



Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to  
the United Nations Office and other International Organizations

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2 September 2020

Dear Sirs and Madam,

With reference to your letter No. AL MMR 8/2020 dated 23 June 2020, I wish to convey the information received from Ministries concerned in Myanmar as follows:

- To prevent flooding at the Kyauk Ta lone IDP camp's resettlement area, breakwater frames and drain pipes are being built by the relevant department.
- Kyauk Phyu Public Health Department and Myanmar Health Officer Association collaborated to treat the patients as off-patients from Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp once a week, as well as to provide health care services. Kyauk Phyu 200 bed hospital is prepared for the IDPs if necessary. Permissions are also being granted to UN/INGOs/NGO organizations to provide health care.
- There are currently 6 volunteer teachers working at the Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp.
- Resettlement of the IDP and closure of the temporary shelters are carried out in accordance with the National Strategy, as well as based on the principle of voluntariness with no pressure and intimidation.
- It is already in a process of establishing National-level committee, State level committee and working committees for resettlement of the IDPs and closure of camps in line with the National Strategy.
- To provide health care services, it is already in a process of building a Medical center and an administrative office. The Rakhine government is working on to make availability of Health care services in Kyaukphyu public hospital.

- Budget for building a school and toilets for families living in resettlement is already been approved. Supports are also being provided to High-school students and students who passed matriculation exams for their further studies.
- Livelihood programmes are also being planned to provide adequate income. The Government also prioritizes to create job opportunities. Highway bus terminal is also being planned near the old Kyuk Ta Lone camp, providing an opportunity for income generation.
- Over 2099 million Kyat was received from the emergency fund of the Ministry of Border Affairs to provide housing, school buildings, warehouse, medical centers, sanitation, electricity, breakwater for resettlement programme. To prevent bribing for traveling, blocking roads, and giving service fees for security officers, necessary measures has been put in place at multiple level.
- The government does not prevent the IDPs those who want to return to their homes. But it is leant that due to the prevailing circumstances of insufficient social-harmonization, they are reluctant to return to their respective places.
- Penal code section 188 has been issued in order to prevent squatters in the houses that the IDPs own, and to those who has illegally settled, the owners can take legal action in accordance with Penal code section 447 and code of criminal procedures section 522.
- In accordance with the National Strategy, resettlement will be provided for those who have the desire.
- The government officials from Union level and State level visited Kyauk Phyu frequently and underwent multiple bilateral consultations with camp inhabitants and host communities during 2017, 2018 and 2019. Since the launch of the National Strategy, Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp has been placed as a priority for resettlement.

- While temporary resettlement had been done in 2012, the camp was built on the land that was owned by some private landlords and local military unit. There was demand to use their land by owners and it became one of the driving factors for the resettlement.
- During consultations with camp inhabitants, they exhibited to return back to their former land plot. Therefore, the local authorities checked the land property status. Before displacement, there were 254 land lot owned by Muslims who lived in Kyauk Ta Lone IDP camp. In the mean time, some of the plots were sold by owners on their own decision. In June 2020, only 89 plots are left. Some of the camp dwellers requested to arrange land plot in the urban area with the government's support or to relocate on the land possessed by the Muslims who were displaced to the IDP camps in Sittwe. Arrangement for the land in the urban area is challenging as the prices of the land raised due to the Kyauk Phyu Special Economic Zone. Otherwise, the request to resettle in the plots owned by other Muslims is also unrealistic as it needs negotiating and bargaining with original land owners.
- When consulting with the Rakhine host communities, majority aren't ready for welcoming relocation as there is limited trust between the two communities and social cohesion still need to be strengthened. Before the development of the action plan, there were discussions to relocate at nearby villages in Kyauk Phyu Township. However, local host communities refused to accept that option also.
- It is vividly clear that time and space is needed for finding a mutually acceptable solution for the resettlement.
- During some consultations with camp dwellers, some discussed that they would like to look at the infrastructure development at the relocation site and would like to decide only after seeing the preparedness action. Moreover, few long houses in the camp are deteriorated seriously and need to renovate.

- Myanmar Government considered various aspects for resettlement plan and relocation site. Depending on the given conditions, Myanmar allocated the government budget for infrastructure development at the relocation site. In the proposal, purchasing of the land for resettlement, construction of houses with locally acceptable standards, health and education facility, road, and WASH infrastructure development and electricity infrastructure development have been considered.
- Throughout the process, Myanmar government has adhered to meet relevant laws and policies of Myanmar and applicable guiding principles and international laws. Myanmar aims to provide houses and land lots upon request to resettle voluntarily. At the same time, the right for possession of their original property is also granted.
- Myanmar Government has placed this matter as a priority and continued to organize further consultations with multiple stakeholders; and will emphasize the resettlement of the IDPs followed by the systemic closure of the camps. Myanmar hasn't practiced forced evictions regarding with the resettlement of the displaced persons throughout the process.

Please accept, Sirs, Madam, the assurances of my highest consideration.



(Kyaw Moe Tun)

Ambassador/Permanent Representative

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

Special Rapporteur on minority issues