လူဦးရေအားလုံးအရာရှိများ
ဆရာဝန်များအဖြစ်
၂၀၁၃
ဗျာတောင်းတင်သော အပိုင်းတစ်ခု။
ဒုကၡသည် စခန်းတခုမှ
သူကောင်းများနှင့်
အတွက်ကာ မိုက်ခရိုးများအား
တိုက်ခိုက်မှု

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Photo: PaulaBronstein/GerryImages

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ဗုဒ္ဓဟူးအလေးတော်ကြားရေးဆိုင်ရာ ဆရာဗုဒ္ဓဟူးမ်ား (PHR) ကို ပြည်သူတို့၏ကံအလိုအလျောက်မှုမ်ားအတွက် လူဦးရေကို ထိန်းသိမ်းပေးရန် လုပ်ငန်းများတွင် တွေ့ရှိရာ နည်းပါပြောင်းလဲရာနေရာများဖြင့် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၁၉၈၆ခန္တီး၊ အမေရိကန်နိုင်ငံတွင် ရှဳးသေးပွဲများကို တိုးတက်းလေ့ရှိသည်။ ၁၉၈၈ခန္တီး၊ ပျိုးရာပြည်နယ်များမှ ဓာတ်အားအရောက်များကို ပြောင်းလဲရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၁၉၉၆ခန္တီး၊ ဆိုင်ရာကာလအတွင်း ပဲခူးပဲမော်ကွန်နီးက် ရေးသားမှုမ်ားကို အပြိုင်ပြိုင်ပွဲတွင် မိမိ၏မိမိအတွက် ရေးသားရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၁၉၉၇ခန္တီး၊ အမေရိကန်သမ္မတဝန်၏ ကာလအတွင်း ပဲခူးပဲမော်ကွန်နီးက်ပဲခူးမိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ အထွေထွေများကို အပြိုင်ပြိုင်ပွဲတွင် တိုးတက်ရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၂၀၀၃ခန္တီး၊ ရှေးဟောင်းရေးဆိုင်ရာများကို အပြိုင်ပြိုင်ပွဲ ကူးယူရာများကြောင့် ကြားမှုများကို အပြိုင်ပြိုင်ပွဲတွင် တိုးတက်ရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၂၀၀၄ခန္တီး၊ ကြယ်ညီမှုများကို ပြောင်းလဲရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၂၀၁၀ခန္တီး၊ ပဲခူးပဲမော်ကွန်နီးက် ရေးသားမှုများကို ဒေါ့စ္စိုက်ပျူးရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၂၀၁၃ခန္တီး၊ ပဲခူးပဲမော်ကွန်နီးက် ရေးသားမှုများကို ပြောင်းလဲရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

၂၀၁၂ခန္တီး၊ ပဲခူးပဲမော်ကွန်နီးက် ရေးသားမှုများကို ပြောင်းလဲရန် လုပ်ဆောင်ခဲ့သည်။

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Physicians for Human Rights
ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံတြင္းရွိပံုမွန္ျပဳလုပ္က်င့္သံုးခဲ့သည္။

ပိုင္းဆိုင္ရာအၾကမ္ဖက္မႈႏွင့္ဆယ္စုႏွစ္တစ္စုမ်ား၏သမိုင္း၀င္ဖက္မႈလုပ္ရပ္သည္ႏိုငံ၏လြန္ခဲ့လွန္ခဲ့ေသာအခ်ိဳ႕ေသာေသာလူနည္းစုမ်ားအေပၚနည္းမ်ိဳးစံုျဖင့္စိုးရိမ္ဖြယ္လူ႔အခြင့္အေပၚအၾကမ္းဖက္မႈႏွင့္ဖိစီးႏွိပ္စက္မႈသည္မြတ္စလင္အဖြဲတစ္ဖြဲ႔ျဖစ္သည္႔ဖက္မႈ。

ျမန္မာလူ႔အဖြဲ႔အစည္မွဖယ္ထုတ္ခံတြင္ပစ္ပယ္္ခံထားရေသာအဖြဲ႔မ်ားအေပၚအၾကမ္

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ပိုင္းဆိုင္ရာအၾကမ္ဖက္မႈႏွင့္ဆယ္စုႏွစ္တစ္စုမ်ား၏သမိုင္း၀င္ဖက္မႈလုပ္ရပ္သည္ႏိုငံ၏လြန္ခဲ့လွန္ခဲ့ေသာအခ်ိဳ႕ေသာေသာလူနည္းစုမ်ားအေပၚနည္းမ်ိဳးစံုျဖင့္စိုးရိမ္ဖြယ္လူ႔အခြင့္အေရးဆုိင္ရာအေျမာက္က်ဴးလြန္ေသာလူ႔အခြင့္အႏွင့္ရဲတပ္အရာရွိမ်ားမွရာေနရာမ်ားမွက်ဴးလြန္မႈကိစၥရပ္မ်ားသည္အစိုးရ၌အဓိကရုဏ္ျဖစ္ေနအစြန္းေရာက္အၾကမ္းဖက္မႈကိုကာကြယ္ေပးႏိုင္ေသာလက္သင့္ခံမႈႏွင့္သည္းခံရမွတစ္ဦးခ်င္၏ေဖါက္ဖ်က်ဴးလြန္မႈကိုသာတုန္႔သည္။

မတူညီကြဲျပာေသာတိုင္းရင္းသားမ်ားအေပၚေရးႏွင့္အတြက္ေလးစားဂရုျပန္မႈျဖစ္ၿပီး၄င္းမွအၾကမ္းဖက္ျဖစ္ရပ္ေၾကာင့္သို႔အတည္တက်သတ္မွတ္ဖယ္ရွားပစ္မႈႏွင့္ခြဲျခားမႈခိုင္မာျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံအစိုရ၌ေသးသိမ္မႈႏွင့္မြတ္စလင္ဆန္႔က်င္ေရး၊အၾကမ္းဖက္မႈပေျပာက္တရားမွ်တမႈရွိေသာဘာသာေရးအမုန္းပြားမႈေရမတူညီကြဲျပားမႈအေပၚသဖက္မႈလုပ္ရပ္မွအေသျပစ္မႈက်ဴးလြန္သူမ်ားတာ၀န္သာတရားစြဲဆိုျဖစ္
ဗုဒ္ဓကောက်ရေးစီရင်ဆံုးဖတ်ခြင်းအက်ဥေပါ့စီနာမ်က္ႏွာ ၂ အဆက္ ယခင္ ကအေကာင္းရွိခဲ့သားလီ သည်အချက္မ္းဖက္မႈအတြင္းအုတ္က်ိဳးအုတ္ပဲခြင့္ျဖင္ျမင္ရစဥ္မိတၳီလာၿမိဳ႕၊ ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံ၊မတ္လ၊၂၀၀၃၊Photo: Richard Sollom

