

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

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

23 May 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	v
I. INTRODUCTION.....	7
II. THE CONFLICT IN NORTHERN RAKHINE STATE	8
(i) ARSA activities.....	8
(ii) Arakan Army activities	9
(iii) Civilian casualties	12
III. MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE PROVISIONAL MEASURES ORDER	13
(i) The three directives issued by the Office of the President.....	13
(ii) Civilian accountability	14
(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system.....	14
(iv) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training.....	14
(v) Measures to combat hate speech	15
(vi) Repatriation to Myanmar from Bangladesh.....	16
(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons	21
(viii) Preservation of property and evidence	22
(ix) Action on sexual violence	23
(x) Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State	24
(xi) Citizenship and residence rights.....	25
(xii) Education for Bengalis	26
(xiii) Healthcare services.....	28
(xiv) Maternal and child support.....	31
(xv) Humanitarian assistance	32
(xvi) The COVID-19 pandemic	33
(xvii) Cyclone Mocha preparedness, emergency responses and rehabilitation	35

(xviii) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic	37
(xix) Action taken against undocumented persons	38
(xx) Social cohesion.....	38
IV. CONCLUSION.....	39
 ANNEXES	
ANNEX 1	43
Bengali civilians abducted by the AA from 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024	
ANNEX 2	47
Photographs of peaceful demonstrations against the AA by Bengalis in Rakhine State	
ANNEX 3	53
Photographs of training courses on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Human Rights Law (HRL), and Rules of Engagement (ROE)	
ANNEX 4	59
Public Announcement for Prevention of Hate Speech	
ANNEX 5	63
Photographs of infrastructure built in Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre in northern Rakhine State	
ANNEX 6	69
Bengali households and populations in IDP Camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw Townships, Rakhine State	
ANNEX 7	73
Photographs of billboards advertising Helpline for reporting sexual violence cases in Rakhine State	
ANNEX 8	77
Photographs of pamphlets distributed for reporting sexual violence cases	
ANNEX 9	83
Photographs of issuing birth registrations of Bengali children by the medical professionals/nurses/mid-wives	
ANNEX 10	87
A brief description of Pan Khin Project	
ANNEX 11	93
Number of Bengali Primary School Students in IDP Camps, Rakhine State (2023-2024)	

ANNEX 12	97
Photographs of providing healthcare services to Bengali women with MoH facilities at the IDP Camps in Rakhine State	
ANNEX 13	101
Photographs of field visits conducted by the medical team for treating those suffering the outbreak of Rotavirus at Thet Kal Pin Circuit Hospital and Saythamagyi relief camp, Rakhine State	
ANNEX 14	109
List of houses built in various Village Tracts in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State	
ANNEX 15	113
Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Arakan Army
ABH	Assembled Board Houses
ACF	Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AHA	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CIPB	Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
CSCs	Citizenship Scrutiny Cards
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
FIR	First Information Report
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HRL	Human Rights Law
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCCT	Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme
MHAA	Myanmar Health Assistant Association
MITV	Myanmar International Television
MM	Mercy Malaysia
MMA	Myanmar Medical Association
MMK	Myanmar Kyat (currency of Myanmar)
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding

MRCs	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MRTV	Myanma Radio and Television
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NCSCs	Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards
NDMC	National Disaster Management Committee
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NVC	National Verification Card
PFH	Prefabricated Houses
QIPs	Quick Impact Projects
RI	Relief International
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessment
ROE	Rule of Engagement
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SCI	Save the Children International
STF-CIPB	Special Task Force of the Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
TICA	Thai International Cooperation Agency
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Introduction

1. In its Order of 23 January 2020 (the “Provisional Measures Order”), at paragraph 86, the International Court of Justice (the “Court”) indicated the following provisional measures:

- (1) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of this Convention, in particular:
 - (a) killing members of the group;
 - (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group;
 - (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and
 - (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (2) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, ensure that its military, as well as any irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts described in point (1) above, or of conspiracy to commit genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, of attempt to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide;
- (3) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall take effective measures to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
- (4) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall submit a report to the Court on all measures taken to give effect to this Order within four months, as from the date of this Order, and thereafter every six months, until a final decision on the case is rendered by the Court.

2. In accordance with the fourth of these provisional measures, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (“Myanmar”) submitted its first report to the Court (the “First Report”)

on 22 May 2020, its second report on 23 November 2020 (the “Second Report”), its third report on 20 May 2021 (the “Third Report”), 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”), its seventh report on 23 May 2023 (the “Seventh Report”), and its eighth report on 23 November 2023 (the “Eighth Report”). Myanmar now submits the present ninth report (the “Ninth 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 the measures taken since the Eighth Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This Report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the eight previous reports.
5. The information in this Report covers events until 15 April 2024, unless specified otherwise. Later events will be described in the next report.

II. The conflict in northern Rakhine State

(i) ARSA activities

6. The ceasefire announcement (see paragraph 6 of the Eighth Report) does not apply to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) terrorist group. Since the Eighth Report, there do not appear to have been any armed engagements between the Myanmar Defence Services and ARSA.
7. According to the Rakhine State Government, ARSA terrorists remain active in the border areas between Myanmar and Bangladesh as well as in the Mayu mountain range in Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State.
8. Myanmar rejects the claim of The Gambia in its observations on the Eighth Report that “Myanmar invokes the bogeyman of ARSA to assert falsely that ARSA, rather than Myanmar itself, is to blame for the failed repatriation process”. Details of ARSA and its evolution, and of the ARSA attacks in 2016 and 2017 in northern Rakhine

State, and of the brutal crimes committed by ARSA and its influence in camps in Bangladesh, have been given in Chapter III of Myanmar's Counter-Memorial.

9. Paragraph 30 of The Gambia's observations on the Eighth Report state that "Myanmar also claims that 16 Rohingya were killed 'due to their active involvement in the repatriation process', even though the media article cited provides no support for that assertion". In this respect, Myanmar clarifies as follows.
10. Sources cited in paragraphs 1.18, 2.101 and 3.138 of the Counter-Memorial indicate that ARSA threatens and kills people in the camps in Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh who support the repatriation process or who otherwise disagree with ARSA.
11. The media article at Annex 3 of the Eighth Report, dated 2 April 2023, was entitled "16 people were killed in Bangladesh refugee camps in 2023", and that "RFA reported on 28 March [2023] that 14 refugees were killed at Rohingya camps in Bangladesh in the three months from the beginning of this year (2023) to 25 March".
12. The article went on to say that "Refugees said that the majority of the victims are those who absconded and ran away from ... ARSA, people who oppose ARSA and the relatives of those who oppose ARSA camp leaders and 100-household administrators".

(ii) Arakan Army activities

13. During the period from 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, armed attacks by the Arakan Army (AA) on the police in Rakhine State resulted in casualties and in the abduction of police personnel and of members of their families who were unarmed civilians. The casualties and abductions are shown in the table below.

Table 1- Police personnel casualties in attacks by the AA on the police in Rakhine State between 16 October 2023 and 15 April 2024 (by rank)

No.	Rank	Deaths	Injured	Captured by AA	Released	Remark
1.	Police Lieutenant Colonel	-	1	-		
2.	Police Major	6	5	2		
3.	Police Captain	3	9	2		
4.	Police Lieutenant	5	7	5	2	
5.	Police Sub Lieutenant	11	21	7		
6.	Police Staff Sergeant/ Warrant Officer	-	-	-	-	
7.	Police Sergeant	14	16	8		
8.	Police Corporal	15	22	13	2	
9.	Police Lance Corporal	39	74	15	2	
10.	Police Private	90	202	35	4	
Total		183	357	87	10	

Source: Myanmar Police Force, *Ministry of Home Affairs*, 23 April 2024.

14. Between 4 and 6 April 2024, the AA conducted four intensive attacks, targeting various police outposts and stations in Maungdaw Township in northern Rakhine State, located near the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh.
15. In the early morning of 4 February 2024, two police stations, located in Taungpyoletwea and Taungpyoletyar in Maungdaw Township, were besieged and attacked by over 1,440 members of the AA.¹

¹ See details in Table 2.

16. On 5 and 6 February 2024, there were subsequent attacks by the AA on two police outposts situated in Ye Aung Chaung Wa and Kyee Kyune.² These incidents mirrored the prior events, as the police outposts were also besieged and attacked by a significant number of AA members. The police force was outnumbered by the AA and faced shortages of weapons and ammunition. Despite the subsequent arrival of Border Guard Police Forces which counter-attacked, the defence remained ineffective. As a result, on 6 February 2024, a total of 300 police personnel, civil servants and family members had no other option but to retreat and to make the decision to cross over from Myanmar into Bangladesh.
17. The following table provides a list of police outposts and stations that were attacked by the AA between 4 and 6 February 2024.

Table 2- Number of police stations and outposts attacked by the AA

No.	Date	Time	Police Stations/ outposts		
				Police present at stations/outposts	AA members involved in attacks
1.	4 Feb	05:15	Taungpyoletwea	126	700+
2.	4 Feb	05:20	Taungpyoletyar	142	290+
3.	5 Feb	16:20	Ye Aung Chaung Wa	34	200+
4.	6 Feb	07:50	Kyee Kyune	68	250+
			Total	370	1,440+

Source: Myanmar Police Force, *Ministry of Home Affairs*, 26 February 2024.

18. On 12 February 2024, in cooperation with the Bangladesh Government, a total of 330 individuals, including police personnel and their family members, military personnel,

² The police outposts in Ye Aung Chaung Wa and Kyee Kyune villages are located near the border between Myanmar and Bangladesh.

and members of the Ministry of Immigration and Population, who had taken temporary shelter in Bangladesh due to the intensified offensive attacks by the AA, were repatriated to Myanmar. Further details are provided in the table below.

Table 3- Number of repatriated government officials and their family members

No.	Government institutions	Number	Comments
1.	Myanmar Police Force	304	- 268 members of the Frontline Border Guard Police Force (2); - 4 members from the Criminal Investigation Department; - 9 members from Special Branch; - 5 members from Rakhine Police Force.
2.	Myanmar Defence Service	2	Military personnel
3.	Ministry of Immigration and Population	20	Government staffs from Immigration Office, Sittwe District, Rakhine State
4.	Unarmed Civilians	4	Family members of police personnel
Total		330	

Source: Myanmar Police Force, *Ministry of Home Affairs*, 26 February 2024.

19. During the period from 16 October 2023 to 15 February 2024, a total of 58 legal actions were taken against AA members for their criminal activities. 46 cases were filed under Section 17, subsection 1 of the Unlawful Associations Act, while two cases were brought under Section 302/114 of the Penal Code. Additionally, there were five cases filed under Section 6 (1) of the Public Property Protection Act, two cases under Section 19 (a)/21/22 (a) of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law, two cases under Section 27 of the Arms Law, and one case under Section 33 (a) of the Electronic Transactions Law.

(iii) Civilian casualties

20. Between 16 October 2023 and 15 April 2024, in addition to the casualties referred to in paragraphs 13-16 above, armed attacks by the AA in Rakhine State resulted in 102 injuries and 56 deaths of civilians including Bengalis.

21. From 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, 81 unarmed civilians, including 15 Bengalis from various village tracts in northern Rakhine State, were abducted by the AA. Further details of the Bengalis who were abducted are given in **Annex 1** to this Report. Their whereabouts remain unknown as of now.
22. The AA has perpetrated inhumane armed attacks on unarmed civilians such as by dropping bombs on public infrastructure such as religious buildings and public schools, targeting and establishing battlegrounds in towns, villages and wards where unarmed civilians reside, and firing artillery in public places to disrupt peace and stability and the socio-economic lives of residents in the region. Consequently, all communities are condemning the AA's activities, and peaceful demonstrations against the AA have been organized by Bengali communities in Sittwe and Buthidaung Townships. Such demonstrations took place on 19, 21, and 23 March 2024, and on 14 and 20 April 2024. Photographs of these demonstrations are included in **Annex 2** to this report.

III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order

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

23. 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, the respective Union Ministries and the State and Region Governments have submitted six-month periodic reports to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the period from October 2023 to April 2024.
24. 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 Bengali.

(ii) Civilian accountability

25. The Special Task Force of Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body (STF-CIPB) was established to assist the tasks of the CIPB. In recent times, the member of the STF-CIPB met and discussed on their working progress. However, during these days, AA is attacking some regions of northern Rakhine State, and those regions are under instability. Although the CIPB and its task forces continue working on their actions, the AA insurgents' attack at the regions in northern Rakhine State have caused the delay in the CIPB's tasks. The latest information on 139 cases are as mentioned in the Eighth Report.

