ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံ အစီရင္ခံစာ ၂၀၂၀
LANDMINES & CLUSTER MUNITIONS
MONITOR

Cluster Munition Monitor is a program of the Campaign to Ban Landmines, which is managed by the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the Landmine Monitoring Network.

The Cluster Munition Monitor, launched in 2009, provides ongoing reporting and analysis of the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). It is based at the Center for Landmine Studies at Stanford University and is supported by the ICBL and the Campaign.

The Cluster Munition Monitor's online database contains thousands of reports, with new reports added daily. The database covers all countries that have acceded to the CCM, as well as those that have not.

The Monitor's mission is to monitor the implementation of the CCM and to provide timely and accurate information to the public, policymakers, and non-governmental organizations.

The Monitor's key goals are to:

- Provide timely and accurate information to the public, policymakers, and non-governmental organizations.
- Monitor the implementation of the CCM.
- Promote theCUSION of cluster munitions.

The Monitor's database is freely accessible online, and it is updated regularly with new reports and updates.

The Monitor's work is funded by the ICBL and the Campaign to Ban Landmines.

For more information, please visit www.the-monitor.org.
24 May 2018. In June 2017, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Defense officials told the ICBL that the government was actively considering the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention), Global New

5. ICBL/Landmine Monitor meeting with U Min Htike Hein, Assistant Secretary, Union Minister Office for Defence, Ministry of Defence, Naypyitaw, 29 June 2018.


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1. Myanmar has been one of their most requested products.


3. Myanmar stated that it had begun joint-patrols with Bangladesh along their shared border in August 2018, and claimed that since the institution of these patrols, no landmine casualties had been reported. Statement of Myanmar, Mine Ban Treaty Seventeenth Meeting of State Parties, Geneva, 26 November 2018.


5. Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, "Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar," A/HRC/43/59, 4 March 2020. The report recommended that Myanmar “immediately stop laying landmines; ratify the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction; clear mines and unexploded ordnance in accordance with international standards; mark and fence mine areas; and carry out systematic mine-risk and education activities.”

6. The ICBL initiative was initially known as “Halt Mine Use in Burma/Myanmar.” See, Mine-Free Myanmar website.


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မြန်မာ့သေဘာတူစာခ်ဳပ္ကလည္း တားမြစ္သည်။ မြန်မာ့သေဘာတူစာခ်ဳပ္၏ ကျွန်ုပ်အားလုံးကို ရွေးချယ်ထားသော အကြောင်းကို အကြောင်းကိုလာရောက်ပြောပြပါသည်။ မြန်မာ့သေဘာတူစာခ်ဳပ္ကလည္း တားမြစ္သည်။ မြန်မာ့သေဘာတူစာခ်ဳပ္၏ ကျွန်ုပ်အားလုံးကို ရွေးချယ်ထားသော အကြောင်းကို အကြောင်းကိုလာရောက်ပြောပြပါသည်။ မြန်မာ့သေဘာတူစာခ်ဳပ္ကလည္း တားမြစ္သည်။ မြန်မာ့သေဘာတူစာခ်ဳပ္၏ ကျွန်ုပ်အားလုံးကို ရွေးချယ်ထားသော အကြောင်းကို အကြောင်းကိုလာရောက်ပြောပြပါသည်။
23. Statement of Myanmar, Mine Ban Treaty Seventeenth Meeting of States Parties, Geneva, 30 November 2018. The statement said "...the security forces of Myanmar and Bangladesh have been conducting coordinated patrol along the border in the west of Myanmar. Coordinated patrol has been made for 19 times so far since August of this year. No incidents of landmines casualty have been reported in the area. Such accusation without concrete evidence will not help facilitate countries to join the convention.”

24. Landmine Monitor meeting with U Min Htike Hein, Assistant Secretary, Union Minister Office for Defence, Ministry of Defence, in Naypyitaw, 5 July 2019.

25. “Pyithu Hluttaw hears answers to questions by relevant ministries,” Global New Light of Myanmar, 13 September 2016. The deputy minister stated that the Tatmadaw used landmines to protect state-owned factories, bridges and power towers, and its outposts in military operations. The deputy minister also stated that landmines were removed when the military abandoned outposts, or warning signs were placed where landmines were planted and soldiers were not present.

26. New landmine casualties in areas of conflict between the Tatmadaw and the Arakan Army (AA) not previously known to have landmine contamination also indicate new use, by either the AA, the Tatmadaw, or both. In January 2018, Indian authorities blamed landmine casualties occurring on its border with Myanmar, in Mizoram state, on either the Tatmadaw or the AA, both of whom were operating in the area. “Man hurt in Mizoram IED blast,” The Telegraph, 18 January 2018.