ျမန္မာ႔စစ္အစိုးရေဟာင္းမ်ားကိုလြတ္ျငမ္းခ်မ္းသာခြင့္ေပးျခင္းႏွင့္မ်ားမၾကာေသးမီကျဖစ္ေသာအၾကမ္းဖက္မႈလွိဳင္းသစ္ျဖစ္ရပ္မွသည္အတိတ္မွျပစ္မႈမ်ားအေပၚသင့္တင့္ေလ်ပတ္စြာခ်က္ခ်င္းတုန္႕ျပန္ေျဖရွင္းမႈျပဳရံုသာမကအၾကမ္ဖက္မႈက်ယ္ျပန္႔ျပင္းထန္လာေနမႈအေပၚထိန္းခ်ဳပ္မႈခ်က္ခ်င္းျပဳလုပ္ရန္ေတာင္းဆိုေနသည္။ျမန္မာျပည္သူတစ္ရပ္လံုးသည္လည္းအမုန္းပြားေစေသာမိန႔္ခြန္းမ်ားႏွင့္လြတ္ၿငိမ္းခ်မ္းသာခြင့္ရရွိေနမႈအေပၚတိုက္ဖ်က္္ေျခမႈန္းဖိုရန္ႏိုင္ငံတကာစံခ်ိန္စံညြန္းအတြင္းမွထိေရာက္ျပတ္သားေသာလုပ္ရပ္မ်ားလုပ္ျငားႏိုင္ေသာအလားအလာရွိသည္။}

Physicians for Human Rights
Anti-Muslim Violence: June 2012 to Present

May 28, 2012
A 27-year-old Buddhist Rakhine seamstress is raped and murdered by a group of men. The next day, police arrest three Muslim suspects.

June 3, 2012
A Rakhine mob pulls 10 Muslims from a bus and kills them in retaliation for the rape and murder of the seamstress. Anti-Muslim leaflets are distributed before the attack.
June 7, 2012

The Burmese government launches an investigation into the murder of the 10 Muslim pilgrims.

June 8, 2012

Rohingyas riot after Friday prayers; sectarian violence breaks out in several towns across Rakhine State. Muslims report security forces and mobs of Rakhine subjecting them to arbitrary arrests, physical attacks, rape, and killings.

Ethnic Rakhine demonstrators protest at the Shwedagon pagoda in Rangoon after unrest flared in western Burma and seven people were killed in June 2012.

Photo: Ye Aung Thu/AFP/GettyImages.
总统吴登盛宣布，在缅甸发生的一系列事件，作为国家的首要责任，政府已宣布进入紧急状态。

2012年3月17日，民众和当局之间的紧张局势加剧，军方和政府之间的分歧加剧。

总统吴登盛宣布了这一紧急状态，以应对目前的情况。这一紧急状态的宣布是在多个事件之后，包括民众和军方之间的紧张局势加剧。

“在目前的情况下，军方和政府之间的分歧加剧，”总统吴登盛说，“我们必须采取行动，以确保国家的和平与稳定。”

这一紧急状态的宣布是在多个事件之后，包括民众和军方之间的紧张局势加剧。这一宣布是在多个事件之后，包括民众和军方之间的紧张局势加剧。
စာမ်က္ႏွာ ၆ အဆက္
နိဒါန္း
ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံရွိဗုဒၶဘာသာ၀င္အားလံုးသည္ မြတ္စ
tူမ်ားအေပၚအနည္းငယ္ေသာေဘးျဖစ္ေစ
လင္ဆန္႕က်င္ေနသူမ်ားမဟုတ္ၾကပါ။
သည္လည္း
မႏၱေလးတိုင္းရွိဘုန္းၾကီးေက်ာင္း
က်ဴးလြန္သူမ်ားအ က်ိဳးဆက္မရွိပဲ က်ဴးလြန္ ႏိုင္
မ်ားျဖစ္ေသာမြတ္စလင္မ်ားအားအကာအကြယ္
ေၾကာင့္မြတ္စလင္မ်ားကို
ေသာ
PHR အေပၚအားလ်က္းစားႏွင့္
တီးေနခဲ့သည္။အၾကမ္းဖက္မႈအေပၚက်ယ္ျပန္႔စြာ
အုပ္စုမ်ားအေပၚပစ္မွတ္ထားတိုက္ခိုက္မႈသာျဖစ္
လူမ်ိဳးမ်ားအာတိုက္ခိုက္မႈသည္အားႏြဲ႔ေသာလူ
မြတ္စလင္ဆန္႕က်င္ေရးအၾကမ္းဖက္မႈအေပၚ
ပြားခဲ့သည္။
အားရခိုင္ျပည္နယ္သိနး၀ား႔အတြက္ဒုတိယအႀကိမ္ေစ
လုပ္ရန္
ျပဳလုပ္သူႏွစ္ဦမွပဏာမစံုစမ္းစစ္ေဆးမႈမ်ားျပဳ
မတ္လ၊၂၀၁၃
ျမန္မာအစိုးရအေနႏွင့္မိမိႏိုင္ငံသားမ်ား
မိထီလာမဂၤလာေစ်းအတြင္းရွိ
ထို႕ေၾကာင္႔
္ေက်ာင္းအတြင္းမြတ္စလင္မ်ား
သုေတသနျပဳလုပ္သူႏွစ္ဦး
မွ
သုေတသန
့ျပစ္မႈက်ဴး
ခုႏွစ္
ေမးျမန္းမႈ
မွ
ျမန္မာ
ျပီးခဲ့
PHR လြတ္လပ္ေသာစံုစမ္းေမးျမန္း
မ်ားျပဳလုပ္ရန္
ထက္အရာရွိမ်ား၏အမိန္႔အေပၚလိုက္နာေနမႈ
နည္းလမ္းမ်ားအျပင္စစ္တပ္ႏွင့္ရဲမ်ားမွအ
ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံ၏အေျပာင္းအလဲမရွိေသာအစိုးရ
tြားခဲ့သည္ကိုေဖၚျပထားသည္။
ႏွင္က်ယ္က်ယ္ျပန္႔ျပန္႔ျဖစ္ပြားမႈအေပၚေဖၚျပ
လည္းထိုထုတ္ျပန္သည့္စာတြင္စနစ္တက်
pdးသတင္းအခ်က္အလက္အစံုအ
ထားမႈမရွိေပ။ အစီရင္ခံစာတြင္စံုစမ္းေမး
ေျဖရွင္ရန္လိုအပ္သည္။
မ်ား၊ထိုအရင္းအျမစ္မ်ားအေပၚျမန္မာအစိုးရမွ
ဖက္မႈကိုတစ္နည္းတစ္ဖံုျဖင့္အခြင့္ေပးေနမႈ
မ်ားႏွင့္အျခားလူနည္းစုမ်ားအေပၚအၾကမ္း
ႏွင့္ ေငြးေၾကးႏွင့္ပစၥည္းမ်ားေထာက္ပံ့မႈမ်ား
အခန္းကဏာအသြင္မွေတြ႔ျမင္ေစသည္။

PHR အေပၚအားလ်က္းစားႏွင့္
တီးေနခဲ့သည္။အားလ်က္းစားႏွင့္
တီးေနခဲ့သည္။
စာမ်က္ႏွာ ၆ အဆက္
နိဒါန္း
ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံရွိဗုဒၶဘာသာ၀င္အားလံုးသည္ မြတ္စ
tူမ်ားအေပၚအနည္းငယ္ေသာေဘးျဖစ္ေစ
လင္ဆန္႕က်င္ေနသူမ်ားမဟုတ္ၾကပါ။
သည္လည္း
မႏၱေလးတိုင္းရွိဘုန္းၾကီးေက်ာင္း
က်ဴးလြန္သူမ်ားအ က်ိဳးဆက္မရွိပဲ က်ဴးလြန္ ႏိုင္
မ်ားျဖစ္ေသာမြတ္စလင္မ်ားအားအကာအကြယ္
ေၾကာင့္မြတ္စလင္မ်ားကို
ေသာ
Security forces begin resettling displaced Rohingyas in Rakhine State’s capital of Sittwe.