(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system

26. The repatriation status of witnesses from Chut Pyin (Bengali) Village and nearby villages is being monitored and communicated monthly to the Western Regional Military Command headquarters in Rakhine State. According to the latest reports, the villagers have not yet returned and are not residing in nearby villages. Moreover, the widespread terrorist activities of AA in Rakhine State during the reporting period have also hindered the case's progress. When the villagers have returned, the Court of Inquiry will conduct the appropriate procedures of collecting evidence and witness statements from them.

(iv) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training

27. 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 members and those in training institutes. A total of 2,083 military officers/ senior officers and military personnel of other ranks / participated the trainings for IHL. From October 2023 to April 2024, a total of 363 legal awareness raising activities for all ranks were conducted by the Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG). Photographs of trainings appear in **Annex 3** to this Report.

(v) *Measures to combat hate speech*

28. The Ministry of Information has been continuously raising awareness and educating the public on the harmful effects on society of hate speech and incitement, through state-owned media enterprises, the web portal of Myanmar’s Facebook page, and other social media platforms.
29. Myanma Radio and Television (MRTV), Myanmar International Television (MITV), and radio channels are widely broadcasting 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 based on race, religion, gender, or other identity factor.
30. Between 16 October 2023 and 15 April 2024, the Ministry of Information broadcasted 1,606 television and radio programmes about prevention of hate speech and 54 announcements to raise awareness of anti-hate speech and violence to nationwide audiences in 17 different ethnic dialects. MRTV and MITV broadcast in both the Myanmar and English languages.
31. In addition, video clips advocating against hate speech have continued to be broadcast in easily digestible visual format for audiences for all ages.³ These clips have been disseminated and uploaded across multiple social media platforms. During the period from 22 December 2023 to 15 April 2024, a total of 1,191 news articles addressing the prevention of hate speech and incitement, along with 125 video clips, have been uploaded on social media. For newspaper readers, notices concerning “preventing hate speech” have been frequently published in the Myanma Alinn Daily, a state-owned newspaper,⁴ and is included as **Annex 4** to this Report.
32. The Gambia’s allegations concerning hate speech have been addressed in Chapter 11 of Myanmar’s Counter-Memorial.

³ The video clips with visual format advocating against hate speech can be found as **Annex 13** in the Second Report.

⁴ The “Prevention of Hate Speech” text has been publicly announced in the Myanma Alinn Daily, a State-owned newspaper.

(vi) Repatriation to Myanmar from Bangladesh

33. Myanmar continues to make diligent and extensive efforts to repatriate displaced individuals from Bangladesh to Myanmar, in accordance with the established bilateral agreements, and remains fully prepared to receive verified displaced persons as per the agreed terms. Despite the sincere endeavours undertaken by the Government of Myanmar, no repatriation has transpired as of yet.
34. Myanmar is currently in the process of verifying the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh. To date, Bangladesh has submitted six batches of verification forms, totalling 828,824 persons for verification.⁵
35. As of 15 April 2024, Myanmar has scrutinized a total of 182,790 of these persons. Of these, 125,800 persons have been verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State, while 1,996 have been identified as having been involved in terrorist acts. There are 54,994 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 April 2024.
36. As the verification process proceeds, the Myanmar Government is also actively preparing for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of displaced persons through a Pilot Project. Following the establishment of new mechanisms for collaboration with Bangladesh in the verification process,⁶ and the convening of the meetings of the Ad Hoc Task Force for Verification of Displaced Persons from Rakhine with Bangladesh officials on 27 January and 16 September 2022 respectively, an in-person verification process has been initiated for the Pilot Project.
37. During the reporting period, Myanmar officials conducted a second Go-and-Talk team visit and an in-person verification team visit to Teknaf, Bangladesh, from 31 October to 1 November 2023, and explained to the Bangladesh officials and representatives of prospective returnees the plans and preparations on the Myanmar side for smooth repatriation and resettlement. Myanmar has been preparing to provide necessary assistance to resettle returnees in designated villages and to provide healthcare,

⁵ See paragraph 80 of the Eighth Report.

⁶ See paragraph 82 of the Eighth Report.

education and livelihoods. During the visit, the Myanmar officials also provided information about the security being provided for returnees, the process for applying for National Verification Cards (NVC) and its benefits, and entitlement to apply for citizenship according to the existing laws.

38. The Pilot Project, which was initially intended for 2,807 verified displaced individuals (575 households), has now been enlarged to include an extra 126 family members of the aforementioned individuals from Bangladesh's supplementary list,⁷ resulting in a total of 2,933 verified displaced individuals to be repatriated as part of the project's initial phase.
39. To facilitate the repatriation process, Myanmar has prepared two Reception Centres (Nga Khu Ya and Taungpyoletwea Reception Centres), and the Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre. However, due to the current security situation in Rakhine State, Myanmar has arranged to receive the displaced persons at Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre directly for smooth repatriation and resettlement. Returnees will be temporarily accommodated in the transit centre for not more than 60 days. For returnees, 20 prefabricated houses (containing a total of 160 rooms) and 1,190 assembled board houses are available in Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre. Photographs of houses built in Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre appear in **Annex 5** to this Report. Myanmar has also arranged to provide foodstuff and basic needs, social welfare assistance, including the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer (MCCT) scheme, and a social pension programme scheme.
40. Therefore, Myanmar rejects the claim of The Gambia in its observations on the Eighth Report that "Forcing returnees into designated areas rather than allowing them to return to their home villages is similar to what Myanmar has done with resettling Rohingya who were in IDP camps".⁸ Myanmar responds to this claim as follows.
41. Returnees under the Pilot Project will be allocated for resettlement, with their consent as well as by their choice, either to Kyein Chaung (South) village, where more than 100 housing units with access to clean water are in place, or to one of the other 19

⁷ See paragraph 87 of the Eighth Report.

⁸ The Gambia's observations on the Eighth Report, para. 32.

designated villages.⁹ Returnees will be relocated in those 20 villages where they will be provided with a 20 feet x 60 feet (7.62 x 18.28 metres) plot of land to take part in the Cash-for-Work Programme for the construction of their own houses.

42. In order to provide more options for the returnees for their resettlement to their places of origin or to the nearest place to their places of origin, Myanmar designated 60 additional villages which are currently inhabited and located within a 5-mile radius of the 20 designated villages, and informed the Bangladesh side of this on 29 February 2024. Those villages have been selected for their good conditions, security and access to a livelihood. This new initiative is a strong reflection of the political will and cooperation in good faith of the Government of Myanmar for the early commencement of the Pilot Project for repatriation.
43. With funding from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Department of Social Welfare has planned to set up child-friendly spaces in Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, Kyein Chaung Village, and Oe Htein New Village, and one women-friendly space in Maungdaw Township, to provide psychosocial support.
44. Returnees will also be granted permission to farm on suitable land plots in designated villages in accordance with the existing Farmland Law. They will receive paddy seeds, annual and perennial crops (seeds and saplings), fertilizers, farming tools, and cultivation trainings.
45. In accordance with the existing Myanmar laws, relevant identification (ID) cards including National Verification Cards (NVCs) will be issued to the returnees. Returnees aged 18 or older with a NVC card or any identification card recognized by the Myanmar Government can apply for a Fishermen Identification Card, which permits them to work both inshore and offshore fishing boats. Farming trainings will also be held at the designated villages.
46. Livestock breeders will be trained and educated on livestock production and livestock disease prevention and management through trainings and seminars, in order to contribute to their breeding profession. Fish and shrimp farmers and those who are

⁹ The Eighth Report stated at paragraph 101 that there are 15 villages designated for resettlement. This number has now been expanded from 15 to 20.

interested in these occupations, will receive trainings in basic fish farming and induced breeding technology as well as shrimp farming techniques as needed.

47. A variety of vocational trainings such as agricultural and animal husbandry training, bamboo handicraft training, tailoring, carpentry and masonry training, weaving training, and other trainings pertinent to local areas will be conducted selectively for the returnees under the Pilot Project in the designated villages.
48. Livestock farmers will also receive genetic resources (breeds), animal food production technologies, and veterinary services along with the necessary trainings so that they can start up their own livestock (chicken and goat), prawn and fish breeding businesses.
49. Training courses in pastry making, cooking and sewing (basic and advanced courses) will be provided to the returnee women under the community-based programme.
50. In addition, the seventh informal meeting of the Myanmar-Bangladesh-China Tripartite Working Group was convened in Bangladesh on 23 October 2023 to facilitate the repatriation process.
51. Furthermore, Myanmar continues to cooperate with Bangladesh through respective mechanisms to resettle the displaced persons illegally residing along the Myanmar-Bangladesh boundary line between Boundary Pillars 34 and 35.
52. On 13 December 2023, Myanmar renewed the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ministry of Immigration and Population, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Accordingly, Myanmar has been collaborating with the UNDP and UNHCR to facilitate the return of displaced persons from Bangladesh to Myanmar. However, due to the prevailing security situation, field trips related to the Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) processes and Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) have necessarily been temporarily suspended.
53. Myanmar continues to closely collaborate with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) for the repatriation of displaced persons and technical cooperation.

54. Out of 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, 2 projects have been successfully carried out.¹⁰ In addition, the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, proposed the “Project on the Development of Model Community Fish Pond in Maungdaw and the Enhancement of the Capacity of Myothagee Hatchery”, which is aimed at securing technical support and funding from the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA), but it is still awaiting approval. Currently, funding for the remaining nine projects is still being sought.
55. Myanmar rejects the claim in The Gambia’s observations on the Eighth Report that Myanmar “has failed to create the conditions for the voluntary, safe, and dignified return of refugees to their home villages”.¹¹
56. Myanmar has been making relentless efforts and has implemented necessary measures to facilitate the repatriation of the verified displaced persons from Bangladesh to Myanmar in accordance with the bilateral arrangements. Additionally, Myanmar organized Come-and-See and Go-and-Talk visits to Rakhine and Teknaf to improve collaboration and facilitate the repatriation process. Even though there is no provision for such visits in the bilateral arrangements, Myanmar has made these visits possible based on good neighbourliness as well as its genuine goodwill for expeditious repatriation of displaced persons.
57. What should be done at this stage is that the voices of displaced persons who have expressed their desire to return to Myanmar should also be heard. Assistance is needed for potential returnees who have relatives, job opportunities, and livelihood prospects in Myanmar. Many such individuals are unable to express their wish to return due to threats,¹² and hence they should be protected and their swift repatriation should be facilitated through proper channels. For instance, more humanitarian assistance and efforts should also be given to facilitate the return of the Hindu community in Bangladesh camps to Myanmar. Myanmar stands prepared to assist those who wish

¹⁰ See paragraph 104 of the Eighth Report.

¹¹ The Gambia’s observations on the Eighth Report, para. 27.

¹² See paragraph 79 of the Eighth Report.

to return voluntarily. The Government of Myanmar is dedicated to supporting individuals who opt for voluntary repatriation.

(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

58. The National Strategy Plan for the closure of internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps is currently being implemented. As mentioned in the Eighth Report, the closure of Kyauk Ta Lone IDP Camp was successfully completed on 31 May 2023, resulting in the relocation of the residents to Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, Kyauk Phyu Township, Rakhine State.

59. Myanmar rejects the following allegations in paragraph 32 of The Gambia's observations on Myanmar's Eighth Report:

Forcing returnees into designated areas rather than allowing them to return to their home villages is similar to what Myanmar has done with resettling Rohingya who were in IDP camps. The Rohingya who were forced to leave the Kyauk Ta Lone Camp, for example, are now "facing food shortages and illness at a new camp [that] one camp resident describes as a "sea of mud." The new camp is "prone to flooding in the rainy season" and the families there "have no access to employment."

60. Before the move from Kyauk Ta Lone IDP Camp to Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, there was a thorough discussion among community elders, committee members of the IDP camp and resident representatives. The decision to relocate was driven by careful consideration of co-existence among the communities and security concerns. The relocation of all residents was carried out to Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, where essential infrastructure such as housing, roads, clean water access, primary schools, electricity, sanitation facilities, and healthcare services are provided.¹³

61. Some areas in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village were previously used for paddy cultivation, and were prone to flooding during monsoon seasons. In the circumstances, the following actions were taken based on recommendations provided by a Committee consisting of experts from the relevant departments:-

- Construction of a rock drainage ditch alongside from the former camp;
- Widening of existing embankments;

¹³ See paragraphs of 106 and 107 of the Eighth Report.