28. "Karen Human Rights Group Submission to Landmine Monitor," August 2020, unpublished. The villager, who eventually died from his injuries, stated that he knew the placement of the mines as he had been informed by the KNLA, however forgot about them on his return.

29. "Karen Human Rights Group Submission to Landmine Monitor,” August 2020, unpublished. The villagers state that the Tatmadaw had issued verbal warnings to avoid the area.
2020 မှားမှုတော်မူရာ စာကြောင်း/အစီရင်ခံစာ

မိုင်းေထာင္လေးများက ေပ်ာက်သော မိုင်းေပါက္မ်ားကို အသက္ ေသဆံုး သို႔မဟုတ္ ဒဏ္ရာ ရခဲ့သည္။ တပ္မေတာ္က ယာယီစခန္းခ်ခဲ့ဖူးၿပီး ၎တိနေရးထားေသာ ေနရာမွ ခုတ္ထားေသာ သစ္ပင္ေျခာက္မ်ား က်န္ခဲ့သည္။ ဆရာႏွင့္ သူ႔ေက်ာင္းသားမ်ားက ထမင္းဟင္း ခ်က္ရန္အတြက္ ၎ေနရာသို႔ ထင္းေခြ သြားခဲ့သည္။ ၎ယာယီစခန္း အနီးတဝိုက္ မိုင်းေထာင္ထားသည္ဟု စစ္သားမ်ားက ၎တိနကို သတိေပးျခင္း မရွိဟု ရြာသားမ်ားက ေျပာသည္။ ထင္းစေခြသည္ႏွင့္  ၎တိန မိုင်းနင္းမိၿပီး သံုးဦးဒဏ္ရာရၿပီး ေလးဦး ေသဆံုးခဲ့သည္။

30. Monitor interview with villagers who requested anonymity. Families of the injured were each required to pay 20,000 Kyat (US$20) per day to the hospital so that the injured would be cared for by the doctors and nurses.

31. Monitor interview with villagers who requested anonymity.

32. Allegation and photographs were published on a Facebook page associated with the RCSS, 3 December 2019.


Over the past two decades, Landmine Monitor has reported disturbing evidence that Myanmar military have forced civilians to clear antipersonnel mines without training or protective equipment or forced civilians to guide or carry equipment for the military in mined areas. Such activities constitute a threat to the right to life, liberty, and security of person. During Myanmar’s first Universal Periodic Review of its human rights record, in 2011, the ICBL provided a submission detailing the use of human minesweepers.

According to the Monitor, local researchers interviewing and assisting displaced Rohingya civilians as they crossed into Bangladesh on 28 August 2017 saw an army truck arrive on the Myanmar side of the border from which they witnessed Myanmar government soldiers unloading three crates. They said the soldiers removed antipersonnel landmines from the crates and placed them in the ground, later returning at night to place more mines. According to these researchers, the mines were emplaced within Taung Pyo Let Yar village tract of Maungdaw township, adjacent to border pillar No. 31 in Bangladesh, an area that demarcates the beginning of the land border between Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Email and phone interviews with researchers working with an NGO, who wish to remain anonymous, 17 September 2017.

A massive outflow of Rohingya people, nearly a quarter of a million, from northern Rakhine State, occurred in 1991 and 1992. Following widespread condemnation of Burma at the time by the Muslim world, Myanmar’s armed forces emplaced a significant minefield along the entire length of its border with Bangladesh. Bangladeshi officials and humanitarian workers stated at the time that Burma’s boundary minefield was laid for the purpose of deterring further flight out of the country by the Rohingya, and also to harass cross border movement by several Rohingya and Rakhine non-state armed groups active at that time. See, Landmine Monitor 2000, “Burma Country Report.” In the early 1990s, several armed groups operated near the border, including the Rohingya Solidarity Organization, the Arakan Rohingya National Organization, the AA, and the Arakan Liberation Army. Further mine laying occurred in later years. See, Landmine Monitor, “Country Profile: Myanmar/Burma: Ban Policy,” for 2013, 2014, and 2015.

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49. “Farmer killed as he was forced to guide soldiers,” Naninjara/Burma News International, 21 October 2019.
The villager who was injured while hunting near the area stated he was aware that the KNLA had laid landmines but thought it was safe as he had collected thatch there before.

The villager who was injured while hunting near the area stated he was aware of the verbal warnings issued by the KNLA prior to laying the landmines, but felt it was safe as he had been hunting there.


Email from Diana Carolina Prado Mosquera, Advocacy and Campaigns Manager, ICBL, 23 March 2020.


Email to Landmine Monitor from Sang Hnin Lian, Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), 17 April 2019.