Thirty people are arrested in connection with the murder of the 10 Muslims on June 3.

Ten aid workers are detained by the Burmese government in Rakhine State, some of whom are charged with criminal offenses.
The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission reports no abuses by security forces during violence in June, states all aid needs are being met, and does not acknowledge the plight or existence of Rohingya.

July 12, 2012

President Thein Sein announces that the “only solution” to the inter-ethnic violence is to send all 800,000 Rohingyas to other countries or put them in camps run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UNHCR rejects the proposal.

August 4, 2012

UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Burma Tomás Ojea Quintana calls for an investigation into the June violence in Rakhine State over allegations of human rights abuses.
President Thein Sein announces the creation of a 27-member commission to investigate the causes of the sectarian violence that occurred in June.

August 17, 2012

Thousands of Buddhist monks march in protest over the establishment of an office for the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Rakhine State.

President Thein Sein’s office announces that it will not permit the OIC to have a presence in Burma.

October 15, 2012

PHR notes the absence of the OIC and the absence of Burmese government representatives during the establishment ceremony on October 15, 2012.

PHR is part of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and the absence of the OIC is a concern to PHR. PHR has been monitoring the situation in Burma since 1996 and has been working with the Burmese government to improve human rights.

PHR also welcomes the establishment of an office for the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in Rangoon, and it expects that this office will contribute to the promotion of peaceful coexistence and understanding between different communities in Burma.

PHR has been advocating for the protection of human rights in Burma, and it is concerned that the presence of the OIC in Burma will help to promote peace and stability in the region.

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PHR has been monitoring the situation in Burma since 1996 and has been working with the Burmese government to improve human rights.
PHR says the violence in Rakhine State
must stop immediately. The government
must ensure that human rights are
guaranteed for all people. No one should
be persecuted for their ethnicity.

October 21, 2012

Violence erupts throughout Rakhine State. Security forces reportedly stand by as Rakhine mobs attack Rohingya villages and neighborhoods, killing inhabitants and burning down houses.

PHR's Asia Director, Dr. Ashley Phivi Seua, said, “Violence against the Rohingya in Burma must stop immediately. The government must ensure that human rights are guaranteed for all people. No one should be persecuted for their ethnicity.”

October 27, 2012

President Thein Sein acknowledges that whole villages were burned down in Rakhine State.

Physicians for Human Rights

Burma's president, Thein Sein.
Photo: JEWEL SAMAD/AFP/Getty Images
October 28, 2012

Over 35,000 people displaced by violence that started on October 21 increase the total number of IDPs in Rakhine to 100,000; nearly all are Muslim.
October 29, 2012
Explosions reportedly caused by hand grenades occur at two mosques in Kawkareik Township in Karen State.

November 1, 2012
Thousands of Rohingyas in Pauktaw Township refuse to sign government registration forms because authorities replaced the term “Rohingya” with “Bengali.”

November 4, 2012
Doctors Without Borders reports that pamphlets and posters being distributed in Sittwe threaten any aid workers who treat Muslims.
November 15, 2012

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) announces that 115,000 displaced persons are in 58 locations in Rakhine State, more than half of them located near Sittwe.

November 17, 2012

Satellite evidence obtained after the violence in October shows the complete destruction of Rohingya villages and neighborhoods throughout Rakhine State.

November 17, 2012

President Thein Sein promises to address the underlying problems of the violence in Rakhine State in a televised address and letter to the UN.
Following a four-day visit to Burma, Valerie Amos, UN under-secretary-general for humanitarian affairs, states that the situation for IDPs in Rakhine State is “dire.”

The UN General Assembly unanimously approves a non-binding resolution expressing concern over violence in Rakhine State and advocates that Burma protect the rights of Rohingya.

government authorities instruct immigration officials in Rakhine State to prevent Muslims from moving outside their townships.
February 16, 2013

UN Special Rapporteur Tomás Ojea Quintana
condemns the Burmese government's treat-
ment of the Rohingyas.
February 18, 2013
Several hundred Buddhist nationalists attack a Muslim school and businesses in the Thaketa Township of Rangoon.

February 20, 2013
In northern Maungdaw Township, 13 Rohingya women and girls are beaten and gang-raped by the Nasaka, Burma’s border security force.

February 21, 2013
Deputy minister of immigration and population denies the existence of the Rohingya ethnic group in Burma during a parliamentary question session.
ဗိုလ်ချုပ်ရှင်များ၏ပြောပြပါမှုအကြား နိုင်ငံအကျိုးအတွေးကို တိုးတက်စေသည်။

၁၃၃တစ်ခုချင်းကို မြင်ကြားခဲ့သည်။

စစ်တပ်၏မွတ္တမ္းတြင္များကို ကူညီမိုးမ်ားျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့သည်။၁၃၄ ျပႆနာျဖစ္ပြားသည့္ေျပာသည့္မွာရဲမ်ားသည္တစ္ခါတစ္ရံေလ

ျပိုေဆာင္ျခင္းသို ့မဟုတ္ဒုကၡသည္စခကာကြယ္တားဆီးမႈသို ့ေျပာသည္မွာ တာ၀န္ခံမႈအေပၚေခၚဆိုျခင္းတစ္ရပ္မ်ိဳးမွမရရွိခဲ့ေပ။၁၄၃ သို႔ ေတာင္းဆိုခဲ့ေသာ္လည္းမည္သည့္လုပ္ေဆာင္မႈ ေနသည္ကိုကာကြယ္ေပးရန္ရခိုင္ျပည္နယ္အစိုးရ

စစ်သားေတြနဲ ့ရခိုင္ေတြရြာခင္ငါတို႕ရဲ့ေလွေတြကိုဖ်က္ရျပီးျမက္ေတြကိုအစားအစာအေနနဲ ့စားခဲ့ရပါရက္ၾကာျပီးတဲ့အခါစစ္သားေတြနဲ ့ရခိုင္ေတြရြာခင္ငါတို႕အိမ္ေတြကိုဖ်က္ဆီးခဲ့တယ္၊ဒါေၾကာင့္စားခဲ့ရပါ

March 20, 2013
Buddhist mobs attack Muslim quarters in the city of Meiktila following a dispute between a Muslim gold shop owner and Buddhist customers.

Photo: Heim Aung

The entire muslim Mingalar Zayone quarter was totally destroyed as part of the anti-Muslim violence that swept through Meiktila in late March 2013.
At least 20 students and four teachers are reportedly killed by a Buddhist mob that attacked a madrassa in the Mingalar Zayyone quarter of Meiktila.