- Digging internal water drains and additional rock drainage ditches;
- Reinforcement of the existing embankment (2,700 feet x 10 feet x 7 feet);
- Construction of a 400 feet x 100 feet x 10 feet water storage tank;
- Landfilling in basin areas;
- Water pumping during floods;
- Installing of silt fences;
- Construction of two box culverts;
- Elevation of houses in low-lying areas;
- Building of a concrete water gate with three (6 feet x 6 feet) doors in the rock drainage ditch;
- Installation of water pumps for emergency use during monsoons.

62. Myanmar rejects the groundless allegations referred to by The Gambia in paragraph 5 of its observations on the Eighth Report that “140,000 [are] confined to de facto internment camps”. Presently, Sittwe Township accommodates twelve IDP camps, housing 16,808 Bengali households (with a population of 99,346), while Pauktaw Township hosts four IDPs Camps, with 5,669 Bengali households (and a population of 25,326). Overall, there are 22,477 Bengali households (totalling 124,672 persons) residing in 16 Bengali IDP camps. Further details are provided in **Annex 6** to this Report. It is factually incorrect to describe these IDP Camps as “de facto internment camps”, for the reasons given in paragraphs 10.179 to 10.208 of the Myanmar’s Counter-Memorial.

(viii) Preservation of property and evidence

63. With regards to the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State, the government authorities have identified and safeguarded the immovable properties in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung Townships that were abandoned by individuals who departed for Bangladesh following the terrorist attacks in northern Rakhine State in 2017. According to information from the Rakhine State Government, those immovable properties which belonged to Bengalis, including lands and houses, have been preserved and no permission has been given to anyone to treat these properties as their own.

64. There is no doubt that 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.
65. In the period from 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, no incidents have been reported 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.

(ix) Action on sexual violence

66. The National Action Plan on Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence (2023-2024) is being implemented. To achieve the National Action Plan's goals effectively, awareness campaigns concerning the prevention of and response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Rakhine State have been launched. Pamphlets were widely distributed in Rakhine State. Additionally, a training workshop was also conducted in Sittwe on 6 December 2023. It was attended by 5 Bengali women and 48 Rakhine women and men.
67. From 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, a total of 74 cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including sexual violence cases involving individuals above and below 16 years of age, have been resolved. Among them, there are 3 cases from Rakhine State. None of these cases involved Bengali women as alleged victims.
68. During the reporting period, awareness campaigns on combating sexual violence have been constantly conducted by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement (MOSWRR) in Rakhine State. These campaigns included the installation of 18 billboards informing the public about the Helpline number "1566" for reporting sexual violence acts. Furthermore, 600 pamphlets have been distributed to all communities in Rakhine State. In addition, a total of 17 awareness-raising training sessions for all communities, including Bengali, have been conducted. Photographs of billboards installed in Rakhine State are at **Annex 7** to this Report, and a sample pamphlet distributed is found in **Annex 8**.

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

69. The Government has continued to provide birth registration services in Rakhine State for all communities, including for Bengalis. In order to increase public awareness of the birth registration process, signboards, slogans and posters explaining the process and procedures are prominently displayed throughout Rakhine State. A photograph of a poster, aimed at raising awareness of the birth registration process, is included as Annex 5 to Myanmar's Eighth Report. Photographs of issuing birth registrations of Bengali children by medical professionals, nurses and mid-wives are provided in **Annex 9** to this Report.
70. During the period from 16 October 2023 to 15 February 2024, a total of 3,001 Bengali children born in Rakhine State received birth certificates as follows:

Table 4- Issuance of Birth Certificates to Bengali Children Born in Rakhine State

No.	District	Hospital/Township	Bengali children born in Rakhine State who received birth certificates
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe General Hospital	46
2.		Sittwe	28
3.		Pauktaw	187
4.		Myebon	19
5.	Mrauk-U	Minbya	29
6.	Mrauk-U	Kyauktaw	-
7.	Maungdaw	Maungdaw	752
8.		Buthidaung	1,921
9.	Kyauk Phyu	Kyauk Phyu	19
Total			3,001

Source: *Ministry of Health*, 7 March 2024.

71. Life-saving reproductive health services have regularly been made available and provided to all communities, without discrimination, by the State Public Health Department of the Rakhine State Government. There is no birth control or restriction

on giving birth with regard to any particular group or community.¹⁴ Anyone can have free access to reproductive health services or consultations at any public hospital or clinics throughout the nation including Rakhine State.

(xi) Citizenship and residence rights

72. In order to accelerate issuing citizenship scrutiny cards across the whole of Myanmar, including for the Bengali population living in Rakhine State, the Government of Myanmar has initiated a phased Pan Khin Project since mid-2021. This project operates in conjunction with existing legal frameworks, including the Myanmar Citizenship Law, 1982. The Pan Khin project, being undertaken nationwide by the Ministry of Immigration and Population, aims to issue citizenship scrutiny cards to eligible individuals. A brief description of the project appears as **Annex 10** to this Report.
73. Additionally, awareness-raising activities to inform the population about the national verification process and the benefits of holding NVCs has also been carried out in Rakhine State. Monthly field visits are organized to the areas where the majority of Bengalis are residing in Maungdaw District, in coordination with UNHCR, World Food Programme (WFP) and UNDP based in Maungdaw. These visits involve collaboration with the Ministry of Immigration and Population, alongside Rakhine ethnic volunteers' organisations, Islamic volunteers' organisations and other relevant entities.
74. During the period from 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, a total of 2,146 Bengalis from northern Rakhine State were granted identification cards by the Ministry of Immigration and Population. Of these, 137 were issued with Citizenship Scrutiny Cards (CSCs), and 956 received Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards (NCSCs), in accordance with the Myanmar Citizenship Law of 1982. The remaining 1,053 received National Verification Cards (NVCs).

¹⁴ See paragraphs 10.132 to 10.158 of the Counter-Memorial of Myanmar.

75. Throughout the reporting period, 320 household registrations were issued to Bengali households with NVC holders, while 44 household registrations were issued to Bengali households with CSCs or NCSCs holders respectively.
76. A total of nine sessions of awareness-raising lecture regarding the process of NVCs were also conducted within Rakhine State.
77. Additionally, 1,065 Bengalis in Rakhine State have applied for citizenship in accordance with Section 65 of the Citizenship Law of 1982.
78. The 1982 Myanmar Citizenship Law was drafted by a team of legal experts, taking into account the history of Myanmar, the long-term interest of the country and international standards. The process leading up to the enactment of the Citizenship Law took more than six years, including prolonged public consultations. The Law (Pyithu Hluttaw Law No 4 of 1982) was ultimately adopted through a nationwide referendum. Every eligible person residing in Myanmar has equal opportunity to apply for citizenship through a step-by-step process in accordance with the 1982 Citizenship Law. The 1982 Citizenship Law itself does not deal with or restrict fundamental human rights, access to food, healthcare, employment, humanitarian aid, or freedom of movement. A more detailed explanation of the Law can be found in Section B of Chapter 10 of Myanmar's Counter-Memorial.

(xii) Education for Bengalis

79. In the 2023-2024 academic year, a total of 17,859 Bengali Muslim children living in IDP camps received primary education at 25 education centres in Sittwe, Minbya and Pauktaw Townships. A total of 665 volunteer teachers, recruited by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children, and Plan International, are taking charge of the classes at the aforementioned education centres, providing primary level education. A table showing the numbers of schools, students, and volunteer teachers in IDP camps in Rakhine State is provided in **Annex 11** to this Report.
80. Children are also receiving primary education at the Basic Education Primary School (Post) – Kalapaitseik in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, Kyauk Phyu Township, Rakhine

State.¹⁵ To ensure continued access to primary-level education, a total of ten teachers were appointed. These include one primary school principal, two junior assistant teachers, six primary assistant teachers, and one teaching assistant. Additionally, Bengali children in IDP camps were provided with educational materials such as textbooks, exercise books, pens, pencils, backpacks and other essential items, free of charge.

81. The Government has been making genuine efforts to promote the educational rights and opportunities of children living in IDP camps. In doing so, the Government has allocated a budget for the construction of two school buildings in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village in Kyauk Phyu Township to provide students with necessary learning facilities.
82. In the academic year 2023-2024, a total of 707 Bengali students from Sittwe, Maungdaw and Buthidaung Townships in Rakhine State sat for their matriculation exams, which serve as university entrance examinations. The results of the exams have not yet been announced. Furthermore, a total of 97,129 Bengali students are enjoying education provided at the Basic Education Schools in Rakhine State.
83. In the academic year 2023-2024, a total of 13 new Bengali students consisting of three males and ten females have gained entry to higher education at Toungup University. Furthermore, two Bengali student from Thandwe Township have enrolled for the first-year course at Toungup University of distance education.
84. A government scholarship programme was started in 2012 with the aim of facilitating successful completion of primary education and ensuring that all school-aged children have learning opportunities. In the academic year 2023-2024, Bengali students attending primary, middle and high school education received a monthly scholarship from the Government.

¹⁵ Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp in Kyauk Phyu Township has been closed, and the residents were relocated to Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, Kyauk Phyu Township on 31 May 2023. Since then, a basic education primary school (post) has been established in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, enabling students to attend regularly. See paragraph 107 of the Eighth Report and paragraph 57 of the Seventh Report.

85. Moreover, students from all communities enrolled in Basic Education Schools, including those from Bengali communities, have had equal access to COVID-19 vaccinations. A booster dose was offered to them on 13 December 2023.

(xiii) Healthcare services

86. The Government of Myanmar is striving to implement a healthcare system that covers the entire nation, aiming to ensure everyone can 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. The systematic health treatments, including emergency referral services, are also provided to all communities living in Rakhine State. The MOH is ensuring that the healthcare facilities in Rakhine State meet the required standards to provide public health services at full capacity.

87. Management within the IDP camps is being monitored by the State-Level Committee. Primary healthcare services are provided regularly in Bengali IDP camps in Rakhine State, typically ranging from one to four times per week. These services are provided by the respective district-level healthcare department (State Public Health Department), as well as by INGOs and local NGOs and international voluntary health actors through camp-based or mobile teams. Together, they have been providing healthcare services, monitoring infectious diseases, conducting awareness consultations, coordinating environmental clean-up efforts within the IDP camps in collaboration with camp residents. In addition to the healthcare services, efforts to monitor or prevent the spread of infectious disease are also being provided in the IDP camps. The Rapid Response Team (RRT) and Special RRT from different States and Regions, along with task forces led by the Ministry of Health, have conducted 232 field visits and organized 232 public consultations or awareness campaigns during the reporting period. Additionally, 785,000 clean water tablets have been distributed, and a total of 36,911 patients have received healthcare services. These efforts have led to a reduction in water-related infectious as well as water-borne infectious diseases and associated casualties. Photographs of healthcare services being provided to Bengali women with MoH facilities in IDP camps are provided in **Annex 12** to this Report.

88. Field visits providing healthcare services by a special team consisting of medical professionals and mobile clinics are also carried out. From 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, a total of 7,701 Bengali patients in Rakhine State received healthcare services through both IDP camp-based clinics and mobile clinics with “protected zone” declaration (see paragraph 126 of the Eighth Report). Further details are provided in the table below:

Table 5- Bengali Patients Receiving Healthcare Services from IDP Camp-based Clinics and Mobile Clinics (16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024)

No.	District	Township	Bengali people receiving healthcare services (IDP camps + Mobile Clinics)	
			IDP Camp	Mobile Clinics
1.	Sittwe	Sittwe	2,973	142
		Pauktaw	1,461	-
		Ponnagyun	-	66
		Rathedaung	-	142
2.	Mrauk-U	Kyauktaw	-	137
		Mrauk-U	-	117
		Minbya	-	52
		Myebon	-	156
3.	Kyauk Phyu	Kyauk Phyu	-	52
		Ramree	-	-
4.	Ann	Ann	-	-
5.	Toungup	Toungup	-	-
		Mannaung	-	-
6.	Thandwe	Thandwe	-	-
		Gwa	-	-
7.	Maungdaw	Maungdaw	-	2,174
		Buthidaung	-	229
Total			4,434	3,267

Source: *Union Minister's Office, Ministry of Health*, 30 April 2024.