"Karen Human Rights Group Submission to Landmine Monitor," August 2020, unpublished. The villager who was injured while hunting near the area stated he was aware of the verbal warnings issued by the KNLA prior to laying the landmines, but felt it was safe as he had collected thatch there before.

Karen Human Rights Group Submission to Landmine Monitor," August 2020, unpublished. The villager who was injured while collecting thatch near the area stated he was aware that the KNLA had laid landmines but thought it was safe as he had collected thatch there before.
In the past, a few armed groups and former-armed groups, unilaterally renounced the use of antipersonnel mines by signing the Deed of Commitment administered by the Swiss NGO, Geneva Call. The Chin National Front/Chin National Army renounced use in July 2006. The Arakan Rohingya National Organization and the National United Party of Arakan, both now militarily defunct, renounced use in October 2003. The Lahu Democratic Front (LDF), Palaung State Liberation Army, and PPLO/PoD Peoples Liberation Army (PPLA) renounced use in April 2007. In a June 2010 report, Geneva Call noted that LDF and the PPLA had disbanded.

Since 2014, Geneva Call has been pursuing inquiries about allegations of mine use made against the TNLA. See, Geneva Call, "Burma/Myanmar: Geneva Call urges an end to mine use in northern Shan State," 14 July 2016.

Amnesty International, "All the Civilians Suffer: Conflict, Displacement and abuse in Northern Myanmar," 14 June 2017, p. 44.
Bangladesh, “Statement under Thematic Discussion on “Conventional Weapons” in the First Committee of the 72nd session of the UN General

OHCHR, “Mine Ban Convention – 20 years of protection. Celebrating 20 years since the Mine Ban Treaty entered into force,” Keynote Speaker:


ordnance in accordance with international standards; mark and fence mine areas; and carry out systematic mine-risk and education activities.”

Myanmar,” A/HRC/43/59, 4 March 2020. The report recommended Myanmar “Immediately stop laying landmines; ratify the Convention on the


Lawi Weng, “3 Civilians Reportedly Killed by Landmines in Shan State in June,” the Irrawaddy, 8 July 2018.


Landmine Monitor meeting with U Min Htike Hein, Assistant Secretary, Union Minister Office for Defence, Ministry of Defence, in Naypyitaw, 5 July 2019.


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Bangladesh, “Statement under Thematic Discussion on "Conventional Weapons" in the First Committee of the 72nd session of the UN General

Assembly on Wednesday, 18 October 2017.” New York, 18 October 2017.

66.Landmine Monitor meeting with U Min Htike Hein, Assistant Secretary, Union Minister Office for Defence, Ministry of Defence, in Naypyitaw, 5 July 2019.


Burma is divided into states and regions. States are the designated home areas to some of Myanmar's larger ethnic minority groups. Other areas, which are not identified with a specific group, are referred to as administrative regions. The former military junta changed the country's name from Burma to Myanmar in 1989 and also changed the names of some states. Kayin state was previously known as Karen state, while the Bago region was previously known as the Pegu region. Many ethnic groups within the country still prefer to use the name Burma and the former state names. In this country profile, internal state and administrative region names are given in their current form.

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မိုင္းအေရးတာ၀န္ခံေဆာင္ရြက္မႈမ်ား

ယခုအခ်က္၀င်အရာတွင် မိုင္းအေရးမွွန္းမ်ားေပါက္ အေျချပဳအမ်ိဳးသားမိုင္းသင့္ျပည္သူမ်ားအကူအညီေပးေရးနည္းပညာအဖြဲ႕ (MRWG) နှင့် (NVATG)မိုင္းအႏၲရာယ္ရွိမွဳ ေလ်ာ့ပါးေရးအလုပ္အဖြဲ႕ေအာက္ လုပ္ငန္းခြဲတစ္ခုျဖစ္ေသာ အမ်ိဳးသားမိုင္းသင့္ျပည္သူမ်ားအကူအညီေပးေရးနည္းပညာအဖြဲ႕ (NVATG) ေပၚေပါက္ လာျခင္းႏွင့္အတူ တာ၀န္ခံေဆာင္ရြက္မႈလုပ္ငန္းမ်ား တိုးတက္လာခဲ့သည္။ ထို႔အျပင္ အေရးပါေသာ ၀န္ေဆာင္မႈလုပ္ငန္းမ်ား နည္းပါးေနဆဲျဖစ္သည္။ အထူးသျဖင့္ အလွမ္းေ၀းကြာေသာ ေက်းလက္ေဒသမွျပည္သူမ်ားအတြက္ျဖစ္သည္။

