to 30 September 2023, the MOSWRR distributed supplies (cash and relief items), with a total value of MMK 677,334,288 (approximately USD 322,540), to 26,621 persons (11,041 households) affected by natural and man-made disasters that had resulted in 157 deaths and 18 injuries.
135. From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, the World Food Programme (WFP), in cooperation with local NGOs, distributed humanitarian assistance, including rice, beans, oil, salt, nutritional powder, and cash, to 203,975 people in need from 321 villages in Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Minbya, Rathedaung, and Buthidaung Townships. Additionally, the WFP delivered rice, biscuits, and cash assistance with a total value of MMK 22,225,330,000 (approximately USD 10,583,491) to 159,691 Bengalis in IDP camps in Rakhine State during the same period.

*(xvi) The COVID-19 pandemic*

136. The Government of Myanmar continues to monitor the situation and make announcements to the public, encouraging the continuation of COVID-19 vaccination. In 2023, the Ministry of Health received a total of 4,000,000 doses of Sinopharm and Sinovac vaccines from China and Cambodia, respectively. In addition, following the successful production of the “Myancopharm” vaccine, a total of 4,901,955 doses of the vaccine have been administered since 23 March 2022. With collective efforts, the Ministry of Health ensures these vaccinations are made available to all people without

discrimination or restrictions, and without requiring the production of an identity document, such as a CSC or NVC.

137. In Rakhine State, first-dose vaccination coverage stands at 95.32% of its population, while second-dose vaccination reaches 82.78%. Additionally, 54.45% of the entire population in Rakhine State has received booster doses. A list of people receiving COVID-19 vaccinations and booster doses in the 17 townships of Rakhine State during the period from 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, appears in **Annex 12** to this Report.
138. Furthermore, the Ministry of Health conducts vaccination programmes in temporary relief sites and IDP camps in Rakhine State. From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, a total of 1,379 people in temporary relief sites began receiving booster doses after completing their inoculation cycle, as shown in **Annex 13** to this Report. In the same period, in IDP camps, 625 Bengalis received their first jabs, 695 completed their second jabs, 1,138 received their third doses, and 611 received fourth doses at fixed posts, as shown in **Annex 14** to this Report.
139. Simultaneously, COVID-19 vaccinations for students aged 5-12 and aged 12-18 are carried out under the guidance of the relevant administration, with the assistance of officials from public health departments and education departments. To date, 89.20% of students aged 5-12 are fully vaccinated, while 94.18% of students aged 12-18 have completed their vaccination cycle in Rakhine State.

*(xvii) Cyclone Mocha preparedness, emergency responses and rehabilitation*

140. Myanmar is one of the largest countries in Southeast Asia, and is among the most natural disaster-prone nations in the region due to its geographical location. Myanmar has been experiencing an increase in both the frequency and intensity of disasters, including the extremely destructive and deadly Tropical Cyclone Nargis in 2008.
141. In response to the expectation of an extremely severe cyclonic storm Mocha crossing the Myanmar-Bangladesh coastal areas on 13 and 14 May 2023, the Myanmar Government took proactive disaster preparedness measures aimed at dramatically mitigating the impacts.

142. An emergency meeting of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC), chaired by the Vice Chairman of the State Administration Council and Deputy Prime Minister, was convened on 6 May 2023, and it tasked the 12 working committees headed by respective Union Ministers and Tatmadaw with an all-of-government disaster response in coordination with the Region and State Bodies.<sup>10</sup> The Disaster Management Centre (DMC) has also been activated and operationalized for preparedness, emergency responses, and rehabilitation since 8 May 2023.
143. The NDMC estimated that Cyclone Mocha may cross near Sittwe and issued a warning for seven townships in Rakhine State, Sittwe, Kyaukpyu, Maungdaw, Rathedaung, Myebon, Pauktaw, and Manaung, designating them as red alert areas with a high risk of disaster on 12 May 2023.<sup>11</sup>
144. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology widely shared Cyclone News on social media, in newspapers, on radio, and on TV channels, to warn the public about the impending cyclone and its projected path through the region. Awareness-raising measures included emergency drills and public education sessions spearheaded by the Myanmar Fire Service Department, as well as awareness-raising meetings organized by the Department of Disaster Management and local authorities across the region.
145. Starting from 7 May 2023, the Rakhine State Government launched awareness raising campaigns for Bengalis from Bengali villages in Rakhine State where the storm was likely to hit.
146. To evacuate Bengalis from those areas, the Government employed various methods, such as distributing leaflets on cyclone warnings, disseminating storm news and warnings through loudspeaker announcements, constantly broadcasting storm news in the Bengali language on May Yu FM Radio, and urging Bengali residents in lowland areas to move to safe places and to take shelter in advance. Photographs of the evacuation announcements appear in **Annex 15** to this Report.

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<sup>10</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “SAC Vice-Chair DPM Vice-Senior General Soe Win attends NDMC emergency meeting”, 7 May 2023.

<sup>11</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “Announcement warns red alert areas, National Disaster Management Committee”, 13 May 2023.

147. Moreover, the coordination team including the members of General Administrative Department, Tatmadaw, and Police Force evacuated Bengalis in wards/villages and displaced persons from IDP camps in respective townships.
148. On 13 May 2023, the Chief Minister of Rakhine State, the Commander of Western Command Headquarters, and officials inspected various sites and monitored the coordinated preparation activities in the respective areas, such as the storage of relief and support materials, the preparation of cyclone shelters, and the provision of food and an adequate supply of drinking water. The Commander of Western Command Headquarters also ensured the proper relocation of cyclone shelters and the provision of healthcare, while encouraging residents from low-lying villages along the coast to seek shelters.<sup>12</sup>
149. Before the cyclone hit, 43,891 Bengalis from 9 IDP camps in Sittwe Township were evacuated to sturdy buildings, such as schools, cyclone shelters, and mosques, and 18,311 from 4 IDP camps in Pauktaw Township were evacuated to safe places on 13 May 2023. Details are given in **Annex 16** to this Report.
150. Also, 1,278 Bengalis (284 households) from Bengali villages in Buthidaung Township were evacuated to cyclone shelters, schools and mosques between 10-12 May 2023, as well as 49,024 Bengalis (7,437 households) from Bengali villages in Maungdaw Township between 12-13 May 2023. Details are given in **Annex 17** to this Report.
151. Even on the morning of 14 May 2023, just a few hours before the extremely severe Cyclone Mocha struck with brutal force, the evacuation team convinced and urged Bengali households in the lowlands to relocate to safer areas and assisted them in moving to shelters.
152. From 11 to 15 May 2023, a total of 586,419 persons from 17 townships in Rakhine State, including 62,202 people living in IDP camps, were evacuated to safe places, such as schools, monasteries, community halls, cyclone shelters, and mosques. Photographs of the evacuation are provided in **Annex 18** to this Report.

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<sup>12</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “Preparations for disaster underway in Sittway, states and regions”, 15 May 2023.