89. From 16 February 2024 to 15 April 2024, Rotavirus, a very contagious virus that causes diarrhoea, has affected Bengali children under the age of 5 years in Bengali villages and relief camps in Sittwe Township. Field visits were conducted by teams

organized by Ministry of Health in co-operation with Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), World Health Organisation (WHO), to treat those children. The outbreak of Rotavirus has been brought under control now. Photographs of these field visits appear as **Annex 13** to this Report.

90. As well as primary healthcare units and mobile clinics within Bengali IDP camps, mobile clinics operated by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with local and international organisations such as Myanmar Medical Association (MMA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Malaysia/MMA are delivering the necessary healthcare services. Furthermore, the Myanmar Health Assistant Association (MHAA), MRCS, IOM and WHO are still present in Rakhine State to provide basic healthcare services and treatments to people in IDP camps.

(xiv) Maternal and child support

91. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement (MOSWRR) continued to implement the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme (MCCT) in the fiscal year 2023-2024 for Bengali pregnant women and their children up to 2 years of age in Rakhine State.
92. Furthermore, MOSWRR has also continued to implement the programme for the provision of social pensions to elderly people aged 85 years and above in Rakhine State. The beneficiaries include 68 male Bengalis and 70 female Bengalis in Kyauktaw, Minbya, Myebon, Kyauk Phyu, Maungdaw, Buthidaung, and Ramree townships in Rakhine State during the second quarter (July, August, September) of the 2023-2024 fiscal year.
93. During the reporting period, International Organisations, such as Save the Children International (SCI), and Action Contre La Faim (ACF), in coordination with government authorities, provided nutritional powders to 40,254 pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, and children under 5 years old from Sittwe, and Maungdaw. These organisations also distributed nutritional powders to 24,173 individuals living in IDP camps in Sittwe Township.

(xv) *Humanitarian assistance*

94. Starting with this Report, the section on provision of food will be retitled as “humanitarian assistance”. This broader term encompasses not only the supply of food but also access to clean water and the provision of basic human needs by the Government as well as INGOs and NGOs, etc.
95. 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 (INGOs), such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), International Organization For Migration (IOM), Relief International (RI), Save the Children (SCI), Action Contre La Faim/Action Against Hunger (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Mercy Malaysia (MM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), except in areas where security conditions make them unviable.
96. These humanitarian assistance activities encompass a wide range of tasks, including needs assessments for [temporary] shelters, food provision, emergency preparedness for disaster management, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes, and healthcare services delivered through mobile clinics. There are no restrictions on humanitarian assistance in IDP camps and shelters. The Government has granted travel permissions to foreign personnel and local staff of international organizations and NGOs. These permissions are issued 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 with prevailing security risks.
97. During the period from October 2023 to February 2024, travel authorizations were granted to international organisations for visits to Sittwe, Kyauktaw, Maungdaw, Mrauk-U, and Myebon Townships, as well as for site visits in Maungdaw Township and Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre. One of those visits was the visit of the Country

Director of the organisation Relief International (RI), which is cooperating with the Disaster Management Department of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement with which it has signed a MoU. Another was a team visit led by Assistant Secretary-General and Assistant High Commissioner for Operations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). During the visit, the UNHCR official visited the IDP camps and Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, and also met with the Chief Minister of Rakhine State.

98. In the period from 16 October 2023 to 31 January 2024, embassies in Yangon, including those of France, the Czech Republic, Sweden, the EU, India and Russia conducted a total of 27 visits to Rakhine State.
99. Myanmar therefore maintains that the claims referred to in paragraphs 21, 22 and 24 of The Gambia's observations on the Eighth Report, concerning restrictions on humanitarian assistance, are incorrect.
100. From 16 October 2023 to 31 March 2024, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MOSWRR) distributed supplies, including cash and relief items, to 3,115 persons affected by natural and man-made disasters in Rakhine State. This included support for 924 affected households, 20 individuals who died during disasters and 49 who sustained injuries from Buthidaung, Sittwe, Ponnagyun, Yanbye, Thandwe, Maungdaw and Gwa Townships.
101. During the reporting period, the World Food Programme (WFP), in cooperation with local NGOs, distributed humanitarian assistance, including rice, beans, cooking oil, salt, and cash, to 107,821 people in need from Kyauktaw, Mrauk-U, Min Bya, Rathedaung, Buthidaung and Maungdaw, Townships. Additionally, the WFP delivered rice and cash assistance with a total value of MMK 9,281,974,000 (approximately USD 4,419,988) to 161,030 Bengalis in IDP camps in Sittwe Township during the same period.

(xvi) The COVID-19 pandemic

102. The Government of Myanmar continues to monitor the COVID-19 situation and issues announcements to the public, encouraging the continuation of COVID-19

vaccinations as well as the wearing of masks. The Ministry of Health, through collective efforts, ensures the accessibility of these vaccinations to all individuals without any discrimination or restriction/limitation, and without necessitating the submission of an identity document, such as a CSC or NVC.

103. During the Reporting Period, a total of 23,819 Bengalis in IDP camps received booster doses after completing their second shots. Details are given in the table below. Moreover, a total of 277,206 individuals from all communities received COVID-19 vaccinations in the aftermath of Cyclone Mocha.

Table 6- Bengalis in IDP Camps receiving booster shots (16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024)

No.	Townships	Number of Bengali received booster shots
1.	Sittwe	17,570
2.	Ponnagyun	499
3.	Rathedaung	500
4.	Pauktaw	250
5.	Mrauk-U	800
6.	Kyauktaw	800
7.	Minbya	1,300
8.	Myebon	500
9.	Maungdaw	200
10.	Buthidaung	500
11.	Thandwe	900
	Total	23,819

Source: Union Minister's Office, *Ministry of Health*, 30 April 2024.

(xvii) Cyclone Mocha preparedness, emergency responses and rehabilitation

104. Myanmar categorically rejects the baseless allegations by The Gambia in its observations on the Eighth Report that there were shortcomings in the government actions concerning preparedness for, response to, and rehabilitation from Cyclone Mocha including humanitarian assistance particularly for Bengali people.
105. In anticipation of the very severe Cyclone Mocha approaching the coastal regions of Myanmar and Bangladesh in May 2023, the Myanmar Government proactively launched disaster preparedness measures to reduce potential impacts.¹⁶
106. The Government of Myanmar has provided food, relief items, and humanitarian support not only from local donors but also from international entities such as the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) and donor countries including India, Thailand, the Philippines, Laos, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka, and Russia. This aid has been distributed to all communities, including Bengali communities, affected by the cyclone in Rakhine State, with transportation facilitated by Tatmadaw aircraft and ships from the Air Force and Navy, as well as vessels from the Ministry of Transport and Communication.
107. The Philippines Government also donated USD 100,000 through the ASEAN Secretariat to resettle and restore the areas affected by Cyclone Mocha, including Rakhine State.
108. The Government of Laos donated USD 50,000 to assist those affected by Cyclone Mocha, including in Rakhine State. The funds were handed over to the Disaster Management Centre (DMC) under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement on 21 November 2023.
109. Furthermore, a total of 390,000 bags of rice have been provided to those affected in Rakhine State through the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) fund, supplemented by about 420,000 additional bags of rice from local and international donors. Funds from the NDMC have also been utilized for construction materials,

¹⁶ See paragraph 141 of the Eighth Report.

and the renovation of schools, hospitals, and public infrastructure such as religious buildings and housing, in the affected areas. Agricultural resources such as fuel, paddy and seeds, cash and aid assistance to injured persons and bereaved families including the Bengali communities have been provided by the Government.

110. Myanmar took proactive steps by issuing warnings in the Bengali language, urging residents in lowland areas to relocate to safer places before the Cyclone came. Furthermore, the coordination team, comprising village heads, administrators, and heads of the IDP camps, facilitated the evacuation of Bengalis residing in wards and villages and displaced persons from IDP camps in their respective townships.¹⁷ Cyclone Mocha caused fewer casualties than Cyclone Nargis in 2008 due to an improved disaster management system.
111. Additionally, Myanmar Radio and Television (MRTV) broadcast real-time warnings on radio and TV channels. Notifications were also disseminated during the cyclone's occurrence, and in the post-cyclone period, updates were broadcast multiple times (65) via state-owned social media platforms, including Facebook page, Blog, Twitter, YouTube, Telegram, UK, TikTok and mTube, in a timely manner. The Ministry of Information disseminated cyclone news widely through websites and social media platforms to alert the public about the approaching cyclone and its anticipated trajectory across the region. Furthermore, rehabilitation processes and health advisories were announced in newspapers and social media to facilitate necessary measures.¹⁸
112. From 16 October 2023 to 30 November 2023, a campaign soliciting donations for those affected by Cyclone Mocha was disseminated via SMS. Additionally, updated news regarding the warning of Cyclone Mocha, including its storm status, strength, and direction, was disseminated through State-owned media outlets such as MRTV, radio programmes and social media platforms.
113. After Cyclone Mocha, from 15 May 2023 to 20 October 2023, 37,250 local residents participated in awareness consultations regarding public health arranged by the

¹⁷ See paragraphs 146 and 147 of the Eighth Report.

¹⁸ See paragraph 146 and 147 of the Eighth Report.

Ministry of Health. A total of 38,200 pregnant women including Bengalis received the consultation. To prevent water-borne diseases, the Government allocated a budget to treat water with chlorine tablets.

(xviii) Illegal entry during the COVID-19 pandemic

114. From 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, a total of 7,550 foreigners were prosecuted under Section 3(1) and Section 13(1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 for illegally entering Myanmar. Out of those persons, 6,210 held Chinese passports, 791 held Thai passports, 331 held Vietnamese passports, 56 held Taiwanese passports, 31 held Ethiopian passports, 31 held Bangladeshi passports, 24 held Indonesian passports, 19 held Indian passports, 15 held Philippine passports, 15 held Sri Lankan passports, 8 held Nepalese passports, 2 held Irish passports, 4 held Malaysian passports, 2 held Pakistani passports, 2 held Ugandan passports, 2 held Laotian passports, 1 held a Kazakhstani passport, 1 held a Kenyan passport, 1 held a Moroccan passport, 1 held a Singaporean passport, 1 held a Cambodian passport, 1 held a USA passport and 1 held a Chinese (Hong Kong) passport. Legal action, including opening cases as well as repatriation to their respective countries of origin in coordination with the respective embassies based in Yangon, was taken against them under Sections 3(1) and 13(1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act.
115. Of these, 11 Bangladesh nationals were detained for illegally entering Rakhine State. Legal proceedings are underway against them in accordance with Sections 3 (1) and 13 (1) of the Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act, 1947. Upon completion of their trials, if deportation is ordered by the Ministry of Immigration and Population, they are subject to repatriation to Bangladesh via diplomatic channel.
116. Additionally, 105 Bengalis (61 males and 44 females) who crossed the border illegally from Bangladesh into Rakhine State were detained and legal action is being taken against them under Sections 3(2) and 13(1) of Myanmar Immigration (Emergency Provision) Act.

(xix) Action Taken against undocumented persons

117. From 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, legal action was taken under Section 6 (2) and/or 6 (3) of the 1949 Residents of the Union of Myanmar Registration Act against 598 undocumented Bengalis (313 males and 285 females) for illegally entering into other States and Regions of Myanmar without proper identification documents. Details of the legal actions are provided in the table below: -

Table 7- Bengalis who were taken legal actions for illegally entering

No.	Types of Legal actions	No. of Bengali
1.	Sentenced	231
2.	In proceedings	144
3.	Sent to Youth Training School	192
4.	Transferred to Social Welfare Department	9
5.	Returned to parents or guardians	16
6.	Accompanied to imprisoned mothers	6
	Total	598

Source: *Ministry of Immigration and Population*, 22 April 2024.

(xx) Social cohesion

118. The Government of Myanmar has made its best efforts to continue to promote social cohesion among different communities as a priority in Rakhine State. In the period from 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024, the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Culture has constructed houses for Bengali people currently residing in village-tracts within Sittwe Township, Rakhine State. Houses have been built and provided to 149 households in different village-tracts in Rakhine State. The number of houses built and accompanying photographs appear in **Annex 14** and **Annex 15** to this Report.