March 24, 2013

Violence in central Burma spreads as mobs attack Muslim homes, businesses, and mosques in towns outside Meiktila and Rangoon.

March 26, 2013

The official death toll from the violence in Meiktila is raised to 40. UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide Adama Dieng voices concern over the violence.

Anti-Muslim violence spreads to several villages in Bago Division, resulting in the destruction of mosques, shops, and homes. Many Muslims in the villages are forced to flee.
March 28, 2013
President Thein Sein warns potential instigators of violence that he has the ability and resolve to use force to protect citizens.

March 29, 2013
A mob of around 50 men attacks a Muslim neighborhood in the Gyobingauk Township of Bago Division, causing hundreds of Muslims to flee.

April 2, 2013
In Rangoon, 13 boys die in a fire at a madrasa. Burmese officials say that the fire was an accident, but people close to the school claim that foul play was involved.
April 5, 2013
A plan to resettle Rohingya IDPs in Kyauk Phyu Township is scrapped after local Rakhines oppose allowing Rohingyas to be resettled near them.

April 10, 2013
Dozens of people are arrested throughout Bago Division in connection with the anti-Muslim riots in March 2013.

April 11, 2013
A Muslim gold-shop owner, his wife, and an employee are sentenced to 14 years in prison for assault and theft during an altercation that sparked anti-Muslim violence in Meiktila.
April 18, 2013
A Burmese government spokesperson rejects calls for an international investigation into the anti-Muslim violence, saying the violence is Burma’s “internal affairs.”

April 29, 2013
The Rakhine State Conflicts Investigation Commission calls for more security forces in Rakhine, segregation between Muslims and Buddhists, and limiting the population growth of Rohingyas.

April 30, 2013
Anti-Muslim mobs destroy several businesses, homes, and a mosque in Oakkan and surrounding villages. At least one person is killed.
May 1, 2013
A mob of about 100 Buddhists armed with sticks reportedly threatens to burn the Muslim village of Win Kite and kill its residents, but is pushed back to a nearby Buddhist village by police.

May 2, 2013
The U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedoms lists Burma as one of the worst offenders in denying religious freedom.

May 4, 2013
A crowd of 30 people destroys a Muslim-owned shop in Hpakant Township in Kachin State. Two Buddhists are arrested at the scene.
May 7, 2013

The Dalai Lama denounces attacks on Muslims by Buddhist monks in Burma, saying that killing in the name of religion is “unthinkable.”

May 21, 2013

Seven Muslims are convicted for crimes related to the violence in Meiktila in March and receive sentences ranging between 2 and 28 years in prison.

May 23, 2013

Seven Rohingya are charged with criminal offenses after they are arrested for refusing to register as “Bengali” with the government.
The Rakhine State government imposes a two-child limit only on Rohingyas in an apparent attempt to stem the growth of the Muslim population.

Buddhist mobs set fire to a mosque, a madrassa, and Muslim shops over two days in the city of Lashio in Shan State.

Buddhist mobs destroy a mosque and a madrassa in Mone, a small town in the Bago Division.

Physicians for Human Rights
May 31, 2013
Thirty-five people are arrested and detained in connection with the riots in Lashio.

June 5, 2013
Two Muslim women accused of sparking the violence in Oakkan in April 2013 are sentenced to two years in prison and hard labor. Separately, police kill three Rohingya women in Mrauk U Township in Rakhine State. The women reportedly were part of a crowd trying to prevent police from relocating Rohingyas from their temporary homes.

June 11, 2013
Burma’s minister of immigration and population publicly announces his support for the two-child policy for Rohingya families.
June 12, 2013

UN Special Rapporteur Tomás Ojea Quintana says, “The human rights violations being committed against the Rohingya in Rakhine State are widespread and systematic.”

Physicians for Human Rights

June 13, 2013

Wirathu, head of the 969 movement, calls for a law banning interfaith marriages.

Controversial monk Wirathu attends a meeting of Buddhist monks at a monastery outside Rangoon on June 27, 2013.

Photo: Ye Aung Thu/AFP/Getty Images
၂၈ခ်က္ခ်င္းရပ္တန္႔ဖို႔ရန္ႏွင့္ႏိုင္ငံကိုအၾကမ္းဖက္မႈမွ PHRတမ္းတင္ရာတြင္မၾကာခဏဆိုသလိုဗုဒၶဘာသာ၀င္ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံတြင္းရွိတိုင္းရင္းသားလူနည္းစုမ်ားႏွင့္အတြက္အတူတကြပူးေပါင္းေဆာင္လံုး၏အခြင့္အေရးမ်ားကို ေရး၊ ဖက္မႈသံသရာစက္၀န္းႏွင့္လက္တံု႔ျပန္မႈရပ္တန္႔ထက္တစ္ဦးခ်င္းတာ၀န္ယူမႈအျဖစ္မွတ္ယူေဆာင္အပၚရဲရင့္စြာဟန္႔တားေျပာဆိုသူ ဘာသာေရးသို႔မဟုတ္ သားေပါင္စံုမွေခါင္းေဆာင္မ်ားသို႔တိုက္တြန္းလိုလူမႈအဖြဲ႔အစည္းမွအားႏြဲ႔သူမ်ားအေပၚကာကြယ္ေပၚအထူးခ်ီးက်ဴးဂုဏ္ျပဳလိုသည္။

Rohingya women. That police were justified in shooting three
A spokesperson for President Thein Sein says
Burma's Muslims and the lack of accountability.

June 14, 2013
A spokesperson for President Thein Sein says
that police were justified in shooting three
Rohingya women.

June 14, 2013
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
Navi Pillay expresses concern over human
rights violations and violence against Burma’s
Muslims and the lack of accountability.

June 20, 2013
Twelve Nobel Peace Prize laureates release a
statement to Burma’s government urging it to
open an international, independent investiga-
tion into the anti-Muslim violence.
• Burma’s government bans the sale of that week’s issue of Time magazine, featuring an image of Wirathu on the cover and naming him “The Face of Buddhist Terror.”

June 25, 2013

June 27, 2013

Security forces fire on a crowd of Rohingyas in an IDP camp in Pauktaw in Rakhine State, killing two and injuring six.

• Security forces fire on a crowd of Rohingyas in an IDP camp in Pauktaw in Rakhine State, killing two and injuring six.

June 30, 2013

A mob of 50 people in the town of Thandwe in Rakhine State burns down several homes, injuring three Kaman Muslims.
July 1, 2013
A mob of armed Buddhists blockades a major road in search of Muslims in Singu Township in Mandalay Division, but it is dismantled after local authorities intervene.