ဗိုလ်ချူးအတွင္းများ

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79. Roger Fasth နှင့် Pascal Simon (မိုးရာမိုးသောက်ဘာသာအဖြဲ), “ဆြေးဝါးဲန်လိုဏ်ဒီမိုကရေစီပြောင်းလဲမှု” ယူနီတော် ၁၉ရာစု ၂၀၁၅အောက်ပါ။
80. See, for example: At the Union Peace Conference 21st Century Panglong, Daw Wint Wah Tun of the National League for Democracy said of her Shardaw township, Kayah state, "local people do not feel secure as landmine fields pose a threat to their way of life." “Union Peace Conference—21st Century Panglong continues,” Global New Light of Myanmar, 2 September 2016.
81. “Youth Empowerment: Myanmar’s young people want an active role in the running of their country,” Mizzima Weekly, 9 June 2016, p. 22.
2019.

2017.

2018.

2020.

83. “Standard operating procedures for commanders drafted at JMC-U,” Global New Light of Myanmar, 20 January 2018. “Both sides are still discussing conducting workshops on mines. The NCA includes mine clearance work. But mutual trust needs to be created first so it is still under discussion and mine clearance cannot be implemented yet,” said Col. Aung.
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မိုင္းသင့္ျပည္သူအကူအညီေပးျခင္းအတြက္ ရည္မွန္းခ်က္အပါအ၀င္ 2020 - 2021 ခုႏွစ္အတြက္ MRWG မဟာဗ်ဴဟာလုပ္ငန္းအစီအစဥ္တစ္ခု ေရးဆြဲေနဆဲ ျဖစ္သည္။

MRWG ကို ျပည္နယ္တစ္ခုဖြင့္လွစ္ႏိုင္ေရးေဆြးေႏြးတစ္ခုအတြက္ သေဘာတူခဲ့သည္။

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မိုင္းအႏၲရာယ္ေလ်ာ့ခ်ေရးပညာေပးမႈစီမံခန္႔ခြဲမႈႏွင့္ တာ၀န္ခံညႇိႏွိုင္းေဆာင္ရြက္မႈ

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91.Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
92.Ibid.
၂၀၂၀ ဦးများမှတ်မှုကြည့်ပေးခြင်းအတွက် အစီရင်ခံစာ

၂၀၁၉ ခုနှစ် နေ့စွဲတွင်ကျင်ပြောင်းခဲ့သော အလုပ်ရှုးပြောပြဲတစ်ခုတွင် အမ်ိဳးသားအဆင့်စီမံစနစ်တစ်ခုဖေရးစီစဉ်လုပ်ငန်းများဆက်လက်လုပ်ဆောင်ရန် မိမိသင်္နည်းသူအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ အဖွဲ့အစည်းစာမျက်နှာကို သိမ်းဆည်းထားသည်။

၁၄ မိမိသင်္နည်းသူအဖွဲ့အစည်းရှိ အကူအညီပြုပြီး မူရိုက်ကူးကိုက်ညီပေးရန် ဖိစ္စရာထားသည်။

မိမိသင်္နည်းသူအဖွဲ့အစည်း အကူအညီပြုချက်မရရှိသေးပြီး သို့မဟုတ် မိမိသင်္နည်းသူများအား အစိုးရ၏ စီမံခန်းမှုကို ကူညီပံ့ပိုးပေးရန် ဖိစ္စရာထားသည်။

| အကူအညီပြုချက် | MoSWRR အဖွဲ့အစည်းအဖွဲ့အစည်းသတင်း |
|---------------------|---------------------------------
| လက်ရုံအချင်းမှ မိမိသင်္နည်းသူအဖွဲ့အစည်းမှ အမှုစဉ်ပြုမှုစီမံခန်းများကို ကျင်ပြောင်းခဲ့ပြီး ဒေသရုံဆောင်ရွက်ထားသည်။ UNHCR မှ ဖေရးစီစဉ်နှင့်တို့အတွက် အဂိုဒ်အသတ်၏ အကြိမ်အထွက်အသတ်ကို မူရိုက်ကူးထားသည်။ |
| (HI) မှ မိမိသင်္နည်းသူများအား အကူအညီပြုချက် မူရိုက်ကူးထားပြီး အမှုစဉ်ပြုမှုစီမံခန်းများကို မူရိုက်ကူးထားသည်။ NVATG-မှ MRWG အဖွဲ့အစည်းမှ မိမိသင်္နည်းသူများအား အကူအညီပြုချက်မူရိုက်ကူးထားသည်။ |

96. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
98. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
Plans/strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National strategy for disabled</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MoSWRR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


MoSWRR and DPOs started to register disabled people for welfare.