119. From 16 October to 15 April 2024, the Department of Social Welfare of MOSWRR conducted capacity-building trainings for all communities including Bengalis in Sittwe, Rakhine State. These trainings focused on vocational skills development and were delivered in two formats: school-based (four sessions) and community-based sewing training (eight sessions).
120. Between 13 October and 19 October 2023, the Department of Small-Scale Industries, Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development, conducted a short-term vocational training programme for production of household items in Kha Yae Myaing Village, Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State. Two men and thirteen women from diverse religions backgrounds (Buddhism, Hindu, and Islam) participated in the training.

IV. Conclusion

121. Myanmar considers that the measures set out above confirm compliance with the Provisional Measures Order. The next report pursuant to paragraph 86(4) of the Provisional Measures Order is due to be submitted by Myanmar on 23 November 2024.



Ko Ko Hlaing
Union Minister for Ministry 2 at Office of the Chairman of the
State Administration Council 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.

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

Ko Ko Hlaing
Union Minister for Ministry 2 at Office of the Chairman of the
State Administration Council of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Agent of Myanmar

Annex 1

Bengali civilians abducted by the AA from 16 October 2023 to 15 April 2024

Bengali civilians abducted by the AA from 16 October 2023 to 15 February 2024

No.	Date	No. of persons abducted	Gender	Occupations	Address	Event Summary
1.	3 Nov 2023	1	Male	-	Maungdaw Township	Abducted by the AA on his way back to home.
2.	4 Dec 2023	1	Male	Administrator of Gu Dar Pyin village tract in Buthidaung Township	Gu Dar Pyin village	Called by the AA and abducted afterwards.
3.	6 Dec 2023	3	Male	Farmers	Thein Taung Pyin (Bengali village), Buthidaung Township	Abducted by ten AA members on suspicion of having ties to ARSA.
4.	10 Dec 2023	1	Male	-	Thazin Taw village, Buthidaung Township	Abducted by AA members on suspicion of being a government informant.
5.	23 Dec 2023	3	Male	-	Leikya (North) village, Maungdaw Township	Four Bengalis were attacked by a group of twenty AA members while they were cattle ranching. Only one managed to escape.
6.	2 Jan 2024	5	Male	One vendor Three handymen (or) odd-job men/ workers One 100-household administrator	Phayoune Chaung village, Buthidaung Township	Ten AA members forcibly took away MMK 2,000,000 (approximately USD 1,000) worth of food from a Bengali vendor, then arrested that vendor and several other persons.
7.	22 Jan 2024	1	Male	Administrator of Chin Tha Mar village tract in Buthidaung Township	Chin Tha Mar village tract in Buthidaung Township	Abducted by the AA.
Total		15 Bengalis				

Source: *Ministry of Defence*, 15 March 2024.

Annex 2

Photographs of peaceful demonstrations against the AA by Bengalis in Rakhine State

Photographs of peaceful demonstrations against the AA by Bengalis in Rakhine State



Demonstration by Bengalis from wards/ villages in Buthidaung, northern Rakhine State, held on 19 March 2024 at 3 p.m.



Demonstration by Bengalis in Sittwe, Rakhine State, held on 21 March 2024 at 12 p.m.

Source: *Ministry of Information*, April 2024.



Demonstration by Bengalis from Bu May and Bar Sar Yar villages in Sittwe, Rakhine State, held on 23 March 2024 at 0930 a.m.



Demonstration by Bengalis from Bengali villages near Buthidaung, held on 14 April 2024 at 15:30 p.m

Source: *Ministry of Information*, April 2024.



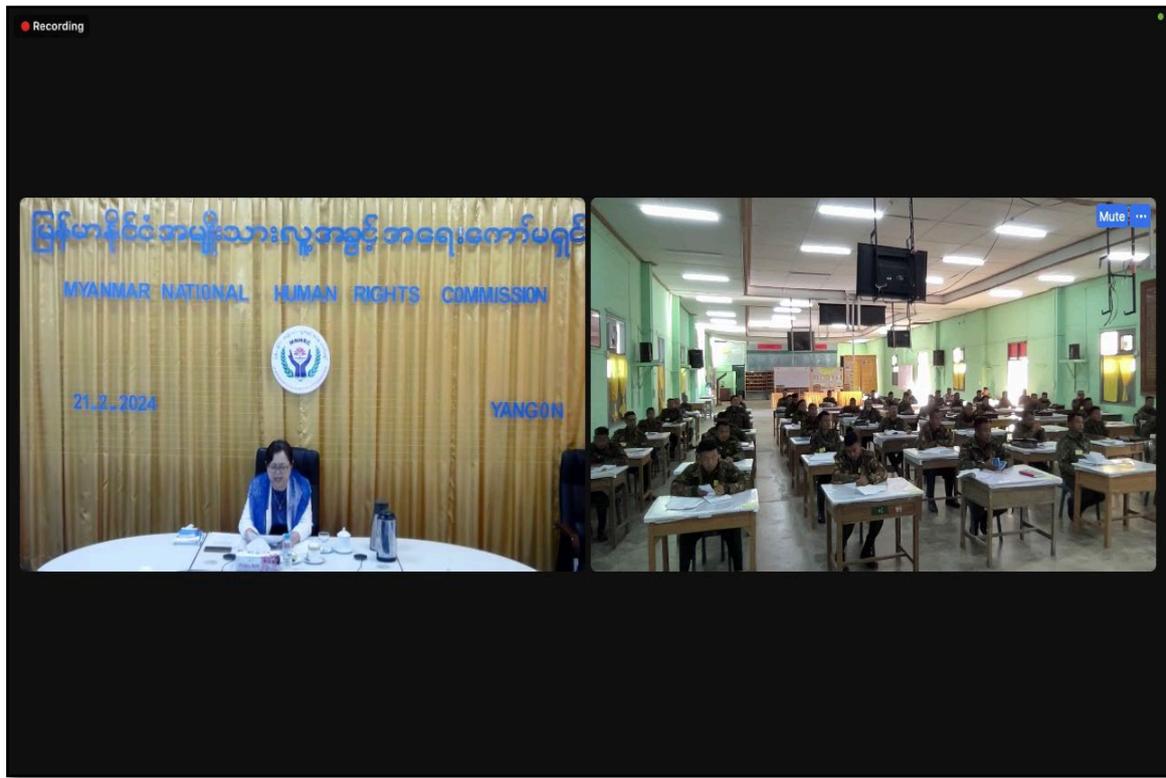
Demonstration by Bengalis from Bu May village and neighbouring villages in Sittwe, Rakhine State, held on 20 April 2024

Source: *Ministry of Information*, April 2024.

Annex 3

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

A virtual lecture regarding the human rights conducted by a representative from Myanmar National Human Rights Commission on 21 February 2024



Source: *Ministry of Defence*, 15 March 2024.

**Defence Service Administration School (Pyin Oo Lwin)
Photographs of lecture on Rule of Engagement (RoE) and Geneva Convention**



Source: Ministry of Defence, 15 March 2024.

Officer Training School (Hmawbi)
Photographs of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)



Source: *Ministry of Defence*, 15 March 2024.

**Myanmar Army Combat Forces School (Bayinnaung)
Photographs of Lecture on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)**



Source: *Ministry of Defence*, 15 March 2024.

Annex 4

Public Announcement for Prevention of Hate Speech

Public Announcement for Prevention of Hate Speech

အမုန်းစကားကို ဆန့်ကျင်ကြ၊ တားဆီးကြရမည်

လူမျိုး၊ ကိုးကွယ်ရာဘာသာ၊ ကျား/မ(သို့မဟုတ်) မည်သူမည်ဝါဖြစ်သည်ဆိုသည့် အကြောင်းအရာတို့အပေါ် အခြေပြု၍ လူပုဂ္ဂိုလ်တစ်ဦး(သို့မဟုတ်) လူအုပ်စုတစ်စုကို မျှတမှုမရှိစွာ ဝေဖန်သည့်(သို့မဟုတ်)မလိုမုန်းထားမှုကို ဖော်ပြသည့်ဆက်ဆံမှု တစ်မျိုးမျိုးကို ရည်ညွှန်းပြီး အကြမ်းဖက်ရန် လှုံ့ဆော်ခြင်းသည် အမုန်းစကားပင် ဖြစ်သည်။

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

သို့ဖြစ်၍ ပြည်သူများအနေဖြင့် အမုန်းစကားများကို ရှုတ်ချရန်နှင့်တားဆီးရန် စီမံဆောင်ရွက်ရမည်။ အမုန်းစကားဆန့်ကျင်သည့် လှုပ်ရှားမှုများတွင် အားလုံး ပါဝင်ရန်နှင့် ပံ့ပိုးအားပေးရမည်။

Source: Myanmar Alinn Daily, *Ministry of Information*, 7 November 2023.

Unofficial translation

Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech

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

Proliferation of Hate Speech can lead to discrimination and violence within the communities. It undermines the aspiration to live with dignity and to build a peaceful and harmonious society as well as diminishes the virtue.

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

Annex 5

Photographs of infrastructure built in Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre in northern Rakhine State

The aerial view of Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, with 20 Prefabricated Houses (PFH) and 1,100 Assembled Board Houses (ABH) in U shape, in Maungdaw Township



The aerial view of Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, with 90 Assembled Board Houses (ABH) in Maungdaw Township



Building Ten (Eight-stall) restroom units for 20 Prefabricated Houses at Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre in Maungdaw Township



Drilling 30-Borewell for 90 Assembled Board Houses (ABH) at Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre in Maungdaw Township



Building 34 (Three-stall) restroom units for 100 Assembled Board Houses (ABH) at Hla Phoe Kaung in Maungdaw Township



Source: *Rakhine State Stability and Development Activities Coordination Committee*, 11 April 2024.

Annex 6

Bengali households and populations in IDP Camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw Townships,
Rakhine State

Table Showing Bengali households and populations in IDP Camps in Sittwe and Pauktaw Township, Rakhine State

No.	Township	Name of IDP Camps	Camps	Household lists	Male	Female	Total
1.	Sittwe	Basara	1	379	1,125	1,260	2,385
2.	Sittwe	Thet Kae Pyin	1	1,000	3,121	3,263	6,384
3.	Sittwe	Kaung Dok Kar (1) and (2)	1	815	2,523	2,557	5,080
4.	Sittwe	Baw Du Pha 1	1	1,016	2,205	2,336	4,541
5.	Sittwe	Baw Du Pha 2	1	1,305	3,808	3,946	7,754
6.	Sittwe	Ohn Taw Gyi South	1	2,275	6,323	6,402	12,725
7.	Sittwe	Ohn Taw Gyi North	1	2,610	7,645	7,915	15,560
8.	Sittwe	Say Tha Mar Gyi/ Chan Thar Gone	1	2,636	7,282	7,755	15,037
9.	Sittwe	Ohn Taw Chay	1	746	2,288	2,179	4,467
10.	Sittwe	Maw Thi Nyar	1	656	2,041	2,113	4,154
11.	Sittwe	Dar Paing	1	1,448	4,263	4,527	8,790
12.	Sittwe	Thae Chaung	1	1,922	6,138	6,331	12,469
Total of IDP Camps in Sittwe Township			12	16,808	48,762	50,584	99,346
13.	Pauktaw	Sin Tet Maw	1	805	1,352	1,442	2,794
14.	Pauktaw	A Nauk Ywe	1	1,172	2,383	2,529	4,912
15.	Pauktaw	Kyein Ni Pyin	1	1,443	3,479	3,536	7,015
16.	Pauktaw	Nget Chaung (1) and (2)	1	2,249	5,446	5,159	10,605
Total of IDP Camps in Pauktaw Township			4	5,669	12,660	12,666	25,326
Total IDPs			16	22,477	61,422	63,250	124,672

Source: National-Level Committee on Resettlement and Closure of IDP Camps, 27 February 2024.

Annex 7

Photographs of billboards advertising Helpline for reporting sexual violence cases in Rakhine State

A billboard of Helpline for reporting sexual violence cases in Rakhine State



A photograph of a billboard installed in front of Social Welfare office at Toungup, Rakhine State



A photograph of a billboard installed in front of Social Welfare office at Buthidaung, in northern Rakhine State

Source: *Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement*, 26 April 2024.