153. On 15 May 2023, just one day after the cyclone, the Chairman of the State Administration Council, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Defence Services, Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, visited the hardest-hit township of Sittwe, inspected the sites, and emphasized the priority steps for recovery and reconstruction.<sup>13</sup>
154. On the same day, a total of 17 townships in Rakhine State, affected by Cyclone Mocha on 14 May 2023, were declared as natural disaster-affected regions under Section 11 of the Natural Disaster Management Law.<sup>14</sup>
155. On 17 May 2023, Union Minister for Border Affairs Lt-Gen Tun Tun Naung and the authorities provided 1,200 bags of rice, 1,500 viss<sup>15</sup> (approximately 2,450 kilograms) of edible oil, 2,200 viss (approximately 3,592 kilograms) of peas and beans, and 36 rolls of tarpaulin for Bengalis staying in 12 IDP camps.<sup>16</sup>
156. The Ministry of Health dispatched additional medical teams to 10 severely affected townships in Rakhine State. Emergency health services resumed on 14 May 2023, in local hospitals with the support of prepositioned specialist medical teams, emergency medical teams, and rapid response teams.
157. The Myanmar Government is coordinating with ASEAN and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) as a primary partner in humanitarian assistance. The AHA Centre provided relief items for the affected communities in the townships of Sittwe, Rathedaung, Kyauktaw and Ponnagyaun in Rakhine State.
158. The Tatmadaw also transported food and relief items using Tatmadaw airplanes, helicopters, and ships from the Air Force and Navy. They also sent various relief

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<sup>13</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “It is necessary to rehabilitate Rakhine State to be better than the original situation: Senior General”, 16 May 2023.

<sup>14</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “Announcement No 3/2023, State Administration Council”, 15 July 2023.

<sup>15</sup> A viss is a unit of measurement in Myanmar equal to some 1.63293 kilograms.

<sup>16</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “MoBA Union Minister provides aid to cyclone victim Bengalis in Sittway Township”, 18 May 2023.

teams and medical teams to the affected areas for search and rescue operations and mobile health assistance.

159. The Tatmadaw, police, and the Myanmar Fire Services Department have been continuously involved in the cleanup and restoration of buildings, freshwater wells, ponds, farmland, roads, bridges, and other basic infrastructure in the cyclone-affected areas of Rakhine State immediately after the cyclone struck. Photographs of relief, restoration, and resettlement assistance appear in **Annex 19** to this report.
160. On 15 June 2023, the Chairman of the National Disaster Management Committee, Vice-Chairman of the State Administration Council, Deputy Prime Minister, Vice-Senior General Soe Win, visited the Thetkaepyin IDP Camp.<sup>17</sup> He offered comfort to the Bengalis in the camp, provided foodstuffs and relief supplies, and encouraged rehabilitation measures.
161. Myanmar rejects The Gambia’s groundless allegations in its observations on Myanmar’s Seventh Report that “discriminatory policies targeting the Rohingya, including restrictions on movement, continue to deny the Rohingya adequate access to healthcare, humanitarian assistance, and livelihoods”,<sup>18</sup> and that “The aftermath of Cyclone Mocha tragically exposed these ongoing restrictions”.<sup>19</sup>
162. There was no discrimination by the Myanmar Government against any community in the emergency responses and rehabilitation efforts regarding Cyclone Mocha.
163. In the same way as it evacuated Bengalis from affected areas before the cyclone hit the region, the Myanmar Government has been taking measures in the wake of Cyclone Mocha without any discrimination.
164. The Government has provided relief items and a total of 592,546,688 MMK (approximately USD 282,165) in cash assistance to 16,722 persons from 9,308 affected households, 143 bereaved households, and 11 injured victims of Cyclone

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<sup>17</sup> The Global New Light of Myanmar, “Reverends and members have to join hands in rehabilitation tasks as much as they can: Vice-Senior General”, 16 June 2023.

<sup>18</sup> The Gambia’s observations on the Seventh Report, para. 20.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 23.

Mocha. Photographs of the provision of foodstuffs and relief items to cyclone affected victims appears as **Annex 20** to this Report.

165. In addition to the humanitarian support provided by the AHA Centre, donor countries such as Thailand, China, Japan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, and Pakistan, as well as organizations like UNOCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, and WFP, have delivered humanitarian aid. These items were distributed to people from all communities in cyclone-hit Rakhine State since 14 May 2023.
166. Moreover, the Government provided Psycho Social Support (PSS) to 1,542 cyclone-affected persons in all communities of Sittwe, Rathedaung, KyaukTaw, Minbya, and Myebon Townships. Among those, 30 percent were from different religious and racial backgrounds and they enjoyed the service without any discrimination.
167. Due to the emergency evacuation conducted prior to the cyclone, casualties across the country were effectively minimized. In the aftermath of the cyclone, 143 persons, including security personnel who had carried out relief operations, lost their lives. Among them, 117 Bengalis unfortunately lost their lives due to the fact that they refused to evacuate to the designated safe areas despite several attempts made by authorities. Details are given in **Annex 21** to this Report. It has been observed that some organizations and media outlets have disseminated incorrect information and exaggerated figures regarding casualties of Bengali people and the affected population to attract the attention from donors and international communities as well as to politicize the situation.

*(xviii) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic*

168. As mentioned in paragraph 147 of the Second Report, in order to prevent and control the COVID-19 pandemic, certain law enforcement measures have been taken to prevent illegal entry of persons into Myanmar from other countries.
169. From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023, a total of 1,011 foreigners were prosecuted under section 3(1) and section 13(1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947, for illegal entry into Myanmar. Out of those persons, 674 held Chinese passports, 158 held Bangladeshi passports, 15 held Indian passports, 40 held Thai passports, 27 held Laotian passports, 2 held Zimbabwean passports, 5 held

Taiwanese passports, 26 held Indonesian passports, 7 held Sri Lankan passports, 15 held Vietnamese passports, 12 held Singaporean passports, 8 held Malaysian passports, 1 held a Ukrainian passport, 1 held a Kazakhstani passport, 5 held Ugandan passports, 1 held an Uzbekistan passport, 2 held Sierra Leonean passports, 1 held a USA passport, 2 held Ethiopian passports and 9 held Pakistani passports.

170. Of the 158 persons referred to in the previous paragraph who held Bangladeshi passports, 38 were detained for illegally entering Rakhine State. Similar legal action has also been taken against 73 Bengalis (65 males and 8 females) who illegally crossed the border and entered Rakhine State from Bangladesh.

**(xix) Social cohesion**

171. The Government continues to implement efforts to promote social cohesion in Rakhine State. As one of these efforts, the Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has conducted a social cohesion Training in Sittwe from 1 September to 3 September 2023 with 25 Bengali and 5 Rakhine participants. The training aimed to improve understanding the essence of social cohesion, which will lead to increased impact in regional development measures as well as improve awareness in the public to create a peaceful community. Photographs of the training appear at **Annex 22** to this Report.

#### **IV. Conclusion**

172. 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 2024.



**H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing**  
**Union Minister for the Office of the Union Government -2**  
**of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**  
**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.



**H.E. U Ko Ko Hlaing**  
**Union Minister for the Office of the Union Government -2**  
**of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**  
**Agent of Myanmar**



# **Annex 1**

State Administration Council, Order No. 54/2023, Pardon Order



Republic of the Union of Myanmar  
State Administration Council

**Order No 54/2023**

Full moon of Second Waso 1385ME  
1 August 2023

**Pardon Order**

THE State Administration Council Chairman has permitted to withdrawal of the cases opened against 72 affiliated with ethnic armed organization under Section 419 of the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in commemoration of the full moon of Second Waso (Dhammacakka Day), 1385 ME, and to ensure ethnic unity and internal peace.