Monthly assistance payments of K16,000 to K30,000 depending on circumstances. A disabled child will get K16,000 per month and a disabled adult up to 64 years old will get K30,000. The project pilot areas are the East Dagon township of Yangon region, Pathein and Kangyi Taung townships of Ayeyarwaddy region, Monywa, Ayarwady and Chaung Oo townships of Sagaing region and Thaton and Paung townships of Mon state. See, “Pilot project to register disabled people for welfare,” The Myanmar Times, 1 February 2019; and Htoo Thant, “Government to start disability payments,” Myanmar Times, 16 November 2017.
၂၀၂၀ ဗုဒ္ဓဟူးကြည့်ရှင်းဦးစီးဌာန (ဗုဒ္ဓဟူးမြန်မာ/ဗုဒ္ဓဟူးမြန်မာ) အစီရင်ခံစာအတွက် ၾကည့်ဦးစီးဌာန အစည်းအဝေး၏ အစီရင်ခံစာတွင် ဖော်ပောက်သည်။


၁၀၇. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.


၁၀၉. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.


၁၁၁. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
112. Research by Landmine Monitor. Data sources included casualty information, sightings of mine warnings, and reports by NGOs and other organizations of use, as well as interviews with field staff and armed forces personnel. The survey included casualty data from January 2007 through December 2018 and data from other informants from January 2008 through October 2019.


114. Durable Peace Programme Endline Report (Kachin, Myanmar, May 2018). The Durable Peace Programme is a consortium of seven local and international organizations serving the war affected population of Kachin state.


In Myanmar, ERW refers to ordnance from World War II that remains in place and is still a risk to civilians.

According to a Coconuts Yangon report in September 2015,,[119] unexploded WWII bombs were discovered at a sports ground in central Myanmar.

N. Thwin's report in the Democratic Voice of Burma in March 2012[120] also detailed the dangers of ordnance.

In December 2018, the Free Burma Rangers reported on unexploded aerial bombs from an armed conflict in Kachin State in May 2018.[121]
Casualties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>2018 Casualties</th>
<th>2019 Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landmines</td>
<td>Buried explosive devices (IEDs) and ERW</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artesian Wells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery Shells</td>
<td>(79 from 2018)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadside Bombs</td>
<td>(149 from 2018)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>507</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

121. Unless noted otherwise, Monitor casualty data for 2018 is from a combined dataset of published and unpublished sources.

MRGW or FAB/ERW or buried landmines. Casualties were received in 2008 from the State Peace and Development Council; 508 military casualties were identified. Information from this

123. UNICEF, "One out of four casualties of landmine incidents in Myanmar are children," 4 April 2019.
125. Landmine Monitor meeting with Col. (rtd) Min Htike Hein, Deputy Permanent Secretary for the Minister of Defense, Ministry of Defense, Naypyitaw, 29 June 2018.
126. See the 2009 edition of the Monitor report for Myanmar available on the Monitor website. Unprecedented levels of information on military casualties were received in 2008 from the State Peace and Development Council; 508 military casualties were identified. Information from this source has not been made available any other year.
2020 ဗမာ ၏ုိင်ငံအစီရင်ခံစာ
စစ္တမ္း
2020 ခုႏွစ္ ဇူလိုုင္လတြင္ Monitor အဖြဲ႕ႏွင့္ ကမၻာ့ကုလသမဂၢ၏ ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံဆိုင္ရာသတင္းစီမံခန္႕ခြဲမႈအဖြဲ႕ (MIMU) သည္ ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံတြင္ မိုင္းအႏၲရာယ္အျဖစ္သသယရွိေဒသမ်ား(SHA) ῶမိဳ႕နယ္မ်ားျပေျမပံုႏွင့္ ေျမျမဳပ္မိုင္း အသံုးျပဳမႈ သက္ေရာက္မႈမ�ားျပ ေျမပံုကားခ်ပ္မ်ားကို ထုတ္လုပ္သည္။

127. "Townships with Suspected Landmine Contamination (1999–2017) and Casualties in Myanmar (Jan–Dec2017)" UN MIMU, 26 November 2018. Infographic provides an 11-year overview of data from the Landmine Monitor (2007–2017). The infographic was also available in Burmese language. MIMU reported to the Landmine Monitor that the landmine infographic has been one of their most requested products.