၂၄ နာရီ Helpline ဝန်ဆောင်မှု

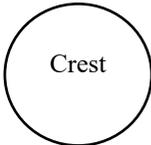
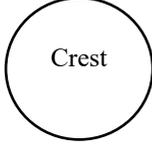
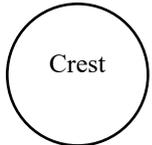
 **1566**

တိုင်ကြားနိုင်သည့် ဖြစ်ရပ်များ

- ➡ ပဋိပက္ခဖြစ်စဉ်အတွင်း လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်မှု
- ➡ လက်နက်ကိုင်ပဋိပက္ခအတွင်း ကလေးသူငယ်များအပေါ် သေကျေထိခိုက်ဒဏ်ရာရစေမှုနှင့် လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကြမ်းဖက်မှုများ
- ➡ အိမ်တွင်း အကြမ်းဖက်မှု
- ➡ သက်ငယ်မှုဒိမ်းမှု
- ➡ ကျား၊မ အခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှု
- ➡ ကလေးသူငယ်၊ မသန်စွမ်း၊ သက်ကြီးရွယ်အို ကိစ္စရပ်များ

တိုင်ကြားမှုများအား ဥပဒေအရ စိစစ်အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေး အကူအညီပေးသွားမည်

တိုင်ကြားသူ၏ သတင်းအချက်အလက် မပေါက်ကြားစေရေးကို အထူးအလေးထား ကာကွယ်ပေးသွားပါမည်။

		
<p>Cases to be reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sexual violence in conflicts ✓ Six grave violations in armed conflict ✓ Domestic violence cases ✓ Child raped cases ✓ Gender-Based Violence cases ✓ Violence Cases against children, disabilities and elderly 	<p>24 hours Helpline services</p> <hr/> <p>Phone Number “1566”</p>	<p>Assistance will be provided to take legal action in accordance with existing laws and regulations.</p>
		<p>Witness protection will be prioritized.</p>

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, 26 April 2024.

Annex 8

Photographs of pamphlets distributed for reporting sexual violence cases

ကျား၊မအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှု

**အမျိုးသမီးများအပေါ် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုများသည်
ငနုဂပမရွေး
အချိန်မရွေး
ဖြစ်ပွားနိုင်ပါသည်**



အကြမ်းဖက်မှု အမျိုးအစားများ

- ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း
- စိတ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း
- လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း
- စီးပွားရေးဆိုင်ရာအကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း
- ဆက်သွယ်ရေးနည်းပညာကိုအသုံးပြု၍ အကြမ်းဖက်ခြင်း

အကြမ်းဖက်မှုဖြစ်ပွားရသည့်အကြောင်းရင်း

- ကျား၊မတန်းတူညီမျှမှုမရှိခြင်း
- အခွင့်အာဏာမညီမျှခြင်း



အများဆုံးဖြစ်ပွားတတ်သည့် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုများ

- ရင်းနှီးကျွမ်းဝင်သောလက်တွဲဖော်မှ အကြမ်းဖက်မှု
- ကလေးများနှင့် မိန်းကလေးငယ်များအပေါ် ကျူးလွန်သည့် လိင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အကြမ်းဖက်မှု

အကြမ်းဖက်မှု အကျိုးဆက်များ

(က) ရုပ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကျိုးဆက်များ

- လူသတ်မှုဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း
- မိမိကိုယ်ကို သတ်သေခြင်း
- အကြမ်းဖက်ခံရခြင်းကြောင့် ရရှိလာသည့် ကိုယ်ဝန်အား ဖျက်ချရာတွင် အသက်အန္တရာယ် ထိခိုက်နိုင်ခြင်း
- ထိခိုက်အနာတရဖြစ်ခြင်း
- ပုံမှန်လူမှုဘဝများ ပျက်ယွင်းခြင်း
- မသန်စွမ်းခြင်း
- နာတာရှည်ရောဂါဖြစ်ခြင်း
- မလိုလားအပ်သော ကိုယ်ဝန်ဆောင်ခြင်း



(ခ) စိတ်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာအကျိုးဆက်များ

- စိတ်ကျရောဂါဖြစ်ပွားခြင်း
- ကိုယ့်ကိုကိုယ်ယုံကြည်မှု ပျက်ယွင်းခြင်း
- အပြစ်ရှိသည်ဟု ခံစားရခြင်း

ကျား၊မအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှု ဖြစ်ပွားပါက တိုက်ကြားနိုင်သည့် နည်းလမ်းများ

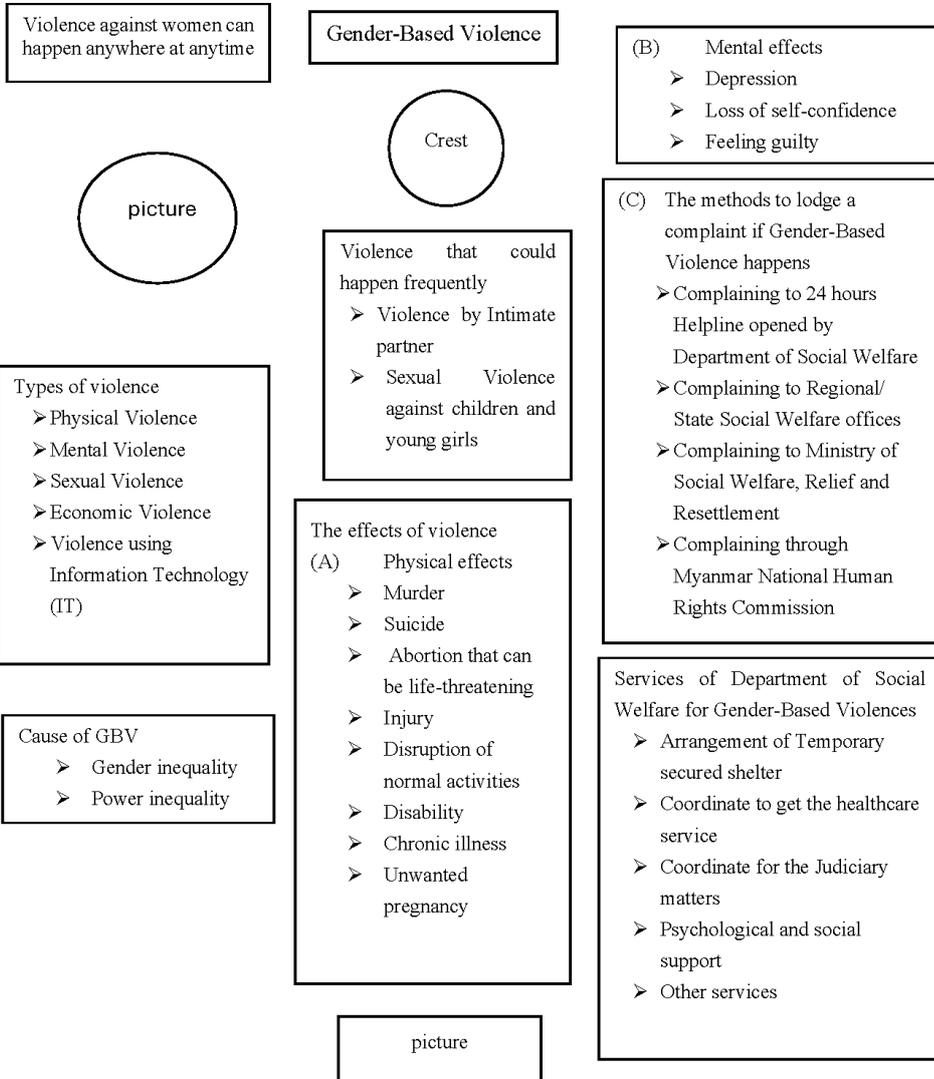
- လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ (၂၄)နာရီ ဖွင့်လှစ်ထားသည့် Helpline သို့တိုက်ကြားနိုင်ခြင်း
- တိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံးများသို့ တိုက်ကြားနိုင်ခြင်း
- လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့်ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေးဝန်ကြီးဌာနသို့ တိုက်ကြားနိုင်ခြင်း
- မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအမျိုးသားလူ့အခွင့်အရေးကော်မရှင်မှ တစ်ဆင့် တိုက်ကြားနိုင်ခြင်း

ကျား၊မအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှုများအား

လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းဦးစီးဌာနမှ ဝန်ဆောင်မှု

- ယာယီလုံခြုံရေးနေရာ စီစဉ်ပေးခြင်း
- ကျန်းမာရေးစောင့်ရှောက်မှုရရှိရေး ချိတ်ဆက်ပေးခြင်း
- တရားရေးဆိုင်ရာ တိရစ္ဆာန်များ ချိတ်ဆက်ပေးခြင်း
- စိတ်လူမှုရေးပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ပံ့ပိုးမှုပေးခြင်း
- အခြားဝန်ဆောင်မှုများပေးခြင်း

Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, 26 April 2024.



<p>အောက်ပါတိုင်းဒေသကြီး/ပြည်နယ် လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းကွဲများသို့ လိုအပ်ပါက ဆက်သွယ်တိုင်ကြားရန်မိမိသည် -</p> <p>ကချင်ပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၇၄-၂၅၂၂၇၃၃ ၀၇၄-၂၀၁၆၇</p> <p>ကယားပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၉-၈၈၉၉၀၀၀၂၂ ၀၈၃-၂၂၂၀၅၄</p> <p>ကရင်ပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၅၈-၂၀၁၆၃</p> <p>ချင်းပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၇၀-၂၀၁၆၈</p> <p>မွန်ပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၅၇-၂၀၂၇၂၁၅</p> <p>ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၄၃-၂၂၀၀၇</p> <p>ရှမ်းပြည်နယ်လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး(တောင်) → ၀၈၁-၂၀၂၀၁၆</p> <p>စစ်ကိုင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၇၁-၂၂၈၇၂</p> <p>ပဲခူးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၅၂-၂၂၂၀၂၂၆</p> <p>မကွေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၆၃-၂၀၂၈၃၈</p> <p>ထွန်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၅-၂၀၂၄၉၇၇</p> <p>ဧရာဝတီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၄၂-၂၄၆၈၃</p> <p>မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၂-၄၀၆၁၅၀</p> <p>ရန်ကင်းတိုင်းဒေသကြီးလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၁-၆၅၈၀၂</p> <p>နေပြည်တော်တောင်စိန်နယ်မြေလူမှုဝန်ထမ်းရုံး → ၀၆၇-၅၅၀၀၂၅ ၀၆၇-၅၅၀၂၅၅</p>	<p>ဆက်သွယ်တိုင်ကြားရန်</p> <p>အမျိုးသမီးများအပေါ် အကြမ်းဖက်မှုကို ထိရှိတွေ့ရှိပါက</p> <p>လူမှုဝန်ထမ်း၊ ကယ်ဆယ်ရေးနှင့် ပြန်လည်နေရာချထားရေး ဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ လူမှုဝန်ထမ်းဦးစီးဌာနသို့</p> <p>ဆက်သွယ်တိုင်ကြား အကူအညီရယူနိုင်ပါသည်။</p> <hr/> <p>(၂၄) နာရီ Helpline ဝန်ဆောင်မှု</p> <p>1566</p> <p>သို့ ဆက်သွယ်တိုင်ကြားအကူအညီရယူနိုင်ပါသည်။</p> <p>“တိုင်ကြားမှုများအား ဥပဒေအရ စိစစ်အရေးယူဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ရေး ကူညီပေးသွားမည်”</p>	 <p>ကျား၊မအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှု</p> <p>ကျား၊မအခြေပြုအကြမ်းဖက်မှု ဆိုသည်မှာ -</p> <p>လူမှုရေးအရ စွဲကြားသတ်မှတ်သည့် ကျား၊မ ရေးရာ စံနှုန်းများအပေါ် အခြေခံ၍ တစ်ဦးတစ်ယောက်၏ စိတ်ဆန္ဒကို ဆန့်ကျင်လျက် ထိခိုက်နစ်နာစေရန် ကျူးလွန်သည့် အောက်ပါအပြုအမူများကို ဆိုသည် -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ထိခိုက်နစ်နာစေမှု သို့မဟုတ် ဝေဒနာခံစားမှု များကို ခြိမ်းခြောက်ပေးသည့် အပြုအမူများ ◆ ထိုအပြုအမူများ ပြုလုပ်မည်ဟု ခြိမ်းခြောက်ခြင်းနှင့် ◆ လွတ်လပ်ခွင့်ကို တားဆီးပိတ်ပင်သည့် အခြား အပြုအမူများ ပါဝင်သည်။
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Source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, 26 April 2024.

