

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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

THE GAMBIA

v.

MYANMAR

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

23 May 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	iv
I. Introduction	1
II. The conflict in northern Rakhine State.....	3
(i) The situation in Rakhine State	3
(ii) ARSA activities.....	6
(iii) Arakan Army activities	7
(iv) Civilian casualties	9
III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order	9
(i) The three directives issued by the Office of the President.....	9
a. The Directive on Compliance with the Genocide Convention	10
b. The Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech.....	11
c. The Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State	12
(ii) Civilian accountability	12
(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system.....	12
(iv) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training	12
(v) Measures to combat hate speech.....	13
(vi) Repatriation to Myanmar from Bangladesh.....	14
(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons.....	16
(viii) Preservation of property and evidence.....	17
(ix) Action on sexual violence	17
(x) Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State	17
(xi) Citizenship and residence rights	17
(xii) Education for Bengalis.....	18
(xiii) Healthcare services	20
(xiv) Maternal and child support	22
(xv) Social cohesion	22
(xvi) Humanitarian assistance.....	23
(xvii) Cyclone Mocha preparedness, emergency responses and rehabilitation	25
Conclusion	26

ANNEXES

Annex 1	28
Photos of destruction of Government buildings and residential quarters of civil servants due to 28 March 2025 earthquake	
Annex 2	34
Table showing the operational status of state - level departmental offices in Rakhine State	
Annex 3	39
Table showing the operational status of General Administration Department offices in Rakhine State	
Annex 4	43
Maj-Gen Zaw Min Tun, “Clarification by Maj-Gen Zaw Min Tun, SAC’s Information Team Leader, on the arson attack at the WFP warehouse in Maungdaw and drug smuggling of AA terrorists”, <i>Global New Light of Myanmar</i> , 27 June 2024, p. 5	
Annex 5	45
State Administration Council, Notification No. 507(4)/12/Council, 25 March 2025	
Annex 6	47
Photos of trainees received the lectures of Genocide Convention and related matters at the Civil Service Academies	
Annex 7	50
The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law	
Annex 8	64
Latest monthly Telegram message from Western Command	
Annex 9	67
Photographs of IHL Training held between October 2024 to April 2025	
Annex 10	73
List of households and populations living in IDP camps of Rakhine State	
Annex 11	75
Photographs of IDP camps without barriers for the movement of Bengalis in Sittwe Township	
Annex 12	78
Photographs of installation of electricity in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village, Kyaukphyu Township	

Annex 13	80
List of Bengali students and volunteer teachers in primary school at IDP camps in Rakhine State	
Annex 14	82
Photographs of Bengali students learning peacefully at Aye Mya Tharyar Village in Kyaukphyu Township, Rakhine State	
Annex 15	84
List of Bengali students and teachers at Primary Schools in Sittwe and Kyaukphyu, Rakhine State	
Annex 16	88
Photographs of distributing learning materials to Bengali students in Primary School, Sittwe Township	
Annex 17	90
Photographs of school health services provided by medical staffs to Bengali students at Secondary School, Sittwe Township	
Annex 18	93
Photographs of providing health care service to Bengalis in Rakhine State	
Annex 19	100
Photographs of the meeting between Myanmar Human Rights National Commission and Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central) for freedom of religious rights and equal rights of citizens talk	
Annex 20	104
Additional appointment of commission members to Myanmar National Human Rights Commission	
Annex 21	106
Photograph of Humanitarian Assistance provided by UNOCHA in Sittwe, Rakhine State	
Annex 22	110
Photographs of IDP camps returning to normalcy in Rakhine State after Cyclone Mocha	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Arakan Army
ACF	Action Centre la Faim
AHA	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management
ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
CDSR	Child Death Surveillance and Response
CIPB	Criminal Investigation and Prosecution Body
CNBK	Community Newborn Kit
DDM	Disaster Management Department
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECEB	Essential Care for Every Baby
ECSB	Essential Care for Small Babies
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IMNCI	Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MCCT	Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Program
MDD	Media Development Department
MITV	Myanmar International Television
MMK	Myanmar Kyat (currency of Myanmar)

MNHRC	Myanmar National Human Rights Commission
MOSWRR	Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRTV	Myanma Radio and Television
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NVC	National Verification Card
RI	Relief International
RoE	Rule of Engagement
RoK	Republic of Korea
RSO	Rohingya Solidarity Organization
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
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Introduction

1. In its Order of 23 January 2020 (the “Provisional Measures Order”), at paragraph 86, the International Court of Justice (the “Court”) indicated the following provisional measures:
 - (1) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of this Convention, in particular:
 - (a) killing members of the group;
 - (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to the members of the group;
 - (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and
 - (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
 - (2) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall, in relation to the members of the Rohingya group in its territory, ensure that its military, as well as any irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts described in point (1) above, or of conspiracy to commit genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, of attempt to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide;
 - (3) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall take effective measures to prevent the destruction and ensure the preservation of evidence related to allegations of acts within the scope of Article II of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
 - (4) [...] The Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall submit a report to the Court on all measures taken to give effect to this Order within four months, as from the date of this Order, and thereafter every six months, until a final decision on the case is rendered by the Court.
2. In accordance with the fourth of these provisional measures, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (“Myanmar”) submitted its first report to the Court (the “First Report”)

on 22 May 2020, its second report on 23 November 2020 (the “Second Report”), its third report on 20 May 2021 (the “Third Report”), 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”), its eighth report on 23 November 2023 (the “Eighth Report”), its ninth report on 23 May 2024 (the “Ninth Report”), and its tenth report on 22 November 2024 (the “Tenth Report”). Myanmar now submits the present eleventh report (the “Eleventh 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 Tenth Report to give effect to the Provisional Measures Order. This Report therefore avoids where possible any repetition of the contents of the ten previous reports.
5. The information in this Report covers events until 15 April 2025, unless specified otherwise. Later events will be described in the next report.
6. Myanmar experienced a severe earthquake on 28 March 2025 which struck the whole of the capital city Nay Pyi Taw. This caused the destruction or damage to many buildings, and has disrupted supplies of electricity, internet and water. The regular working of Government departments has been disrupted, affecting the ability of the Government to obtain the necessary data for the present report. Photographs are attached as **Annex 1**. Six administrative areas – Sagaing Region, Mandalay Region, Nay Pyi Taw, Magway Region, Shan State and Bago Region¹ – have been significantly affected by the earthquake. Official reports as of 27 April 2025 indicated that there were of 3,769 fatalities, 5,106 injuries, and 107 persons reported missing.²

¹ Myanmar News Agency, “Global and local aid flows to Mandalay quake victims”, *Global New Light of Myanmar*, 29 April 2025, https://cdn.digitalagencybangkok.com/file/client-cdn/gnlm/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/29_April_25_gnlm.pdf.

² Myanmar News Agency, “Rescue, relief efforts ongoing for Myanmar quake survivors”, *Global New Light of Myanmar*, 28 April 2025, https://cdn.digitalagencybangkok.com/file/client-cdn/gnlm/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/28_April_2025_gnlm.pdf.

Search and rescue operations are actively being carried out by both domestic and international responders. In the circumstances, Myanmar is required to reserve the right to supplement or correct the present report in future periodic reports.

II. The conflict in northern Rakhine State

(i) The situation in Rakhine State

7. The attacks conducted on the security forces by terrorists of the Arakan Army (AA) have caused disruption to the administration and operations of governmental offices located in Rakhine State as follows:

(1) Out of the 92 state-level departmental offices in Rakhine State, 90 offices based in Sittwe are open and operational. Among the district and township-level departmental offices, those based in Sittwe Township, Kyaukphyu Township, and Man Aung Township are operating normally. The departmental offices in Maungdaw District have temporarily opened offices in Sittwe and are carrying out their operations there. A table showing the situation of opening and functioning of state-level departmental offices within Rakhine State appears in **Annex 2**.

(2) The General Administration Department offices at various levels in Rakhine State, including the State Office based in Sittwe, the Sittwe District Office, Sittwe Township Office, Kyaukphyu District Office and Kyaukphyu Township Office based in Kyaukphyu, and the Man Aung Township Office based in Man Aung, are all operating normally. Among the remaining districts and townships, temporary offices have been set up in Sittwe for the following offices:

- Mrauk-U District Office
- Maungdaw District Office
- Rathedaung Township Office
- Ponnagyun Township Office
- Pauktaw Township Office
- Kyauktaw Township Office
- Mrauk-U Township Office
- Minbya Township Office

- Myebon Township Office
- Maungdaw Township Office
- Buthidaung Township Office.

Additionally, Thandwe District Office, Thandwe Township Office, and Gwa Township Office have temporarily relocated to Pathein (Ayeyarwady Region). Taungup District Office and Taungup Township Office are operating from Pyay (Bago Region). Ann District Office and Ann Township Office are functioning from Magway (Magway Region). Ramree Township Office is temporarily based in Kyaukphyu Township. These offices are carrying out their duties from these temporary locations. A table showing the operational status of General Administrative Department offices within Rakhine State appears in **Annex 3**.

- (3) Prior to 13 November 2023 in Maungdaw, and 10 February 2024 in Buthidaung, local battalions/units, district/township administrative councils, ward/village level administrative bodies, government departments as well as INGOs/NGOs, were actively engaged in distributing food and humanitarian aid to local communities. Bengalis, Hindus and local ethnic groups had equal access to education and healthcare (including vaccines and medical treatment). The same practice was applied when providing aid during natural disasters. However, beginning 13 November 2023, armed engagements involving AA forces with superior strengths were reported. As a result, the regular functioning of government administrative structures in Maungdaw Township was disrupted, and operations have been suspended since 4 April 2024. From 16 April 2024, intensified attacks by AA forces on military and Border Guard Police outposts have further impacted regional stability and governance. Consequently, government administrative functions in the area have remained suspended since 18 May 2024, contributing to a deterioration in regional stability and the rule of law.
- (4) The security situation has created significant challenges for mobility within the Maungdaw and Buthidaung areas. Movements by military units, government personnel, and humanitarian organizations (INGOs/NGOs) for the implementation of food distribution and humanitarian assistance have become

increasingly difficult. These challenges have also adversely affected regional stability, the rule of law, and ongoing development efforts.

- (5) In coordination with local military units and district/township administrative bodies, precautionary relocations have taken place to ensure the safety of personnel. Those relocated include government staff, military and departmental personnel and their families, INGOs/NGOs staff, as well as local ethnic groups, Bengalis, and Hindu communities. Many have been relocated to Sittwe, while others have chosen to leave independently. However, some individuals choose to remain in the affected areas.
- (6) Additionally, clashes between AA terrorists and security forces have damaged telecommunication towers and the power supply in northern Rakhine State. The breakdown of telecommunication systems has significantly limited access to reliable information. As a result, efforts to maintain regional stability, enforce the rule of law, and implement developmental initiatives remain severely constrained.

8. Paragraphs 23, 27 and 28 of The Gambia's observations on Myanmar's Tenth Report contain claims of "forced conscription" by Myanmar. However, Myanmar is not the only country that has compulsory military service. In Myanmar, the People's Military Service Law is applied uniformly to all Myanmar nationals with the exception of individuals undergoing verification under the Myanmar citizenship process (including certain members of the Bengali population), who are not subject to be summoned for enlistment. When enforcing that law, Myanmar remains conscious of its obligations under relevant international laws. The Government has already announced that any individual with knowledge of forced recruitment, otherwise than in accordance with the law, can file a complaint with the Central Body for summoning People's Military Servants. Complaints have been investigated and legal actions have been taken, demonstrating the Central Body's efforts to address forced recruitment or misuse of power by concerned authorities.

9. The report of the Special Rapporteur referred to in the observations of The Gambia on Myanmar's Tenth Report³ overlooks the well-documented instances of abduction, rape, forced recruitment, destruction of public infrastructure and other atrocities perpetrated by AA terrorists.⁴ There are clear records of Bengali people resisting the AA's actions, with demonstrations in Sittwe Township and Buthidaung Township in response to the distribution by the AA of letters to Bengalis to leave from there. The simple and profound demands for the AA to cease its war crimes and atrocities, to withdraw from Rakhine State, and to spare lives, reflects the deep frustration and fear caused by the AA's activities. The report of the Special Rapporteur, however, neglects the sentiments of the local community and selectively portrays only the protests, while excluding the broader context and facts behind these events. Myanmar rejects The Gambia's baseless and one-sided quotes of the Special Rapporteur contained in paragraphs 21, 22 and 28 of The Gambia's observations on Myanmar's Tenth Report.