*By order,*

*Aung Lin Dwe  
Lieutenant-General  
Secretary*



## **Annex 2**

Photographs of Training courses on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Human Rights Law (HRL), and Rules of Engagement (ROE)



**Recorded Photos of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)**



**Source: Ministry of Defence**

## Officer Training School (Hmawbi)

### Recorded Photos of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)



## Myanmar Army Combat Forces School (Bayinnaung)

### Recorded Photos of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)



## No (6) Military Advance Training Depot

### Recorded Photos of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)



## No (13) Military Advance Training Depot

### Recorded Photos of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)



# Command and General Staff Collage

## Recorded Photos of Lecture on Human Rights Law (HRL)



Source : Ministry of Defence

# Command and General Staff Collage

## Recorded Photos of Lecture on Human Rights Law (HRL)



# Command and General Staff Collage

## Recorded Photos of Lecture on Human Rights Law (HRL)



Source : Ministry of Defence

# Officer Training School (Hmawbi)

## Recorded Photos of Lecture on Rule of Engagement (ROE)



# Defence Services Administration School (Hmawbi)

## Recorded Photos of Lecture on Rule of Engagement (ROE)



**Defence Services Administration School (PyinOoLwin)**  
**Recorded Photos of Lecture on Rule of Engagement (ROE)**



**Myanmar Army Combat Forces School (Bahtoo)**  
**Recorded Photos of Lecture on Rule of Engagement (ROE)**



## **Annex 3**

Wai Mar Htun, “16 people were killed in Bangladesh refugee camps in 2023”, RFA, 2 April 2023 [Myanmar original and English translation]



# ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် ဒုက္ခသည်စခန်းတွေမှာ ၂၀၂၃ နှစ်အတွင်း အသတ်ခံရသူ ၁၆ ဦးရှိလာ

ဝေမာထွန်း (ဝါရှင်တန်ဒီစီ)  
2023.04.02



ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် ဒုက္ခသည်စခန်းတွေမှာ ၂၀၂၃ နှစ်အတွင်း အသတ်ခံရသူ ၁၆ ဦးရှိလာ

ဝေမာထွန်း (ဝါရှင်တန်ဒီစီ)

<https://www.rfa.org/burmese/news/rohingya-were-killed-2023-04022023124830.html>

AFP

၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်အတွင်း ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်နိုင်ငံ၊ ကော့ဘဇားက ရိုဟင်ဂျာဒုက္ခသည်စခန်းတွေမှာ ရိုဟင်ဂျာ ၁၆ ဦးအထိ အသတ်ခံရပြီး ဥပဒေမဲ့ဖမ်းဆီးသတ်ဖြတ်နေတာတွေကြောင့် တစ်နေ့ထက်တစ်နေ့ ပိုစိုးရိမ်နေရတယ်လို့ ရိုဟင်ဂျာ ဒုက္ခသည်တွေက ပြောပါတယ်။

အခုနှစ်ဆန်းကနေ မတ် ၂၅ ရက်နေ့အထိ သုံးလအတွင်း ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်က ရိုဟင်ဂျာစခန်းတွေမှာ ဒုက္ခသည် ၁၄ ဦး အသတ်ခံရကြောင်း RFA က မတ်လ ၂၈ ရက်နေ့က သတင်းရေးသားခဲ့ပါတယ်။

အဲဒီနောက် ပြေ ၁ ရက်နဲ့ ၂ ရက်နေ့တွေမှာ တစ်ဦးစီထပ်မံ အသတ်ခံခဲ့ရတယ်လို့ အမည်မဖော်လိုတဲ့ ရိုဟင်ဂျာ ဒုက္ခသည်တစ်ဦးက ပြောပါတယ်။

“ပြေလ ၂ ရက်နေ့ မနက်အရုဏ်မှာလည်းတစ်ဦးကို သတ်လိုက်တယ်။ ပြေလ ၁ ရက်နေ့ကလည်း လက်နက်ကိုင် အဖွဲ့အစည်းတွေ တစ်ဖွဲ့နဲ့တစ်ဖွဲ့ပစ်ခတ်ပြီးတော့ စခန်းအမှတ် ၈ က ကင်းစောင့်နေတဲ့ ဒုက္ခသည်တစ်ဦး သေနတ် ထိမှန် သေဆုံးသွားတယ်။”

ဒါ့အပြင် ဘာလူခါလီဒုက္ခသည်စခန်းမှာ နေထိုင်တဲ့ ရခိုင်ရိုဟင်ဂျာတရားမျှတမှုနဲ့ လူ့အခွင့်အရေး အဖွဲ့အစည်းက ဦးစောလွင်(ခ) ဆော်လီမုလာကိုလည်း လက်နက်ကိုင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ဖွဲ့က မတ် ၃၀ ရက်နေ့ညနေက ဖမ်းဆီးခေါ်ဆောင်သွားပြီးနောက် အခုအထိ အဆက်အသွယ်မရလို့ စိုးရိမ်နေ တယ်လို့ ဆွေမျိုးတော်စပ်သူတစ်ဦးက ပြောပါတယ်။

“ဝတ်ပြုပြီး အိမ်ကိုပြန်တဲ့အချိန် လက်နက်ကိုင်အဖွဲ့အစည်းက ဖမ်းဆီးသွားတာ။ ကျွန်တော်တို့ သူ့သတင်းကို အခုထိ ဘာမှမရသေးဘူး။”

ဦးစောလွင်နဲ့ပတ်သက်ပြီး မိသားစုက ဒုက္ခသည်များဆိုင်ရာမဟာမင်းကြီးရုံး UNHCRနဲ့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ ကိုတိုင်ကြားထားလို့ ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်အစိုးရက ရှာဖွေနေပေမယ့် သတင်း တစုံတရာမရသေးဘူးလို့ပြောပါတယ်။

ကော့ဘဇားမှာ ဒုက္ခသည်စခန်း ၃၄ ခုရှိပြီး ဒီနှစ်အတွင်း စခန်းအမှတ် ၁၊ ၂၊ ၈၊ ၉၊ ၁၃၊ ၁၇၊ ၁၉ စတဲ့ စခန်းတွေက ဒုက္ခသည်တွေ အသတ်ခံခဲ့ရတယ်လို့ ပြောပါတယ်။

ရခိုင်-ရိုဟင်ဂျာ ကယ်တင်ရေးတပ် ARSA က ထွက်လာသူတွေ၊ ARSA ကို ဆန့်ကျင်သူတွေ၊ သူတို့ရဲ့ ဆွေမျိုးသားချင်းတွေ၊ စခန်းခေါင်းဆောင်တွေနဲ့ ရာအိမ်မှူးတွေ အများဆုံး အသတ်ခံရတယ်လို့ ဒုက္ခသည်တွေက ပြောပါတယ်။

အားလုံး အမျိုးသားတွေဖြစ်ပြီး ဇန့်နဝါရီလက နှစ်ဦး၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလမှာ နှစ်ဦးနဲ့ မတ်လမှာ ၁၀ ဦးနဲ့ ပြီလမှာ ၂ ရက်နေ့အထိ နှစ်ဦး၊ စုစုပေါင်း ၁၆ ဦးရှိတယ်လို့လည်း ပြောပါတယ်။

ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ်အစိုးရက လုံခြုံရေးကို ဖိဖိစီးစီးဆောင်ရွက်ပြီး ကျူးလွန်သူတွေကို ထိထိရောက်ရောက် အရေးယူ ပေးဖို့နဲ့ နိုင်ငံတကာအသိုင်းအဝိုင်းကလည်း ဒုက္ခသည်တွေ အသက်အန္တရာယ် လုံခြုံရေးအတွက် ဘင်္ဂလားဒေ့ရှ် အစိုးရကို ဖိအားပေးတောင်းဆိုဖို့ ရိုဟင်ဂျာတွေက လိုလားနေပါတယ်။

*Unofficial Translation*

## 16 people were killed in Bangladesh refugee camps in 2023

Wai Mar Htun (Washington DC)  
2-4-2023

Rohingya refugees said that up to 16 Rohingya have been killed in Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh during 2023 and they are getting more worried day after day because of the illegal captures and killings.

RFA reported on 28 March that 14 refugees were killed at Rohingya camps in Bangladesh in the three months from the beginning of this year(2023) to 25 March.

A Rohingya refugee who wishes to remain anonymous said that two more refugees were killed, one on 1 April and the other on 2 April respectively.