2020 မှာ မြောက်ချက်ဦးမှာ အသက်ဦးထွက်ဦးကို မှုပေးပြီး နောက်ထပ် ၂၀% တွင် သိရှိသည်။ အဆိုတော်များကို ရှေးခါးချရာတွင် အစိုးရ သို့မဟုတ် စိုးစံလူသားစာနာသာ အရေးဆိုးရွက်ဦးအား ပေးပျံထားခြင်းဦးထွက်သည်။ မိုင်းရွင်းလင်းဦးစီးဦးကို ပြောပြပေးခြင်းနှင့် ပြောပြပေးထားရာအတွက် အလားအလာရွိသည်မှာ ပြောပြပေးထားသော မိုင်းရွင်းလင်းဦးစီးဦးဦးဖြစ်သည်။

133.Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
134.Landmine Monitor meeting with U Min Htike Hein, Assistant Secretary, Union Minister Office for Defense, Ministry of Defence, Naypyitaw, 5 July 2019.
136.See, for example, “Tatmadaw column captures AA member dead after landmine attack,” Global New Light of Myanmar, 11 May 2019, p. 11.
138.“More Than One Year After IDPs Return to Nam San Yang, Burma Army Removes Landmines From Their Farmland,” Kachinland News, 3 August 2020.
139.Ibid.; See also, “More Than One Year After IDPs Return to Nam San Yang, Burma Army Removes Landmines From Their Farmland,” Kachinland News, 3 August 2020.
Free Burma Rangers (FBR) က ကူညီကယ္ဆယ္ေရးအသင္းသင္တန္းတြင္ သင္တန္းသားအသစ္ ၉၉ ဦးကို သင္တန္းဆင္း ေပးခဲ့၂၀၁၉ ခုႏွစ္ ဒီဇင္ဘာလတြင္ စစ္ပြဲေၾကာင့္ ေဘးဒုကၡေရာက္သူျပည္သူမ်ားအတြက္ ေဆးဖက္ဆိုင္ရာအကူအညီမ်ား ေပးေနနေသာ
လူသားခ်င္းစာနာေသာမိုင္းအေရးေဆာင္ရြက္သူ အဖြဲ႕အစည္းမ်ားသည္ အစိုးရမွေသာ္လည္း တိုင္းရင္းသား လက္နက္ကိုင္မိုင္းရွင္းလင္းမႈ ထပ္ ရွိမရွိကို မသိရေပ။

ဗျိုး တစ္ခုခုျဖစ္ရင္ က်ဳပ္တိနးကို အျပစ္မေျပာနဲ႔။ ' ဟု စစ္သားမ်ားက ေျပာခဲ့သည္ဟု စခန္းစီမံခန္႔ခြဲသူမ်ားက ေျပာသည္။

တပ္မေတာ္သားမ်ားက စခန္းအတြင္းရွိ ယာယီေနအိမ္မ်ားကို မီး႐ွိဳ႕လိုက္သျဖင့္ စခန္းအတြင္းေနထိုင္သူ ၅၀၀ အနက္ ၄၀၀၂၀၂၀ ျပည့္ႏွစ္ ဇန္နဝါရီလတြင္ တပ္မေတာ္သည္ ရခိုင္ျပည္နယ္ေျမပံုၿမိဳ႕နယ္ရွိ အိုင္ဒီပီစခန္းတစ္ခုကို ၎ေနရာအနီးဟု အာမခံခဲ့ေၾကာင္း' ၎က ျဖည့္စြက္ေျပာၾကားခဲ့သည္။

နယ္စပ္လမ္းမမ်ား တည္ေဆာက္မည္ျဖစ္ေၾကာင္းႏွင့္ ျမန္မာကိုယ္စားလွယ္က လမ္းမေဖာက္ခင္ လက္လုပ္မိုင္းမ်ား ဖယ္ရွားေပးမည္ ေျမျမႇဳပ္မိုင္းမ်ားသည္ ႏွစ္ႏိုင္ငံတပ္မ်ားအတြက္ အႏၲရာယ္ရွိေၾကာင္း ေျပာဆိုခဲ့သည္။ ဘဂၤလားေဒ့ရွ္-ျမန္မာနယ္စပ္တေလ်ွာက္တြင္ ဆိုခဲ့သည္။ အစည္းအေ၀းအၿပီးတြင္ ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံမွရွစ္ဦးအဖြဲ႕ ကိုယ္စားလွယ္ကို ဦးေဆာင္လာေသာ ျမန္မာဖက္ကို ေတာင္း၎ႏွင့္ထိစပ္ေနနေသာ ျမန္မာဖက္ျခမ္းတြင္ ေျမျမဳပ္မိုင္းမ်ားေထာင္ျခင္းႏွင့္ ထိခိုက္ဒဏ္ရေနမႈမ်ားအေပၚ စိုးရိမ္ေၾကာင္း ထပ္မံ ေျပာ
ေျပာၾကားခဲ့သည္။
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>See, Karenni Social Welfare and Development Center website.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Durable Peace Programme, &quot;Ta-ang Student Youth Union (TSYU),&quot; undated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Durable Peace Programme, &quot;Nyein (Shalom Foundation),&quot; undated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
156. DCA, “DCA and NCA in Myanmar,” undated.
158. Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

ICRC reported receiving several questions from the Monitor regarding the provision of risk education to men, boys, women, and girls in Myanmar. ICRC provided risk education to 8,188 men, 10,715 boys, 11,461 women, and 11,702 girls. ICRC also provided risk education to 17,217 men, 12,112 boys, 23,378 women, and 13,385 girls. ICRC reported providing risk education that benefited 8,917 men, 6,954 boys, 9,021 women, and 7,461 girls.