(ii) ARSA activities

10. It is reported that there were no incidents of engagements between the Tatmadaw (Myanmar Defence Services) and ARSA/RSO terrorists during the period of 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025. Leader Ataulah Abu Ammar Jununi and his ARSA terrorists continued to conduct atrocities during this period in Bangladesh. Ataulah and his four associates were arrested by authorities of Bangladesh near Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh. They have been charged in Bangladesh with murder, sabotage and illegal entry into Bangladesh.⁵ According to one media source in

³ UN GA, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas H. Andrews, UN Doc. A/79/550, 25 October 2024.

⁴ See MNA/KTZH, "AA defames Tatmadaw", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 3 August 2024, <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/AA-defames-tatmadaw/>; Min Khant, "Undeniable Facts of Narcotics Smuggling by AA Group", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 15 June 2024, <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/undeniable-facts-of-narcotics-smuggling-by-aa-group/>; MNA, "AA terrorists intentionally attack hospital in Buthidaung, killing three", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 13 May 2024, <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/AA-terrorists-intentionally-attack-hospital-in-Buthidaung-killing-three/>; MNA/KTZH, "AA commits War Crimes for its attacks in Sittway Tsp", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 17 March 2024, <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/aa-commits-war-crimes-for-its-attacks-in-sittway-tsp/>; MNA/TTA+K-TZH+NT, "Senior General Min Aung Hlaing vows vigilant efforts against insurgents", *The Global New Light of Myanmar*, 30 November 2023, <https://www.gnlm.com.mm/Senior-General-Min-Aung-Hlaing-vows-vigilant-efforts-against-insurgents/>.

⁵ M. Fatimah, "Bangladesh arrests leader of Rohingya insurgent group", *Deutsche Welle (DW)*, 19 March 2025, <https://www.dw.com/en/bangladesh-arrests-leader-of-rohingya-insurgent-group/a-71967724>; *Daily*

Bangladesh, “This development is significant given how militant groups like ARSA have terrorised the Rohingya camps for years, engaging in targeted killings, abductions, trafficking, extortion, and such crimes”.⁶

(iii) Arakan Army activities

11. AA terrorists in Maungdaw Township of Rakhine State have made repeated attempts to break into and loot humanitarian supplies in the warehouses of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).
12. Reference is made to paragraph 17 of The Gambia’s observations on Myanmar’s Tenth Report, which refers to a report of a UN Special Rapporteur making claims regarding an alleged incident of Tatmadaw involvement in the looting and arson of a WFP warehouse containing food aid in Rakhine State.⁷ However, this claim appears to be based on unverified or potentially misleading information. This situation has already been mentioned in sub-paragraph (11) of paragraph 11, and in paragraph 82, of Myanmar’s Tenth Report.
13. The accurate account is as follows. Since May 2024, staff members of WFP in Maungdaw Township have been relocated to safe places. In the absence of security personnel, local communities have taken it upon themselves to implement basic security measures for their own protection. On 21 June 2024, while security forces were carrying out a joint patrol in Maungdaw, an attack was launched by AA terrorists in the vicinity of the WFP office and its warehouse. During the incident, AA terrorists carried out drone strikes and also made multiple attempts to breach and seize

Star, “Tension in camps after arrest of ARSA chief”, 20 March 2025, <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/tension-camps-after-arrest-arsa-chief-3852846>;

Daily Star, “Take steps to address militant threats in Rohingya camps”, 19 March 2025, <https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/editorial/news/take-steps-address-militant-threats-rohingya-camps-3852986>.

⁶ *Daily Star*, “Take steps to address militant threats in Rohingya camps”, 19 March 2025, <https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/editorial/news/take-steps-address-militant-threats-rohingya-camps-3852986>.

⁷ See paragraph 17 of The Gambia’s observations on Myanmar’s Tenth Report, referring to UN GA, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas H. Andrews, UN Doc. A/79/550, 25 October 2024, para. 38.

humanitarian aid stored within the WFP facility. On 22 June 2024, following this attack, the warehouse, which was clearly marked with the UN logo on its roof, was deliberately set on fire by AA terrorists. This was already reported in paragraph 15 of Myanmar’s Tenth Report, which referred to a media report now attached as **Annex 4**. The Bengali residents informed the security forces about the rice bags they had moved. It is reported that on 22 June 2024, the security forces distributed those rice bags to more than 2,000 resident households in Maungdaw Township.

14. As a result of sustained AA terrorist attacks on police security outposts from 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025, there were 97 deaths, 94 injured and 162 abducted police personnel. The incidents and statistical data are set out in the following table.

Table 1: Police personnel killed, injured and captured in attacks by the Arakan Army terrorist group in Rakhine State (16 October 2024 - 15 April 2025)

No.	Township	Killed			Injured			Captured		
		Officer	Other ranks	Total	Officer	Other ranks	Total	Officer	Other ranks	Total
1	Maungdaw	13	80	93	12	68	80	2	1	3
2	Buthidaung	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11
3	Rathedaung	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
4	Ponnagyun	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
5	Kyauktaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	16
6	Thandwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	16
7	Gwa	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	1	1
8	Myauk-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	43	60
9	Myinbya	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	39
10	Ann	2	-	2	5	2	7	-	-	-
11	Ramree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4

12	Taungup	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Total		15	82	97	18	76	94	45	117	162

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, 15 April 2025.

15. The looting and destruction committed by AA terrorists caused loss of office materials, equipment and motor-vehicles/cycles from government offices in Rakhine State. Therefore, in accordance with Section 6 (1) of the Public Property Protection Act, 27 cases were filed at the Myoma Police Station of Sittwe Township and other area-based local police stations in Rakhine State, and investigations are being conducted to apprehend the AA perpetrators.

(iv) Civilian casualties

16. At 15:45 on 13 November 2024, AA terrorists, with the intention of causing harm to the public, fired small and heavy weapons into Ann Township, resulting in the death of a Rakhine woman after being hit by a bomb.

III. Measures taken to implement the Provisional Measures Order

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

17. During the period in which the Tatmadaw has assumed the State responsibilities in light of the prevailing circumstances in the country, the Office of the State Administration Council, acting on behalf of the former President's Office, has taken measures to ensure the continued implementation of:
- (1) the Directive on Compliance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;
 - (2) the Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech; and
 - (3) the Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of Northern Rakhine State.

18. On 25 March 2025, the Office of the State Administration Council issued Notification No. 507(4)/12/Council,⁸ instructing all relevant Union Ministries and Region or State Governments to continue to report the implementation and progress in the prevention of incitement of hate speech and violence, saving the evidence and materials in northern Rakhine, and respecting and complying with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. They have been directed to submit periodic reports every three months, and such reports have been duly submitted.

a. The Directive on Compliance with the Genocide Convention

19. At the Civil Service Academies, since 26 February 2024, 38,155 Civil Service Personnel from various ministries and organizations have received lectures on the Genocide Convention, facilitated by the Myanmar Human Rights Commission, the Department of Law, and the Department of Political Science. Moreover, under the aegis of the Union Civil Service Board, regular workshops are convened to better understand and enhance knowledge about the Court. Photographs of these lecture sessions are attached as **Annex 6**. In order to comply with the Genocide Convention and the provisions of the Penal Code implementing the Genocide Convention in the domestic law of Myanmar, the Tatmadaw has also been conducting training courses on the provisions of the Genocide Convention. The training has been conducted 18 times from 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025 and a total of 1,551 military officers and personnel attended the training.

20. Currently, the Genocide Convention has been incorporated into the curriculum of Yangon University and Mandalay University.⁹

21. As to paragraph 6 of The Gambia’s observations on Myanmar’s Tenth Report, which refers to paragraph 27 of the Tenth Report, Myanmar notes the following. The powers and duties of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) are set out in the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law, 2014 (**Annex 7**). The provisions of this Law dealing with inquiries by the MNHRC into complaints lodged

⁸ **Annex 5.**

⁹ See paragraph 21 of the Tenth Report.

by individuals concerning alleged violations of human rights are found in Sections 30 to 40 of that Law. The steps that can be taken by the MNHRC at the conclusion of the inquiry are set out in Sections 39 and 40 of that Law. It should be noted that Section 37 of the Law provides that “The Commission shall not inquire into the complaint which violates ... cases under trial before any court, cases under appeal or revision on the decision of any court” or “cases that have been finally determined by any court”. In relation to the matter referred to in the final sentence of paragraph 27 of the Tenth Report and in paragraph 6 of The Gambia’s observations on Myanmar’s Tenth Report (a complaint to the MNHRC in relation to the killing of 10 men in Inn Din), Myanmar clarifies the following. The complaint received from Legal Action Worldwide stated that the military court had dismissed four military officers and three others involved in the incident from their positions and sentenced them to imprisonment for terms of ten years with hard labour. The complaint also stated that after an appeal, the sentence was reduced to one year with hard labour. When the MNHRC reviewed the complaint, it was found that final judgment had been given by the court, and that the MNHRC was unable to investigate the complaint according to Section 37 of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law. Accordingly, the MNHRC was unable to investigate the compensation (reparations) request. Hence, the complaint was archived and recorded.

b. The Directive on Prevention of Incitement to Hatred and Violence (or) Prevention of Proliferation of Hate Speech

22. Paragraphs 34 to 38 of the Tenth Report continue to apply.
23. Two social cohesion training sessions were conducted in Rakhine State during the 2024-2025 financial year (April 2024 to March 2025). Such classes brought together Rakhine and Muslim youths to educate them on social etiquettes and to avoid proliferation of hate speech and incitement to violence. Moreover, officials from the State Social Welfare Department made three trips to Child-Friendly Spaces set up by Plan International Myanmar in Maw Thae Nyar Camp, Thae Chaung Camp and other six villages. The officials shared knowledge about child care, ECCD (Early Childhood Care and Development), supplied songs and poems for children, and joined in singing and poem-reading activities of the teachers and children there.

24. The Rakhine State Government also reaffirms readiness to take legal actions against any individuals who are involved in hate speech or incitement to hate speech or violence.

c. The Directive on Preservation of Evidence and Property in Areas of northern Rakhine State

25. Paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Tenth Report continue to apply.

(ii) Civilian accountability

26. Recently, STF-CIPB members held a review meeting regarding their work. However, due to the activities of AA terrorists, the ability of the CIPB to carry out its operations in a timely manner has been weakened. The status of the 139 cases remains as mentioned in Myanmar's Eighth Report. In the period under review, military personnel and members of the police forces did not receive any complaint pursuant to the complaints mechanism established in 2021 of killing, raping, or looting of Muslims.

(iii) Proceedings within the military justice system

27. Official announcements have previously been issued through state-owned news and media of invitations to send evidence related to incidents in Rakhine State. Western Command Headquarters has been asked to send monthly reports about whether the previous residents of Chut Pyin Village (old) have come back to the village, but due to the current security conditions in northern Rakhine State, it is difficult to do so, or to continue the investigations. The investigation process will resume as soon as conditions are favourable. The latest monthly telegram message from Western Command Headquarters is found at **Annex 8** to this report.

(iv) International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training

28. Between 16 October 2024 and 15 April 2025, a total of 77 programmes and activities related to International Humanitarian Law were conducted for Tatmadaw officers, cadets, and other ranks. These included legal awareness sessions, lectures on the Geneva Conventions, Rules of Engagement (ROE), International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and

Human Rights Law, held at various battalion locations and training institutions. A total of 1,230 attendees participated in the programmes and activities. Moreover, the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission delivered lectures on human rights to 397 trainees at the Myanmar (Army) Combat Forces School (Ba Htoo) and the Myanmar (Army) Combat Forces School (Ba Yint Naung) during October 2024. The lectures were also given to a total of 2,570 civil servants, infantry battalion commanders and infantry company commanders between November 2024 and January 2025. Photographs of these events appear in **Annex 9**.

29. Furthermore, from 16 November 2024 to 15 April 2025, the Tatmadaw conducted 237 legal education sessions focused on the prevention of sexual violence across battalions, units, and military training schools. As a result, a total of 11,067 officers and military personnel have received legal education on this issue.