July 8, 2013
Six Muslims and 28 Buddhists are convicted for crimes they are accused of committing during the Meiktila riots, including arson, assault, and murder.
မူဝါဒဆုိင်ရာအၾကံျပဳခ်က္မ်ား

အေရွ႕ေတာင္အာရွႏိုင္ငံမ်ားအသင္းအဖြဲ႔၀င္ႏိုင္ငံမ်ားထံသို႔ - မြန္မာႏိုင္ငံအပါအ၀င္ျဖစ္ေသာအေရွ႕ေတာင္အာရွႏိုင္ငံမ်ားအသင္း(ASEAN)မွ အဖြဲ႔၀င္ႏိုင္ငံမ်ားအဖြဲ႔၀င္ႏိုင္ငံမ်ား၏အေျခအေနမ်ားတြင္ကား၀င္စြတ္ဖက္မႈကိုရွာင္ၾကဥ္သည္႔အစဥ္အလာရွိသည္။

မြန္မာႏိုင္ငံအတြင္းရွိအၾကမ္းဖက္မႈျဖစ္ရပ္သည္ ျပည္တြင္ကိစၥတစ္ခုတည္းသာမဟုတ္ပဲ ေဒသတစ္ခုလံုးတြက္အေရးပါေသာလိႈင္းဂရက္ရိုက္ခတ္မႈရွိသည္။

ရိုဟင္ဂ်ာမ်ားအေပၚ ဖိစီးႏွိပ္စက္မႈသည္ မြန္မာ၍ျပည္မွ အိမ္နီးခ်င္းႏိုင္ငံမ်ားသို႔ထြက္ေျပသိမ္းေရွာင္မႈစသည္႔ထိခိုက္ေစမႈမ်ားရွိသည္။

- မြန္မာႏိုင္ငံအတြင္းမြတ္စလင္္အၾကမ္းဖက္မႈအတြင္းမွထြက္ေျပလာၿပီးဒုကၡသည္စခန္းသို႔ခိုလႈံ႕ရန္ေရာက္ရွိလာစဥ္။

Photo Credit: Heim Aung

Physicians for Human Rights
ဗမာေဒသမ်ားတော်ကြား အမှန်တင် အောက်ပါ မြန်မာေဒသမ်ား ျပားကုန္သည်။

ဗမာေဒသမ်ား ျပားကုန္သည် ျမန္မာျပည္ေအာက္ပိုင္းတစ္ခုလံုးသိမ္းပိုက္ခဲ့ တြင္အမႈထမ္ေဆာင္ခဲ့ၾကသည္။

ေဒသမွ အေတြးအေခၚမ်ားကို လူဦးေရ၏ ၁၉၁၁ခုႏွစ္တြင္ ေနထိုင္ေရာက္ရွိလာသည္။

ရခိုင္သို႕ ဘင္ဂလားမွစစ္သားမ်ားလည္း မြတ္စလင္မ်ားသည္ ၁၉၁၁မြတ္စလင္မ်ားသည္ ရခိုင္ျပည္အား နာရမ္မီခသည္

ဒုတိယ ၈၄ ၉၄ရာခိုင္ႏႈန္းႏွင့္ ဗမာ ဘုရင္မိတ္ဦး အေျခခ် သမိုင္းေၾကာင္း

ဗမာဘုရင္ မုတ္ဦးအေျခခ် ေတာင္ဖက္၍ လပ္ေရးတပ္မေတာ္ သည္။

ကာကြယ္တားဆီးမႈ ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံသို႕ ေနာက္ပိုင္းတတိယအၾကိမ္ ျမန္မာျပည္အား ဂ်ပန္တို႕၏ သီးသန္႔ကိုလိုနီျပဳခဲ့သည္။

မဟာမိတ္အဖြဲ႔ကိုေထာက္ခံခဲ့သည္။

တာ၀န္ခံမႈအေပၚေခၚဆိုျခင္းတစ္ရပ္ ႏွင့္ အဂၤလိပ္အကူအညီျဖင့္ အဂၤလိပ္ကိုဖြဲ႕စည္း ဟူေသာအကိုလိုနီမွ လုပ္ခ တာ၀န္ခံမႈအေပၚေခၚဆိုျခင္းတစ္ရပ္ ႏွင့္ အဂၤလိပ္ကိုဖြဲ႕စည္းခဲ့သည္။

ဇန္န၀ါရီလ ၁၉၄၇ ၁၉၄၅ ၁၉၄၄ ဆန္႕က်င္ေရးအဖြဲ႕ ှကသည္။

ဇူလိုင္ အေနျဖင့္သာတက္ေရာက္ခဲ့သည္။

အဖြဲ႕သည္ ကခ်င္ႏွင့္ခ်င္းေခါင္းေဆာင္မ်ားပါ၀င္ကာ ဂ်ပန္တို႕စစ္ရံႈးခဲ့ရသည္။

ဦးေဆာင္ေသာ မွ (AFO) ၁၉၆၂ တို႕ပူးေပါင္းကာ ကိုတည္ေထာင္ခဲ့ၾက အဖြဲ႕ကိုတည္ေထာင္ခဲ့လာရှိေသည္။

(FAO) ျပီးလြပ္လပ္ေရးရယူရန္သေဘာတူညီမႈရွိခဲ့ သည္။
ပုန္မ်ားသည္မယူနယ္ပယ္အားအေရွ႕ပါကစ္စတနဆိုခဲ့သည္။

ေဆာင္ေနခဲ့သည္။မေအာင္ျမင္ေသာအခါမူဂ်ာဟစ္က်န္ခဲ့သည္။

Physicians for Human Rights အားအဆံုးသတ္ခဲ့သည္။၁၉၆၁ခုႏွစ္တြင္ေနာက္ဆံုးအစိုးရ၏ထိုးစစ္ဆင္တိုက္ခိုက္မႈသည္မူဂ်ာဟစ္မ်ားေအာက္တိုဘာ၁၉၅၄ခုႏွစ္တြင္ျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့ေသာဗမာမူဂ်ာဟစ္မွာျပာင္လာသူမ်ားအျဖင့္ဆက္ဆံခံရသည္ဟုအလုပ္မ်ာလုပ္ရန္ျငင္ေရႊမူဂ်ာဟစ္မ်ားသည္ဂ်ီဟတ္ေတာင္းဆိုမႈအရွိန္ျမင့္ေၾကာင့္မ်ား၊အေၾကာင့္မဲ့သတ္ျဖတ္ျခင္းမ်ား၊ႏွင့္ေက်းရြာ၁၉၆၂သည္။

ဦးပိုင္စီးပြားစနစ္ကိုကိုယ္က်ိဳးအတြက္က်င့္သံုးခဲ့ကပ္ဆိုဒ္မႈမ်ားျဖစ္ေပၚခဲ့သည္။

ေဖာက္မႈမ်ားျဖစ္ပြားခဲ့သည္။

အျဖစ္သတ္မွတ္ရန္တြန္းခဲ့သည္။

ေဖာ္ေဆာင္ခဲ့ျပီးပံုစံတူေသာ-ႏိုင္ငံသားမ်ားအေပၚတိုင္းရင္းသားစစ္တပ္မ်ာဦးႏုမွျမဴေတာင္တန္းအုပ္ခ်ဳပ္ေရးတစ္ရပ္အစိုးရတစ္ရပ္ကိုဖြဲ႕စည္းခဲ့သည္။

၁၉၆၃ခုႏွစ္မွ၁၉၆၇ခုႏွစ္အတြင္းအျခားႏိုင္ငံမွသတ္မွတ္ျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့သည္။