“One was killed at the dawn of 2 April. And also in 1 April, armed organizations opened fire on each other and a refugee who is guarding camp No.8 was shot and killed.”

Moreover, U Saw Lwin (also known as) Saulimula from Rohingya Justice and Human Rights Organization, who lives in Balukhali camp, was abducted by an armed organization in the evening on 30 March, and hasn’t been in touch since, his relatives said.

“An armed organization abducted him when he was returning home after prayers. We have not received any news about him since”

His family reported the case to the UNHCR and Bangladeshi Police. Bangladesh Government is in search for him but there has been no news yet.

It was reported that out of 34 refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, refugees from camps No. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 19 were killed this year.

Refugees said that the majority of the victims are those who absconded/ran away from Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA), people who oppose ARSA and the relatives of those who oppose ARSA, camp leaders and 100-household administrators.

They stated that all of the victims were men and 2 were killed in January, 2 were killed in February, 10 were killed in March, 2 were killed in April, therefore, a total of 16 individuals.

The Rohingyas want the Bangladesh government to take serious security measures and to take effective actions against the perpetrators. They also want the international communities to pressurize the Bangladesh Government for the safety of the refugees.

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## **Annex 4**

Photographs of the relocation of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP Camp to Aye Mya Thar Yar Village  
and of students studying at the village school



Moving from Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp to Aye Mya Thar Yar Village



Source: National-Level Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps

Tatmadaw and officials assist in relocation from Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp to  
Aye Mya Thar Yar Village



Source: National-Level Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps

**After relocation to Aye Mya Tha Yar Village**



**Source: National-Level Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps**

## Students at the Aye Mya Tha Yar Village School



Source: National-Level Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps

**Students at the Aye Mya Tha Yar Village School**



Source: National-Level Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps

**Students at the Aye Mya Tha Yar Village School**



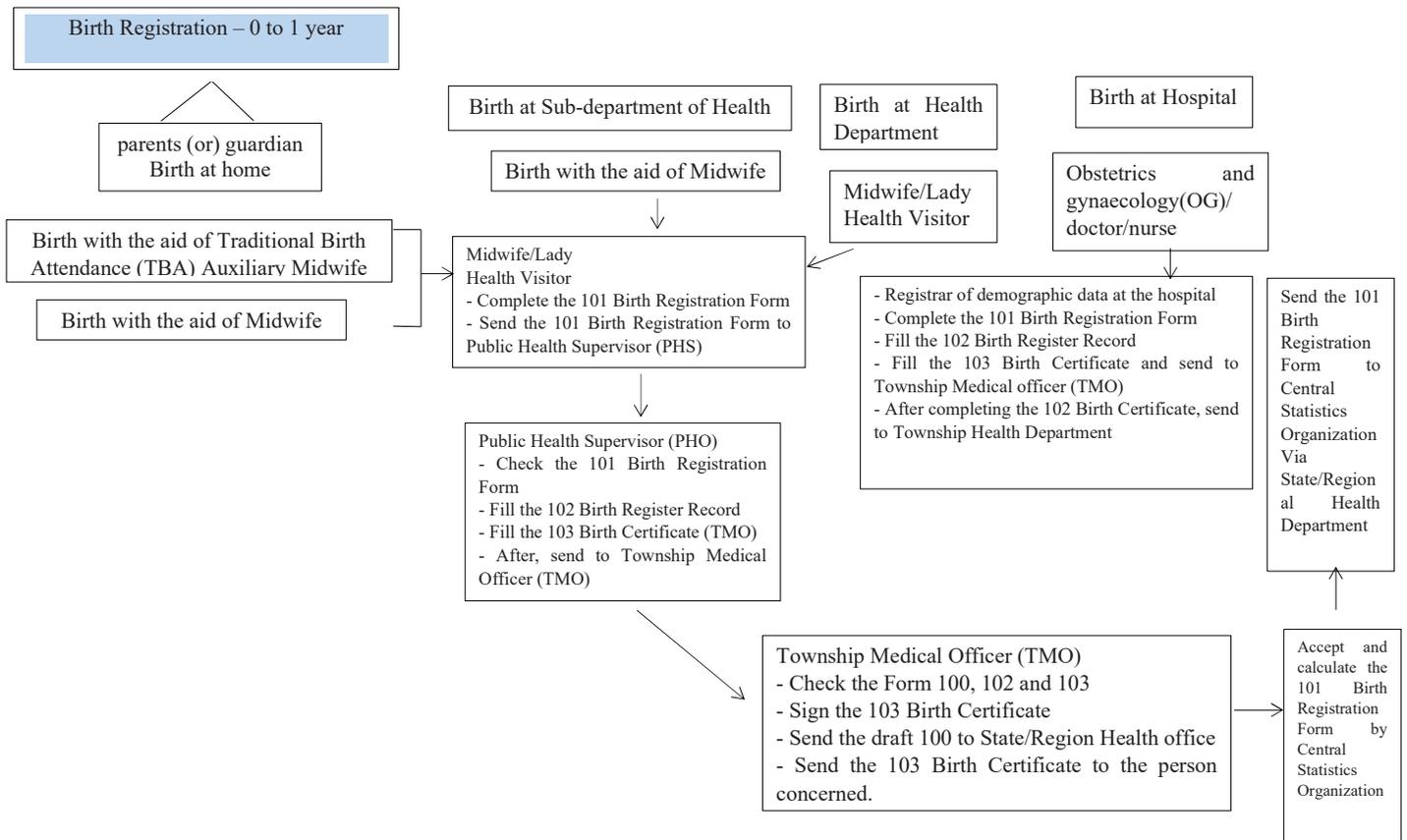
**Source: National-Level Committee for the resettlement of the displaced persons and closure of IDP Camps**