(v) Measures to combat hate speech

30. During the period from 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025, the programme to prevent the spread of hate speech and incitement to violence was broadcast on television twice each day, with a total of 216 screenings. It was also broadcast 108 times on MRTV Webportal and Facebook pages, and 3 times per day on MITV Channel. Moreover, the Department of Media Development, using the Online Media Platform, broadcast news videos related to hate speech on the MDD Facebook Page and People to People (P to P) 5 times. A television programme on activities to prevent the spread of hate speech among communities in Rakhine State was broadcast 66 times, and 3 news announcements on the said activities were broadcast on MITV Channel. 21 video clips and announcements were posted by the Department of Media Development, 1 editorial was published in state-owned newspapers, and 29 awareness campaigns with the theme “Oppose and prevent hate speech” were organised by news and periodicals enterprises respectively.
31. In response to paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Gambia’s Observations on Myanmar’s Tenth Report, Myanmar maintains that the protests by Bengalis in Sittwe and Buthidaung against the AA terrorists were a manifestation of their own free will. Bengalis participating in the protests in Rakhine State are peacefully expressing their disapproval of the AA terrorists who are waging war in the towns and villages of

Rakhine State. Accurate news on the subject has been broadcast by the state-owned media.

32. The Government of Myanmar is taking steps to combat hate speech among its people, as outlined in its regular reports pursuant to the Order of the Court of 23 January 2020. For example, since 2016, the curriculum for morals and civics from Grades 1 to 11 in Myanmar's schools has included lessons on peaceful coexistence among different religions.¹⁰ Moreover, the curriculum for morals and civics from Grade 1 to Grade 11 includes lessons on preventing hate speech and has been taught starting from the 2017-2018 academic year.
33. The Tatmadaw has neither assigned nor permitted any organization or individual to write or distribute hate speech. To prevent hate speech, it has issued instructions and is monitoring the use of social media by Tatmadaw members.

(vi) Repatriation to Myanmar from Bangladesh

34. Myanmar does not unnecessarily repeat what has already been stated in its earlier reports and in its pleadings concerning repatriations from Bangladesh. Although repatriations have yet to commence, Myanmar remains ready to begin the repatriation process, and continues the task of verifying the lists of individuals provided by Bangladesh.
35. As of 31 March 2025, Myanmar has scrutinized a total of 259,834 individuals. Of these, 184,046 persons have been verified by Myanmar as former residents of Rakhine State, while 2,851 have been identified as having been involved in terrorist acts. There are 72,937 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 30 April 2025.
36. On 2 March 2025, Dr. Khalilur Rahman, High Representative of the Chief Advisor of Bangladesh, and U Lwin Oo, Special Envoy of the Chairman of State Administration Council, Deputy Minister of Myanmar, held a meeting in Kunming, China. During the meeting, both sides discussed the matter of repatriation of displaced persons. It

¹⁰ See paragraph 11.8 of the Rejoinder of Myanmar.

was reaffirmed that the Myanmar side had received from Bangladesh verification forms for a total of 829,192 individuals. Of these individuals, 184,046 had proof of residence in Myanmar.

37. Moreover, on 4 April 2025, during a sideline meeting at the BIMSTEC Summit (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) in Bangkok, the Governments of Myanmar and Bangladesh emphasized the importance of continued cooperation on repatriations to Myanmar from Bangladesh. The Myanmar side confirmed its willingness to receive 184,046 verified displaced persons from Bangladesh, whose names have so far been identified on the list of household registration records of the respective townships in Rakhine State.
38. In addition, Myanmar continues to collaborate with UNDP and UNHCR to facilitate the return of displaced persons from Bangladesh to Myanmar. On 10 December 2024, Myanmar signed an “Exchange of Letters” to extend the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with UNDP and UNHCR until 12 December 2025.
39. Regarding the proposed project awaiting approval for funding from the Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA),¹¹ the following update can be provided. During the 6th Myanmar-Thailand Fisheries Cooperation Meeting, Myanmar’s Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation insisted on implementation of this project within Rakhine State, but TICA proposed to relocate the project area from Rakhine State to a suitable region in Ayeyarwady or Magway Region. The project is still awaiting approval from TICA. Of the 12 projects initiated under the ASEAN-ROK Fund on the Repatriation of Displaced Persons in Rakhine State, funding for the remaining nine projects is still being sought.
40. Once the situation in the Rakhine State becomes normalized again, the commencement of the pilot project for repatriation¹² can commence.

¹¹ See paragraph 61 of the Tenth Report and paragraph 54 of the Ninth Report.

¹² See paragraphs 55-58 of the Tenth Report and paragraph 38 of the Ninth Report.

(vii) Resettlement of internally displaced persons

41. According to information provided by the National Committee for the Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons and the Closure of Temporary Shelters and the Rakhine State Government, there are currently 12 Bengali IDP camps (with 16,808 households and 99,278 people) in Sittwe Township, and 4 IDP camps (with 5,669 households and 25,326 people) in Pauktaw Township. This gives a total of 16 Bengali IDP camps in Rakhine State, accommodating 22,477 households and 124,604 people. Details are shown in **Annex 10**.
42. Details regarding the rights of those living in IDP camps to freedom of movement and to make a living have been given in Myanmar's previous reports and in its pleadings. Myanmar rejects the claims in paragraphs 8, 9 and 11 of The Gambia's observations on the Tenth Report, to the effect that Bengalis are being confined in IDP camps and that their movements are strictly restricted. IDP camps do not have fences, and those living in IDP camps can freely attend the busy market activity in Sittwe Township: see **Annex 11**.
43. Details regarding the provision of healthcare and education to those living in IDP camps have also been given in Myanmar's previous reports and in its pleadings.
44. The houses built in Aye Mya Thar Yar village, to which IDPs were relocated from the Kyauk Talone IDP camp in Kyaukphyu Township, are being provided with electricity, as well as water pumping facilities to pump water out in case of flooding during the rainy season: see the photographs in **Annex 12**. In addition, the Ministry of Health has constructed a 52 x 38 x 11 feet (approximately 16 x 12 x 3 metres) dispensary and has appointed a midwife and attached a public health supervisor from the ministry. Measures are in place to transport patients to Kyaukphyu Township General Hospital for treatment any time if required.
45. Regarding healthcare provision in IDP camps in Rakhine State, see also paragraph 63 below.
46. Regarding educational provision for Bengalis in IDP camps in Rakhine State, see also paragraphs 56 and 57 below.

(viii) Preservation of property and evidence

47. Regarding preservation of property and evidence, paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Tenth Report continue to apply.

(ix) Action on sexual violence

48. The National Action Plan on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Conflict, approved in September 2021, is being implemented with an annual extension to 9 November 2025.
49. From 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement provided monetary assistance to a total of 46 gender-based violence (GBV) victims. Of these cases, none involved a complaint of sexual violence received in Rakhine State.

(x) Birth registrations for children born in Rakhine State

50. From 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025, 369 birth certificates have been issued to Bengali newborns in Rakhine State.

(xi) Citizenship and residence rights

51. During the reporting period, 100 Citizenship Scrutiny Cards, 970 Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards, and 398 Identity Cards for National Verification (NVCs), were issued to Bengalis.
52. No awareness-raising initiatives were carried out throughout the reporting period due to the current security situation in the area.
53. A total of 73 copies of the household residence registration certificate were issued during the reporting period: 32 copies were given to families with NVCs, and 41 copies were given to households with Citizenship Scrutiny Cards or Naturalized Citizenship Scrutiny Cards.

54. Throughout the reporting period, there were no applicants for citizenship under the prevailing circumstances in Rakhine State.
55. Pan Khin Project Stages 1, 2 and 3 are being implemented to speed up the citizenship verification process for those residing in Rakhine State. In doing so, all processes are being accelerated in accordance with the Myanmar Citizenship Law of 1982 and its procedures.

(xii) Education for Bengalis

56. According to data from the Ministry of Education and the Rakhine State Government, between 16 October 2024 and 15 April 2025, a total of 277 volunteer teachers have been providing primary education to 14,615 Bengali students across 12 internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in Sittwe Township during the 2024–2025 academic year. A list of Bengali students and teachers in the 12 IDP Camps appears in **Annex 13**. The salaries of the 277 volunteer teachers are supported by the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children International and Plan International Myanmar. Save the Children International and Plan International Myanmar also provided solar panels and batteries, as well as teaching and learning resources for community-based reading programs.
57. In Aye Mya Tharyar Village, following the closure and relocation of Kyauk Talone IDP camp in Kyaukphyu Township, two single-storey (120 x 30 feet, approximately 37 x 9 metres) steel-structure buildings have been constructed in Mulun (Kala Pike port) to ensure that Bengali children continue to have access to education. A total of 175 Bengali students are taught by 9 teachers, with 32 at the secondary level and 143 at the primary level. **Annex 14** shows photographs of the Bengali students being taught.
58. The Ministry of Education has placed no restrictions on Bengali students' right to education. In Sittwe and Kyaukphyu townships, a total of 17,674 Bengali students are attending basic education schools alongside children from other ethnic groups. They are taught by 416 teachers. A list of the Bengali students and teachers is provided in **Annex 15**. Bengali students, like other students, receive free school textbooks, notebooks, and pencils. Primary students are also given free school uniforms. **Annex**

16 contains photographs of teaching and the distribution of teaching materials, such as books and documents, to Bengali students. Schools have been closed in Maungdaw, Buthidaung and Rathedaung Townships due to the conflict in northern Rakhine State.

59. The Ministry of Education provides higher education to Bengali students in a peaceful environment, regardless of race or religion. In Sittwe University (day course), a total of 456 students were admitted to the first year after passing their 2024 matriculation exam. Among them, 70 Bengali students, 63 males and 7 females, were admitted. In the first year of the 2024-2025 academic year, 27 Bengali students (22 males and 5 females) from Sittwe Township enrolled at Sittwe University. Among them, 4 students transferred to Dagon University, while 1 male student transferred to East Yangon University. In the second-year, there are 28 Bengali students (20 males and 2 females from Sittwe Township, 2 males from Maungdaw Township, and 4 males from Buthidaung Township). In the third-year (first semester) course, 17 Bengali students (13 males and 4 females) from Sittwe Township enrolled, while 1 male student transferred to East Yangon University. In the third-year (second semester) course, 33 Bengali students (24 students from Sittwe Township and 9 students from Buthidaung Township) enrolled.
60. In Sittwe University (distance learning course), 13 Bengali students, 10 from Buthidaung Township and 3 from Maungdaw Township, were admitted to the first year. There are 11 Bengali students (nine males and two females) in the second year, 12 male Bengali students in the third year, and 22 Bengali students (17 males and 5 females) in the fourth year.
61. Although 11 Bengali students were admitted to Taungup University (day course) after passing the 2023 matriculation examination, they opted for distance learning. In the distance learning course for the 2024-2025 academic year, there were 32 Bengali students (15 males and 17 females) in the first year, 21 Bengali students (4 males and 17 females) in the second year, 28 Bengali students (3 males and 25 females) in the third year, and 16 female Bengali students in the fourth year. In the 2025 academic year, Taungup University (distance learning) admitted 2 Bengali students from Ramree Township and 4 Bengali students from Thandwe Township. 1 Bengali student from Thandwe Township transferred to Dagon University (distance learning).

62. Bengali graduates from Taungup University were issued degree certificates on an equal footing with other students for employment opportunities. Additionally, a temporary Taungup branch office has been established at Dagon University to provide school transfer services to students (including Bengali students) who want to transfer schools on their own initiative, in accordance with the procedures, and regardless of their race or religious affiliation.

(xiii) Healthcare services

63. Necessary health care services are being offered without any discrimination. During the reporting period, 2,329 Bengali women received antenatal care services in Rakhine State. They faced no discrimination or restrictions on wearing the hijab or niqab while accessing medical care at government hospital and health centres. Myanmar firmly rejects The Gambia's baseless accusation in paragraph 20 of its observations on the Tenth Report of verbal abuse by a nurse, including in relation to the use of a hijab or niqab. Evidence of the equal treatment provided to Bengali women regardless of their customs can be seen in **Annex 6** of the Tenth Report. Furthermore, during the reporting period, 23,919 Bengalis in IDP camps in Rakhine State accessed healthcare services and 36 Bengalis were referred from IDP camps to Government Hospitals for further treatment.