JOIN, "International Assistance in Myanmar," undated.

Mines Advisory Group (MAG)

MAG reported providing risk education that benefited 8,917 men, 6,954 boys, 9,021 women, and 7,461 girls. ICRC reported providing risk education that benefited 17,217 men, 12,112 boys, 23,378 women, and 13,385 girls. ICRC reported providing risk education that benefited 8,917 men, 6,954 boys, 9,021 women, and 7,461 girls.


160. JOIN, "International Assistance in Myanmar," undated.
မိတ်ဖက်အဂ်င္စီမ်ားသည် MAG ေထာက္ပံ့ေသာသင္တန္း၊ ႐ုပ္၀တၱဳအကူအညီ၊ ေကာင္းမြန္ေသာ အရည္အေသြးမ်ားႏွင့္အတူ၎တို႔ လုပ္ေဆာင္ႏိ္ုင္ေသာ အတိုင္းအတာကို အေျခခံ၍ အႏၲရာယ္ေလ်ာ့ပါးေရးပညာေပးမႈကို ပူးတြဲျပင္ဆင္ေရးဆြဲသည္။

167.Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.
Response to Monitor questionnaire by Fabrice Vandeputte, Regional Programme Director, HI, 14 May 2020.

Response to Monitor questionnaire by Geoff Moynan, Programme Manager, HALO Trust, 27 April 2020.

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| Landmine Monitor interview with photojournalist accompanying Tatmadaw clearance engineers in Kayin State in August 2015. Signs were placed near a site of armed conflict between a Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) splinter group and the Tatmadaw in Hlaing-Bwe township during reported clearance. Photographer provided a photograph of the signs to the Monitor on 3 August 2018. He said the truck in which he traveled with the Tatmadaw had many of the mine warning signs. Also, in November 2018, in eastern Bago region, after a mine incident near a school in Tha Pyay Nyunt village, Tatmadaw soldiers from Light Infantry Battalion 8/53 fenced the area to make it inaccessible. Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG), "KHRG Submission to Landmine Monitor," September 2019, unpublished.

178.Landmine Monitor interview with photojournalist accompanying Tatmadaw clearance engineers in Kayin State in August 2015. Signs were placed near a site of armed conflict between a Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) splinter group and the Tatmadaw in Hlaing-Bwe township during reported clearance. Photographer provided a photograph of the signs to the Monitor on 3 August 2018. He said the truck in which he traveled with the Tatmadaw had many of the mine warning signs. Also, in November 2018, in eastern Bago region, after a mine incident near a school in Tha Pyay Nyunt village, Tatmadaw soldiers from Light Infantry Battalion 8/53 fenced the area to make it inaccessible. Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG), "KHRG Submission to Landmine Monitor," September 2019, unpublished.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAR Japan</td>
<td>ကိုယ်ပောင်းထားသောလူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း (MPHA) အတွက် အမေရိကန် စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ဖွံ့ဖြိုးပေးခွင့်ပြုထားသည်။</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exceed Worldwide</td>
<td>မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် ဗီယင်းနိုင်ငံတွင် တူညီသော လူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် လူမှုရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများကို ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်စေ၊ အသုံးပြုသောများကို ကိုယ်စိပ်မှုများကို အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများကို ဖော်ပြ၄ စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည်။</td>
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<td>ဖျင်နေရှိသောအိမ်ခြင်းကို ဖြန့်ဖြိုးစေရန် ၎င်းအစိုးရမှ တာဝန်ယူနေသော လူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း၏ လူမှုရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများကို ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်စေ၊ အသုံးပြုသောများကို ကိုယ်စိပ်မှုများကို အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများကို ဖော်ပြ၄ စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည်။</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handicap International</td>
<td>မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် ဗီယင်းနိုင်ငံတွင် တူညီသော လူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် လူမှုရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများကို ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်စေ၊ အသုံးပြုသောများကို ကိုယ်စိပ်မှုများကို အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများကို ဖော်ပြ၄ စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည်။</td>
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<td>World Education</td>
<td>မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် ဗီယင်းနိုင်ငံတွင် တူညီသော လူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် လူမှုရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများကို ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်စေ၊ အသုံးပြုသောများကို ကိုယ်စိပ်မှုများကို အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများကို ဖော်ပြ၄ စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည်။</td>
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<td>ICRC/ UNHCR</td>
<td>မြန်မာနိုင်ငံနှင့် ဗီယင်းနိုင်ငံတွင် တူညီသော လူမှုရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းဖြင့် လူမှုရေးစီမံခန့်ခွဲမှုများကို ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်စေ၊ အသုံးပြုသောများကို ကိုယ်စိပ်မှုများကို အစိုးရအဖွဲ့အစည်းများကို ဖော်ပြ၄ စီးပွားရေးဦးစီးချုပ်ခွင့်ပြုထားသည်။</td>
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</table>
new operations in Klo Yaw Lay clinic, receive financial support from Together Against Landmines (Gemeinsam gegen Landminen, GGL), an NGO.