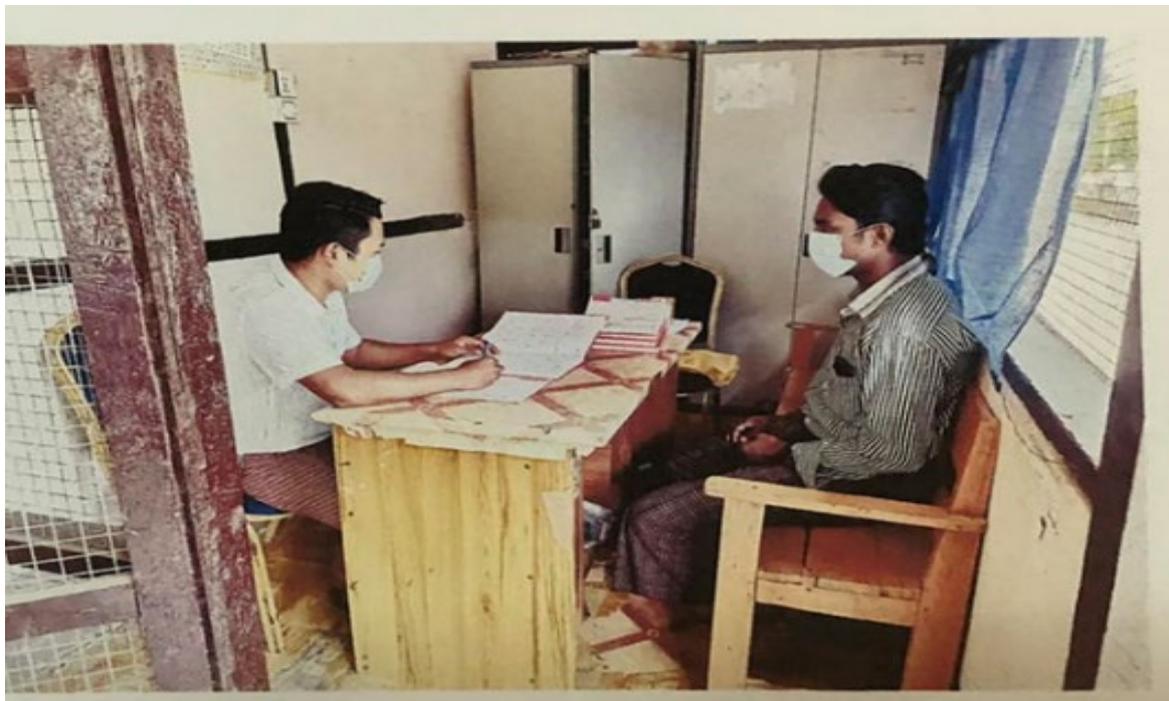
Unofficial Translation

<p>The following Regional/ State Social Welfare offices can be contacted for complaints -</p> <p>Kachin 074-2522373 074-21167</p> <p>Kayah 09-889900022 083-2221054</p> <p>Kayin 058-21063</p> <p>Chin 070-21068</p> <p>Mon 057-2027215</p> <p>Rakhine 043-22017</p> <p>Shan 081-2121116</p> <p>Sagaing 071-22872</p> <p>Bago 052-2221226</p> <p>Magway 063-2028338</p> <p>Tahnintarvi 059-2023497</p> <p>Ayeyarwaddy 042-24683</p> <p>Mandalay 02-4061150</p> <p>Yangon 01-658027</p> <p>Nay Pyi Taw 067-550025 067-550225</p>	<p>To complain</p> <p>If violence against women is known and found, a complaint can be sent to Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.</p> <p>24 hour helpline service “1566”</p> <p>“We will provide the assistance to be able to investigate the complaints according to the law”</p>	<p>crest</p> <p>Gender-Based Violence</p> <p>It means the following behaviours committed to injure against someone’s desire based on the norms of gender - that has been classified according the social etiquette-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Injurious behaviour or suffering ➢ Threatening to do such behaviours ➢ Other behaviours which prohibit freedom
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Annex 9

Photographs of issuing birth registrations of Bengali children by the medical professionals/nurses/mid-wives

Photographs of issuing birth registration of Bengali children by the medical professionals/nurses/mid-wives



Source: *Ministry of Health*, 7 March 2024.

Annex 10

A brief description of Pan Khin Project

လျှို့ဝှက်
ပန်းခင်းစီမံချက်

ရည်ရွယ်ချက်

၁။ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသား တိုင်းရင်းသားများနှင့် ဥပဒေအရ နိုင်ငံသားများအား နိုင်ငံသားအခွင့်အရေး အပြည့်အဝရရှိစေရေးအတွက် ပန်းခင်းစီမံချက်ဖြင့် အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းနှင့် ကိုင်ဆောင်သင့်သော ကတ်တစ်မျိုးမျိုးထုတ်ပေးရေးလုပ်ငန်းအား အမြန်ပြီးစီးအောင်မြင်ရေး ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

ပန်းခင်းစီမံချက်ဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနေသော နေထိုင်မှုပုံစံ(၄)မျိုး

၂။ ပန်းခင်းစီမံချက်ဖြင့် ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနေသော နေထိုင်မှုပုံစံ(၄)မျိုးမှာ အောက်ပါအတိုင်းဖြစ်ပါသည်-

- (က) လက်ရှိဇာတိတွင် အမြဲတမ်းနေထိုင်၍ အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းရှိပြီး ကိုင်ဆောင်လက်မှတ်မရှိသူများအား ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊
- (ခ) လက်ရှိဇာတိဒေသတွင် အမြဲတမ်းနေထိုင်၍ အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းမရှိ၊ ကိုင်ဆောင်လက်မှတ်မရှိသူများအား ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊
- (ဂ) ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေထိုင်သူများအတွက် မူလဒေသတွင် အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းရှိသော်လည်း လက်ရှိဒေသတွင် ကိုင်ဆောင်လက်မှတ်မရှိသူများအား ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း၊
- (ဃ) ရွှေ့ပြောင်းနေထိုင်သူများအတွက် မူလဒေသတွင် အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းနှင့် ကိုင်ဆောင်လက်မှတ်မရှိ၊ လက်ရှိဒေသတွင်လည်း အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းနှင့် ကိုင်ဆောင်လက်မှတ်မရှိသူများအား ဆောင်ရွက်ပေးခြင်း။

မြို့နယ်နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားထုတ်ပေးရေး လုပ်ငန်းစိစစ်ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့

၃။ ၁၉၈၂ခုနှစ်၊ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံသားဥပဒေနှင့် လုပ်ထုံးလုပ်နည်းများနှင့်အညီ နိုင်ငံသား အရည်အချင်း ပြည့်မီသူများနှင့် လူထုလူတန်းစားအလွှာအလိုက် ရသင့်သူမှန်သမျှ နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားများ ကိုင်ဆောင်ခွင့်ရရှိရေးအတွက် နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားများကို မှန်မှန်ကန်ကန်နှင့် အမြန်ဆုံး ထုတ်ပေးနိုင်ရေးလုပ်ငန်းများ အရှိန်အဟုန်တိုးမြှင့် ဆောင်ရွက်သွားနိုင်ရန်အလို့ငှာ မြို့နယ်နိုင်ငံသား စိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြားထုတ်ပေးရေးလုပ်ငန်း စိစစ်ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖွဲ့စည်း တာဝန်ပေးထားပါသည်-

- (က) မြို့နယ်ဦးစီးမှူး အဖွဲ့ခေါင်းဆောင်
လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးနှင့်ပြည်သူ့အင်အားဝန်ကြီးဌာန
- (ခ) မြို့နယ်စီမံကိန်းရေးဆွဲရေးဦးစီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်

လျှို့ဝှက်

လျှို့ဝှက်
၂

- (ဂ) မြို့နယ်ရဲတပ်ဖွဲ့ အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (ဃ) မြို့နယ်ကျန်းမာရေးဦးစီးဌာန အဖွဲ့ဝင်
- (င) ရပ်ကွက်/ ကျေးရွာအုပ်စုအုပ်ချုပ်ရေးမှူး အတွင်းရေးမှူး

အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်းထုတ်ပေးခြင်း

၄။ နေထိုင်မှုပုံစံ(၄)မျိုးတွင် အကျုံးဝင်သည့် အိမ်ထောင်စုလူဦးရေစာရင်း မရှိသေးသူများအား မြို့နယ်နိုင်ငံသားစိစစ်ရေးကတ်ပြား ထုတ်ပေးရေးလုပ်ငန်း စိစစ်ကြီးကြပ်ရေးအဖွဲ့ဖြင့် စိစစ်အတည်ပြု ထုတ်ပေးပါသည်။

လျှို့ဝှက်

Confidential

Pan Khin Project

Objectives

1. This project is intended to accelerate the process of issuing entitled cards and household lists to indigenous people of Myanmar and citizens by law under the Pan Khin Project in order for them to be able to enjoy the full rights of citizens.

Four Types of Residence implemented by the Pan Khin Project

2. The four types of residence implemented by the Pan Khin Project are as follows:
- (a) Issuing documents for those who do not have any identity, who are living in the current residence place permanently with household lists
 - (b) Issuing documents for those who do not have any identity, who are living in the current residence place permanently without household lists
 - (c) Issuing documents for migrant people who do not have any identity, although they have household lists from their original place
 - (d) Issuing documents for migrant people who have neither any identity nor household list in current or original place

Township Level Supervision Committee for Issuing Citizenship Scrutiny Cards

3. To accelerate, with accuracy, the process of issuing the Citizenship Scrutiny Cards to everyone who are eligible for citizens in accordance with the Myanmar Citizenship Law, 1982, the Township Level Supervision Committee for Issuing Citizenship Scrutiny Cards is organized as follows.

(a) Township Immigration Officer Ministry of Immigration and Population	Leader
(b) Township Planning Department	Member
(c) Township Police Force	Member
(d) Township Health Department	Member
(e) Ward/ Village Tract Administrator	Secretary

Issuing the household lists

4. Those who are eligible in four types of residence and do not have household lists are verified and issued respective household lists by the Township Level Supervision Committee for Issuing Citizenship Scrutiny Cards.

Source: *Ministry of Immigration and Population*, 20 May 2024.

Annex 11

Number of Bengali Primary School Students in IDP Camps, Rakhine State (2023-2024)

Number of Bengali Primary School Students in IDP Camps, Rakhine State (2023-2024)

No.	Township	Number of School/Camps	Number of students	Number of Volunteer Teachers
1	Sittwe	16	10,973	472
2	Pauktaw	6	6,239	170
3	Minbya	3	647	23
Total		25	17,859	665

Source: *Ministry of Education*, 8 March 2024.

Annex 12

Photographs of providing healthcare services to Bengali women with MoH facilities at the IDP Camps in Rakhine State

Photographs of providing healthcare services to Bengali women and children with MOH facilities at the IDP Camps in Rakhine State



Source: *Ministry of Health*, 7 March 2024.

Annex 13

Photographs of field visits conducted by the medical team for treating those suffering the outbreak of Rotavirus at Thet Kal Pin Circuit Hospital and Saythamagyi relief camp, Rakhine State

Photograph of Bengali children suffering from Rotavirus being treated at Thet Kal Pin Circuit Hospital, Rakhine State



Photograph of field visit by medical team concerning Rotavirus outbreak at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of field visit by medical team concerning Rotavirus outbreak at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Photograph of Bengali children being treated by the medical team at the Saythamagyi Relief Camp



Source: *Ministry of Health*, 30 April 2024.