64. WHO, UNICEF, International Committee of the Red Cross, Myanmar Red Cross Society, Myanmar Medical Association, Myanmar Health Assistant Association, International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Malaysia, Action Centre la Faim (ACF), Save the Children, and Relief International (RI) work together with the Ministry of Health to provide healthcare services to Bengalis living in IDP camps in Rakhine State.

65. In 2024, health care services of Essential Care for Every Baby (ECEB) and Essential Care for Small Babies (ECSB), Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) for sick newborns and children under 5 years of age, and awareness raising of the Early Childhood Development and Child Death Surveillance and Response (CDSR) system were provided in Rakhine State. To strengthen the service delivery, essential medicines and medical supplies for newborn and child health, such as Azithromycin syrup, Sakbutamol inhaler, 7.1% Chlorohexidine/ Hexicord solution

10 ml, 1% TEO, injection Vit K 1ml/amp, Inj Gentamycin amp, Amoxicillin Syrup, Para Syrup, Newborn Kits and community newborn kit (CNBK) were distributed.

66. During the reporting period, a total of 1,203 Bengali children received vaccinations in accordance with the National Immunization Schedule. The routine immunization coverage for children under one year of age and pregnant woman residing in Bengali villages and IDP camps is summarized in the table below:

Table 2: Routine immunization coverage for children under one year of age and pregnant woman residing in Bengali villages and IDP camps

No	Vaccine	Total doses administered	Remark
1.	BCG	2,318	
2.	Penta 1	3,005	
3.	Penta 2	2,540	
4.	Penta 3	1,090	
5.	Penta 4	610	
6.	PCV 1	3,005	
7.	PCV 2	2,540	
8.	PCV 3	1,090	
9.	OPV 1	3,005	
10.	OPV 2	2,540	
11.	OPV 3	1,090	
12.	IPV	2,441	
13.	MR 1	1,118	
14.	MR 2	620	
15.	JE	1,125	
16.	Rota 1	3,005	
17.	Rota 2	2,540	
18.	Td 1	2,329	
19.	Td 2	1,347	

67. As part of the health care system for Bengali students, female students aged 9 to 12 years old were vaccinated against cervical cancer and students were dewormed for nutritional development, as well as given COVID-19 vaccinations. Health education lectures were also conducted in schools. **Annex 17** shows images of the school health services provided to Bengali students in Rakhine State.
68. The Rakhine State Department of Public Health along with the Sittwe Township Health Department has implemented measures to prevent the spread of severe diarrhoea.¹³ These measures included contact treatment, water purification and chlorination, collaboration with relevant departments for environmental sanitation, risk communication, and initiatives promoting 4-Clean measures. Additionally, local health personnel provided healthcare services at IDP camps through temporary clinics, in partnership with staff from the Myanmar Red Cross Society, Mercy, IRC, and IOM. Patients requiring hospital care from the temporary clinics were referred to Sittwe General Hospital and Thetkeyin Station Hospital. Photographs are at **Annex 18**.
69. According to the Rakhine State Public Health Department's report, no cases of severe diarrhoea were admitted to Sittwe General Hospital for treatment during the reporting period, with only five cases of mild diarrhoea admitted to Thakkeyin station Hospital in Sittwe Township.

(xiv) Maternal and child support

70. According to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MOSWRR), the Maternal and Child Cash Transfer Programme (MCCT) and social pension provisions could not be implemented during the 2024-2025 fiscal year due to the current security conditions on the ground in Rakhine State.

(xv) Social cohesion

71. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement is working to address social cohesion issues. The activities that were carried out in Rakhine State in December 2024 are as follows:

¹³ See paragraph 79 of the Tenth Report.

- (1) On 11 December 2024, the Rakhine State Government organized a ceremony to commemorate the 16 Days of Activity for the Elimination of Violence against Women at Khaing Thazin Hall, Sittwe, Rakhine State.
 - (2) 30 trainees participated in a social harmony and social cohesion training course held at the Rakhine State Social Welfare Office in Sittwe, Rakhine State, from 26-28 December 2024.
72. Regarding interfaith harmony, on 7 January 2025, the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission met with the Interfaith Harmony Organization (Central) and executive members from Yangon Region, districts, and townships at the Esperado Hotel in Yangon. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the freedom of belief and worship of the four major religions and the right to equal rights as citizens. It was aimed at preventing the spread of hatred and hate speech among the public due to religious discrimination between different religions, groups, and individuals. Photographs are found at **Annex 19**.
73. Additionally, to promote interfaith representation, the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission appointed one Christian, one Muslim, and one Hindu member to the Commission on 7 September 2024, strengthening interfaith unity and human rights collaborations: see **Annex 20**.
74. In Myanmar, people of different faiths such as Muslims, Christians and other religions can freely practice their religions. Burmese people who are in the majority are familiar with the practice of Muslim women wearing hijab or niqab as expressions of their faith. This can be seen as the recognition of minority and religious rights that exist in Myanmar.

(xvi) Humanitarian assistance

75. From 16 October 2024 to 15 April 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with other local NGOs, provided rice and cash assistance worth a total of approximately USD 2 million (MMK over 4.329 billion)¹⁴ to 128,119 Bengalis living in IDP camps in Sittwe, Rakhine State. In addition, during the same period,

¹⁴ The exchange rate is calculated by the official rate (1 USD = 2,100 kyats).

nutritional powder was provided to 5,487 pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under 5 living in IDP camps in Sittwe.

76. Contrary to what The Gambia suggests in its observations on the Tenth Report, Myanmar does not systematically restrict the access of humanitarian agencies. Myanmar allows access to all secured areas, while prioritizing the safety and security of humanitarian workers of UN agencies and international organizations. Currently, there are 16 UN agencies operating in Myanmar, with a presence in all States and Regions across the country. Humanitarian access to Rakhine State is simply regulated on the basis of current security concerns. It is noted that Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has suspended its operations in Rakhine State due to the current security situation, not due to any restriction imposed by Myanmar.¹⁵ Myanmar also rejects The Gambia’s assertion in its observations on the Tenth Report that Myanmar’s Organisation Registration Law (2022) negatively impacts the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In reality, there have been some instances of certain INGOs and NGOs engaging with terrorist groups under the pretext of providing humanitarian assistance/aid. Consequently, the government must verify the true nature of work being carried out by humanitarian actors, and examine their ultimate goals. If INGOs or NGOs harbour political intentions, this can significantly impact national security. This is the primary motivation behind Myanmar’s Organisation Registration Law (2022).
77. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) sent items such as basic medicine and medical equipment, sanitary napkins and personal hygiene supplies to be provided to displaced persons in Sittwe. Items arrived by ship at Sittwe on 17 April 2025. These supplies are kept in UNICEF, IOM, DRC, RI, HI, UNFPA and UNHCR warehouses in Pyi Taw Thar Ward, Sittwe. These items will be distributed to the displaced persons once permission is received from the Rakhine State Government. Documentary photographs are included as **Annex 21**.

Table 3: Detailed list of supplies which will be provided by UNOCHA for each of the IDP camps

¹⁵ Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Project Update, “MSF suspends medical activities in northern Rakhine State, Myanmar”, 27 June 2024, <https://www.msf.org/msf-suspends-medical-activities-northern-rakhine-state-myanmar>.

No.	Township	Types of supplies	Distributed place	Remark
1	Sittwe	Supplies for women and supplies for healthcare	Bar Sar Ra Camp	
2	Sittwe	Supplies for women	Baw Du Pha Camp	
3	Sittwe	Supplies for personal hygiene	Dar Paing Camp	
4	Sittwe	Health care service, sanitary napkins for women	Thae Chaung Camp	
5	Sittwe	Health care service, sanitary napkins for women	Gaung Dokka Camp	
6	Sittwe	Health care service, sanitary napkins for women	Ohn Taw Gyi Camp	
7	Sittwe	Supplies for personal hygiene	Ohn Taw Chay Camp	
8	Sittwe	Supplies for personal hygiene	Thet Kae Pyin Camp	
9	Sittwe	Health care service, sanitary napkins for women	Maw Thi Nyar Camp	

(xvii) Cyclone Mocha preparedness, emergency responses and rehabilitation

78. The cyclone-affected areas, including townships such as Sittwe, Rathedaung, Minbya, Ponnagyun, Pauktaw, Kyauktaw, and Mrauk-U, as well as the areas where Bengalis are residing, have now returned to normalcy and have largely recovered to their previous conditions. Photographs are attached at **Annex 22**.
79. The Government of the Philippines donated USD 100,000 to the ASEAN Secretariat for Recovery Process on Post-Tropical Cyclone Mocha. Based on discussions between the AHA Centre and the Disaster Management Department (DDM), DDM proposed three priority projects. The ASEAN Secretariat then requested a formal project proposal submission. After a series of negotiations, a final project proposal was submitted to the ASEAN Secretariat, which included the procurement of water purifiers, solar units, foldable water containers, fibre boats, and rubber boats for distribution in Rakhine State, Magway Region, and Ayeyarwady Region. The ASEAN Secretariat approved the implementation of the project. Currently, the Disaster Management Department is still coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to transfer the donation to Myanmar.

Conclusion

80. 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 2025.



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.



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

Photos of destruction of Government buildings and residential quarters of civil servants due to 28 March 2025 earthquake

Photos of destruction of Government buildings and residential quarters of civil servants due to 28 March 2025 earthquake









Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 6 April 2025

Annex 2

Table showing the operational status of state - level departmental offices in Rakhine State

The Situation regarding operational status of Offices in Rakhine State

Date. .2.2025

No	Name of Department	Operational Status of Offices		Remarks
		Yes	No	
1	Rakhine State General Administration Department	Yes		
2	Rakhine State Police Force	Yes		
3	Rakhine State Police Auxiliary Unit	Yes		
4	Bureau of Special Investigation, Rakhine State	Yes		
5	Rakhine State Prison Department	Yes		
6	Rakhine State Supreme Court	Yes		
7	Rakhine State Advocate General's Office	Yes		
8	Rakhine State Auditor General's Office	Yes		
9	Rakhine State Fire Service Department	Yes		
10	Rakhine State Immigration Department	Yes		
11	Rakhine State Election Commission	Yes		
12	Regional Development Supervisory Office, Rakhine State	Yes		
13	Education and Training Department, Rakhine State	Yes		
14	Rakhine State Budget Department	Yes		
15	Rakhine State Planning Office	Yes		
16	Myanmar Economic Bank	Yes		
17	Customs Department	Yes		
18	Internal Revenue Department	Yes		
19	Department of Trade	Yes		
20	Department of Customers Affairs	Yes		
21	Directorate of Industiral Supervision and Inspection, Rakhine State	Yes		
22	Financial Regulatory Department, Rakhine State	Yes		
23	Directorate of Hotel and Tourism, Rakhine State	Yes		
24	Rakhine State Pension Department	Yes		
25	Myanmar Insurance	Yes		
26	Central Statistics Organization , Rakhine State	Yes		

27	Myanmar Agricultural Development Bank, Rakhine State	Yes		
28	Directorate of Investment and Company Administration, Rakhine State	Yes		
29	Department of Agriculture	Yes		
30	Rakhine State, Land Records Department	Yes		
31	Rakhine State, Department of Fishery	Yes		
32	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department	Yes		
33	Department of Forest	Yes		
34	Environmental Conservation Department	Yes		
35	Small-Scale Industries Department	Yes		
36	Rakhine State Irrigation and Water Management Department	Yes		
37	Department of Mines, Rakhine State Salt Industry Office	Yes		
38	Myanmar Timber Enterprise (Thantwe)	Yes		
39	Agricultural Mechanization Department, Rakhine State	Yes		
40	Department of Rural Development, Rakhine State	Yes		
41	Cooperative Department	Yes		
42	Road Management Department	Yes		
43	Department of Rural Road Development	Yes		
44	Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River System	Yes		
45	Electric Power Corporation, Rakhine State	Yes		
46	Department of Urban Housing Development	Yes		
47	Myanma Port Authority	Yes		
48	Department of Marine Administration	Yes		
49	Department of Transport Planning	Yes		
50	Sittwe Shipyard	Yes		
51	Myanma Railway (Project)	Yes		
52	Rakhine State Road Transport Administration Department	Yes		
53	Inland Water Transport	Yes		
54	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology	Yes		