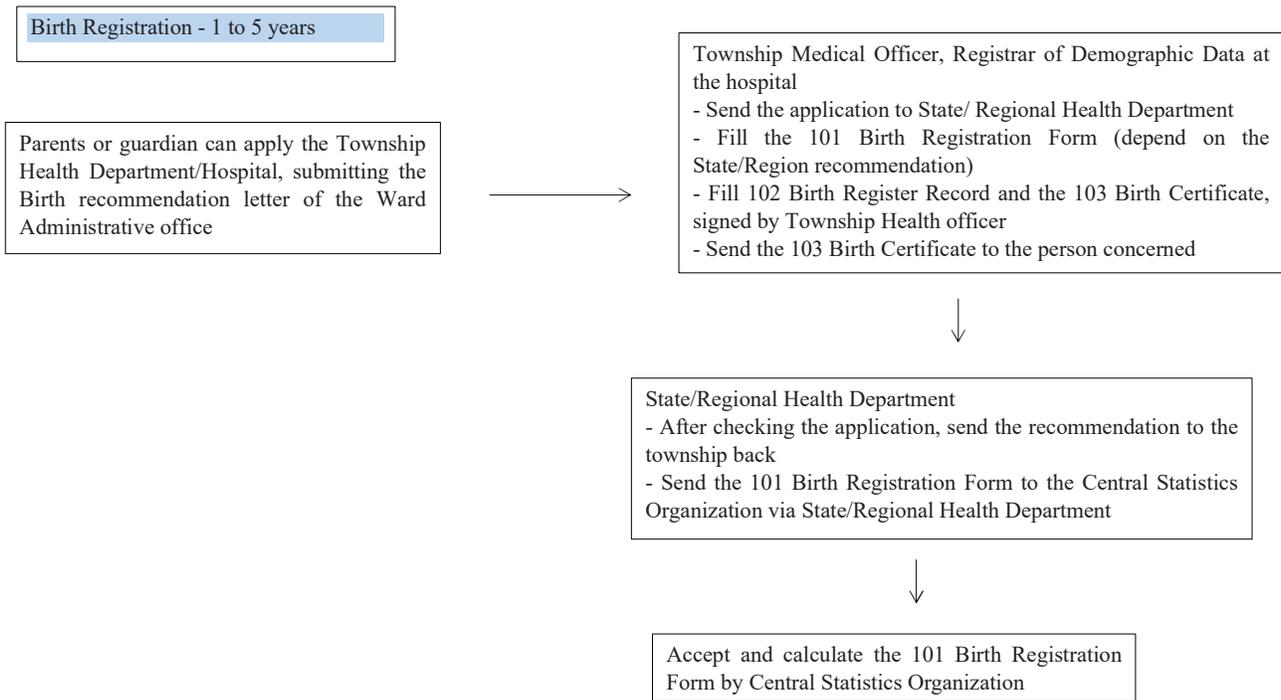
# **Annex 5**

Poster raising awareness of the birth registration process

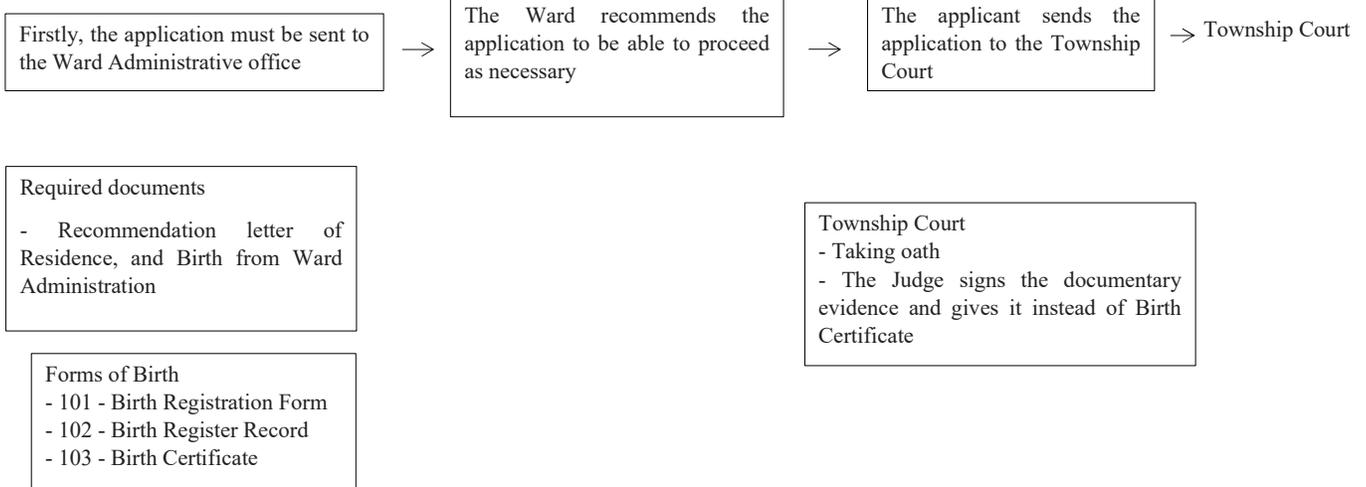








Birth Registration – Over 5 years



Reapplication of Birth Certificate – Damaged/ Lost (No Age Restriction)

Parents (or) guardian (or) self can apply the Township Health Department/Hospital, submitting the Damaged/Lost Recommendation Letter by ward administrative office



Township Medical Officer, the Registrar of the demographic data at the hospital

- Fill the 103 Birth certificate in accordance with the 102 Birth Register Record,
- Send the 103 Birth Certificate to the person concerned.



## **Annex 6**

List of number of students and Volunteer Teachers at Education centers in IDP Camps in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw and Minbya Townships (From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)



**List of number of students and Volunteer Teachers at Education centers in IDP Camps in Sittwe, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw and Minbya Townships (From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)**

| No.          | Townships | List of Schools/<br>Camps | List of Students |               |                |       | List of Volunteer Teachers |               |                |       |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
|              |           |                           | High School      | Middle School | Primary School | Total | High School                | Middle School | Primary School | Total |
| 1.           | Sittwe    | 1                         |                  |               | 1790           |       |                            | 82            | <b>82</b>      |       |
|              |           | 5                         |                  |               | 6895           |       |                            | 273           | <b>273</b>     |       |
|              |           | 10                        |                  |               | 6077           |       |                            | 146           | 146            |       |
| 2.           | Pauktaw   | 3                         |                  |               | 3679           |       |                            | 127           | 127            |       |
|              |           | 3                         |                  |               | 2560           |       |                            | 40            | <b>40</b>      |       |
| 3.           | Minbya    | 5                         |                  |               | 1104           |       |                            | 34            | 34             |       |
| <b>Total</b> |           | <b>27</b>                 |                  |               | <b>22105</b>   |       |                            | <b>702</b>    | <b>702</b>     |       |

**Source: Ministry of Education**



## **Annex 7**

List of number of Bengali students who passed the 2022-2023 Academic year Matriculation Examination in Rakhine State



**List of number of Bengali students who passed the 2022-2023 Academic year Matriculation Examination in Rakhine State**

| No.          | Townships  | Number of Bengali Students |              |            | Percentage of Passing Students |
|--------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
|              |            | Enrolled                   | Took Exam    | Passed     |                                |
| 1.           | Sittwe     | 162                        | 137          | 66         | 48.18                          |
| 2.           | Myauk-U    | 83                         | 76           | 38         | 50.00                          |
| 3.           | Kyauk tau  | 241                        | 221          | 91         | 41.18                          |
| 4.           | Minbya     | 2                          | 2            | 2          | 100.00                         |
| 5.           | Maungdaw   | 589                        | 510          | 193        | 37.84                          |
| 6.           | Buthidaung | 750                        | 646          | 282        | 43.65                          |
| 7.           | Ramree     | 33                         | 33           | 23         | 69.70                          |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>1,860</b>               | <b>1,625</b> | <b>695</b> | <b>42.77</b>                   |

**Source: Ministry of Education**



## **Annex 8**

List of Muslim students receiving Basic Education in Rakhine State (From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)



**List of Muslim students receiving Basic Education in Rakhine State  
(From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)**

| No. | Townships    | List of Students |               |              | Total         |
|-----|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|     |              | Primary School   | Middle School | High School  |               |
| 1.  | Sittwe       | 13,545           | 3,484         | 1,267        | 18,296        |
| 2.  | Ponnagyun    | 304              |               |              | 304           |
| 3.  | Pauktaw      | 1865             | 64            |              | 1,929         |
| 4.  | Rathedaung   | 2001             | 27            | 2            | 2,030         |
| 5.  | Myauk-U      | 5,864            | 353           | 239          | 6,456         |
| 6.  | Kyauk taw    | 492              | 977           | 448          | 1,917         |
| 7.  | Minbya       | 3,368            | 210           |              | 3,578         |
| 8.  | Myaybone     | 605              | 83            |              | 688           |
| 9.  | Maungdaw     | 13,604           | 2,392         | 1,143        | 17,139        |
| 10. | Buthidaung   | 29,584           | 3,059         | 1,549        | 34,192        |
| 11. | Kyauk Phyu   | 145              | 28            |              | 173           |
| 12. | Ramree       | 891              | 419           | 133          | 1443          |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>72,268</b>    | <b>11,096</b> | <b>4,781</b> | <b>88,145</b> |

**Source: Ministry of Education**



# Annex 9

Photographs of sign boards on access to health care service and protected zone





Sign boards erected at Sittwe General Hospital (Myanmar/English Language)

Source: Ministry of Health



Unofficial translation

**Notice for access to Healthcare**

Anyone regardless of gender, nationality, race or religion can receive healthcare services at this hospital/ Healthcare centre

Ministry of Health

Unofficial translation

**Protected Zone**

This hospital/ Healthcare centre is a protected zone for both patients and healthcare service providers.