"Health workers are still needed in KNU areas, KDHW says," BNI, 5 September 2018.


၂၀၂၀ အေမရိကန္ေဒၚရွိ ျမန္မာ/ဗမာ ႏုိင္ငံအစီရင္ခံစာ

အခြားေနရာမ်ားကို လုပ္ငန္းမ်ားမိုင္း/ERW ထိခိုက္နစ္နာသူမ်ားအတြက္ စီးပြားေရးႏွင့္ စိုက္ပ်ိဳးေရး လုပ္ငန္းမ်ားဆိုင္ရာ အတက္ပညာသင္တန္းမ်ားကိုပါ ကူညီေပးသည္။

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Email from Khin Mar Aung, Director, World Education Myanmar, 25 October 2018.

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UNICEF, “Children with disabilities: Ensuring inclusive policy and action to provide access to services,” undated.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure (US$)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6,275,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2,872,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>6,725,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>6,525,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6,240,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,640,162</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

202. Monitor own expenditures. Total for 2017 has been rectified as a result of revised US funding data.

203. Myanmar, Explanation of Vote on Resolution A/C.1/L.46, UN General Assembly (UNGA) First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, New York, 6 November 2019. Myanmar has previously indicated that it is considering joining the convention.


205. Myanmar participated as an observer in the convention's annual Meetings of States Parties in 2010 and 2012 and then its intersessional meetings in 2013. Myanmar has not attended a meeting of the convention since 2013.


209. ဦးရဲမင္းသိန္း၏ ေျပာဆိုခ်က္။ လက္ျဖံုးသိမ္းေရးႏွင့္ ႏိုုင္ငံတကာလာုုၿခံဳေရးဆိုုင္ရာ UNGA ပထမေကာ္မတီအစည္းအေ၀း။ နယူးေယာက္။ ၁၅ ေအာက္တိုုဘာ ၂၀၁၅။

210. ျမန္မာႏို္င္ငံဆိုင္ရာထုုတ္ျပန္ခ်က္။ လက္နက္ျဖံုးသိမ္းေရးႏွင့္ ႏိုုင္ငံတကာလာုုၿခံဳေရးဆိုုင္ရာ UNGA ပထမေကာ္မတီအစည္းအေ၀း။ နယူးေယာက္။ ၁၅ ေအာက္တိုုဘာ ၂၀၁၅။

211. “Burma army uses cluster bombs to take key KIO position near Laiza,” Kachin News Group, 26 January 2013. On 19 April 2013, the deputy secretary of the Kachin National Council (KNC) provided photographs to the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC) showing an unknown type of air-dropped bomb that it said, “confirmed that the World War-Two era 20 pound fragmentation bombs were used during the airstrikes in the KIA’s strategic outposts between 14 December 2012 and 8 January 2013 by the Myanmar Air Force.” According to the KNC, “this type has never been used in Burma’s civil war before.” The photographs were contained in an email sent to the CMC by Hkun Htoi, Deputy Secretary, KNC, 19 April 2013.

212. There is evidence that Myanmar government forces mounted six fragmentation bombs to the adaptor, which then separated from the rack when dropped from the air. Photographs show a metal tubular rack that appears to be similar in design to the United States-produced M1 cluster adapter. The small fragmentation bombs are of a more modern design and marking than World War II-era munitions. A military officer who requested anonymity confirmed that the weapon was manufactured in Myanmar; additionally, a former military ordnance officer confirmed that the markings on the weapons were those used by Myanmar’s armed forces.

213. ျမန္မာႏိုု္ငံကာကြယ္ေရးလက္နက္မ်ား။ ႏို၀င္ဘာ ၂၀ မတ္လ ၂၀၁၄။