55	Department of Civil Aviation	Yes		
56	Information and Public Relations Department	Yes		
57	Myanmar National Airways	Yes		
58	Myanma Railway (Transport)	Yes		
59	Petroleum Products Regulatory Department	Yes		
60	Myanmar Post and Telecommunication	Yes		
61	Myanmar Post Office	Yes		
62	Building Department	Yes		
63	Municipal Department, Rakhine State	Yes		
64	Department of Religion, Rakhine State	Yes		
65	Department of Archaeology and National Museum(Sittwe)	Yes		
66	Ko Pwar Newspaper	Yes		
67	Television Relay Station	Yes		
68	Rakhine State Education Office(Basic High School)	Yes		
69	Sittwe University	Yes		
70	Technological University	Yes		
71	Computer University	Yes		
72	Technical High School	Yes		
73	Department of Public Health	Yes		
74	Department of Medical Service	Yes		
75	Myanmar Traditional Medicine Department	Yes		
76	Sports and Physical Department	Yes		
77	Department of Disaster Management	Yes		
78	Department of Social Welfare	Yes		
79	Food and Drugs Administration, Rakhine State	Yes		
80	Department of Indigenous Literature and Culture	Yes		
81	Department of Labour and Labour Law Inspection	Yes		
82	Department of Labour	Yes		
83	Department of Labour Relations	Yes		
84	Social Security Board	Yes		

85	Department of Ethnic Rights Protection	Yes		
86	State Cargo Committee Office	Yes		
87	Road Management Department, Special Team 4	Yes		
88	Nursing and Midwifery Training Institute	Yes		
89	Institute of Sports and Physical Education	Yes		
90	Government Technical Institute (Kyauk Phyu)	Yes		
91	Government Technical Institute (Thandwe)		No	
92	Toungup University		No	

Remarks: (1) Government Technical Institute(Thandwe) has been closed since June 2024 due to security concerns.

(2) Toungup University has been closed since October 2024 due to security concerns.

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, 22 April, 2025.

Annex 3

Table showing the operational status of General Administration Department offices in Rakhine State

The Situation regarding operational status of General Administration Department in Rakhine State

Date; .2.2025

No	Name of Department	Operational Status of Offices		Temporary Office		Starting Date	Remarks
		Yes	No	Place			
State							
1	Rakhine State General Administration Department	yes					
District							
1	Sittwe District General Administration Department	yes					
2	Myauk-U District General Administration Department			Sittwe		13.1.2024	
3	Maungdaw District General Administration Department			Sittwe		6.4.2024	
4	Kyauk Pyu District General Administration Department	yes					
5	Thandwe District General Administration Department			Patheingyi		2.9.2024	
6	Taungup District General Administration Department			Pyaw		6.1.2.25	
7	Ann District General Administration Department			Magway		12.11.2024	

Township								
1	Sittwe Township, General Administration Department	yes						
2	Rathedaung Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	15.2.2024		
3	Pauk Taw Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	15.2.2024		
4	Ponnagyun Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	15.2.2024		
5	Myauk-U Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	13.1.2024		
6	Kyauk Taw Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	13.1.2024		
7	Min Pyar Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	13.1.2024		
8	Myebon Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	13.1.2024		
9	Maung Taw Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	6.4.2024		
10	Buthidaung Township, General Administration Department				Sittwe	6.4.2024		
11	Kyauk Phyu Township, General Administration Department	yes						
12	Ramree Township, General Administration Department				Kyauk Phyu	1.5.2024		
13	Thawdwe Township, General Administration Department				Pathein	2.9.2024		

14	Gwa Township, General Administration Department			Pathein	2.9.2024	
15	Toungup Township, General Administration Department			Pyay	6.1.2025	
16	Mun Aung Township, General Administration Department	yes				
17	Ann Township, General Administration Department			Magway	12.11.2024	

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, 22 April, 2025.

Annex 4

Clarification of arson attack on WFP warehouse

NATIONAL

Clarification by Maj-Gen Zaw Min Tun, SAC's Information Team Leader, on the arson attack at the WFP warehouse in Maungtaw and drug smuggling of AA terrorists

I would like to clarify today's misinformation about Tatmadaw and Bengalis destroying the World Food Programme warehouse located south of Maungtaw-Buthidaung Road in Maungtaw Township. There were offices and warehouses of the United Nations organizations such as UNHCR and WFP before. However, they had already left in May after the fighting had become intense in Rakhine State, and there were only Bengali guards. What is more, the security forces and Tatmadaw have not been able to enter those areas; therefore, Tatmadaw forces can conduct security measures to protect those areas. On 21 June, the joint team of Tatmadaw and Myanmar Police Force from Maungtaw went on patrol. While patrolling, a fire exchange occurred between Tatmadaw forces and AA terrorists in Waitharli Village, which is situated in the east of WFP's offices and warehouses. During the



SAC's Information Team Leader Maj-Gen Zaw Min Tun.

ers, according to Bengali residents. Bengali residents have already moved the food and goods to safe places located in surrounding areas in order not to be taken by AA terrorists on 21 June. On 22 June, AA terrorists scouted with drones and dropped bombs on WFP warehouses. Thus, some warehouses were destroyed and burnt down. I would like to stress that it is observed in the photos released by AA terrorists. It can be seen that the United Nations logo is clearly written on the roofs of the warehouses and the offices.

bags to more than 2,000 resident households from Nos 1, 2, 3, and 4, as well as Kanyintan and Maungni villages in Maungtaw.

AA, for the time being, has already driven out Bengalis from Buthidaung Township; AA terrorists planned to grab those foods and goods that are already designated to donate to Bengalis and IDPs at the same time while AA is seeking to attack Maungtaw. When AA observed that they failed to grab those foods and goods, they dropped bombs on the warehouses and made up stories.

Let's go to AA's drug smugglings. There were 46 drug cases seized in the Rakhine sea route from 2019 to May 2024, arresting 266 convicted criminals. Most detainees are linked with AA. A total of 28.5 million stimulants, 41 tonnes of ICE, and 1.4 tonnes of ketamine were impounded. AA has been engaging in drug trafficking since its establishment. AA's aim in spreading drugs within the region is to deceive the public more easily to join AA armed groups if the public is addicted to drugs, to buy weapons and ammunition, and to support illegally. Aung Myat Kyaw, a lieutenant colonel of AA terrorists who was captured in 2016, admitted that he carried weapons, ammunition, and drugs from PyinOoLwin to Yangon and from Hpa-an to Yangon in 2015 as per an order made by Tun Mratt Naing. His confession was also aired in front of the state media. ICE and caffeine were seized in December 2023.

Terrorists hired vehicles, boats, and warehouses in the process. AA terrorists' networks conduct those.

It is noted that AA terrorists are trying to produce stimulant tablets within Rakhine State by using ICE and caffeine. The number of pills and drugs that were seized is found to be more than the amount that the entire population in Rakhine State can use. Rakhine State is used as the point to trade the drug with other countries via sea route.

Therefore, AA terrorists' drug trafficking activities and intention to produce drugs in Rakhine State are not only destroying the people in Myanmar but also leading to creating drug-related terrorism in the region. We urge all to be aware of that. I encourage everyone to oppose the groups involved in drug trafficking and terrorism.

Thank you.



Local people from Maungtaw are seen receiving rice bags.

clash, it was observed that AA terrorists mainly used drones. During the clash, AA terrorists tried to invade the WFP warehouses many times to take food and goods from there. We've learned that there were pro-AA Rakhine ethnics in those invad-

Therefore, it was an intentional attack. Roofs of the warehouses were exploded and damaged due to the drop bombs explosion. The Bengalis informed Tatmadaw security troops about evacuated rice bags. Therefore, Tatmadaw security forces delivered rice



This documentary photo shows that locals relocate the rice bags from WFP warehouses which attacked by AA terrorists with drop bomb.

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Annex 5

State Administration Council, Notification No.
507(4)/12/Council, 25 March 2025

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
The State Administration Council

Notification: 507 (4)/ 12/ Council

Date: 2025 March 25

To
All Ministries
Nay Pyi Taw Council
All Regions/ States Government

Subject: Reporting the implementation measures

Reference: (1) Notification No. 158 (1)/ 8/ President's Office, dated 8.4.2020 from the former President's Office
(2) Notification No. 158 (2)/ 8/ President's Office, dated 8.4.2020 from the former President's Office
(3) Notification No. 158 (1)/ 8/ President's Office, dated 8.4.2020 from the former President's Office

1. Concerning the directives, it is informed to report the implementation and progress in the prevention of incitement of hate speech and violence, saving the evidence and materials in Northern Rakhine, respecting and complying with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
2. It is informed that the status of the implementation and progress of the above directives is to be proceeded with further reporting to the office of the State Administration Council, and a copy will be sent to Office 41, ICJ Task Force, SAC Chair office, Ministry 2.

Khin Latt
Deputy Minister

Copy to –
Office of the Chairman of the State Administration Council
Office of the Secretary of the State Administration Council
Office of the State Administration Council
Office of the Ministry of the Union Government
Office 41, ICJ Task Force, SAC Chair office, Ministry 2

Annex 6

Photos of trainees received the lectures of Genocide Convention and related matters at the Civil Service Academies

Documentary photo of a discussion on the International Court of Justice's actions regarding the genocide case at the Civil Service Academies



Documentary photo of a lecture on topics related to the Genocide Convention at the Civil Service Academies



Annex 7

The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law

The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.21, 2014

The 13th Waning of Tabaung 1375 M.E.

(28 March 2014)

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law.

Chapter I

Name and Definition

1. This Law shall be called **the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission Law**.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:
 - (a) **State** means the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (b) **Government** means the Union Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (c) **Human Rights** means the following:
 - (i) the rights of citizens enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (ii) the human rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations;
 - (iii) the human rights contained in the international human rights instruments applicable to the State;
 - (d) **Commission** means the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission established under this Law;
 - (e) **Member of the Commission** means any member, including the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson, of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission;
 - (f) **Selection Board** means the board which selects prospective members of the Commission;
 - (g) **Office of the Commission** means the Office which is established to carry out the office work of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission.

Chapter II

Objectives

3. The objectives of this Law are as follows:

- (a) to safeguard the fundamental rights of citizens enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar effectively;
- (b) to create a society where human rights are respected and protected in recognition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations;
- (c) to effectively promote and protect the human rights contained in the international conventions, decisions, regional agreements and declarations related to human rights accepted by the State;
- (d) to coordinate and cooperate with the international organizations, regional organizations, national statutory institutions, civil society and non-governmental organizations related to human rights.

Chapter III

Establishment of the Commission, Status and Rights Establishment

4. The President shall establish a Myanmar National Human Rights Commission consisting of not less than seven and not more than fifteen members.

5. The President shall form a Selection Board comprising the following members to establish the Commission:

- (a) Chief Justice of the Union;
- (b) Union Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (c) Union Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement;
- (d) Attorney-General of the Union;
- (e) a representative from the Bar Council;
- (f) two representatives from the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw ;
- (g) a representative from the Myanmar Women's Affairs Federation;

- (h) two representatives from registered Non-Governmental Organizations.
6. The Selection Board shall consider for nomination as prospective members of the Commission those who meet the following criteria:
- (a) a person who is a citizen of Myanmar;
 - (b) a person who is not younger than 35 years;
 - (c) a person who is recognized as being a person of integrity and good character, and is capable of fulfilling the responsibilities of a member of the Commission with independence and impartiality;
 - (d) a person who has extensive knowledge or experience in any area of the following:
 - (i) principles of human rights and relevant domestic and international human rights laws;
 - (ii) promotion and protection of human rights;
 - (iii) good governance and public administration;
 - (e) a person who demonstrates commitment to the achievement of the objectives of the Commission.
7. The Selection Board shall:
- (a) take into account the overall composition of the Commission in considering the nomination of prospective members of the Commission;
 - (b) consider as prospective members of the Commission those who have knowledge of or experience or expertise in respect of the following:
 - (i) domestic human rights laws and international human rights laws;
 - (ii) current economic, employment and social issues;
 - (iii) cultural issues and the needs and aspirations of individuals, different communities and population groups in society;
 - (iv) other diverse matters likely to come before the Commission;
 - (v) human rights advocacy;
 - (vi) public education;
 - (vii) public governance, administration and financial management and

- (viii) civil society, academia, social welfare, community development and legal affairs.
- (c) seek to ensure the equitable representation of men and women, and of national races, in considering the provisions under sub-section (a) and sub-section (b).
8. The Selection Board shall adopt procedures for nominating prospective members of the Commission and shall submit to the President a list of thirty nominees selected in accordance with those procedures.
9. The President shall, in coordination with the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, select and appoint suitable members of the Commission from prospective members of the Commission submitted under section 8. In selecting and appointing members, the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson shall be determined.
10. On appointment, a member of the Commission shall:
- (a) be deemed to have retired from the government service in accordance with the standing service rules and regulations, if the person is a government servant;
 - (b) resign from any office or employment in domestic or foreign organizations that may conflict with the functions of a member of the Commission.
11. A member of the Commission shall act impartially and independently in carrying out the functions of the Commission and shall not hold any other office or engage in any activities or practices that conflict with or may be perceived to conflict with the functions of the Commission.