Any threatening, disrupting, endangering and terrorist act is strictly prohibited.

Ministry of Health

## **Annex 10**

Number of Bengalis receiving healthcare services and treatments at MOH Facilities in Rakhine State (From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)



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

| No.          | Township   | Number of Bengalis receiving healthcare services and treatments at MOH Facilities in Rakhine State |                      |               |
|--------------|------------|--|----------------------|---------------|
|              |            | Outpatient Department  | Inpatient Department | Mobile Clinic |
| 1.           | Sittwe     | 11,471   | 2,098                | 8,661         |
| 2.           | Pauktaw    | 24,500   | 1                    | 5,070         |
| 3.           | Ponnagyun  | 51   | -                    | 225           |
| 4.           | Rathedaung | 427  | 50                   | 235           |
| 5.           | Kyauktaw   | 9696   | 323                  | 394           |
| 6.           | Mrauk-U    | 24   | 63                   | -             |
| 7.           | Minbya     | 86   | 131                  | -             |
| 8.           | Myebon     | 40   | 77                   | 1,029         |
| 9.           | Kyaukphyu  | 96   | 48                   | -             |
| 10.          | Ramree     | 282  | 209                  | -             |
| 11.          | Thandwe    | 232  | 157                  | -             |
| 12.          | Gwa        | 7  | -                    | -             |
| 13.          | Buthidaung | 2,970  | 2,818                | 11,187        |
| 14.          | Maungdaw   | 1,961  | 2,629                | 877           |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>51,843</b>  | <b>8,604</b>         | <b>27,678</b> |

**Source: Ministry of Health/ Rakhine State Government**



# **Annex 11**

List of Bengalis receiving healthcare services at mobile clinics in IDP camps in northern Rakhine State (From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)



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

| No. | Township | Camp Name               | Organizations   | Number of Bengalis receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps |
|-----|----------|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | Sittwe   | Ba Sa Ra                | Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)/IRC   | 357  |
|     |          | Baw Du Pha (1) and (2)  | Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)   | 1,401  |
|     |          | Dar Paing               | Ministry of Health + Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)  | 1,434  |
|     |          | Gaung Dote Kar (1)      | Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)   | 1,101  |
|     |          | Gaung Dote Kar (2)      | International Organization for Migration (IOM)  | 1,294  |
|     |          | Maw Thi Nyar            | International Organization for Migration (IOM)  | 1,063  |
|     |          | Ohn Taw Chay            | Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)   | 1,564  |
|     |          | Ohn Taw Gyi (N) and (S) | Mercy Malaysia/ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)   | 1,422  |
|     |          | Say Thamar Gyi          | Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS)+ Myanmar Medical Association (MMA)/ International Organization for Migration (IOM) | 1,111  |
|     |          | Thea Chaung             | Ministry of Health + International Rescue Committee   | 1,887  |

| No.          | Township  | Camp Name   | Organizations                       | Number of Bengalis receiving healthcare services and treatments at mobile clinics in IDP Camps |
|--------------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
|              |           |   | (IRC) / MMA/ IOM                    |  |
|              |           | Thet Kay Pyin(Hospital and Sub-Rural Health Centre) | Ministry of Health + Mercy Malaysia | 2,783  |
| 2.           | Pauk Taw  | A Nouk Ye   | Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)      | 229  |
|              |           | Kyein Ni Pyin                                       | Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)      | 200  |
|              |           | Hngat Chaung (1) and (2)                            | Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)      | 614  |
|              |           | Sin That Maw  | Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)      | 733  |
| 3.           | Kyaukphyu | Kyauk Talone  | Ministry of Health                  | 154  |
| 4.           | Myebon    | Taung Paw   | RI                                  | 432  |
| <b>Total</b> |           |   |                                     | <b>17,779</b>  |

Source: Ministry of Health/ Rakhine State Government

# **Annex 12**

List of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations and Booster doses in 17 townships of Rakhine State (From 16 April 2023 to 15 October 2023)



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

| No. | Township     | Number of people receiving Covid-19 vaccinations |                |                |
|-----|--------------|--|----------------|----------------|
|     |              | 16 April 2023 – 15 October 2023                  |                |                |
|     |              | First Dose                                       | Second Dose    | Booster Dose   |
| 1.  | Sittwe       | 45,863   | 36,208         | 17,244         |
| 2.  | Ponnagyun    | 23,030   | 17,277         | 5,799          |
| 3.  | Rathedaung   | 19,824   | 16,303         | 4,238          |
| 4.  | Pauktaw      | 24,978   | 19,290         | 6,638          |
| 5.  | Mrauk-U      | 39,229   | 37,839         | 12,764         |
| 6.  | Kyauktaw     | 42,353   | 34,847         | 5,610          |
| 7.  | Minbya       | 32,730   | 30,302         | 28,741         |
| 8.  | Myebon       | 24,974   | 21,627         | 13,942         |
| 9.  | Maungdaw     | 23,454   | 19,160         | 6,448          |
| 10. | Buthidaung   | 43,227   | 34,231         | 9,044          |
| 11. | Kyaukphyu    | 26,681   | 22,330         | 17,897         |
| 12. | Ramree       | 12,448   | 10,847         | 8,165          |
| 13. | Ann          | 24,123   | 26,558         | 12,103         |
| 14. | Thandwe      | 17,411   | 14,275         | 12,576         |
| 15. | Gwa          | 9,131  | 6,369          | 5,852          |
| 16. | Toungup      | 25,161   | 22,730         | 24,318         |
| 17. | Manaung      | 7,821  | 6,888          | 7,748          |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>442,438</b>                                   | <b>377,081</b> | <b>199,127</b> |

**Source: Ministry of Health/ Rakhine State Government**



# **Annex 13**

List of receiving Covid-19 Booster doses at temporary relief sites in Rakhine State (From 16 April to 15 October 2023)



**List of receiving Covid-19 Booster doses at temporary relief sites in Rakhine State (From 16 April to 15 October 2023)**

| No. | Township     | Number of people who received Booster Dose | Remark |
|-----|--------------|--|--------|
| 1.  | Sittwe       | 145  |        |
| 2.  | Buthidaung   | 240  |        |
| 3.  | Ponnagyun    | 398  |        |
| 4.  | Rathedaung   | 113  |        |
| 5.  | Mrauk-U      | 126  |        |
| 6.  | Kyauktaw     | 267  |        |
| 7.  | Myebon       | 15   |        |
| 8.  | Ann          | 75   |        |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>1,379</b>                               |        |

**Source: Ministry of Health/ Rakhine State Government**



# **Annex 14**

List of Bengali people receiving COVID-19 vaccinations in IDP camps



**List of Bengalis receiving COVID-19 vaccinations in IDP camps in Rakhine State  
(16 April to 15 October 2023)**

| No.          | Township  | Camp Name                  | Number of people receiving Covid-19 Vaccinations in IDP Camps |             |              |             |
|--------------|-----------|----------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|              |           |                            | First Dose  | Second Dose | Third Dose   | Fourth Dose |
| 1.           | Sittwe    | Ba Sa Ra                   | 14  | 29          | 26           | 24          |
|              |           | Baw Du Pha (1) and (2)     | 78  | 70          | 154          | 83          |
|              |           | Dar Paing                  | 52  | 48          | 96           | 41          |
|              |           | Gaung Dote Kar (1) and (2) | 52  | 65          | 70           | 29          |
|              |           | Maw Thi Nyar               | 26  | 18          | 41           | 12          |
|              |           | Chan Thar Kone             | 18  | 16          | 47           | 27          |
|              |           | Ohn Taw Chay               | 21  | 18          | 36           | 16          |
|              |           | Ohn Taw Gyi                | 14  | 10          | 27           | 11          |
|              |           | Say Thamar Gyi             | 57  | 46          | 102          | 64          |
|              |           | Thea Chaung                | 67  | 75          | 120          | 74          |
|              |           | Thet Kay Pyin              | 49  | 87          | 82           | 63          |
| 2.           | Pauk Taw  | A Nouk Ye                  | 42  | 36          | 79           | 56          |
|              |           | Kyein Ni Pyin              | 34  | 31          | 76           | 34          |
|              |           | Hngat Chaung (1) and (2)   | 67  | 56          | 122          | 58          |
|              |           | Sin That Maw               | 25  | 82          | 41           | 14          |
| 3.           | Kyaukphyu | Kyauk Talone               | 9   | 8           | 19           | 5           |
| <b>Total</b> |           |                            | <b>625</b>  | <b>695</b>  | <b>1,138</b> | <b>611</b>  |