၁၉၄၇ ၁၉၄၈ ၁၃ ၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ၁၀၀,၀၀၀ ၂၀၀,၀၀၀ မိဳ႕၊မ်ိဳးမ်ိဳး၊မ်ိဳးမ်ိဳးအတြင္းမွျမဴေတာင္တန္းအုပ္ခ်ဳပ္ေရးတစ္ရပ္အစိုးရတစ္ရပ္ကိုဖြဲ႕စည္းခဲ့သည္။

၁၉၆၃ခုႏွစ္မွ ၁၉၆၇ခုႏွစ္အတြင္းအျခားႏိုင္ငံမွသတ္မွတ္ျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့သည္။

၁၀၀,၀၀၀ ၁၀၀,၀၀၀ ၀၀၀,၀၀၀ ၀၀၀,၀၀၀ အပါအ၀င္အားလံုးကိုႏွင္ထုတ္ခဲ့သည္။
သည်။ ဘာလန်တော်တော်တို့လူပါင်းႏိုင်းႏိုင်းဆန္႔က်င္ေရးအဓိကရုဏ္ျဖစ္ပြားခဲ့ ၁၉၈၈ ၁၉၈၂ ၁၉၈၁ ၁၉၈၀ အာဏာလြဲေပးခဲ့သည္။

ျပဳၿပီေနာက္မြတ္စလင္မ်ားမွႏိုင်းသားျဖစ္မႈ ၁ ျပည္သူမ်ား ၂ အဖြဲ႔၀င္မ်ာမွရိုဟင္ဂ်ာစည္းလံုးညီညြတ္ေရးအဖြဲ႔ (RSO) ျမန္မာႏိုင်ငံတြင္းရွိ စာမ်က္ႏွာ ေဖၚျပေသာအခ်ိန္ဇယား，၅၀၀ ၀၀၀ခန္႔အၾကမ္းဖက္မႈေၾကာင့္ေသဆံုးခဲ့သည္။

-ကိုဖြဲ႔စည္ခဲ့သည္။ ႏွစ္မ်ားအတြင္ ေနာက္ပိုင္း- ပိုင္းမွျပန္ေလွ်ာက္ ျမန္မာျပည္သားအားလံုးမွႏိုင်းသားကပ္ျပား ျပီးအမ်ိဳးသားဒီမိုကေရစီအဖြဲ႔ခ်ဳပ္ပါတီမွေအာင္ ဗမာျပည္မွျမန္မာျပည္အျဖင့္အမည္ေျပာင္းခဲ့ ၁၉၈၉ ရခိုင္ျပည္သို႔ တြင္မူတည္၍ ခဲ့သည္။ ေၾကာင့္ဘဂၤလားေဒ့ရ္ွႏိုင်ငံသို႔ထြက္ေျပးခိုလႈံခဲ့ ႏွင့္ေျမသိမ္းခံရမႈ၊အတင္းအဓမလုပ္အားေပးေစတြင္အႏိုင္ရရွိခဲ့ေသာ္လည္း မွအရခိုင္ ၁၉၉၂ NLD ကာကြယ္တားဆီးမႈ ေျပာင္းလဲခဲ့သည္။ ရခိုင္သို႔ ရိုဟင္ဂ်ာမ်ားအား ေအာင္ဆန္းစုၾကည္ နယ္စီးမျခားဆရာ၀န္မ်ားမွ အစိုးရႏွင့္သူမကိုေထာက္ခံေသာသူမ်ား သန္းေရႊ အခ်င္းျဖစ္ပြာမ်ား စက္တင္ဘာလ  asia ေဆာင္ခဲ့သည္။ ၆၅ ၆၃ ရိုဟင္ဂ်ာ က်ယ္ျပန္႔လာမႈအေပၚမွ ဗုဒၶဘာအစီရင္ခံခဲ့သည္။

၁၉၈၁ ရွိ RPF ဗိုလ္ခ်ဳပ္ေအာင္ဆန္းလံုးညီညြတ္ေရးေကာင္စီ (RSO)၀င္မ်ာမွခဲ့သည္။

- ရိုဟင္ဂ်ား၂၆၀ SLORC စစ္ဆင္ေရးျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့ၿပီး အစိုးရမွရလဒ္ကို ထို႔ျပင္ တာ၀န္ခံမႈအေပၚေခၚဆိုျခင္းတစ္ရပ္ ေက်ာ္မွခဲ့သည္။ ခန္႔နီးပါးေနအိမ္အက်ယ္ခ်ဳပ္ခံရၿပီး အစီရင္ခံစာအရ သာ၀င္မ်ား ခဲ့သည္။

- တာ၀န္ခံထိုသူမ်ား၊ သူမကိုေထာက္ခံေသာသူမ်ား စက္တင္ဘာလ၊ ဒီဇင္ဘာလ၊လေပါင္း，၀၀၀，၀၀၀ အိမ္မဲ့ျဖစ္ခဲ့ရသည္။
စာမ်က္ႏွာ

ျမန္မာႏိုင္ငံရွိလံုးသိန့လံႈ႕ေဆာ္ခဲ့သည္။

ခံခဲ့ရသည္။

ထင္ရွာေသာဗုဒၶဘာသာဘုန္းႀကီး၂၀၀၃မႈေၾကာင့္ဘာသာဘုန္းႀကီးမ်ားေဆာင္သည္။

ေပါင္းမွေး႔တြင္အသတ္ခံခဲ့ရေထာက္ခံသူအေယာက္၇၀ခန္႔ေအာင္ဆန္းစုခဲ့သည္။

ဒီမိုကေရစီလမ္းစဥ္ hyဗုဒၶဘာသာ၀င္မ်ားမွ sisiနိုင္ကောင်းမွေး႔ရောင္ေတာ္လွန္ေရး-NLDစစ္ကိုင္းတိုင္းတြင္အဆက္ရွာေထာက္ရ်ေအာင္ဆန္းစုမႈတြင္ျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့သည္။

မဲ့ဆႏၵတြင္ျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့သည္။

ဖြဲ႔စည္းပံုအေျခခံဥပေဒဆႏၵခံယူမႈကိုပိတ္ျပင္ခဲ့ၿပီး အႀကီးအက်ယ္တိုက္ခိုက္ခဲ့သည္႔ေနာက္တစ္ပတ္မႈကူညီေထာက္ပံေရး၀န္ထမ္းမ်ားမွရခိုင္ျပည္တြင္ SPDCမွဆိုက်သေးမ်ားအနည္းငယ္ေဆာင္ပါလီမန္ကိုထိန္းခ်ဳပ္ခဲ့သည္။

၁၃၈-ေယဘုယ်အက်ဥ္းသားလြတ္ တက္ၿကြလုပ္ရွားသူမ်ားမွ ၀၀၀ေက်ာ္ေသဆံုးခဲ့သည္။

မုန္တိုင္းေၾကာင့္မ်ားစြာေသာသူမ်ားမွမဲ့ဆႏၵတြင္ျပဳလုပ္ခဲ့သည္။

ဖြဲ႔စည္းခြင့္ႏွင့္ဆႏၵထုတ္(USDP)မုန္တိုင္း ၂၀၀၂ခြင့္ေၾကာင့္လႊတ္ေျမာက္လာခဲ့သည္။

မွေက်ာင္းထိုင္အေနျဖင့္၀ီးသူရသည္သားေရးလႈပ္ရွားမႈအဖြဲ႔အားျပန္လည္ေရွ႕ေဆာင္ျပဳခဲ့သည္။

အတြင္း၀ီသူရသည္ေထာင္မွလႊတ္ၿငိမ္းခ်မ္းသာမႏၱေလး၉၆၉ဧၿပီလအမ်ိဳး ၃၅
1. **Rakhine State** was formerly called “Arakan State” by the Burmese government until the military junta changed its name in 1989. Rakhine and Rohingya nationalists still prefer to use “Arakan,” but this report uses “Rakhine” to reflect common use of the term. PHR uses the term “Burmese” to show continued support for the pro-democracy movement and ethnic nationalities that prefer the term.