Status and Rights

12. (a) The Chairperson of the Commission shall have the rank of Union Minister and the Vice Chairperson and other members of the Commission have the rank of Deputy Minister.
- (b) They shall be entitled to the honoraria, allowances and perquisites appropriate to the status determined in accordance with sub-section (a).

Chapter IV

Term of Members of the Commission, Resignation, Termination and Filling a Vacancy

13. The term of members of the Commission shall be five years.
14. The members of the Commission shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

15. Except in case of resignation from the post or termination of service, a serving member of the Commission shall continue to serve in the current position until a new member of the Commission is appointed.

Resignation, Termination and Filling a Vacancy

16. If the Chairperson wishes to resign during the term of office of his/her own volition for any reason, he/she may do so by submitting a letter of resignation to the President.
17. If a member of the Commission except the Chairperson wishes to resign from office of his/her own volition for any reason, he/she may do so by submitting a letter of resignation to the President through the Chairperson.
18. The President may, in coordination with the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, terminate the term of office of any member of the Commission on any of the following grounds:
 - (a) if he/she is determined by a medical board of competent jurisdiction to be unfit to continue in office by reason of permanent physical or mental incapacity;
 - (b) if he/she is sentenced to imprisonment by any court for a criminal action;
 - (c) if he/she is declared insolvent by any court ;
 - (d) if he/she fails to comply with the regulations laid down by the Commission.
19. The President shall:
 - (a) in coordination with the Speaker of the Pyithu Hluttaw and the Speaker of the Amyotha Hluttaw, fill the position vacated by the resignation or termination or death of a member of the Commission or for any other reason, with a person from the list of nominees submitted by the Selection Board;
 - (b) fill the vacancy in accordance with sections 4, 5, 6,7, 8 and 9 in the event that no suitable nominee is available in the list of prospective members of the Commission.
20. Where the vacancy is the office of the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson, the President shall temporarily designate any remaining member to such position before filling the vacancy.
21. Notwithstanding any provision in respect of the term contained in section 13, the term of the member appointed under section 19 shall be the remaining term of the replaced member.

Chapter V

Duties and Powers of the Commission

22. Duties and Powers of the Commission are as follows:

- (a) promoting public awareness of human rights and efforts to combat all forms of discrimination through the provision of information and education;
- (b) carrying out the following to monitor and promote compliance with international and domestic human rights laws:
 - (i) recommending to the Government the international human rights instruments to which Myanmar should become a party;
 - (ii) reviewing existing laws and proposed bills for consistency with the international human rights instruments to which the State is a party and recommending the legislation and additional measures to be adopted for the promotion and protection of human rights to the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw through the Government;
 - (iii) assisting the Government in respect of its preparation of reports to be submitted under obligation in accordance with the international human rights instruments to which the State is a party and on the contents of those reports.
- (c) verifying and conducting inquiries in respect of complaints and allegations of human rights violations;
- (d) visiting the scene of human rights violations and conducting inquiries, on receipt of a complaint or allegation or information;
- (e) inspecting the scene of human rights violations and, after notification, prisons, jails, detention centres and public or private places of confinement;
- (f) consulting and engaging the relevant civil society organizations, business organizations, labour organizations, national races organizations, minorities and academic institutions, as appropriate;
- (g) consulting, engaging and cooperating with other national, regional and international human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review, as appropriate;
- (h) responding to any matter referred to the Commission by the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw or the Pyithu Hluttaw or the Amyotha Hluttaw or the Government;

- (i) responding to the specific matters referred by the President in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights;
 - (j) preparing reports in respect of the functions of the Commission and publishing them as appropriate;
 - (k) carrying out anything incidental or conducive to the implementation of any function of the Commission;
 - (l) submitting to the President and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw an annual report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the activities and functions of the Commission, with such recommendations as are appropriate;
 - (m) submitting special reports on human rights issues to the President as and when necessary.
23. If the Chairperson is, for any reason, not able to perform his/her responsibilities, the Vice-Chairperson shall assume the responsibilities of the Chairperson.
24. The Commission shall:
- (a) have the right to act independently on matters that fall within its powers;
 - (b) have the right to act independently in respect of financial management and administrative matters in conformity with the provisions of this Law.
25. Where a member of the Commission becomes aware of his/her action in conflict with the interest of the Commission, the member shall promptly inform the Chairperson and members of the Commission, and take corrective action immediately.
26. The Commission has the power to engage thematic experts to be effective in undertaking its functions after informing the President.
27. The Commission shall, in respect of holding of the regular and special meetings, the fulfillment of quorum of the meetings, the presiding of meetings and making of decisions, act in accordance with the rules and procedures issued under this Law.

Chapter VI

Inquiry

Inquiry into Human Rights Violations, Handling of Complaints

28. Where the Commission becomes aware of widespread, systemic or entrenched situations or practices that violate human rights, the Commission may initiate an inquiry.

29. In conducting an inquiry, the Commission shall abide by the principles of natural justice. In addition, the Commission may invoke the relevant provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act as appropriate.
30. An individual may lodge a complaint with the Commission on his/her own behalf, or on behalf of another person or on behalf of a group of persons with a similar cause of complaint concerning any alleged violation of human rights.
31. The complainant shall submit to the Commission in writing in carrying out the following:
 - (a) withdrawing the complaint;
 - (b) obtaining the permission of the Commission to amend the complaint.
32. The Commission shall conduct an inquiry into a complaint unless it decides not to do so for the following reasons:
 - (a) the complaint is not made in good faith;
 - (b) the complaint is not within the competence of the Commission;
 - (c) a more appropriate remedy or reasonable channel of complaint is available to the complainant.
33. No decision by the Commission to decline to conduct or to defer or to discontinue an inquiry into any subject of a complaint shall affect the power of the Commission to inquire generally into a matter on its own initiative.
34. In addressing a complaint, if the Commission is of the view that the subject of the complaint is amenable to conciliation, the Commission shall address the complaint through conciliation. In doing so, this shall be done in accordance with the existing laws.
35. The Commission may summon in writing to testify, to take oath, for questioning and to sign affidavits any person who in its opinion is able to give any information relating to any matter being investigated by the Commission, to appear before the Commission at a time and place specified.
36. The Commission may summon in writing any person or office to produce any documents or evidence in their possession or control that, in the opinion of the Commission, relate to any matter being investigated by it except the following:

- (a) documents or evidence, the release of which would affect the security and defence of the State;
 - (b) documents which are classified by the departments and organizations of the Government.
37. The Commission shall not inquire into the complaint which violates any of the following:
- (a) cases under trial before any court, cases under appeal or revision on the decision of any court;
 - (b) cases that have been finally determined by any court.
38. The Commission shall, for further action on the complaint which involves the government departments, organizations or its related entity, refer its findings to the relevant government department or organization with recommendations. That department or organization shall respond to the Commission on its action regarding the Commission's recommendations within thirty days. In doing so, the action that ensures that complainants are not subjected to reprisals shall be mentioned.
39. At the conclusion of an inquiry, the Commission may report its findings and recommendations to the President and the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and may publish them for public information as may be necessary.
40. If the Commission finds out the credible evidence, in its inquiry of a complaint, of the violations of the rights of an individual or individuals, the report submitted under sections 38 and 39 shall mention the recommendations on the following:
- (a) a determination that a violation of human rights has occurred and a recommendation that such human rights violation and similar violations should not be repeated or continued;
 - (b) appropriate measures by a person or any agency to redress the violation of human rights;
 - (c) obtaining due compensation for the victim of violation of human rights for any loss or damage suffered;
 - (d) recommending for action to any department, organization, service, person or the relevant authority and to require them to inform the Commission within a reasonable period of the steps that have been taken to give effect to that recommendation.

Protection

41. Anyone who threatens, hinders, obstructs, molests or interferes with a member of the Commission or a staff member of the Commission or a person acting on behalf of the Commission while that person is undertaking its functions under this Law shall be punished by the existing law.
42. A person shall not victimize, intimidate, threaten, harass or otherwise interfere with any person on the ground that that person, or any associate of that person:
- (a) intends to use of the rights under this Law;
 - (b) has used the rights under this Law, or promoted those rights of some other persons;
 - (c) has given information or evidence in relation to any complaint, investigation or proceedings under this Law;
 - (d) has declined to do anything which would contravene this Law;
 - (e) has otherwise done anything under or by reference to this Law.

The Inspection of Prisons, Jails, Detention Centres and Places of Confinement

43. The Commission has the power to inspect prisons, jails, detention centres, and places of confinement in order to ensure that persons imprisoned, detained or confined are treated humanely and in accordance with international and national human rights laws. The inspection shall be carried out in accordance with relevant laws.
44. In carrying out the functions under section 43, the Commission shall have the following powers:
- (a) right of inspecting prisons, jails, detention centres and places of confinement after notifying the relevant authorities of the time of its intended visit;
 - (b) right of inspecting all areas and facilities for those detained or confined in prisons, jails, detention centres and places of confinement;
 - (c) right of interviewing prisoners, detainees and those confined freely and privately;
 - (d) right of recommending for action to the relevant departments and organizations and requiring them to inform the Commission of the steps that they have taken to give effect to those recommendations.
45. The Commission may inform the relevant organizations at the Union level of its findings and recommendations and make them public as appropriate.

Chapter VII

Financial Management

46. The State shall provide the Commission with adequate funding to enable it to effectively discharge the functions assigned to it by this Law.
47. The Commission may receive unconditional contributions from any individual or organization that do not prejudice the independence of the Commission concerning the promotion and protection of human rights.
48. The Commission shall cause proper accounts to be kept of its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities in accordance with financial regulations.
49. The accounts of the Commission shall be audited by the Office of the Auditor-General of the Union.
50. The Commission shall apply in accordance with the relevant existing Revenue Laws for exemption from assessment of taxes on its funds and monetary transactions.

Chapter VIII

Staff Organization Structure

51. The Commission shall:
 - (a) establish a staff organization structure to assist the Commission to fulfill its functions and appoint the staff as required;
 - (b) prescribe regulations, bye-laws and benefits in respect of the personnel matters of the Commission.
52. The Commission may appoint the necessary staff including the Head of the Office of the Commission in order to effectively discharge its functions.
53. (a) The Head of the Office of the Commission shall act as Secretary of the Commission and also perform the other functions determined by the Commission.
 - (b) The Head and staff of the Office of the Commission are accountable to the Commission.
54. The Commission shall determine the rank of staff of the Office of the Commission, subject to the laws and regulations for civil service personnel.
55. The Chairperson of the Commission may, by signed document, specifically delegate to any officer of the Office of the Commission, any of the functions of the Commission. The entrusted delegate shall perform only the function specified in the instrument of delegation.

56. The Chairperson of the Commission may revoke the function so delegated to the officer concerned at any time by written instrument.

Chapter IX

Miscellaneous

57. The Commission shall establish its headquarters and may establish its branches as required to implement its mandate.

58. The Commission shall hold its meetings as prescribed.

59. The Commission may establish the necessary separate groups and working groups, based on locations or themes and may entrust specific duties to them in order to effectively discharge the functions contained in this Law.

60. The Commission shall have the right to own name, logo and perpetual succession, and have the right to sue and to be sued.

61. In performing the functions under this Law, a member of the Commission and the person assigned by the Commission shall be deemed as a public servant under section 21 of the Penal Code.