**Source: Ministry of Health/ Rakhine State Government**



# Annex 15

Photographs of the evacuation announcements in Rakhine State



**Disseminating cyclone news and urging the Bengalis to evacuate to safe place through loudspeaker announcements in Myebon Township on 12 May 2023**



**Awareness-raising before Cyclone Mocha made landfall in Du Nyaung Pin Gyi village, Maungdaw Township**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Awareness-raising before Cyclone Mocha made landfall in Shwe Zar KapaKaung village, Maungdaw Township**



**Disseminating cyclone news and urging the Bengalis to evacuate to safe place through loudspeaker announcements at Wards in Maungdaw Township**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Awareness-raising before Cyclone Mocha made landfall in in Pan Taw Pyin Village,  
Maungdaw Township**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps



# Annex 16

List of people evacuated from Bengali IDP camps before Cyclone Mocha



**List of people evacuated from Bengali IDP camps before Cyclone Mocha**

| No. | Township | Name of IDP camp              | Population in camp |              |              | Evacuated Population |              |              | Evacuated location   |
|-----|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|     |          |                               | M                  | F            | Total        | M                    | F            | Total        |  |
| 1   | Sittwe   | 1 Barzar Yar Camp             | 1125               | 1260         | 2385         | 1125                 | 1260         | 2385         | Industrial High School   |
|     |          | 2 Gaung Dukar-1               | 1332               | 1333         | 2665         | 843                  | 1077         | 1920         | Mhan Si Cyclone Shelter  |
|     |          | 3 Gaung Dukar-2               | 1191               | 1224         | 2415         | 921                  | 1004         | 1925         | Mhan Si Cyclone Shelter  |
|     |          | 4 Baw Du Pha -1               | 2207               | 2340         | 4547         | 1457                 | 1840         | 3297         | Baw Du Pha rest house, Mosque                                  |
|     |          | 5 Baw Du Pha -2               | 3810               | 3919         | 7729         | 2830                 | 2294         | 5124         | Basic post-primary school                                      |
|     |          | 6 Ohn Taw Gyi (Ta)            | 6325               | 6404         | 12729        | 4269                 | 3274         | 7543         | Cyclone Shelter, Sittwe University                             |
|     |          | 7 Ohn Taw Gyi (Ma)            | 7646               | 7916         | 15562        | 4907                 | 6516         | 11423        | Mosque   |
|     |          | 8 Ohn Taw Chay                | 2288               | 2180         | 4468         | 1688                 | 1630         | 3318         | Bengali School   |
|     |          | 9 Dar Paing                   | 4266               | 4534         | 8800         | 3332                 | 3624         | 6956         | Dar Paing School/ Cyclone Shelter/ Thea Chaung Shelter/ Mosque |
|     |          | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>30190</b>       | <b>31110</b> | <b>61300</b> | <b>21372</b>         | <b>22519</b> | <b>43891</b> |  |
| 2   | Pauktaw  | 1 Nget Chaung (1)             | 2608               | 2440         | 5048         | 2608                 | 2440         | 5048         | Tha Yet Chaung   |
|     |          | 2 Nget Chaung (2)             | 2838               | 2719         | 5557         | 2838                 | 2719         | 5557         | B.E.P.S of Pauk Taw, Myint Gar, Min Bya Township               |
|     |          | 3 Ah Nouk Ye                  | 2383               | 2529         | 4912         | 2383                 | 2529         | 4912         | Pein Nhe Chaung Mountain                                       |
|     |          | 4 Sin Tet Maw                 | 1352               | 1442         | 2794         | 1352                 | 1442         | 2794         | Sin Ai Mountain  |
|     |          | <b>Total</b>                  | <b>9181</b>        | <b>9130</b>  | <b>18311</b> | <b>9181</b>          | <b>9130</b>  | <b>18311</b> |  |
|     |          | <b>Total list of evacuees</b> | <b>39371</b>       | <b>40240</b> | <b>79611</b> | <b>30553</b>         | <b>31649</b> | <b>62202</b> |  |

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement



## **Annex 17**

List of people evacuated from Bengali villages in Buthidaung Township before Cyclone MOCHA



**List of people evacuated from Bengali villages in Buthidaung Township before Cyclone MOCHA**

| <b>No</b>    | <b>Evacuated Date</b> | <b>Wards/ Villages</b>                                    | <b>Evacuated Household</b> | <b>Evacuated Population</b> | <b>Evacuated Location</b> |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1-           | 10-5-2023             | Nann Yar Gone village group/<br>Nann Yar Gone village     | 25                         | 101                         | Cyclone Shelter           |
| 2-           | 10-5-2023             | Chin Tha Mar<br>village group/ Chin Tha Mar<br>village    | 10                         | 31                          | School                    |
| 3-           | 11-5-2023             | Dar Paing Sayar village group/<br>Dar Paing Sayar village | 83                         | 362                         | School                    |
| 4-           | 11-5-2023             | Ywat Nyo Taung village group/<br>Ywat Nyo Taung village   | 78                         | 345                         | School                    |
| 5-           | 12-5-2023             | Kinn Taung village group/ Kinn<br>Taung village           | 80                         | 418                         | School                    |
| 6-           | 12-5-2023             | Sayy Oe Kya village group/                                | 8                          | 21                          | School                    |
| <b>Total</b> |                       |   | <b>284</b>                 | <b>1278</b>                 |                           |

Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**List of people evacuated from Bengali villages in Maungdaw Township before Cyclone MOCHA**

| <b>No</b> | <b>Evacuated Date</b>  | <b>Wards/ Villages</b>       | <b>Number of Household</b> | <b>Evacuated Population</b> | <b>Evacuated Location</b>              |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1         | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Ah le Than Kyaw              | 54                         | 82                          | School                                 |
| 2.        | 12-5-2023              | Ah le Than Kyaw Ka Nyin Tann | 15                         | 40                          | School                                 |
| 3.        | 12-5-2023              | Du Nyaung Pin Gyi            | 72                         | 127                         | Mosque                                 |
| 4.        | 12-5-2023              | Pa Dinn                      | 62                         | 104                         | Mosque                                 |
| 5.        | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Pann Taw Pyin                | 304                        | 279                         | School/ Mosque                         |
| 6.        | 13-5-2023              | Yay Twin Pyin                | 47                         | 127                         | To the hill at the west of the village |
| 7.        | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Shwe Zar (Bengali)           | 155                        | 786                         | Mosque                                 |
| 8.        | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | MyoMa (South)                | 834                        | 5845                        | School/ Mosque                         |
| 9.        | 13-5-2023              | MyoMa (North)                | 185                        | 209                         | School/ Mosque                         |
| 10.       | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | MyoMa (East)                 | 215                        | 598                         | School/ Mosque                         |
| 11.       | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | MyoMa (West)                 | 321                        | 1537                        | School/ Mosque                         |
| 12.       | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Myo Oo                       | 394                        | 3026                        | Mosque                                 |
| 13.       | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Ywar Thit Kay                | 736                        | 4868                        | Mosque                                 |