Annex 14

List of houses built in various Village Tracts in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State

**Number of houses built in various village tracts in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State
(26 October to 15 November 2023)**

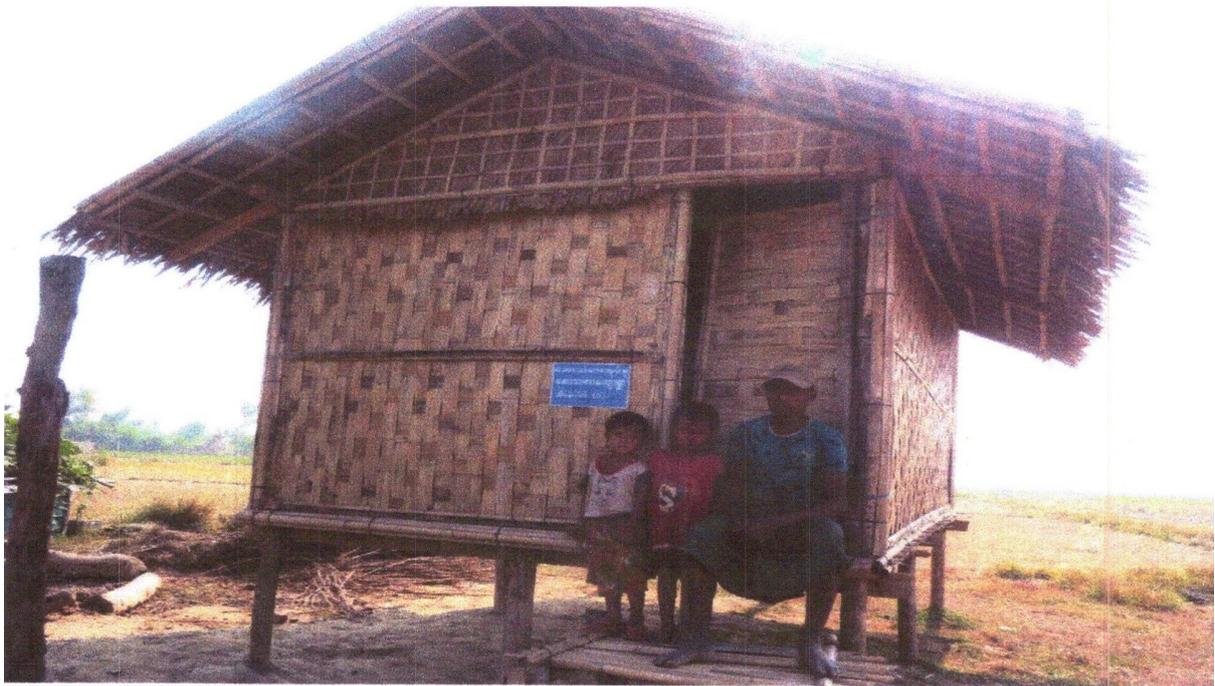
No.	Village tracts	Number of houses
1.	Bu May	75
2.	Ywar Thet Kay	20
3.	Khaung Doke Kar	14
4.	Say Tha Mar	20
5.	U Yin Thar	20
	Total	149

Source: *Ministry of Religious and Culture*, 4 March 2024.

Annex 15

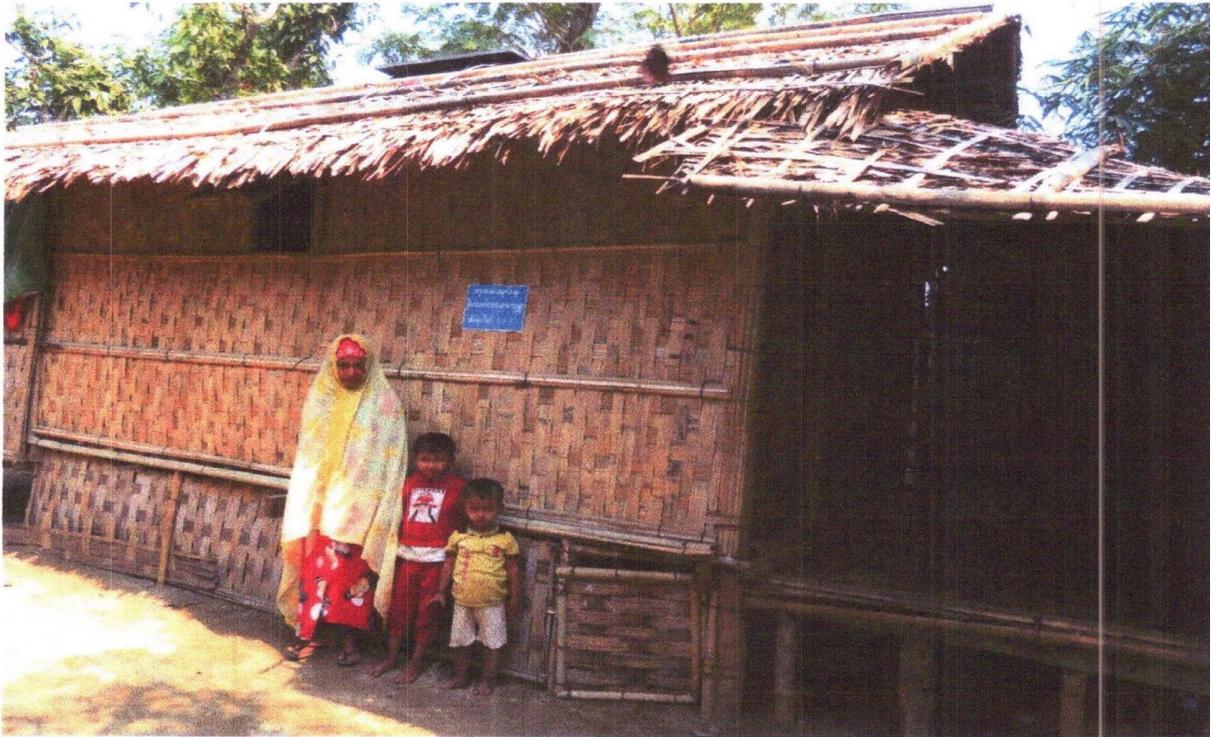
Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in Sittwe Township,
Rakhine State

Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in Say Tha Mar Village Tract in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State



Source: *Ministry of Religious and Culture Affairs*, 4 March 2024.

Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in Bu May village tract in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State



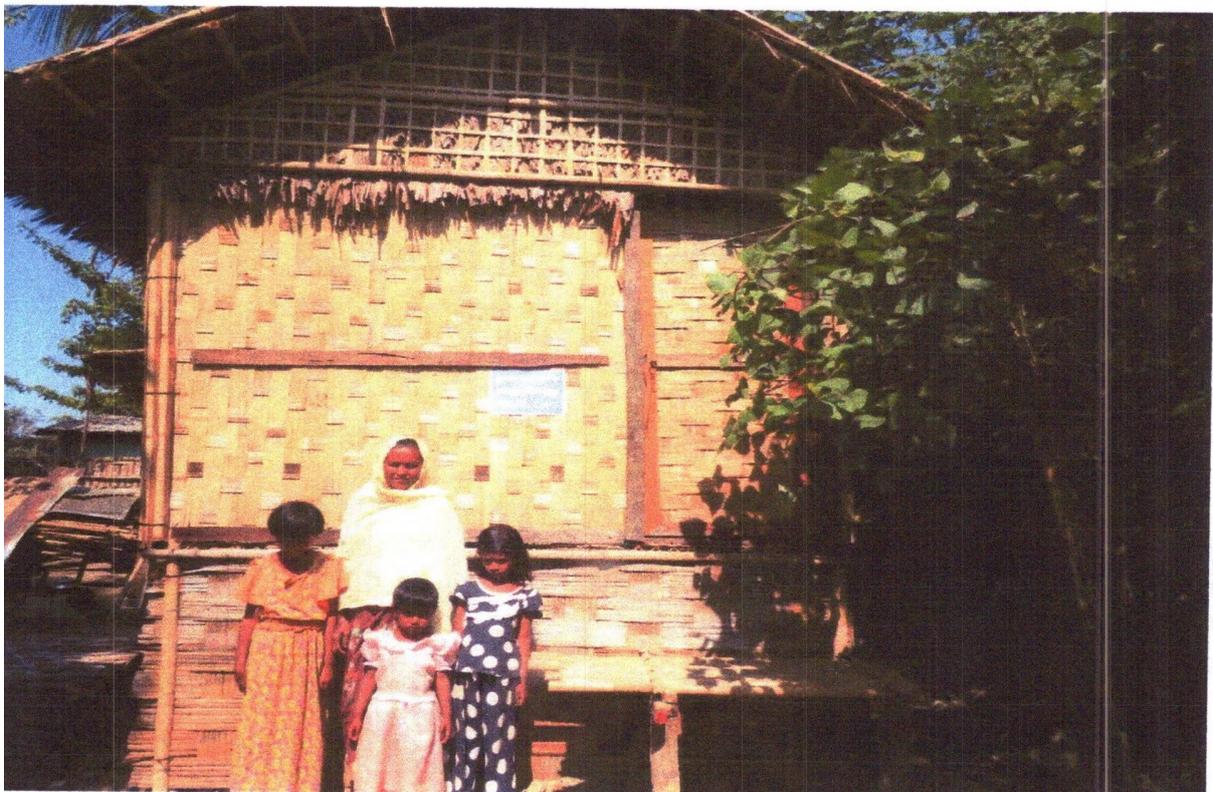
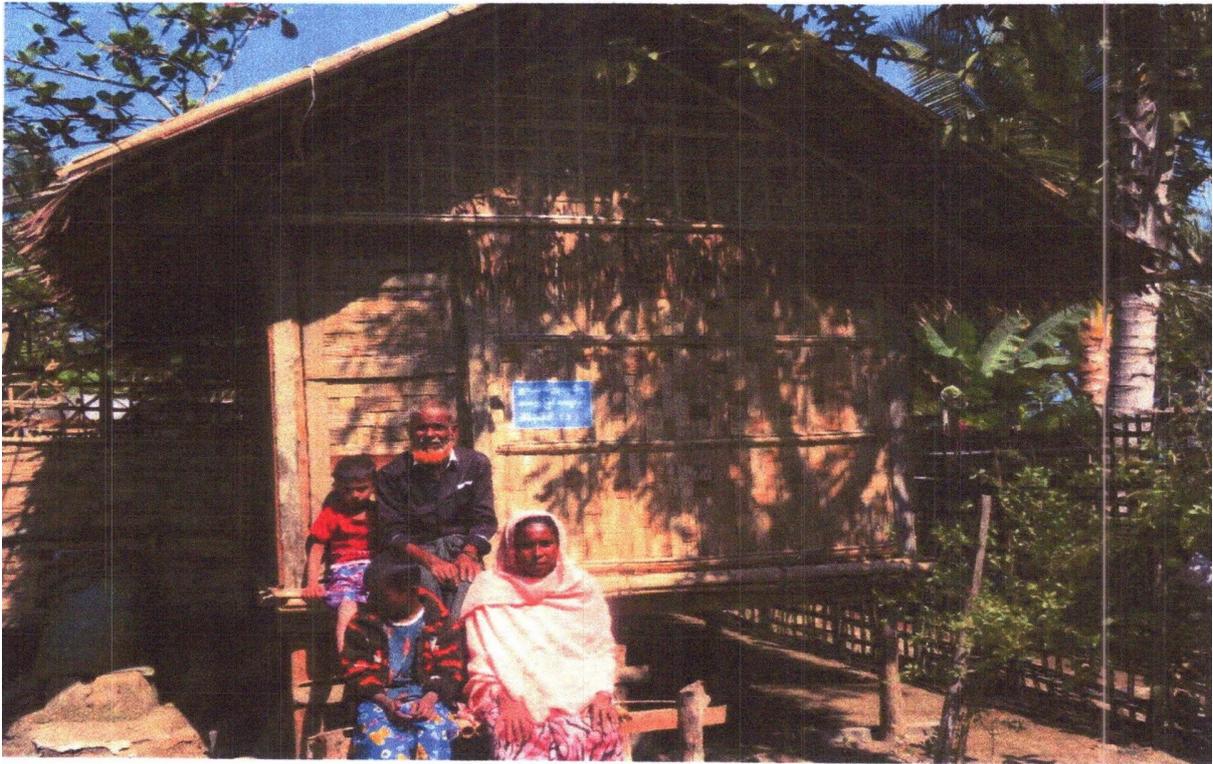
Source: *Ministry of Religious and Culture Affairs*, 4 March 2024.

Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in U Yin Thar village tract in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State



Source: *Ministry of Religious and Culture Affairs*, 4 March 2024.

Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in Ywar Thet Kay village tract in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State



Source: *Ministry of Religious and Culture Affairs*, 4 March 2024.

Photographs of houses built and provided to Bengali households in Khaung Doke Kar village tract in Sittwe Township, Rakhine State



Source: *Ministry of Religious and Culture Affairs*, 4 March 2024.