62. No criminal or civil action shall be prosecuted against the Commission or a member of the Commission or the person assigned by the Commission for any act or omission, or observation made or opinion issued in good faith in the exercise of the functions and powers vested under this Law.

63. Documents, materials and information communicated and delivered to the Commission or the Office of the Commission, or collected by the Commission shall be exempted from censorship or interference.

64. The premises, archives, files, documents, communications, properties, funds and assets of the Commission, wherever located and by whomever held, shall be inviolable and exempted from trespassing, searching, confiscation, seizure, requisition or any other means of interference.

65. The Commission has the right to disclose, in order to conduct its investigation smoothly, such information which in its opinion ought to be disclosed.

66. The Commission shall ensure that the name and identifying information concerning any person appearing before it for examination, testimonies, documentary evidence, things furnished to it,

are not published or disclosed by any person without the Commission's authorization. The Commission may also take other measures for the protection of witnesses.

67. The Commission shall refrain from using the information it has obtained in ways other than realizing its objectives.
68. Except in the case of trial of any person for perjury in respect of his statements, testimonies and answers, no person shall be prosecuted before any court on the basis of those statements, testimonies and answers. The statements, testimonies and answers produced before the Commission shall not be used in prosecuting any other person.
69. The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission established under Notification No. 34/2011 dated 5 September 2011 of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar shall continue to perform its responsibilities until the establishment of a Commission under this Law.
70. The Commission may issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures to implement the provisions of this Law.

I hereby sign in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Sd/- Thein Sein

President

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Annex 8

Latest monthly Telegram message from Western Command

မှတ်ပုံတင်ကြေးနှုန်းစာပုံစံ(အစား)

ပူးတွဲ(၁)

- (ပ) နပခ
- (လ) ကကရေး
- (တ) ကက(ကြည်း) ကကဥ တစစ

ရက်စွဲ/အချိန်
၂၀၂၅ ဖေ ၀၄ ၁၅ ၀

၁ ရေး ၃ ။ လ၀၂။ ကကရေး၏ကန ဇရေး၃/၀၆၀၈၄၀(၂၀၂၁အောက်)ကိုညွှန်း။ ချွတ်ပြင် ကျေးရွာဖြစ်စဉ်နှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ စုံ/ခုံစစ်ဆေးမှုများ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်ရန်အတွက် ချွတ်ပြင် ကျေးရွာ(ဟောင်း)သို့ တာဂီလီများ ပြန်လည်ဝင်နေထိုင်မှု ရှိ/မရှိကို လစဉ်စိစစ်တင်ပြရန် ညွှန်းကနဖြင့် အကကလာမှုနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ ရခိုင်ပြည်နယ်မြောက်ပိုင်းတွင် လတ်တလောဖြစ်ပေါ်နေသော အခြေအနေများအရ ၎င်းကျေးရွာများ၌ လူနေထိုင်ခြင်း ရှိ/မရှိအားစိစစ်ရန် အခက်အခဲများ ဖြစ်ပေါ်လျက်ရှိသောကြောင့် ယခုအချိန်တွင်စုံ/ခုံစစ်ဆေးခြင်းများ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက်နိုင်ခြင်း မရှိသေးပါကြောင်း သိရှိနိုင်ပါရန်နှင့် လိုအပ်သည်များညွှန်ကြားပေးနိုင်ပါရန်တင်ပြအပ်--/

ဌာန စာ နည်း ဖြင့် ပို့

ဦးစားပေးအထွေထွေအတန်း
နုနု



ဦးစီးဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး(စစ်ရေး)

ကြည်း ၃၀၁၅၇ ဗိုလ်မှူးကြီး အေးကိုစော်

Confidential

Telegram Letter

Date, Time

2025, 4 Feb 1500

(sender) WC (Western Command)

(Recipient) OAG (Office of the Adjutant General)

(Copy) Office of Commander-In-Chief (Army), Office of the Judge Advocate General,
Office of Inspector General of the Defence Services

1 A 3. Secret 2. Reference of the telegram letter of the Office of the Adjutant General 9 A
3/060840 (2021 Oct):

Regarding the incident of Chut Pyin Village, as it is instructed to continue to carry out court of inquiries and report monthly whether there are Bengali resettlements or not in Chut Pyin (Old village), it is to inform that, meanwhile, court of inquiries cannot be carried out under the recent conditions in the northern Rakhine State, due to the difficulties in investigating whether people are inhabiting or not in those villages, and report to give necessary instructions.

Sent in Cipher
Priority

(Classified)

(Signature)

Colonel in Chief of Staff (A)

BC 30157, Colonel Aye Ko Zaw

Confidential

Annex 9

Photographs of IHL Training held between October 2024 to April 2025

Photographs of teaching IHL, Geneva Conventions, ROE to the Military personnel at Myanmar (Army) Combat Force School (Bahtoo)



Source: Ministry of Defence, 21 February 2025.

Photographs of teaching IHL, Geneva Conventions, ROE to the Military personnel at Myanmar (Army) Combat Force School (Bahtoo)





Source: Ministry of Defence, 21 February 2025.

Photographs of teaching IHL, Geneva Conventions, ROE to the Military personnel at Myanmar (Army) Combat Force School (Bayinnaung)



Source: Ministry of Defence, 21 February 2025.

Photographs of teaching IHL, Geneva Conventions, ROE to the Military personnel at Myanmar (Army) Combat Force School (Bayinnaung)



Source: Ministry of Defence, 21 February 2025.

Annex 10

List of households and populations living in IDP camps of Rakhine State

Household Family List of IDP camps in Pauk Taw Township

No	Township	Camps/ Camping site Village name/ location	House- hold list	Numbers			Remark
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Pauk Taw	Ngyat Chaung (1),(2)	2249	5446	5159	10605	
2		Kyein Ne Pyin	1443	3479	3536	7015	
3		A Nouk Ye	1172	2383	2529	4912	
4		Sin Thet Maw	805	1352	1442	2794	
Pauk Taw Township			5669	12660	12666	25326	

Household Family List of IDP camps in Sittwe Township

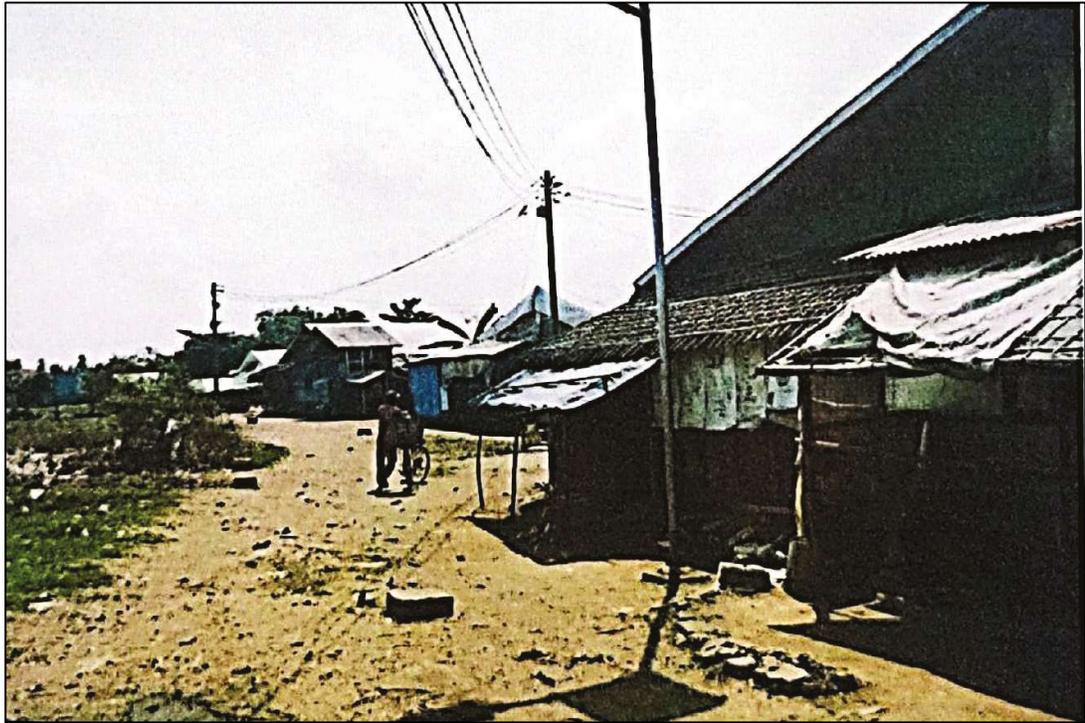
No	Township	Camps/ Camping site Village name/ location	House- hold list	Numbers			Remark
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Sittwe	Maw Thi Nyar	739	2105	2125	4230	
2		Dar Paing	1543	4344	4548	8892	
3		Thel Chaung	2017	6213	6346	12559	
4		Thet Kae Pyin	1310	3364	3327	6691	
5		Bar Sar Yar	574	1263	1331	2594	
6		Gaungdoka (1), (2)	891	2555	2585	5140	
7		Baw Du Pha (1)	1052	2222	2351	4573	
8		Baw Du Pha (2)	1343	3822	3962	7784	
9		Ohn Taw Gyi (South)	2408	6434	6424	12858	
10		Ohn Taw Gyi (North)	2754	7750	7952	15702	
11		Say Tha Mar Gyi/ Chan Thar Gyone	2861	7457	7814	15271	
12		Ohn Taw Chay	838	2356	2213	4569	
Sittwe Township			18330	49885	50978	100863	

Source : Rakhine State Government, 24 April 2025.

Annex 11

Photographs of IDP camps without barriers for the movement of Bengalis
in Sittwe Township

Photographs of no restrictions on the movement of Bengalis without fences at Thet Kae Pyin and Maw Thi Nyar IDP camps, Sittwe Township.



Source : Rakhine State Governement, 23 April 2025.

**Photographs of free trade and bustling market activity at Thea Chaung Market in
Bu May Village Tract, Sittwe Township**

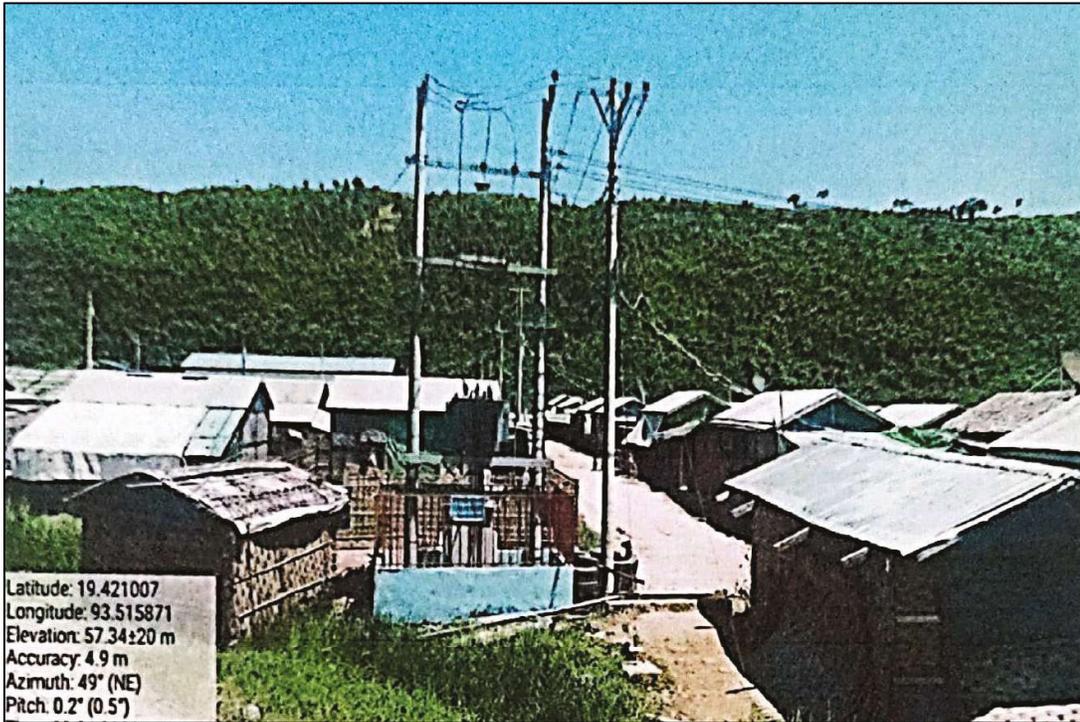


Source: Rakhine State Government, 23 April 2025.