| No           | Evacuated Date         | Wards/ Villages      | Number of Household | Evacuated Population | Evacuated Location                     |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| 14.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Maung Ni             | 556                 | 4410                 | Post-Primary School (Maung Ni)/ Mosque |
| 15.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | La Thar              | 536                 | 6464                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| 16.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Kanyin Tann          | 867                 | 6464                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| 17.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Paung Zar            | 262                 | 1323                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| 18.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Kyet Yoe Pyin        | 219                 | 551                  | School/ Mosque                         |
| 19.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Nyaung Chaung        | 115                 | 392                  | Mosque                                 |
| 20.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Mingalar Gyi         | 477                 | 2965                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| 21.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Paung Zarr           | 262                 | 1743                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| 22.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Kanyin Taww          | 363                 | 2666                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| 23.          | 12-5-2023 to 13-5-2023 | Thayet Oak (Bengali) | 386                 | 4418                 | School/ Mosque                         |
| <b>Total</b> |                        |                      | <b>7437</b>         | <b>49024</b>         |  |

Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps



# **Annex 18**

Photographs of the evacuation in Rakhine State



**Evacuating Bengalis from Thae Chaung, Dar Paing, Baw Du Pha, Ohn Taw Chay, Ohn Taw Gyi IDP camps to safe places under the supervision of the State Minister of Border Affairs, Rakhine State on 13 May 2023**



**Evacuating Bengalis from Baw Du Pha (1) IDP camp, Gaung Dukar Village track, Sittwe Township to sturdy buildings in the village on 12 May 2023**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Evacuating Bengalis from Thetkae Pyin IDP camp in Sittwe Township to Thetkae Pyin village mosque on 12 May 2023**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Evacuating Bengalis from the Ohn Taw Chay IDP camp, Sittwe to safe place, Thetkae Pyin Basic Education High School with the assistance of State Disaster Management Team on 13 May 2023**



**Evacuating Bengalis from Thae Chaung, Dar Paing, Baw Du Pha, Ohn Taw Chay, Ohn Taw Gyi IDP camps to safe place on 13 May 2023**



**Evacuating vulnerable Bengalis from the Baw Du Pha IDP camp, Sittwe Township to Mhan Si Cyclone Shelter by State Disaster Management Team on 13 May 2023**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Evacuating Bengalis in Buthidaung Township to safe place by the Defence Services and Disaster Management Team**



**Evacuating residents of No.2 ward, Buthidaung Township to Cyclone Shelter by the Defence Services On 13 May 2023**



Source: Ministry of Defence

# **Annex 19**

Photographs of relief, restoration, and resettlement assistance in the cyclone affected areas in Rakhine State



**Cleaning up and restoration by Defence services in Mrauk-U Township after the Mocha cyclone**



Source: Ministry of Defence

**Cleaning up and restoration by the Defence services in Minbya Township after the Mocha cyclone**



**Cleaning up and restoration of Defence Services and Administration team at Basic Education School in Kyaukphyu Township after Mocha Cyclone**



Source: Ministry of Defence

**Construction of a temporary school building in Kyauk Hlae Gar village track,  
Maungdaw Township**



**Inspecting the houses in Kyein Ni Pyin IDP Camp in Pauktaw which were destroyed  
by the Cyclone Mocha on 14 May 2023**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps



## **Annex 20**

Photographs of the provision of foodstuffs and relief items to cyclone affected victims in Rakhine State



**State Administration Council Vice-Chair Deputy Prime Minister Vice Senior General Soe Win provided assistance to displaced persons at the Thetkaepyin IDP camp in Sittwe on 15 June 2023**



The Vice-Senior General provides rehabilitation materials.

Source: The Global New Light of Myanmar newspaper

**Providing supplies to Bengalis in Thae Chaung IDP camp by Chief Minister of Rakhine State at the Sittwe Sports Hall after the storm on 14 May 2023**



**Providing food assistance at Cyclone shelter in ThetKae Pyin village by Deputy Prime Minister and Union Minister of Transport and Communication Admiral Tin Aung San on 17 May 2023**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Providing financial support to Bengalis from Taung Paw ward, Myaebon Township  
by Union Minister of Border Affairs on 16 May 2023**



**Providing supplies to Bengalis from IDP camps by Lt. General Tun Tun Naung,  
Union Minister for Border Affairs after the storm on 17 May 2023**



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

**Providing financial assistance to bereaved kins and families of 97 deceased Bengalis  
by Chief Minister of Rakhine State in Mosque at Baw Du Pha village, Sittwe  
Township on 23 May 2023**



## Distribution of aid and relief supplies in Rathedaung camp



Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps

## Providing healthcare services in the Shwezar Kappgaung village, Maungdaw Township after Cyclone Mocha



### Providing healthcare services after Cyclone Mocha



Source: Ministry of Defence

### Distributing purified drinking water in Buthidaung Township after Cyclone Mocha



Source: Ministry of Defence

# **Annex 21**

List of Deceased Bengalis in Rakhine State due to Cyclone MOCHA



**List of Deceased Bengalis in Rakhine State due to Cyclone MOCHA**

| No.          | Township   | Location (Wards/Villages)                               | List of deceased Bengalis |           |            |
|--------------|------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
|              |            |   | Male                      | Female    | Total      |
| 1.           | Sittwe     | Thet Kae Pyin village group, Thet Kae Pyin IDP Camp     | -                         | 2         | 2          |
|              |            | Sayy Tha Mar village group, Ohn Taw Chay IDP Camp       | -                         | 1         | 1          |
|              |            | Gaung Dukar village group, Baw Du Pha Village           | 4                         | -         | 4          |
|              |            | Gaung Dukar village group, Baw Du Pha-1 IDP Camp        | 1                         | 4         | 5          |
|              |            | Gaung Dukar village group, Baw Du Pha-2 IDP Camp        | 3                         | 3         | 6          |
|              |            | Gaung Dukar village group, Ohn Taw Gyi (South) IDP Camp | 2                         | 2         | 4          |
|              |            | Gaung Dukar village group, Ohn Taw Gyi (North) IDP Camp | 1                         | 1         | 2          |
|              |            | Bu May village group, Dar Paing ywar thit               | 7                         | 12        | 19         |
|              |            | Bu May village group, Dar Paing IDP Camp                | 3                         | 7         | 10         |
|              |            | Bu May village group, Thae Chaung IDP Camp              | 1                         | -         | 1          |
|              |            | Bu May village group, Bay Dar village                   | 14                        | 9         | 23         |
|              |            | Bu May village group, Ohn Taw village                   | 1                         | 4         | 5          |
|              |            | Bu May village group, Bar Sar Yar village               | 4                         | 11        | 15         |
| 2.           | Rathedaung | Nyaung Pin Gyi village                                  | 7                         | 12        | 19         |
| 3.           | Buthidaung | Thazin Taw village                                      | 1                         | -         | 1          |
| <b>Total</b> |            |   | <b>49</b>                 | <b>68</b> | <b>117</b> |

Source: Rakhine State Government



## **Annex 22**

Photographs of Social Cohesion Training held at Sittwe (1 September 2023 to 3 September 2023)



**Department of Social Welfare (Sittwe)**  
**Recorded Photos of Social Cohesion Training**  
**(1 September to 3 September 2023)**



**Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement**

Department of Social Welfare (Sittwe)  
Recorded Photos of Social Cohesion Training  
(1 September to 3 September 2023)