2. In this report, the term “Rakhine” refers to Buddhist people of Rakhine ethnicity, and “Rohingya” refers to Muslim people of Rakhine ethnicity. Because of marriage or personal preference, some Rakhines and Rohingyas may have converted to different religions. However, in Western Burma, these cases are uncommon and—for the purposes of this report—we will assume Rohingyas are Muslim and Rakhines are Buddhist unless otherwise noted. Similarly, the report uses the term “Burmese” to describe the majority Burman ethnicity, which is Buddhist. The term “Burmese” refers to anyone living in the country of Burma.


4. Thomas Fuller, Ethnic Hatred Tears Apart a Region in Rakhine State was formerly called “Arakan State” by 1989. Rakhine and Rohingya nationalists still prefer to use “Arakan,” but this report uses “Rakhine” to reflect common use of the term. PHR uses the term “Burmese” to show continued support for the pro-democracy movement and ethnic nationalities that prefer the term.


6. Thomas Fuller, Ethnic Hatred Tears Apart a Region in Rakhine State was formerly called “Arakan State” by 1989. Rakhine and Rohingya nationalists still prefer to use “Arakan,” but this report uses “Rakhine” to reflect common use of the term. PHR uses the term “Burmese” to show continued support for the pro-democracy movement and ethnic nationalities that prefer the term.


18. id.


23. Interview with key informant no. 15, in Mandalay Division (24 Apr. 2013). Interview with key informant no. 16, in Mandalay Division (24 Apr. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 53, in Rakhine State (22 Mar. 2013).

24. For more information on Burma’s history of discrimination against minorities and the relationship between institutionalized discrimination and Burma’s political transition, see Discrimination, Conflict, and Corruption: The Ethnic States of Burma, supra note 9.


31. Id.

32. Past Burmese government abuses against Rohingya are far too many to enumerate here; however, the Irish Centre for Human Rights and Arakan Project have written excellent reports detailing the history of abuses against Rohingya. See Irish Centre for Human Rights, supra note 13, at 17. Issues to be raised concerning the situation of stateless Rohingya children in Myanmar (Burma), supra note 27, at 1; Forced labour during the Arakan crisis: An overview of forced labour practices in North Arakan, Burma June to August 2012, supra note 29.

33. Interview with key informant no. 84, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 85, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 86, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 15, supra note 23; Interview with key informant no. 16, supra note 23.

34. Id.


46. Id.; Soe Zaya Tun, Aye Win Myint, Aung Hla Tun, and R.C. Marshall, Myanmar steps up security after Muslim-Buddhist violence, Reuters, 9 Jun. 2012.


50. Special Report: Witnesses tell of organized killings of Myanmar Muslims, supra note 5.


54. Id.

55. Id.


62. Burma’s Ministry of Border Affairs reported 59 Rakhine deaths and 152 Rohingya deaths during the period of violence stretching from June–October 2012. See “All You Can Do Is Pray,” supra note 61, at 56.


64. Myanmar: Displacement in Rakhine State - Situation Report No.11, supra note 60, at 1.


67. Id.

68. Buddhist monks incite Muslim killings in Myanmar, supra note 17.

69. Id; Kristalnacht in Myanmar, supra note 35.

70. Buddhist monks incite Muslim killings in Myanmar, supra note 17; Kristalnacht in Myanmar, supra note 35.

71. Buddhist monks incite Muslim killings in Myanmar, supra note 17.


73. Interview with key informant no. 16, supra note 23; Interview with key informant no. 22, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013).

74. The number “786” in Islamic numerology represents the Qur’anic phrase “bismillah ar-rahman ar-rahim” (Trans. “In the name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful”), which is also known as the Basmala. Using the Abjad numeral system (a system which utilizes Arabic letters in place of numerals) to find the sum of the letters used in the Basmala results in the number 786. The number is commonly used among South Asian Muslims as an identifier. Alex Bookbinder, 969: The Strange Numerological Basis for Burma’s Religious Violence. The Atlantic, 9 Apr. 2013, http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/04/969-the-strange-numerological-basis-for-burmas-religious-violence/274816/.

75. Interview with key informant no. 16, supra note 23; Interview with key informant no. 81, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013). Interview with key informant no. 82, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013).

76. Interview with key informant no. 14, in Mandalay Division (23 Apr. 2013).

77. Interview with key informant no. 17, in Mandalay Division (25 Apr. 2013).


80. Press Release, Burma Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wunna Maung Lwin to the diplomatic corps on Wunna Maung Lwin to the diplomatic corps on the period of violence stretching from June–October 2012. See “All You Can Do Is Pray,” supra note 61, at 56.


83. Id.

84. Myanmar jails 7 Muslims for up to 28 years for riots, supra note 79.


86. Buddhists get up to 15 years for roles in deadly Myanmar riot, 1 Muslim convicted gets life, supra note 86.


89. At Rangoon Mosque, Buddhist Monks Accept Alms and Discuss Tolerance, supra note 38; U.S. Campaign for Burma, supra note 38.

90. Interview with key informant no. 59, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 60, supra note 126.

91. Interview with key informant no. 64, supra note 128.

92. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125.

93. Interview with key informant no. 81, supra note 75; Interview with key informant no. 82, supra note 75.


95. Id.


107. Muslims in Myanmar barricade village as attacks spread, supra note 97.


110. Id.


114. Myanmar Struggles to Put Down Buddhist Attack on Muslims, supra note 106.


119. Man Sentenced to 26 Years for Incident That Sparked Lashio Riots, supra note 111.


121. Id.

122. Id.

123. Id.


125. Id.


127. Thandwe ‘Stable’ After Anti-Muslim Attack, supra note 119.

128. “Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfill the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.” UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials art. 1, U.N. Doc. A/34/46 (17 Dec. 1979); “Law enforcement officials shall respect the law and the present Code. They shall also, to the best of their capability, prevent and rigorously oppose any violations of them.” Id. at art. 6.

129. Interview with key informant no. 53, supra note 23.

130. Interview with key informant no. 58, in Rakhiine State (23 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 61, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 62, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 56, in Rakhiine State (23 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 65, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 57, in Rakhiine State (23 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 63, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 66, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 67, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013).

131. Interview with key informant no. 59, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 01, in Mandalay Division (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 03, in Sagaing Division (24 Mar. 2013).