Annex 12

Photographs of installation of electricity in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village,
Kyaukphyu Township

**Photographs of electricity line installation in Aye Mya Thar Yar Village,
Kyaukpyu Township, Rakhine State**



Source : Rakhine State Government, 23 April 2025.

Annex 13

List of Bengali students and volunteer teachers in primary school at IDP camps in Rakhine State

2024-2025 Academic Year
List of the numbers of student and Volunteer teachers in IDP camps
and Basic Education High School, Rakhine State

No	Township	School/ Total camp	Numbers of student				Numbers of Volunteer teachers				Remark
			High	Middle	Primary	Total	High	Middle	Primary	Total	
1	Sittwe	12			14615	14615			277	277	
2	Pauk Taw										
3	Mrauk U										
4	Kyauk Taw										
5	Min Bya										
6	Myay Pon										
7	Kyaw Phyu										
	Total	12	0	0	14615	14615	0	0	277	277	

Remark: Volunteer teachers are appointed by the organizations of LWF, Save the Children, Plan in Townships and Sittwe

Singnature

Dr Tun Tun Thein
 Director
 State Education Office, Sittwe, Rakhine

Source : Rakhine State Government, 24 April 2025.

Annex 14

Photographs of Bengali students learning peacefully at Aye Mya Tharyar Village in Kyauk Phyu Township, Rakhine State

**Bengali students learning peacefully with enjoyment at school in Ayemyatharyar
Village, Kyauk Phyu Township, Rakhine State**



Source : Ministry of Boarder Affairs 11 February 2025.

Annex 15

List of Bengali students and teachers at primary Schools in Sittwe and Kyauk Phyu, Rakhine State

2024-2025 Academic Year
List of the numbers of Bangali student and teacher at Basic Education High School, Rakhine State

N o	Township	School/ (Bengali)	Numbers of student			Numbers of teacher			Remark		
			High	Middle	Primary	Total	High	Middle		Primary	Total
1	Sittwe	22	1055	3980	12480	17515	24	133	259	416	
2	Pauk Taw					0				0	
3	Ponnagyun					0				0	
4	Rathae Daung					0				0	
5	Mrauk U					0				0	
6	Kyauk Taw					0				0	
7	Min Bya					0				0	
8	Myay Pon					0				0	
9	Maung Daw					0				0	
10	Buthidaung					0				0	
11	Kyawk Phyu	1		31	128	159				0	
12	Yan Bye					0				0	
13	TaunGup					0				0	
14	Mun Aung					0				0	
15	Ann					0				0	
16	Than Dwe					0				0	
17	Gwa					0				0	
	Total	23	1055	4011	12608	17674	24	133	259	416	

Singnature

Dr Tun Tun Thein
 Director

State Education Office, Sittwe, Rakhine

2024 – 2025 Academic Year Documentary photo of Bengali students learning in Primary School (Post) (Ywar Gaung Ywar Thit), Sittwe Township



Source : Ministry of Education , 3 February 2025.

Annex 16

Photographs of distributing learning materials to Bengali students in Primary School, Sittwe Township

**2024-2025 Academic Year, Documentary photo of Supporting teaching materials
such as text books to Bengali students in Primary School (Post)
Hla Ma Chay and Bu May, Sittwe Township**



Source : Government of Rakhine State, 24 February 2025.

Annex 17

Photographs of school health services provided by medical staffs to Bengali students at secondary School, Sittwe Township

Health Talks organized by medical staffs and Providing deworming medicine to Bengali students at Aung Mingalar Middle School, Sittwe Township, 2024-2025 Academic Year



Source: Ministry of Health, 17 February 2025.



The HPV vaccine (Human Papillomavirus) is given to Bengali students aged 9-12 Years at Ohn Taw Gyi School, Sittwe Township

Source : Government of Rakhine State, 24 February 2025



Providing Nutritional Supplements to Bengali Infants and Children at Rural Health Care Centre in Thet Kae Pyin, Sittwe Township

Source : Ministry of Health, 17 February 2025.

Annex 18

Photographs of providing health care service to Bengalis in Rakhine State

Photos of healthcare services and issuing birth certificates to Bengalis in Rakhine State

Giving medical treatment to Bengali patients by Mercy Malaysia in Dar Paing, Rural Health Centre, Sittwe Township, Rakhine State (9.12.2024)



Tetanus vaccination is given to Bengali pregnant women at Bar Sa Yar IDP camp, Sittwe Township, Rakhine State (14.11.2024).



Obtaining height measurement of a pregnant woman at Thae Chaung IDP camp by an International Non-Governmental Organization, Save the Children (7.11.2024)



Cooking demonstration by ACF staff, volunteers, Mothers and Care Takers in Baw Du Pha village, Sittwe Township (13.11.2024)



Distribution of nutritious food items (edible oil, bean vermicelli and instant noodle) to pregnant women by an International Non-Governmental Organization, Save the Children at Baw Du Pha IDP camp (21.11.2024)



Nutritional Supplement Distribution Programme is conducted by an International Non-Governmental Organization, Save the Children at Thet Kae Pyin IDP Camp (24.12.2024)



A bangali woman experiencing obstructed labour was referred to the Sittwe General Hospital, where she successfully delivered her baby and was subsequently examined by an obstetrician-gynecologist (OB-GYN) (15.1.2025)



Giving Routine Immunization to Bengali Infants and Children at Thae Chaung IDP Camp, Sittwe Township, Rakhine State (23.10.2024)



Giving Routine Immunization to Bengali Infants and Children, Sittwe Township (October 2024).



Issuing birth certificates to Bengalis at Rural Health Centre, Thae Chaung, Sittwe Township
(8.1.2025)



Annex 19

Photographs of the meeting between Myanmar Human Rights National Commission and Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central) for freedom of religious rights and equal rights of citizens talk

Photos showing Myanmar Human Rights National Commission with Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central), Executive Members of District, Townships, and Region, 7.1.2025, Esperado Hotel



A thanksgiving speech delivered by U Wunna, the Chairman of Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central), Esperado Hotel, Yangon, 7-1-2025



Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central) hold talks with Executive Member of Townships Distract and Region, Esperado Hotel, Yangon, 7-1-2025

Source: Ministry of Religious and Culture, 7 January 2025.



Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central) hold talks with Executive Member of Townships Distract and Region, Esperado Hotel, Yangon, 7-1-2025



Myanmar Interfaith Dialogue Group (Central) hold talks with Executive Member of Townships Distract and Region, Esperado Hotel, Yangon, 7-1-2025

Source: Ministry of Religious and Culture, 7 January 2025.

Issuing birth certificates to Bengalis at Rural Health Centre, Thae Chaung, Sittwe Township
(8.1.2025)



Source: Ministry of Health, 4 March, 2025.

Annex 20

Additional appointment of commission members to Myanmar
National Human Rights Commission

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

State Administration Council

Order 47/2024

5th Waxing of Tawthalin 1386 ME

7 September 2024

**Additional appointment of members to Myanmar National Human Rights
Commission**

THE State Administration Council has appointed the following persons as members of the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission under Section 419 of the Constitution.

1. U Win Hlaing Oo (aka) Cung Za Hmong
Member of the Board of Trustees
St Mary's Catholic Cathedral Church
2. U Than Win
Member of the Board of Trustees
Pinnaygon Jaame Mosque
3. U Tin Ko Ko
Member of the Central Executive Committee
All Myanmar Tamil Hindu Foundation

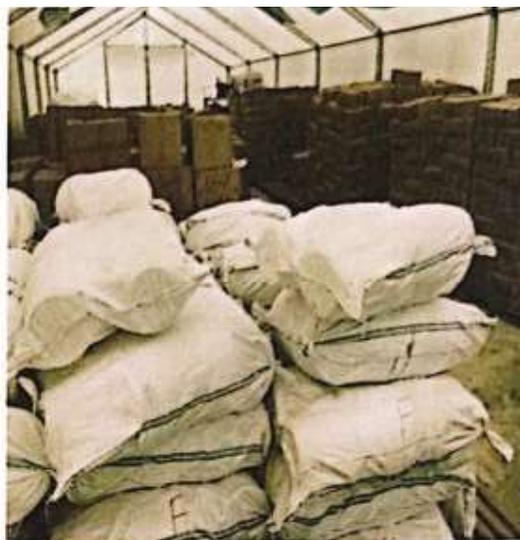
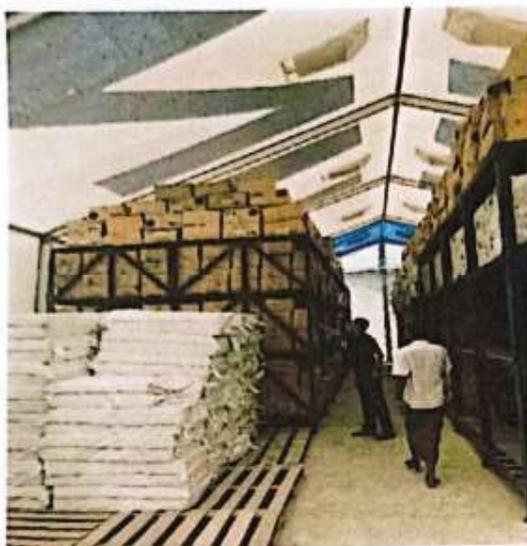
By order,
Aung Lin Dwe
General
Secretary

Source: Myanmar National Human Rights Commission, 28 April, 2025.

Annex 21

Photograph of Humanitarian Assistance provided by
UNOCHA in Sittwe, Rakhine State

Photo of Keeping Humanitarian Assistance aids in the warehouses- UNICEF, IOM, DRC, RI, HI, UNFPA, UNHCR, Pyi Taw Thar ward, Sittwe.



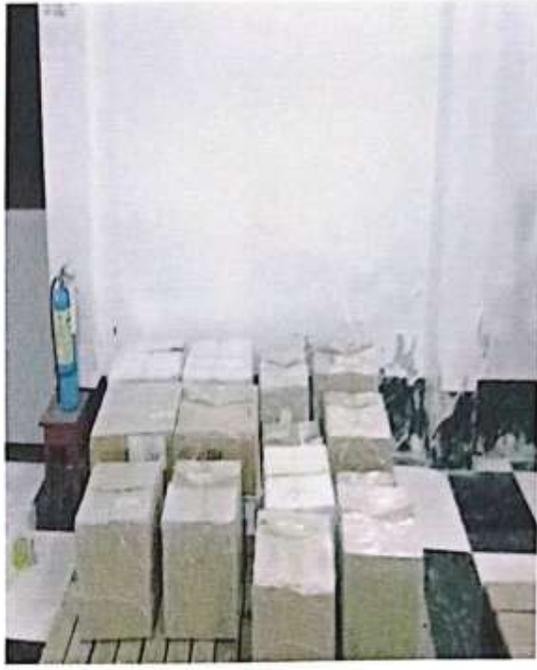
Keeping Humanitarian Assistance aids in the warehouses- UNICEF, IOM, DRC, RI, HI, UNFPA, UNHCR, Pyi Taw Thar ward, Sittwe.





Keeping Humanitarian Assistance aids in the warehouses- UNICEF, IOM, DRC, RI, HI, UNFPA, UNHCR, Pyi Taw Thar ward, Sittwe.





Keeping Humanitarian Assistance aids in the warehouses- UNICEF, IOM, DRC, RI, HI, UNFPA, UNHCR, Pyi Taw Thar ward, Sittwe.



Source: Rakhine State Government, 25 April 2025.

Annex 22

Photographs of IDP camps returning to normalcy in Rakhine State
after Cyclone Mocha



Documentary photo of embracing normalcy in Ohn Taw Gyi South IDP camp after Cyclone Mocha



Documentary photo of embracing normalcy in Ohn Taw Gyi North IDP camp after Cyclone Mocha



Documentary photo of embracing normalcy in Baw Du Pha 1 IDP camp after Cyclone Mocha



Documentary photo of embracing normalcy in Baw Du Pha 2 IDP camp after Cyclone Mocha

Source: Rakhine State Government , 26 April 2025.