132. Interview with key informant no. 58, in Rakhiine State (23 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 60, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 61, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 62, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 56, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 57, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 63, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 64, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 65, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 66, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 67, supra note 125.

133. Interview with key informant no. 53, supra note 23; Interview with key informant no. 64, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013); Interview with key informant no. 05, in Mandalay Division (24 Apr. 2013).

134. Interview with key informant no. 53, supra note 23; Interview with key informant no. 64, supra note 126; Interview with key informant no. 05, supra note 126.

135. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 61, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 62, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 04, in Mandalay Division (24 Apr. 2013).

136. Interview with key informant no. 59, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 67, in Rakhiine State; Interview with key informant no. 02, in Mandalay Division (28 Mar. 2013).

137. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 61, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 62, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 59, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 60, supra note 126; Interview with key informant no. 67, in Rakhiine State (23 Mar. 2013).

138. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 65, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 66, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 67, supra note 125; Interview with key informant no. 02, supra note 131.

139. Interview with key informant no. 59, supra note 125.

140. Interview with key informant no. 67, supra note 131.

141. Interview with key informant no. 09, in Rakhiine State (24 Mar. 2013).

142. Interview with key informant no. 60, supra note 126.

143. Interview with key informant no. 01, supra note 126;

144. Interview with key informant no. 03, supra note 126.

145. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125;

146. Interview with key informant no. 61, supra note 125;

147. Interview with key informant no. 62, supra note 125;

148. Id.

149. Id.; Interview with key informant no. 62, supra note 126.

150. Interview with key informant no. 62, supra note 125.

151. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125.

152. Massacre in Central Burma: Muslim Students Terrorized and Killed in Meiktila, supra note 78, at 19.

153. Interview with key informant no. 14, supra note 76.
155. Interview with key informant no. 22, supra note 73.
156. Interview with key informant no. 81, supra note 75.

158. UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, supra note 123, at art. 1.

160. The United Nations defines arbitrary execution as the killing of a person perpetrated by an agent of the State or any other person acting under government authority or with its complicity, tolerance, or acquiescence, but without any or due judicial process. Arbitrary executions (to be distinguished from executions after a fair trial) often are killings under suspicious circumstances with the following characteristics: 1) The death occurred when the victim was in the hands of law enforcement officials (e.g., police custody), or other state authorities. 2) An official inquiry following the death (e.g., autopsy or medical report) did not occur. UN OHCHR, Training Manual on Human Rights Monitoring, Professional Training Series No.7 43–44 (2001), http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/trainingpart24en.pdf.
161. Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125.
162. Interview with key informant no. 08, in Rakhine State (24 Mar. 2013).
163. Id.
164. Id.
165. Id.
166. Interview with key informant no. 57, supra note 125.
167. Interview with key informant no. 66, supra note 125.
168. Interview with key informant no. 60, supra note 126.
169. Interview with key informant no. 68, supra note 125.
171. “Law enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty. (a) This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials should be exceptional; while it implies that law enforcement officials may be authorized to use force as is reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting or assisting in the lawful arrest of offenders or suspected offenders, no force going beyond that may be used. (c) The use of firearms is considered an extreme measure. Every effort should be made to exclude the use of firearms.” UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, supra note 123, at art. 3.
172. “Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defense or defense of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetuation of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives. In any event, intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.” Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, art. 9 U.N. Doc. A/CONF.144/28/Rev.1 (18 Dec. 1990).
173. Burma has acceded to international human rights treaties that guarantee the right to be free from being forcibly displaced from one’s home. For example, the Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulates that “[n]o child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, [or] home. . . .” UN Convention on the Rights of the Child art. 16 (1), 20 Nov. 1989, 1577 U.N.T.S. 3 (acceded 15 Jul. 1991). “The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.” Id. at art. 16(2). The Government is also legally bound to “accord men and women the same rights with regard to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their residence and domicile.” UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, art. 15(4), 18 Dec. 1979, 1249 U.N.T.S. 13 (acceded 16 May 1989). In addition, all States “shall respect and ensure respect for their obligations under international law, including human rights and humanitarian law, in all circumstances, so as to prevent and avoid conditions that might lead to displacement of persons.” Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Principle 5, U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1998/5/SI/Add.2 (1998), noted in Comm. Hum. Rts. res. 1998/50.
175. Interview with key informant no. 64, supra note 128; Interview with key informant no. 01, supra note 126; Interview with key informant no. 05, supra note 128.

Interview with key informant no. 58, supra note 125.

Interview with key informant no. 53, supra note 23.

Interview with key informant no. 60, supra note 126.

Interview with key informant no. 61, supra note 125.

Interview with key informant no. 67, supra note 131.

Interview with key informant no. 68, supra note 125.

Interviews with key informants no. 69-77, in Rakhine State (24 Mar. 2013).

Interview with key informant no. 60, supra note 126.

Interview with key informant no. 67, supra note 131.

Interview with key informant no. 68, supra note 125.

Interviews with key informants no. 83–86, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013).


Interviews with key informants no. 83–86, in Mandalay Division (27 Mar. 2013).


က်န္းမာေရးပညာရွင္မ်ားအေနျဖင့္ ၎တုိ႔၏ ကြၽမ္းက်င္မႈအရည္အခ်င္းမ်ား၊က်င့္ထံုးတာဝန္မ်ားႏွင့္ယံုၾကည္စိတ္ခ်ရေသာသေဘာထားမ်ားသည္ လူ႔အခြင့္အေရးခ်ဳိးေဖာက္မႈမ်ားကုိ ရပ္တံ့ရန္ႀကိဳးပမ္းရာ၌အေရးပါသည့္ေနရာတုိ႔တြင္ရွိေနၾကသည္ဆုိႏိသုိ၀င်ၾကၿပီျဖစ္သည္။ယေန႔တြင္ကြၽႏ္ုပ္တုိ႔အဖြဲ႕အစည္း၏ကြၽမ္းက်င္မႈတုိ႔ကုိအစုိးရမ်ား၊ ကမၻာ့ကုလသမဂၢဆုိင္ရာအဖြဲ႕အစည္းမ်ားႏွင့္ျပည္တြင္းတရားရံုးမ်ားအျပင္ အျခားလူ႔အခြင့္အေရးဆုိင္ရာအဖြဲ႕အစည္းမ်ားမွေတာင္းခံရယူေနၾကၿပီျဖစ္သည္။ ကြၽႏ္ုပ္တုိ႔စံုစမ္းစစ္ေဆးခ်က္မ်ား၏အစြမ္းေၾကာင့္ကြၽႏ္ုပ္တုိ႔အတြင္အဆုိးဝါးဆံုးေသာလူ႔အခြင့္အေရးခ်ဳိးေဖာက္မႈမ်ားကုိဆံုးခန္းတိုင္ ေအာင္ပုိ႔ေဆာင္ရန္လုိအပ္ေသာသတင္းအခ်က္အလက္တုိ႔ကုိေဖာ္ထုတ္တင္ဆက္ႏုိင္ၿပီျဖစ္ေပၚလာေစရန္ဖိအားေပးႏုိင္စြမ္းရွိေပသည္။

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